ACSL

 American Computer Science League

**008 2015 - 2016**

**Contest #4**

ACSL Reg Exp
INTERMEDIATE DIVISION

PROBLEM: Regular Expressions is one of the ACSL categories that is usually only tested at the ACSL Invitational All-Star Contest. However, it is being used here as a programming problem to show how a long string or multiple strings can be written in condensed format. The concept of regular expressions was first formalized by Stephen Kleene in the 1950s. The following operations are used:

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| --- | --- |
| **˙** | Matches any single character. Ex: a.c matches aac, abc, acc, adc, a#c, a4c…etc. |
| [ ] | Matches a single character contained within the brackets. Ex: [abc] matches a, b, or c. |
| [^] | Matches any single character not contained within the brackets. [^abc] matches any character other than a, b, or c. |
| \* | Matches the preceding character zero or more times. Ex; a\*b matches b, ab, aab, aaab, …etc. |
| {m,n} | Matches the preceding character at least m but not more than n times. Ex: a{3,5} matches aaa, aaaa, or aaaaa. |

INPUT: There will be 6 lines of input. The first line will contain 10 character strings. The last 5 lines will contain a valid regular expression string. Each regular expression will have at most one (1) operator.

OUPUT: For each regular expression print all the character strings that are matches to the strings on Line #1. If none match, then print NONE. **#** is used here to represent the empty string.

SAMPLE INPUT SAMPLE OUTPUT
1. **#**, aac, acc, abc, ac, abbc, abbbc, abbbbc, aabc, accb
2. a.c 1. aac, acc, abc
3. a[ab]c 2. aac, abc
4. a[^ab]c 3. acc
5. ab\*c 4. ac, abc, abbc, abbbc, abbbbc
6. ab{2,4}c 5. abbc, abbbc, abbbbc

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TEST DATA

TEST INPUT TEST OUTPUT

1. **#**, xx, yz, xz, xy, xyz, xxyz, xyyz, yzz, xxxyz
2. x[xyz]yz 1. xxyz, xyyz
3. x.z 2. xyz
4. x[^y]z 3. NONE
5. x{1,4}yz 4. xyz, xxyz, xxxyz
6. x\*yz 5. yz, xyz, xxyz, xxxyz

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