EXP 4 c

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CHECKING WHETHER A STRING BELONGS TO A GRAMMAR

AIM:

To write a C program to check whether a string belongs to the grammar

S->0S0 | A

 $A \rightarrow 1A \mid \epsilon$

Language defined by the Grammar

Set of all strings over Σ ={0,1} satisfying 0n1m0n

ALGORITHM:

- 1. Get the input string from the user.
- 2. Find the length of the string.
- 3. Check whether all the symbols in the input are either 0 or 1. If so, print "String is valid" and go to step 4. Otherwise print "String not valid" and quit the program.
- 4. Read the input string character by character
- 5. Count the number of 0's in the front and store it in the variable count1
- 6. Skip all 1's
- 7. Count the number of 0's in the end and store it in the variable count2
- 8. If count1==count2, print "String Accepted". Otherwise print "String Not Accepted"

PROGRAM:

#include<stdio.h>

#include<string.h>

```
void main()
{
char s[100];
int i,flag,flag1,a,b;
int l,count1,count2;
printf("enter a string to check:");
scanf("%s",s);
l=strlen(s);
flag=1;
for(i=0;i<l;i++)
{
if(s[i]!='0' && s[i]!='1')
{
flag=0;
}
}
if(flag!=1)
printf("string is Not Valid\n");
if(flag==1)
{
i=0;count1=0;
while(s[i]=='0') // Count the no of 0s in the front
{
count1++;
i++;
}
while(s[i]=='1')
```

```
{
i++; // Skip all 1s
}
flag1=1;
count2=0;
while(i<l)
{
if(s[i]=='0')// Count the no of 0s at the end
{
count2++;
}
else
{
flag1=0;
}
i++;
}
if(flag1==1)
{
if(count1==count2)
{
printf("The string satisfies the condition 0n1m0n\n");
printf("String Accepted\n");
}
else
{
printf("The string does not satisfy the condition On1mOn\n");
```

```
printf("String Not Accepted\n");
}
else
{
  printf("The string does not satisfy the condition On1mOn\n");
  printf("String Not Accepted\n");
}
}
```

RESULT:

