



Tutorial Lexical Analysis

Question 1.

Use ANTLR to write regular expressions describing a Pascal **identifier** that must begin with a lowercase letter ('a' to 'z'), but may continue with many characters which are lowercase letter or digit ('0' to '9'). `[a-z][a-z0-9]*`

Question 2. đặt tên cho Regex, như đặt tên biến

A *regular definition* is used to name a regular expression and then the name is used in another regular expression. For example, given the following regular definition

letter [a-z]
manyletter letter+

fragment Letter: [a-z]

fragment Number: [0-9]

identifier: Letter(Letter | Number)*

In ANTLR, to define a *regular definition*, we use **fragment** as the following example:

fragment Letter: [a-z]; dùng keyword fragment để khai báo Regex

Manyletter Letter+ ; dùng Regex thông qua tên đã khai báo

Use *fragment* in ANTLR to rewrite the regular expression for the above token Identifier

Question 3.

Use ANTLR to write regular expressions describing the following Pascal tokens:

- For a number to be taken as "real" (or "floating point") format, it must either have a decimal point, or use scientific notation. For example, 1.0, 1e-12, 1.0e-12, 0.000000001 are all valid reals. At least one digit must exist on either side of a decimal point.

real = [+]?d+(.(d+e[+]?)(.|(e[-+]?))|d+

- Strings are made up of a sequence of characters between single quotes: 'string'. The single quote itself can appear as two single quotes back to back in a string: 'isn't'.

string = '^(["])'*\$

Question 4.

Find regular expressions and state diagrams of the equivalent NFA for each of the following descriptions.

a) $\{a^n b^m \mid n \geq 0, m > 2\}$  a*b{3,} a*bbb+

b) $\{a^n b^m \mid n + m > 0, n + m \text{ is even}\}$  ((aa)*|(bb)*|(a(aa)*b(bb)*)|(aa)+(bb)+)

c) $\{a^n b \mid n \bmod 3 = 1\}$  a(aaa)*b

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