

SEG2106 Assignment 2

Lexical Analyser

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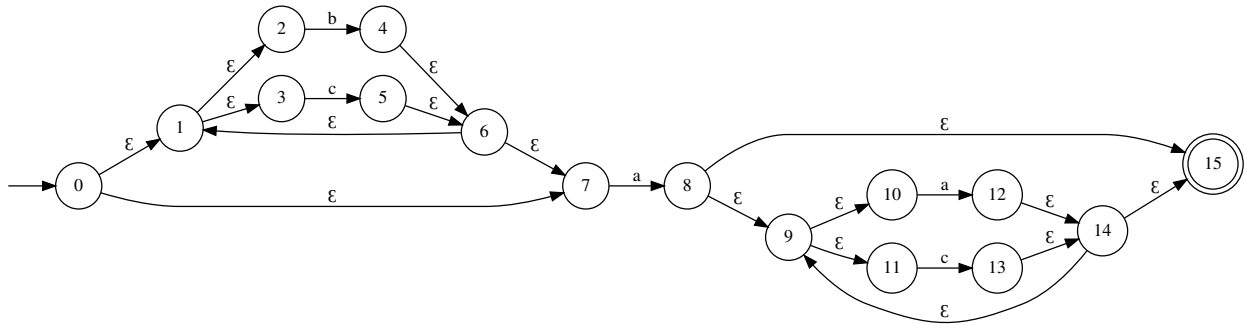
2020-03-01

Question 1 - Regular Expressions

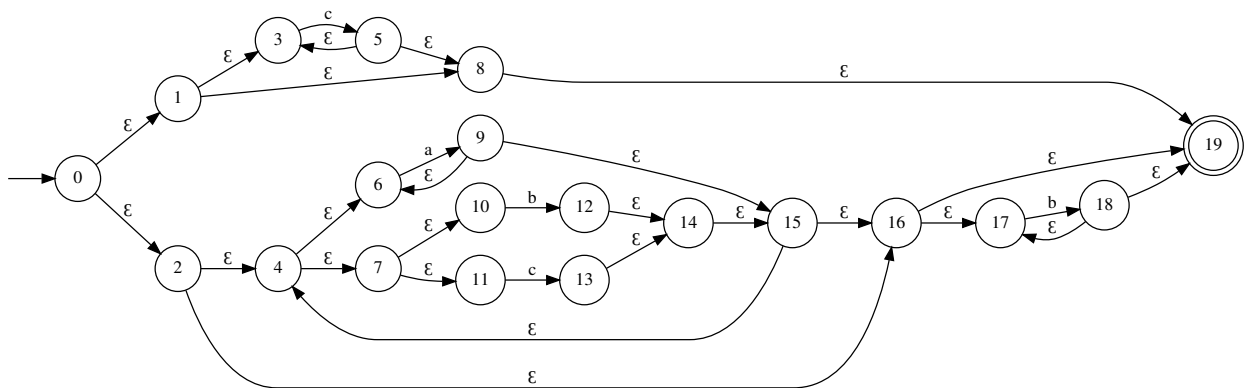
1. $((a|b)\{2\})^*$
2. $b^*a(b^*ab^*a)^*b^*$
3. $(a^*ba^*b)^*a^*$
4. $((^a(a|b)^*b\$)|(^b(a|b)^*a\$))$
5. $(a^?b)^+b$
6. $0^*(1(0|1)\{6,\}|111(0|1)\{3\}|1101(0|1)\{2\})$
7. $(-?[1-9][0-9]^*(|0)[a-zA-Z]^+([4-9]|[1-3][0-9]|4[0-4]))$

Question 2 - Non-Deterministic Finite Automata

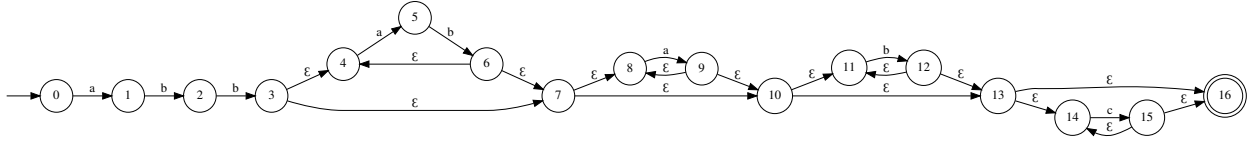
a) $(b|c)^*a(a|c)^*$



b) $c^*|(a^+|(b|c))^*b^*$



c) $abb(ab)^*(a^*b^*c^*)$



Question 3 – NFA to DFA Conversion

a)

Table 1: NFA transition function reference

State	a	b	ϵ^*
0	\emptyset	\emptyset	$\{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11\}$
1	\emptyset	\emptyset	$\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11\}$
2	\emptyset	\emptyset	$\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11\}$
3	\emptyset	\emptyset	$\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11\}$
4	$\{6\}$	\emptyset	$\{4\}$
5	\emptyset	$\{7\}$	$\{5\}$
6	\emptyset	\emptyset	$\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11\}$
7	\emptyset	\emptyset	$\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11\}$
8	\emptyset	\emptyset	$\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11\}$
9	\emptyset	\emptyset	$\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11\}$
10	\emptyset	\emptyset	$\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11\}$
11	\emptyset	\emptyset	$\{11\}$

Table 2: DStates

A	$\{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11\}$
B	$\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11\}$
C	$\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11\}$

Table 3: ϵ -closure state pairings

ϵ -closure($\{0\}$)	A
ϵ -closure($\{6\}$)	B
ϵ -closure($\{7\}$)	C

Subset construction algorithm

$T = \epsilon\text{-closure}(0) = \{ 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11 \} = A$

$U = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{moveTo}(A, a))$

$U = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{ 6 \}) = \{ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 \} = B$

$U = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{moveTo}(A, b))$

$U = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{ 7 \}) = \{ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 \} = C$

$T = B$

$U = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{moveTo}(B, a))$

$U = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{ 6 \}) = B$

$U = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{moveTo}(B, b))$

$U = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{ 7 \}) = C$

$T = C$

$U = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{moveTo}(C, a))$

$U = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{ 6 \}) = B$

$U = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{moveTo}(C, b))$

$U = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{ 7 \}) = C$

Table 4: Resulting DFA transition function

	a	b
$\rightarrow \textcircled{A}$	B	C
\textcircled{B}	B	C
\textcircled{C}	B	C

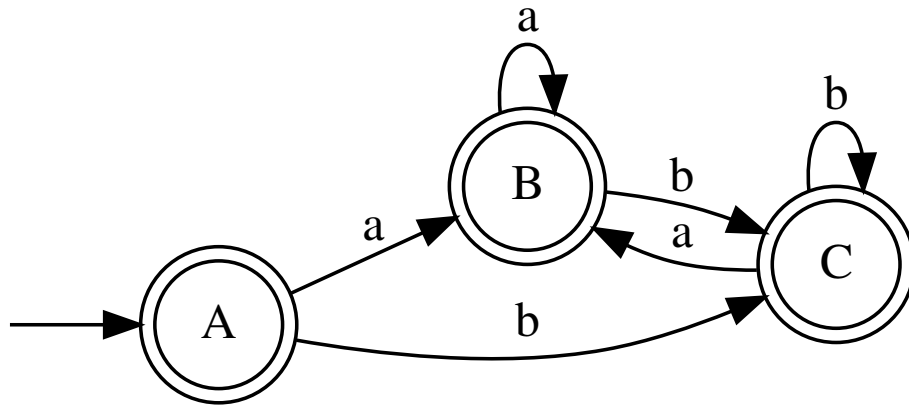


Figure 1: Resulting DFA diagram

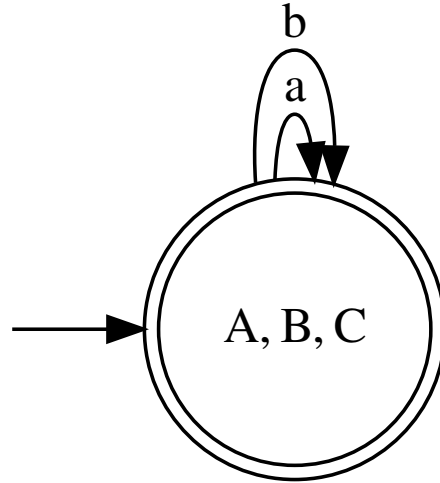


Figure 2: Minimized DFA diagram

b)

Table 5: NFA transition function reference

State	a	b	ϵ^*
0	$\{0, 1\}$	$\{0\}$	$\{0\}$
1	$\{2\}$	$\{2\}$	$\{1\}$
2	$\{3\}$	$\{3\}$	$\{2\}$
③	\emptyset	\emptyset	$\{3\}$

Table 6: DStates

A	$\{0\}$
B	$\{0, 1\}$
C	$\{0, 1, 2\}$
D	$\{0, 2\}$
Ⓔ	$\{0, 1, 2, 3\}$
Ⓕ	$\{0, 2, 3\}$
Ⓖ	$\{0, 1, 3\}$
Ⓗ	$\{0, 3\}$

Table 7: ϵ -closure state pairings

ϵ -closure($\{0\}$)	A
ϵ -closure($\{0, 1\}$)	B
ϵ -closure($\{0, 1, 2\}$)	C
ϵ -closure($\{0, 2\}$)	D
ϵ -closure($\{0, 1, 2, 3\}$)	Ⓔ
ϵ -closure($\{0, 2, 3\}$)	Ⓕ
ϵ -closure($\{0, 1, 3\}$)	Ⓖ
ϵ -closure($\{0, 3\}$)	Ⓗ

Subset construction algorithm

$T = \epsilon\text{-closure}(0) = \{ 0 \} = A$
 $U = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{moveTo}(A, a))$
 $U = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{ 0, 1 \}) = \{ 0, 1 \} = B$
 $U = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{moveTo}(A, b))$
 $U = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{ 0 \}) = A$

$T = B$
 $U = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{moveTo}(B, a))$
 $U = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{ 0, 1, 2 \}) = \{ 0, 1, 2 \} = C$
 $U = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{moveTo}(B, b))$
 $U = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{ 0, 2 \}) = \{ 0, 2 \} = D$

$T = C$
 $U = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{moveTo}(C, a))$
 $U = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{ 0, 1, 2, 3 \}) = \{ 0, 1, 2, 3 \} = E$
 $U = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{moveTo}(C, b))$
 $U = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{ 0, 2, 3 \}) = \{ 0, 2, 3 \} = F$

$T = D$
 $U = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{moveTo}(D, a))$
 $U = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{ 0, 1, 3 \}) = \{ 0, 1, 3 \} = G$
 $U = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{moveTo}(D, b))$
 $U = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{ 0, 3 \}) = \{ 0, 3 \} = H$

$T = E$
 $U = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{moveTo}(E, a))$
 $U = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{ 0, 1, 2, 3 \}) = E$
 $U = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{moveTo}(E, b))$
 $U = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{ 0, 2, 3 \}) = F$

$T = F$
 $U = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{moveTo}(F, a))$
 $U = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{ 0, 1, 3 \}) = G$
 $U = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{moveTo}(F, b))$
 $U = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{ 0, 3 \}) = H$

$T = G$
 $U = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{moveTo}(G, a))$
 $U = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{ 0, 1, 2 \}) = C$
 $U = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{moveTo}(G, b))$
 $U = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{ 0, 2 \}) = D$

$T = H$
 $U = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{moveTo}(H, a))$
 $U = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{ 0, 1 \}) = B$
 $U = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{moveTo}(H, b))$
 $U = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{ 0 \}) = A$

Table 8: Resulting DFA transition function

	a	b
→ A	B	A
B	C	D
C	E	F
D	G	H
⊙ E	E	F
⊙ F	G	H
⊙ G	C	D
⊙ H	B	A

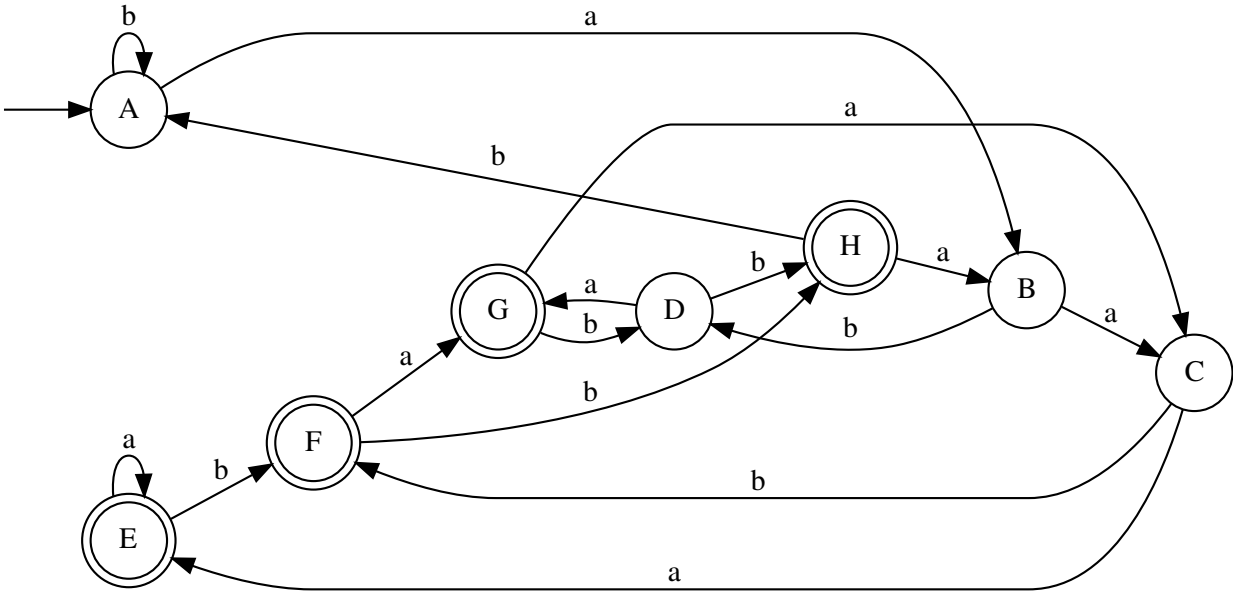


Figure 3: Resulting DFA diagram