Assignment No:04

{adjective} return ADJECTIVE;

Write a program using YACC specifications to implement syntax analysis phase of compiler to recognize simple and compound sentences given in input file.

```
stype1.l
%{
/*
* We now build a lexical analyzer to be used by a higher-level parser.
*/
#include "y.tab.h" /* token codes from the parser */
%}
verb
     is am are was were be being been do does did will would should ca
n|could|have|has|had|go|play
                 very|simply|gently|calmly|quietly
adverb
preposition to | from | above | behind | below | between
conjunction if then and but or
adjective their|my|your|his|her|its
pronoun ||you|he|she|they
           [a-zA-Z]+
noun
%%
[\t]+;
{verb}
            return VERB;
{adverb}
            return ADVERB;
{preposition} return PREPOSITION;
{conjunction} return CONJUNCTION;
```

```
{pronoun}
             return PRONOUN;
{noun}
           return NOUN;
"\n"
            return NL;
%%
stype1.y
%{
#include<stdlib.h>
#include<stdio.h>
int yylex();
int yyerror();
%}
%token NOUN PRONOUN VERB ADVERB ADJECTIVE PREPOSITION CONJUNCTION
NL
%%
sentence: simple_sentence NL {printf("Parsed a simple sentence.\n"); exit(0);}
   compound_sentence NL {printf("Parsed a compound sentence.\n"); exit(0);}
simple_sentence: subject verb object
      subject verb object prep phrase
```

```
compound_sentence: simple_sentence CONJUNCTION simple_sentence
     compound_sentence CONJUNCTION simple_sentence
subject: NOUN
     PRONOUN
    ADJECTIVE subject
verb: VERB
  | ADVERB VERB
    verb VERB
object:
          NOUN
     ADJECTIVE object
prep_phrase: PREPOSITION NOUN
%%
```

```
int main()
{
yyparse();
}
int yyerror()
{
printf("invalid");
}
int yywrap()
{
return 1;
}
Output:lex.stype1.l
yacc -d stype1.y
cc lex.yy.c y.tab.c
./a.out
Explanation:
```

Definitions Section

• This section includes the token definitions generated by Yacc (y.tab.h).

Patterns Section

Regular expressions for verbs, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, adjectives, pronouns, and nouns.

Rules Section {pronoun} return PRONOUN; {noun} return NOUN; "\n" return NL;

Specifies what to return when each pattern is matched. For example, if a verb is found, return **VERB**.

Token Definitions Copy code

Defines tokens that will be used in grammar rules.

Grammar Rules Section Copy code printf "Parsed a simple sentence.\n" exit 0 printf "Parsed a compound sentence.\n" exit 0

- Defines the grammar rules for recognizing sentences:
 - sentence can be a simple sentence or compound sentence followed by a newline (NL).
 - simple sentence consists of a subject, verb, and object, optionally followed by a prep phrase.
 - compound sentence consists of simple sentence connected by a CONJUNCTION.
 - Definitions for subject, verb, object, and prep phrase.

Additional C Code Section Copy code int yyerror printf "invalid" int yywrap return 1 int main main(): Calls yyparse() to start parsing. • yyerror(): Prints "invalid" if a syntax error is encountered.

- yywrap (): Called at the end of input, returning 1 to indicate no more input.

Summary

- Lex file (stype1.1): Defines patterns for different parts of speech and generates tokens for the Yacc parser.
- Yacc file (stype1.y): Uses these tokens to parse sentences according to defined grammar rules, recognizing simple and compound sentences and printing a message upon successful parsing.

When run, this program reads input, tokenizes it using the Lex scanner, and parses it using the Yacc parser to validate the structure of sentences based on the defined grammar. also define what is verbs, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, adjectives, pronouns, and nouns.

ChatGPT

Sure! Here's a brief definition of each part of speech:

Verbs

Definition: Verbs are words that describe actions, states, or occurrences. They are essential components of predicates in sentences.

Examples: is, am, are, was, were, be, being, been, do, does, did, will, would, should, can, could, have, has, had, go, play

Adverbs

Definition: Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, other adverbs, or whole sentences. They often describe how, when, where, or to what extent something happens.

Examples: very, simply, gently, calmly, quietly

Prepositions

Definition: Prepositions are words that show relationships between nouns (or pronouns) and other words in a sentence. They often indicate direction, location, time, or method.

Examples: to, from, above, behind, below, between

Conjunctions

Definition: Conjunctions are words that connect words, phrases, clauses, or sentences. They help to create more complex and cohesive structures in language.

Examples: if, then, and, but, or

Adjectives

Definition: Adjectives are words that describe or modify nouns and pronouns, giving more information about their qualities or quantities.

Examples: their, my, your, his, her, its

Pronouns

Definition: Pronouns are words that take the place of nouns or noun phrases. They are used to avoid repetition and simplify sentences.

Examples: I, you, he, she, they

Nouns

Definition: Nouns are words that name people, places, things, or ideas. They serve as the subjects or objects in sentences.

Examples: In the provided lexical analyzer, any sequence of letters (both uppercase and lowercase) is treated as a noun. This can include words like "dog", "city", "happiness", etc.

Application in the Program

In the provided Lex and Yacc files, these definitions are used to create patterns and rules for recognizing and parsing different parts of speech in sentences. Each pattern in the Lex file corresponds to a specific part of speech, and the Yacc file uses these parts to define grammar rules for valid sentence