# Pre-processing in Software synthesis

In this section is intended to explain step by step how a c programmed code is getting preprocessed for the synthesis procedure.

#### 1. Comments removal:

```
Online C Compiler.
                Code, Compile, Run and Debug C program online.
   Write your code in this editor and press "Run" button to compile and execute it.
   #include <stdio.h>
  #define GRAV 9.8
10
   int main()
12 - {
13
      int a=4; //accleraration
      int v=43; //velocity
14
      printf("Value of the Gravity is: %f ",GRAV);
15
17 -
      if (v>a){
         printf("\n%d",v);
19
21
      return 0;
```

Comments are used to give a general idea of the code and its function to the coders(humans).

Therefore, there is no reason to keep them to use by the computers. Comments are represented by  $// \circ r /* */ in c language$ .

# 2. Macros expansion:

Marcos are constant values or definitions defined by the #define directives in C Language.

#define can be removed and instead of that it will be declared inside the main() function.

```
#include <stdio.h>
   int main()
 5 - {
        int a=4;
        int v=43;
        int GRAV= 9.8;
        printf("Value of the Gravity is: %f ",GRAV);
11 -
        if (v>a){
           printf("\n%d",v);
12
13
14
15
        return 0;
16 }
```

3. File inclusion:

```
int main()

int a=4;
int v=43;
int GRAV= 9.8;
printf("Value of the Gravity is: %f ",GRAV);

if (v>a){
   printf("\n%d",v);
}

return 0;
}
```

File Inclusion like <stdio.h> can be removed since the libraries are already feeded to the synthesizing software.

### 4. Conditional compilation:

Suppose in this example if condition is removed. Then there will be two alternative codes.

```
First one is: printf("%d",v);
second one is: printf("%d",a);
```

In order to handle this codes there are specific formal proven techniques that can be deal with such kind of codes. [1]

#### References

[1] Program synthesis - Wikipedia