

JUST A TEST

**Q1.** Regular Expression

- (a) All strings over {a, b} that start and end with the same symbol  
 $a(a|b)^*a \mid b(a|b)^*b \mid a \mid b$
- (b) All binary strings representing powers of 2  
 $(1-0)^*0$
- (c) All binary strings that do not contain two consecutive zeroes  
 $(1|01)^*(0|\epsilon)$
- (d) Lowercase alphabet strings that start and end with a vowel (a, e, i, o, u)  
 $(a|e|i|u|o)[a-z]^*(a|e|i|u|o)$
- (e) Alphanumeric passwords with at least one uppercase, one lowercase, or one digit  
 $[A-Za-z0-9]^+$

**Q2.** DFA & NFA

- (a) DFA for all binary strings representing odd numbers.

Basically, we want binary strings that end with 1

- (b) DFA for strings over {a, b} that contain the substring "aba"

- (c) DFA for binary strings divisible by 4

- (d) DFA for hexadecimal strings representing powers of 2

**Q3.** Write a Context-Free Grammar for polynomial expressions. Terms can be sorted in any order, for simplicity. Use the  $\wedge$  character to denote superscript exponents.

First, we have the Terminals

- $\{+, -, *, /, \wedge\}$
- $\{0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9\}$  or  $[0-9]$

Then, we have the Non-terminals

$$< \text{polynomial} > ::= < \text{expression} >$$
$$< \text{expression} > ::= < \text{expression} > + < \text{term} >$$
$$\begin{aligned} | &< \text{expression} > - < \text{term} > \\ | &< \text{term} > \end{aligned}$$
$$< \text{term} > ::= < \text{term} > * < \text{factor} >$$
$$\begin{aligned} | &< \text{term} > / < \text{factor} > \\ | &< \text{factor} > \end{aligned}$$
$$< \text{factor} > ::= < \text{number} > ^ < \text{number} >$$
$$| < \text{number} >$$
$$< \text{number} > ::= < \text{digit} > < \text{number} >$$
$$| < \text{digit} >$$
$$< \text{digit} > ::= [0 - 9]$$