

Programs

1a. Program to count the number, words, spaces and lines in a given input file

Code:

```
% {  
#include<stdio.h>  
  
int c=0;  
int w=0;  
int s=0;  
int l=0;  
% }  
%%  
" " { s++; w++;}  
[\n] { l++; w++;}  
[\t\n] { w++;}  
[^ \t\n] { c++;}  
%%  
int yywrap()  
{  
return 1;  
}  
int main()  
{  
yyin=fopen("Info.txt", "r");  
yylex();  
printf("Characters = %d\nWords = %d\nSpaces = %d\nLines= %d\n",c,w,s,l);  
return 0;  
}
```

Input file:

cat info.txt

```
Programs/Info.txt
1 Hello
2 This is an information text|
```

Output:

```
Info.txt
~/Programs$ lex Prog1a.1
~/Programs$ cc lex.yy.c -ll
~/Programs$ ./a.out
Characters = 28
Words = 6
Spaces = 4
Lines= 2
~/Programs$
```

1b. Program to recognize and count the number of identifiers in a file

Code:

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

int i=0;

%}

digit [0-9]
letter [a-z A-Z_]

%%

{ letter } ( { letter } | { digit } ) * { i++; }
{ digit } ( { letter } | { digit } ) * { i; } → .+{;}

%%

int main()
{
printf("Enter the values:\n");
```

```

yylex();

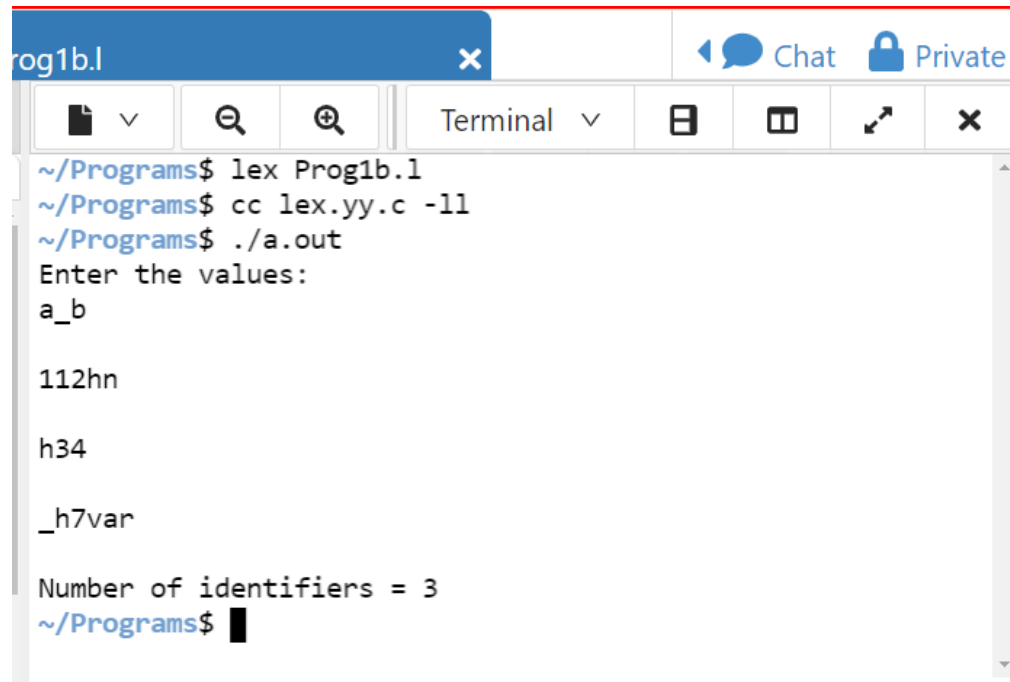
printf("Number of identifiers = %d\n", i);

return 0;

}

```

Output:



```

~/Programs$ lex Prog1b.l
~/Programs$ cc lex.yy.c -ll
~/Programs$ ./a.out
Enter the values:
a_b

112hn

h34

_h7var

Number of identifiers = 3
~/Programs$

```

2a. Programs to count the numbers of comments lines in a given C program. Also eliminate them and copy the resulting program into separate file.

Code:

```

%{
#include<stdio.h>

int s=0,m=0;

%}

%%

"/**"[a-zA-Z0-9' \t\n]*"/" m++;

"/".* s++;

%%

void main(){
yyin=fopen("f1.txt","r");
yyout=fopen("f2.txt","w");

```

```

yylex();
fclose(yyin);
fclose(yyout);
printf("no of single line comments=%d\n",s);
printf("no of multi line comments=%d\n",m);
}
int yywrap()
{
return 1;
}

```

```

chaithra@chaithra-VirtualBox:~/cdss_lab$ gedit 2a.l
chaithra@chaithra-VirtualBox:~/cdss_lab$ gedit f1.txt
chaithra@chaithra-VirtualBox:~/cdss_lab$ gedit f2.txt
chaithra@chaithra-VirtualBox:~/cdss_lab$ lex 2a.l
chaithra@chaithra-VirtualBox:~/cdss_lab$ cc lex.yy.c -ll
chaithra@chaithra-VirtualBox:~/cdss_lab$ ./a.out
no of single line comments=2
no of multi line comments=2
chaithra@chaithra-VirtualBox:~/cdss_lab$ 

```

Input file f1.txt with comments and C program:

```

Open ▼ [icon] f1.txt
~/cdss_lab
1 /* write a c
2 program
3 to print
4 hello world*/
5 void main()//main function
6 {
7 printf("Hello World!");//printing hello world
8 }
9 /* This will be the
10 output of program*/

```

Output file with only C program:

```
Open ▼ f2.txt  
~/cdss_lab  
1  
2 void main()  
3 {  
4 printf("Hello World!");  
5 }  
6
```

2b. Program to recognize whether a given sentence is simple or compound.

Code:

```
%{  
#include<stdio.h>  
int c=0;  
%}  
%%  
[a-zA-Z]*[ ](and|or|but|yet|so)[ ] [a-zA-Z]* {c=1;}  
.|[\n];  
%%  
int yywrap()  
{  
return 1;  
}  
void main(){  
printf("enter the text\n");  
yylex();  
if(c)  
{  
printf("The given statement is compound\n");  
}  
else  
{
```

```
printf("The given statement is simple\n");  
}  
}
```

```
chaithra@chaithra-VirtualBox:~/cdss_lab$ gedit 2b.l  
chaithra@chaithra-VirtualBox:~/cdss_lab$ lex 2b.l  
chaithra@chaithra-VirtualBox:~/cdss_lab$ cc lex.yy.c -ll  
chaithra@chaithra-VirtualBox:~/cdss_lab$ ./a.out  
enter the text  
I like coffee, and mary likes tea.  
  
The given statement is compound  
chaithra@chaithra-VirtualBox:~/cdss_lab$ ./a.out  
enter the text  
This is simple hello world program.  
  
The given statement is simple  
chaithra@chaithra-VirtualBox:~/cdss_lab$ □
```

3a. Program to count number of:

i. +ve and -ve integers

ii. +ve and -ve fractions

```
% {  
#include<stdio.h>  
int pi=0,ni=0,pf=0,nf=0;  
% }  
%%  
[-][0-9]+ {ni++;}  
[+]?[0-9]+ {pi++;}  
[-][0-9]*\.[0-9]+ {nf++;}  
[+]?[0-9]*\.[0-9]+ {pf++;}  
%%
```

```

void main(int argc,char *argv[])
{
if(argc!=2)
{
printf("usage :./a.out in.txt \n");
exit(0);
}
yyin=fopen(argv[1],"r");
yylex();
printf("Number of positive integer %d\n",pi);
printf("Number of negative integer %d\n",ni);
printf("Number of positive fraction %d\n",pf);
printf("Number of negative fraction %d\n",nf);
}
int yywrap(){
return 1;
}

```

```

chaithra@chaithra-VirtualBox:~/cdss_lab$ gedit 3a.l
chaithra@chaithra-VirtualBox:~/cdss_lab$ gedit in.txt
chaithra@chaithra-VirtualBox:~/cdss_lab$ lex 3a.l
chaithra@chaithra-VirtualBox:~/cdss_lab$ cc lex.yy.c -ll
chaithra@chaithra-VirtualBox:~/cdss_lab$ ./a.out in.txt

```


```

Number of positive integer 2
Number of negative integer 2
Number of positive fraction 2
Number of negative fraction 1
chaithra@chaithra-VirtualBox:~/cdss_lab$ gedit 3a.l

```



Input file with values:

A screenshot of a text editor window. The title bar at the top shows 'in.txt' and the path '~/cdss_lab'. The editor contains a list of seven lines of text, each representing a data point with an index and two values. The lines are: '1 1', '2 2', '3 -64', '4 -8', '5 8.73', '6 3.92', and '7 -8.38'. The last line is highlighted with a light gray background.

```
1 1
2 2
3 -64
4 -8
5 8.73
6 3.92
7 -8.38
```

3b. Program to count the number of “scanf” and “printf” statements in a C program. Replace them with “readf” and “writef” statements respectively.

Code:

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

int sf=0,pf=0;

% }

%%

"scanf" { sf++; fprintf(yyout,"readf");}

"printf" { pf++; fprintf(yyout,"writef");}

%%


int main()
{
yyin=fopen("f1.c","r");
yyout=fopen("f2.c","w");
yylex();
printf("no of scanf =%d\n no of printf =%d\n",sf,pf);
return 0;
}
```



```

chaithra@chaithra-VirtualBox:~/cdss_lab$ gedit 3b.l
chaithra@chaithra-VirtualBox:~/cdss_lab$ gedit f1.c
chaithra@chaithra-VirtualBox:~/cdss_lab$ gedit f2.c
chaithra@chaithra-VirtualBox:~/cdss_lab$ lex 3b.l
chaithra@chaithra-VirtualBox:~/cdss_lab$ cc lex.yy.c -ll
chaithra@chaithra-VirtualBox:~/cdss_lab$ ./a.out
no of scanf =1
no of printf =2
chaithra@chaithra-VirtualBox:~/cdss_lab$ 

```

Input file with printf and scanf statements:

```

Open ▼ [+]
```

f1.c
~/cdss_lab

```

1 #include<stdio.h>
2 int main()
3 {
4     int a,b,c;
5     printf("enter the values of a and b\n");
6     scanf("%d%d",&a,&b);
7     c=a+b;
8     printf("Sum=%d",c);
9     return 0;
10 }

```

Output file with readf and writef statements:

```

Open ▼ [+]
```

f2.c
~/cdss_lab

```

1 #include<stdio.h>
2 int main()
3 {
4     int a,b,c;
5     writef("enter the values of a and b\n");
6     readf("%d%d",&a,&b);
7     c=a+b;
8     writef("Sum=%d",c);
9     return 0;
10 }

```

4. Program to evaluate arithmetic expression involving operators +, -, *, /

Code:

//lex code

```

% {
#include "y.tab.h"

extern yylval;

% }

%%

[0-9]+ {yylval=atoi(yytext);return num;}

[+\-\\*\|] {return yytext[0];}

[] {return yytext[0];}

[(] {return yytext[0];}

. {;}

\n {return 0;}

%%

//yacc code

% {#include<stdio.h>

#include<stdlib.h>

% }

%token num

%left '+' '-'

%left '*' '/'

%%

input:exp {printf("%d\n",$$);exit(0);}

exp:exp '+' exp {$$=$1+$3;}

|exp '-' exp {$$=$1-$3;}

|exp '*' exp {$$=$1*$3;}

|exp '/' exp {if($3==0){printf("Division by zero\n");exit(0);}

    else

        $$=$1/$3;}

| '(' exp ')' {$$=$2;}

| num {$$=$1;}

```

```
%%
```

```
int yyerror()
{
    printf("error");
    exit(0);
}

int main()
{
    printf("Enter the expression:\n");
    yyparse();
}
```

Output:

```
~/Programs$ ./a.out
Enter the expression:
6*7
42
~/Programs$ ./a.out
Enter the expression:
5/0
Division by zero
~/Programs$ █
```

5. Program to recognize a valid variable which starts with a letter, followed by any number of letter or digits

Code:

```
//lex code

%{
#include "y.tab.h"
%}

%%
[a-zA-z]2 return L;
[0-9] return D;
```

%%

//yacc code

{

#include<stdio.h>

#include<stdlib.h>

}

token L D

%%

var:L E {printf("Valid Variable\n"); return 0;}

E:E L;

|E D;

|;

%%

int main()

{

printf("Type the variable\n");

yyparse();

return 0;

}

int yyerror()

{

printf("Invalid Variable\n");

exit(0);

}

Output:

```
~/Programs$ ./a.out
Type the variable
vansd123      ctrl+D

Valid Variable
~/Programs$ ./a.out
Type the variable
90vans
Invalid Variable
~/Programs$ █
```

6. Program to recognize the strings using the grammar ($a^n b^n$; $n \geq 0$)

Code:

```
//lex code

%{
#include "y.tab.h"
%}

%%

a return A;
b return B;
. return yytext[0];
\n return yytext[0];
%%

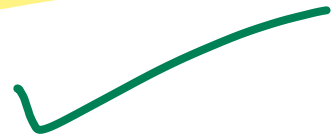
//yacc code

%{
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
%}

%token A B

%%

Str:S '\n' {return 0;}
S:A S B;
```



```

|;
%%

int main()
{
printf("Type the string\n");
if (!yyparse())
printf("Valid String\n");
return 0;
}

int yyerror()
{
printf("Invalid String\n");
exit(0);
}

```

Output:

```

~/Programs$ ./a.out
Type the string
abb
Invalid String
~/Programs$ ./a.out
Type the string
aabb
Valid String
~/Programs$ ./a.out
Type the string
abab
Invalid String
~/Programs$ ./a.out
Type the string
a b
Invalid String
~/Programs$ █

```

7. C program to implement Pass1 of Assembler

Code:

```

#include<stdio.h>
#include<string.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
void main()
{
    char opcode[10], operand[10], label[10], code[10], mnemonic[3];
    int locctr, start, length;

    FILE *fp1,*fp2,*fp3,*fp4;

    fp1=fopen("Input.txt","r");
    fp2=fopen("Optab.txt","r");
    fp3=fopen("Symtabl.txt","w");
    fp4=fopen("Out.txt","w");

    fscanf(fp1,"%s\t%s\t%s", label,opcode,operand);

    if(strcmp(opcode,"START")==0)
    {
        start=atoi(operand);
        locctr=start;
        fprintf(fp4,"%s\t%s\t%s\n",label,opcode,operand);
        fscanf(fp1,"%s\t%s\t%s",label,opcode,operand);
    }
    else
        locctr=0;

    while(strcmp(opcode,"END")!=0)
    {
        fprintf(fp4,"%d\t",locctr);
    }
}

```

```

if(strcmp(label,"**")!=0)
    fprintf(fp3,"%s\t%d\n",label,locctr);
fscanf(fp2,"%s\t%s",code,mnemonic);

while(strcmp(code,"END")!=0)
{
    if(strcmp(opcode,code)==0)
    {
        locctr+=3;
        break;
    }
    fscanf(fp2,"%s\t%s",code,mnemonic);
}

if(strcmp(opcode,"WORD")==0)
    locctr+=3;
else if(strcmp(opcode,"RESW")==0)
    locctr+=(3*(atoi(operand)));
else if(strcmp(opcode,"RESB")==0)
    locctr+=atoi(operand);
else if(strcmp(opcode,"BYTE")==0)
    ++locctr;

fprintf(fp4,"%s\t%s\t%s\t\n",label,opcode,operand);
fscanf(fp1,"%s\t%s\t%s",label,opcode,operand);
}

fprintf(fp4,"%d\t%s\t%s\t%s\n",locctr,label,opcode,operand);
length=locctr-start;
printf("The length of the code:%d\n",length);

fclose(fp1);
fclose(fp2);

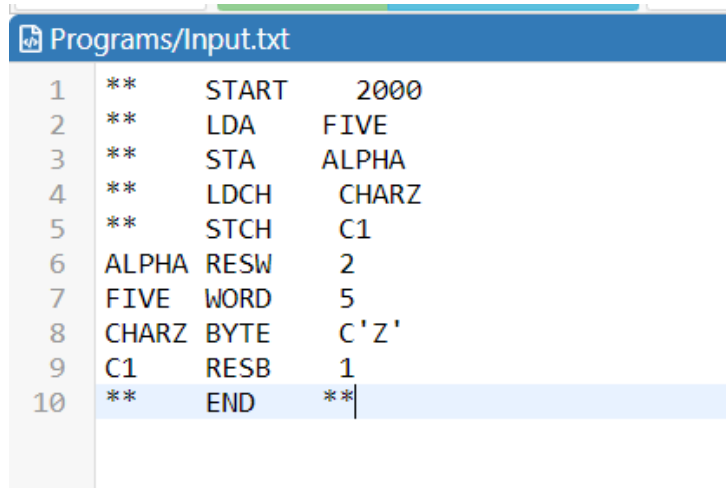
```



```
fclose(fp3);  
fclose(fp4);  
}
```

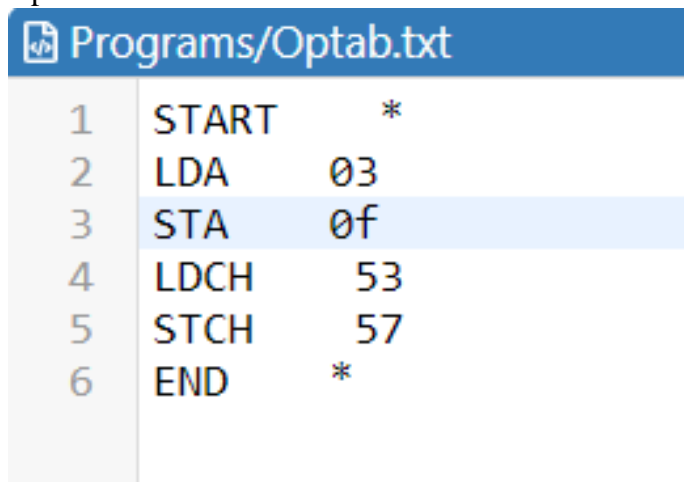
Input files:

1. Input.txt



```
1  **      START      2000  
2  **      LDA        FIVE  
3  **      STA        ALPHA  
4  **      LDCH       CHARZ  
5  **      STCH       C1  
6  ALPHA RESW      2  
7  FIVE  WORD      5  
8  CHARZ BYTE     C'Z'  
9  C1    RESB      1  
10 **      END      **
```

2. Optab.txt



```
1  START      *  
2  LDA        03  
3  STA        0f  
4  LDCH       53  
5  STCH       57  
6  END        *
```

Output:

```
~/Programs$ ./a.out  
The length of the code:23  
~/Programs$ █
```

Output files:

1.Symtabl.txt

Programs/Symtabl.txt		
1	ALPHA	2012
2	FIVE	2018
3	CHARZ	2021
4	C1	2022
5		

3. Out.txt

Programs/Out.txt				
1		**	START	2000
2	2000	**	LDA	FIVE
3	2003	**	STA	ALPHA
4	2006	**	LDCH	CHARZ
5	2009	**	STCH	C1
6	2012	ALPHA	RESW	2
7	2018	FIVE	WORD	5
8	2021	CHARZ	BYTE	C'Z'
9	2022	C1	RESB	1
10	2023	**	END	**
11				

8. C program to implement Absolute loader.

Code:

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<string.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
void main()
{
FILE *fp;
int i,addrl,l,j,staddrl;
char name[10],line[50],namel[10],addr[10],rec[10],ch,staddr[10];
printf("enter program name:");
scanf("%s",name);
fp=fopen("abssrc.txt","r");
```

```

fscanf(fp,"%s",line);
for(i=2,j=0;i<8,j<6;i++,j++)
    name1[j]=line[i];
    name1[i]='\0';
printf("name from obj.%s\n",name1);
if(strcmp(name,name1)==0)
{
    do{
        fscanf(fp,"%s",line);
        if(line[0]=='T'){
            for(i=2,j=0;i<8,j<6;i++,j++)
                staddr[j]=line[i];
                staddr[j]='\0';
                staddrl=atoi(staddr);
                i=12;

            while(line[i]!='$')
            {
                if(line[i]!='^')
                {
                    printf("00%d\t%c%c\n",staddrl,line[i],line[i+1]);
                    staddrl++;
                    i=i+2;
                }
                else
                    i++;
            }
        }
        else if(line[0]=='E')
            fclose(fp);
    }
    while(!feof(fp));
}

```

```
}  
}
```

```
student@lab-OptiPlex-3020:~$ gedit a.c  
student@lab-OptiPlex-3020:~$ gcc a.c  
student@lab-OptiPlex-3020:~$ ./a.out  
enter program anmeSAMPLE  
name from obj.SAMPLE  
001000 00  
001001 10  
001002 03  
001003 07  
001004 10  
001005 09  
002000 11  
002001 11  
002002 11
```

9. C program to implement the FIRST in context free grammar

Code:

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

```
void FIRST(char);
```

```
int count,n=0;
```

```
char prodn[10][10],first[10];
```

```
void main()
```

```
{
```

```
int i,choice;
```

```
char c,ch;
```

```
printf("Enter the number of productions: ");
```

```
scanf("%d",&count);
```

```
printf("Enter %d productions:\nEpsilon=$\n",count);
```

```
for(i=0;i<count;i++)
```

```
scanf("%s%c",prodn[i],&ch);
```

```
do{
```

```

n=0;
printf("Element :");
scanf("%c",&c);
FIRST(c);
printf("\nFIRST(%c)={",c);
for(i=0;i<n;i++)
printf(" %c",first[i]);
printf("}\n");
printf("Press 1 to continue :");
scanf("%d%c",&choice,&ch);
}
while(choice==1);
}

```

```

void FIRST(char c)
{
int j;
if(!(isupper(c)))first[n++]=c;
for(j=0;j<count;j++)
{
if(prodn[j][0]==c)
{
if(prodn[j][2]=='S')first[n++]='$';
else if(islower(prodn[j][2]))first[n++]=prodn[j][2];
else FIRST(prodn[j][2]);
}
}
}
}

```

Output:

```

~/Programs$ ./a.out
Enter the number of productions: 8
Enter 8 productions:
Epsilon=$
E=TD
D=+TD
D=$
T=FS
S=*FS
S=$
F=(E)
F=a
Element :E

FIRST(E)={ ( a}
Press 1 to continue :1
Element :D

FIRST(D)={ + $}
Press 1 to continue :1
Element :T

FIRST(T)={ ( a}
Press 1 to continue :1
Element :S

FIRST(S)={ * $}
Press 1 to continue :0
~/Programs$ █

```

10. C program to implement Shift Reduce Parser for the given grammar:

$E \rightarrow E+E$

$E \rightarrow E * E$

$E \rightarrow (E)$

$E \rightarrow id$

Code:

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

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

```
int k=0,z=0,i=0,j=0,c=0;
```

```
char a[16],ac[20],stk[15],act[10];
```

```

void check();

int main()
{ puts("GRAMMAR is E->E+E \n E->E*E \n E->(E) \n E->id");

puts("enter input string ");

gets(a);

c=strlen(a);

strcpy(act,"SHIFT->");

puts("stack \t input \t action");

printf("\n$\t%s$\t---",a);

for(k=0,i=0; j<c; k++,i++,j++)
{ if(a[j]=='i' && a[j+1]=='d')
{ stk[i]=a[j];
stk[i+1]=a[j+1];
stk[i+2]='\0';
a[j]=' ';
a[j+1]=' ';
printf("\n$%s\t%s$\t%sid",stk,a,act);
check();
}
else
{ stk[i]=a[j];
stk[i+1]='\0';
a[j]=' ';
printf("\n$%s\t%s$\t%ssymbols",stk,a,act);
check(); }
}
}

void check()
{
strcpy(ac,"REDUCE TO E");

```

```

for(z=0; z<c; z++)
if(stk[z]=='i' && stk[z+1]=='d')
{ stk[z]='E';
stk[z+1]='\0';
printf("\n%s\t%s\t%s",stk,a,ac);
j++;
}
for(z=0; z<c; z++)
if(stk[z]=='E' && stk[z+1]=='+' && stk[z+2]=='E')
{ stk[z]='E';
stk[z+1]='\0';
stk[z+2]='\0';
printf("\n%s\t%s\t%s",stk,a,ac);
i=i-2;
}
for(z=0; z<c; z++)
if(stk[z]=='E' && stk[z+1]=='*' && stk[z+2]=='E')
{ stk[z]='E';
stk[z+1]='\0';
stk[z+1]='\0';
printf("\n%s\t%s\t%s",stk,a,ac);
i=i-2;
}
for(z=0; z<c; z++)
if(stk[z]=='(' && stk[z+1]=='E' && stk[z+2]=='')
{ stk[z]='E';
stk[z+1]='\0';
stk[z+1]='\0';
printf("\n%s\t%s\t%s",stk,a,ac);
i=i-2;

```


} }

Output:

```
C:\Users\HAASINI\OneDrive\Documents\6thsem\lab\lab10.exe
GRAMMAR is E->E+E
E->E*E
E->(E)
E->id
enter input string
id+id*id
stack    input    action
$        id+id*id$  ---
$id      +id*id$    SHIFT->id
$E       +id*id$    REDUCE TO E
$E+      id*id$     SHIFT->symbols
$E+id    *id$       SHIFT->id
$E+E     *id$       REDUCE TO E
$E       *id$       REDUCE TO E
$E*      id$        SHIFT->symbols
$E*id    $          SHIFT->id
$E*E     $          REDUCE TO E
$E       $          REDUCE TO E
Process returned 0 (0x0)   execution time : 30.724 s
Press any key to continue.
```

11. C program to implement code optimization techniques.

Code:

FOR LOOP:

```
#include<stdio.h> //using for loop

int main()
{int i,fact=1,number;
printf("Enter a number: ");
scanf("%d",&number);
for(i=1;i<=number;i++){
fact=fact*i;
}printf("Factorial of %d is: %d",number,fact);
return 0;}
```

RECURSION:

```
#include<stdio.h> // using Recursion

long factorial(int n)
{ if (n == 0)
return 1;
else
return(n * factorial(n-1));
}

void main()
{ int number;
long fact;
printf("Enter a number: ");
scanf("%d", &number);
fact = factorial(number);
printf("Factorial of %d is %ld\n", number, fact);
return 0;
}
```

DO WHILE:

```
#include<stdio.h> // using do-while loop

void main()
{ int n,i=1,f=1;
printf("\n Enter The Number:");
scanf("%d",&n);
do
{ f=f*i;
i++;
} while(i<=n);
printf("\n The Factorial of %d is %d",n,f);
```

}

Output:

FOR LOOP:

```
Enter The Number:15

The Factorial of 15 is 1307674368000
Process returned 38 (0x26)   execution time : 3.037 s
Press any key to continue.
```

DO WHILE:

```
Enter The Number:15

The Factorial of 15 is 1307674368000
Process returned 38 (0x26)   execution time : 3.787 s
Press any key to continue.
```

RECURSION:

```
Enter The Number:15

The Factorial of 15 is 1307674368000
Process returned 38 (0x26)   execution time : 3.037 s
Press any key to continue.
```
