Compilers and Formal Languages (2)

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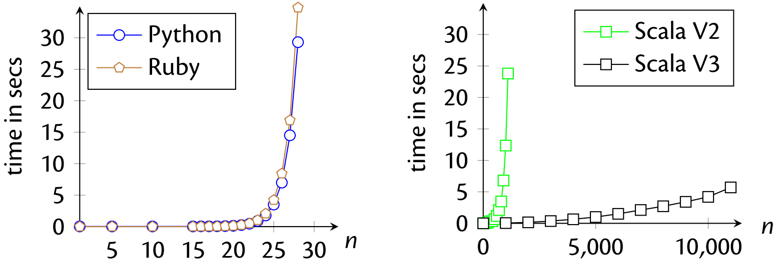
Slides & Progs:	KEATS (also homework is there)

Lets Implement an Efficient Regular Expression Matcher

Graphs: $a^{?\{n\}} \cdot a^{\{n\}}$ and strings $\underbrace{a \ldots a}_{n}$



In the handouts is a similar graph for $(a^*)^* \cdot b$ and Java 8, JavaScript and Python.

(Basic) Regular Expressions

Their inductive definition:

$$
\begin{array}{rcll}
r & ::= & \mathbf{0} & \text{nothing} \\
  & \mid & \mathbf{1} & \text{empty string / "" / []} \\
  & \mid & c & \text{character} \\
  & \mid & r_1 + r_2 & \text{alternative / choice} \\
  & \mid & r_1 \cdot r_2 & \text{sequence} \\
  & \mid & r^* & \text{star (zero or more)}
\end{array}
$$

Q: What about $r \cdot 0$?

Languages (Sets of Strings)

- A **Language** is a set of strings, for example

$$\{[], hello, foobar, a, abc\}$$

- **Concatenation** for strings and languages

$$foo \,@\, bar \;=\; foobar$$

$$A \,@\, B \;\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}\; \{s_1 @ s_2 \;|\; s_1 \in A \wedge s_2 \in B\}$$

For example $A = \{foo, bar\}$, $B = \{a, b\}$

$$A @ B = \{fooa, foob, bara, barb\}$$

Two Corner Cases

$$A @ \{[]\} = ?$$

Two Corner Cases

$$A \mathbin{@} \{[]\} = ?$$

$$A \mathbin{@} \{\} = ?$$

The Meaning of a Regular Expression

...all the strings a regular expression can match.

$$
\begin{array}{rcl}
L(\mathbf{0}) & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} & \{\} \\
L(\mathbf{1}) & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} & \{[]\} \\
L(c) & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} & \{[c]\} \\
L(r_1 + r_2) & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} & L(r_1) \cup L(r_2) \\
L(r_1 \cdot r_2) & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} & L(r_1) \,@\, L(r_2) \\
L(r^*) & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} &
\end{array}
$$

L is a function from regular expressions to sets of strings (languages):

$L : \mathrm{Rexp} \Rightarrow \mathrm{Set}[\mathrm{String}]$

The Power Operation

- The ***nth* Power** of a language:

$$
\begin{array}{lcl}
A^0 & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} & \{[]\} \\
A^{n+1} & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} & A \,@\, A^n
\end{array}
$$

For example

$$
\begin{array}{lcll}
A^4 & = & A \,@\, A \,@\, A \,@\, A & (@\, \{[]\}) \\
A^1 & = & A & (@\, \{[]\}) \\
A^0 & = & \{[]\} &
\end{array}
$$

Homework Question

- Say $A = \{[a], [b], [c], [d]\}$.

  How many strings are in A^4 ?

Homework Question

- Say $A = \{[a], [b], [c], [d]\}$.

  How many strings are in A^4 ?

  What if $A = \{[a], [b], [c], []\}$;
  how many strings are then in A^4 ?

The Star Operation

- The **Kleene Star** of a language:

$$A\star \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \bigcup_{0 \leq n} A^n$$

This expands to

$$A^0 \cup A^1 \cup A^2 \cup A^3 \cup A^4 \cup \ldots$$

or

$$\{[]\} \;\cup\; A \;\cup\; A @ A \;\cup\; A @ A @ A \;\cup\; A @ A @ A @ A \cup \ldots$$

The Meaning of a Regular Expression

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\begin{array}{rcll}
L(\mathbf{0}) & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} & \{\} & \\
L(\mathbf{1}) & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} & \{[]\} & \\
L(c) & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} & \{[c]\} & \\
L(r_1 + r_2) & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} & L(r_1) \cup L(r_2) & \\
L(r_1 \cdot r_2) & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} & L(r_1) \mathbin{@} L(r_2) & \\
L(r^*) & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} & (L(r))\star & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \bigcup_{0 \leq n} L(r)^n
\end{array}
$$

When Are Two Regular Expressions Equivalent?

Two regular expressions r_1 and r_2 are equivalent provided:

$$r_1 \equiv r_2 \quad \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \quad L(r_1) = L(r_2)$$

Some Concrete Equivalences

$$
\begin{array}{rcl}
(a + b) + c & \equiv & a + (b + c) \\
a + a & \equiv & a \\
a + b & \equiv & b + a \\
(a \cdot b) \cdot c & \equiv & a \cdot (b \cdot c) \\
c \cdot (a + b) & \equiv & (c \cdot a) + (c \cdot b)
\end{array}
$$

Some Concrete Equivalences

$$
\begin{array}{rcl}
(a+b)+c & \equiv & a+(b+c)\\
a+a & \equiv & a\\
a+b & \equiv & b+a\\
(a\cdot b)\cdot c & \equiv & a\cdot(b\cdot c)\\
c\cdot(a+b) & \equiv & (c\cdot a)+(c\cdot b)
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{rcl}
a\cdot a & \not\equiv & a\\
a+(b\cdot c) & \not\equiv & (a+b)\cdot(a+c)
\end{array}
$$

Some Corner Cases

$$
\begin{array}{rcl}
a \cdot \mathbf{0} & \not\equiv & a \\
a + \mathbf{1} & \not\equiv & a \\
\mathbf{1} & \equiv & \mathbf{0}^* \\
\mathbf{1}^* & \equiv & \mathbf{1} \\
\mathbf{0}^* & \not\equiv & \mathbf{0}
\end{array}
$$

Some Simplification Rules

$$
\begin{array}{rcl}
r + \mathbf{0} & \equiv & r \\
\mathbf{0} + r & \equiv & r \\
r \cdot \mathbf{1} & \equiv & r \\
\mathbf{1} \cdot r & \equiv & r \\
r \cdot \mathbf{0} & \equiv & \mathbf{0} \\
\mathbf{0} \cdot r & \equiv & \mathbf{0} \\
r + r & \equiv & r
\end{array}
$$

The Specification for Matching

A regular expression r matches a string s provided:

$$s \in L(r)$$

...and the point of the this lecture is to decide this problem as fast as possible (unlike Python, Ruby, Java etc)

Questions?

homework (written exam 80%)
coursework (20%; first one today)
submission Fridays @ 18:00 – accepted until Mondays

Semantic Derivative

- The **Semantic Derivative** of a language w.r.t. to a character c:

$$Der\,c\,A \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{s \mid c::s \in A\}$$

For $A = \{foo, bar, frak\}$ then

$$\begin{aligned} Der\,f\,A &= \{oo, rak\} \\ Der\,b\,A &= \{ar\} \\ Der\,a\,A &= \{\} \end{aligned}$$

Semantic Derivative

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$$Der\, c\, A \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{s \mid c :: s \in A\}$$

For $A = \{foo, bar, frak\}$ then

$$\begin{aligned} Der\, f\, A &= \{oo, rak\} \\ Der\, b\, A &= \{ar\} \\ Der\, a\, A &= \{\} \end{aligned}$$

We can extend this definition to strings

$$Ders\, s\, A = \{s' \mid s @ s' \in A\}$$

Brzozowski's Algorithm (1)

...whether a regular expression can match the empty string:

$$
\begin{array}{lcl}
nullable(\mathbf{0}) & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} & false \\
nullable(\mathbf{1}) & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} & true \\
nullable(c) & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} & false \\
nullable(r_1 + r_2) & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} & nullable(r_1) \vee nullable(r_2) \\
nullable(r_1 \cdot r_2) & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} & nullable(r_1) \wedge nullable(r_2) \\
nullable(r^*) & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} & true
\end{array}
$$

The Derivative of a Rexp

If r matches the string $c :: s$, what is a regular expression that matches just s?

$der\ c\ r$ gives the answer, Brzozowski 1964

The Derivative of a Rexp

$$\begin{array}{lcl}
der\, c\, (\mathbf{0}) & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} & \mathbf{0}\\
der\, c\, (\mathbf{1}) & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} & \mathbf{0}\\
der\, c\, (d) & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} & \text{if}\ c = d\ \text{then}\ \mathbf{1}\ \text{else}\ \mathbf{0}\\
der\, c\, (r_1 + r_2) & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} & der\, c\, r_1 + der\, c\, r_2\\
der\, c\, (r_1 \cdot r_2) & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} & \text{if}\ nullable(r_1)\\
 & & \text{then}\ (der\, c\, r_1) \cdot r_2 + der\, c\, r_2\\
 & & \text{else}\ (der\, c\, r_1) \cdot r_2\\
der\, c\, (r^*) & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} & (der\, c\, r) \cdot (r^*)
\end{array}$$

The Derivative of a Rexp

$$
\begin{array}{lcl}
der\, c\, (\mathbf{0}) & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} & \mathbf{0} \\
der\, c\, (\mathbf{1}) & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} & \mathbf{0} \\
der\, c\, (d) & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} & \text{if } c = d \text{ then } \mathbf{1} \text{ else } \mathbf{0} \\
der\, c\, (r_1 + r_2) & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} & der\, c\, r_1 + der\, c\, r_2 \\
der\, c\, (r_1 \cdot r_2) & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} & \text{if } nullable(r_1) \\
 & & \text{then } (der\, c\, r_1) \cdot r_2 + der\, c\, r_2 \\
 & & \text{else } (der\, c\, r_1) \cdot r_2 \\
der\, c\, (r^*) & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} & (der\, c\, r) \cdot (r^*) \\
 & & \\
ders\, []\, r & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} & r \\
ders\, (c :: s)\, r & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} & ders\, s\, (der\, c\, r)
\end{array}
$$

Examples

Given $r \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} ((a \cdot b) + b)^*$ what is

$$\begin{array}{c} der\,a\,r = ? \\ der\,b\,r = ? \\ der\,c\,r = ? \end{array}$$

The Brzozowski Algorithm

$$matches\, r\, s \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} nullable(ders\ s\ r)$$

Brzozowski: An Example

Does r_1 match abc?

Step 1:	build derivative of a and r_1	$(r_2 = der\,a\,r_1)$
Step 2:	build derivative of b and r_2	$(r_3 = der\,b\,r_2)$
Step 3:	build derivative of c and r_3	$(r_4 = der\,c\,r_3)$
Step 4:	the string is exhausted: test whether r_4 can recognise the empty string	$(nullable(r_4))$
Output:	result of the test $\Rightarrow$ *true* or *false*	

The Idea of the Algorithm

If we want to recognise the string abc with regular expression r_1 then

1. $Der\, a\, \big(L(r_1)\big)$

The Idea of the Algorithm

If we want to recognise the string abc with regular expression r_1 then

1. $Der\, a\, (L(r_1))$
2. $Der\, b\, (Der\, a\, (L(r_1)))$

The Idea of the Algorithm

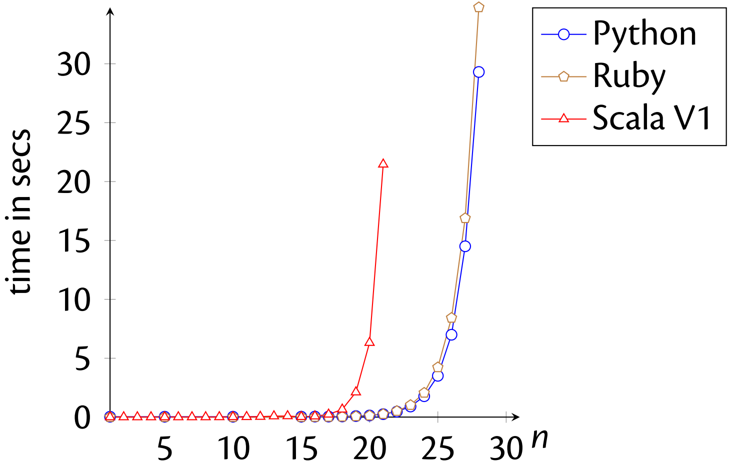
If we want to recognise the string abc with regular expression r_1 then

1. $Der\,a\,(L(r_1))$
2. $Der\,b\,(Der\,a\,(L(r_1)))$
3. $Der\,c\,(Der\,b\,(Der\,a\,(L(r_1))))$

4. finally we test whether the empty string is in this set; same for $Ders\,abc\,(L(r_1))$.

The matching algorithm works similarly, just over regular expressions instead of sets.

Oops... $a?^{\{n\}} \cdot a^{\{n\}}$



A Problem

We represented the "n-times" $a^{\{n\}}$ as a sequence regular expression:

$$
\begin{array}{rl}
1: & a \\
2: & a \cdot a \\
3: & a \cdot a \cdot a \\
 & \ldots \\
13: & a \cdot a \cdot a \cdot a \cdot a \cdot a \cdot a \cdot a \cdot a \cdot a \cdot a \cdot a \cdot a \\
 & \ldots \\
20: &
\end{array}
$$

This problem is aggravated with $a^?$ being represented as $a + \mathbf{1}$.

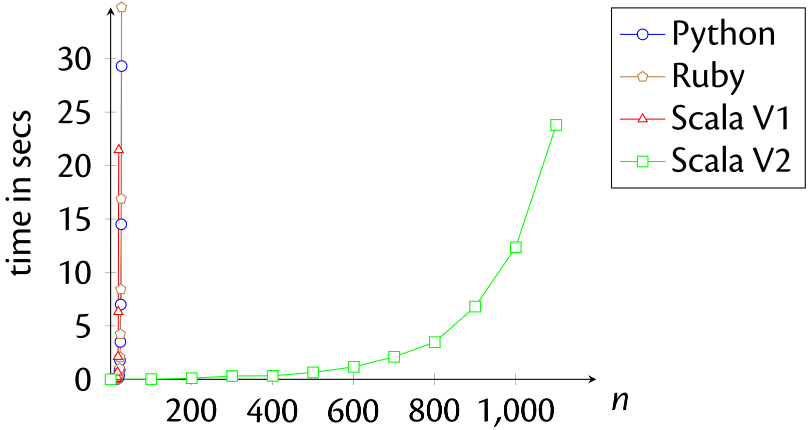
Solving the Problem

What happens if we extend our regular expressions with explicit constructors

$$
\begin{array}{rcl}
r & ::= & \ldots \\
  & | & r^{\{n\}} \\
  & | & r^{?}
\end{array}
$$

What is their meaning?
What are the cases for *nullable* and *der*?

Brzozowski: $a?^{\{n\}} \cdot a^{\{n\}}$



Examples

Recall the example of $r \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} ((a \cdot b) + b)^*$ with

$$
\begin{aligned}
der\,a\,r &= ((\mathbf{1} \cdot b) + \mathbf{0}) \cdot r \\
der\,b\,r &= ((\mathbf{0} \cdot b) + \mathbf{1}) \cdot r \\
der\,c\,r &= ((\mathbf{0} \cdot b) + \mathbf{0}) \cdot r
\end{aligned}
$$

What are these regular expressions equivalent to?

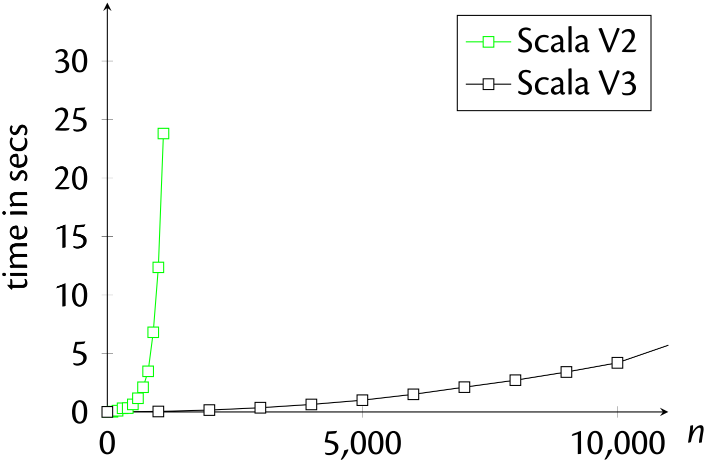
Simplification Rules

$$
\begin{array}{rcl}
r + \mathbf{0} & \Rightarrow & r \\
\mathbf{0} + r & \Rightarrow & r \\
r \cdot \mathbf{1} & \Rightarrow & r \\
\mathbf{1} \cdot r & \Rightarrow & r \\
r \cdot \mathbf{0} & \Rightarrow & \mathbf{0} \\
\mathbf{0} \cdot r & \Rightarrow & \mathbf{0} \\
r + r & \Rightarrow & r
\end{array}
$$

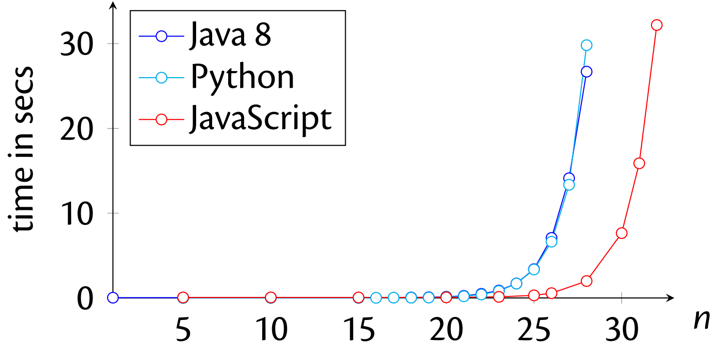
```
def ders(s: List[Char], r: Rexp) : Rexp = s match {
  case Nil => r
  case c::s => ders(s, simp(der(c, r)))
}
```

```scala
def simp(r: Rexp) : Rexp = r match {
  case ALT(r1, r2) => {
    (simp(r1), simp(r2)) match {
      case (ZERO, r2s) => r2s
      case (r1s, ZERO) => r1s
      case (r1s, r2s) =>
        if (r1s == r2s) r1s else ALT(r1s, r2s)
    }
  }
  case SEQ(r1, r2) => {
    (simp(r1), simp(r2)) match {
      case (ZERO, _) => ZERO
      case (_, ZERO) => ZERO
      case (ONE, r2s) => r2s
      case (r1s, ONE) => r1s
      case (r1s, r2s) => SEQ(r1s, r2s)
    }
  }
  case r => r
}
```

Brzozowski: $a^{?\{n\}} \cdot a^{\{n\}}$



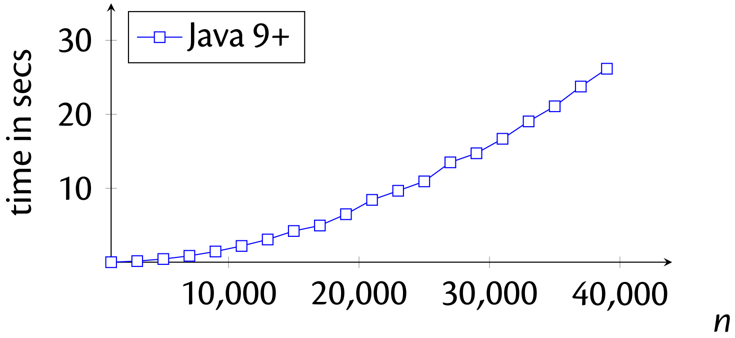
Another Example in Java 8, Python and JavaScript



Regex: $(a^*)^* \cdot b$

Strings of the form $\underbrace{a \ldots a}_{n}$

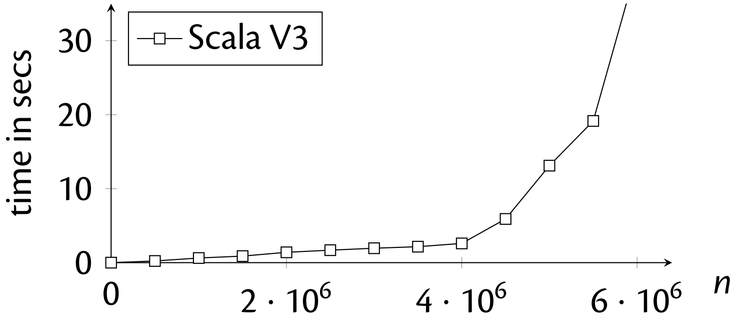
Same Example in Java 9+



Regex: $(a^*)^* \cdot b$

Strings of the form $\underbrace{a \ldots a}_{n}$

and with Brzozowski



Regex: $(a^*)^* \cdot b$

Strings of the form $\underbrace{a \ldots a}_{n}$

What is good about this Alg.

- extends to most regular expressions, for example $\sim r$ (next slide)
- is easy to implement in a functional language (slide after)
- the algorithm is already quite old; there is still work to be done to use it as a tokenizer (that is relatively new work)
- we can prove its correctness...(several slides later)

Negation of Regular Expr's

- $\sim r$ (everything that r cannot recognise)
- $L(\sim r) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} UNIV - L(r)$
- $nullable(\sim r) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} not\,(nullable(r))$
- $der\,c\,(\sim r) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sim (der\,c\,r)$

Negation of Regular Expr's

- $\sim r$ (everything that r cannot recognise)
- $L(\sim r) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} UNIV - L(r)$
- $nullable(\sim r) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} not\ (nullable(r))$
- $der\, c\ (\sim r) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sim (der\, c\, r)$

Used often for recognising comments:

$$/ \cdot * \cdot (\sim ([a\text{-}z]^* \cdot * \cdot / \cdot [a\text{-}z]^*)) \cdot * \cdot /$$

Coursework

Strand 1:

- Submission on Friday 11 October
  accepted until Monday 14 @ 18:00
- source code needs to be submitted as well
- you can re-use my Scala code from KEATS
  or use any programming language you like
- https://nms.kcl.ac.uk/christian.urban/ProgInScala2ed.pdf

Proofs about Rexps

Remember their inductive definition:

$$
\begin{array}{rcl}
r & ::= & \mathbf{0} \\
 & | & \mathbf{1} \\
 & | & c \\
 & | & r_1 \cdot r_2 \\
 & | & r_1 + r_2 \\
 & | & r^*
\end{array}
$$

If we want to prove something, say a property $P(r)$, for all regular expressions r then ...

Proofs about Rexp (2)

- P holds for $\mathbf{0}$, $\mathbf{1}$ and c
- P holds for $r_1 + r_2$ under the assumption that P already holds for r_1 and r_2.
- P holds for $r_1 \cdot r_2$ under the assumption that P already holds for r_1 and r_2.
- P holds for r^* under the assumption that P already holds for r.

Proofs about Rexp (3)

Assume $P(r)$ is the property:

$$nullable(r) \text{ if and only if } [] \in L(r)$$

Proofs about Rexp (4)

$$\begin{aligned}
rev(\mathbf{0}) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbf{0}\\
rev(\mathbf{1}) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbf{1}\\
rev(c) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} c\\
rev(r_1 + r_2) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} rev(r_1) + rev(r_2)\\
rev(r_1 \cdot r_2) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} rev(r_2) \cdot rev(r_1)\\
rev(r^*) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} rev(r)^*
\end{aligned}$$

We can prove

$$L(rev(r)) = \{s^{-1} \mid s \in L(r)\}$$

by induction on r.

Correctness Proof for our Matcher

- We started from

$$
\begin{array}{rl}
 & s \in L(r) \\
\Leftrightarrow & [] \in Ders\, s\, (L(r))
\end{array}
$$

Correctness Proof for our Matcher

- We started from

$$
\begin{array}{rl}
 & s \in L(r) \\
\Leftrightarrow & [] \in \mathit{Ders}\, s\, (L(r))
\end{array}
$$

- if we can show $\mathit{Ders}\, s\, (L(r)) = L(\mathit{ders}\, s\, r)$ we have

$$
\begin{array}{rl}
\Leftrightarrow & [] \in L(\mathit{ders}\, s\, r) \\
\Leftrightarrow & \mathit{nullable}(\mathit{ders}\, s\, r) \\
\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} & \mathit{matches}\, s\, r
\end{array}
$$

Proofs about Rexp (5)

Let $Der\,c\,A$ be the set defined as

$$Der\,c\,A \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{s \mid c::s \in A\}$$

We can prove

$$L(der\,c\,r) = Der\,c\,(L(r))$$

by induction on r.

Proofs about Strings

If we want to prove something, say a property $P(s)$, for all strings s then ...

- P holds for the empty string, and
- P holds for the string $c :: s$ under the assumption that P already holds for s

Proofs about Strings (2)

We can then prove

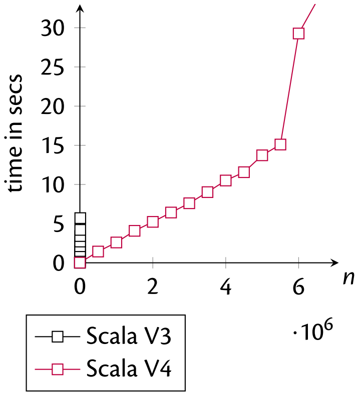
$$Ders\, s\,(L(r)) = L(ders\, s\, r)$$

We can finally prove

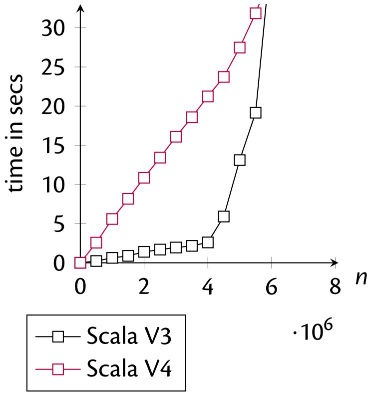
$matches\, s\, r$ if and only if $s \in L(r)$

Epilogue

Graph: $a^{?\{n\}} \cdot a^{\{n\}}$

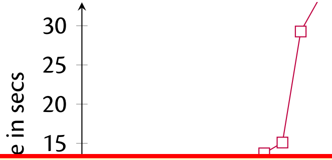


Graph: $(a^*)^* \cdot b$

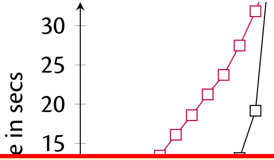


Epilogue

Graph: $a^{?\{n\}} \cdot a^{\{n\}}$



Graph: $(a^*)^* \cdot b$




```
def ders2(s: List[Char], r: Rexp) : Rexp = (s, r) match {
  case (Nil, r) => r
  case (s, ZERO) => ZERO
  case (s, ONE) => if (s == Nil) ONE else ZERO
  case (s, CHAR(c)) => if (s == List(c)) ONE else
                       if (s == Nil) CHAR(c) else ZERO
  case (s, ALT(r1, r2)) => ALT(ders2(s, r2), ders2(s, r2))
  case (c::s, r) => ders2(s, simp(der(c, r)))
}
```

Another Homework Question

- How many basic regular expressions are there to match the string *abcd* ?

Another Homework Question

- How many basic regular expressions are there to match the string *abcd* ?
- How many if they cannot include **1** and **0**?

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- How many if they are also not allowed to contain stars?

Another Homework Question

- How many basic regular expressions are there to match the string *abcd* ?
- How many if they cannot include **1** and **0**?
- How many if they are also not allowed to contain stars?
- How many if they are also not allowed to contain $\_ + \_$?