

SCIENTIFIC CALCULATOR IN YACC PROGRAM

AIM:

To write a YACC program to implement a scientific calculator.

ALGORITHM:

Step1: A Yacc source program has three parts as follows:

Declarations %% translation rules %% supporting C routines

Step2: Declarations Section: This section contains entries that:

- i. Include standard I/O header file.
- ii. Define global variables.
- iii. Define the list rule as the place to start processing.
- iv. Define the tokens used by the parser. v. Define the operators and their precedence.

Step3: Rules Section: The rules section defines the rules that parse the input stream. Each rule of a grammar production and the associated semantic action.

Step4: Programs Section: The programs section contains the following subroutines. Because these subroutines are included in this file, it is not necessary to use the yacc library when processing this file.

Step5: Main- The required main program that calls the yyparse subroutine to start the program.

Step6: yyerror(s) -This error-handling subroutine only prints a syntax error message.

Step7: yywrap -The wrap-up subroutine that returns a value of 1 when the end of input occurs. The calc.lex file contains include statements for standard input and output, as programmer file information if we use the -d flag with the yacc command. The y.tab.h file contains definitions for the tokens that the parser program uses.

Step8: calc.lex contains the rules to generate these tokens from the input stream.

SOURCE CODE:

calc.l

```
%{  
  
#include<stdio.h>  
  
#include "y.tab.h"  
  
extern int yyval;  
  
%}  
  
%%  
  
[0-9]+ { yyval=atoi(yytext); return NUMBER;}  
  
[\t] ;  
  
[\n] return 0;  
  
. return yytext[0];  
  
%%  
  
int yywrap()  
  
{ return 1; }
```

calc.y

```
%{  
  
#include<stdio.h>  
  
int flag=0;  
  
%}  
  
%token NUMBER  
  
%left '+' '-'  
  
%left '*' '/' '%'  
  
%left '(' ')'  
  
%%
```

```
ArithmeticExpression: E { printf("\nResult=%d\n", $$); return 0; };
```

```
E: E '+' E { $$ = $1 + $3; } | E '-' E { $$ = $1 - $3; } | E '*' E { $$ = $1 * $3; }
```

```
| E '/' E { $$ = $1 / $3; } | E '%' E { $$ = $1 % $3; } | '(' E ')' { $$ = $2; } | NUMBER { $$ = $1; } ;
```

```
%%
```

```
void main()
```

```
{ printf("\nEnter Any Arithmetic Expression:\n");
```

```
    yyparse();
```

```
    if(flag==0)
```

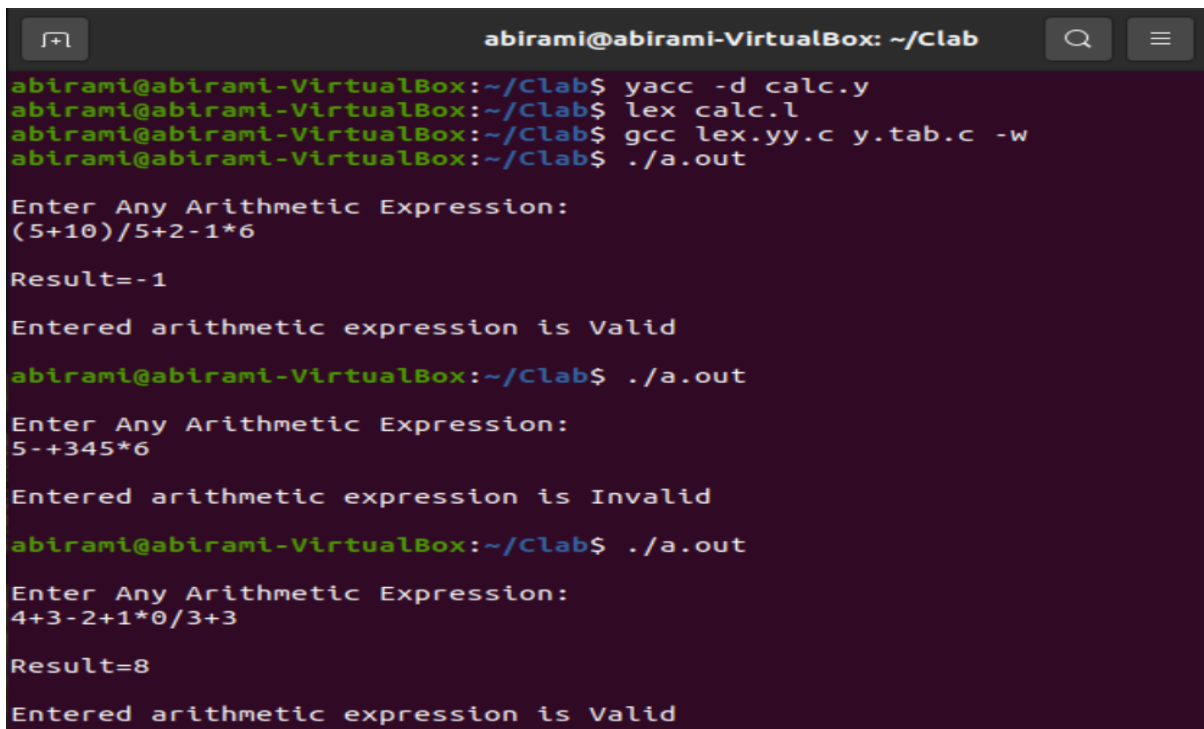
```
        printf("\nEnter arithmetic expression is Valid\n\n"); }
```

```
void yyerror()
```

```
{ printf("\nEnter arithmetic expression is Invalid\n\n");
```

```
    flag=1; }
```

OUTPUT:



```
abirami@abirami-VirtualBox: ~/Clab
abirami@abirami-VirtualBox:~/Clab$ yacc -d calc.y
abirami@abirami-VirtualBox:~/Clab$ lex calc.l
abirami@abirami-VirtualBox:~/Clab$ gcc lex.yy.c y.tab.c -w
abirami@abirami-VirtualBox:~/Clab$ ./a.out

Enter Any Arithmetic Expression:
(5+10)/5+2-1*6

Result=-1

Entered arithmetic expression is Valid

abirami@abirami-VirtualBox:~/Clab$ ./a.out

Enter Any Arithmetic Expression:
5--345*6

Entered arithmetic expression is Invalid

abirami@abirami-VirtualBox:~/Clab$ ./a.out

Enter Any Arithmetic Expression:
4+3-2+1*0/3+3

Result=8

Entered arithmetic expression is Valid
```

RESULT :

The scientific calculator has been successfully implemented and output is verified