

CDSS LAB PROGRAMS

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ENG19CS0227
6-D, D2 batch

1a. Program to count the number, words, spaces and lines in a given input file

Code:

```
%{
    #include <stdio.h>
    int words = 0;
    int characters = 0;
    int lines = 0;
    int space = 0;
}%
%%
[a-zA-Z0-9]* {words++;}
%%
int main()
{
    yyin = fopen("Test","r");
    yylex();
    printf("No. of chars %d \n", characters);
    printf("No. of words %d \n", words);
    printf("No. of lines %d \n", lines);
    printf("No. of space %d \n", space);
}
```

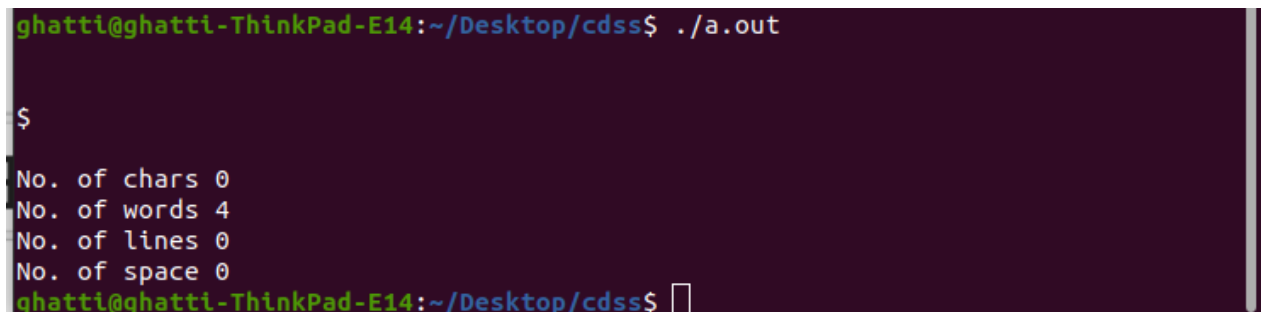
Input File:



The screenshot shows a text editor window with the title 'Test' and the path '~/Desktop/cdss'. The content of the file is as follows:

```
1 cdss
2 123class
3 $abd
4 MAXLEN
```

Output:



The screenshot shows a terminal window with the prompt 'ghatti@ghatti-ThinkPad-E14:~/Desktop/cdss\$'. The command './a.out' has been executed, and the output is as follows:

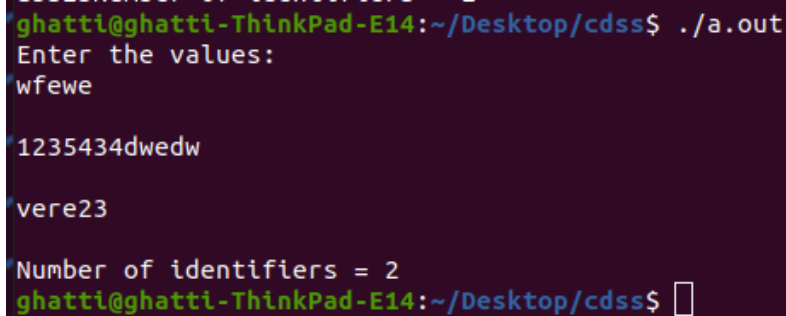
```
ghatti@ghatti-ThinkPad-E14:~/Desktop/cdss$ ./a.out
$
No. of chars 0
No. of words 4
No. of lines 0
No. of space 0
ghatti@ghatti-ThinkPad-E14:~/Desktop/cdss$
```

1b. Program to recognize and count the number of identifiers in a file

Code:

```
%{
#include<stdio.h>
int i=0;
}%
digit [0-9]
letter [a-zA-Z_]
%%
{letter}({letter}|{digit})* {i++;}
{digit}({letter}|{digit})* {i;}
%%
int main()
{
printf("Enter the values:\n");
yylex();
printf("Number of identifiers = %d\n", i);
return 0;
}
```

Output:

A terminal window with a dark purple background. The prompt is 'ghatti@ghatti-ThinkPad-E14:~/Desktop/cdss\$'. The user enters './a.out'. The program prompts 'Enter the values:'. The user enters 'wfewe' on a new line, then '1235434dwedw' on another, and 'vere23' on a third. The program then outputs 'Number of identifiers = 2'. The prompt returns to 'ghatti@ghatti-ThinkPad-E14:~/Desktop/cdss\$' with a cursor.

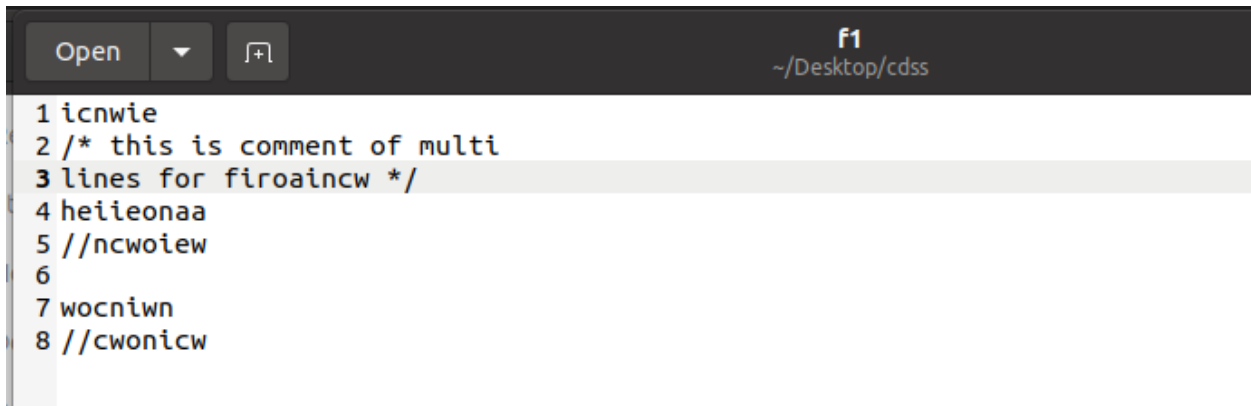
```
ghatti@ghatti-ThinkPad-E14:~/Desktop/cdss$ ./a.out
Enter the values:
wfewe
1235434dwedw
vere23
Number of identifiers = 2
ghatti@ghatti-ThinkPad-E14:~/Desktop/cdss$
```

2a. Programs to count the numbers of comments lines in a given C program. Also eliminate them and copy the resulting program into a separate file.

Code:

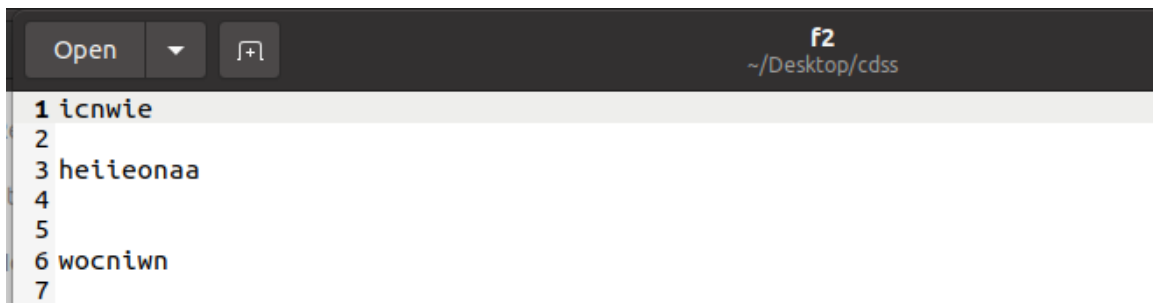
```
%{
#include<stdio.h>
int s=0,m=0;
%}
%%
"/"[a-zA-Z0-9' '\t\n]*"/" m++;
"/"*. * s++;
%%
void main(){
yyin=fopen("f1.txt","r");
yyout=fopen("f2.txt","w");
yylex();
fclose(yyin);
fclose(yyout);
printf("no of single line comments=%d\n",s);
printf("no of multi line comments=%d\n",m);
}
int yywrap()
{return 1;}
```

Input file:



```
f1
~/Desktop/cdss
1 icnwie
2 /* this is comment of multi
3 lines for firoaincw */
4 heileonaa
5 //ncwoiew
6
7 wocniwn
8 //cwonicw
```

Output File:



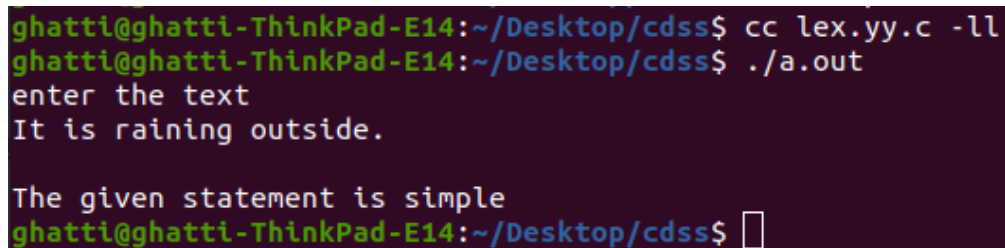
```
f2
~/Desktop/cdss
1 icnwie
2
3 heileonaa
4
5
6 wocniwn
7
```

2b. Program to recognize whether a given sentence is simple or compound.

Code:

```
%{
#include<stdio.h>
int c=0;
%}
%%
[a-zA-Z]*[ ](and|or|but|yet|so)[ ] [a-zA-Z]* {c=1;}
.[\n];
%%
int yywrap()
{
return 1;
}
void main(){
printf("enter the text\n");
yylex();
if(c)
{
printf("The given statement is compound\n");
}
else
{
printf("The given statement is simple\n");
}
}
```

Output:



```
ghatti@ghatti-ThinkPad-E14:~/Desktop/cdss$ cc lex.yy.c -ll
ghatti@ghatti-ThinkPad-E14:~/Desktop/cdss$ ./a.out
enter the text
It is raining outside.

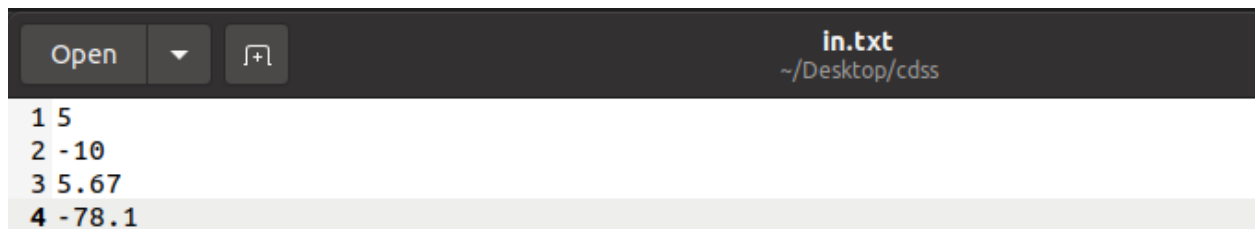
The given statement is simple
ghatti@ghatti-ThinkPad-E14:~/Desktop/cdss$
```

3a. Program to count number of: i.+ve and -ve integers ii. +ve and -ve fractions

Code:

```
%{
#include<stdio.h>
int pi=0,ni=0,pf=0,nf=0;
%}
%%
-?[0-9]+ {ni++;}
+[0-9]+ {pi++;}
-?[0-9]*\.[0-9]+ {nf++;}
+[0-9]*\.[0-9]+ {pf++;}
%%
void main(int argc,char *argv[])
{
if(argc!=2)
{
printf("usage :./a.out in.txt \n");
exit(0);
}
yyin=fopen(argv[1],"r");
yylex();
printf("Number of positive integer %d\n",pi);
printf("Number of negative integer %d\n",ni);
printf("Number of positive fraction %d\n",pf);
printf("Number of negative fraction %d\n",nf);
}
int yywrap(){
return 1;
}
```

Input File:



The screenshot shows a file editor window with a dark theme. The title bar indicates the file is 'in.txt' located at '~/Desktop/cdss'. The editor contains four lines of text, each numbered on the left:

```
1 5
2 -10
3 5.67
4 -78.1
```

Output:

```
ghatti@ghatti-ThinkPad-E14:~/Desktop/cdss$ ./a.out in.txt

Number of positive integer 1
Number of negative integer 1
Number of positive fraction 1
Number of negative fraction 1
ghatti@ghatti-ThinkPad-E14:~/Desktop/cdss$
```

3b. Program to count the number of “scanf” and “printf” statements in a C program.

Replace them with “readf” and “writef” statements respectively.

Code:

```
%{
#include<stdio.h>
int sf=0,pf=0;
}%
%%
"scanf" {sf++; fprintf(yyout,"readf");}
"printf" {pf++; fprintf(yyout,"writef");}
%%
int main()
{
yyin=fopen("f1.c","r");
yyout=fopen("f2.c","w");
yylex();
printf("no of scanf =%d\n no of printf =%d\n",sf,pf);
return 0;
}
```

```
ghatti@ghatti-ThinkPad-E14:~/Desktop/cdss$ cc lex.yy.c -ll
ghatti@ghatti-ThinkPad-E14:~/Desktop/cdss$ ./a.out
no of scanf =1
no of printf =2
ghatti@ghatti-ThinkPad-E14:~/Desktop/cdss$
```

Input File:

```
Open ▼ [icon] f1.c ~/Desktop/cdss
1 #include<stdio.h>
2 int main()
3 {
4     int a,b,c;
5     printf("enter the values a and b \n");
6     scanf("%d%d",&a,&b);
7     c=a+b;
8     printf("Sum =%d",c);
9     return 0;
10 }
```

Output File:

```
Open ▼ [icon] f2.c ~/Desktop/cdss
1 #include<stdio.h>
2 int main()
3 {
4     int a,b,c;
5     writef("enter the values a and b \n");
6     readf("%d%d",&a,&b);
7     c=a+b;
8     writef("Sum =%d",c);
9     return 0;
10 }
```

4. Program to evaluate arithmetic expression involving operators +, -, *, /

Code:

//lex code

```
%{
#include "y.tab.h"
extern yyval;
}%
%%
[0-9]+ {yyval=atoi(yytext);return num;}
[+\-\\*\V] {return yytext[0];}
[] {return yytext[0];}
[ ] {return yytext[0];}
. {;}
\n {return 0;}
%%
```

//yacc code

```
%{#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
}%
%token num
%left '+' '-'
%left '*' '/'
%%
input:exp {printf("%d\n",$$);exit(0);}
exp:exp '+' exp {$$=$1+$3;}
|exp '-' exp {$$=$1-$3;}
|exp '*' exp {$$=$1*$3;}
|exp '/' exp {if($3==0){printf("Division by zero\n");exit(0);}
else
$$=$1/$3;}
|('exp') {$$=$2;}
|num {$$=$1;}
%%
int yyerror()
{
printf("error");
exit(0);
}
int main()
{
printf("Enter the expression:\n");
yyparse();
```


}

Output File:

```
ghatti@ghatti-ThinkPad-E14:~/Desktop/cdss$ ./a.out
Enter the expression:
5*7
35
ghatti@ghatti-ThinkPad-E14:~/Desktop/cdss$ ./a.out
Enter the expression:
0/5
0
ghatti@ghatti-ThinkPad-E14:~/Desktop/cdss$
```

5. Program to recognize a valid variable which starts with a letter, followed by any number of letter or digits

Code:

//lex code

```
%{  
#include "y.tab.h"  
%}  
%%  
[a-zA-Z] return L;  
[0-9] return D;  
%%
```

//yacc code

```
%{  
#include<stdio.h>  
#include<stdlib.h>  
%}  
%token L D  
%%  
var:L E {printf("Valid Variable\n"); return 0;}  
E:E L;  
|E D;  
| ;  
%%  
int main()  
{  
printf("Type the variable\n");  
yyparse();  
return 0;  
}  
int yyerror()  
{  
printf("Invalid Variable\n");  
exit(0);  
}
```

Output:

6. Program to recognize the strings using the grammar ($a^n b^n$; $n \geq 0$)

Code:

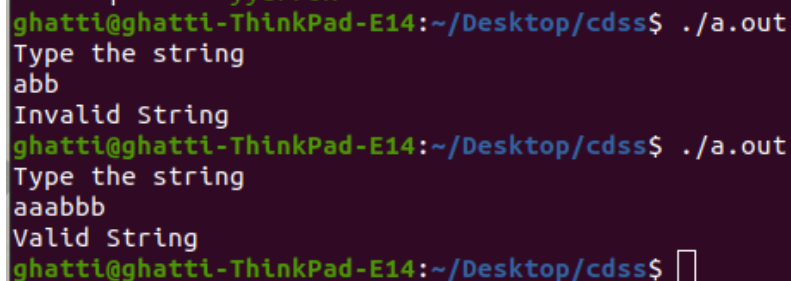
//lex code

```
%{
#include "y.tab.h"
%}
%%
a return A;
b return B;
. return yytext[0];
\n return yytext[0];
%%
```

//yacc code

```
%{
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
%}
%token A B
%%
Str:S '\n' {return 0;}
S:A S B;
| ;
%%
int main()
{
printf("Type the string\n");
if (!yyparse())
printf("Valid String\n");
return 0;
}
int yyerror()
{
printf("Invalid String\n");
exit(0);
}
```

Output:



```
ghatti@ghatti-ThinkPad-E14:~/Desktop/cdss$ ./a.out
Type the string
abb
Invalid String
ghatti@ghatti-ThinkPad-E14:~/Desktop/cdss$ ./a.out
Type the string
aaabbb
Valid String
ghatti@ghatti-ThinkPad-E14:~/Desktop/cdss$
```

7. C program to implement Pass1 of Assembler

Code:

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<string.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
void main()
{
    char opcode[10], operand[10], label[10], code[10], mnemonic[3];
    int locctr, start, length;
    FILE *fp1,*fp2,*fp3,*fp4;
    fp1=fopen("Input.txt","r");
    fp2=fopen("Optab.txt","r");
    fp3=fopen("Symtab.txt","w");
    fp4=fopen("Out.txt","w");
    fscanf(fp1,"%s\t%s\t%s", label,opcode,operand);
    if(strcmp(opcode,"START")==0)
    {
        start=atoi(operand);
        locctr=start;
        fprintf(fp4,"%t%s\t%s\t%s\n",label,opcode,operand);
        fscanf(fp1,"%s\t%s\t%s",label,opcode,operand);
    }
    else
        locctr=0;
    while(strcmp(opcode,"END")!=0)
    {
        fprintf(fp4,"%d\t",locctr);
        if(strcmp(label,"**")!=0)
            fprintf(fp3,"%s\t%d\n",label,locctr);
        fscanf(fp2,"%s\t%s",code,mnemonic);
        while(strcmp(code,"END")!=0)
        {
            if(strcmp(opcode,code)==0)
            {
                locctr+=3;
                break;
            }
            fscanf(fp2,"%s\t%s",code,mnemonic);
        }
        if(strcmp(opcode,"WORD")==0)
            locctr+=3;
        else if(strcmp(opcode,"RESW")==0)
            locctr+=(3*(atoi(operand)));
        else if(strcmp(opcode,"RESB")==0)
```

```

locctr+=atoi(operand);
else if(strcmp(opcode,"BYTE")==0)
++locctr;
fprintf(fp4,"%s\t%s\t%s\t\n",label,opcode,operand);
fscanf(fp1,"%s\t%s\t%s",label,opcode,operand);
}
fprintf(fp4,"%d\t%s\t%s\t%s\n",locctr,label,opcode,operand);
length=locctr-start;
printf("The length of the code:%d\n",length);
fclose(fp1);
fclose(fp2);
fclose(fp3);
fclose(fp4);
}

```

Input File:

```

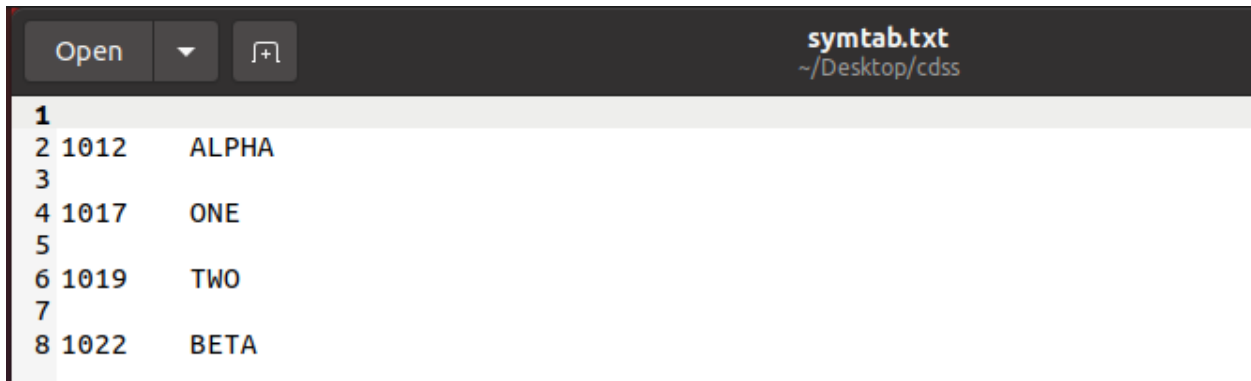
ghatti@ghatti-ThinkPad-E14:~/Desktop/cdss$ ./a.out
      COPY      START      1000

1000      -      LDA      ALPHA
1003      -      ADD      ONE
1006      -      SUB      TWO
1009      -      STA      BETA
1012      ALPHA    BYTE    C'KLNCE
1017      ONE      RESB    2
1019      TWO      WORD    5
1022      BETA     RESW    1
1025      -      END      -
Program length =25
ghatti@ghatti-ThinkPad-E14:~/Desktop/cdss$ 

```

Output:

Open		optab.txt ~/Desktop/cdss	
1	LDA	00	
2	STA	23	
3	ADD	01	
4	SUB	05	



```
1
2 1012    ALPHA
3
4 1017    ONE
5
6 1019    TWO
7
8 1022    BETA
```

8. C program to implement Absolute loader.

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<string.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
void main()
{
    FILE *fp;
    int i,addr1,l,j,staddr1;
    char name[10],line[50],name1[10],addr[10],rec[10],ch,staddr[10];
    //clrscr();
    printf("enter program name:" );
    scanf("%s",name);
    fp=fopen("8_src.txt","r");
    fscanf(fp,"%s",line);
    for(i=2,j=0;i<8,j<6;i++,j++)
        name1[j]=line[i];
        name1[j]='\0';
    printf("name from obj. %s\n",name1);
    if(strcmp(name,name1)==0)
    {
        do
        {
            fscanf(fp,"%s",line);
            if(line[0]=='T')
            {
                for(i=2,j=0;i<8,j<6;i++,j++)
                    staddr[j]=line[i];
                    staddr[j]='\0';
                staddr1=atoi(staddr);
                i=12;
                while(line[i]!='$')
                {
```

```

    if(line[i]!='^')
    {
        printf("00%d \t %c%c\n", staddr1,line[i],line[i+1]);
        staddr1++;
        i=i+2;
    }
    else i++;
}
}
else if(line[0]=='E')
fclose(fp);
}while(!feof(fp));
}
//getch();
}

```

Output:

```

ghatti@ghatti-ThinkPad-E14:~/Desktop/cdss$ gcc absload.c
ghatti@ghatti-ThinkPad-E14:~/Desktop/cdss$ ./a.out
enter program name:sample
name from obj. sample
001000    00
001001    10
001002    03
001003    07
001004    10
001005    09
002000    11
002001    11
002002    11
free(): invalid pointer
Aborted (core dumped)
ghatti@ghatti-ThinkPad-E14:~/Desktop/cdss$ 

```

9. C program to implement the FIRST in context free grammar

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<ctype.h>
void FIRST(char[],char );
void addToResultSet(char[],char);
int numOfProductions;
char productionSet[10][10];
void main()
{
    int i;
    char choice;
    char c;
    char result[20];
    printf("How many number of productions ? :");
    scanf(" %d",&numOfProductions);
    for(i=0;i<numOfProductions;i++)//read production string eg: E=E+T
    {
        printf("Enter productions Number %d : ",i+1);
        scanf(" %s",productionSet[i]);
    }
    do
    {
        printf("\n Find the FIRST of :");
        scanf(" %c",&c);
        FIRST(result,c); //Compute FIRST; Get Answer in 'result' array
        printf("\n FIRST(%c)= { ",c);
        for(i=0;result[i]!='\0';i++)
            printf(" %c ",result[i]);    //Display result
        printf("}\n");
        printf("press 'y' to continue : ");
        scanf(" %c",&choice);
    }
    while(choice=='y'||choice=='Y');
}
void FIRST(char* Result,char c)
{
    int i,j,k;
    char subResult[20];
    int foundEpsilon;
    subResult[0]='\0';
    Result[0]='\0';
    //If X is terminal, FIRST(X) = {X}.
    if(!(isupper(c)))
    {
```



```

        addToResultSet(Result,c);
        return ;
    }
    for(i=0;i<numOfProductions;i++)
    {
        if(productionSet[i][0]==c)
        {
            if(productionSet[i][2]=='$') addToResultSet(Result,'$');
            else
            {
                j=2;
                while(productionSet[i][j]!='\0')
                {
                    foundEpsilon=0;
                    FIRST(subResult,productionSet[i][j]);
                    for(k=0;subResult[k]!='\0';k++)
                        addToResultSet(Result,subResult[k]);
                    for(k=0;subResult[k]!='\0';k++)
                        if(subResult[k]=='$')
                        {
                            foundEpsilon=1;
                            break;
                        }
                    if(!foundEpsilon)
                        break;
                    j++;
                }
            }
        }
    }
    return ;
}

void addToResultSet(char Result[],char val)
{
    int k;
    for(k=0 ;Result[k]!='\0';k++)
        if(Result[k]==val)
            return;
    Result[k]=val;
    Result[k+1]='\0';
}

```

Output.txt

```
ghatti@ghatti-ThinkPad-E14:~/Desktop/cdss$ ./a.out
How many number of productions ? :8
Enter productions Number 1 : Epsilon=$
Enter productions Number 2 : E=TD
Enter productions Number 3 : D=+TD
Enter productions Number 4 : D=$
Enter productions Number 5 : T=FS
Enter productions Number 6 : S=*FS
Enter productions Number 7 : S=$
Enter productions Number 8 : F=(E)

Find the FIRST of :E

FIRST(E)= { s ( }
press 'y' to continue : Y

Find the FIRST of :D

FIRST(D)= { + $ }
press 'y' to continue : n
ghatti@ghatti-ThinkPad-E14:~/Desktop/cdss$
```

10. C program to implement Shift Reduce Parser for the given grammar:

$E \rightarrow E + E$

$E \rightarrow E * E$

$E \rightarrow (E)$

$E \rightarrow id$

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<string.h>
int k=0,z=0,i=0,j=0,c=0;
char a[16],ac[20],stk[15],act[10];
void check();
int main()
{
    puts("GRAMMAR is E->E+E \n E->E*E \n E->(E) \n E->id");
    puts("enter input string ");
    gets(a);
    c=strlen(a);
    strcpy(act,"SHIFT->");
    puts("stack \t input \t action");
    for(k=0,i=0; j<c; k++,i++,j++)
    {
        if(a[j]=='(' && a[j+1]=='d')
        {
            stk[i]=a[j];
            stk[i+1]=a[j+1];
            stk[i+2]='\0';
            a[j]=' ';
            a[j+1]=' ';
            printf("\n%s\t%s\t%s\t%sid",stk,a,act);
            check();
        }
        else
        {
            stk[i]=a[j];
            stk[i+1]='\0';
            a[j]=' ';
            printf("\n%s\t%s\t%s\t%ssymbols",stk,a,act);
            check();
        }
    }
}
```

void check()

```

{
    strcpy(ac,"REDUCE TO E");
    for(z=0; z<c; z++)
        if(stk[z]=='i' && stk[z+1]=='d')
        {
            stk[z]='E';
            stk[z+1]='\0';
            printf("\n$%s\t%s\t%s",stk,a,ac);
            j++;
        }
    for(z=0; z<c; z++)
        if(stk[z]=='E' && stk[z+1]=='+' && stk[z+2]=='E')
        {
            stk[z]='E';
            stk[z+1]='\0';
            stk[z+2]='\0';
            printf("\n$%s\t%s\t%s",stk,a,ac);
            i=i-2;
        }
    for(z=0; z<c; z++)
        if(stk[z]=='E' && stk[z+1]=='*' && stk[z+2]=='E')
        {
            stk[z]='E';
            stk[z+1]='\0';
            stk[z+1]='\0';
            printf("\n$%s\t%s\t%s",stk,a,ac);
            i=i-2;
        }
    for(z=0; z<c; z++)
        if(stk[z]=='(' && stk[z+1]=='E' && stk[z+2]==')')
        {
            stk[z]='E';
            stk[z+1]='\0';
            stk[z+1]='\0';
            printf("\n$%s\t%s\t%s",stk,a,ac);
            i=i-2;
        }
}

```

Output:

```
ghatti@ghatti-ThinkPad-E14:~/Desktop/cdss$ ./a.out
GRAMMAR is E->E+E
E->E*E
E->(E)
E->id
enter input string
id+id*id
stack    input    action

$id      +id*id$      SHIFT->id
$E       +id*id$      REDUCE TO E
$E+      id*id$      SHIFT->symbols
$E+id     *id$      SHIFT->id
$E+E      *id$      REDUCE TO E
$E        *id$      REDUCE TO E
$E*       id$      SHIFT->symbols
$E*id      $      SHIFT->id
$E*E       $      REDUCE TO E
$E         $      REDUCE TO E
ghatti@ghatti-ThinkPad-E14:~/Desktop/cdss$
```

11. C program to implement code optimization techniques.

Code:

FOR LOOP:

```
#include<stdio.h> //using for loop
int main()
{int i,fact=1,number;
printf("Enter a number: ");
scanf("%d",&number);
for(i=1;i<=number;i++){
fact=fact*i;
}printf("Factorial of %d is: %d",number,fact);
return 0;}
```

RECURSION:

```
#include<stdio.h> // using Recursion
long factorial(int n)
{if (n == 0)
return 1;
else
return(n * factorial(n-1));
}
void main()
{int number;
long fact;
printf("Enter a number: ");
scanf("%d", &number);
fact = factorial(number);
printf("Factorial of %d is %ld\n", number, fact);
return 0;
}
```

DO WHILE:

```
#include<stdio.h> // using do-while loop
void main()
{int n,i=1,f=1;
printf("\n Enter The Number:");
scanf("%d",&n);
do
{f=f*i;
i++;
}while(i<=n);
printf("\n The Factorial of %d is %d",n,f);
}
```

Output:

Do While:

```
ghatti@ghatti-ThinkPad-E14:~/Desktop/cdss$ gcc 11do.c
ghatti@ghatti-ThinkPad-E14:~/Desktop/cdss$ ./a.out

Enter The Number:10

The Factorial of 10 is 3628800
ghatti@ghatti-ThinkPad-E14:~/Desktop/cdss$ █
```

For Loop:

```
ghatti@ghatti-ThinkPad-E14:~/Desktop/cdss$ gcc 11for.c
ghatti@ghatti-ThinkPad-E14:~/Desktop/cdss$ ./a.out
Enter a number: 10
Factorial of 10 is: 3628800
ghatti@ghatti-ThinkPad-E14:~/Desktop/cdss$ █
```

Recursion:

```
ghatti@ghatti-ThinkPad-E14:~/Desktop/cdss$ gcc 11rec.c
ghatti@ghatti-ThinkPad-E14:~/Desktop/cdss$ ./a.out
Enter a number: 10
Factorial of 10 is 3628800
ghatti@ghatti-ThinkPad-E14:~/Desktop/cdss$ █
```