LAB 5 – INTRODUCTION TO FLEX

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Q1) Count the number of vowels and consonants in the given input. i) Code

```
%{
int vowels = 0;
int consonants = 0;
%}
%%
[aeiouAEIOU] {vowels++;}
[a-zA-Z] {consonants++;}
%%
int yywrap(){}
int main(int argc, char **argv)
yylex();
printf("Enter the string of vowels and consonants:");
  yylex();
  printf("Number of vowels are: %d\n", vowels);
  printf("Number of consonants are: %d\n", consonants);
  return 0;
}
```

ii) Terminal

CD_LAB_A1@debianpc-02:~/Desktop/220905018/Lab5-ProgramsOnFlex/l5q1\$ flex l5q1.l CD_LAB_A1@debianpc-02:~/Desktop/220905018/Lab5-ProgramsOnFlex/l5q1\$ gcc lex.yy.c -o l5q1

CD_LAB_A1@debianpc-02:~/Desktop/220905018/Lab5-ProgramsOnFlex/l5q1\$./l5q1 Hello world

Enter the string of vowels and consonants:Number of vowels are: 3 Number of consonants are: 7

$\mathbf{Q2})$ Count the number of words, characters, blanks and lines in a given text.

i) Code

```
%{
int chars = 0;
int words = 0;
int lines = 0;
int blank = 0;
%}
%%
[a-zA-Z]+ { words++; chars += strlen(yytext); }
\n { lines++; }
[ ,/t] {blank++; }
. { chars++; }
%%
int main(int argc, char **argv)
```

```
{
yylex();
printf("Lines: %d Words: %d Characters: %d Blank: %d \n", lines, words, chars, blank); }
int yywrap()
{
return 1;
}
ii) Terminal
CD_LAB_A1@debianpc-02:~/Desktop/220905018/Lab5-ProgramsOnFlex/l5q2$ flex l5q2.l
CD_LAB_A1@debianpc-02:~/Desktop/220905018/Lab5-ProgramsOnFlex/l5q2$ gcc lex.yy.c -o
CD_LAB_A1@debianpc-02:~/Desktop/220905018/Lab5-ProgramsOnFlex/l5q2$./l5q2
Hello world
welcome to flex programming
thank you
Lines: 3 Words: 8 Characters: 42 Blank: 5
Q3) Find the number of positive integer, negative integer, positive floating positive number
and negative floating point number
i) Code
%{
int posint = 0;
int negint = 0;
int posfloat = 0;
int negfloat = 0;
%}
%%
^[-][0-9]+ {negint++;}
[0-9]+ \{posint++;\}
^[-][0-9]+[.][0-9]+ {negfloat++;}
[0-9]+[.][0-9]+ {posfloat++;}
int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
yylex();
printf("Total count of \n Postive Integers: %d\n Negative Integers: %d\n Postive Floating Point
Numbers: %d\n Negative Flaoting Point Numbers: %d\n", posint, negint, posfloat, negfloat);
int yywrap()
return 1;
ii) Terminal
CD LAB A1@debianpc-02:~/Desktop/220905018/Lab5-ProgramsOnFlex/l5q3$ flex l5q3.l
CD_LAB_A1@debianpc-02:~/Desktop/220905018/Lab5-ProgramsOnFlex/l5q3$ gcc lex.yy.c -o
CD_LAB_A1@debianpc-02:~/Desktop/220905018/Lab5-ProgramsOnFlex/l5q3$ ./l5q3
5
```

9.0

```
-25
0
96.3
Total count of
Postive Integers: 2
Negative Integers: 2
Postive Floating Point Numbers: 2
Negative Flaoting Point Numbers: 0
Q4) Given a input C file, replace all scanf with READ and printf with WRITE statements
also find the number of scanf and printf in the file.
i) Code
%{
int sf=0,pf=0;
%}
%%
"scanf" { sf++; fprintf(yyout, "READ"); }
"printf" { pf++; fprintf(yyout,"WRITE");}
%%
int main()
{
       yvin=fopen("readfile.c","r");
       yyout=fopen("writefile.c","w");
      yylex();
       printf("Number of scanfs=%d\nNumber of Printf's=%d\n",sf,pf);
  return 0:
int yywrap(){ return 1; }
ii) Terminal
CD_LAB_A1@debianpc-02:~/Desktop/220905018/Lab5-ProgramsOnFlex/l5q4$ flex l5q4.l
CD_LAB_A1@debianpc-02:~/Desktop/220905018/Lab5-ProgramsOnFlex/l5q4$ gcc lex.yy.c -o
CD LAB A1@debianpc-02:~/Desktop/220905018/Lab5-ProgramsOnFlex/l5q4$./l5q4
Number of scanfs=2
Number of Printf's=7
iii) readfile.c
#include<stdio.h>
int main(){
  printf("abc");
  printf("def");
  printf("xyz");
  int abc:
  scanf("%d", &abc);
```

-63

printf("abc");

```
printf("abc");
  float val;
  scanf("%f", &val);
  printf("abc");
  printf("abc");
}
iv) writefile.c
#include<stdio.h>
int main(){
  WRITE("abc");
  WRITE("def");
  WRITE("xyz");
  int abc;
  READ("%d", &abc);
  WRITE("abc");
  WRITE("abc");
  float val;
  READ("%f", &val);
  WRITE("abc");
  WRITE("abc");
}
Q5) That changes a number from decimal to hexadecimal notation.
i) Code
%{
  int num, r, digit=0, count, pcount=0, i;
  char a[20];
%}
%%
[0-9]+ { num=atoi(yytext);
    while(num!=0){
       r=num%16;
       digit='0'+r;
       if(digit>'9')
       digit+=7;
       a[count++]=digit;
       num=num/16;
    for(i=count-1;i>=pcount;--i)
         printf("Hex val: %c", a[i]);
         pcount=count;
     }
%%
int main()
  yylex();
  return 0;
int yywrap(){ return 1; }
```

```
ii) Terminal
```

```
CD_LAB_A1@debianpc-02:~/Desktop/220905018/Lab5-ProgramsOnFlex/l5q5$ flex l5q5.l
CD_LAB_A1@debianpc-02:~/Desktop/220905018/Lab5-ProgramsOnFlex/l5q5$ gcc lex.yy.c -o
l5q5
CD_LAB_A1@debianpc-02:~/Desktop/220905018/Lab5-ProgramsOnFlex/l5q5$ ./l5q5
12
Hex val: C
10
Hex val: A
63
Hex val: 3Hex val: F
2
Hex val: 2
```

Q6) Convert uppercase characters to lowercase characters of C file excluding the characters present in the comment.

i) Code

```
%{
#include <stdio.h>
#include <ctype.h>
%}
%start COMMENT
%%
"//" *
              { printf("%s", yytext); }
"/*"
              { BEGIN(COMMENT); printf("%s", yytext); }
<COMMENT>"*/"
                       { BEGIN(INITIAL); printf("%s", yytext); }
<COMMENT>.
                      { printf("%s", yytext); }
                      { printf("%s", yytext); }
<COMMENT>\n
[a-z]
              { putchar(yytext[0]); }
[A-Z]
               { putchar(tolower(yytext[0])); }
             { putchar(yytext[0]); }
%%
int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
if (argc > 1) {
FILE *file = fopen(argv[1], "r");
if (file) {
yyin = file;
```

```
yylex();
fclose(file);
} else {
perror("Error opening file");
} else {
yylex();
}
return 0;
}
int yywrap(){ return 1; }
ii) readfile.c
/*the is a code to add TWO numbers*/
#include<stdio.h>
int main(){
  int a = 6, b = 8;
  printf("THE SUM IS %d", a + b);
  return 0;
}
iii) Terminal
CD_LAB_A1@debianpc-02:~/Desktop/220905018/Lab5-ProgramsOnFlex/l5q6$ flex l5q6.l
CD_LAB_A1@debianpc-02:~/Desktop/220905018/Lab5-ProgramsOnFlex/l5q6$ gcc lex.yy.c -o
15q6
CD_LAB_A1@debianpc-02:~/Desktop/220905018/Lab5-ProgramsOnFlex/l5q6$ ./l5q6 readfile.c
/*the is a code to add TWO numbers*/
#include<stdio.h>
int main(){
  int a = 6, b = 8;
  printf("the sum is %d", a + b);
  return 0;
}
```