



National Institute of Technology, Manipur

COMPILERS AND SYSTEM PROGRAMMING LAB
(CS364)

LAB RECORD BOOK

SUBMITTED BY:
MOIRANGTHEM ROMENKUMAR
ENROLLMENT:18103029
BRANCH:CSE
SEMESTER:6TH

SUBMITTED TO:
KSH. MERINA DEVI
CSE DEPARTMENT
NIT MANIPUR

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SI. no.	PROGRAM	DATE	PAGE																						
1	<p>Write a program to print tokens for input string using the pattern given as :</p> <table><tr><td>Pattern</td><td>Token</td></tr><tr><td>identifier</td><td>ID</td></tr><tr><td>number</td><td>NUM</td></tr><tr><td>if</td><td>IF</td></tr><tr><td>else</td><td>ELSE</td></tr><tr><td>then</td><td>THEN</td></tr><tr><td>while</td><td>WHILE</td></tr><tr><td><</td><td>RELOP</td></tr><tr><td>></td><td>RELOP</td></tr><tr><td>(</td><td>BRACKET</td></tr><tr><td>)</td><td>BRACKET</td></tr></table>	Pattern	Token	identifier	ID	number	NUM	if	IF	else	ELSE	then	THEN	while	WHILE	<	RELOP	>	RELOP	(BRACKET)	BRACKET	26/02/21	1-3
Pattern	Token																								
identifier	ID																								
number	NUM																								
if	IF																								
else	ELSE																								
then	THEN																								
while	WHILE																								
<	RELOP																								
>	RELOP																								
(BRACKET																								
)	BRACKET																								
2	<p>Write a lex to count the number of line, space and words.</p>	12/03/21	4-5																						

3	Write a Lex program which can recognise hex, octal, binary and decimal numbers.	19/03/21	6-7
4	Write a Yaac program which recognizes sound and place with definition.	09/04/21	8-10
5	Write a Yaac program which recognizes arithmetic expression involving + and -.	10/04/21	11-13
6	Write a Yacc program and corresponding lex program which recognize and calculate any statements According to $E \rightarrow E + T / T$ $T \rightarrow T * F / F$ $F \rightarrow (E) \text{Digit}$	10/04/21	14-17
7	"Data Science as a Career." -Latex format	17/04/21	18-29

PROGRAM:1

DATE:26/02/21 Page:1

AIM: Write a program to print tokens for input string using the pattern given as :

Pattern	Token
identifier	ID
number	NUM
if	IF
else	ELSE
then	THEN
while	WHILE
<	RELOP
>	RELOP
(BRACKET
)	BRACKET

PROGRAM:

```
%{  
#include<stdio.h>  
#include<string.h>  
ID, NUM, IF, THEN, ELSE, WHILE,  
RELOP, BRACKET;  
%}  
letter [A-Z,a-z]
```

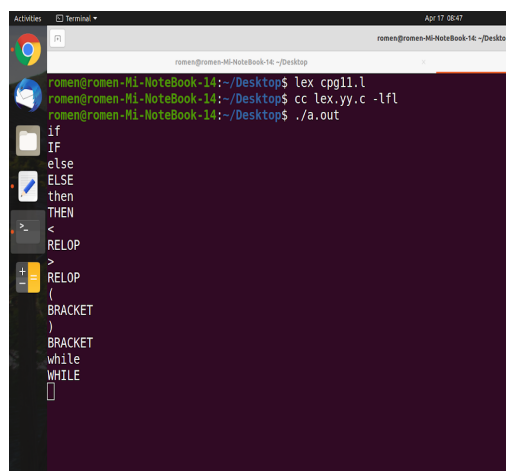
Page:2

```
digit [0-9]  
id {letter}({letter}{digit})*  
%%  
{id}    {printf("ID"); return(ID);}  
{numb}   {printf("NUM");return(NUM);}  
if    {printf("IF");}  
else  {printf("ELSE");}  
then  {printf("THEN");}  
while {printf("RELOP");}  
>    {printf("RELOP");}  
 "("   {printf("BRACKET");}  
 ")"   {printf("BRACKET");}  
%%  
int main(void)
```

```
{
yylex();
return 0;
}
int yywrap()
{
}
```

Page:3

OUTPUT:



```
romen@romen-Mi-NoteBook-14:~/Desktop$ lex cpq11.l
romen@romen-Mi-NoteBook-14:~/Desktop$ cc lex.yy.c -lfl
romen@romen-Mi-NoteBook-14:~/Desktop$ ./a.out
if
IF
else
ELSE
then
THEN
<
RELOP
>
RELOP
(
BRACKET
)
BRACKET
while
WHILE
[]
```

PROGRAM:2

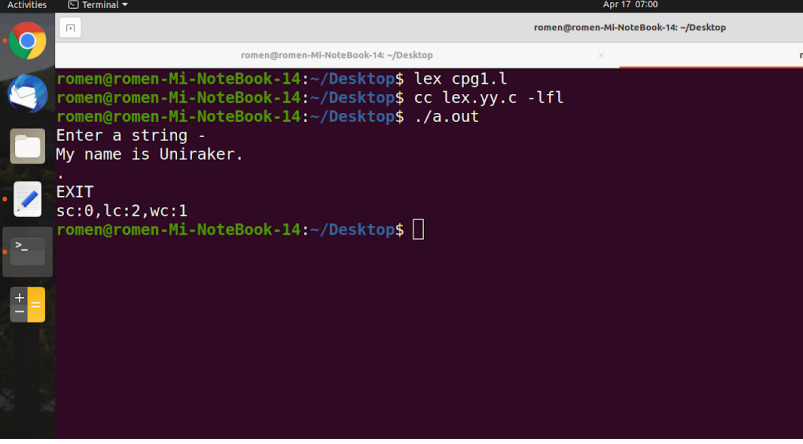
AIM : To write a lex program to count the number of line, space and words.

LEX CODE:

```
%{
#include<stdio.h>
int lc=0,sc=0,wc=0;
%}
%%
"" sc++;
\n lc++;
"EXIT" return 0;
[a-zA-Z 0-9][a-zA-Z 0-9]* wc++;
%%
int yywrap(void)
{
return 1;
}
int main()
{
printf("Enter a string -\n");
yylex();
printf("sc:%d,lc:%d,wc:%d\n",sc,lc,wc);
return 0;

}
```

OUTPUT:



```
romen@romen-Mi-NoteBook-14: ~/Desktop
romen@romen-Mi-NoteBook-14:~/Desktop$ lex cpg1.l
romen@romen-Mi-NoteBook-14:~/Desktop$ cc lex.yy.c -lfl
romen@romen-Mi-NoteBook-14:~/Desktop$ ./a.out
Enter a string -
My name is Uniraker.
.
EXIT
sc:0,lc:2,wc:1
romen@romen-Mi-NoteBook-14:~/Desktop$
```

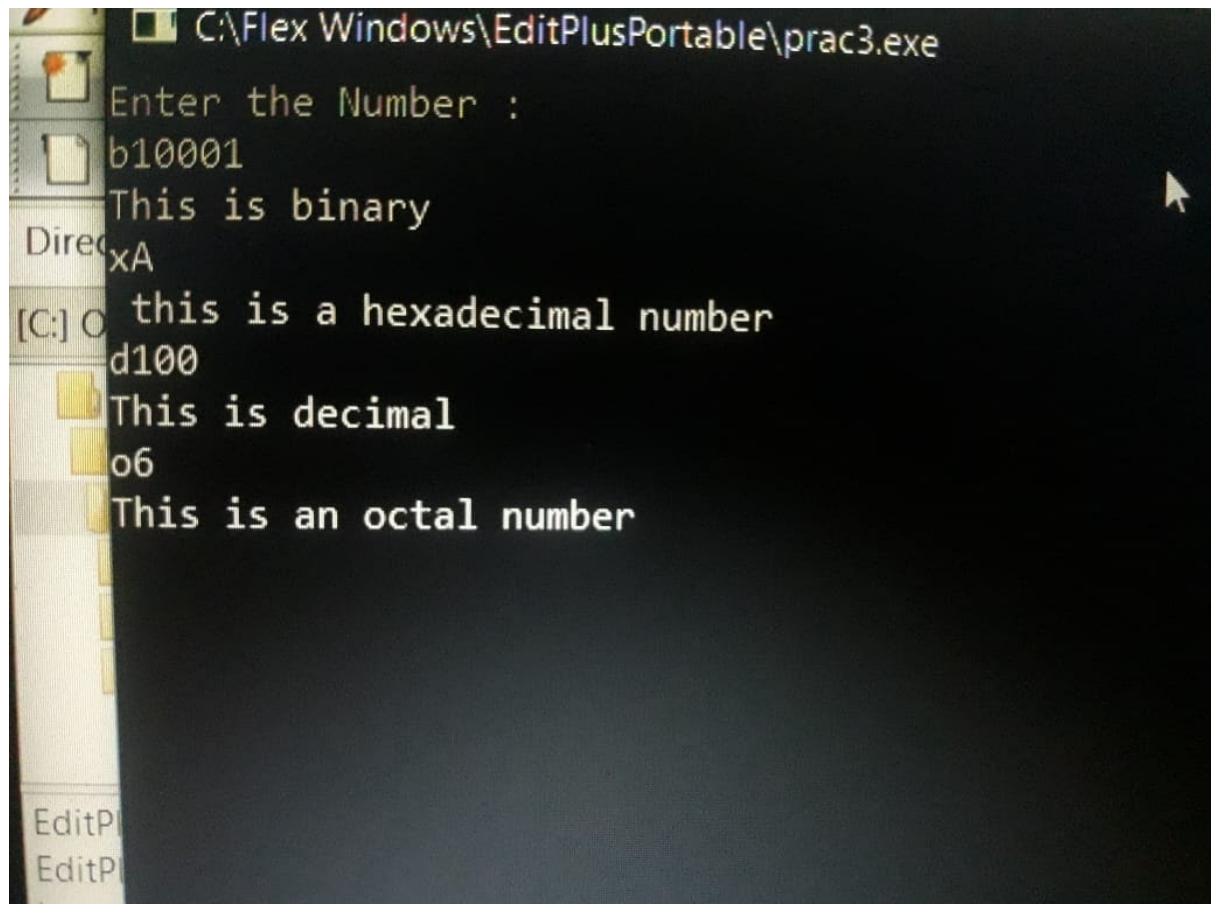

PROGRAM:3

AIM: To write a Lex program which can recognise hex, octal, binary and decimal numbers.

LEX CODE:

```
%{
#include<stdio.h>
%}
%%
[0][b|B][0|1][0|1]* printf("this is a binary number");
[0-9][0-9]* printf("this is a decimal number");
[0][0-7][0-7]* printf("this is an octal number");
[0][x|X][0-9A-F][0-9A-F]* printf("this is a hexadecimal
number");
%%
int yywrap(void)
{
    return 1;
}
int main()
{
    printf("Enter a number :\n");
    yylex();
    return 0;
}
```

OUTPUT:



```
C:\Flex Windows\EditPlusPortable\prac3.exe
Enter the Number :
b10001
This is binary
DirectxA
[C:] O this is a hexadecimal number
d100
This is decimal
o6
This is an octal number
```

PROGRAM:4

AIM: To write a Yaac program which recognizes sound and place with definition.

LEX CODE:

```
%{  
#include<stdio.h>  
#include<ctype.h>  
#include<stdlib.h>  
#include"y.tab.h"  
extern int yylval;  
%}  
%%  
"chik" {printf("CHIK");return(CHIK);}  
"chek" {printf("CHEK"); return(CHEK);}  
"india" {printf("INDIA"); return(INDIA);}  
%%  
int main()  
{  
yylex();  
return 0;  
}  
int yywrap()  
{  
}
```

PARSER CODE:

```
%{
#include<stdio.h>
#include<ctype.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#include"lex.yy.c"
%}
%token CHIK CHEK INDIA
%%
rhyme : sound place
;
sound : CHIK CHEK
;
place : INDIA
;
%%
void yyerror(char *s)
{
printf("% s is error", s);
}
```

PAGE:10

OUTPUT:

```
5 | #include "yy.tab.h"
   | ^~~~~~
compilation terminated.
romen@romen-Mi-NoteBook-14:~/Desktop$ lex rr.l
romen@romen-Mi-NoteBook-14:~/Desktop$ yacc -d rr.y
romen@romen-Mi-NoteBook-14:~/Desktop$ gcc lex.yy.c y.tab.h -lfl
romen@romen-Mi-NoteBook-14:~/Desktop$ ./a.out
chik
CHIKromen@romen-Mi-NoteBook-14:~/Desktop$ ./a.out
india
romen@romen-Mi-NoteBook-14:~/Desktop$ ./a.out
chek
romen@romen-Mi-NoteBook-14:~/Desktop$ lex ar+-.l
```


DATE:10/04/21

PAGE-11

PROGRAM:5

AIM: To write a Yaac program which recognises arithmetic expressions involving + and - .

LEX CODE:

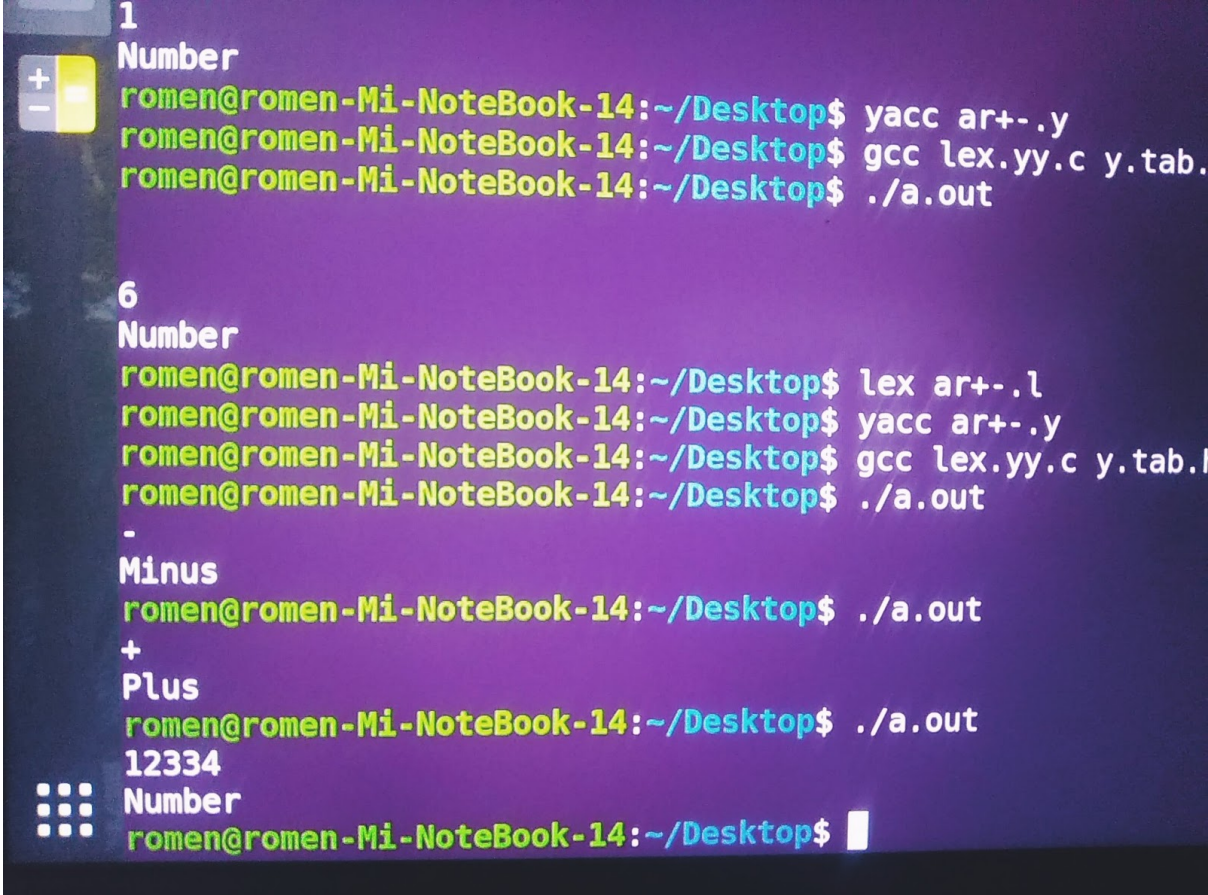
```
%{
#include<stdio.h>
#include "y.tab.h"
extern int yylval;
}%
%%
[0-9]+ {printf("Number\n"); return NUMBER;}
"+" {printf("Plus\n"); return PLUS;}
"-" {printf("Minus\n"); return MINUS;}
%%
int main()
{
yylex();
}
int yywrap()
{
return 1;
}
```

PARSER CODE:

```
%{
#include<stdio.h>
#include<ctype.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#include "lex.yy.c"
%}
%token NUMBER PLUS MINUS
%%
exp: NUMBER PLUS NUMBER
| NUMBER MINUS NUMBER
| NUMBER PLUS exp
| NUMBER MINUS exp;
%%
void yyerror(char *s)
{
printf("%s is error",s);
}
```


PAGE-13

OUTPUT:



```
1
Number
romen@romen-Mi-NoteBook-14:~/Desktop$ yacc ar+-.y
romen@romen-Mi-NoteBook-14:~/Desktop$ gcc lex.yy.c y.tab.o
romen@romen-Mi-NoteBook-14:~/Desktop$ ./a.out

6
Number
romen@romen-Mi-NoteBook-14:~/Desktop$ lex ar+-.l
romen@romen-Mi-NoteBook-14:~/Desktop$ yacc ar+-.y
romen@romen-Mi-NoteBook-14:~/Desktop$ gcc lex.yy.c y.tab.o
romen@romen-Mi-NoteBook-14:~/Desktop$ ./a.out
-
Minus
romen@romen-Mi-NoteBook-14:~/Desktop$ ./a.out
+
Plus
romen@romen-Mi-NoteBook-14:~/Desktop$ ./a.out
12334
Number
romen@romen-Mi-NoteBook-14:~/Desktop$
```

DATE:10/04/21

PAGE:14

PROGRAM:6

AIM : To write a Yacc program and corresponding lex program which recognize and calculate any statements
According to

$E \rightarrow E + T / T$

$T \rightarrow T * F / F$

$F \rightarrow (E) | \text{Digit}$

LEX CODE:

```
%{  
#include<stdlib.h>  
#include"y.tab.h"  
extern int yylval;  
%}  
%%  
[0-9]+ {  
    yylval=atoi(yytext);  
    return NUMBER;  
}  
[\t] ;  
\n return 0;  
. return yytext[0];  
%%
```

PAGE-15

```
int yywrap()  
{  
    return 1;  
}
```

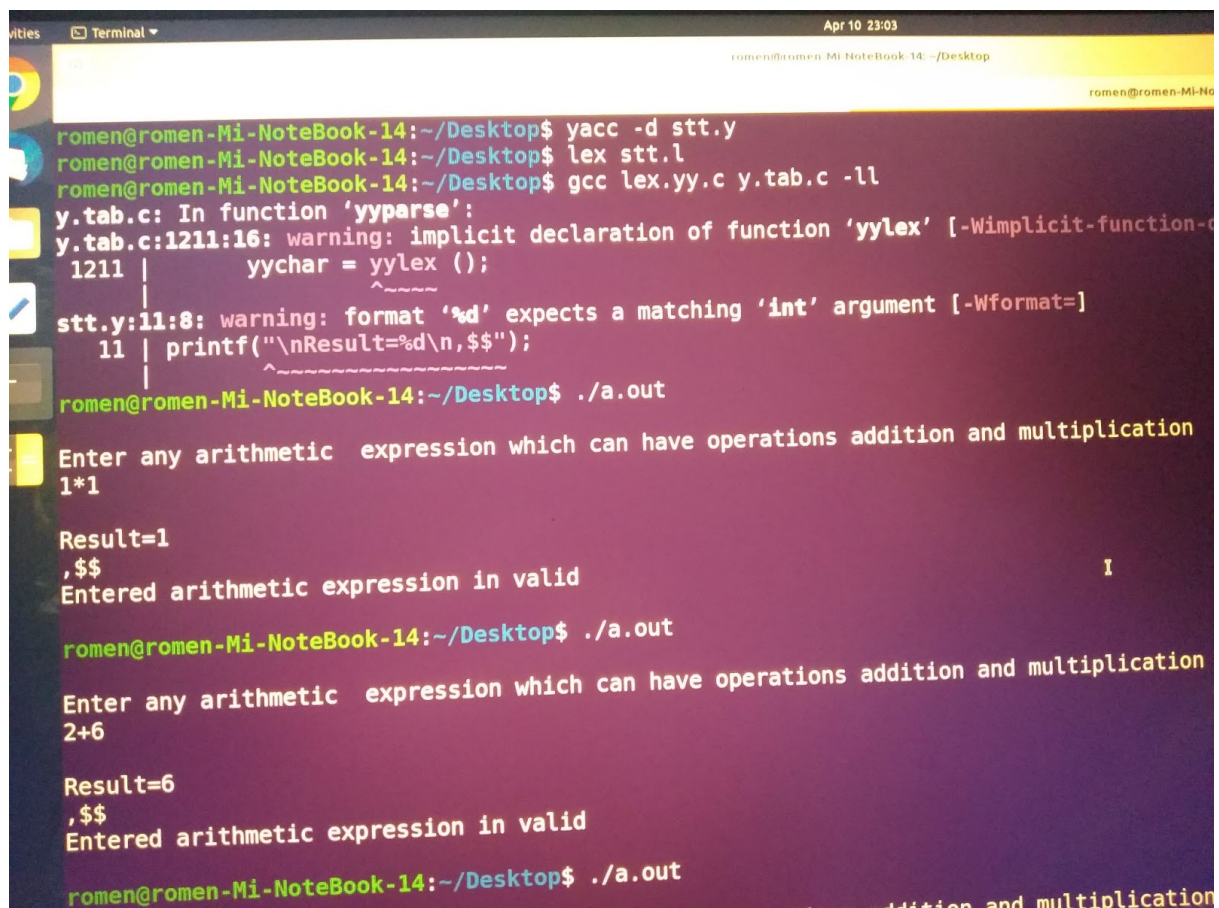
PARSER CODE:

```
%{  
#include<stdio.h>  
int flag=0;  
void yyerror(char *s);  
%}  
%token NUMBER  
%left '+'  
%left '*'  
%%  
ArithmeticExpression:E {  
    printf("\nResult=%d\n,$$");  
    return 0;  
}  
E:E+'E' {$$=$1+$3;}  
|E'*E {$$=$1*$3;}  
|NUMBER {$$=$1;}  
;  
%%  
void main()  
{
```

PAGE-16

```
printf("\nEnter any arithmetic expression which can
have operations addition and multiplication\n");
yyvsparse();
if(flag==0)
printf("\nEnter arithmetic expression in valid\n\n");
}
void yyerror(char *s)
{
printf("\nEnter arithmetic expression is invalid\n\n");
flag=1;
}
```

OUTPUT:



```
romen@romen-Mi-NoteBook-14:~/Desktop$ yacc -d stt.y
romen@romen-Mi-NoteBook-14:~/Desktop$ lex stt.l
romen@romen-Mi-NoteBook-14:~/Desktop$ gcc lex.yy.c y.tab.c -ll
y.tab.c: In function 'yyvsparse':
y.tab.c:1211:16: warning: implicit declaration of function 'yylex' [-Wimplicit-function-declaration]
1211 |         yychar = yylex ();
     |                   ^~~~~~
stt.y:11:8: warning: format '%d' expects a matching 'int' argument [-Wformat=]
11 | printf("\nResult=%d\n,$$");
   |           ^~~~~~
romen@romen-Mi-NoteBook-14:~/Desktop$ ./a.out
Enter any arithmetic expression which can have operations addition and multiplication
1*1

Result=1
,$$
Entered arithmetic expression in valid

romen@romen-Mi-NoteBook-14:~/Desktop$ ./a.out
Enter any arithmetic expression which can have operations addition and multiplication
2+6

Result=6
,$$
Entered arithmetic expression in valid

romen@romen-Mi-NoteBook-14:~/Desktop$ ./a.out
Enter any arithmetic expression which can have operations addition and multiplication
```

PAGE-17

OUTPUT:

```
romen@romen-Mi-NoteBook-14:~/Desktop$ ./a.out
5
Result=5
,$$
Entered arithmetic expression in valid
romen@romen-Mi-NoteBook-14:~/Desktop$ ./a.out
Enter any arithmetic expression which can have operations addition and multiplication
8
Result=8
,$$
Entered arithmetic expression in valid
romen@romen-Mi-NoteBook-14:~/Desktop$ ./a.out
Enter any arithmetic expression which can have operations addition and multiplication
2+8
Result=8
,$$
Entered arithmetic expression in valid
romen@romen-Mi-NoteBook-14:~/Desktop$ ./a.out
Enter any arithmetic expression which can have operations addition and multiplication
(8
Entered arithmetic expression is invalid
romen@romen-Mi-NoteBook-14:~/Desktop$
```

DATE:17/04/21

PAGE:18

AIM: “Data Science as a Career”-in Latex format

Latex code:

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
\usepackage{graphicx}
\usepackage[labelfont=bf,skip=5pt,font=small]{caption}
\usepackage{hyperref}

\begin{document}
  \pagenumbering{gobble}

  \begin{titlepage}
    \begin{center}
      \vspace*{1cm}
      \textbf{\Huge DATA SCIENCE AS A CAREER}\\
      \vspace{1cm}
      \textbf{MOIRANGTHEM ROMENKUMAR}
    \end{center}
  \end{titlepage}
  SINGH}\\
  \textbf{Enroll No: 18103029}\\
  \textbf{3rd Year 6th Sem}\\
  \begin{figure}[h!]
    \centering
```


PAGE-19

```
\includegraphics[width=70mm]{nit colour logo.jpg}
```

```
\end{figure}
```

```
\vspace{2cm}
```

```
\textbf{SUBMITTED TO:}\\
```

```
Mrs. Kshetrimayum Merina Devi\\
```

```
Technical Assistant, CSE
```

```
\vspace{1cm}
```

```
\textbf{\large DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER  
SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING}\\
```

```
\textbf{\large NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF  
TECHNOLOGY}\\
```

```
\textbf{\large MANIPUR}\\
```

```
April 2021
```

```
\end{center}
```

```
\end{titlepage}
```

```
\tableofcontents
```

```
\newpage
```

```
\pagenumbering{arabic}
```

```
\section{What is data science?}
```

```
\begin{figure}
```

```
\centering
```

```
\includegraphics{ddatasciencw.jpg}
```

\end{figure}

Data science is the domain of study that deals with vast volumes of data using modern tools and techniques to find unseen patterns, derive meaningful information, and make business decisions. Data science uses complex machine learning algorithms to build predictive models.

The data used for analysis can be from multiple sources and present in various formats.

\section{Why Data Science?}

Data science or data-driven science enables better decision making, predictive analysis, and pattern discovery. It lets us:

- a. Find the leading cause of a problem by asking the right questions\\
- b. Perform exploratory study on the data\\
- c. Model the data using various algorithms \\
- d. Communicate and visualize the results via graphs, dashboards, etc.\\

\section{Prerequisites for Data Science}

Here are some of the technical concepts you should know about before starting to learn what is data science.

\subsection{ Machine Learning}

Machine learning is the backbone of data science. Data Scientists need to have a solid grasp on ML in addition to basic knowledge of statistics.

\subsection{Modeling}

Mathematical models enable you to make quick calculations and predictions based on what you already know about the data. Modeling is also a part of ML and involves identifying which algorithm is the most suitable to solve a given problem and how to train these models.

\subsection{Statistics}

Statistics are at the core of data science. A sturdy handle on statistics can help you extract more intelligence and obtain more meaningful results.

\subsection{Programming}

Some level of programming is required to execute a successful data science project. The most common programming languages are Python, and R. Python is especially popular because it's easy to learn, and it supports multiple libraries for data science and ML.

\subsection{Databases}

A capable data scientist, you need to understand how databases work, how to manage them, and how to extract data from them.//

\section{Data Science Skills}

\begin{table}[h!]

```
\centering
\begin{tabular}{|c| c |c |}
\hline
Field & Skill & Tools\\ [0.3ex]
\hline\hline
Data Analysis& R, Python, & SAS, Jupyter, R Studio \\
& Statistics & MATLAB, Excel\\
\hline
& Data Warehousing & ETL, SQL, Hadoop, &
Informatica/ Talend\\
& & Apache Spark&AWS Redshift\\
\hline
& Data Visualization & R, & Jupyter, Tableau, \\
& & Python libraries & Cognos, RAW\\
\hline
& Machine Learning & Python, Algebra, & Spark MLib,
Azure ML studio\\
& & ML Algorithms, Statistics & Azure ML studio\\[1ex]
\hline
\end{tabular}
\caption{This table gives us an idea of the skills and
tools used by people in different fields of data science}
\end{table}
\section{APPLICATIONS OF DATA SCIENCE}
```

Data science has found its applications in almost every industry.

\subsection{Healthcare}

Healthcare companies are using data science to build sophisticated medical instruments to detect and cure diseases.

\subsection{Gaming}

Video and computer games are now being created with the help of data science and that has taken the gaming experience to the next level.

\subsection{Image recognition}

Identifying patterns in images and detecting objects in an image is one of the most popular data science applications.

\subsection{Logistics}

Data Science is used by logistics companies to optimize routes to ensure faster delivery of products and increase operational efficiency.

\subsubsection{Fraud detection}

Banking and financial institutions use data science and related algorithms to detect fraudulent transactions.

\section{Data science as a career}

Over the last five years, the job vacancies for data science and its related roles have grown significantly. Glassdoor has named data scientist as the number one job in the United States as per its 2019 report. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics predicts the rise of data science needs will create 11.5 million jobs by 2026.

There are several job roles that you can look for in the data science domain.

Some of the important job roles are:

Data Scientist

Machine Learning Engineer

Data Consultant

Data Analyst

According to Glassdoor, the average salary of a data scientist in the United States is USD 113,000 per annum and in India, it's 907,000 Rupees per annum.

\section{References}

\href{https://www.simplilearn.com/tutorials/data-science-tutorial/what-is-data-science?source=sl_frs_nav_playlist_video_clicked}{DDatasxnce}

\hfill

PAGE-25

\end{document}

OUTPUT:

DATA SCIENCE AS A CAREER

MOIRANGTHEM ROMENKUMAR SINGH
Enroll No: 18103029
3rd Year 6th Sem



SUBMITTED TO:
Mrs. Kshetrimayum Merina Devi
Technical Assistant, CSE

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND
ENGINEERING
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
MANIPUR
April 2021

Contents

1	What is data science?	1
2	Why Data Science?	1
3	Prerequisites for Data Science	1
3.1	Machine Learning	1
3.2	Modeling	2
3.3	Statistics	2
3.4	Programming	2
3.5	Databases	2
4	Data Science Skills	2
5	APPLICATIONS OF DATA SCIENCE	2
5.1	Healthcare	3
5.2	Gaming	3
5.3	Image recognition	3
5.4	Logistics	3
5.4.1	Fraud detection	3
6	Data science as a career	3
7	References	3



1 What is data science?

Data science is the domain of study that deals with vast volumes of data using modern tools and techniques to find unseen patterns, derive meaningful information, and make business decisions. Data science uses complex machine learning algorithms to build predictive models.

The data used for analysis can be from multiple sources and present in various formats.

2 Why Data Science?

Data science or data-driven science enables better decision making, predictive analysis, and pattern discovery. It lets us:

- a. Find the leading cause of a problem by asking the right questions
- b. Perform exploratory study on the data
- c. Model the data using various algorithms
- d. Communicate and visualize the results via graphs, dashboards, etc.

3 Prerequisites for Data Science

Here are some of the technical concepts you should know about before starting to learn what is data science.

3.1 Machine Learning

Machine learning is the backbone of data science. Data Scientists need to have a solid grasp on ML in addition to basic knowledge of statistics.

3.2 Modeling

Mathematical models enable you to make quick calculations and predictions based on what you already know about the data. Modeling is also a part of ML and involves identifying which algorithm is the most suitable to solve a given problem and how to train these models.

3.3 Statistics

Statistics are at the core of data science. A sturdy handle on statistics can help you extract more intelligence and obtain more meaningful results.

3.4 Programming

Some level of programming is required to execute a successful data science project. The most common programming languages are Python, and R. Python is especially popular because it's easy to learn, and it supports multiple libraries for data science and ML.

3.5 Databases

A capable data scientist, you need to understand how databases work, how to manage them, and how to extract data from them.//

4 Data Science Skills

Field	Skill	Tools
Data Analysis	R, Python, Statistics	SAS, Jupyter, R Studio MATLAB, Excel
Data Warehousing	ETL, SQL, Hadoop, Apache Spark	Informatica/ Talend AWS Redshift
Data Visualization	R, Python libraries	Jupyter, Tableau, Cognos, RAW
Machine Learning	Python, Algebra, ML Algorithms, Statistics	Spark MLlib, Azure ML studio Azure ML studio

Table 1: This table gives us an idea of the skills and tools used by people in different fields of data science

5 APPLICATIONS OF DATA SCIENCE

Data science has found its applications in almost every industry.

5.1 Healthcare

Healthcare companies are using data science to build sophisticated medical instruments to detect and cure diseases.

5.2 Gaming

Video and computer games are now being created with the help of data science and that has taken the gaming experience to the next level.

5.3 Image recognition

Identifying patterns in images and detecting objects in an image is one of the most popular data science applications.

5.4 Logistics

Data Science is used by logistics companies to optimize routes to ensure faster delivery of products and increase operational efficiency.

5.4.1 Fraud detection

Banking and financial institutions use data science and related algorithms to detect fraudulent transactions.

6 Data science as a career

Over the last five years, the job vacancies for data science and its related roles have grown significantly. Glassdoor has named data scientist as the number one job in the United States as per its 2019 report. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics predicts the rise of data science needs will create 11.5 million jobs by 2026.

There are several job roles that you can look for in the data science domain. Some of the important job roles are:

Data Scientist Machine Learning Engineer Data Consultant Data Analyst
According to Glassdoor, the average salary of a data scientist in the United States is USD 113,000 per annum and in India, it's 907,000 Rupees per annum.

7 References

[DDatasxnce](#)