Cairo University Faculty of Engineering Computer Engineering Dept. bbbbb(ab+) babbbabbabbabb b+(ab+)*



Sheet 1: Basic Text Processing

\bb(a((?=b) & (? babab lookaroud <=b))+b\b ^ba((?=b)&(?<=b)) 1) Write regular expressions for the following: 3) to get the whole string b[a-z]*bb^b(a((?=b) & (?<=b)))+b\b while to get only the .a. the set of all alphabetic strings. [A-Za-z] ab abb bab b caaaab all of condition: \checkmark b. the set of all lower case alphabetic strings ending in b. back, here b should not be take. c. the set of all strings from the alphabet a,b such that each a is immediately preceded by and immediately followed by b. bab bababab babababaa, baba d. the set of all binary strings with at least four ones. 01010101, 1111, 1011111, e. the set of all binary strings where the number of zeros is a multiple of 3. \b([01]*)1([01]*)1([01]*)1([01]*)1([01]*)\b or • e) $b((([1]^*)(0)([1]^*))(3)+b$ [a-zA-Z0-9] [".,,\n\b] \b(([01]*)1([01]*)){4,}\b

2) Write regular expressions for the following languages. By "word", we mean an alphabetic string separated from other words by whitespace, any relevant punctuation, line breaks, and so forth. what about (the the the)?

 $b([A-Za-z])((?=\1) | (?<=\1)))+\b$

the oring here to get it, for the the the case. not sure ...

- a. the set of all strings with two consecutive repeated words in the same case (e.g., "Humbert Humbert" and "the the" but not "the bug" or "the big bug").
- b. all strings that start at the beginning of the line with an integer and that end at the end of the line with a word. \b^[0-9](.*)\w\$\b
- c. all strings that have both the word grotto and the word raven in them (but not, e.g., words like grottos that merely contain the word grotto).

 $b((.*)[\s]*\braven\b.*[\s]*\braven\b.*[\s]*)b$

1@@@#\$%\$#%#@^

3) Write a regular expression that matches responses to this question: "What are blue, grey and red?" The following 6 responses should be matched:

if we are looking for colours only then we can use colours (.*)colou?rs ahmed ahmed, most most the the colors if we want to match they're colours they're and they are colours the the the they're colors so we can use $b([A-Za-z])((?=\1) | (?<=1))b$ they are colours (they('r| ar)e)?colou?rs they are colors \b(.*)[\s]*\bgrotto\b(.*)[\s]*\braven\b(.*)[\s]*\b $^{\d}(.*)[A-Za-z]$ \$ 1nfjsldakfdlsaknfskakjlfdsnad

- 4) Write a python code for implementing the "Byte-pair Encoding" tokenization algorithm.
- 5) Mention a pair of words having:
 - a. Same lemmas and same stems
 - b. Same lemmas and different stems
 - c. Different lemmas and same stems
 - d. Different lemmas and different stems