Kod. Program sprawdza, czy dany zbiór słów jest kodem, np. za pomoc ˛a algorytmu Sardinasa-Patersona. Zbiór na wejsciu jest zadany za pomocą wyrażenia regularnego bez gwiazdek.

Program został zaimplemetowany w języku haskell. Obsługiwane są wszystkie głowne funkcjonalności regexu, można je mieszać. Przykłady w pliku RegexTest.hs

Kilka przykładów: wejście

(1|011|01110|1110|10011)

Wyjście:

["1","011","01110","1110","10011"]

"False"

Wejście: 1?1?

Wyjście:

["","1","1","11"]

"False"

Wejście:

01?1?

Wyjście:

["0","01","011"]

"True"

Wejście:

[ab]{1-2}\d

Wyjście:

["a0","a1","a2","a3","a4","a5","a6","a7","a8","a9","aa0","aa1","aa2","aa3","aa4","aa5","aa6","aa7","aa8","aa9","ab0","ab1","ab2","ab3","ab4","ab5","ab6","ab7","ab8","ab9","b0","b1","b2","b3","b4","b5","b6","b7","b8","b9","ba0","ba1","ba2","ba3","ba4","ba5","ba6","ba7","ba8","ba9","bb0","bb1","bb2","bb3","bb4","bb5","bb6","bb7","bb8","bb9"]

"True"