

# Compiler Construction

## Exercise Sheet 4

Deadline: 14. May 2008, at the lecture, in room 02.07.053, or by e-mail.

### Exercise 1: Regular expressions

8 Points

Consider binary strings over the alphabet  $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$ .

- What language is denoted by the regular expression  $(00|11)^*((01|10)(00|11)^*(01|10)(00|11)^*)^*$
- Give a regular expression matching all strings that do not contain the substring 100.
- Give a regular expression for strings that do not contain the subsequence 100.
- Give a regular expression that recognizes bit strings which interpreted as binary numbers are divisible by 3. (Difficult!)

The difference here between a *substring* (11100111) and *subsequence* (1101011110) is that a substring is a consecutive subsequence.

### Exercise 2: Identifiers and Constants

4 Points

Pick three programming languages you know well, which are fairly different from each other, e.g., Java, Haskell, and SQL.

- For one of the languages, present the exact lexical forms for identifiers and numerical constants according to the language manuals/specification.
- Give an example of a lexeme that is a valid identifier in one language, but not in one of the others.

### Exercise 3: Transforming regular expressions

8 Points

- Rewrite the regular expression  $(a | cb?)^*d$  without using the operators  $*$ ,  $?$  or  $\varepsilon$ . Instead, you may use  $^+$  and the other regular expression operator.
- Give a transformation  $T$  that performs systematically such a rewrite for any regular expression  $e$ , whose language does not contain the empty symbol, i.e.,  $\epsilon \notin L(e)$ .

### Exercise 4: Finite Automata

10 Points

Make up your own original and reasonably interesting regular expression over the alphabet  $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$ . By reasonably interesting I mean something for which your NFA has about 4-8 states.

- Construct the NFA to recognize the language of your regular expression.
- Give the corresponding DFA.