



**INDIAN INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY  
SONEPAT**

**Compiler Design Lab**  
**(CSC 506)**

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Branch: CSE

Semester: V

Session: 2021-25

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## Program-1

### Q) Conversion of infix to postfix notation

#### Code:-

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
int prec(char c) {
```

```
    if (c == '^') return 3;
```

```
    else if (c == '/' || c == '*') return 2;
```

```
    else if (c == '+' || c == '-') return 1;
```

```
    else return -1;
```

```
}
```

```
void infixToPostfix(string s) {
```

```
    stack<char> st;
```

```
    string result;
```

```
    for(int i=0; i<s.length(); i++) {
```

```
        char c = s[i];
```

```
        if ((c >= 'a' && c <= 'z') || (c >= 'A' && c <= 'Z') || (c >= '0' && c <= '9')) result += c;
```

```
        else if (c == '(') st.push('(');
```

```
        else if (c == ')') {
```

```
            while (st.top() != '(') {
```

```
                result += st.top();
```

```
                st.pop();
```

```
            }
```

```
            st.pop();
```

```
        }
```

```
        else {
```

```
            while (!st.empty() && (prec(s[i]) <= prec(st.top()))) {
```

```
                result += st.top();
```

```
                st.pop();
```

```

    }
    st.push(c);
}
}

while (!st.empty()) {
    result += st.top();
    st.pop();
}

cout << result << endl;
}

int main() {
    string exp = "a+b*(c^d-e)^(f+g*h)-i";
    infixToPostfix(exp);
    return 0;
}

```

### Output:-

```

inputf.in
1 a+b*(c^d-e)^(f+g*h)-i

outputf.in
1 abcd^e-fgh*+^*+i-
2

```

## Program-2

**Q) Recognize declarative statements.**

**Code:-**

```
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
#include <regex>
using namespace std;

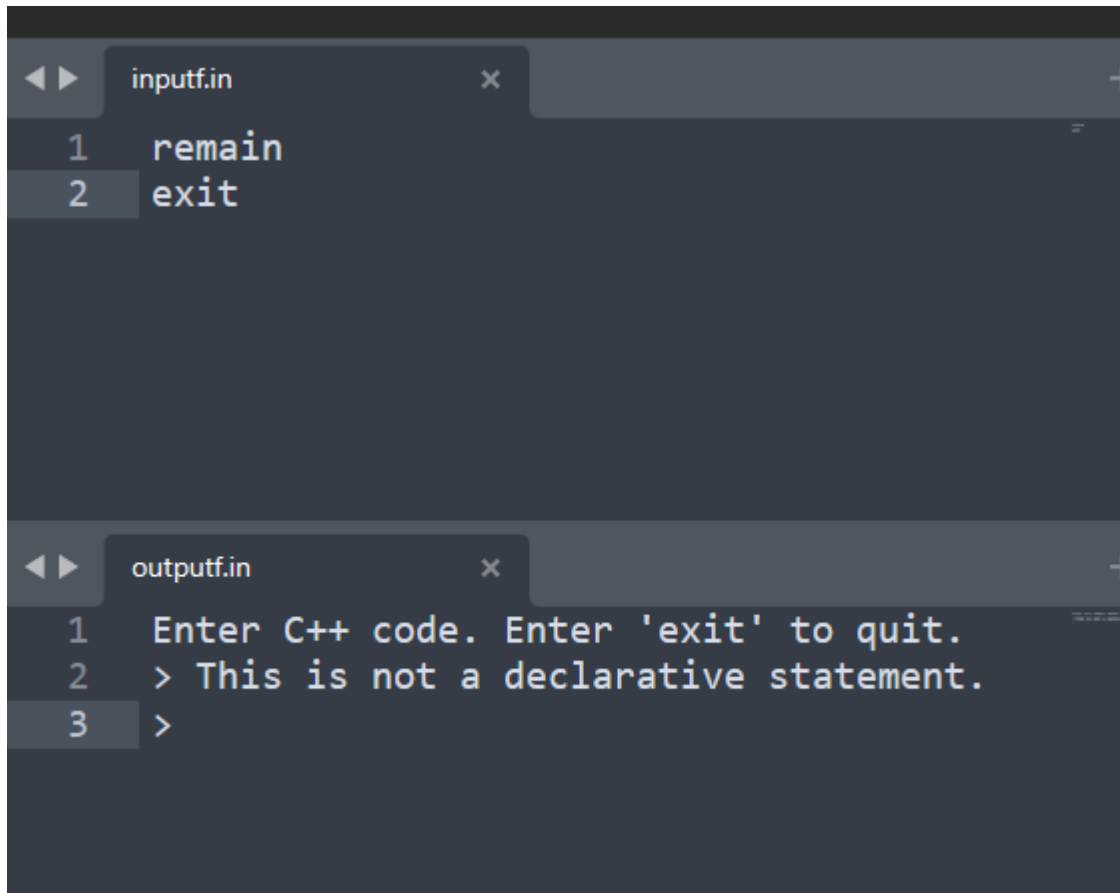
bool isDeclarativeStatement(const string &line) {
    regex varDeclaration("\\s*\\w+\\s+\\w+\\s*");
    regex funcDeclaration("\\s*\\w+\\s+\\w+\\s*\\((.*\\)\\s*");
    void myFunction();

    return regex_match(line, varDeclaration) || regex_match(line,
funcDeclaration);
}

int main() {
    cout << "Enter C++ code. Enter 'exit' to quit." << endl;
    string line;
    while (true) {
        cout << "> ";
        getline(cin, line);
        if(line == "exit") {
            break;
        }
        if(isDeclarativeStatement(line)) {
            cout << "This is a declarative statement." << endl;
        }
        else {
            cout << "This is not a declarative statement." << endl;
```

```
    }  
}  
  
return 0;  
}
```

### Output:-



The screenshot shows a code editor with two tabs: 'inputf.in' and 'outputf.in'. The 'inputf.in' tab is active and contains two lines of code: '1 remain' and '2 exit'. The 'outputf.in' tab is also visible and contains three lines of text: '1 Enter C++ code. Enter 'exit' to quit.', '2 > This is not a declarative statement.', and '3 >'. The lines in the output file are numbered 1, 2, and 3 respectively.

```
inputf.in  
1 remain  
2 exit  
  
outputf.in  
1 Enter C++ code. Enter 'exit' to quit.  
2 > This is not a declarative statement.  
3 >
```

## Program-3

**Q) Program to recognize arithmetic expressions.**

**Code:-**

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
bool isDigit(char ch) {  
    return (ch >= '0' && ch <= '9');  
}
```

```
bool isOperator(char ch) {  
    return (ch == '+' || ch == '-' || ch == '*' || ch == '/');  
}
```

```
bool isBracketOpen(char ch) {  
    return (ch == '(' || ch == '[' || ch == '{');  
}
```

```
char getCorrespondingChar(char ch) {  
    if(ch == ')') {  
        return '(';  
    }  
    else if(ch == ']') {  
        return '[';  
    }  
    return '{';  
}
```

```
bool isValid(string str) {  
    int n = str.size();  
    stack<int> st1;
```

**stack<char> st2;**

**bool result = true;**

**bool isTrue = true;**

**for(int i=0; i<n; i++) {**

**char temp = str[i];**

**if(isDigit(temp)) {**

**st1.push(temp - '0');**

**if(isTrue) {**

**isTrue = false;**

**}**

**else return false;**

**}**

**else if(isOperator(temp)) {**

**st2.push(temp);**

**isTrue = true;**

**}**

**else {**

**if(isBracketOpen(temp)) {**

**st2.push(temp);**

**}**

**else {**

**bool flag = true;**

**while (!st2.empty()) {**

**char c = st2.top();**

**st2.pop();**

**if(c == getCorrespondingChar(temp)) {**

**flag = false;**

**break;**

**}**

**else {**

**if(st1.size() < 2) {**

**return false;**

**}**



```
        else {
            st1.pop();
        }
    }
}
if(flag) {
    return false;
}
}
}
```

```
while (!st2.empty()) {
    char c = st2.top();
    st2.pop();
    if(!isOperator(c)) {
        return false;
    }
    if(st1.size() < 2) {
        return false;
    }
    else {
        st1.pop();
    }
}
```

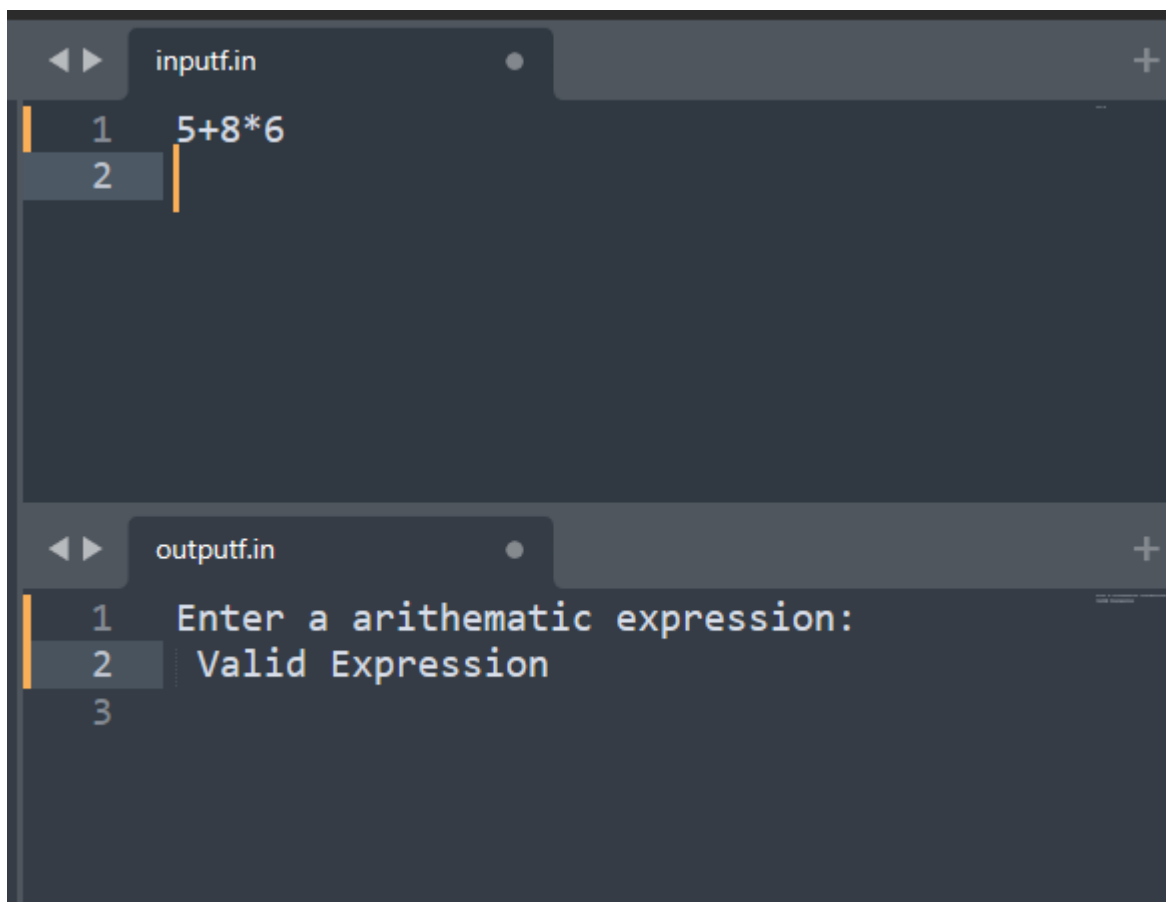
```
if(st1.size() > 1 || !st2.empty()) {
    return false;
}
```

```
return result;
}
```

```
int main() {
```

```
string str;  
cout<<"Enter a arithmetic expression: ";  
cin>>str;  
  
if(isValid(str)) {  
    cout<<"Valid Expression\n";  
}  
else cout<<"Not a valid expression\n";  
return 0;  
}
```

### Output:-



The screenshot displays a code editor with two tabs: 'inputf.in' and 'outputf.in'. The 'inputf.in' tab is active, showing two lines of input: '1 5+8\*6' and '2'. The 'outputf.in' tab is also visible, showing the program's output: '1 Enter a arithmetic expression:', '2 Valid Expression', and '3'. The editor has a dark theme and includes line numbers on the left side of each tab.

## Program-4

**Q) Program to check valid IF statements in C and report errors to users.**

**Code:-**

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

```
#include <stdbool.h>
```

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

```
bool isValidIfStatement(const char *line) {
```

```
    int length = strlen(line);
```

```
    bool foundIfKeyword = false;
```

```
    bool foundOpeningBrace = false;
```

```
    bool foundClosingBrace = false;
```

```
    for (int i = 0; i < length; i++) {
```

```
        char c = line[i];
```

```
        if(c == ' ' || c == '\t') {
```

```
            continue;
```

```
        }
```

```
    if(!foundIfKeyword) {
```

```
        if(c == 'i' && line[i + 1] == 'f' && (line[i + 2] == ' ' || line[i + 2] == '(')) {
```

```
            foundIfKeyword = true;
```

```
            i += 2;
```

```
            continue;
```

```
        }
```

```
        else {
```

```
            return false;
```

```
        }
```

```
    }
```

```
    if(foundIfKeyword && !foundOpeningBrace) {
```

```
        if(c == '(') {
```

```

        foundOpeningBrace = true;
        continue;
    }
    else {
        return false;
    }
}

if(foundIfKeyword && foundOpeningBrace && !foundClosingBrace) {
    if (c == ')') {
        foundClosingBrace = true;
        continue;
    }
}

}

return foundIfKeyword && foundOpeningBrace && foundClosingBrace;
}

```

```

int main() {
    char line[100];
    printf("Enter a line of C code: ");
    fgets(line, sizeof(line), stdin);

    if (isValidIfStatement(line)) {
        printf("Valid if statement.\n");
    }
    else {
        printf("Invalid if statement.\n");
    }
    return 0;
}

```

**Output:-**

```
inputf.in x
1 if (i==3)

outputf.in
1 Enter a line of C code:
2 Valid if statement.
3
```

## Program-5

**Q) Program to check for unterminated, multi-line comment statements in C program.**

**Code:-**

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

```
#include <stdbool.h>
```

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

```
bool hasUnterminatedComment(const char *code) {
```

```
    bool inComment = false;
```

```
    int length = strlen(code);
```

```
    for(int i=0; i<length-1; i++) {
```

```
        if(code[i] == '/' && code[i + 1] == '*') {
```

```
            inComment = true;
```

```
            i++;
```

```
        }
```

```
        else if(code[i] == '*' && code[i + 1] == '/') {
```

```
            inComment = false;
```

```
            i++;
```

```
        }
```

```
    }
```

```
    return inComment;
```

```
}
```

```
int main() {
```

```
    char code[1000];
```

```
    printf("Enter your C code (terminate input with a period '.' on a line by itself  
:\n ");
```

```
    while(1) {
```

```
        char line[100];
```

```
        fgets(line, sizeof(line), stdin);
```

```

    if(line[0] == '.' && line[1] == '\n') {
        break;
    }
    strcat(code, line);
}

if(hasUnterminatedComment(code)) {
    printf("Error: Unterminated multi-line comment found.\n");
}
else {
    printf("No unterminated multi-line comments found.\n");
}

return 0;
}

```

### Output:-

```

inputf.in
1 /*Ram Ram*
2 .

outputf.in
1 Enter your C code (terminate input with
  a period '.' on a line by itself) :
2 Error: Unterminated multi-line comment
  found.
3

```

## Program-6

**Q) Create assembler that will display errors when symbols are used but not defined and vice versa.**

**Code:-**

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#define MAX_SYMBOLS 100

typedef struct {
    char name[20];
    int value;
    int defined;
} Symbol;

Symbol symbolTable[MAX_SYMBOLS];
int symbolCount = 0;

void addSymbol(const char *name, int value) {
    if(symbolCount < MAX_SYMBOLS) {
        strcpy(symbolTable[symbolCount].name, name);
        symbolTable[symbolCount].value = value;
        symbolTable[symbolCount].defined = 1;
        symbolCount++;
    }
    else {
        printf("Error: Symbol table is full.\n");
        exit(1);
    }
}

int findSymbol(const char *name) {
```



```

for(int i=0; i<symbolCount; i++) {
    if (strcmp(symbolTable[i].name, name) == 0) {
        return i;
    }
}
return -1;
}

```

```

int main() {
    char input[100];
    char symbolName[20];
    int symbolValue;
    printf("Enter assembly-like code (Enter 'quit' to exit):\n");
    while(1) {
        printf("> ");
        fgets(input, sizeof(input), stdin);
        if(strcmp(input, "quit\n") == 0) {
            break;
        }

        if(sscanf(input, "%s %d", symbolName, &symbolValue) == 2) {
            int symbolIndex = findSymbol(symbolName);
            if(symbolIndex == -1) {
                addSymbol(symbolName, symbolValue);
                printf("Symbol %s defined.\n", symbolName);
            }
            else {
                printf("Error: Symbol %s redefined.\n", symbolName);
            }
        }
        else {
            int symbolIndex = findSymbol(input);
            if(symbolIndex == -1) {
                printf("Error: Symbol %s used but not defined.\n", input);
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

    }
    else {
        printf("Symbol %s has a value of %d.\n", input,
symbolTable[symbolIndex].value);
    }
}
}

return 0;
}

```

### Output:-

```

● Enter assembly-like code (Enter 'quit' to exit):
> var 45
Symbol var defined.
> var 56
Error: Symbol var redefined.
> quit
○ PS C:\download\js_cwh\competitive programming\codeforces>

```

## Program-7

**Q) Program to create and display content of Symbol table.**

**Code:-**

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

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

```
#define MAX_SYMBOLS 100
```

```
typedef struct {
```

```
    char name[20];
```

```
    int value;
```

```
} Symbol;
```

```
Symbol symbolTable[MAX_SYMBOLS];
```

```
int symbolCount = 0;
```

```
void addSymbol(const char *name, int value) {
```

```
    if(symbolCount < MAX_SYMBOLS) {
```

```
        strcpy(symbolTable[symbolCount].name, name);
```

```
        symbolTable[symbolCount].value = value;
```

```
        symbolCount++;
```

```
    }
```

```
    else {
```

```
        printf("Error: Symbol table is full.\n");
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

```
void displaySymbolTable() {
```

```
    printf("Symbol Table:\n");
```

```
    printf("%-10s%-10s\n", "Name", "Value");
```

```
    for(int i=0; i<symbolCount; i++) {
```

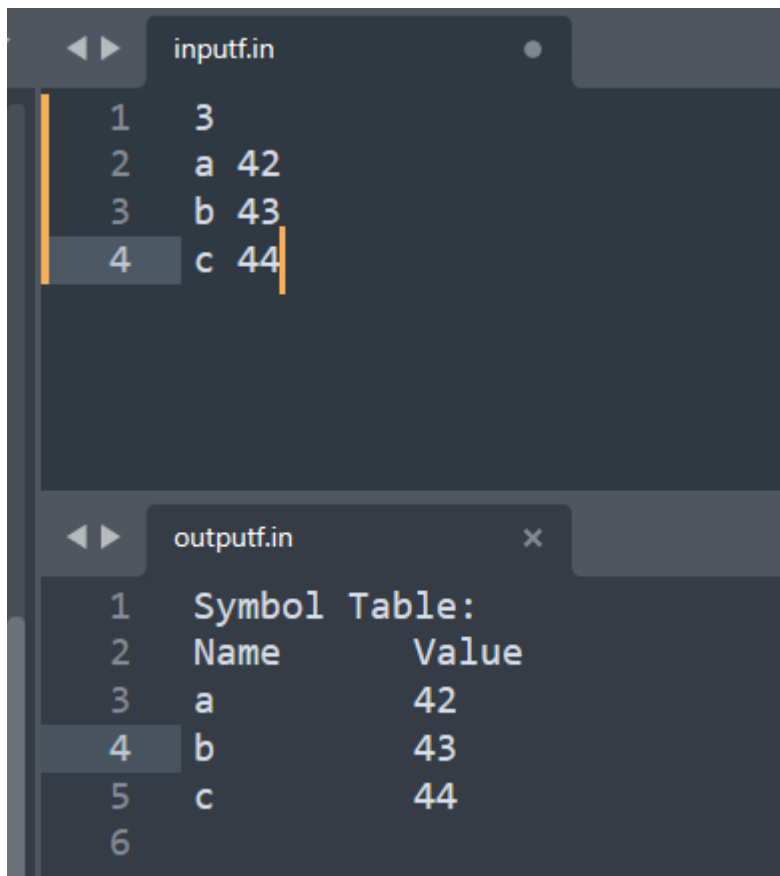
```
        printf("%-10s%-10d\n", symbolTable[i].name, symbolTable[i].value);
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

```
int main() {  
    addSymbol("x", 42);  
    addSymbol("y", 100);  
    addSymbol("z", 75);  
    displaySymbolTable();  
    return 0;  
}
```

### Output:-



The screenshot shows a code editor with two files open: 'inputf.in' and 'outputf.in'. The 'inputf.in' file contains four lines of input data. The 'outputf.in' file shows the output of a program, which is a symbol table. The output is formatted as follows:

Symbol Table:		
	Name	Value
3	a	42
4	b	43
5	c	44

The lines in the output are numbered 1 through 6. Line 1 is the title, line 2 is the header, and lines 3, 4, and 5 are the data rows. Line 6 is empty.

## Program-8

**Q) Program to implement type checking.**

**Code:-**

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

```
#include <stdbool.h>
```

```
typedef enum {
```

```
    INT,
```

```
    FLOAT,
```

```
    ERROR
```

```
} DataType;
```

```
DataType checkBinaryOperation(DataType left, char operator, DataType right) {
```

```
    switch(operator) {
```

```
        case '+':
```

```
        case '-':
```

```
        case '*':
```

```
        case '/':
```

```
            if(left == INT && right == INT) {
```

```
                return INT;
```

```
            }
```

```
            else if((left == INT && right == FLOAT) || (left == FLOAT && right == INT) || (left == FLOAT && right == FLOAT)) {
```

```
                return FLOAT;
```

```
            }
```

```
            else {
```

```
                return ERROR;
```

```
            }
```

```
        default:
```

```
            return ERROR;
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

```

int main() {
    char operator;
    DataType leftType, rightType, resultType;
    printf("Enter a binary arithmetic expression (e.g., 2.5 + 3):\n");
    scanf("%lf %c %lf", &leftType, &operator, &rightType);
    resultType = checkBinaryOperation(leftType, operator, rightType);

    if(resultType == ERROR) {
        printf("Error: Incompatible types in the expression.\n");
    }
    else {
        printf("Result type of the expression: %s\n", resultType == INT ? "int" :
"float");
    }

    return 0;
}

```

### Output:-

```

inputf.in
1 3+4.5

outputf.in
1 Enter a binary arithmetic expression (
  e.g., 2.5 + 3):
2 Error: Incompatible types in the
  expression.
3

```