VISVESVARAYA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

"JnanaSangama", Belgaum -590014, Karnataka.

LAB REPORT

on

COMPILER DESIGN

Submitted by

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Under the Guidance of
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in partial fulfilment for the award of the degree of

BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING

in

COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

B.M.S. COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

(Autonomous Institution under VTU)

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B. M. S. College of Engineering,

Bull Temple Road, Bangalore 560019

(Affiliated To Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belgaum)

Department of Computer Science and Engineering

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Lab work entitled "**Compiler Design**" carried out by **Kamesh Chandra(1BM21CS271)** , who is bonafide student of **B. M. S. College of Engineering.** It is in partial fulfilment for the award of **Bachelor of Engineering in Computer Science and Engineering** of the Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belgaum during the year 2023-24.

The Lab report has been approved as it satisfies the academic requirements in respect of **Compiler Design- (22CS5PCCPD)** work prescribed for the said degree.

Dr. Prasad G R	Dr. Jyothi Nayak
Professor	Professor and Head
Department of CSE	Department of CSE
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B. M. S. COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

DECLARATION

I, Kamesh Chandra (1BM21CS271), student of 5th Semester, B.E, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, B. M. S. College of Engineering, Bangalore, here by declare that, this lab report entitled " **Compiler Design**" has been carried out by me under the guidance of Dr. Prasad G R, Professor, Department of CSE, B. M. S. College of Engineering, Bangalore during the academic semester November-2023-February-2024.

I also declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the development reported here is not from part of any other report by any other students.

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Lab 1

1.1 Write a program in LEX to recognize different tokens: Keywords, Identifiers, Constants, Operators and Punctuation symbols.

Code:

```
%{
#include<stdio.h>
%}
%%
printf|for|void|main|while|do|switch|case|int|char|float|double|if|else  {printf("%s-keyword\n",yytext);
, {printf("%s-separator\n",yytext);}
; {printf("%s-delimiter\n",yytext);}
[a-zA-Z_][a-zA-Z0-9_]* {printf("%s-Identifier\n",yytext);}
">"|"<"|">="|"<="|"==" {printf("%s- Relational operator\n",yytext);}
"=" {printf("%s-assignment operator\n",yytext);}
[0-9]+ {printf("%s-digit\n",yytext);}
%%
void main()
{
printf("Give an input:\n");
yylex();
}
int yywrap()
{
return 1;
}
```

Output

1.2 Write a program in LEX to count the number of characters and digits in a string.

Code

```
%{
#include<stdio.h>
int d=0,c=0;
%}
%%
[a-zA-Z] {c++;}
[0-9] {d++;}
. ;
\n {printf("No of characters and digits are %d and %d\n",c,d),c=0,d=0;}
%%
void main()
{
printf("Enter a sentence:\n");
yylex();
}
int yywrap()
{
return 1;
}
```

Output

```
Enter a sentence:
I was born in 2003.
No of characters and digits are 10 and 4
Hello123
No of characters and digits are 5 and 3
```

1.3 Write a program in LEX to count the number of vowels and consonants in a string.

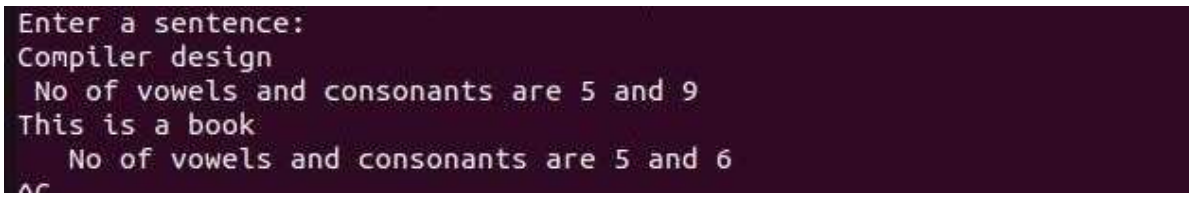
Code

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

%%


[AEIOUaeiou] {v++;}
[A-Za-z] {c++;}
\n {printf("No of vowels and consonants are %d and %d\n",v,c),v=0,c=0;}
%%
void main()
{
printf("Enter a sentence:\n");
yylex();
}
int yywrap()
{
return 1;
}
```

Output



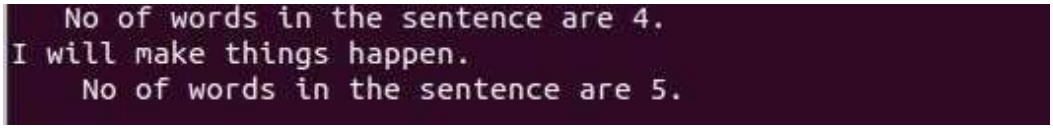
Lab 2

2.1 Write a program in lex to count the number of words in a sentence.

Code

```
%{
#include<stdio.h>
int words;
%}
%%
[^\t\n ]+ {words++;}
\n {printf("No of words in the sentence are %d.\n",words),words=0;}
%%
void main()
{
printf("Enter a sentence:\n");
yylex();
}
int yywrap()
{
return 1;
}
```

Output



2.2 Write a program in lex to demonstrate regular definition.

Code

```
%{
#include<stdio.h>
%}
alpha [a-zA-Z0-9]
%%
[a-zA-Z]+ {printf("Characters\n");}
[0-9]+ {printf("Digits");}
{alpha}+ {printf("Invalid input!\n");}
%%
void main()
{
printf("Enter a string:\n");
yylex();
}
int yywrap()
{
return 1;
}
```

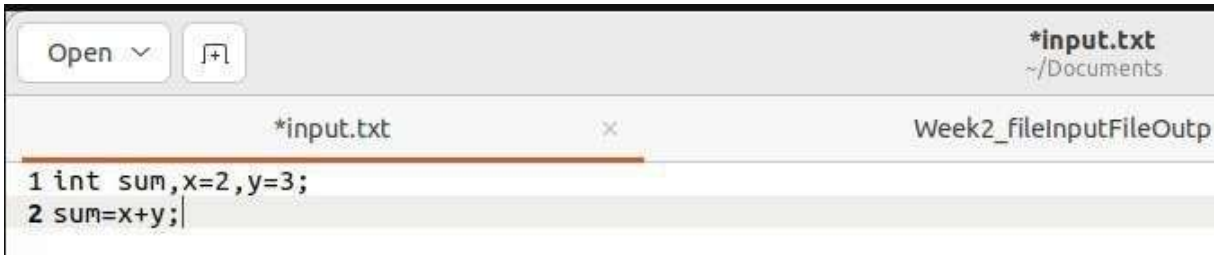
Output

2.3 Write a program in lex to identify tokens in a program by taking input from a file and printing the output on the terminal.

Code

```
%{
#include<stdio.h>
%}
%%
char|int|float {printf("%s is a keyword.\n",yytext);}
[a-zA-Z][a-zA-Z0-9]* {printf("%s is an identifier.\n",yytext);}
, {printf("%s is a separator.\n",yytext);}
; {printf("%s is a delimiter.\n",yytext);}
"=" {printf("%s is an assignment operator.\n",yytext);}
"+"|"-"|"*"|"/" {printf("%s is a binary operator.\n",yytext);}
[0-9]+ {printf("%s is/are digit(s).\n",yytext);}
\n ;
%%
void main()
{
yyin=fopen("input.txt","r");
yylex();
fclose(yyin);
}
int yywrap()
{
return 1;
}
```

Output




```
int is a keyword.
 sum is an identifier.
, is a separator.
x is an identifier.
= is an assignment operator.
2 is/are digit(s).
, is a separator.
y is an identifier.
= is an assignment operator.
3 is/are digit(s).
; is a delimiter.
sum is an identifier.
= is an assignment operator.
x is an identifier.
+ is a binary operator.
y is an identifier.
; is a delimiter.
```

2.4 Write a program in lex to identify tokens in a program by taking input from a file and printing the output in another file.

Code

```
%{
#include<stdio.h>
%}
%%
char|int|float {fprintf(yyout,"%s is a keyword.\n",yytext);}
[a-zA-Z][a-zA-Z0-9]* {fprintf(yyout,"%s is an identifier.\n",yytext);}
, {fprintf(yyout,"%s is a separator.\n",yytext);}
; {fprintf(yyout,"%s is a delimiter.\n",yytext);}
"=" {fprintf(yyout,"%s is an assignment operator.\n",yytext);}
"+"|"-"|"*"|"/" {fprintf(yyout,"%s is a binary operator.\n",yytext);}
[0-9]+ {fprintf(yyout,"%s is/are digit(s).\n",yytext);}
\n ;
%%
void main()
{
yyin=fopen("input.txt","r");
yyout=fopen("output.txt","w");
yylex();
printf("Printed in output.txt\n");
fclose(yyin);
fclose(yyout);
}
int yywrap()
{
return 1;
}
```

Output

Open *input.txt ~/Documents

*input.txt Week2_fileInputFileOutp

```
1 int sum,x=2,y=3;
2 sum=x+y;
```

Open *output.txt ~/Documents

input.txt Week2_fileInputFileOut

```
1 int is a keyword.
2  sum is an identifier.
3 , is a separator.
4 x is an identifier.
5 = is an assignment operator.
6 2 is/are digit(s).
7 , is a separator.
8 y is an identifier.
9 = is an assignment operator.
10 3 is/are digit(s).
11 ; is a delimiter.
12 sum is an identifier.
13 = is an assignment operator.
14 x is an identifier.
15 + is a binary operator.
16 y is an identifier.
17 ; is a delimiter.
```

2.5 Write a program in lex to find the length of the input string.

Code

```
%{
#include<stdio.h>
%}
%%
[a-zA-Z0-9.,!? \t]+ {printf("Length of input string is %d.\n",yyleng);}
%%
void main()
{
printf("Enter a string:\n");
yylex();
}
int yywrap()
{
return 1;
}
```

Output

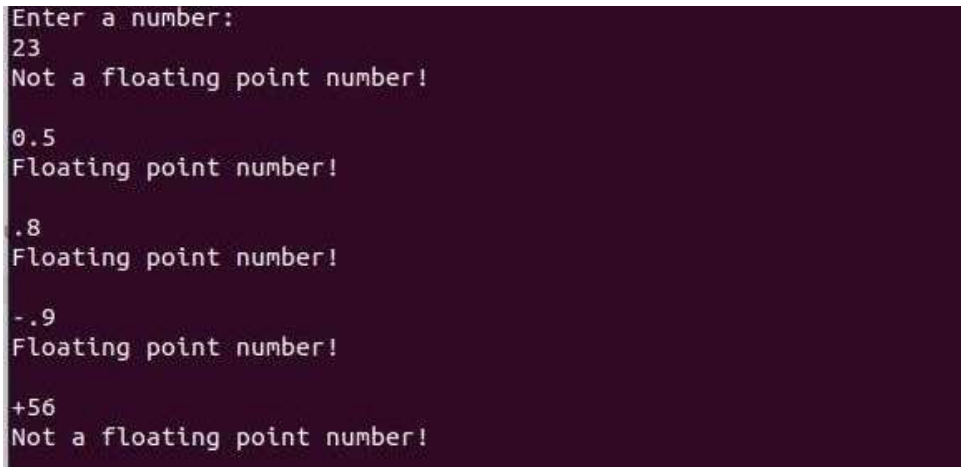
Lab 3

3.1 Write a program in LEX to recognize Floating Point Numbers.

Code

```
%{
#include<stdio.h>
%}
%%
[+-]?[0-9]*[.][0-9][0-9]* {printf("Floating point number!\n");};
[+-]?[0-9][0-9]* {printf("Not a floating point number!\n");};
%%
int yywrap()
{
return 1;
}
void main()
{
printf("Enter a number:\n");
yylex();
}
```

Output



3.2 Read and input sentence, and check if it is compound or simple. If a sentence has the word- and , or ,but ,because ,if ,then ,nevertheless then it is compound else it is simple.

Code

```
%{
#include<stdio.h>
int flag=0;
%}
%%
if|then|but|because|nevertheless|and|or  {flag=1;}
. ;
\n {return 0;}
%%
int yywrap()
{
return 1;
}
void main()
{
printf("Enter a sentence:\n");
yylex();
if(flag==1)
printf("Compound sentence!\n");
else
printf("Simple sentence!\n");
}
```

Output

3.3 Write a program to check if the input sentence ends with any of the following punctuation marks (? , fullstop , !)

Code

```
%{
#include<stdio.h>
int flag=0;
%}
%%
.*[?|!|.]$ {flag=1;}
.* {flag=0;}
\n {return 0;}
%%
int yywrap()
{
return 1;
}
void main()
{
printf("Enter a sentence:\n");
yylex();
if(flag==1)
printf("Ends with a punctuation!\n");
else
printf("Does not end with punctuation!\n");
}
```

Output

3.4 Write a program to read an input sentence and to check if the sentence begins with English articles (A, a,AN,An,THE and The).

Code

```
%{
#include<stdio.h>
int flag=0;
%}
%%
^(an|An|The|the|A|a)[" "].* {flag=1;}
.* {flag=0;}
\n {return 0;}
%%
int yywrap()
{
return 1;
}
void main()
{
printf("Enter a sentence:\n");
yylex();
if(flag==1)
printf("Starts with an article!\n");
else
printf("Does not start with an article!\n");
}
```

Output

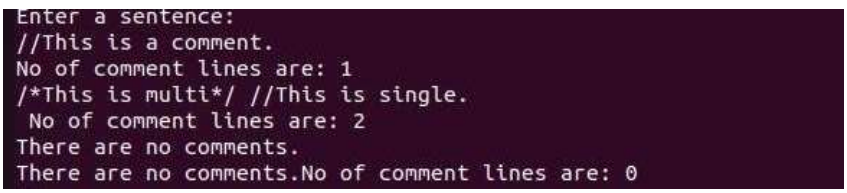

Enter a sentence:
A book is lying on the table.
Starts with an article!

3.5 Lex program to count the number of comment lines (multi line comments or single line) in a program. Read the input from a file called input.txt and print the count in a file called output.txt.

Code

```
%{
#include<stdio.h>
int c=0;
%}
%%
"\/\*"[^*]*\*+([^/*][^*]*\*+)*\/ {c++;}
"//".* {c++;}
. ECHO;
%%
int yywrap()
{
return 1;
}
void main()
{
yyin=fopen("input.txt","r");
yyout=fopen("output.txt","w");
yylex();
printf("The number of comments are:%d\n",c);
fclose(yyin);
fclose(yyout);
}
```

Output



3.6 Write a program to read and check if the user entered number is signed or unsigned using appropriate meta character.

Code

```
%{
#include<stdio.h>
%}
%%
[+|-][0-9]+ {printf("Signed number!\n");}
[0-9]+ {printf("Unsigned number!\n");}
%%
int yywrap()
{
return 1;
}
void main()
{
printf("Enter a number:\n");
yylex();
}
```

Output

Lab 4

4.1 Write a LEX program that copies a file, replacing each nonempty sequence of white spaces by a single blank.

Code

```
%{
#include<stdio.h>
%}
%%
[ \t]+ {fprintf(yyout," ");}
.|\n {fprintf(yyout,"%s",yytext);}
%%
void main()
{
yyin=fopen("text.txt","r");
yyout=fopen("print.txt","w");
yylex();
fclose(yyin);
fclose(yyout);
printf("Printed!\n");
}
int yywrap()
{
return 1;
}
```

Output


*text.txt
1 Hello World
2 Welcome to programming


Open
print.txt
~/Documents
1 Hello World
2 Welcome to programming

4.2 Write a LEX program to recognize the following tokens over the alphabets {0,1,..,9}

4.2.1 The set of all string ending in 00.

Code

```
%{
#include<stdio.h>
int flag=0;
%}
%%
[0-9]+[00] {flag=1;}
. ;
\n {return 0;}
%%
void main()
{
printf("Enter a string:\n");
yylex();
if(flag==1)
printf("Ends with 0.\n");
else
printf("Does not end with 0.\n");
}
int yywrap()
{
return 1;
}
```

Output

4.2.2 The set of all strings with three consecutive 222's.

Code

```
%{
#include<stdio.h>
int flag=0;
%}
%%
[0-9]*[2][2][2][0-9]* {flag=1;}
. ;
\n {return 0;}
%%
void main()
{
printf("Enter a string:\n");
yylex();
if(flag==1)
printf("Has 3 consecutive 2's.\n");
else
printf("Does not have 3 consecutive 2's.\n");
}
int yywrap()
{
return 1;
}
```

Output

4.2.3 The set of all string such that every block of five consecutive symbols contains at least two 5's.

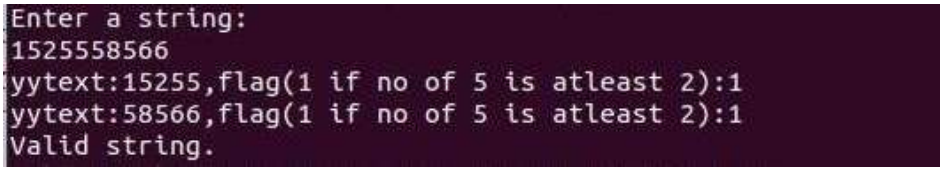
Code

```
%{
#include<stdio.h>
int i,count=0,flag;
%}
%%
.{1,5} {flag=0;
for(i=0;i<5;i++)
        {
         int c=yytext[i]-'0';
         if(c==5)
         {
          count++;
          if(count==2)
          {
           flag=1;
           break;
          }
          }
          }
          count=0;
          printf("yytext:%s,flag(1 if no of 5 is atleast 2):%d\n",yytext,flag);
          if(flag!=1)
          {
           printf("Not a valid string!\n");
          return 0;
        }
        }

\n {return 0;}
%%
void main()
```

```
{
printf("Enter a string:\n");
yylex();
if(flag==1)
printf("Valid string.\n");
}
int yywrap()
{
return 1;
}
```

Output



4.2.4 The set of all strings beginning with a 1 which, interpreted as the binary representation of an integer, is congruent to zero modulo 5.

Code

```
%{
#include<stdio.h>
int c,i,flag=1,sum=0,power=1;
%}
%%
^1[01]*  {for(i=yyleng-1;i>=0;i--)
          {
           c=yytext[i]-'0';
           sum+=c*power;
           power*=2;
          }
           printf("Decimal representation:%d\n",sum);
           if(sum%5!=0)
           {
           printf("Not congruent to modulo 5.\n");
           sum=0;
           power=1;
           }
           else
           {
           printf("Congruent to modulo 5.\n");
           sum=0;
           power=1;
           }
          }
.* {printf("Not a binary number.\n");}
\n {return 0;}
%%
void main()
{
printf("Enter a string:\n");
```

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

Output

4.2.5 The set of all strings such that the 10th symbol from the right end is 1.

Code

```
%{
#include<stdio.h>
int flag=0;
%}
%%
[0-9]*1[0-9][0-9][0-9][0-9][0-9][0-9][0-9][0-9][0-9]  {flag=1;}
. ;
\n {return 0;}
%%
void main()
{
printf("Enter a string:\n");
yylex();
if(flag==1)
printf("10th symbol from right is 1.\n");
else
printf("10th symbol from right is not 1.\n");
}
int yywrap()
{
return 1;
}
```

Output

4.2.6 The set of all four digits numbers whose sum is 9.

Code

```
%{
#include<stdio.h>
int sum=0,i,flag=0;
%}
%%
[0-9][0-9][0-9][0-9] {for(i=0;i<yyleng;i++)
                    {
                     sum+=yytext[i]-'0';
                     }
                    if(sum==9)
                    {
                     flag=1;
                     sum=0;
                    }
                    else
                    {
                    flag=0;
                    sum=0;
                    }
                    }
\n {return 0;}
%%
void main()
{

printf("Enter a string:\n");
yylex();
if(flag==1)
printf("The sum of digits is 9.\n");
else
printf("The sum of digits is not 9.\n");
}
int yywrap()
```

{

return 1;

}

Output

4.2.7 The set of all four digital numbers, whose individual digits are in ascending order from left to right.

Code

```
%{
#include<stdio.h>
int c,i,flag=1;
%}
%%
[0-9][0-9][0-9][0-9]  {for(i=0;i<yyleng-1;i++)
                    {
                     if(yytext[i]>=yytext[i+1])
                     {
                       flag=0;
                       break;
                     }
                    }
                   }
\n {return 0;}
%%
void main()
{

printf("Enter a string:\n");
yylex();
if(flag==1)
printf("The digits are in ascending order.\n");
else
printf("The digits are not in ascending order.\n");
}
int yywrap()
{
return 1;
}
```

Output

Lab 5

Write a C program to design lexical analysis to recognize any five keywords, identifiers, numbers, operators and punctuations.

Code

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

void lexicalAnalyzer(char input_code[]) {
    char *keywords[] = {"if", "else", "while", "for", "return"};
    char *operators[] = {"+", "-", "*", "/", "=", "==", "<", ">", "<=", ">="};
    char *punctuations[] = {",", ";", "(", ")", "{", "}"};

    char *token = strtok(input_code, " \t\n");

    while (token != NULL)
        {if (isdigit(token[0]))
        {
            printf("Number: %s\n", token);
        } else if (isalpha(token[0]) || token[0] == '_')
            {int isKeyword = 0;
            for (int i = 0; i < sizeof(keywords) / sizeof(keywords[0]); i++)
                {if (strcmp(token, keywords[i]) == 0) {
                    printf("Keyword: %s\n", token);
                    isKeyword = 1;
                    break;
                }
            }
            if (!isKeyword)
                { printf("Identifier: %s\n",
                token);
            }
        } else if (strchr("+-*/=<>(){}[]", token[0]) != NULL)
            {printf("Operator: %s\n", token);
```

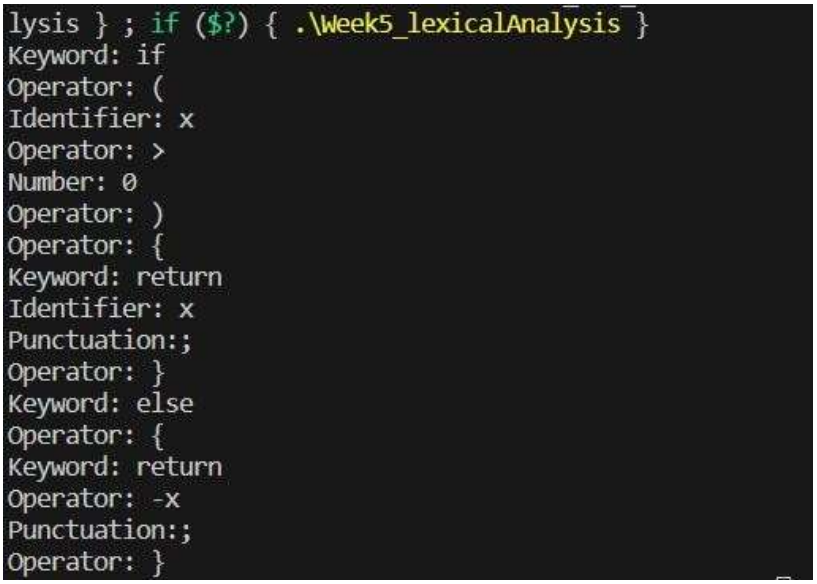
```
}
else if(strchr(",;", token[0]) != NULL)
```

```
        {
            printf("Punctuation:%s\n",token);
        }

        token = strtok(NULL, " \t\n");
    }
}

int main() {
    char input_code[] = "if ( x > 0 ) { return x ; } else { return -x ; }";
    lexicalAnalyzer(input_code);
    return 0;
}
```

Output



Lab 6

Write a program to perform recursive descent parsing on the following grammar:

S->cAd

A->ab | a

Code

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
char input[100];
int ind = 0;
void match(char expected)
{
   if (input[ind] == expected)
   {
      ind++;
   }
}
void A();
void S()
{
   match('c');
   A();
   match('d');
}
void A()
{
   if (input[ind] == 'a')
   {
      printf("Hello\n");
      match('a');
      match('b');
   } /*else if (input[ind] == 'a')
   {
      printf("Hi!\n");
```

```
        match('a');
    }*/
    else
    {
        printf("Parsing failed.\n", ind);
        exit(1);
    }
}
int main() {
    printf("Enter the input string:\n");
    scanf("%s", input);

    S();

    if (input[ind] == '$')
        { printf("Parsing
        successful.\n");
    } else {
        printf("Parsing failed. Extra characters found.\n");
    }

    return 0;
}
```

Output

Lab 7

7.1 Write a program in YACC to design a suitable grammar for evaluation of arithmetic expression having +, -, * and /.

Code

LEX

```
%{
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#include "y.tab.h"
extern int yylval;
%}
%%
[0-9]+ {yylval=atoi(yytext);return num;}
[\t ] ;
\n {return 0;}
. {return yytext[0];}
%%
int yywrap()
{
}
```

YACC

```
%{
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
int yyerror(const char *s);
int yylex(void);
%}
%token num;
%left '+' '-'
%left '*' '/'
%left ')'
%left '('
```

```
%%
s:e {printf("Valid expression!\n");
     printf("Result:%d\n",$$);
     exit(0);
    }
;
e:e'+'e {$$=$1+$3;}
|e'-'e {$$=$1-$3;}
|e'*'e {$$=$1*$3;}
|e'/'e {$$=$1/$3;}
|'('e')' {$$=$2;}
|num {$$=$1;}
;
%%
void main()
{
printf("Enter an arithmetic expression:\n");
yyparse();
}
int yyerror(const char *s)
{
printf("Invalid expression!\n");
return 0;
}
```

Output

7.2 Write a program in YACC to recognize strings of the form {(a^n)b , n>=5}.

Code

LEX

```
%{
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#include "y.tab.h"
extern int yylval;
%}
%%
[aA] {yylval=yytext[0];return A;}
[bB] {yylval=yytext[0];return B;}
\n {return NL;}
. {return yytext[0];}
%%
int yywrap()
{
return 1;
}
```

YACC

```
%{
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
int yyerror(char *s);
int yylex(void);
%}
%token A
%token B
%token NL
%%
smtr:A A A A A S B NL {printf("Parsed using the rule (a^n)b, n>=5.\nValid String!\n");}
;
S:S A
|
```

```
;
%%
void main()
{
printf("Enter a string!\n");
yyparse();
}
int yyerror(char *s)
{
printf("Invalid String!\n");
return 0;
}
```

Output

7.3 Write a program in YACC to generate syntax tree for a given arithmetic expression.

Code

LEX

```
%{
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#include "y.tab.h"
extern int yylval;
%}
%%
[0-9]+ {yylval=atoi(yytext);return digit;}
[\t] ;
[\n] return 0;
. return yytext[0];
%%
int yywrap()
{
return 1;
}
```

YACC

```
%{
#include <math.h>
#include<ctype.h>
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#include<string.h>
int yyerror(char *s);
int yylex(void);
struct tree_node
{
char val[10];
int lc;
int rc;
};
```

```
int ind;
struct tree_node syn_tree[100];
void my_print_tree(int cur_ind);
int mknode(int lc,int rc,char *val);
%}
%token digit
%%
S:E {my_print_tree($1);}
;
E:E'+'T {$$=mknode($1,$3,"+");}
|T {$$=$1;}
;
T:T'*'F {$$= mknode($1,$3,"*");}
|F {$$=$1;}
;
F:'('E')' {$$=$2;}
|digit {char buf[10];sprintf(buf,"%d", yylval);$$ = mknode(-1,-1,buf);}
;
%%
int main()
{
ind=0;
printf("Enter an expression:\n");
yyparse();
return 0;
}
int yyerror(char *s)
{
printf("NITW Error\n");
return 0;
}
int mknode(int lc,int rc,char val[10])
{
strcpy(syn_tree[ind].val,val);
```

```
syn_tree[ind].lc = lc;

syn_tree[ind].rc = rc;

ind++;

return ind-1;

}

/*my_print_tree function to print the syntax tree in DLR fashion*/

void my_print_tree(int cur_ind)

{

if(cur_ind==-1) return;

if(syn_tree[cur_ind].lc==-1&&syn_tree[cur_ind].rc==-1)

printf("Digit Node -> Index : %d, Value : %s\n",cur_ind,syn_tree[cur_ind].val);

else

printf("Operator Node -> Index : %d, Value : %s, Left Child Index : %d,Right Child Index :
%d\n",cur_ind,syn_tree[cur_ind].val, syn_tree[cur_ind].lc,syn_tree[cur_ind].rc);

my_print_tree(syn_tree[cur_ind].lc);

my_print_tree(syn_tree[cur_ind].rc);

}
```

Output

```
Enter an expression:
2*3+5*4
Operator Node -> Index : 6, Value : +, Left Child Index : 2,Right Child Index : 5
Operator Node -> Index : 2, Value : *, Left Child Index : 0,Right Child Index : 1
Digit Node -> Index : 0, Value : 2
Digit Node -> Index : 1, Value : 3
Operator Node -> Index : 5, Value : *, Left Child Index : 3,Right Child Index : 4
Digit Node -> Index : 3, Value : 5
Digit Node -> Index : 4, Value : 4
```

Lab 8

8.1 Write a program in YACC to convert infix to postfix expression.

Code

LEX

```
%{
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#include "y.tab.h"
extern int yylval;
%}
%%
[0-9]+ {yylval=atoi(yytext);return num;}
[\t ] ;
\n {return 0;}
. {return yytext[0];}
%%
int yywrap()
{
}
```

YACC

```
%{
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
int yyerror(const char *s);
int yylex(void);
%}
%token num
%left '+' '-'
%left '*' '/'
%left ')'
%left '('
%right '^'
%%
```

```
s:e {printf("\n");}
;
e:e'+'t {printf("+");}
|e'-'t {printf("-");}
|t
;
t:t'*'h {printf("*");}
|t'/'h {printf("/");}
|h
;
h:f'^'h {printf("^");}
|f
;
f:'('e')'
|num {printf("%d",$1);}
;
%%
void main()
{
printf("Enter an infix expression:\n");
yyparse();
}
int yyerror(const char *s)
{
printf("Invalid infix expression!\n");
return 0;
}
```

Output

```
Enter an infix expression:
2+3*8/4^3-3
238*43^/+3-
```

Lab 9

9.1 Write a program in YACC to generate three address code for a given expression.

Code

LEX

```
%{
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#include"y.tab.h"
extern int yylval;
extern char iden[20];
%}
d [0-9]+
a [a-zA-Z]+
%%
{d} { yylval=atoi(yytext); return digit; }
{a} { strcpy(iden,yytext); yylval=1; return id;}
[ \t] {;}
\n return 0;
. return yytext[0];
%%
int yywrap()
{
return 1;
}
```

YACC

```
%{
#include <math.h>
#include<ctype.h>
#include<stdio.h>
int yyerror(char *s);
int yylex(void);
int var_cnt=0;
char iden[20];
```

```
%}
%token id
%token digit
%%
S:id '=' E {printf("%s=t%d\n",iden,var_cnt-1);}
E:E '+' T {$$=var_cnt; var_cnt++; printf("t%d = t%d + t%d;\n", $$, $1, $3 );}
|E '-' T { $$=var_cnt; var_cnt++; printf("t%d = t%d - t%d;\n", $$, $1, $3 );}
|T {$$=$1;}
;
T:T '*' F {$$=var_cnt; var_cnt++; printf("t%d = t%d * t%d;\n", $$, $1, $3 );}
|T '/' F {$$=var_cnt; var_cnt++; printf("t%d = t%d / t%d;\n", $$, $1, $3 );}
|F {$$=$1;}
;
F:P '^' F {$$=var_cnt; var_cnt++; printf("t%d = t%d ^ t%d;\n", $$, $1, $3 );}
|P {$$ = $1;}
;
P: '(' E ')' {$$=$2;}
|digit {$$=var_cnt; var_cnt++; printf("t%d = %d;\n",$$,$1);}
;
%%
int main()
{
var_cnt=0;
printf("Enter an expression:\n");
yyparse();
return 0;
}
int yyerror(char *s)
{
printf("Invalid expression!");
return 0;
}
```

Output

```
Enter an expression:
a=2*3/6-4
t0 = 2;
t1 = 3;
t2 = t0 * t1;
t3 = 6;
t4 = t2 / t3;
t5 = 4;
t6 = t4 - t5;
a=t6
```