

Ex No: 5

Date:

RECOGNIZE AN ARITHMETIC EXPRESSION USING LEX AND YACC AIM:

To check whether the arithmetic expression using lex and yacc tool.

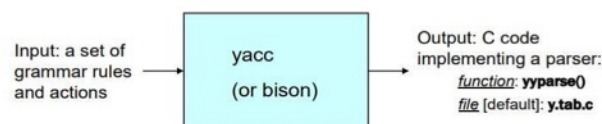
ALGORITHM:

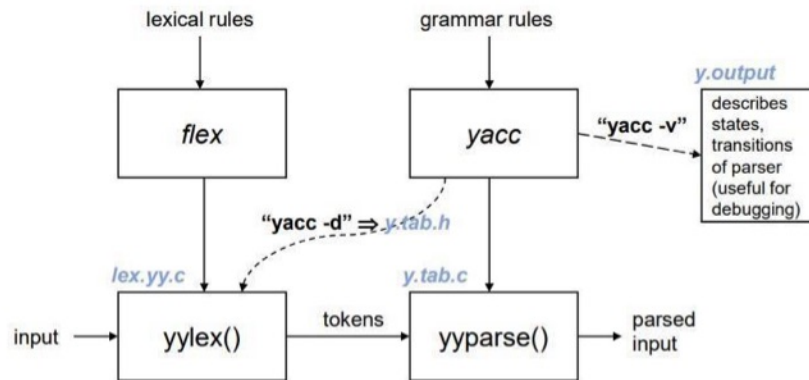
- Using the flex tool, create lex and yacc files.
- In the C include section define the header files required.
- In the rules section define the REGEX expressions along with proper definitions.
- In the user defined section define yywrap() function.
- Declare the yacc file inside it in the C definitions section declare the header files required along with an integer variable valid with value assigned as 1.
- In the Yacc declarations declare the format token num id op.
- In the grammar rules section if the starting string is followed by assigning operator or identifier or number or operator followed by a number or open parenthesis followed by an identifier. The x could be an operator followed by an identifier or operator or no operator then declare that as valid expressions by making the valid stay in 1 itself.
- In the user definition section if the valid is 0 print as Invalid expression in yyerror() and define the main function.

LEX AND YACC WORKING :

Parser generator:

- Takes a specification for a context-free grammar.
- Produces code for a parser.





PROGRAM:

validexp.l:

```

%{
#include<stdio.h>
#include "y.tab.h"
%}

%%
[a-zA-Z]+ return VARIABLE;
[0-9]+ return NUMBER;
[\t] ; [\n]
return 0;
. return yytext[0];
%%

int yywrap()
{ return
1;
}

```

validexp.y:

```

%{
#include<stdio.h>
%}

%token NUMBER
%token VARIABLE

%left '+' '-'

```

```
%left '*' '/'
```

```
%left '(' ')'
```

```
%%
```

```
S: VARIABLE='E' {
    printf("\nEntered arithmetic expression is Valid\n\n");    return 0;
}
```

```
E:E+'E'
```

```
|E-'E'
```

```
|E'*'E'
```

```
|E/'E'
```

```
|E%'E'
```

```
|'('E)'
```

```
| NUMBER
```

```
| VARIABLE
```

```
;
```

```
%%
```

```
void main()
```

```
{
```

```
    printf("\nEnter Any Arithmetic Expression which can have operations
Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Divison, Modulus and Round
brackets:\n");    yyparse();
```

```
}
```

```
void yyerror()
```

```
{
```

```
    printf("\nEntered arithmetic expression is Invalid\n\n"); }
```

OUTPUT:

```

student: bash -- Konsole
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29901.y:5:3: warning: incompatible implicit declaration of built-in function
'printf'
stmt :E NL {printf("valid \n"); exit(0);}

29901.y:5:3: note: include '<stdio.h>' or provide a declaration of 'printf'
[root@localhost student]# vi 29901.y
[root@localhost student]# lex 29901.l
[root@localhost student]# yacc -d 29901.y
[root@localhost student]# cc lex.yy.c y.tab.c
29901.y: In function 'yyerror':
29901.y:15:1: warning: implicit declaration of function 'printf' [-Wimplicit-
function-declaration]
printf("invalid \n %s",msg);
^
29901.y:15:1: warning: incompatible implicit declaration of built-in function
'printf'
29901.y:15:1: note: include '<stdio.h>' or provide a declaration of 'printf'
29901.y:20:1: warning: implicit declaration of function 'exit' [-Wimplicit-fu
nction-declaration]
exit(0);
^
29901.y:20:1: warning: incompatible implicit declaration of built-in function
'exit'
29901.y:20:1: note: include '<stdlib.h>' or provide a declaration of 'exit'
29901.y: At top level:
29901.y:23:1: warning: return type defaults to 'int' [-Wimplicit-int]
main()
^
y.tab.c: In function 'yyparse':
y.tab.c:45:16: warning: implicit declaration of function 'yylex' [-Wimplicit-
function-declaration]
# define YYLEX yylex()
^
y.tab.c:337:18: note: in expansion of macro 'YYLEX'
yychar = YYLEX;
^
29901.y:5:3: warning: incompatible implicit declaration of built-in function
'printf'
stmt :E NL {printf("valid \n"); exit(0);}

29901.y:5:3: note: include '<stdio.h>' or provide a declaration of 'printf'
[root@localhost student]# ./a.out
7+8
valid
[root@localhost student]# ./a.out
8+3
invalid
[root@localhost student]# █

student: bash
9:33 AM

```

RESULT: