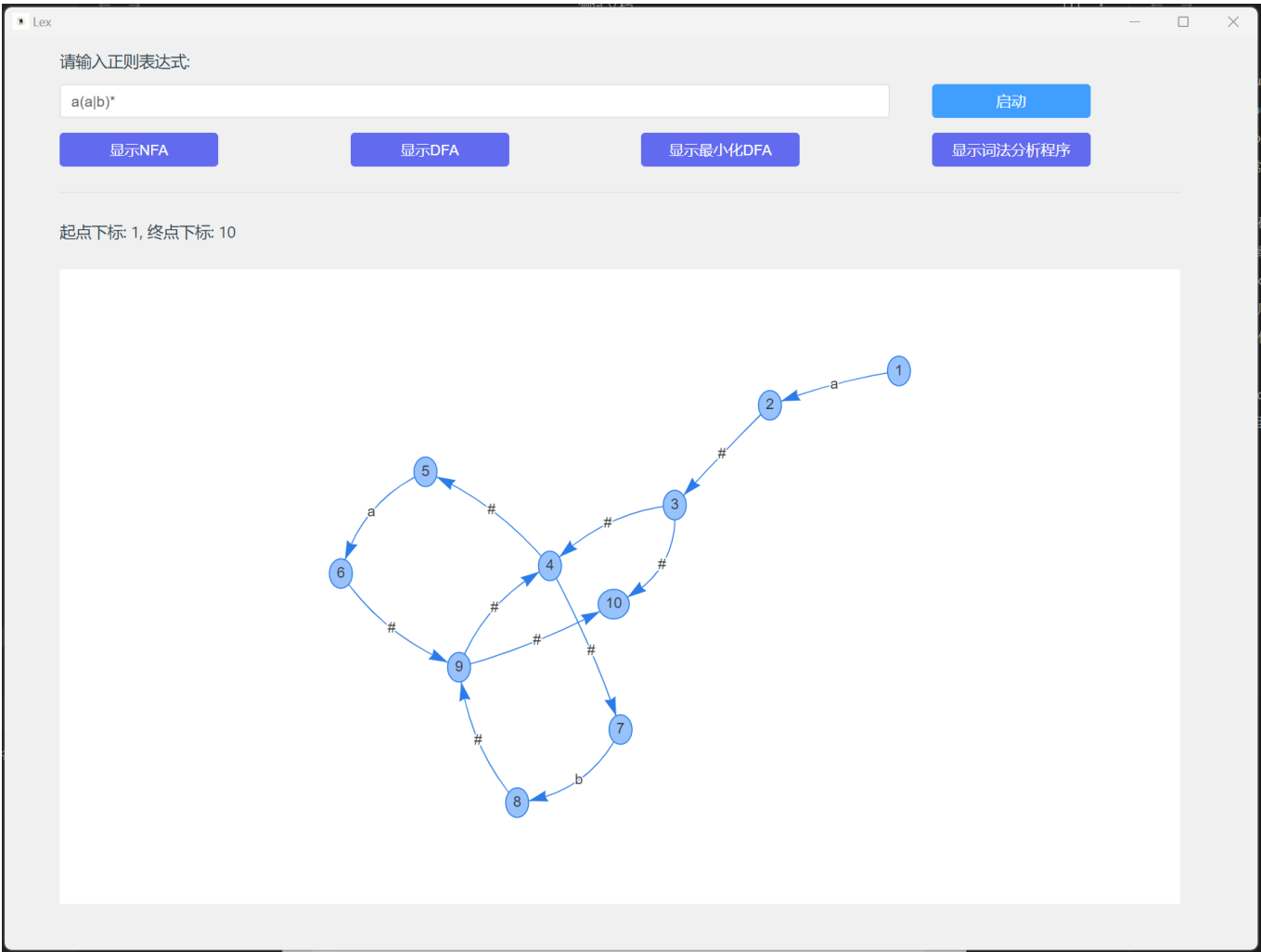
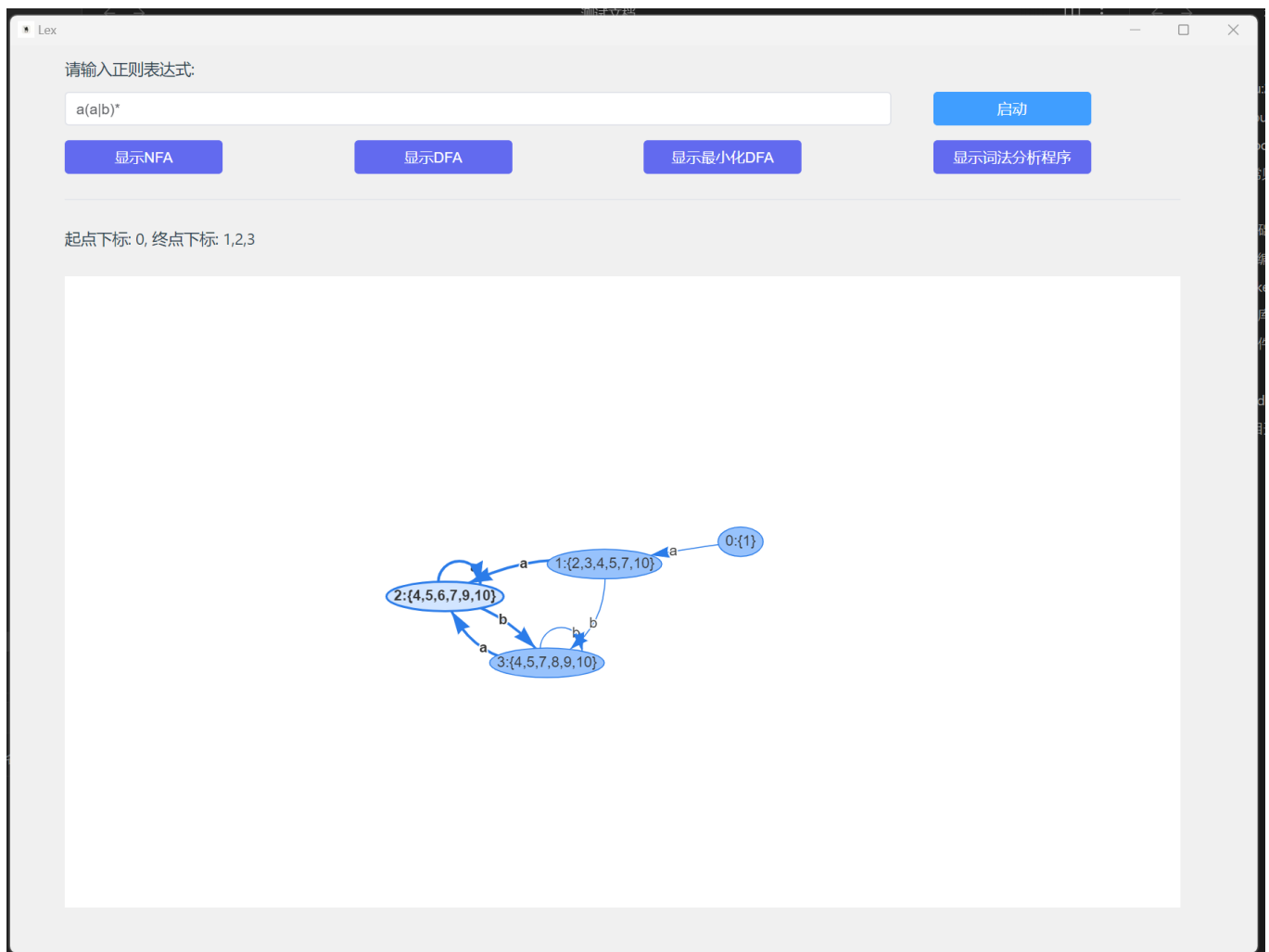


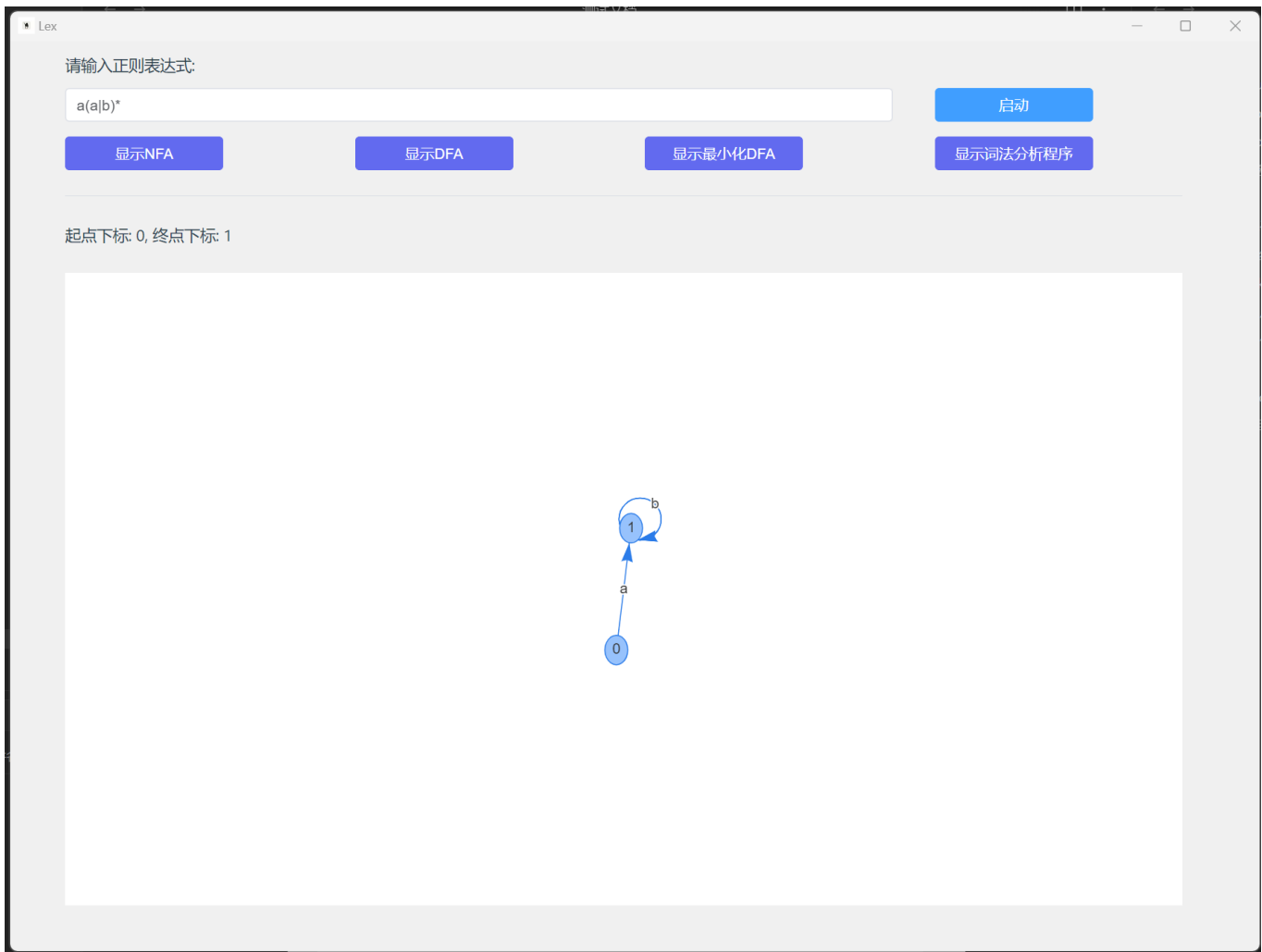
测试文档

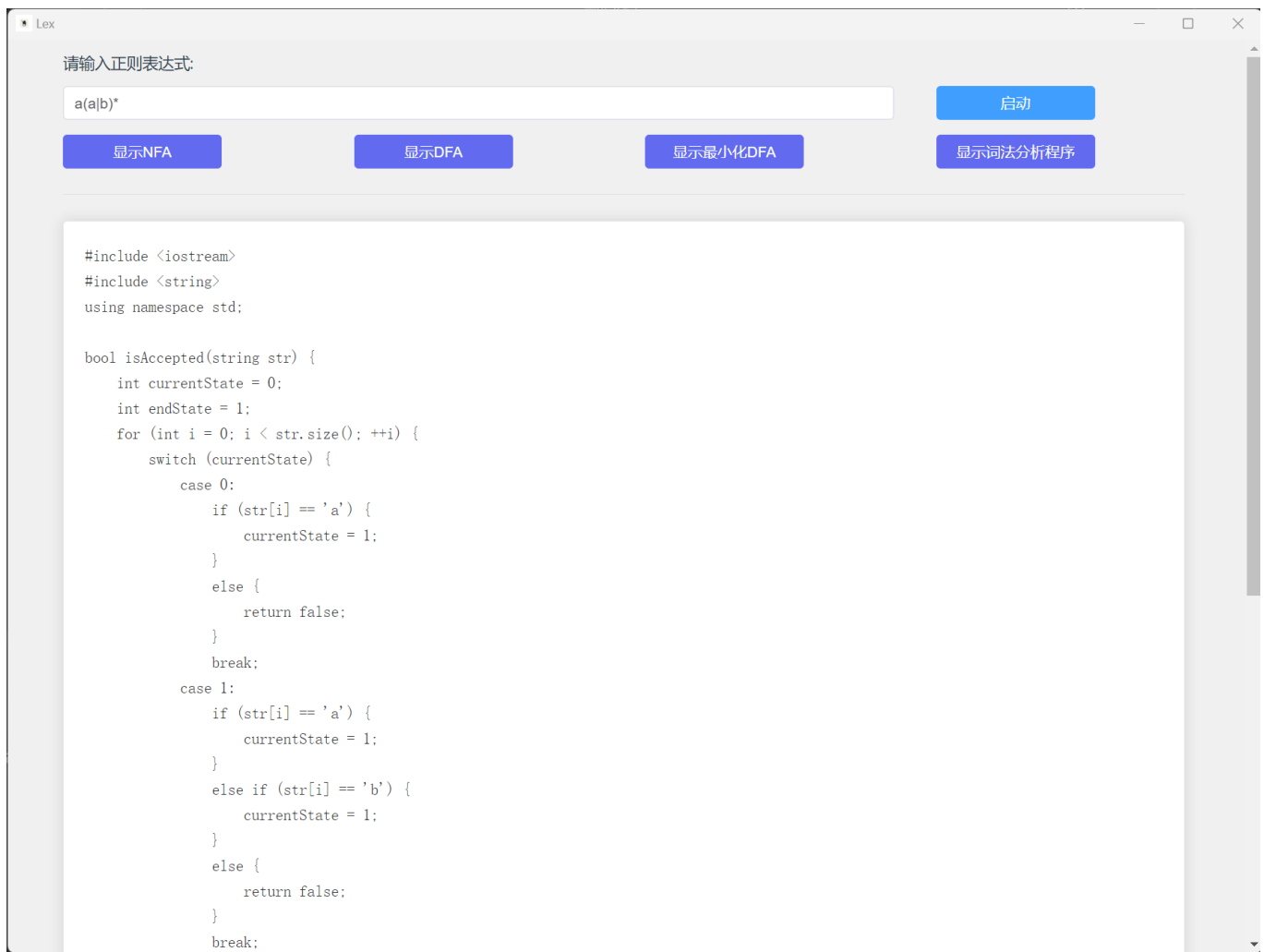
测试数据1 $a(a|b)^*$:





这里稍微在前端绘制拓扑图的时候有一点 bug，如果一个节点同时有两条不同的回边，那这两条回边会重合。





```
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
using namespace std;

bool isAccepted(string str) {
    int currentState = 0;
    int endState = 1;
    for (int i = 0; i < str.size(); ++i) {
        switch (currentState) {
            case 0:
                if (str[i] == 'a') {
                    currentState = 1;
                }
                else {
                    return false;
                }
                break;
            case 1:
                if (str[i] == 'a') {
                    currentState = 1;
                }
                else if (str[i] == 'b') {
                    currentState = 1;
                }
                else {
                    return false;
                }
                break;
```

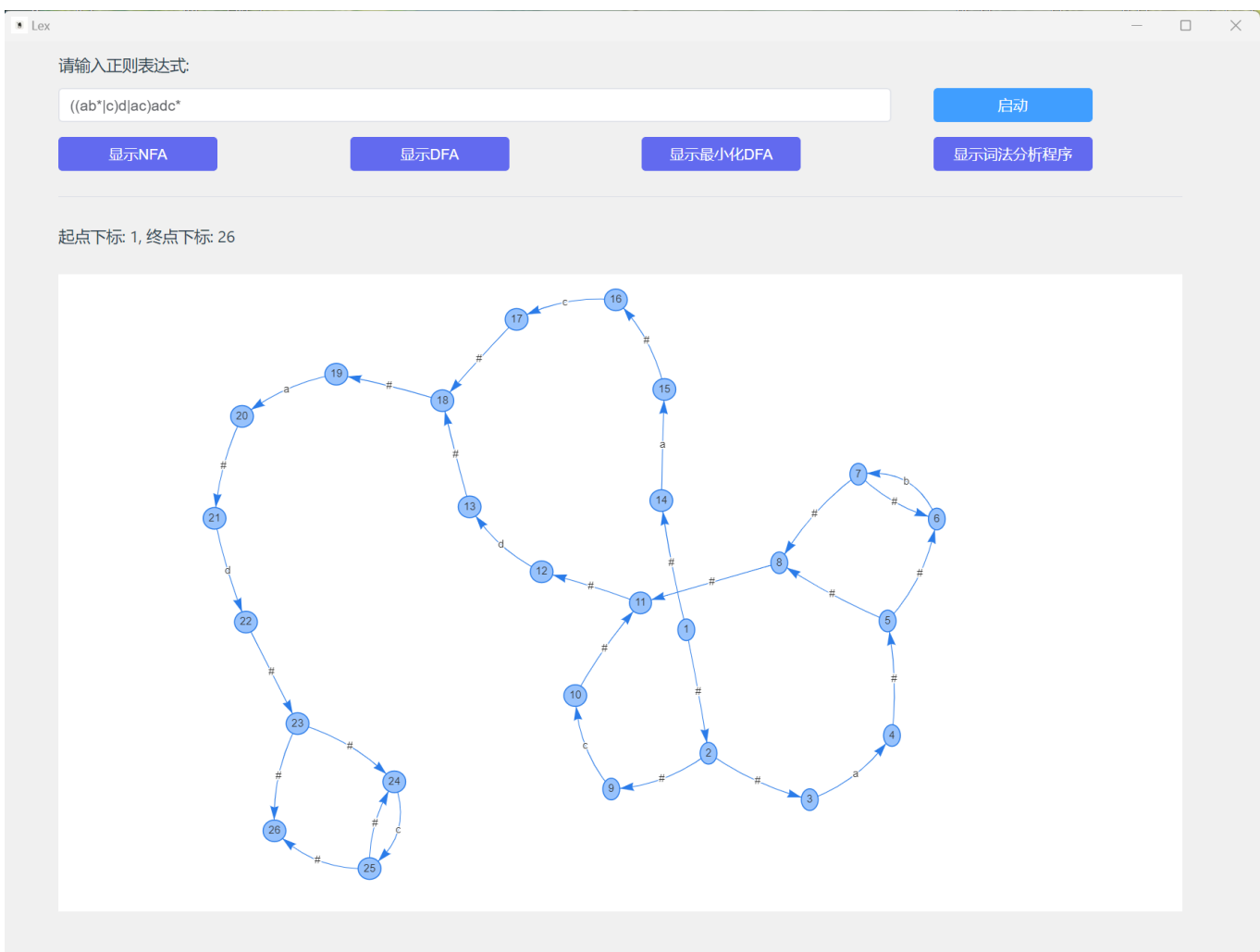
```

        }
        else {
            return false;
        }
        break;
    default:
        return false;
    }
}
if (currentState == endState) {
    return true;
}
return false;
}

int main() {
    string str;
    cin >> str;
    if (isAccepted(str)) {
        cout << "accepted" << endl;
    }
    else {
        cout << "can not accepted" << endl;
    }
    return 0;
}

```

测试数据2 ((ab*|c)d|ac)adc* :



Lex

—□×

请输入正则表达式:

((ab*[c]d|ac)adc*

启动

显示NFA

显示DFA

显示最小化DFA

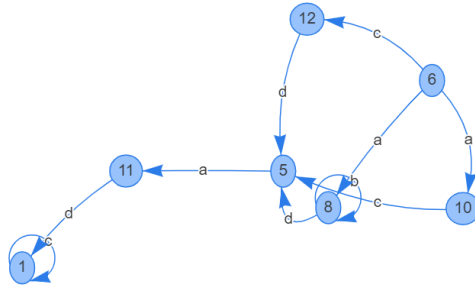
显示词法分析程序

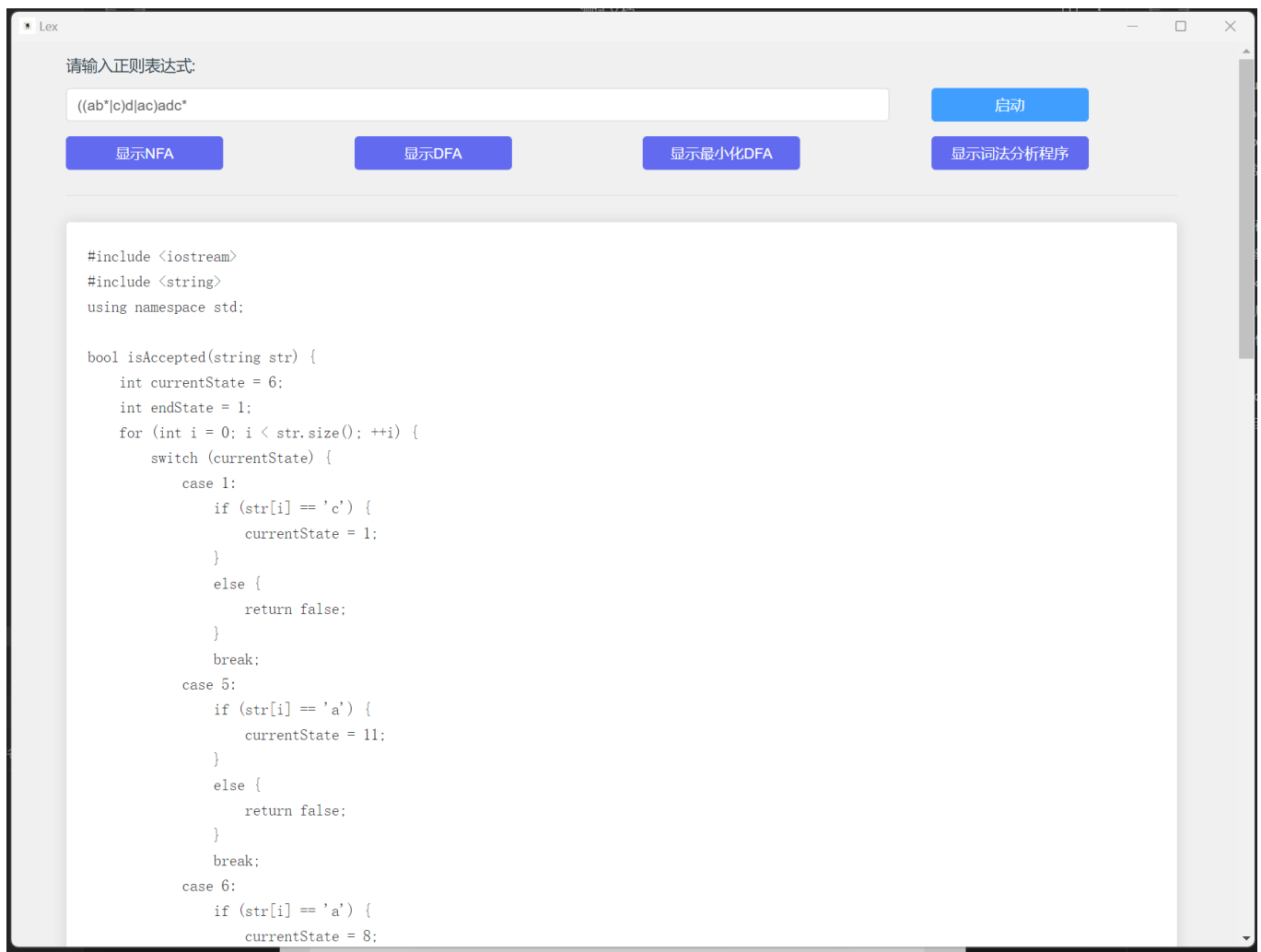
起点下标: 0, 终点下标: 5,6

```
graph TD; 0((0:{1,2,3,9,14})) -- a --> 1((1:{4,5,6,8,11,12})); 0 -- a --> 3((3:{13,18,19})); 1 -- b --> 2((2:{6,7,8,11,12})); 1 -- d --> 3; 2 -- b --> 2; 2 -- d --> 3; 3 -- a --> 4((4:{20,21})); 4 -- d --> 5((5:{22,23,24,26})); 5 -- c --> 6((6:{24,25,26})); 6 -- c --> 6; style 0 fill:#add8e6,stroke:#000,stroke-width:1px; style 1 fill:#add8e6,stroke:#000,stroke-width:1px; style 2 fill:#add8e6,stroke:#000,stroke-width:1px; style 3 fill:#add8e6,stroke:#000,stroke-width:1px; style 4 fill:#add8e6,stroke:#000,stroke-width:1px; style 5 fill:#add8e6,stroke:#000,stroke-width:1px; style 6 fill:#add8e6,stroke:#000,stroke-width:1px;
```

请输入正则表达式:

起点下标: 6, 终点下标: 1





```
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
using namespace std;

bool isAccepted(string str) {
    int currentState = 6;
    int endState = 1;
    for (int i = 0; i < str.size(); ++i) {
        switch (currentState) {
            case 1:
                if (str[i] == 'c') {
                    currentState = 1;
                }
                else {
                    return false;
                }
                break;
            case 5:
                if (str[i] == 'a') {
                    currentState = 11;
                }
                else {
                    return false;
                }
            // ... (other cases)
        }
    }
}
```

```
    }  
    break;  
case 6:  
    if (str[i] == 'a') {  
        currentState = 8;  
    }  
    else if (str[i] == 'c') {  
        currentState = 12;  
    }  
    else if (str[i] == 'a') {  
        currentState = 10;  
    }  
    else {  
        return false;  
    }  
    break;  
case 8:  
    if (str[i] == 'b') {  
        currentState = 8;  
    }  
    else if (str[i] == 'd') {  
        currentState = 5;  
    }  
    else {  
        return false;  
    }  
    break;  
case 10:  
    if (str[i] == 'c') {  
        currentState = 5;  
    }  
    else {  
        return false;  
    }  
    break;  
case 11:  
    if (str[i] == 'd') {  
        currentState = 1;  
    }  
    else {  
        return false;  
    }  
    break;  
case 12:  
    if (str[i] == 'd') {  
        currentState = 5;  
    }  
    else {  
        return false;  
    }  
    break;  
default:  
    return false;
```

```
    }  
}  
if (currentState == endState) {  
    return true;  
}  
return false;  
}  
  
int main() {  
    string str;  
    cin >> str;  
    if (isAccepted(str)) {  
        cout << "accepted" << endl;  
    }  
    else {  
        cout << "can not accepted" << endl;  
    }  
    return 0;  
}
```

除了绘制拓扑图的显示有点问题，其它都是对的。