

# Islamic University – Gaza Engineering Faculty Department of Computer Engineering ECOM 5060: Compiler Design Discussion



# Chapter 3 Lexical Analysis

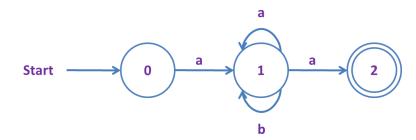
(Section 3.4)



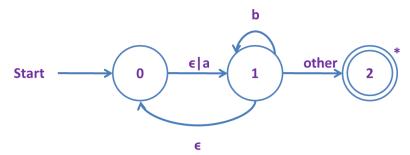
Eng. Eman R. Habib

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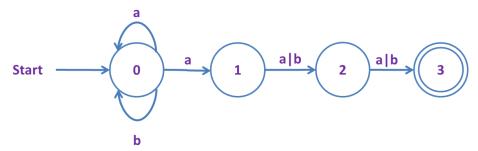
### a) a(a|b)\*a



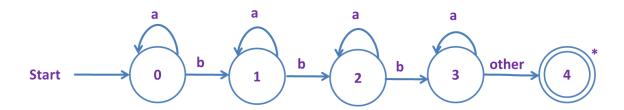
## b) ((∈|a)b\*)\*



### c) (a|b)\*a(a|b)(a|b)



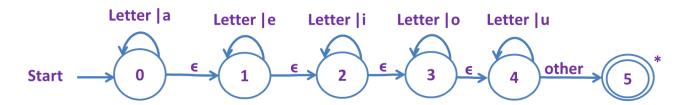
### d) a\*ba\*ba\*ba\*



**Exercises 3.4.2:** provide transition diagrams to recognize the same languages as each of the regular expressions in Exercises 3.3.4:

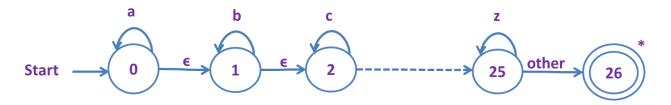
a) All strings of lowercase letters that contain the five vowels (a, e, i, o, or u) in order.

Letter  $\rightarrow$  [b-d f-h j-n p-t v-z] String → (Letter|a)\* (Letter|e)\* (Letter|i)\* (Letter|o)\* (Letter|u)\*



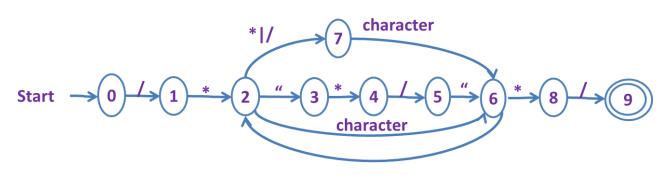
b) All strings of lowercase letters in which the letters in are in ascending lexicographic order.

String  $\rightarrow$  a\*b\*c\*d\*....z\*



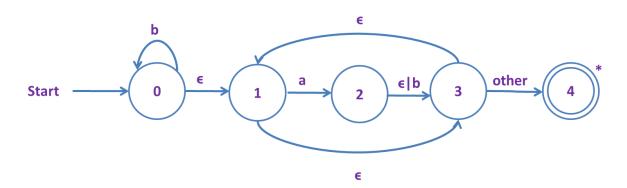
c) Comments, consisting of a string surrounded by /\* and \*/, without an intervening \*/, unless it is inside double-qoutes(")

Character  $\rightarrow$  [a-zA-Z0-9] Comment → /\* (Character|"\*/"|(\*|/) Character)\* \*/



# h) All strings of a's and b's that do not contain the substring abb.

 $b^* (a (\in |b))^*$ 



## i) All strings of a's and b's that do not contain the subsequence abb.

b\* a\*(∈|b) a\*

