COMPILER DESIGN (CST -309)

LEXICAL ANALYSER

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<u>Aim:</u> Implement Lexical Analyser using LEX program and analyse the output.

Introduction:

Lexical analyser is also known as 'Scanner'. Its main job is to convert given input source file into stream of tokens.

Programmatically, lex is a tool for automatically generating a scanner starting from lex specification.

Lexical Program Consists of three parts

- 1) Declarations
- 2) Transition Rules
- 3) Auxiliary procedures

Below is the code for its implementation

```
/* Program for Lexical Analyser */
/* Declaration Part */
%{
        int comment = 0;
        int count_of_comment = 0;
%}
identifier [a-zA-Z_][a-zA-Z0-9]*
/* Transition Rules */
%%
#.* { printf("\n%s is a PREPROCESSOR DIRECTIVE \n",yytext); }
auto |
break |
case |
char |
continue |
do |
default |
const |
double |
else |
enum |
extern |
for |
if |
goto |
float |
int |
long |
register |
return |
signed |
static |
sizeof |
short |
struct |
typedef |
union |
void |
while |
volatile |
unsigned { printf(" %s is a KEYWORD \n",yytext); }
```

```
"/*" { comment = 1; }
"*/" { comment = 0;
count_of_comment++; }
{identifier} \setminus (
        if(!comment)
                 printf("\nFUNCTION %s \n",yytext);
        }
        \{ {
                 if(!comment)
                         printf("\t BLOCK BEGINS \n");
        }
        \} {
                 if(!comment)
                         printf("\t BLOCK ENDS \n");
        {identifier}(\[[0-9]*\])? {
                 if(!comment)
                         printf("\t %s is a IDENTIFIER \n",yytext);
        }
        \".*\" {
                 if(!comment)
                 printf("\t %s is a STRING \n",yytext);
        }
        [0-9]+{
                 if(!comment)
                         printf("\t %s is a NUMBER \n",yytext);
\)(\;)? {
        if(!comment)
                 printf("\n");
        ECHO;
}
\(
        ECHO;
        = {
                 if(!comment)
                         printf("\t %s is a ASSIGNMENT OPERATOR \n",yytext);
        \ <= |
        \ >= |
        \< |
        \ == |
        \ > {
                 if(!comment)
                         printf("\t %s is a RELATIONAL OPERATOR \n",yytext);
        }
```

```
int main(int argc,char *argv[]){
         if(argc!=2){
                  printf("Please give input file \n");
                  printf("terminating...\n");
                  exit(0);
         }
         FILE *file = NULL;
         file = fopen(argv[1],"r");
         if(file == NULL){
                  printf("Error in opening file \n");
                  printf("Try again ... \n terminating ....\n");
                  exit(0);
         }
         yyin = file;
         yylex();
         printf(" \n Total number of comments in this file is %d \n",count_of_comment);
         return 0;
}
int yywrap()
         return 1;
}
```

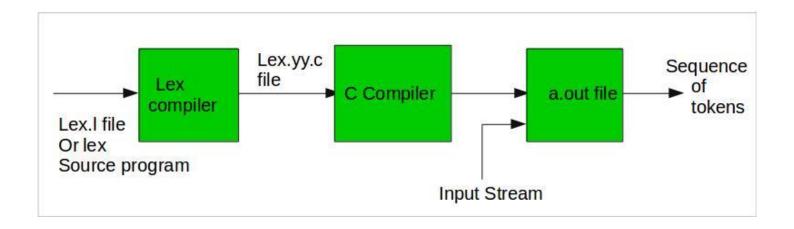
Procedure to run Lex Program:

```
Step 1: Install Flex in Ubuntu
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install flex

Step 2: Run command on lexical complier
lex filename.l
This will change the .l file to .yy.c file.

Step 3: Run command on C compiler
gcc lex.yy.c
As output of this we get a.out file

Step 4: ./a.out inputfile.cpp
```



For our Analysis we use this input file:

Input File 1:

```
/* Including Header file */
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
/* Swapping numbers */
void swap(int a,int b){
        int c=a;
        a=b;
        b=c;
}
/* Main Function */
int main(int argc, char *argc[]){
        int a=2;
        int b=3;
        printf("Number before swapping is a= %d and b= %d\n",a,b);
        swap(a,b);
        printf("Number after swapping is a= %d and b= %d\n",a,b );
        printf("Sum of these number is %d\n",a+b );
        return 0;
}
```

Result on Terminal:

```
substate substated and substat
```

```
Int is a KEYMORD

FUNCTION main(
int is a KEYMORD

argc is a IDENTIFIER

that is a KEYMORD

a is a IDENTIFIER

int is a KEYMORD

a is a IDENTIFIER

int is a KEYMORD

a is a IDENTIFIER

int is a KEYMORD

b is a IDENTIFIER

is a ASSIGNMENT OPERATOR

is a ASSIGNMENT OPERATOR

is a IDENTIFIER

FUNCTION printf(

"Number before swapping is a= %d and b= %d\n" is a STRING

a is a IDENTIFIER

b is a IDENTIFIER

;

FUNCTION swap(
a is a IDENTIFIER

b is a IDENTIFIER

is a ASSIGNMENT OPERATOR

is a IDENTIFIER

b is a IDENTIFIER

is a IDENTIFIER

is a IDENTIFIER

b is a IDENTIFIER

is a IDENTIFIER
```

```
FUNCTION swap(
    a is a IDENTIFIER
);

fUNCTION printf(
    "Number after swapping is a= %d and b= %d\n" is a STRING
, a is a IDENTIFIER
);

fUNCTION printf(
    "Sum of these number is %d\n" is a STRING
, a is a IDENTIFIER
);

fUNCTION printf(
    "Sum of these number is %d\n" is a STRING
, a is a IDENTIFIER
);

return is a KEYMORD
0 is a NUMBER
;

BLOCK ENDS

Total number of comments in this file is 3
ashutosh@ashutosh:-/Desktop/classWork/Compiler Design$
```

```
/* Including Header File */
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
#include<math.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
using namespace std;
/* Sum Function*/
int sum(int numberA,int numberB){
        /* Declaration of sum function */
        int sum=0;
        sum=numberA+numberB;
        /* Returning the value */
        return sum;
}
/* Main Function*/
int main(int argv, char *argc[]){
        /* Declaration on two numbers */
        int numberA, numberB;
        /* Taking input of two numbers */
        printf("Enter the two number which you want to add \n");
        scanf("%d %d",&numberA,&numberB);
        /* Calling the function */
        int result = sum(numberA,numberB);
        /* Output the result */
        printf("Sum of these two number is %d\n",result );
        return 0;
}
```

Result on Terminal: