

# Workshop Week 2

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## 5 An Algorithm Outputting A Regular Expression In The Rev Language

In the below pseudocode, the language defined by  $r$  is over the alphabet  $\Sigma$ .

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**Algorithm 1** Reverses a regular expression  $r$ .

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```
1: procedure REVERSE( $r$ )
2:   if  $r = \epsilon$  then
3:     return  $r$ 
4:   else if  $r = \emptyset$  then
5:     return  $r$ 
6:   else if  $r \in \Sigma$  then
7:     return  $r$ 
8:   else if  $r = r_1 r_2$  then
9:     return REVERSE( $r_2$ ) REVERSE( $r_1$ )
10:  else if  $r = r_1 | r_2$  then
11:    return REVERSE( $r_1$ ) | REVERSE( $r_2$ )
12:  else if  $r = r_1^*$  then
13:    return REVERSE( $r_1$ )*
14:  else if  $r = (r_1)$  then
15:    return (REVERSE( $r_1$ ))
16:  end if
17: end procedure
```

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## 6 Regular Expressions For Lexical Analysers

- Identifiers that must start with a letter or an underscore and can continue with letters, underscores, or digits:  $[a-zA-Z\_][a-zA-Z\_0-9]^*$
- Integers that contain one or more digits:  $[0-9]^+$
- Real numbers that contain zero or more digits followed by a decimal point followed by one or more digits:  $[0-9]^* \cdot [0-9]^+$
- Comments that are delimited by curly braces; comments cannot be nested:  $\backslash \{ . + \backslash \}$