Formale Sprachen: EBNF

→ Grammatik:

$G = (N; T; P; S)$ mit

$N = \{ N1; N2; N3 \}$

$T = \{ \text{"A"}; \text{"B"} \}$

$P = \{$

$N1 = \text{"A"} \mid \text{"B"}.$

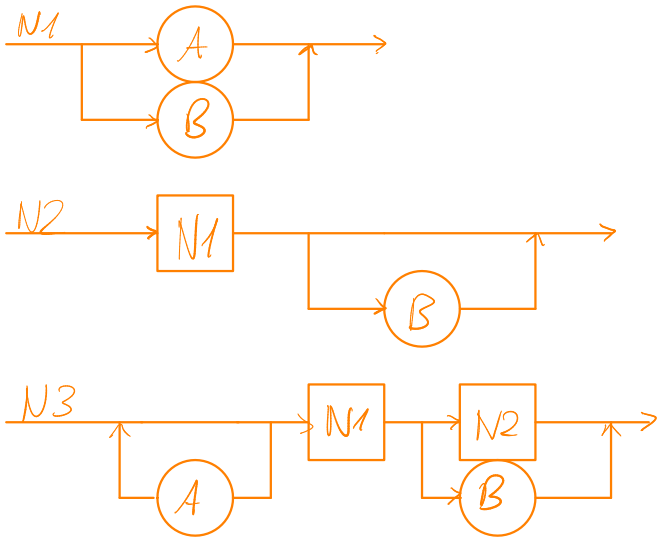
$N2 = N1\ [\text{"B"}].$

$N3 = \{\text{"A"}\}\ N1\ (N2 \mid \text{"B"}).$

$\}$

$S = N3$

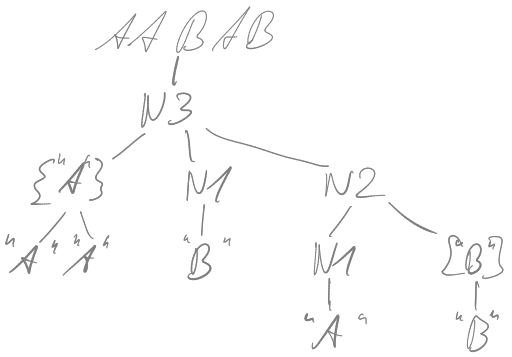
→ Syntax Diagramm



($\varepsilon \hat{=}$ leeres Wort ; $|N3| \hat{=}$ Länge von N3)

Ausdrücke Ableiten:

Baum-Schreibweise:



Ableitungs-Schreibweise:

$N3 = \{\text{"A"}\}\ N1 (N2 \mid \text{"B"}) =$

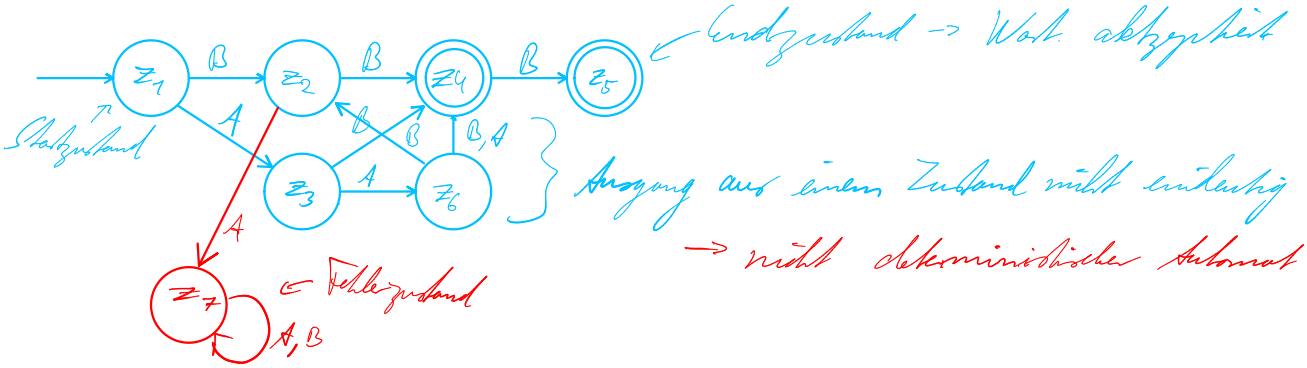
$= \text{"A"}\ \text{"A"} (\text{"A"} \mid \text{"B"})\ N2 =$

$= \text{"A"}\ \text{"A"}\ \text{"B"}\ N1\ [\text{"B"}] =$

$= \text{"A"}\ \text{"A"}\ \text{"B"} (\text{"A"} \mid \text{"B"})\ \text{"B"} =$

$= \text{"A"}\ \text{"A"}\ \text{"B"}\ \text{"A"}\ \text{"B"}$

→ Endliche, erkennende Automaten:



Java Codebeispiel für einen erkennenden Automaten:

```
class Automat {
    int zustand;
    public Automat() { };
    public boolean zeichenkettePruefen(char[] wort) {
        zustand = 1;
        for(int i = 0; i < wort.length; i++){
            uebergang(wort[i]);
        }
        if(zustand == 4 || zustand == 5) return true;
        return false;
    }
    private void uebergang(char c) {
        switch(zustand) {
            ...
            case 1:
                switch(c) {
                    case 'A':
                        zustand = 3;
                        break;
                    case 'B':
                        zustand = 2;
                        break;
                }
                break;
            ...
        }
    }
}
```