Practical 2

AIM:

Practical Definition

String Validation Using Finite Automata

Objective

To implement a program that validates a given string against rules defined in terms of finite automata.

Language Constraint

The program can be implemented in any programming language

Input requirement

- Accept rules in the form of finite automata (e.g., states, transitions, start state, accept states) as input.
- Accept a string to be validated against the provided finite automata rules.

Expected output

- If the string adheres to the rules of the finite automata, the program should output: "Valid String".
- If the string does not adhere to the rules, the program should output: "Invalid String".

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

#define MAX_STATES 100
#define MAX_SYMBOLS 100

void finite_automata() {
  int num_inputs, num_states, initial_state, num_accepting_states; int accepting_states[MAX_STATES];
  char input_symbols[MAX_SYMBOLS];
  int transition_table[MAX_STATES][MAX_SYMBOLS];
```

```
char input_string[100];
printf("Finite Automata Setup\n");
// Step 1: Take inputs
printf("Number of input symbols: ");
scanf("%d", &num_inputs);
printf("Enter the input symbols (space-separated): ");
for (int i = 0; i < num_inputs; i++) {
  scanf(" %c", &input_symbols[i]);
}
printf("Number of states: ");
scanf("%d", &num_states);
printf("Initial state: ");
scanf("%d", &initial_state);
printf("Number of accepting states: ");
scanf("%d", &num_accepting_states);
printf("Enter the accepting states (space-separated): ");
for (int i = 0; i < num_accepting_states; i++) {</pre>
  scanf("%d", &accepting_states[i]);
}
  printf("\nEnter the transition table:\n");
for (int i = 1; i <= num_states; i++) {
  for (int j = 0; j < num_inputs; j++) {
    printf("State %d on input '%c' transitions to: ", i, input_symbols[j]);
    scanf("%d", &transition_table[i][j]);
  }
```

```
}
while (1) {
  printf("\nEnter input string: ");
  scanf("%s", input_string);
  int current_state = initial_state;
  bool valid = true;
  // Step 3: Traverse the automaton
  for (int i = 0; input_string[i] != '\0'; i++) {
    char input_char = input_string[i];
    int symbol_index = -1;
    // Find the symbol index
    for (int j = 0; j < num_inputs; j++) {
      if (input_symbols[j] == input_char) {
        symbol_index = j;
        break;
      }
    }
    if (symbol_index == -1) {
      printf("Invalid symbol '%c' in input string.\n", input_char);
      valid = false;
      break;
    }
    current_state = transition_table[current_state][symbol_index];
  }
```

}

}

```
if (valid) {
      bool accepted = false;
      for (int i = 0; i < num_accepting_states; i++) {</pre>
        if (current_state == accepting_states[i]) {
          accepted = true;
          break;
        }
      }
      if (accepted) {
        printf("\nInput string is ACCEPTED by the finite automaton.\n");
      } else {
        printf("\nInput string is REJECTED by the finite automaton.\n");
     }
    }
    printf("\nDo you want to test another string? Press 1 for Yes or 0 for Exit: ");
    int choice;
    scanf("%d", &choice);
    if (choice != 1) {
      printf("Exiting...\n");
      break;
    }
 }
int main() {
  finite_automata();
  return 0;
```

```
Finite Automata Setup
Number of input symbols: 2
Enter the input symbols (space-separated): a b
Number of states: 3
Initial state: 1
Number of accepting states: 1
Enter the accepting states (space-separated): 3
Enter the transition table:
State 1 on input 'a' transitions to: 2
State 1 on input 'b' transitions to: 1
State 2 on input 'a' transitions to: 2
State 2 on input 'b' transitions to: 3
State 3 on input 'a' transitions to: 3
State 3 on input 'b' transitions to: 3
Enter input string: abb
Input string is ACCEPTED by the finite automaton.
Do you want to test another string? Press 1 for Yes or 0 for Exit: 1
Enter input string: aaa
Input string is REJECTED by the finite automaton.
Do you want to test another string? Press 1 for Yes or 0 for Exit: 0
Exiting...
...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```