## **EXPERIMENT-1**

### AIM:

Write a program to check whether a given string belongs to a grammar or not.

### **PROGRAMS:**

### 1. Grammar: $S \rightarrow aS$ , $S \rightarrow Sb$ , $S \rightarrow ab$

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
int main() {
  string str;
  bool flag = true;
  cout << "The grammar is: S->aS, S->Sb, S->ab" << endl;
  cout << "Enter the string to be checked: ";
  cin >> str;
  int n = str.length();
  if(str[0] == 'a' && str[n - 1] == 'b')
     for (int i = 1; i < str.length(); i++){
       if(str[i] == 'b')
          flag = false;
       else if (str[i] == 'a' \&\& flag == false){
          cout << "String is not accepted";
          exit(0);
     cout << "String is accepted";</pre>
  else{
     cout << "String is not accepted";
  return 0;
```

```
The grammar is: S->aS, S->Sb, S->ab
Enter the string to be checked: aaabb
String is accepted
```

## 2. Grammar: S -> aSa, S -> bSb, S -> a, S -> b

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
int main() {
  string str;
  bool flag = true;
  cout << "The grammar is: S->aSa, S->bSb, S->a, S->b" << endl;
  cout << "Enter the string to be checked: ";
  cin >> str;
  int n = str.length();
  int a = 0, b = n - 1;
  if (n \% 2 != 0){
     while (b > a)
       if (str[a] == str[b]){
          a++;
          b--;
        }
        else {
          cout << "String is not accepted";
          exit(0);
        }
     cout << "String is accepted";</pre>
  }
  else {
     cout << "String is not accepted";</pre>
  }
  return 0;
}
```

```
The grammar is: S->aSa, S->bSb, S->a, S->b
Enter the string to be checked: abbabba
String is accepted
```

### 3. Grammar: S -> aSbb, S -> abb

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main() {
  string str;
  bool flag = true;
  int a count = 0, b count = 0;
  cout << "The grammar is: S->aSbb, S->abb" << endl;
  cout << "Enter the string to be checked: ";
  cin >> str;
  int n = str.length();
  if(str[0] == 'a' && str[n-1] == 'b')
     for (int i = 0; i < str.length(); i++){
       if(str[i] == 'a' && flag == false)
          cout << "String is not accepted";</pre>
          exit(0);
        else if (str[i] == 'a' \&\& flag == true){
          a count++;
       else if (str[i] == 'b'){
          b count++;
          flag = false;
     if (b count == 2 * a count)
        cout << "String is accepted";</pre>
     else {
        cout << "String is not accepted";</pre>
  }
  else {
     cout << "String is not accepted";</pre>
  return 0;
```

```
The grammar is: S->aSbb, S->abb
Enter the string to be checked: aaabbbbbb
String is accepted
```

### 4. Grammar: $S \rightarrow aSb$ , $S \rightarrow ab$

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main() {
        string str;
        bool flag = true;
        int a count = 0, b count = 0;
        cout << "The grammar is: S->aSb, S->ab" << endl;
        cout << "Enter the string to be checked: ";</pre>
        cin >> str;
        int n = str.length();
        if(str[0] == 'a' \&\& str[n - 1] == 'b')
        for (int i = 0; i < str.length(); i++){
                if(str[i] == 'a' \&\& flag == false){
                        cout << "String is not accepted";</pre>
                        exit(0);
                else if (str[i] == 'a' \&\& flag == true){
                        a count++;
                else if (str[i] == 'b'){
                        b count++;
                        flag = false;
        if (b count == a count){
                cout << "String is accepted";</pre>
        else{
                cout << "String is not accepted";</pre>
        }}
        else{
        cout << "String is not accepted";
        return 0;
}
```

```
The grammar is: S->aSb, S->ab
Enter the string to be checked: aaaabbbb
String is accepted
```

# **VIVA-VOCE QUESTIONS:**

- **Ques 1.** What is the key feature of a CFG?
- **Ans 1.** CFGs use production rules to generate strings in a language.
- Ques 2. How do you determine if a string is in a CFG's language?
- Ans 2. By constructing a parse tree for the string.
- **Ques 3.** What are terminal symbols in a CFG?
- **Ans 3.** Symbols that appear in the input string.
- Ques 4. What is the significance of the Pumping Lemma for CFGs?
- Ans 4. It helps identify non-context-free languages.
- **Ques 5.** Are all programming languages context-free?
- Ans 5. No, many programming languages have context-sensitive syntax.