1. Two Pass Assembler

```
p(code[j][1],"L")!=0)
```

2. To implement a two pass macro pre-processor

```
{"ADD", "B", "", "", ""},
                          {"READ","C","","",""},
                          {"READ","A","","",""},
                          {"MEND","","","",""},
                          {"MACRO","LMN","","",""},
                          {"LOAD","C","","",""},
                          {"MEND","","","",""},
                          {"LOAD", "B", "", "", ""},
                          {"PQR","5","3","2",""},
                          {"ADD1","1","","","",""},
                          {"LMN","","",""},
                          {"SUB","C","","",""},
                          {"ENDP","","","",",}
        };
        String mn[]=new String[3],fpmn[]=new String[4],fp[]=new
String[4],pp[]=new String[4];
        int parameter[]=new int[3],c=0,d=0,e=0,l=0;
        for(int i=0;i<18;i++)</pre>
             if(code[i][0].equals("MACRO"))
                 mn[c]=code[i][1];
                 for(int j=2;j<5;j++)</pre>
                     if(code[i][j]!="")
                         fpmn[e]=code[i][1];
                         fp[e]=code[i][j];
                         pp[e++]="#"+(++d);
                 } parameter[c++]=d;
                 d=0;
        String apmn[]=new String[4],ap[]=new String[4],app[]=new String[4];
        d=0;
        for(int i=0;i<18;i++)</pre>
            for(int j=0;j<mn.length;j++)</pre>
                 if(code[i][0].equals(mn[j])\&code[i][1]!="")
                     while(code[i][c]!="")
                         apmn[d]=code[i][0];
                         ap[d]=code[i][c];
```

```
app[d]="#"+c;
                      C++;
                      d++;
                  c=1;
       System.out.println("macro name table");
       System.out.println("_____
                                    _");
       System.out.println("macro name no. of parameter");
       System.out.println("_
       for(int i=0;i<mn.length;i++)</pre>
       {System.out.println(mn[i]+"\t\t" +parameter[i]);
       System.out.println("-----\n \n");
       System.out.println("macro definition table");
       System.out.println("----");
       System.out.println("index \t instruction");
       System.out.println("-----");
       int index=1, i=0;
       while(i<18)
           if(code[i][0].equals("MACRO"))
               i++;
               while(code[i][0]!="MEND")
                  for(int j=0; j<fp.length; j++)</pre>
                      if(("&"+code[i][1]).equals(fp[j]))
                          System.out.println((index++)+"\t"+code[i][0]+"
"+pp[j]);
                          break;
                      }
                  i++;
               System.out.println((index++)+"\t MEND");
           else
           {
               i++;
       System.out.println("-----\n \n");
       System.out.println("Formal Vs Positional Parameter list");
```

```
System.out.println("-----");
       System.out.println("Macro Name \t Formal parameter \t Positional
Parameter");
       System.out.println("-----");
       for(i=0; i<fpmn.length;i++)</pre>
           System.out.println(fpmn[i]+"\t\t"+fp[i]+"\t\t\t"+pp[i]);
       System.out.println("-----
       System.out.println("actual Vs positional parameter");
       System.out.println("-----");
       System.out.println("macro name\t actual parameter\tpositional
parameter");
       System.out.println("-----");
       for(i=0;i<apmn.length;i++)</pre>
        \{ System.out.println(apmn[i]+"\t\t"+ap[i]+"\t\t"+app[i]); \} 
       System.out.println("-----
       String pvalue[][]=new String[4][2];
       for(i=0;i<4;i++)</pre>
       { for(int j=0;j<4;j++) {
              if (fpmn[i].equals(apmn[j])&pp[i].equals( app[j]))
              { pvalue[i][0]=fp[i];pvalue[i][1]=ap[j];break;}}}
       System.out.println("expanded code");
       System.out.println("------
");System.out.println("instruction code");
       System.out.println("----");
       i=0;
       while(i<18)
           if(code[i][0].equals("ADD")||code[i][0].equals("SUB")||code[i][0].
equals("ENDP")||code[i][0].equals("L
              OAD"))
           {System.out.println(code[i][0]+""+code[i][1]);
          else if(code[i][0].equals("MACRO"))
              while(code[i][0]!="MEND"){i++;}
              i++; }
           eLse{
              int k=0;
              while(k<18)
              { if (code[k][1].equals(code[i][0]))
                  { k++;
                     while(code[k][0]!="MEND")
                         for(l=0;l<4;l++)
                             if(("\&"+code[k][1]).equals(pvalue[1][0]))
```

```
System.out.println(code[k][0]+""+pvalue[1]
[1]);
}
k++; }k++; i++; }
} }
```

3. To design a lexical analyzer for a language whose grammar is known.

```
LEX Program <x1,e>
%{
#include"y.tab.h"
extern int yylval;
%}
%%
[0-9]+ {yylval=ato(yytext);
return NUM;
}
return yytext[0];
\n return 0;
%%
int yywrap();
{
return 1;
}
```

OUTPUT:

[root@aap root]# lex x1.1
[root@aap root]# yacc -d x1.y

[root@aap root]# cc lex.yy.c.y.tab.c
[root@aap root]# ./a.out 4+6 The result=10

```
LEX Program <anbn.I>
%{
#include"y.tab.h"
%}
%%
a {return A;}
b {return B;}
. {return(yytext[0]);}
\n return ('\n');
%%
int yywrap()
{
    return 1;
}
```

```
YACC Program <anbn.y>
%{
%}
%token A B
%%
statement:anbn'\n' {printf("\n Its a valid string!!!");
return 0;}
anbn: A B
|A anbn B
;
%%
main();
{
printf("\n Enter some valid string\n");
yyparse();
}
int yyerror(char *s)
{
    printf("\nIt is not in anbn");
}
```

```
OUTPUT (run 1):

[root@aap root]# lex x2.1

[root@aap root]# yacc x2.y

[root@aap root]# cc lex.yy.c.y.tab.c

[root@aap root]# ./a.out

Enter some valid string

aabb

Its a valid string!!!

OUTPUT (run 2):
```

```
[root@aap root]# ./a.out
Enter some valid string
abbb
It is not in anbn
OUTPUT (run 3):
[root@aap root]# ./a.out
Enter some valid string
It is not in anbn
```

4. To implement a simple parser using Lex YACC

```
//lex prgram
%{
#include "y.tab.h"
Extern int yylval
%}
%%
[0-9]+{yylval=atoi(yytext);
Return NUM;
}
Return yytext[0];
\n return 0;
%%
Int yywrap()
{
    Return1;
}
```

```
Output
[root@app root]$ lex x1.I
[root@app root]$ yacc -d x1.y
[root@app root]$ cc lex.yy.c y.tab.c
[root@app root]$ ./a.out
4+5
The result=10
```

5. To perform code optimization, considering the target machine to be X86

```
Import java.ip.*;
Import java.util.*;
Import java.long.String;
Public class optimization
Public static void main(String args[]) throws IOException
DataInputStream in=new DataInputStream(System.in);
String s1,s2;
String code[]=new String[10];
System.out.println("Enter the string1:);
S1=in.readLine();
System.out.println("Enter the string2:);
S2=in.readLine();
If(s1.equals(s2))
System.out.println("enter string is duplicate");
S2=null;
Else
System.out.println("enter string is correct");
System.out.println("enter the line of code");
Int n=Integer.praseInt(in.readLine());
System.out.println("enter the code of program");
For(int i=0;i<=n;i++)
Code[i]=in.readLine();
For(int i=0;i<n;i++)</pre>
Char c[]=code[i].toCharArray();
Char d[]=code[i+1].toCharArray();
If ((c[0]=='I')&&(c[1]=='n')&&(c[2]=='t'))
If(d[3]==c[4])
System.out.println("the line"+code[i+1]+"will not be excuted since it's a dead
code")'
Else
```

```
System.out.prinln("code is corrected");
}}}
```

```
Output:
Enter the string1
Int i=0;
Enter the string2
Int j=3;
Enter string is corrected
Enter the line of code:
3
Enter the code of program
Int k=0; If (k) K=K+1;
The line if(k) will not be excuted since it's a dead code
```

6. To generate target code for the code optimized, considering the target machine to be X86

```
import java.io.*;
public class exp6
public static void main(String args[])throws IOException
DataInputStream in=new DataInputStream(System.in);
System.out.println("Enter the equation");
String stmt=in.readLine();
StringBuffer ans=new StringBuffer("");
int reg=0;
int count=0;
char c2='a';
int flag=0;
for(int i=0;i<stmt.length();i++)</pre>
char c=stmt.charAt(i);
if(i>0)
c2=stmt.charAt(i-1);
switch(c)
case'(':count++;
break;
case')':count--;
break;
case'+':if(count>0)
System.out.println("MOV "+stmt.charAt(i-1)+",R"+reg);
```

```
System.out.println("ADD "+stmt.charAt(i+1)+",R"+reg);
ans.append("R"+reg);
reg++;
else
ans.append("+");
break;
case'-':if(count>0)
System.out.println("MOV "+stmt.charAt(i-1)+",R"+reg);
System.out.println("SUB "+stmt.charAt(i+1)+",R"+reg);
ans.append("R"+reg);
reg++;
else
ans.append("-");
break;
case'*':if(count>0)
System.out.println("MOV "+stmt.charAt(i-1)+",R"+reg);
System.out.println("MUL "+stmt.charAt(i+1)+",R"+reg);
ans.append("R"+reg);
reg++;
else
ans.append("*");
break;
case'/':if(count>0)
System.out.println("MOV "+stmt.charAt(i-1)+",R"+reg);
System.out.println("DIV "+stmt.charAt(i+1)+",R"+reg);
ans.append("R"+reg);
reg++;
else
ans.append("/");
break;
default:break;
flag++;
```

```
String ans1=new String(ans);
for(int i=0;i<ans1.length();i++)</pre>
char c=ans1.charAt(i);
switch(c)
case'+':System.out.println("ADD"+ans1.charAt(i-
2)+ans1.charAt(i1)+","+ans1.charAt(i+1)+ans1.charAt(i+2));
break;
case'-':System.out.println("SUB"+ans1.charAt(i-
2)+ans1.charAt(i1)+","+ans1.charAt(i+1)+ans1.charAt(i+2));
 break;
case'*':System.out.println("MUL"+ans1.charAt(i-
2)+ans1.charAt(i1)+","+ans1.charAt(i+1)+ans1.charAt(i+2));
 break;
case'/':System.out.println("DIV"+ans1.charAt(i-
2)+ans1.charAt(i1)+","+ans1.charAt(i+1)+ans1.charAt(i+2));
 break;
 default :break;
```

```
OUTPUT
Enter the equation
(a+b)*(c-d)+(e/f)*(a+b)
MOV a,RO
ADD b,RO
MOV c,R1
SUB d,R1
MOV e,R2
DIV f,R2
MOV a,R3
ADD b,R3
MUL RO,R1
ADD R1,R2
MUL R2,R3
```

7. To implement a LR(0) parser

```
void popb()
```

```
case 'F': ad=2;
```

Output:

```
Enter any String :- a+b*c
0 a+b*c
0a5 +b*c
0F3 +b*c
0T2 +b*c
0E1 +b*c
0E1+6 b*c
0E1+6F3 *c
0E1+6F3 *c
0E1+6T9*7 c
0E1+6T9*7c5
```