Name: Shardul Vikram Dharmadhikari

Roll no: 8016

ASSIGNMENT_5

Title:

Write a program using Lex specifications to implement lexical analysis phase of compiler to count no. of words, lines and characters of given input file.

Objectives:

- Understand the implementation of the Lexical analyzer
- To understand LEX & YACC concepts
- To implement LEX & YACC programs
- To study about lex and yacc specifications

THEORY:

Structure of a Lex Specification:-

A lex program consists of three parts: the definition section, the rules section, and the user subroutines.

...definition section ...

%%

... rules section ...

%%

... user subroutines ...

The parts are separated by lines consisting of two percent signs. The first two parts are required, although a part may be empty. The third part and the

preceding %%line may be omitted. (This structure is the same as that used by yacc, from which it was copied.)

Definition Section:-

The definition section can include the literal block, definitions, internal table declarations, start conditions, and translations. (There is a section on each in this reference.) Lines that start with whitespace are copied verbatim to the C file.

Typically this is used to include comments enclosed in "/*" and "*/", preceded by white space.

Rules Section:-

The rules section contains pattern lines and C code. A line that starts with white space, or material enclosed in "%{" and "%}" is C code. A line that starts with anything else is a pattern line.

Variables in lex Program:-

- 1)Yytext:- whenever the scanner matches a token, the text of the token is stored in thenull terminated string yytext.
- 2) yyleng:- The length of the string yytext.
- 3) yylex():- The scanner created by the Lex has the entry point yylex()

When you call yylex() to start or resume scanning. if lex action does a return to pass a value to the calling program, the next call to yylex() will continue from the point where it left off

The compiled lexical analyzer performs the following functions:

- a) Reads an input stream of characters.
- b) Copies the input stream to an output stream.
- c) Breaks the input stream into smaller strings that match the extended regular expressions in the lex specification file.
- d) Executes an action for each extended regular expression that it recognizes. These actions are C language program fragments in the lex specification file. Each action fragment can call actions or subroutines outside of itself.

Compiling the lexical analyzer:-

To compile a lex program, do the following:

- 1. Use the lex program to change the specification file into a C language program. The resulting program is in the lex.yy.c file.
- 2. Use the cc command with the -II flag to compile and link the program with a library of lex subroutines. The resulting executable program is in the a.out file.
- 3. For example, if the lex specification file is called lextest, enter the following commands:

Lex lextest

```
cc lex.yy.c -II
```

CODE:

```
/*Tokenization*/
new_line [\n]
words [a-zA-Z]+
space [\t|'']
digit [0-9]+
special_char ['+'|'-'|'*'|'&'|'^'|'%'|'/']
/*Rules*/
%%
{new line} {line_cnt++;char_cnt+=yyleng;}
{words} {words cnt++;char cnt+=yyleng;}
{space} {space_cnt++;char_cnt+=yyleng;}
{digit} {num cnt++;char cnt+=yyleng;digit count+=yyleng;}
{special char} {special char cnt++; char cnt+=yyleng;}
%%
/*Main Function*/
int main(int argc,char *argv[])
{
       fp=fopen(argv[1],"r");
       yyin=fp;
       yylex();
       printf("\nTotal number of lines : %d",line cnt);
       printf("\nTotal number of words : %d",words cnt);
       printf("\nTotal number of space : %d",space_cnt);
       printf("\nTotal numbers in the file : %d",num cnt);
       printf("\nTotal number of digits : %d",digit_count);
       printf("\nTotal number of characters : %d",char_cnt);
       printf("\nTotal number of special characters : %d\n",special char cnt);
       return 0;
}
```

OUTPUT:

```
root@kali:~/SPOS/B3

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

root@kali:~/SPOS/B2# cd ../B3
root@kali:~/SPOS/B3# ls
a.out input lex.yy.c word_count.l
root@kali:~/SPOS/B3# lex
a.out input lex.yy.c word_count.l
root@kali:~/SPOS/B3# gcc lex.yy.c
root@kali:~/SPOS/B3# ./a.out input
Lines = 3
Chars=27
Words=4root@kali:~/SPOS/B3#

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```

CONCLUSION:

Thus I have studied lexical analyzer, syntax analysis and implemented lex and yacc application for syntax analyzer to validate the given infix expression