

**J.N.T.U.H UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY HYDERABAD, KUKATPALLY, HYDERABAD – 500085**



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **NOOR FATIMA** of CSE(Regular) IV year, I
Semester bearing with Hall-Ticket number **22011A0528** has fulfilled her
COMPILER DESIGN LAB record for the academic year 2025-2026.

Signature of the HOD

Signature of the Staff

Internal Examiner

External Examiner

INDEX

S.NO	NAME OF THE PROGRAM	PAGE NO
1	Write a C program to design a lexical analyzer that recognizes identifiers and keywords of flow control statements of C language	4
2	Write a C program to design a lexical analyzer that recognizes identifiers, constants, comments, operators etc	5
3	Write a C program to construct predictive parser for the following grammar $E \rightarrow T R R \rightarrow + T R \mid \epsilon T \rightarrow F P P \rightarrow * F P \mid \epsilon F \rightarrow i \mid (E)$	7
4	Write a C program to construct Recursive Descent parser for the following grammar $E \rightarrow T R R \rightarrow + T R / \epsilon T \rightarrow F P T \rightarrow * F P / \epsilon F \rightarrow a / (E)$	8
5	Write recursive descent parser for the grammar $S \rightarrow (L) S \rightarrow a L \rightarrow L, S L \rightarrow S$	10
6	Write a Lex specification to recognize +ve integers, reals and -ve integers, reals.	11
7	Write a Lex specification for converting real numbers to integers.	12
8	Write a Lex specification to print the number of days in a month using a procedure	12
9	Write a Lex specification to retrieve comments	13
10	Write a Lex specification to design a lexical analyzer that recognizes identifiers and keywords of flow control statements of C language	14
11	Implement any one storage allocation strategies (heap, stack, static)	14
12	Implementation of symbol table	17
13	Implementation of lexical analyzer using Lex tool	19
14	Implement type checking	20

15	Write a lex program to count the number of words and number of lines in a given file or program.	21
16	Write a C program to calculate first function for the grammar $E \rightarrow E+T$ $E \rightarrow T$ $T \rightarrow T * F$ $T \rightarrow F$ $F \rightarrow (E) / id$	21

1. Write a C program to design a lexical analyzer that recognizes identifiers and keywords of flow control statements of C language

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <ctype.h>
#include <string.h>

char *keywords[] = {
    "if", "else", "while", "for", "do", "switch", "case",
    "break", "continue", NULL
};

int isKeyword(char *s){
    for(int i=0; keywords[i]!=NULL; i++)
        if(strcmp(s, keywords[i]) == 0)
            return 1;
    return 0;
}

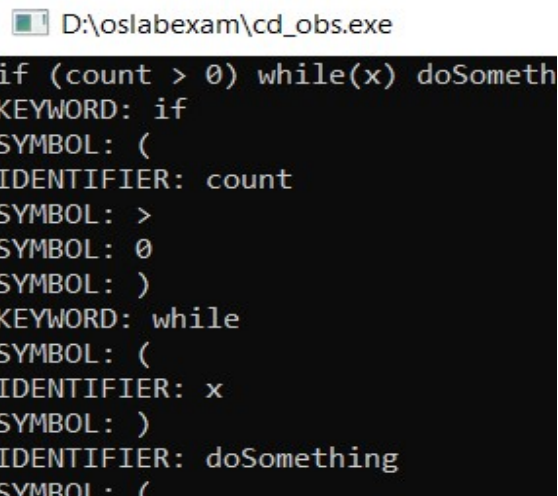
int main(){
    int c;
    char buf[100];
    int i;

    while((c = getchar()) != EOF){

        if(isspace(c))
            continue;

        if(isalpha(c)){           // identifier or keyword
            i = 0;
            buf[i++] = c;
            while(isalnum(c = getchar()))
                buf[i++] = c;
            buf[i] = '\0';
            ungetc(c, stdin);

            if(isKeyword(buf))
                printf("KEYWORD: %s\n", buf);
            else
                printf("IDENTIFIER: %s\n", buf);
        }
        else{
            printf("SYMBOL: %c\n", c);
        }
    }
    return 0;
}
```



```

D:\oslabexam\cd_obs.exe
if (count > 0) while(x) doSometh
KEYWORD: if
SYMBOL: (
IDENTIFIER: count
SYMBOL: >
SYMBOL: 0
SYMBOL: )
KEYWORD: while
SYMBOL: (
IDENTIFIER: x
SYMBOL: )
IDENTIFIER: doSomething
SYMBOL: (

```

2) Write a C program to design a lexical analyzer that recognizes identifiers, constants, comments, operators etc

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <ctype.h>

void printToken(char *type, char *value){
    printf("%s : %s\n", type, value);
}

int main(){
    int c;
    char buf[100];
    int i;

    while((c = getchar()) != EOF){
        if(isspace(c))
            continue;
        if(isalpha(c)){
            i = 0;
            buf[i++] = c;
            while(isalnum(c = getchar()))
                buf[i++] = c;
            buf[i] = '\0';
            ungetc(c, stdin);

            printToken("IDENTIFIER", buf);
            continue;
        }
        if(isdigit(c)){
            i = 0;

```

```

    buf[i++] = c;
    while(isdigit(c = getchar()))
        buf[i++] = c;
    buf[i] = '\0';
    ungetc(c, stdin);

    printToken("CONSTANT", buf);
        continue;
    }
    if(c == '/') {
        int d = getchar();

        /* Single-line comment // */
        if(d == '/') {
            while((c = getchar()) != '\n' && c != EOF);
            printToken("COMMENT", "single-line");
        }
        else if(d == '*') {
            int prev = 0;
            while((c = getchar()) != EOF) {
                if(prev == '*' && c == '/') break;
                prev = c;
            }
            printToken("COMMENT", "multi-line");
        }
        else {
            ungetc(d, stdin);
            printf("OPERATOR : \n");
        }
        continue;
    }
    int d = getchar();
    if(c == '+' || c == '-' || c == '*' || c == '=' || c == '<' || c == '>') {
        printf("OPERATOR : %c\n", c);
        continue;
    }
    else {
        ungetc(d, stdin);
    }
    printf("SYMBOL : %c\n", c);
}

return 0;

```

}

```
D:\oslabexam\cd_obs.  
int x=10;int y=x+5;  
IDENTIFIER : int  
IDENTIFIER : x  
OPERATOR : =  
CONSTANT : 0  
SYMBOL : ;  
IDENTIFIER : int  
IDENTIFIER : y  
OPERATOR : =  
OPERATOR : +  
SYMBOL : ;
```

3. Write a C program to construct predictive parser for the following grammar

$E \rightarrow T R$

$R \rightarrow + T R \mid \epsilon$

$T \rightarrow F P$

$P \rightarrow * F P \mid \epsilon$

$F \rightarrow i \mid (E)$

#include <stdio.h>

#include <string.h>

char st[50];

int top=-1;

void push(char c){ st[++top]=c; }

void pop(){ top--; }

int main(){

char in[50];

scanf("%s", in);

int p=0;

push('\$'); push('E');

while(top>=0){

char X = st[top];

char a = in[p];

if(X==a){ pop(); p++; if(a=='\$'){ printf("ACCEPT\n"); return 0; } }

else if(X=='E'){ pop(); push('R'); push('T'); }

else if(X=='R'){

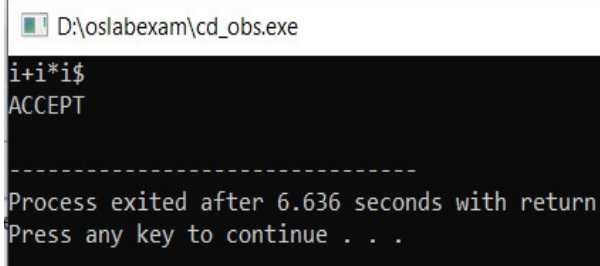
if(a=='+'){ pop(); push('R'); push('T'); push('+'); }

else pop(); // epsilon

```

    }
    else if(X=='T'){ pop(); push('P'); push('F'); }
    else if(X=='P'){
    if(a=='*'){ pop(); push('P'); push('F'); push('*'); }
    else pop(); // epsilon
    }
    else if(X=='F'){
    pop();
        if(a=='i') push('i');
    else if(a=='('){ push('('); push('E'); push('('); }
    else { printf("ERROR\n"); return 0; }
    }
    else{printf("ERROR\n"); return 0; }
    }
}

```



```

D:\oslabexam\cd_obs.exe
i+i*i$
ACCEPT
-----
Process exited after 6.636 seconds with return
Press any key to continue . . .

```

4. Write a C program to construct Recursive Descent parser for the following grammar

$E \rightarrow TR$

$R \rightarrow +TR / \epsilon$

$T \rightarrow FP$

$T \rightarrow *FP / \epsilon$

$F \rightarrow a / (E)$

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

```

```

char in[100];
int p = 0;

```

```

char peek(){ return in[p]; }
void advance(){ p++; }
void error(){ printf("ERROR\n"); exit(0); }

```

```

void E();
void Ep();
void T();
void Tp();
void F();

```



```

void F(){
if(peek() == 'i'){ // id
advance();
}
else if(peek() == '('){
advance();
E();
if(peek() == ')') advance();
else error();
}
else error();
}

```

```

void Tp(){
if(peek() == '*'){
advance();
F();
Tp();
}
// else epsilon
}

```

```

void T(){
F();
Tp();
}

```

```

void Ep(){
if(peek() == '+'){
advance();
T();
Ep();
}
// else epsilon
}

```

```

void E(){
T();
Ep();
}

```

```

int main(){
scanf("%s", in);

```

```

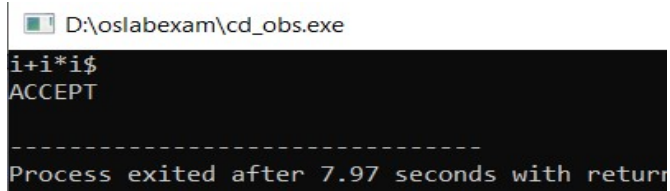
E();

```

```

if(peek()=='$')
printf("ACCEPT\n");
else
printf("ERROR\n");
}

```



5. write recursive descent parser for the grammar $S \rightarrow (L)$ $S \rightarrow a$ $L \rightarrow L, S$ $L \rightarrow S$

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

```

```

char in[100];
int p = 0;

```

```

char peek(){ return in[p]; }
void advance(){ p++; }
void error(){ printf("ERROR\n"); exit(0); }

```

```

void S();
void L();
void Lp();

```

```

void S(){
if(peek()=='a'){
advance();
}
else if(peek()=='('){
advance();
L();
if(peek()=='') advance();
else error();
}
else error();
}

```

```

void Lp(){
if(peek()=='(',')'){
advance();
S();
Lp();
}
// else epsilon

```

```

}

void L(){
    S();
    Lp();
}

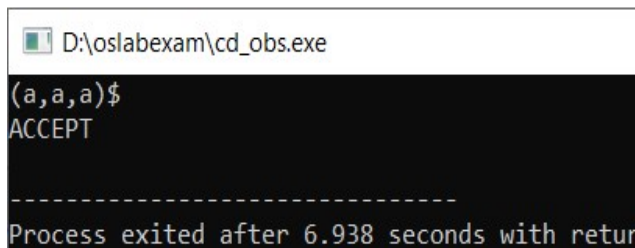
int main(){
    scanf("%s", in);

    S();

    if(peek()=='$')
        printf("ACCEPT\n");
    else
        printf("ERROR\n");

    return 0;
}

```



```

D:\oslabexam\cd_obs.exe
(a,a,a)$
ACCEPT
-----
Process exited after 6.938 seconds with return

```

6. Write a Lex specification to recognize +ve integers, reals and -ve integers, reals.

```

%{
#include <stdio.h>
%}
%%
\+?[0-9]+      { printf("%s:positive integers\n", yytext); }
-[0-9]+        { printf("%s:negative integers\n", yytext); }
-[0-9]+\.[0-9]+ { printf("%s:negative real numbers\n", yytext); }
\+?[0-9]+\.[0-9]+ { printf("%s:positive real numbers\n", yytext); }
%%
int main()
{
    yylex();
    return 0;
}

```

Compilation: lexnoformat.l

cc lex.yy.c -ll

./a.out

24

positive integer

+24.12
positive real number
-24
negative integer
-24.12
negative real number

7. Write a Lex specification for converting real numbers to integers.

```
%{
int i, j;
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
%}
%%
[0-9]*\.[0-9]+ {
    for (i = 0; i < yyleng; i++)
    {
        if (yytext[i] == '.')
        {
            for (j = 0; j <= i - 1; j++)
            printf("%c", yytext[j]);
            break;
        }
    }
    exit(0);
}

%%
int main(void)
{
    yylex();
    return 0;
}
```

Compilation: lexrealtoint.l

```
cc lex.yy.c -ll
./a.out
24.12
24
```

8. Write a Lex specification to print the number of days in a month using a procedure

```
%{
#include <stdio.h>
int year;
void leap(void);    /* prototype */
%}
```

```
%%
```

```
jan|mar|may|july|aug|oct|dec{ printf("31 days"); }
april|june|sep|nov{ printf("30 days"); }
feb                      { leap(); }
[a-zA-Z]*                { printf("invalid"); }
```

```
%%
```

```
main()
{
  yylex();
}
```

```
void leap(void)
{
  printf("enter year");
  scanf("%d", &year);
  if (year % 4 == 0)
    printf("29 days");
  else
    printf("28 days");
}
```

Compilation: lexdaysinamonth.l

```
cc lex.yy.c -ll
```

```
./a.out
```

```
jan
```

```
31 days
```

```
june
```

```
30 days
```

```
feb
```

```
enter year
```

```
1984
```

```
29 days
```

9. Write a Lex specification to retrieve comments.

```
%{
```

```
#include<stdio.h>
```

```
%}
```

```
%%
```

```
[/][a-zA-Z 0-9]* {printf("%s",yytext);}
```

```
[a-zA-Z 0-9]* {printf(" ");}
```

```
[/][a-zA-Z 0-9]*[/] {printf("%s",yytext);}
```

```
%%

main()
{
    yylex();
}
```

Compilation: lexcomments.l

```
cc lex.yy.c -ll
./a.out
Hello //world
world
hai /*friend*/
friend
```

10. Write a Lex specification to design a lexical analyzer that recognizes identifiers and keywords of flow control statements of C language

```
%{
    #include<stdio.h>
}%
%%
If|else|while|do|switch|case|break|for|default {printf("Keyword");}
IF|ELSE|WHILE|DO|SWITCH|CASE|BREAK|FOR|DEFAULT      {printf("Keyword");}
[A-Z a-z]+[a-z A-Z 0-9 _]*      {printf("identifier");}
%%
int main()
{
    yylex();
    return 0;
}
```

Compilation: lexlexanalysis.l

```
cc lex.yy.c -ll
./a.out
If
Keyword
FOR
Keyword
Abc123_def
identifier
```

11. Implement any one storage allocation strategies (heap, stack, static)
Static

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```

void incrementCounter() {
    static int counter = 0;
    counter++;
    printf("Static counter value = %d (addr: %p)\n", counter, (void *)&counter);
}

int main(void) {

    printf("Calling incrementCounter() first time...\n");
    incrementCounter();

    printf("\nCalling incrementCounter() second time...\n");
    incrementCounter();

    printf("\nCalling incrementCounter() third time...\n");
    incrementCounter();

    printf("\nProgram finished.\n");

    return 0;
}

```

```

Calling incrementCounter() first time...
Static counter value = 1 (addr: 0x404024)

Calling incrementCounter() second time...
Static counter value = 2 (addr: 0x404024)

Calling incrementCounter() third time...
Static counter value = 3 (addr: 0x404024)

Program finished.

```

Stack

```

#include <stdio.h>
void printValue() {
    int x = 10; // STACK STORAGE (automatic variable)
               // lives only inside this function
    printf("Value of x = %d (addr: %p)\n", x, (void *)&x);
}

int main(void) {

    printf("Calling printValue() first time...\n");
    printValue();

    printf("\nCalling printValue() second time...\n");
    printValue();
}

```

```

printf("\nCalling printValue() third time...\n");
printValue();

printf("\nProgram finished.\n");

return 0;
}

```

```

Calling printValue() first time...
Value of x = 10 (addr: 0x7fff6c6e262c)

Calling printValue() second time...
Value of x = 10 (addr: 0x7fff6c6e262c)

Calling printValue() third time...
Value of x = 10 (addr: 0x7fff6c6e262c)

Program finished.

```

Heap

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

```

```

int main(void) {
    int initial_size = 3;
    int new_size = 5;

```

```

    printf("Requesting %d integers on the heap...\n", initial_size);

```

```

    int *arr = (int *)malloc(initial_size * sizeof(int));
    if (arr == NULL) {
        perror("malloc failed");
        return 1;
    }

```

```

    // Fill with values and print addresses
    for (int i = 0; i < initial_size; ++i) {
        arr[i] = (i + 1) * 10;
        printf("arr[%d] = %d (addr: %p)\n", i, arr[i], (void *)&arr[i]);
    }

```

```

    printf("\nNow expanding the array to %d integers using realloc...\n", new_size);

```

```

    int *tmp = (int *)realloc(arr, new_size * sizeof(int));
    if (tmp == NULL) {
        // realloc failed: original block (arr) is still valid, must free it
        perror("realloc failed");
        free(arr);
        return 1;
    }

```



```

arr = tmp; // use the (possibly moved) block

// Initialize new elements
for (inti = initial_size; i<new_size; ++i) {
    arr[i] = (i + 1) * 10;
}

// Print all elements and addresses again
for (inti = 0; i<new_size; ++i) {
    printf("arr[%d] = %d (addr: %p)\n", i, arr[i], (void *)&arr[i]);
}

// Done: free heap memory
free(arr);
printf("\nMemory freed. Program finished.\n");
return 0;
}

```

```

Requesting 3 integers on the heap...
arr[0] = 10 (addr: 0x1c1986b0)
arr[1] = 20 (addr: 0x1c1986b4)
arr[2] = 30 (addr: 0x1c1986b8)

Now expanding the array to 5 integers using realloc...
arr[0] = 10 (addr: 0x1c1986b0)
arr[1] = 20 (addr: 0x1c1986b4)
arr[2] = 30 (addr: 0x1c1986b8)
arr[3] = 40 (addr: 0x1c1986bc)
arr[4] = 50 (addr: 0x1c1986c0)

Memory freed. Program finished.

```

12. Implementation of symbol table.

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

#define MAX 50

struct Symbol {
    char name[20];
    char type[20];
} table[MAX];

int count = 0;

// Insert
void insert(char name[], char type[]) {
    strcpy(table[count].name, name);
    strcpy(table[count].type, type);
    count++;
}

```

```

}

// Search
int search(char name[]) {
    for (int i = 0; i < count; i++) {
        if (strcmp(table[i].name, name) == 0)
            return i;
    }
    return -1;
}

// Display
void display() {
    printf("\n--- Symbol Table ---\n");
    printf("Name\tType\n");
    for (int i = 0; i < count; i++) {
        printf("%s\t%s\n", table[i].name, table[i].type);
    }
}

int main() {
    int choice;
    char name[20], type[20];

    while (1) {
        printf("\n1. Insert\n2. Search\n3. Display\n4. Exit\n");
        printf("Enter choice: ");
        scanf("%d", &choice);

        switch (choice) {
            case 1:
                printf("Enter name: ");
                scanf("%s", name);
                printf("Enter type: ");
                scanf("%s", type);
                insert(name, type);
                break;

            case 2:
                printf("Enter name to search: ");
                scanf("%s", name);
                int pos;
                pos = search(name);
                if (pos != -1)
                    printf("Found at index %d\n", pos);
                else
                    printf("Not found\n");
        }
    }
}

```

```

        break;

    case 3:
        display();
        break;

    case 4:
        return 0;

    default:
        printf("Invalid choice\n");
    }
}
}

```

13) Implementation of lexical analyzer using lex tool.

```

%{
#include <stdio.h>
%}

%%
[0-9]+      { printf("NUMBER : %s\n", yytext); }
[a-zA-Z_][a-zA-Z0-9_]* { printf("IDENTIFIER : %s\n", yytext); }
[+|-|*|/=]  { printf("OPERATOR : %s\n", yytext); }
[ \t\n]+    ; /* ignore whitespace */
.           { printf("UNKNOWN : %s\n", yytext); }
%%

int yywrap() { return 1; }

int main() {
    yylex();
    return 0;
}

```

14) Implement type checking

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

struct Symbol {
    char name[20];
    char type[10];
} table[10];

int count = 0;

```

```

// Add variable with type
void add(char name[], char type[]) {
    strcpy(table[count].name, name);
    strcpy(table[count].type, type);
    count++;
}

// Get type of variable (stores result in outputType)
void getType(char name[], char outputType[]) {
    for (int i = 0; i < count; i++) {
        if (strcmp(table[i].name, name) == 0) {
            strcpy(outputType, table[i].type);
            return;
        }
    }
    strcpy(outputType, "undef"); // if not found
}

// Type checking
void typeCheck(char var[], char expr[]) {
    char varType[10], exprType[10];

    getType(var, varType);
    getType(expr, exprType);

    if (strcmp(varType, "undef") == 0 || strcmp(exprType, "undef") == 0) {
        printf("Error: Undefined variable\n");
        return;
    }

    if (strcmp(varType, exprType) == 0)
        printf("VALID: %s = %s\n", var, expr);
    else
        printf("TYPE ERROR: %s (%s) cannot take %s (%s)\n",
            var, varType, expr, exprType);
}

int main() {
    add("x", "int");
    add("y", "float");
    add("z", "int");

    typeCheck("x", "z"); // OK
    typeCheck("x", "y"); // Error

    return 0;
}

```

15) Write a lex program to count the number of words and number of lines in a given file or program.

```
%{
#include <stdio.h>

int words = 0;
int lines = 0;
}%

%%
\n      { lines++; }      /* count lines */
[ \t]+   ;                /* ignore spaces, tabs */
[A-Za-z0-9_]+ { words++; } /* count words */
.        ;                /* ignore other characters */
%%

int yywrap() { return 1; }

int main() {
    yylex();
    printf("Lines = %d\nWords = %d\n", lines, words);
    return 0;
}
```

16) Write a C program to calculate first function for the grammar $E \rightarrow E+T$ $E \rightarrow T$ $T \rightarrow T^*F$ $T \rightarrow F$ $F \rightarrow (E)$ $F \rightarrow id$

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <ctype.h>

char prod[20][20]; // productions
char first[20][20]; // FIRST sets
char nt[20];       // non-terminals list
int n, ntCount = 0; // number of productions, number of NTs
int done[256] = {0}; // memoization flag

int findNT(char c) {
    for (int i = 0; i < ntCount; i++)
        if (nt[i] == c)
            return i;
    nt[ntCount] = c;
    first[ntCount][0] = '\0';
    return ntCount++;
}
```

```

void add(char set[], char c) {
    if (!strchr(set, c)) {
        int l = strlen(set);
        set[l] = c;
        set[l+1] = '\0';
    }
}

// Compute FIRST for non-terminal X
void computeFIRST(char X) {
    int idx = findNT(X);
    if (done[X]) return; // avoid infinite recursion on left-recursion
    done[X] = 1;

    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        if (prod[i][0] == X) {
            char *rhs = strchr(prod[i], '>') + 1;

            // Case 1: RHS starts with terminal or symbol like '(' '+'
            if (!isupper(rhs[0]) && rhs[0] != '#') {
                add(first[idx], rhs[0]);
            }
            // Case 2: RHS starts with epsilon
            else if (rhs[0] == '#') {
                add(first[idx], '#');
            }
            // Case 3: RHS starts with non-terminal
            else if (isupper(rhs[0])) {
                computeFIRST(rhs[0]);
                int j = findNT(rhs[0]);
                for (int k = 0; k < strlen(first[j]); k++)
                    add(first[idx], first[j][k]);
            }
        }
    }
}

int main() {
    printf("Enter number of productions: ");
    scanf("%d", &n);

    printf("Enter productions like E->E+T (use # for epsilon):\n");

    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        scanf("%s", prod[i]);
        findNT(prod[i][0]); // record non-terminal
    }
}

```

```
// Compute FIRST for all non-terminals
for (int i = 0; i < ntCount; i++)
    computeFIRST(nt[i]);

printf("\nFIRST sets:\n");
for (int i = 0; i < ntCount; i++)
    printf("FIRST(%c) = { %s }\n", nt[i], first[i]);

return 0;
}
```