
Assignment - 6

Title: Basic python programing and lex and yacc compiler design

Course : Telecommunication Network Laboratory

Course Code : ELP 718

Student: Hrishikesh Saste

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Department: Bharti School of Telecommunication Technology and Management

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Problem Statement 1

A. Given two non-zero numbers A and B, count the number of 1s in their binary representations. Output the following table:

	First Number A	Second Number B	Remark
Binary Representation			

Explanation (two examples):

- Inputs are 8 and 4
- Sample Output 1: **Bit Balanced! |8| - |4| = 1-1 = 0**
- Binary representation of 8 = 1000
- Binary representation of 4 = 0100
- Hence both contain equal number 1s, hence the output
- Inputs are 15 and 8
- Sample Output 1:
- **Bit Biased! |15| - |8| = 4 - 1 = 3**
- Binary representation of 15 = 1111 (FOUR 1s)
- Binary representation of 8 = 1000 (ONE 1)
- Hence both contain different number of 1s, hence the output

Assumptions

- No assumption

Algorithm

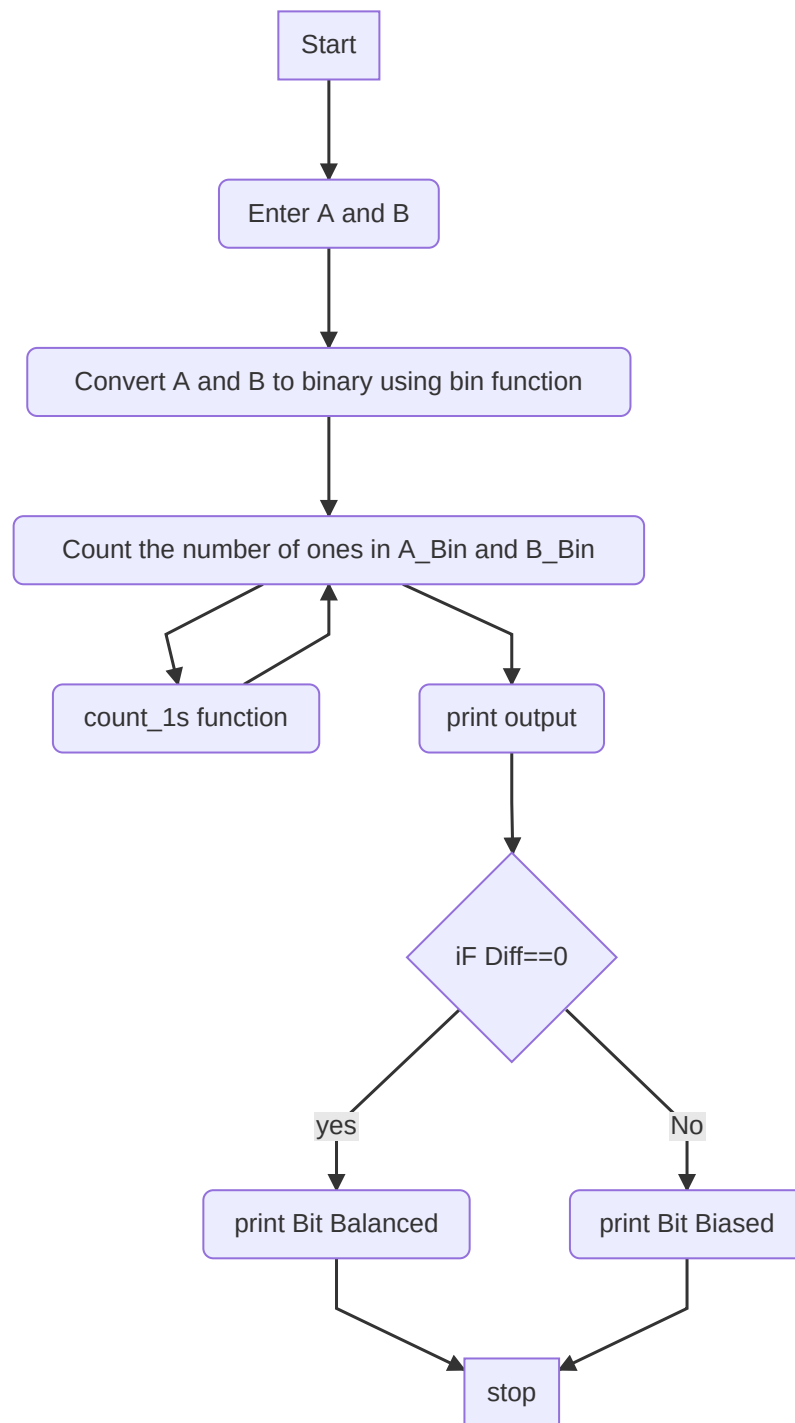
- Two numbers are taken from keyboard
- Converted from decimal to binary using inbuilt python function **bin()**
- Counted number of ones in each binary number using user defined function **count_1s**
- Ouput is printed on screen.
- If Diff==0, printed Bit Balanced

- else printed Bit biased

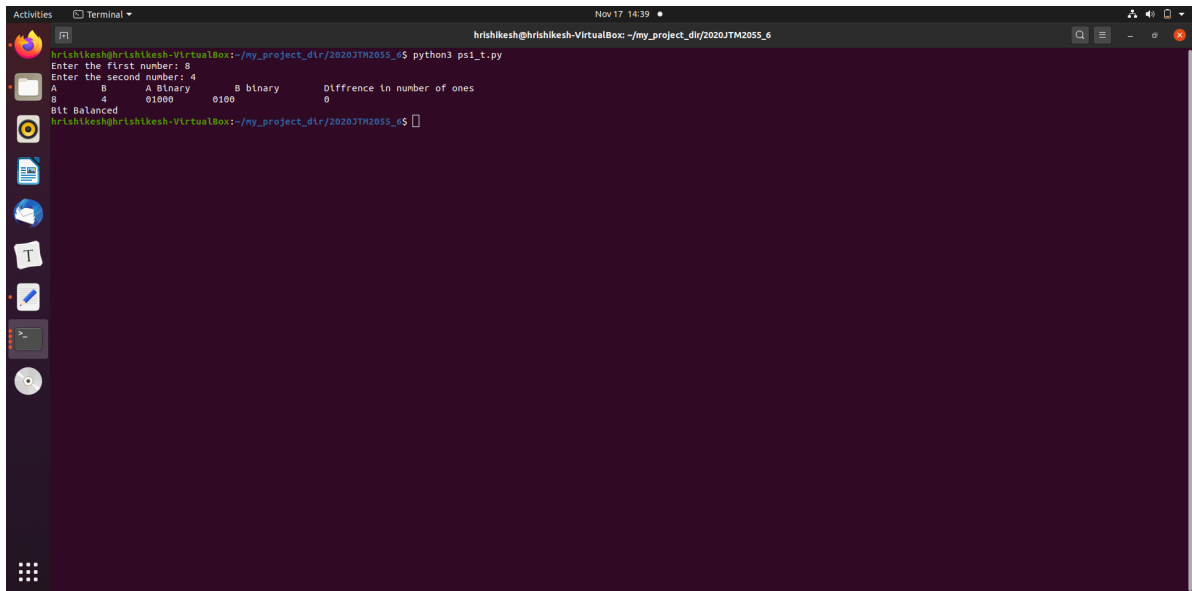
Program Code

```
def count_1s(a,b):
    i=0
    count=0
    while(i<b):
        f=int(a[i])
        if f==1:
            count+=1
        i+=1
    return(count)
A=int(input('Enter the first number: '))
B=int(input('Enter the second number: '))
A_Bin=bin(A).replace("0b", "0")
B_Bin=bin(B).replace("0b", "0")
A1s=count_1s(A_Bin,len(A_Bin))
B1s=count_1s(B_Bin,len(B_Bin))
if (A1s>B1s):
    Diff=(A1s-B1s)
else:
    Diff=(B1s-A1s)
print('A \t B \t A Binary \t B binary \t Difference in number of ones ')
print('{0} \t {1} \t {2} \t {3} \t {4}'
      .format(A,B,A_Bin,B_Bin,Diff))
if(Diff==0):
    print('Bit Balanced ')
else:
    print('Bit Biased ')
```

Program Flowchart



Screenshots



```
hrishikesh@hrishikesh-VirtualBox: ~/my_project_dir/2020TM2055_6$ python3 ps1_t.py
Enter the first number: 8
Enter the second number: 4
      8      4      A binary      B binary      Difference in number of ones
      8      4      01000      0100      0
Bit Balanced
hrishikesh@hrishikesh-VirtualBox: ~/my_project_dir/2020TM2055_6$
```

Difficulty Faced

- Difficulty faced while executing code on ubuntu terminal

Problem Statement 2

- Lex and Yacc A 8085 assembler is designed in a way that it takes input assembly source code instructions in all capital letters and numbers in hexadecimal format suffixed by H.
- You will have to create a preprocessor for assembler that will translate any 8085 assembly code into full capital letters and all numerals into hexadecimal format suffixed by H. Use lex(flex) and Yacc(bison).
- Create a second file to store output assembly code.
- Input is valid assembly source code with comments.
- Comments are added after instructions starting with the ":" symbol.
- Input source code is written both in lowercase letters as well as upper case letters.
- There are no comments and labels in the output assembly code.
- Only a stream of instructions in upper case letters.
- Use command line arguments to supply input and output file names
- **Input Format:** `**asm2allcap <input_file> <output_file>**`
- Output Format: Store the converted data into an output file provided by the user through command line argument. If is not specified, the output should appear on **stdout**
- **Input file:** Input file contains 8085 assembly code with comments. If

is not specified, the input should be taken from **stdin (eof is CTRL-D)**

Assumptions

- No assumptions

Algorithm

- Input is taken from input file
- if we find ; symbol then that line is skipped

- Otherwise stored in the out file
- Then lex file is executed by using following steps
 - lex file.l
 - cc lex.yy.c
 - ./a.out

Program Code

```
%{
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdbool.h>
int comment_lines = 0;
bool in_comment = false;
%}

%%

";".* { ++comment_lines; }
[a-z] fprintf(yyout,yytext[0] - ('a' - 'A'));
.* {
    if (in_comment) {
        ++comment_lines;
    } else {
        fprintf(yyout, yytext);
    }
}

%%

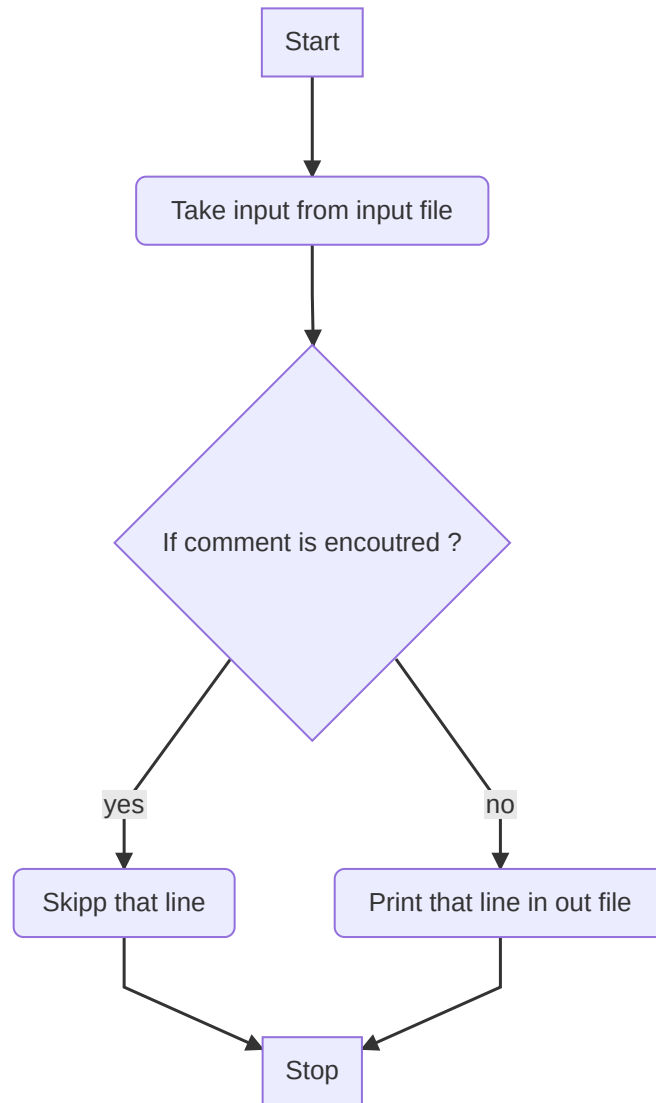
int yywrap() {
    return 1;
}

int main(void) {
    printf("Enter input file: ");
    yyin = fopen("input.c", "r");

    yyout = fopen("out.c", "w");

    yylex();
    printf("Number of comments: %d\n", comment_lines);
}
```

Program Flowchart



Difficulty Faced

- While understanding the lex analyzer working

References

- <https://docs.python.org/3/>
- http://web.iitd.ac.in/~sumeet/flex_bison.pdf
- <https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1TyK6OMWcdyfYGG9szNxCcNczmke4Ian?usp=sharing>