

# Automata and Formal Languages (2)



Antikythera automaton, 100 BC (Archimedes?)

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# Regular Expressions

Their inductive definition:

$r ::=$	$\emptyset$	null
	$\epsilon$	empty string / "" / []
	$c$	character
	$r_1 \cdot r_2$	sequence
	$r_1 + r_2$	alternative / choice
	$r^*$	star (zero or more)

# The Meaning of a Regular Expression

$$L(\emptyset) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \emptyset$$

$$L(\epsilon) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{\epsilon\}$$

$$L(c) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{c\}$$

$$L(r_1 + r_2) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} L(r_1) \cup L(r_2)$$

$$L(r_1 \cdot r_2) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} L(r_1) @ L(r_2)$$

$$L(r^*) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \bigcup_{n \geq 0} L(r)^n$$

$$L(r)^0 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{\epsilon\}$$

$$L(r)^{n+1} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} L(r) @ L(r)^n$$

# Reg Exp Equivalences

$$(a + b) + c \equiv? a + (b + c)$$

$$a + a \equiv? a$$

$$(a \cdot b) \cdot c \equiv? a \cdot (b \cdot c)$$

$$a \cdot a \equiv? a$$

$$\epsilon^* \equiv? \epsilon$$

$$\emptyset^* \equiv? \emptyset$$

$$\forall r. \quad r \cdot \epsilon \equiv? r$$

$$\forall r. \quad r + \epsilon \equiv? r$$

$$\forall r. \quad r + \emptyset \equiv? r$$

$$\forall r. \quad r \cdot \emptyset \equiv? r$$

$$c \cdot (a + b) \equiv? (c \cdot a) + (c \cdot b)$$

$$a^* \equiv? \epsilon + (a \cdot a^*)$$

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$a \cdot a \equiv? a$       no

$\epsilon^* \equiv? \epsilon$       yes

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a regular expression  $r$  matches a string  $s$   
is defined as

$$s \in L(r)$$

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$$s \in L(r)$$

if  $r_1 \equiv r_2$ , then  $s \in L(r_1)$  iff  $s \in L(r_2)$

# A Matching Algorithm

- given a regular expression  $r$  and a string  $s$ , say yes or no for whether

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- foo

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- bar

# A Matching Algorithm

whether a regular expression matches the empty string:

```
1 def nullable (r: Rexp) : Boolean = r match {
2   case NULL => false
3   case EMPTY => true
4   case CHAR(_) => false
5   case ALT(r1, r2) => nullable(r1) || nullable(r2)
6   case SEQ(r1, r2) => nullable(r1) && nullable(r2)
7   case STAR(_) => true
8 }
```

# The Derivative of a Rexp

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

$\text{der } c \ r$  gives the answer

# The Derivative

$$\text{der } c (\emptyset) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \emptyset$$

$$\text{der } c (\epsilon) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \emptyset$$

$$\text{der } c (d) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{if } c = d \text{ then } [] \text{ else } \emptyset$$

$$\text{der } c (r_1 + r_2) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\text{der } c r_1) + (\text{der } c r_2)$$

$$\text{der } c (r_1 \cdot r_2) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} ((\text{der } c r_1) \cdot r_2) + \\ (\text{if nullable } r_1 \text{ then } \text{der } c r_2 \text{ else } \emptyset)$$

$$\text{der } c (r^*) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\text{der } c r) \cdot (r^*)$$



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$$\text{der } c (r^*) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\text{der } c r) \cdot (r^*)$$

$$\text{ders } [] r \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} r$$

$$\text{ders } (c::s) r \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{ders } s (\text{der } c r)$$

# The Derivative

```
1 def deriv (r: Rexp, c: Char) : Rexp = r match {
2   case NULL => NULL
3   case EMPTY => NULL
4   case CHAR(d) => if (c == d) EMPTY else NULL
5   case ALT(r1, r2) => ALT(deriv(r1, c), deriv(r2, c))
6   case SEQ(r1, r2) =>
7     if (nullable(r1)) ALT(SEQ(deriv(r1, c), r2), deriv(r2, c))
8     else SEQ(deriv(r1, c), r2)
9   case STAR(r) => SEQ(deriv(r, c), STAR(r))
10 }
```

# The Rexp Matcher

```
1 def matches(r: Rexp, s: String) : Boolean =
2     nullable(derivs(r, s.toList))
3
4
5 /* Examples */
6
7 println(matches(SEQ(SEQ(CHAR('c'), CHAR('a')), CHAR('b')), "cab"))
8 println(matches(STAR(CHAR('a')), "aaa"))
9
10 /* Convenience using implicits */
11 implicit def string2rexp(s : String) : Rexp = {
12     s.foldRight (EMPTY: Rexp) ( (c, r) => SEQ(CHAR(c), r) )
13 }
14
15 println(matches("cab" , "cab"))
16 println(matches(STAR("a"), "aaa"))
17 println(matches(STAR("a"), "aaab"))
```

# This Course

We will have a look at:

- regular expressions / regular expression matching
- automata
- the Myhill-Nerode theorem
- parsing
- grammars
- a small interpreter / web browser

# Exam

- The question “Is this relevant for the exam?” is not appreciated!

Whatever is in the homework sheets (and is not marked optional) is relevant for the exam.

No code needs to be written.

# Maps in Scala

- `map` takes a function, say `f`, and applies it to every element of the list:

```
List(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9)
```

```
List(1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81)
```