

## Practical-1

**Aim:** Implementation of Finite Automata and String Validation.

**Code:**

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

// States of the DFA
typedef enum {
    EVEN,
    ODD
} State;

// Function to get the next state based on the current state and input character
State getNextState(State currentState, char inputChar) {
    switch(currentState) {
        case EVEN:
            return (inputChar == '1') ? ODD : EVEN;
        case ODD:
            return (inputChar == '1') ? EVEN : ODD;
        default:
            return EVEN;
    }
}

// Function to check if the string is accepted by the DFA
int isAccepted(char *inputString) {
    State currentState = EVEN;
    for (int i = 0; i < strlen(inputString); i++) {
        currentState = getNextState(currentState, inputString[i]);
    }
    return (currentState == EVEN);
}

int main() {
    char inputString[100];
    printf("Enter a binary string: ");
    scanf("%s", inputString);

    if (isAccepted(inputString)) {
        printf("The string is accepted by the DFA (even number of '1's).\n");
    } else {
        printf("The string is not accepted by the DFA (odd number of '1's).\n");
    }

    return 0;
}
```

**Output:**

```
ssasit@ssasit-Veriton-Series:~/Desktop/p133$ gcc pr1.c
ssasit@ssasit-Veriton-Series:~/Desktop/p133$ ./a.out
Enter a binary string: 01011
The string is not accepted by the DFA (odd number of '1's).
ssasit@ssasit-Veriton-Series:~/Desktop/p133$ ./a.out
Enter a binary string: 110011
The string is accepted by the DFA (even number of '1's).
```

## Practical-2

### Aim: Introduction to Lex & Flex Tool.

#### ➤ Lex:

Lex is a tool or a computer program that generates Lexical Analyzers (converts the stream of characters into tokens). The Lex tool itself is a compiler. The Lex compiler takes the input and transforms that input into input patterns. It is commonly used with YACC (Yet Another Compiler Compiler). It was written by Mike Lesk and Eric Schmidt.

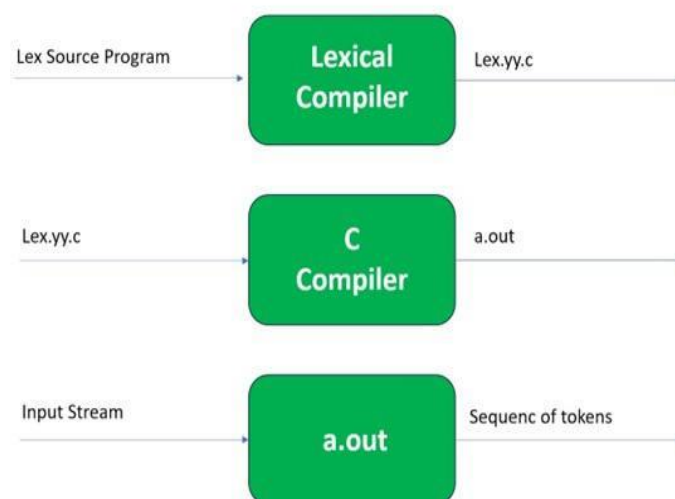
#### Function of Lex:

1. In the first step the source code which is in the Lex language having the file name 'File.l' gives as input to the Lex Compiler commonly known as Lex to get the output as lex.yy.c.
2. After that, the output lex.yy.c will be used as input to the C compiler which gives the output in the form of an 'a.out' file, and finally, the output file a.out will take the stream of character and generates tokens as output.

lex.yy.c: It is a C program.

File.l: It is a Lex source program

a.out: It is a Lexical analyzer



#### Lex File Format:

A Lex program consists of three parts and is separated by %% delimiters:-

Declarations

%%

Translation rules

%%

Auxiliary procedures

**Declarations:** The declarations include declarations of variables.

**Transition rules:** These rules consist of Pattern and Action.

**Auxiliary procedures:** The Auxiliary section holds auxiliary functions used in the actions.

For example:

**declaration**

number[0-9]

%%

**translation**

```
if {return (IF);}
%%
auxiliary function
int numberSum()
```

### ➤ Flex:

**FLEX (fast lexical analyzer generator)** is a tool/computer program for generating lexical analyzers written by Vern Paxson in C around 1987. Flex and Bison both are more flexible than Lex and Yacc and produces faster code.

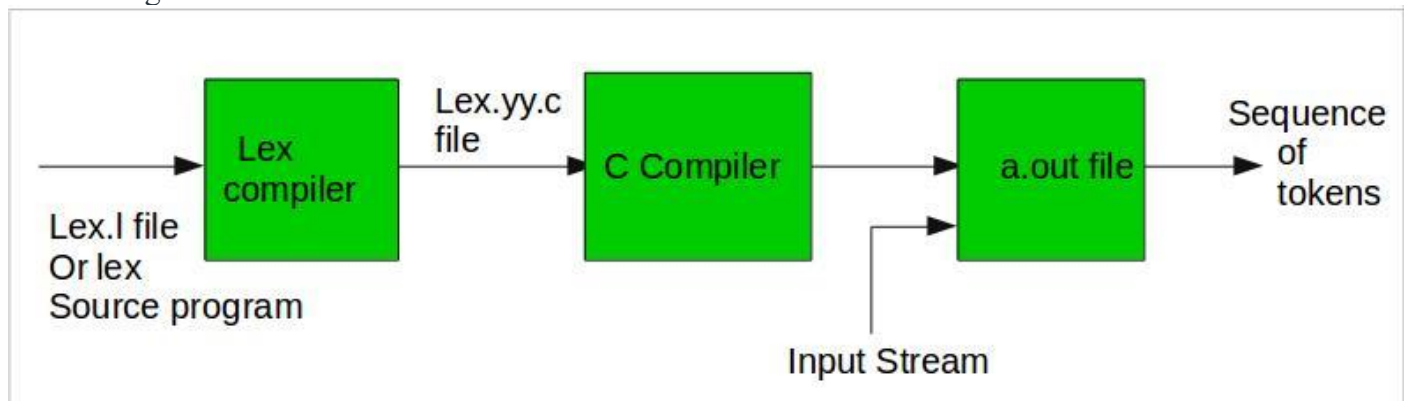
Bison produces parser from the input file provided by the user. The function **yylex()** is automatically generated by the flex when it is provided with a **.l file** and this **yylex()** function is expected by parser to call to retrieve tokens from current/this token stream.

### Installing Flex on Ubuntu:

```
sudo apt-get update
```

```
sudo apt-get install flex
```

Given image describes how the Flex is used:



**Step 1:** An input file describes the lexical analyzer to be generated named `lex.l` is written in lex language.

The lex compiler transforms `lex.l` to C program, in a file that is always named `lex.yy.c`.

**Step 2:** The C compiler compile `lex.yy.c` file into an executable file called `a.out`.

**Step 3:** The output file `a.out` take a stream of input characters and produce a stream of tokens.

### Program Structure:

In the input file, there are 3 sections:

**1. Definition Section:** The definition section contains the declaration of variables, regular definitions, manifest constants. In the definition section, text is enclosed in “`%{ %}`” brackets. Anything written in this brackets is copied directly to the file `lex.yy.c`

### Syntax:

```
% {
    // Definitions
% }
```

**2. Rules Section:** The rules section contains a series of rules in the form: *pattern action* and pattern must be unintended and action begin on the same line in `{ }` brackets. The rule section is enclosed in “`%%`”.

**Syntax:**

```
%%
```

```
pattern action
```

```
%%
```

**3. User Code Section:** This section contains C statements and additional functions. We can also compile these functions separately and load with the lexical analyzer.

Basic Program Structure:

```
%{
```

```
// Definitions
```

```
% }
```

```
%%
```

```
Rules
```

```
%%
```

```
User code section
```

### Practical-3

**Aim:** Implementation following Programs Using Lex.

- Generate Histogram of words
- Check Cypher
- Extract single and multiline comments from C Program

#### a. Generate Histogram of words

```
%{
#include<stdio.h>
#include<string.h>
int i = 0;
%}

/* Rules Section*/
%%
([a-zA-Z0-9])* {i++;} /* Rule for counting
                    number of words*/

"\n" {printf("%d\n", i); i = 0;}
%%

int yywrap(void){}

int main()
{
    // The function that starts the analysis
    yylex();

    return 0;
}
```

**Output:**



```
(odin@kali)-[~/Desktop/CDPracticals]
$ ./a.out
Hi This is Jeet Patel
5
I am a Passionate computer engineer
6
```

#### b. Check Cypher

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

void encrypt(char *text, int shift);
%}

%option noyywrap

%%
[a-zA-Z]+ {
    encrypt(yytext, 3); // Shift by 3 positions for Caesar cipher
```

```

}
.\n {
    putchar(yytext[0]);
}
%%

void encrypt(char *text, int shift) {
    while (*text) {
        char c = *text;
        if (c >= 'a' && c <= 'z') {
            c = 'a' + (c - 'a' + shift) % 26;
        } else if (c >= 'A' && c <= 'Z') {
            c = 'A' + (c - 'A' + shift) % 26;
        }
        putchar(c);
        text++;
    }
}

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

```

### Output:

```

ssasit@ssasit-Veriton-Series:~/Desktop/p133$ lex ce.l
ssasit@ssasit-Veriton-Series:~/Desktop/p133$ gcc lex.yy.c
ssasit@ssasit-Veriton-Series:~/Desktop/p133$ ./a.out
Hello World
Khoor Zruog
Good Morning
Jrrq Pruglqj

```

### c. Extract single and multiline comments from C Program

```

%{
#include<stdio.h>
int sl=0,ml=0,c;
%}

%%

[/]{1}[/]{1}[a-zA-Z0-9_]* {sl++;} printf("Single line comment %d",sl);
[/]{1}[*]{1}[a-zA-Z0-9_]*[*]{1}[/]{1} {ml++;} printf("Multipleline comment%d",ml);

%%

int yywrap(void){return 1;}
int main()
{
    yylex();
    return 0;
}

```

### Output:

```

//This is Jeet Patel
Single line comment 1
/*This is multiline comment*/
Multipleline comment1

```

## Practical-4

**Aim:** Implement following Programs Using Lex.

- Convert Roman to Decimal
- Check whether given statement is compound or simple
- Extract html tags from .html file

### a. Convert Roman to Decimal

```
#include<stdio.h>
int total=0;
% }
WS [ \t]+
%%
I total += 1;
IV total += 4;
V total += 5;
IX total += 9;
X total += 10;
XL total += 40;
L total += 50;
XC total += 90;
C total += 100;
CD total += 400;
D total += 500;
CM total += 900;
M total += 1000;
{WS} |
\n return total;
%%
int main (void)
{
int first;
printf("Enter Roman Number: ");
first = yylex ();
printf("Decimal Number is: %d\n", first);
return 0;
}
int yywrap(void)
{
return 1;
}
```

### Output:

```
ssasit@ssasit-Veriton-Series:~/Desktop/p133$ lex pr4A.l
ssasit@ssasit-Veriton-Series:~/Desktop/p133$ gcc lex.yy.c
ssasit@ssasit-Veriton-Series:~/Desktop/p133$ ./a.out
Enter Roman Number: IX
Decimal Number is: 9
ssasit@ssasit-Veriton-Series:~/Desktop/p133$ ./a.out
Enter Roman Number: X
Decimal Number is: 10
ssasit@ssasit-Veriton-Series:~/Desktop/p133$ █
```

**b. Check weather given statement is compound or simple**

```
% {
    #include<stdio.h>
    int flag=0;
% }

%%
and |
or |
but |
because |
if |
then |
nevertheless { flag=1; }
. ;
\n { return 0; }
%%
int main()
{
    printf("Enter the sentence:\n");
    yylex();
    if(flag==0)
        printf("Simple sentence\n");
    else
        printf("compound sentence\n");
}

int yywrap( )
{
    return 1;
}
```

**Output:**

```
ssasit@ssasit-Veriton-Series:~/Desktop/p133$ lex pr4B.l
ssasit@ssasit-Veriton-Series:~/Desktop/p133$ gcc lex.yy.c
ssasit@ssasit-Veriton-Series:~/Desktop/p133$ ./a.out
Enter the sentence:
Jeet to Jasmit
compound sentence
ssasit@ssasit-Veriton-Series:~/Desktop/p133$ ./a.out
Enter the sentence:
Good Morning
compound sentence
ssasit@ssasit-Veriton-Series:~/Desktop/p133$ ./a.out
Enter the sentence:
if i go to school
compound sentence
ssasit@ssasit-Veriton-Series:~/Desktop/p133$
```



**c. Extract html tags from .html file**

```

/* Declaration section*/
% {
% }

% %
"<[^>]*> {printf("%s\n", yytext); } /* if anything enclosed in
                                these < > occur print text*/
. ; // else do nothing
% %

int yywrap(){}

int main(int argc, char*argv[])
{
    // Open tags.txt in read mode
    extern FILE *yyin = fopen("ex.txt","r");

    // The function that starts the analysis
    yylex();

    return 0;
}

```

**Output:**