Compiler Design Laboratory Assignment 8

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Q1)

The CFG of the basic calculator grammar

G -> E

E -> E + T | E - T | T

T -> T * F | T / F | F

F -> (E) | num

Here, G:Goal, E: expression, T: term, num: [0-9]+

Yes, it is suitable for LR(1) parsing.

The dependency graph and parse table for the above is :

```
Dependency graph and parse tree generation for:

8+4*6

G_1(G_1.val = E.val = 8+4*6 = 32)

E_1(E.val = E.val + T.val = 8+4*6)

E_2(E.val = E.val + T.val = 8+4*6)

E_3(E.val =
```

Attribute Grammar (where AS stands for Synthesised Attribute)

```
G -> E
           \{G.val = E.val\}
E \rightarrow E + T {E1.val = E2.val + T.val}
E \rightarrow E - T {E1.val = E2.val - E'.val}
E -> T
       \{E.val = T.val\}
T -> T * F  {T1.val = T2.val * F.val}
T \rightarrow T / F {T1.val = T2.val / F.val}
T -> F
       \{T.val = F.val\}
F -> (num)
              {F.val = num.lexval}

    narkov@DESKTOP-00PTP0A:~/CloudCraftz/lexical_analyser/A8/Q2$ ./a.out

   Enter any arithmetic expression of whole numbers with +,-,* and / only
   (2*33)+55-11
   Result=110
   Entered arithmetic expression is valid
```

Steps for Running Q1:

 $AS(G) = AS(E) = AS(T) = AS(F) = { val }$

- 1. yacc calc.y -d
- 2. lex calc.l
- 3. gcc y.tab.c
- 4. ./a.out

Steps for Running Q2:

```
To run the program:-
STEP 1) lex calc.I
STEP 2) yacc -d calc.y
STEP 3) cc lex.yy.c y.tab.c -II -Im
STEP 4) ./a.out
```

```
narkov@DESKTOP-00PTP0A:~/CloudCraftz/lexical_analyser/A8/Q3$ 1
ex calc.l
narkov@DESKTOP-00PTP0A:~/CloudCraftz/lexical_analyser/A8/Q3$ yacc -d calc.y
narkov@DESKTOP-00PTP0A:~/CloudCraftz/lexical_analyser/A8/Q3$ cc lex.yy.c y.tab.c -ll -lm
narkov@DESKTOP-00PTP0A:~/CloudCraftz/lexical_analyser/A8/Q3$ ./a.out
Scientific Calculator based on LEX YACC
Enter Expression: 2*log(112)+5
Result: 9.0984360453
Enter Expression: 3*sin(2)
Result: 2.7278922805
Enter Expression: 1+2*3
Result: 7.00000000000
```