

RegEx: Home

This website provides some simple tools for experimenting with “classic” [regular expressions](#) as described in computer science textbooks and implemented in the early versions of [grep](#). These tools are an outgrowth of research exploring automata that implement multiple formal languages simultaneously.

On the [Examine](#) page you can enter a regular expression to generate several kinds of data: parse trees, synthetic examples, and the automata state lists. Links from there produce diagrams of either the [NFA](#) or [DFA](#) for the language.

Regular Expression: `\d+(\.\d*)?(e\d+)?`
 Augmented Parse Tree: `((([0-9]+(\.[0-9]*)?)e[0-9]+)?)#`

Examples:

6 8 1 8 7 0 8 1 8 0 9 2 9 8 5 4 3 6 4 4 2 9 4 5 8 3
 4.7 1e1 9e9 94e25 64.66 39e83 64.0e9 93.9e04 01.29e0 5. 62.43e22
 1e09 26.462 1808.75e6 7003.232e98 5.956 24e948 559 422.2e053

[submit this example to see full output](#)

The [Compare](#) page accepts multiple expressions and shows how their languages overlap or differ. The results page shows synthesized examples and indicates which expressions they match. You can also submit your own examples for testing. Again, there are links to produce automata diagrams.

3 expressions:

A: `\d+\.\d*`

B: `\d+\.\d+`

C: `\d*\.\d+`

A	B	C	example
-	-	✓	.1
✓	-	-	1.
✓	✓	✓	1.9

[submit this example to see full output](#)

The [Syntax](#) page briefly outlines the forms of regular expressions implemented here.

[Home](#) | [Examine](#) | [Compare](#) | [Syntax](#) | [About](#) | [Contact](#)

