CSE 306L - Week 2 Assignment

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Topic: Implementation of Symbol Table

The symbol table can be implemented in the unordered list if the compiler is used to handle the small amount of data. A Symbol table can be implemented in one of the following techniques:

- Linear (sorted or unsorted) list
- Binary Search Tree
- Hash table

1. Linked List:

- 1. This implementation is using a linked list. A link field is added to each record.
- 2. Searching for names is done in order pointed by the link of the link field.
- 3. A pointer "First" is maintained to point to the first record of the symbol table.
- 4. Insertion is fast O(1), but lookup is slow for large tables O(n) on average

2. Hash Table:

- 1. A hash table is an array with an index range: 0 to table size 1. These entries are pointers pointing to the names of the symbol table.
- 2. To search for a name we use a hash function that will result in an integer between 0 to table size 1.
- 3. Insertion and lookup can be made very fast O(1).
- 4. The advantage is that a quick search is possible and the disadvantage is that hashing is complicated to implement.

3. Binary Search Tree:

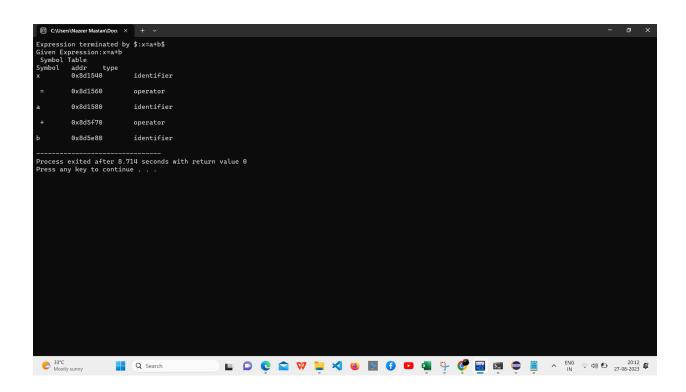
- 1. Another approach to implementing a symbol table is to use a binary search tree i.e. we add two link fields i.e. left and right child.
- 2. All names are created as a child of the root node that always follows the property of the binary search tree.
- 3. Insertion and lookup are O(log2 n) on average.

Code work

```
#include <iostream>
#include <cctype>
#include <cstdlib>
#include <cstring>
#include <cmath>
int main()
{
  int i = 0, j = 0, x = 0, n;
  void *p, *add[5];
  char ch, srch, b[15], d[15], c;
  std::cout << "Expression terminated by $:";
  while ((c = getchar()) != '$')
     b[i] = c;
     j++;
  }
  n = i - 1;
  std::cout << "Given Expression:";
  i = 0;
  while (i <= n)
     std::cout << b[i];
     j++;
  std::cout << "\n Symbol Table\n";
  std::cout << "Symbol \t addr \t type";
  while (j \le n)
     c = b[j];
     if (isalpha(static_cast<unsigned char>(c)))
       p = malloc(sizeof(c));
       add[x] = p;
       d[x] = c;
       std::cout << "\n" << c << " \t " << p << " \t identifier\n";
       x++;
       j++;
    }
     else
       ch = c;
       if (ch == '+' || ch == '-' || ch == '*' || ch == '=')
          p = malloc(sizeof(ch));
          add[x] = p;
          d[x] = ch;
          std::cout << "\n " << ch << " \t " << p << " \t operator\n";
         x++;
         j++;
       }
```

```
}
    return 0;
}
```

Output:



Using The Hash Table

Code:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdiib.h>
#include <string.h>
#define HASH_TABLE_SIZE 100
struct SymbolEntry
{
    char *name;
    int value;
    struct SymbolEntry *next;
};
    struct SymbolTable
{
    struct SymbolEntry *hash_table[HASH_TABLE_SIZE];
};
```

```
unsigned int hash(const char *str)
{
unsigned int hash = 0;
while (*str)
hash = (hash << 5) + *str++;
return hash %
HASH_TABLE_SIZE;
void insert(struct SymbolTable *table, const char *name, int value)
unsigned int index = hash(name);
struct SymbolEntry *entry = (struct SymbolEntry *)malloc(sizeof(struct
SymbolEntry));
if (!entry)
perror("Memory allocation failed");
exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
}
entry->name = strdup(name);
entry->value = value;
entry->next = table->hash_table[index];
table->hash_table[index] = entry;
struct SymbolEntry *search(struct SymbolTable *table, const char
*name)
{
unsigned int index = hash(name);
struct SymbolEntry *entry = table->hash_table[index];
while (entry != NULL)
if (strcmp(entry->name, name) == 0)
return entry;
}
entry = entry->next;
return NULL;
}
int main()
struct SymbolTable symbol_table;
for (int i = 0; i < HASH_TABLE_SIZE; i++)
symbol_table.hash_table[i] = NULL;
insert(&symbol_table, "x", 59);
insert(&symbol_table, "y", 27);
struct SymbolEntry *entry_x = search(&symbol_table, "x");
if (entry_x)
printf("Symbol: %s, Value: %d\n", entry_x->name, entry_x->value);
```

```
else
{
    printf("Symbol not found.\n");
}
for (int i = 0; i < HASH_TABLE_SIZE; i++)
{
    struct SymbolEntry *entry = symbol_table.hash_table[i];
    while (entry)
{
        struct SymbolEntry *next = entry->next;
        free(entry->name);
        free(entry);
        entry = next;
}
}
return 0;
}
```

Output:

