

Date: 9/1/24

Lab-1

Aim - NAP to count number of characters, whitespace and line by reading a text file in C.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
```

```
int main()
```

```
{ FILE * fileptr;
```

```
char ch;
```

```
int word = 0;
```

```
int whitespace = 0;
```

```
int line = 0;
```

```
fileptr = fopen("text.txt", "r");
```

```
if (fileptr == NULL) {
```

```
    printf("no file");
```

```
}
```

```
do {
```

~~ch = fgetc(fileptr);~~~~if (ch == ' ') {~~ ~~whitespace ++;~~ ~~if (fgetc(fileptr) == '\n') word--;~~

```
else if (ch == '\n') {
```

```
    line ++;
```

```
    word ++;
```

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<input type="checkbox"/>						

```
} while (ch != EOF);  
word++;  
line++;  
word = word + whitespace;  
close (filptr);  
printf ("%d %d %d", word, whitespace,  
line);  
  
return 0;  
}
```

uf(c1)

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text file :-

hey

this is the first lab.

↳ vowel = 6 consonant = 14 word = 6 whitespace = 4
line = 2

Aim - WAP to count number of vowels and consonants by reading a text file in C.

↳ #include < stdio.h>
#include < stdlib.h>
#include < string.h>

int main() {

FILE * filerptr;
char ch;
int word = 0;
int whitespace = 0;
int line = 0;
int vowel = 0;
int consonant = 0;
filerptr = fopen ("text.txt", "r");
if (filerptr == NULL) {
 printf ("no file");
}

} do {

ch = fgetc (filerptr);
if (ch == ' ') {
 whitespace++;
}

else if (ch == '\n') {
 line++;
 word++;
}

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}
else if (ch == 'a' && ch <= 'z') || (ch == 'A' && ch <= 'Z')) { if (ch == 'a' || ch == 'e' || ch == 'i' || ch == 'o' || ch == 'u' || ch == 'A' || ch == 'E' || ch == 'I' || ch == 'O' || ch == 'U') { vowel++; } }

} else { consonant++; }

} while (ch != EOF);

word++;
line++;

word = word + whitespace;

fclose (fileptr);

printf ("vowel = %.d consonant = %.d
word = %.d whitespace = %.d line = %.d", vowel,
consonant, word, whitespace, line);

return 0;

}

ok (fib)

Lab-2

Aim - WAP to check whether the given string in a text file is a keyword or not.

↪ #include < stdio.h>
↪ #include < string.h>

```
int isKeyword(char word[]){
    char Keywords[2][10] = {
        "Manipal", "Saksham"
    };
    for (int i = 0; i < 2; ++i) {
        if (strcmp(Keywords[i], word) == 0) {
            return 1;
        }
    }
    return 0;
}
```

```
int main(){
    char filename[100];
    char word[20];
    int count = 0;
```

```
FILE *file = fopen("text.txt", "r");
if (file == NULL){
    printf("Error opening file!\n");
```

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return 0 ;

}

while (fscanf(file, "%s", word) != EOF){

if (iskeyword(word)) {

count ++;

}

~~close(file);~~

~~printf("\n Total keywords found: %d\n",~~

~~count);~~

return 0 ;

}

uf
12/28/11

Lab - 3

Aim - WAP to check whether the entered string belongs to a grammar as per Chomsky Hierarchy.

Enter Production String: X - A B abc
↳ Type - 2 Production

↳ #include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

```
int check_type0 (char *str){  
    for (int i=0; i< strlen(str); i++){  
        if (str[i] >='A' && str[i] <='Z')  
            ;  
        else  
            return 1;  
    }  
    return 0;  
}
```

```
int check_type1 (char *str1, char *str2){  
    return strlen(str1) <= strlen(str2);  
}
```

```
int check_type2 (char *str){  
    return strlen(str) == 1;  
}
```

```
int check_type3 (char *str){  
    int flag = 0;  
    for (int i=0; i< strlen(str); i++){  
        if (str[i] >='A' && str[i] <='Z')  
            flag++;  
    }  
    return flag == 3;  
}
```

```

        }
    }

    if (btag == 0) {
        return 1;
    } else if (btag == 1) {
        if ((str[0] < 'A' && str[0] > 'Z') ||
            return 0;
    } else {
        return 1;
    }
}

int main() {
    char str1[100], str2[100];
    printf("Enter production string : ");
    scanf("%.*s-%.*s", str1, str2);

    int t0 = check_type0(str1);
    int t1 = check_type1(str1, str2);
    int t2 = check_type2(str1);
    int t3 = check_type3(str2);

    if (t0 == 1) {
        if (t1 == 1) {
            if (t2 == 1) {
                if (t3 == 1) {
                    ...
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

```

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```
    printf("Type - 3 production\n");
} else {
    printf("Type - 2 production\n");
}
} else {
    printf("Type - 1 production\n");
}
} else {
    printf("Type - 0 production\n");
}
} else {
    printf("Not a valid production\n");
}
return 0;
}
```

up to

Enter the String: 0011011101

State : 2

Your String is accepted

Lab-4

Aim - WAP for creating machine that accepts three consecutive wins

```
#include < stdio.h >
#include < stdlib.h >
#include < string.h >

int main(){
    char str[100];
    printf("Enter the string:");
    scanf("%.*s", str);
    char state = 'i';
    for (int i = 0; i < strlen(str); i++) {
        char ch = str[i];
        switch (state) {
            case 'i':
                if (ch == '0') {
                    state = 'i';
                } else if (ch == '1') {
                    state = '0';
                }
                break;
            case '0':
                if (ch == '0') {
                    state = 'i';
                }
        }
    }
}
```

```
else if (ch == '1') {  
    state = '1';  
}  
break;  
case '1':  
if (ch == '0') {  
    state = '1';  
}  
else if (ch == '1') {  
    state = '2';  
}  
break;  
case '2':  
if (ch == '0') {  
    state = '2';  
}  
else if (ch == '1') {  
    state = '2';  
}  
break;  
}  
printf("State : %c\n", state);  
if (state == '2') {  
    printf("Your string is accepted\n");  
} else {  
    printf("Your string is Rejected\n");  
}  
return 0;
```

Aim - WAP for creating a machine that always accepts a string ending with 101.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>

int main() {
    char str[100];
    printf("Enter the string:");
    scanf("%s", str);

    char state = 'i';
    for (int i = 0; i < strlen(str); i++) {
        char ch = str[i];
        switch (state) {
            case 'i':
                if (ch == '0') {
                    state = 'i';
                } else if (ch == '1') {
                    state = '0';
                }
                break;
            case '0':
                if (ch == '0') {
                    state = '1';
                } else if (ch == '1') {
                    state = '0';
                }
                break;
            case '1':
                if (ch == '0') {
                    state = '0';
                } else if (ch == '1') {
                    state = '1';
                }
                break;
        }
        if (state == '1') {
            break;
        }
    }
    if (state == '1') {
        printf("Accepted");
    } else {
        printf("Rejected");
    }
}
```

}

break;

case '1':

if ($ch == '0'$) {

state = 'i';

} else if ($ch == '1'$) {

state = '2';

}

break;

case '2':

if ($ch == '0'$) {

state = '1';

} else if ($ch == '1'$) {

state = '0';

}

break;

}

printf("State : %.c\n", state);

if ($state == '2'$) {

printf("Your String is accepted\n");

} else {

printf("String Rejected\n");

return 0;

up

Enter the string : 1110 = (0) state
 State : q2
 String is Rejected

1110 = (0) state
 State : q2
 String is Rejected

(0) state
 1110 = (0) state
 State : q2
 String is Rejected

Aim - NFA for Mode 3 machine.

#include < stdio.h >

#include < stdlib.h >

#include < string.h >

int main()

char str[100];

printf("Enter the string: ");
 scanf("%s", str);

char state = 'i';

for (char i = 0; i < strlen(str); i++) {
 char ch = str[i];
 switch (state) {

case 'i':

if (ch == '0') {
 state = '0';

else if (ch == '1') {

state = '1';

} break;

case '0':

if (ch == '0') {
 state = '0';

else if (ch == '1') {

state = '1';

```
break;  
case '1':  
    if (cn == '0') {  
        state = '2';  
    } else if (cn == '1') {  
        state = '0';  
    }  
    break;  
case '2':  
    if (cn == '0') {  
        state = '1';  
    } else if (cn == '1') {  
        state = '2';  
    }  
    break;
```

```
}  
printf("State : %c \n", state);  
if (state == '0') {  
    printf("Your string is accepted \n");  
} else {  
    printf("Your string is rejected \n");  
}  
return 0;
```

if

Lab-5

Aim - WAP to find 1's complement of a given binary number.

// Mealy machine

#include < stdio.h >

#include < stdlib.h >

#include < string.h >

int main()

char str[100];

printf("Enter the binary string: ");

scanf("%s", str);

char result[100];

char state = 'i';

int j = 0;

for (int i = 0; i < strlen(str); i++) {

char ch = str[i];

if (ch == '0') {

if (state == 'i') {

result[j] = '1';

j++;

} else {

result[j] = '0';

j++;

} else if (ch == '1') {

if (state == 'i') {

```
    result[j] = '0';
} else {
    result[j] = '1';
}
}
```

~~principle~~ "The 1's complement of the binary string
is : -1.0\n", result);
return 0;

wp

Enter the binary string : 01101

The 1's complement of the binary string
is : 10010

//Moore machine

#include <stdio.h>

#include <stdlib.h>

#include <string.h>

int main() {

char str[100];

printf ("Enter the binary string:");

scanf ("%s", str);

char state = "q0";

char result[100];

int j = 0;

for (int i = 0; i < strlen(str); i++) {

char ch = str[i];

switch (state) {

case 'q0':

if (ch == '0') {

result[j++] = '1';

state = 'q0';

else if (ch == '1') {

result[j++] = '0';

state = 'q1';

}

case 'q1':

if (ch == '0') {

result[j++] = '1';

```
    state = 'q0';
} else if (cn == '1') {
    result[j++] = '0';
    state = 'q1';
}
break;
}
printf("The 1's complement is: %s\n", result);
return 0;
}
uf132
```

Output:-

Enter the string:

hey@123

vowels: 2

Digits: 3

Consonants: 3

Lab-6

Aim - Write a C program to count no. of ~~other~~ vowels, consonants and digits in a given string.

```
#include <stdio.h>
int v=0, d=0, c=0;
int yywrap()
{
    if (vowels)
        v++;
    else if (digit)
        d++;
    else
        c++;
}
int main()
{
    printf("Enter the string: \n");
    yylex();
    printf("Vowels: %d\n", v);
    printf("Digits: %d\n", d);
    printf("Consonants: %d\n", c);
    return 0;
}
```

if

27 (D)

Write a C program using XSI to print the content of a file and store it in another file.

Output:-

→

Saksham
Saksham

→

CD Lab
CD Lab

<stdio.h> main()
{
 int i, v;
 for (i = 0, v = 0; i < 5; i++)
 if (v == 0)
 printf("%c", i + 'A');
 else
 printf("%c", i + 'a');
 printf("\n");
}

Aim - Write a LEX program to get the ECHO of a string.

```
/*  
 * include <stdio.h>  
 */  
.  
. ECHO;  
ECHO;  
. . .  
int yywrap()  
{  
    return 1;  
}  
int main()  
{  
    yylex();  
    return 0;  
}
```

Up
Fwd

Lab - 7

Aim - Write a LEX program to count and recognise the Keywords and identifiers.

```
/*  
#include <stdio.h>  
int Keywords = 0, i = 0;  
*/  
/*  
Chey | Saksham | lab | automata ) { Keywords = Keywords + 1;  
printf (" This is a keyword ");  
[a-z | A-Z ] [a-z | A-Z | 0-9 ] * ( i = i + 1; printf (" It is  
a identifier ");  
* ( printf (" It is neither a Keyword nor a identifier " );  
*/
```

```
int yywrap()  
{  
    return 1;  
}
```

```
int main()  
{  
    printf (" Enter the string : \n " );  
    yylex();  
    return 0;  
}
```

if
file

F - 10.

Program to find words beginning with 'a'.

Output :-

Enter the string : akansha

↳ This starts and ends with a

Aim - Write a LEX program to find words beginning with 'a'.

↳ . . {

```
#include < stdio.h>
int k = 0;
. . }
```

. . }.

```
[a][a-zA-Z0-9]*[a]{k=k+1; printf("This starts
and ends with a");
. *printf("This doesn't start or end with a");
. . }
```

```
int yywrap()
{
    return 1;
}
```

int main()

```
{ 
    printf("Enter the string:\n");
    yylex();
    return 0;
}
```

ref
271 ~

Lab - 8

Aim - write a lex program to identify the capital letters, small letters and digits, by special symbols.

Output :-

Enter the string :

a

small letter

2

digit

!

Symbol

capital letters : 0

small letters : 1

Digits : 1

Symbols : 1

1. h

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int capital = 0, small = 0, digit = 0, sym = 0;
```

```
/*
```

```
1. i
```

~~```
[a-z] { small = small + 1; printf("small letter"); }
```~~~~```
[A-Z] { capital = capital + 1; printf("capital letter"); }
```~~~~```
[0-9] { digit = digit + 1; printf("Digit"); }
```~~~~```
* { sym = sym + 1; printf("Symbol"); }
```~~

```
*/
```

```
int yywrap()
```

```
return 1;
```

```
}
```

```
int main()
```

```
printf("Enter the string : \n");
```

```
yylex();
```

```
printf("Capital letters : %.d \n", capital);
```

```
printf("Small letters : %.d \n", small);
```

~~```
printf("Digits : %.d \n", digit);
```~~~~```
printf("Symbols : %.d \n", sym);
```~~

```
return 0;
```

Aim - Write a LEX program to check the valid email.

↳ .1. {

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

.1. }

.1..1.

```
[a-zA-Z][a-zA-Z0-9]*@[a-zA-Z]+\.[a-zA-Z]{3}
```

"valid email! \n");

```
* {printf("invalid email \n");}
```

.1..1.

int yywrap()

return 1;

}

int main()

```
printf("enter input \n");
```

```
yylex();
```

```
return 0;
```

})

Up ✓

Down ✓

Aim - write LEX program to check valid mobile number.

↳ .1.

```
#include <stdio.h>  
.1.
```

.....

```
[6-9]{1}[0-9]{9}{printf("valid mobile no.\n");}  
.*{printf("not a valid mobile no.\n");}  
.....
```

int yywrap(){
 return 1;
}

int main(){
 printf("Enter mobile no: \n");
 yylex();
 return 0;
}

up
dy

Output:-

Enter a mobile no.

7011183006 [5-9]@ [EP-0-1-5-0-] [5-9]

↳ valid mobile no. (mobile number is given)

Enter a mobile no.

↳ 964333494

↳ not a valid mobile no.

Lab - 9

Aim - Design a PDA which accepts equal no. of 1's and 0's.

Output:-

enter a string : aabbab

String accepted

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#define MAX_STACK_SIZE 100

typedef struct
{
    char stack[MAX_STACK_SIZE];
    int top;
} Stack;

void push(Stack *s, char c)
{
    if (s->top == MAX_STACK_SIZE)
        printf("Stack overflow\n");
    else
        s->stack[s->top++] = c;
}

char pop(Stack *s)
{
    if (s->top == 0)
        printf("Stack underflow\n");
    else
        return s->stack[--s->top];
}

int main()
{
    Stack s;
```

Stack s;

```

s.top = 0;
char input[100];
printf("Enter a string:");
scanf("%s", input);

int i = 0;
while (input[i] != '\0'){
    if (input[i] == 'a'){
        push(&s, 'a');
    } else if (input[i] == 'b'){
        if (pop(&s) != 'a'){
            printf("string rejected");
            return 1;
        }
    } else {
        printf("invalid input");
        return 1;
    }
    i++;
}

if (s.top == 0){
    printf("string accepted");
} else {
    printf("string rejected");
}

return 0;
}

```

Natalia

Output -

Enter the String: aaabbb

String accepted

Aim - Design a PDA which accepts $a^n b^n$.

$\rightarrow \#include <stdio.h>$

$\#include <stdlib.h>$

$\#define MAX100$.

char stack[MAX];

int top = -1;

void push(char c){

if (top < MAX-1){

stack[++top] = c;

} else {

printf("Stack overflow\n");

exit(1);

}

char pop(){

if (top >= 0){

return stack[top--];

} else {

printf("Stack overflow\n");

exit(1);

}

int isEmpty(){

return top == -1;

```

int validateString(char *s) {
    int i = 0;
    while (s[i] == 'a') {
        push(s[i]);
        i++;
    }
    while (s[i] == 'b') {
        if (!isStackEmpty()) {
            return 0;
        }
        pop();
        i++;
    }
    return isStackEmpty() && s[i] == '\0';
}

int main() {
    char s[MAX];
    printf("Enter the string : ");
    scanf("%s", s);
    if (validateString(s)) {
        printf("String accepted.\n");
    } else {
        printf("String rejected.\n");
    }
    return 0;
}

```

up

Aim - Design a PDA that accepts the well-formed parenthesis.

→ #include < stdio.h >

#include < stdlib.h >

#define MAX100

typedef struct {

int top;

char arr[MAX];

} stack;

void init(stack *s){

s-> top = -1;

}

void push(stack *s, char x){

s-> arr[++(s-> top)] = x;

}

void pop(stack *s){

if(s-> top != -1){

s-> top --;

}

}

int isEmpty(stack *s){

return (s-> top == -1);

}

int isWellformed(char *str){

stack s;

init(&s);

```

while (*str != '\0'){
    if (*str == '('){
        push(&s, *str);
    } else if (*str == ')'){
        if (isEmpty(&s)){
            return 0;
        }
        pop(&s);
    }
    str++;
}
return isEmpty(&s);
}

int main(){
    char str(MAX);
    printf("Enter a string of parenthesis");
    scanf("%.*s", str);
    if (isWellFormed(str)){
        printf("The string is well-formed.\n");
    } else{
        printf("not well-formed.\n");
    }
    return 0;
}

```

uf
9/4

Lab - 10

Aim - WAP to add two unary numbers using Turing machine.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>

int main()
{
    int i = 0;
    char array[20];
    while (i < 20)
    {
        array[i] = 'A';
        i++;
    }
    array[i] = '\0';
    i = 0;
    while (i < 20)
    {
        printf("%c", array[i]);
        i++;
    }
    printf("\n");
    i = 5;
}

char s[20];
printf ("Enter the string:");
scanf ("%s", s);
i = 5;
```

```

int j = 0;
while (s[j] != '\0'){
    array[i++] = s[j++];
}
i = 0;
while (i < 20){
    printf("%c", array[i]);
    i++;
}
printf("\n");
char state = '0';
i = 5;
while (!){
    if (array == 'BS'){
        break;
    }
    if (state == '0' && array[i] == '1'){
        array[i] = 'A';
        state = '1';
        i++;
    }
    if (state == '0' && array[i] == 'C'){
        array[i] = 'A';
        state = 'BS';
    }
    if (state == '1'){
        if (array[i] == '1'){
            state = '1';
            i++;
        }
    }
}

```

} else if (array[i] == 'C') {

state = '2';

i++;

}

while (state == '2') {

if (array[i] == '1') {

state = '2';

i++;

}

if (array[i] == 'A') {

state = '3';

array[i] = '1';

i--;

}

while (state == '3') {

if (array[i] == '1') {

state = '3';

i--;

}

if (array[i] == 'C') {

state = '4';

i--;

}

while (state == '4') {

if (array[i] == '1') {

state = '4';

```
i++;  
    }  
    }  
    i = 0;  
    while (i < 20){  
        prime(".".c", array[i]);  
        i++;  
    }  
    return 0;  
}
```

ver 1614