



TIKRIT UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

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Sq.	Contents	(2)	Page
(1)	The first method _ Write the program in C++ that simulates the sub - task of Lexical analysis phase to build the Lexemes table (cutting the source program into the Lexemes (main -task)– Using Four Arrays).	3	
(2)	A virtual representation of address locations in Four arrays, counters, and the number of Lexemes inside the computer (on paper).	4 – 5	
(3)	Lap.1.1 Individual assignment during class: The second method _ Write the program in C++ that simulates the sub - task of Lexical analysis phase to build the Lexemes table (cutting the source program into the Lexemes (main -task) – Using Three Arrays). (واجب داخل المختبر)	6	
(4)	Lap.1.2 Individual assignment during class: The third method _ Write the program in C++ that simulates the sub - task of Lexical analysis phase to build the Lexemes table (cutting the source program into the Lexemes (main -task) – Using Two Arrays). (واجب داخل المختبر)	7	
(7)	HW. (5): How to draw a virtual representation of address locations in Three arrays, counters, and the number of Lexemes inside the computer (on paper). HW.(6): How to draw a virtual representation of address locations in Two arrays, counters, and the number of Lexemes inside the computer (on paper).	8	

Program (12)

(3)

```

105 //*= Create Array of Lexemes table *= //
106 char Lexs_table[100][10]; //Create Array of Lexemes table
107 int n = 0 ; // n is Number of Lexemes in Lexemes table.
108 for(int i=0 ; i < j ; i++) //Loop of Rows
109 {
110     int L4 = strlen(G[i]) +1;
111     char Lexs_oneLine[L4]; //Create Array of Lexemes for one Line
112     strcpy(Lexs_oneLine , G[i]);
113     cout << "======" << endl;
114     cout << "Lexs_oneLine [" << i << "]=" << Lexs_oneLine << endl;
115     int M = 0 ; // M is Number of elements in one Lexeme in Lex_one.
116     char Lex_one[10]; //Create Array for one Lexemes.
117     for (int k=0 ; k < L4; k++ ) //Loop of columns
118         if ((Lexs_oneLine[k] == ' ') || (Lexs_oneLine[k] == '\0'))
119             { Lex_one[M] = '\0';
120               if (strcmp(Lex_one , "\0") != 0)/* this is to delete the space
121                 at the beginning and end and empty rows of the sentence.*/
122               { strcpy(Lexs_table[n] , Lex_one);
123                 cout << "Lex_one[" << n << "]=" << Lex_one << endl;
124                 n++;
125                 M = 0 ;
126             }
127         }
128     else { Lex_one[M] = Lexs_oneLine[k];
129           M++;
130       }
131   }
132   cout << "=====Print lexemes table===== " << endl;
133   for(int i=0 ; i < n ; i++)
134   { cout << i+1 << ". ";
135     cout << Lexs_table[i] << endl;
136   }
137   cout << "===== The End =====" << endl;
138 return 0 ;

```

**برنامج لبناء Lexemes table وهو تكملة
لبرنامج (10) الذي نسخ البرنامج المصدري
وتحذف التعليقات ودمج الفراغات.**

Program (12)

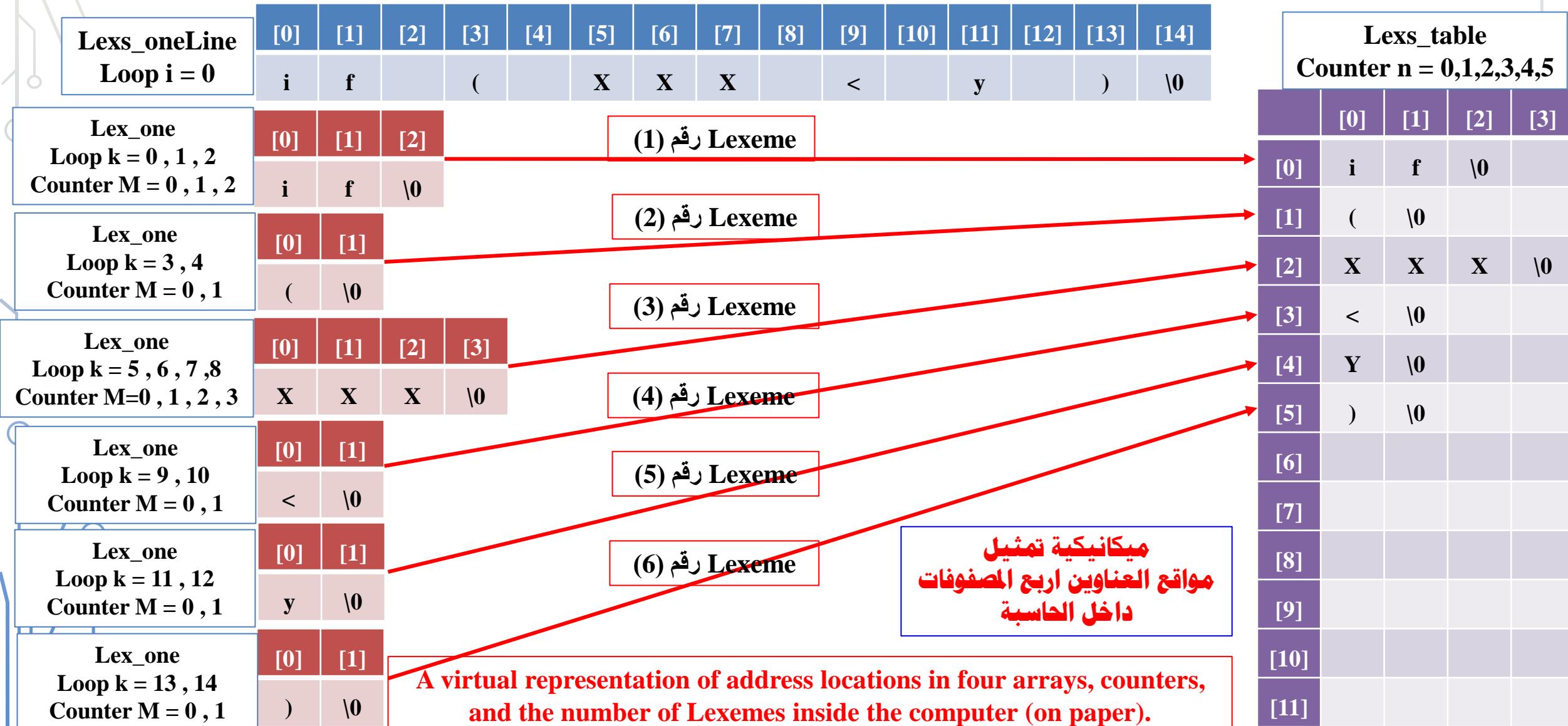
```

==== Read a source program by Array A[10][100] ====
1. if ( XXX < Y ) // Y is ID
2. X = XXX + 100 ; $
print number rows in Array Source program/j= 2
===== Print The Original source program =====
1. if ( XXX < Y ) // Y is ID
2. X = XXX + 100 ;
print longest row number in Array Source program/L= 31
===== Print The duplicate source program =====
1. if ( XXX < Y ) // Y is ID
2. X = XXX + 100 ;
Print The duplicate source program without comment one line
1. if ( XXX < Y )
2. X = XXX + 100 ;
Print source program compress consecutive whitespaces into one.
1. if ( XXX < Y )
2. X = XXX + 100 ;
===== لاحظ : تم معالجة الفراغات
المتالية لكن لم يتم
معالجة الاسطر الفارغة
والفراغ اذا جاء في بداية او
نهاية الجملة في حالة كان
المثال يحتوي على اسطر
فارغة او فراغات في بداية
السطر او نهايته. =====
Lexs_oneLine [0]=if ( XXX < Y )
Lex_one[0]=if
Lex_one[1]=(
Lex_one[2]=XXX
Lex_one[3]=<
Lex_one[4]=Y
Lex_one[5]=)
===== Lexs_oneLine [1]= X = XXX + 100 ;
Lex_one[6]=X
Lex_one[7]=
Lex_one[8]=XXX
Lex_one[9]=+
Lex_one[10]=100
Lex_one[11]=;
===== Print lexemes table=====
1. if
2. (
3. XXX
4. <
5. Y
6. )
7. X
8. =
9. XXX
10. +
11. 100
12. ;
===== لاحظ في هذه الطريقة :
تم استخدام Lexs_oneLine وهي مصفوفة أحادية الأبعاد
موقعه وضيقتها خزن صف واحد فقط يؤخذ من مصفوفة
برنامـج المـصدر المـعدلـة G في كل مرـة لـدورـة i .
كـما تم استـخدام Lex_one وهي مصفـوفـة أحادـية الأبعـاد
موقعـه يـخـزن بـداـخلـها Lexeme وـاحـدـ فقطـ يؤـخذـ منـ
مـصـفـوفـة Lexs_oneLine ثمـ يـتـمـ نـقـلـ مـحتـوىـ هـذـهـ
مـصـفـوفـة Lex_one وـيوـضـعـ فـيـ صـفـ مـسـتـقلـ لـمـصـفـوفـةـ
Lex_table . Lexs_table
===== The End =====

```

الطريقة الأولى
استخدام اربع مصفوفات للحل.
مع ميكانيكية تمثيل طباعة عنوانين المصفوفات

Source program G	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]	[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]	[99]	(4)
	[0]	i	f		(		X	X	X	<		y		)						\0
	[1]	X		=		X	X	X	+		1	0	0		;					\0		



Source program G	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]	[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]	[99]	(5)
	[0]	i	f		(		X	X	X	<		y		)						\0
	[1]	X		=		X	X	X	+		1	0	0		;					\0	

Lexs_oneLine
Loop i = 1

[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]	[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]
X		=		X	X	X		+		1	0	0		;	\0

Lexs_table
Counter n =

0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11

Lex_one
Loop k = 0 , 1
Counter M = 0 , 1

[0]	[1]
X	\0

A virtual representation of address locations in four arrays, counters, and the number of Lexemes inside the computer (on paper).

Lex_one
Loop k = 2 , 3
Counter M = 0 , 1

[0]	[1]
=	\0

(7) رقم Lexeme

ميكانيكية تمثيل
موقع العناوين اربع المصفوفات
داخل الحاسبة

Lex_one
Loop k = 4 , 5 , 6 , 7
Counter M=0 , 1 , 2 , 3

[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]
X	X	X	\0

(8) رقم Lexeme

Lex_one
Loop k = 8 , 9
Counter M = 0 , 1

[0]	[1]
+	\0

(9) رقم Lexeme

(10) رقم Lexeme

Lex_one
Loop k = 10,11,12,13
Counter M=0 , 1 , 2 , 3

[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]
1	0	0	\0

(11) رقم Lexeme

Lex_one
Loop k = 14 , 15
Counter M = 0 , 1

[0]	[1]
;	\0

(12) رقم Lexeme

	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]
	i	f	\0	

	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]
	(	\0		

	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]
	X	X	X	\0

	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]
	<	\0		

	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]
	Y	\0		

	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]
	)	\0		

	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]
	X	\0		

	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]
	=	\0		

	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]
	X	X	X	\0

	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]
	+	\0		

	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]
	1	0	0	\0

	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]
	;	\0		

Program (13)

```

105 //=" Create Array of Lexemes table ="
106 char Lexs_table[100][10]; //Create Array of Lexemes table
107 int n = 0 ; // n is Number of Lexemes in Lexemes table.
108 for(int i=0 ; i < j ; i++) //Loop of Rows
109 {
110     { int L4 = strlen(G[i]) +1;
111         char Lexs_oneLine[L4]; //Create Array of Lexemes for one Line.
112         strcpy(Lexs_oneLine , G[i]);
113         cout << "======" << endl;
114         cout << "Lexs_oneLine [" << i << "]=" << Lexs_oneLine << endl;
115         int M = 0 ; // M is Location number of character in Lexeme.
116         for (int k=0 ; k < L4; k++ ) //Loop of columns
117             if ((Lexs_oneLine[k] == ' ') || (Lexs_oneLine[k] == '\0'))
118                 if (M == 0) /* this is to delete the space
119                     at the beginning and end and empty rows of the sentence.*/
120                     continue ;
121                 else { Lexs_table[n][M] = '\0';
122                     cout << "Lexs_table[" << n << "]=" << Lexs_table[n] << endl;
123                     n++ ;
124                     M = 0 ;
125                 }
126             else { Lexs_table[n][M] = Lexs_oneLine[k] ;
127                 M++ ;
128             }
129             cout << "=====Print lexemes table=====" << endl;
130             for(int i=0 ; i < n ; i++)
131             { cout << i+1 << ". ";
132                 cout << Lexs_table[i] << endl;
133             }
134             cout << "===== The End =====" << endl;
135             return 0 ;}

```

الطريقة الثانية
استخدام ثلاث مصفوفات للحل.
مع ميكانيكية تمثيل طباعة عنوانين المصفوفات

=== Read a source program by Array A[10][100] ====
 1. if (XXX < Y)
 2. X = XXX + 100 ;// X is ID
 3. \$
 print number rows in Array Source program/j= 5
 ===== Print The Original source program =====
 1.
 2. if (XXX < Y)
 3.
 4. X = XXX + 100 ;// X is ID
 5.
 print longest row number in Array Source program/l= 30
 ===== Print The duplicate source program =====
 1.
 2. if (XXX < Y)
 3.
 4. X = XXX + 100 ;// X is ID
 5.
 Print The duplicate source program without comment one line
 1.
 2. if (XXX < Y)
 3.
 4. X = XXX + 100 ;
 5.
 Print source program compress consecutive white spaces
 1.
 2. if (XXX < Y)
 3.
 4. X = XXX + 100 ;
 5.
 =====
 Lexs_oneLine [0]=
 Lexs_oneLine [1]= if (XXX < Y)
 Lexs_table[0]=if
 Lexs_table[1]=(
 Lexs_table[2]=XXX
 Lexs_table[3]==
 Lexs_table[4]=Y
 Lexs_table[5]=)
 =====
 Lexs_oneLine [2]=
 =====
 Lexs_oneLine [3]=X = XXX + 100 ;
 Lexs_table[6]=X
 Lexs_table[7]==
 Lexs_table[8]=XXX
 Lexs_table[9]=+
 Lexs_table[10]=100
 Lexs_table[11]=;
 =====
 Lexs_oneLine [4]=
 =====Print lexemes table=====
 1. if
 2. {
 3. XXX
 4. <
 5. Y
 6.)
 7. X
 8. =
 9. XXX
 10. +
 11. 100
 12. ;
 ===== The End =====

لاحظ تم معالجة الفراغات المتالية لكن لم يتم معالجة الأسطر الفارغة والفراغ اذا جاء في بداية او نهاية الجملة في حالة كان المثال يحتوي على اسطر فارغة او فراغات في بداية السطر او نهايته .

لاحظ في هذه الطريقة تم استخدام مصفوفة أحاديث الابعاد موقته وضيقتها خزن صف واحد فقط (يحتوي على عدد من Lexemes) يؤخذ من مصفوفة المصدر المعدلة G في كل مرة لدوارة i . ثم يتم نقل Lexeme واحد فقط يؤخذ من مصفوفة Lexs_oneLine مستقل لصفوفة Lexs_table . Lexs_table

```

105 //=" Create Array of Lexemes table =" //
106 char Lexs_table[100][10]; //Create Array of Lexemes table
107 int n = 0 ; // n is Number of Lexemes in Lexemes table.
108 for(int i=0 ; i < j ; i++) //Loop of Rows
109 { int L4 = strlen(G[i]) +1; // G is Array of source program.
110   cout <<"======"<< endl;
111   cout << "Row [" <<i<< "] from source program =" << G[i] << endl;
112   int M = 0 ; // M is Location number of character in Lexeme.
113   for (int k=0 ; k < L4; k++ ) //Loop of columns
114     if ((G[i][k] == ' ') || (G[i][k] == '\0'))
115       if (M == 0) /* this is to delete the space
116         at the beginning and end and empty rows of the sentence.*/
117         continue ;
118       else { Lexs_table[n][M] = '\0';
119         cout << "Lexs_table[" << n << "]=" << Lexs_table[n] << endl;
120         n++ ; M = 0 ;
121       }
122     else { Lexs_table[n][M] = G[i][k] ;
123       M++ ;
124     }
125   }
126   cout << "=====Print lexemes table=====" << endl;
127   for(int i=0 ; i < n ; i++)
128   { cout << i+1 << ". ";
129     cout << Lexs_table[i] << endl;
130   }
131   cout << "===== The End =====" << endl;
132   return 0 ; }

```

Program (14)

برنامـج لـبنـاء Lexemes table
وهو تـكـملـة لـبرـنـامـج (10) الـذـي
لـنسـخ البرـنـامـج المـصـدـري وـحـذـف
الـتـعـلـيقـات وـدـمـج الفـرـاغـات.

الطـرـيقـة الثـالـثـة
استـخدـام مـصـفـوفـات فـقط لـلـحلـ.
مع مـيكـانـيـكـة تمـثـيل طـبـاعـة عـنـاـوـين المصـفـوفـات

```

==== Read a source program by Array A[10][100] ====
1.
2.  if   ( XXX < Y ) // Y is ID
3.
4. X = XXX + 100 ; $ T++
print number rows in Array Source program/j= 4
===== Print The Original source program =====
1.
2.  if   ( XXX < Y ) // Y is ID
3.
4. X = XXX + 100 ;
print longest row number in Array Source program/L= 33
===== Print The duplicate source program =====
1.
2.  if   ( XXX < Y ) // Y is ID
3.
4. X = XXX + 100 ;
Print The duplicate source program without comment one line
1.
2.  if   ( XXX < Y )
3.
4. X = XXX + 100 ;
Print source program compress consecutive whitespaces into one.
1.
2.  if ( XXX < Y )
3.
4. X = XXX + 100 ;
=====
Row [0] from source program =
=====
Row [1] from source program = if ( XXX < Y )
Lexs_table[0]=if
Lexs_table[1]=(
Lexs_table[2]=XXX
Lexs_table[3]==
Lexs_table[4]=Y
Lexs_table[5]=)
=====
Row [2] from source program =
=====
Row [3] from source program =X = XXX + 100 ;
Lexs_table[6]=X
Lexs_table[7]==
Lexs_table[8]=XXX
Lexs_table[9]==
Lexs_table[10]=100
Lexs_table[11]=;
=====Print lexemes table=====
1. if
2. (
3. XXX
4. <
5. Y
6. )
7. X
8. =
9. XXX
10. +
11. 100
12. ;
=====
The End =====

```

لـاحـظ فـي هـذـه الطـرـيقـة:
يـتم نـقـل فـي كـل مـرـة Lexeme وـاحـد فـقط يـؤـخذ
مـن مـصـفـوفـة بـرـنـامـج المـصـدـر المـعـدـلة G وـيـوضع
فـي صـف مـسـتـقل مـصـفـوفـة Lexs_table .

H.W.(5)

How to draw a virtual representation of address locations in Three arrays, counters, and the number of Lexemes inside the computer (on paper).

H.W.(6)

How to draw a virtual representation of address locations in Two arrays, counters, and the number of Lexemes inside the computer (on paper).

THANK YOU