

Automata and Formal Languages (4)

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Slides: KEATS (also home work is there)

Last Week

Last week I showed you

- a tokenizer taking a list of regular expressions
- tokenization identifies lexeme in an input stream of characters (or string) and categorizes them into tokens

Two Rules

- Longest match rule (maximal munch rule): The longest initial substring matched by any regular expression is taken as next token.
- Rule priority: For a particular longest initial substring, the first regular expression that can match determines the token.

"if true then then 42 else +"

KEYWORD:

"if", "then", "else",

WHITESPACE:

" ", "\n",

IDENT:

LETTER · (LETTER + DIGIT + "_")*

NUM:

(NONZERODIGIT · DIGIT*) + "0"

OP:

"+"

COMMENT:

"/*" · (ALL* · "*/" · ALL*) · "*/"

"if true then then 42 else +"

KEYWORD(if),
WHITESPACE,
IDENT(true),
WHITESPACE,
KEYWORD(then),
WHITESPACE,
KEYWORD(then),
WHITESPACE,
NUM(42),
WHITESPACE,
KEYWORD(else),
WHITESPACE,
OP(+)

"if true then then 42 else +"

KEYWORD(if),
IDENT(true),
KEYWORD(then),
KEYWORD(then),
NUM(42),
KEYWORD(else),
OP(+)

There is one small problem with the tokenizer.
How should we tokenize:

"x - 3"

OP:

"+", "-", "

NUM:

(NONZERODIGIT · DIGIT*) + "0"

NUMBER:

NUM + ("-" · NUM)

Negation

Assume you have an alphabet consisting of the letters **a**, **b** and **c** only. Find a regular expression that matches all strings except **ab**, **ac** and **cba**.

Deterministic Finite Automata

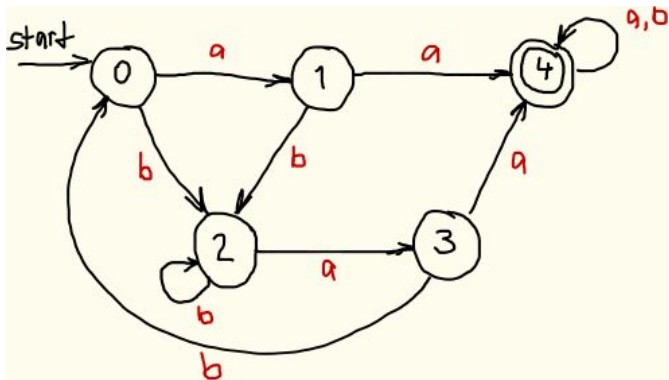
A deterministic finite automaton consists of:

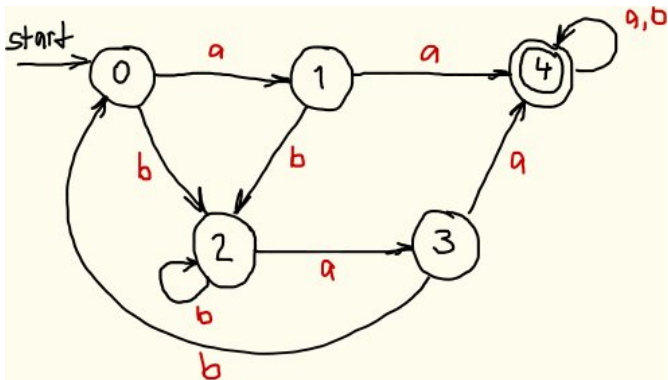
- a finite set of states
- one of these states is the start state
- some states are accepting states, and
- there is transition function

which takes a state and a character as arguments and produces a new state

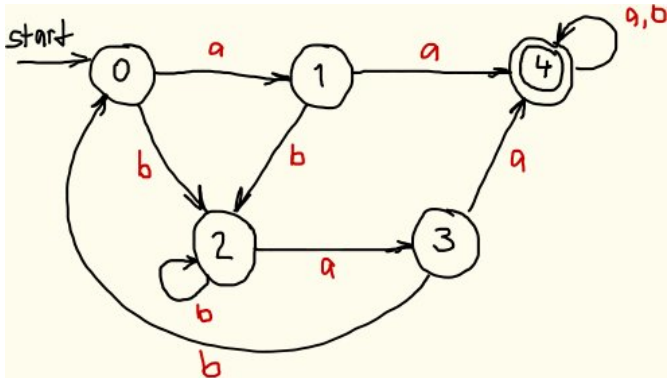
this function might not always be defined everywhere

$$A(Q, q_0, F, \delta)$$





- start can be an accepting state
- it is possible that there is no accepting state
- all states might be accepting (but does not necessarily mean all strings are accepted)



for this automaton δ is the function

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 (q_0, a) \rightarrow q_1 & (q_1, a) \rightarrow q_4 & (q_4, a) \rightarrow q_4 \\
 (q_0, b) \rightarrow q_2 & (q_1, b) \rightarrow q_2 & (q_4, b) \rightarrow q_4 \dots
 \end{array}$$

Accepting a String

Given

$$A(Q, q_0, F, \delta)$$

you can define

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\delta}(q, "") &= q \\ \hat{\delta}(q, c :: s) &= \hat{\delta}(\delta(q, c), s)\end{aligned}$$

Accepting a String

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$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\delta}(q, "") &= q \\ \hat{\delta}(q, c :: s) &= \hat{\delta}(\delta(q, c), s)\end{aligned}$$

Whether a string s is accepted by A ?

$$\hat{\delta}(q_0, s) \in F$$

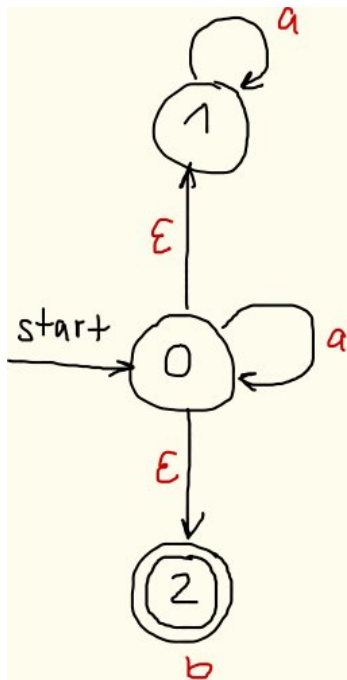
Non-Deterministic Finite Automata

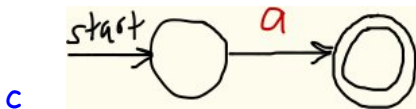
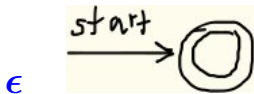
A non-deterministic finite automaton consists again of:

- a finite set of states
- one of these states is the start state
- some states are accepting states, and
- there is transition **relation**

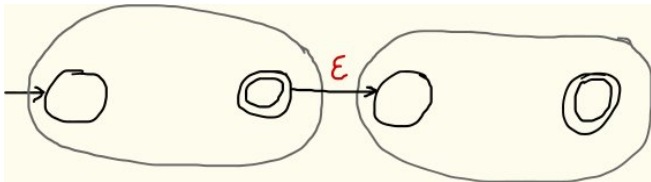
$$\begin{aligned}(q_1, a) &\rightarrow q_2 \\ (q_1, a) &\rightarrow q_3\end{aligned}$$

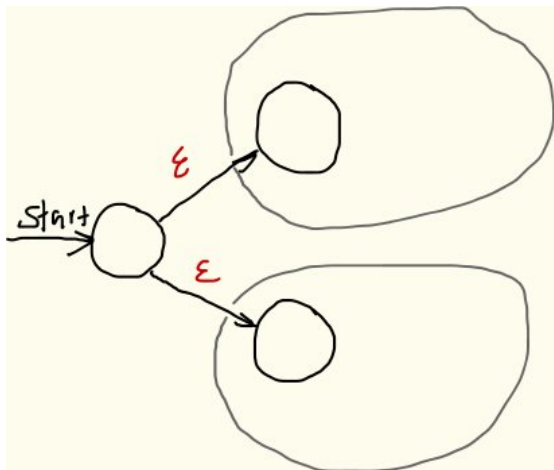
$$(q_1, \epsilon) \rightarrow q_2$$





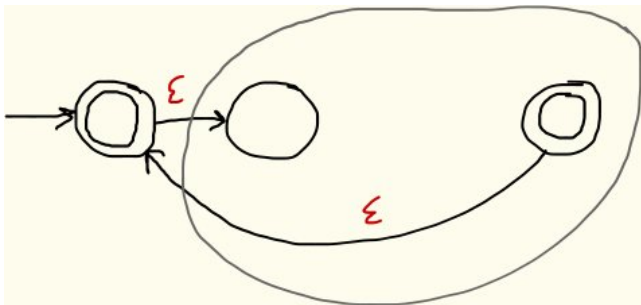
$$r_1 \cdot r_2$$



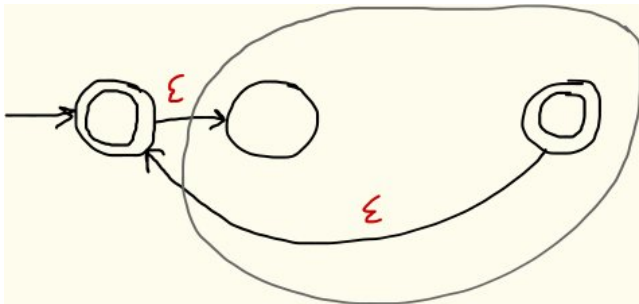


$r_1 + r_2$

r^*

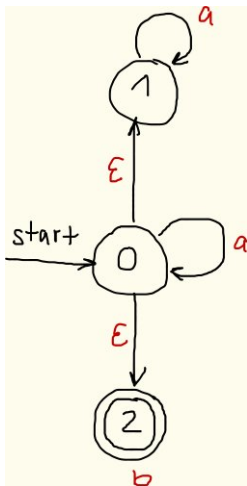


r^*



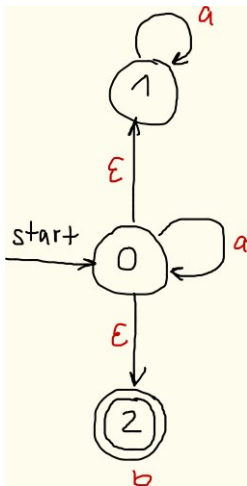
Why can't we just have an epsilon transition from the accepting states to the starting state?

Subset Construction



	a	b
\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset
$\{0\}$	$\{0, 1, 2\}$	$\{2\}$
$\{1\}$	$\{1\}$	\emptyset
$\{2\}$	\emptyset	$\{2\}$
$\{0, 1\}$	$\{0, 1, 2\}$	$\{2\}$
$\{0, 2\}$	$\{0, 1, 2\}$	$\{2\}$
$\{1, 2\}$	$\{1\}$	$\{2\}$
$\{0, 1, 2\}$	$\{0, 1, 2\}$	$\{2\}$

Subset Construction



	a	b
\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset
$\{0\}$	$\{0, 1, 2\}$	$\{2\}$
$\{1\}$	$\{1\}$	\emptyset
$\{2\}^*$	\emptyset	$\{2\}$
$\{0, 1\}$	$\{0, 1, 2\}$	$\{2\}$
$\{0, 2\}^*$	$\{0, 1, 2\}$	$\{2\}$
$\{1, 2\}^*$	$\{1\}$	$\{2\}$
s: $\{0, 1, 2\}^*$	$\{0, 1, 2\}$	$\{2\}$

Regular Languages

A language is **regular** iff there exists a regular expression that recognises all its strings.

or equivalently

A language is **regular** iff there exists a deterministic finite automaton that recognises all its strings.

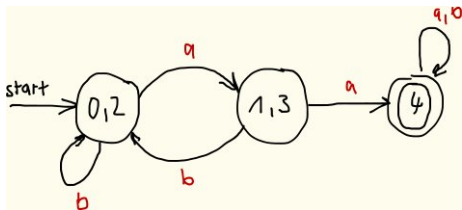
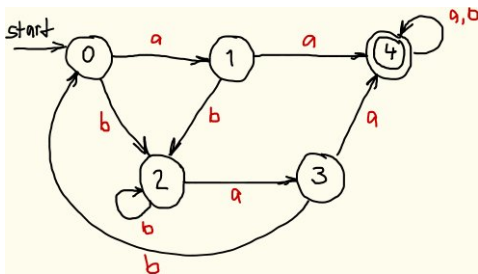
Regular Languages

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Why is every finite set of strings a regular language?



minimal automaton

- 1 Take all pairs (q, p) with $q \neq p$
- 2 Mark all pairs that accepting and non-accepting states
- 3 For all unmarked pairs (q, p) and all characters c tests whether

$$(\delta(q,c), \delta(p,c))$$

are marked. If yes, then also mark (q, p)

- 4 Repeat last step until no change.
- 5 All unmarked pairs can be merged.

Given the function

$$\mathit{rev}(\emptyset) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \emptyset$$

$$\mathit{rev}(\epsilon) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \epsilon$$

$$\mathit{rev}(c) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} c$$

$$\mathit{rev}(r_1 + r_2) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathit{rev}(r_1) + \mathit{rev}(r_2)$$

$$\mathit{rev}(r_1 \cdot r_2) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathit{rev}(r_2) \cdot \mathit{rev}(r_1)$$

$$\mathit{rev}(r^*) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathit{rev}(r)^*$$

and the set

$$\mathit{Rev} A \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{s^{-1} \mid s \in A\}$$

prove whether

$$L(\mathit{rev}(r)) = \mathit{Rev}(L(r))$$

- The star-case in our proof about the matcher needs the following lemma

$$\text{Der } c A^* = (\text{Der } c A) @ A^*$$

- If $" " \in A$, then
$$\text{Der } c (A @ B) = (\text{Der } c A) @ B \cup (\text{Der } c B)$$
- If $" " \notin A$, then
$$\text{Der } c (A @ B) = (\text{Der } c A) @ B$$

- Assuming you have the alphabet $\{a, b, c\}$
- Give a regular expression that can recognise all strings that have at least one b .

"I hate coding. I do not want to look at code."