

# NFA to DFA

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C1

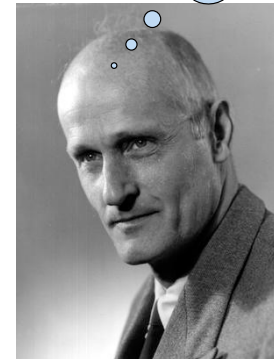
- the subset construction
- $\epsilon$ -transitions

# regular expressions

each regex is a pattern that matches a set of strings

- any character is a regex
  - matches itself
- if  $R$  and  $S$  are regex, so is  $RS$ 
  - matches a match for  $R$  followed by a match for  $S$
- if  $R$  and  $S$  are regex, so is  $R|S$ 
  - matches any match for  $R$  or  $S$  (or both)
- if  $R$  is a regex, so is  $R^*$ 
  - matches any sequence of 0 or more matches for  $R$

Kleene \*



Stephen Cole Kleene  
[1909-1994](#)

- The algebra of regular expressions also includes elements 0 and 1
  - $0 = \emptyset$  matches nothing;  $1 = \Sigma^*$  matches everything
  - $\epsilon = \emptyset^*$  matches the empty string

$$0|R = R|0 = R \quad 1|R = R|1 = 1 \quad (S|T)R = SR|TR$$

$$0R = R0 = 0 \quad \epsilon R = R\epsilon = R \quad R(S|T) = RS|RT$$

$$R|S = S|R \quad \epsilon = 0^* \quad A^* = \epsilon|AA^* = \epsilon|A^*A$$

the language of strings that match a regex,  $R$ , is recognised by some  $\epsilon$ -FSM

A mathematical definition of a  
Finite State Machine.

$$M = (Q, \Sigma, \Delta, S, F)$$

**Q**: the set of states,

**$\Sigma$** : the alphabet of the machine

- the tokens the machine can process,

**$\Delta$** : the set of **transitions**

is a set of (state, symbol, state) triples

$$\Delta \subseteq Q \times \Sigma \times Q.$$

**S**: the set of beginning or **start** states of the machine

**F**: the set of the machine's accepting of **finish** states.

A *trace* for  $s = \langle x_0, \dots, x_{k-1} \rangle \in \Sigma^*$  (a string of length  $k$ )

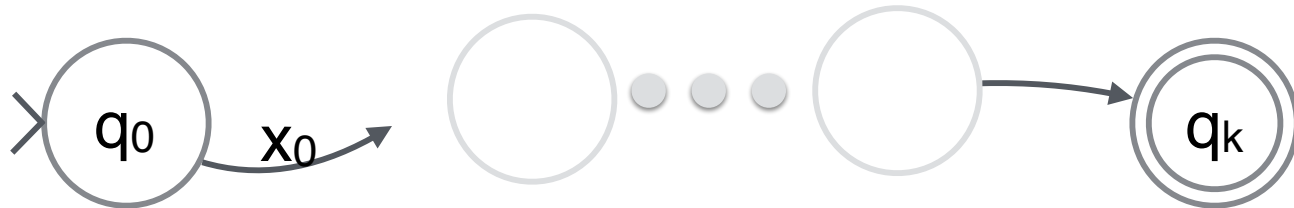
is a sequence of  $k+1$  states  $\langle q_0, \dots, q_k \rangle$

such that  $(q_i, x_i, q_{i+1}) \in \Delta$  for each  $i < k$

$$M = (Q, \Sigma, \Delta, B, A, )$$

A *trace* for  $s = \langle x_0, \dots, x_{k-1} \rangle \in \Sigma^*$  (a string of length  $k$ )  
is a sequence of  $k+1$  states  $\langle q_0, \dots, q_k \rangle$   
such that  $(q_i, x_i, q_{i+1}) \in \Delta$  for each  $i < k$

We say  $s$  is *accepted* by  $M$   
iff there is  
a trace  $\langle q_0, \dots, q_k \rangle$  for  $s$   
such that  $q_0 \in B$  and  $q_k \in A$



# Definition FSM

non-deterministic finite state automaton FSM

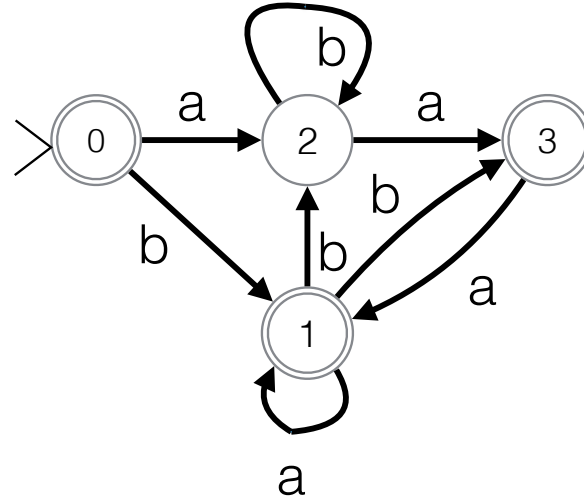
states — a set of states

sigma — a set of symbols

delta  $\subseteq$  (states  $\times$  sigma  $\times$  states)

start  $\subseteq$  states — starting states

accept  $\subseteq$  states — accepting states



FSM qs as ts es ss fs where

qs = [0..3]

as = "ab"

ts = [(0, 'b', 1), (0, 'a', 2), (1, 'a', 1), (1, 'b', 2),  
, (1, 'b', 3), (2, 'a', 3), (2, 'b', 2), (3, 'a', 1)]

ss = [0]

fs = [0, 1, 3]

# Definition $\epsilon$ -FSM

finite state automaton FSM  
with  $\epsilon$ -transitions

qs states — a set of states

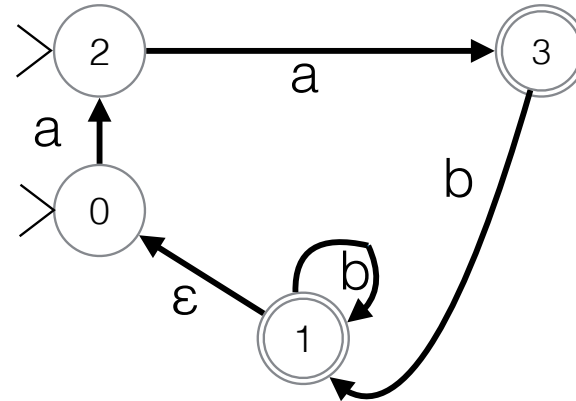
as sigma — a set of symbols

ts  $\Delta \subseteq (\text{states} \times \text{sigma} \times \text{states})$

es  $\epsilon \subseteq (\text{states} \times \text{states})$

ss start  $\subseteq \text{states}$  — starting states

fs final  $\subseteq \text{states}$  — accepting states



EPS qs as ts es ss fs where

qs = [0..3]

as = "ab"

ts = [(0, 'a', 2), (1, 'b', 1), (2, 'a', 3), (3, 'b', 1)]

es = [(1, 0)]

ss = [0, 2]

fs = [1, 3]

# Definition DFA

is a finite state automaton

(FSA, without  $\epsilon$ )

states — a set of states

sigma — a set of symbols

delta  $\subseteq$  (states  $\times$  sigma  $\times$  states)

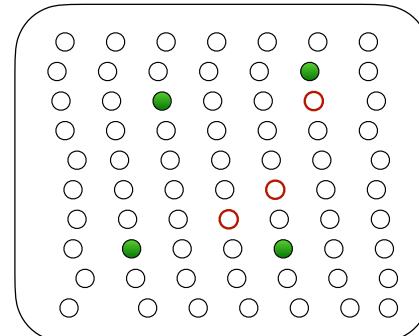
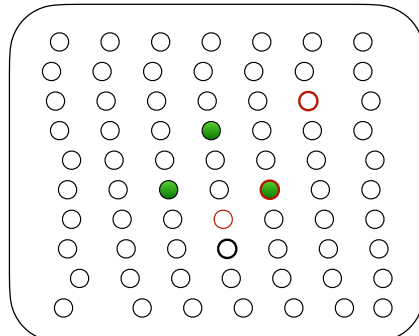
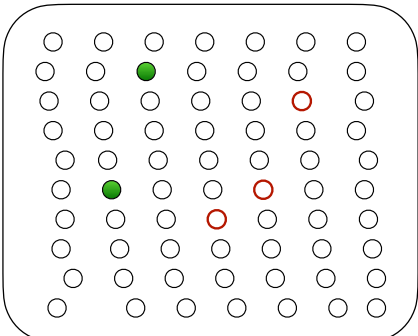
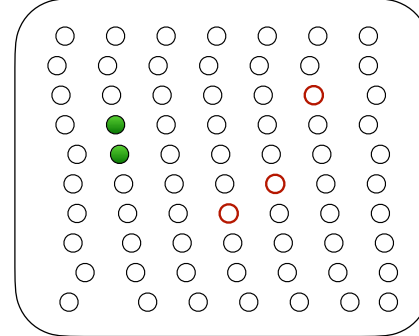
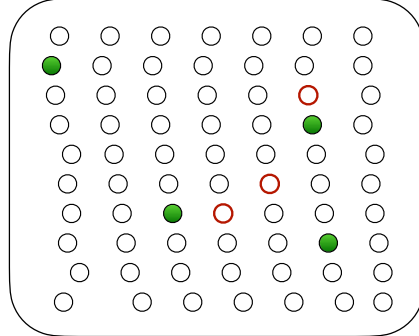
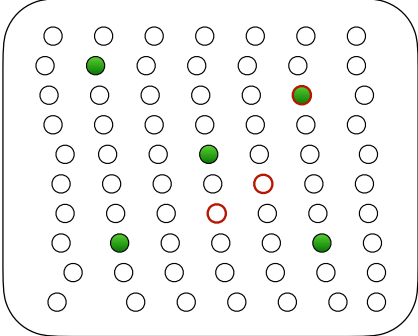
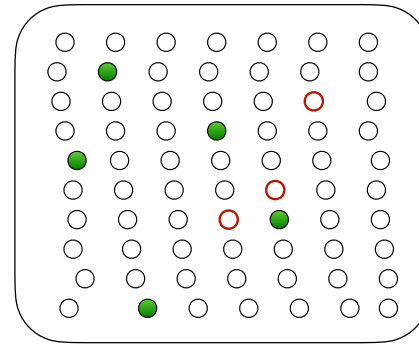
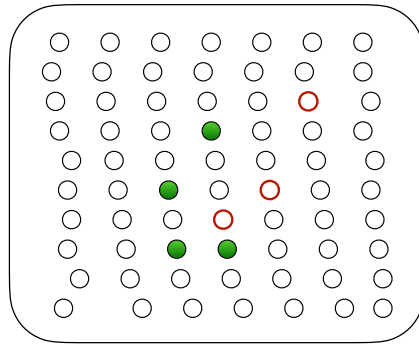
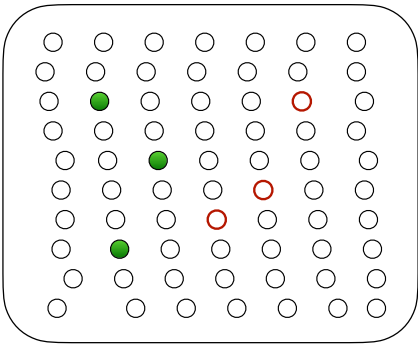
start  $\subseteq$  states — starting states

accept  $\subseteq$  states — accepting states

A deterministic machine has

- no  $\epsilon$ -transitions
- exactly one starting state
- for each (state, symbol) pair, (q, s)  
exactly one transition of the form (q, s, q')

a DFA can be efficiently implemented  
in software or hardware

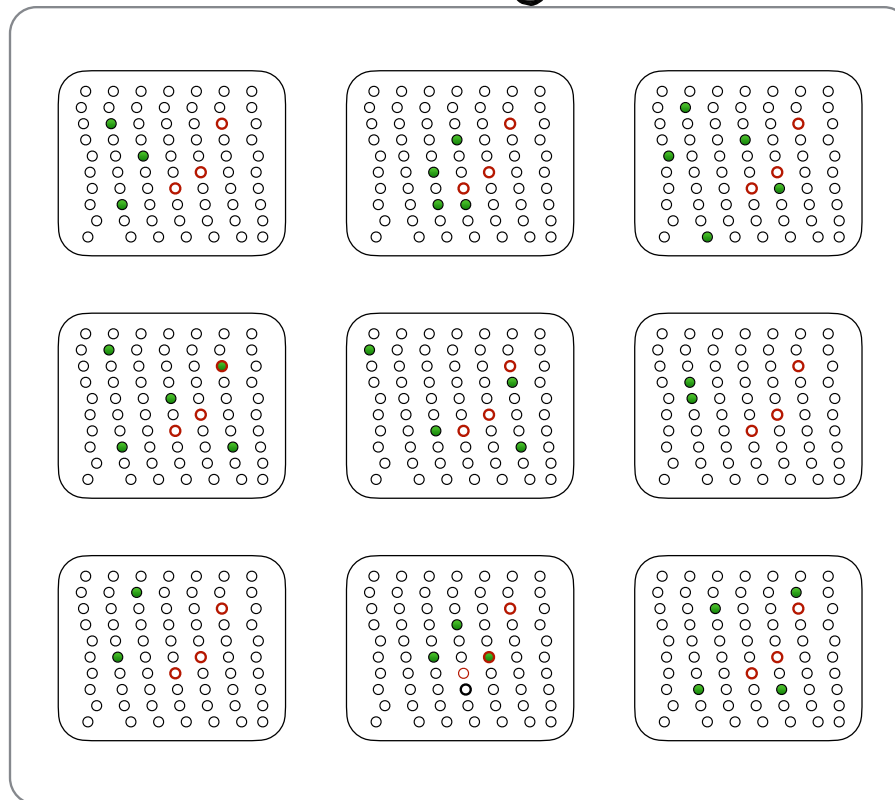


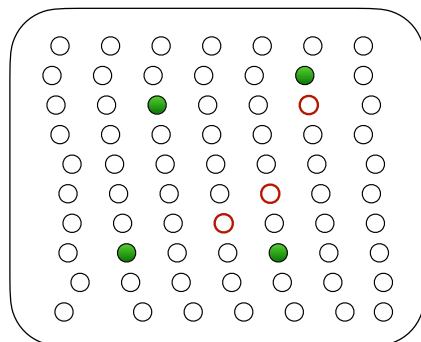
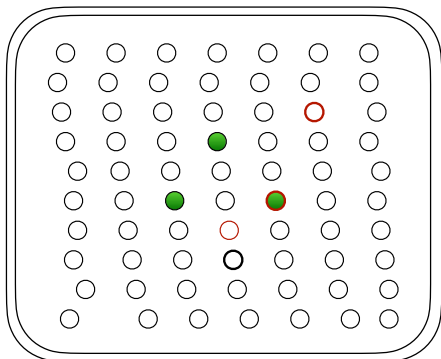
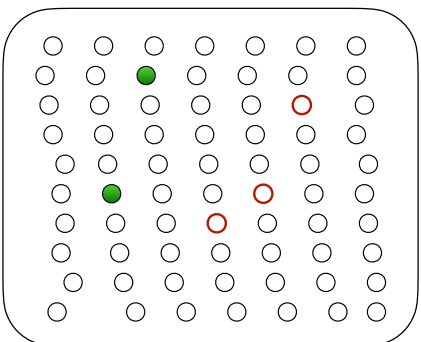
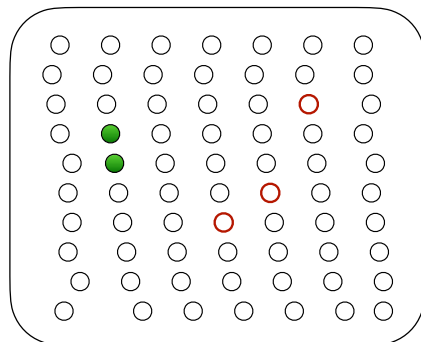
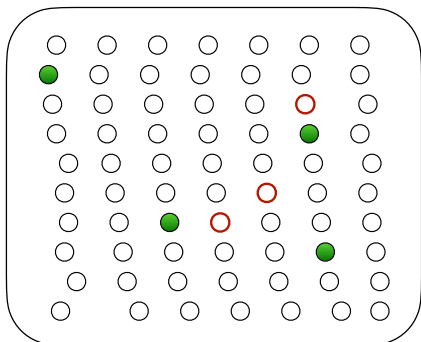
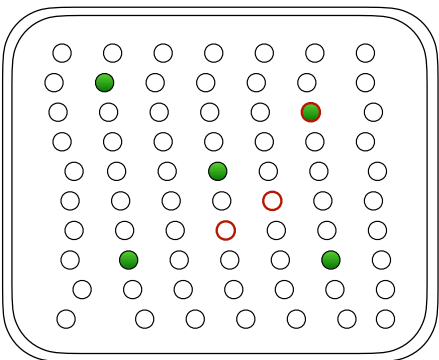
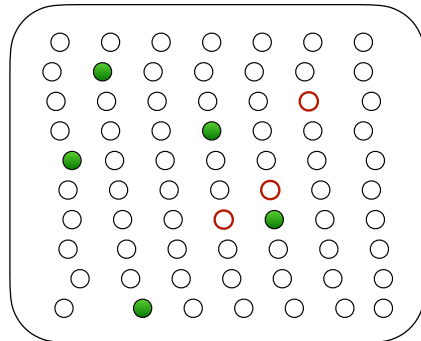
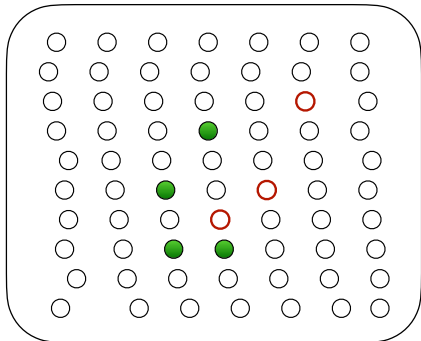
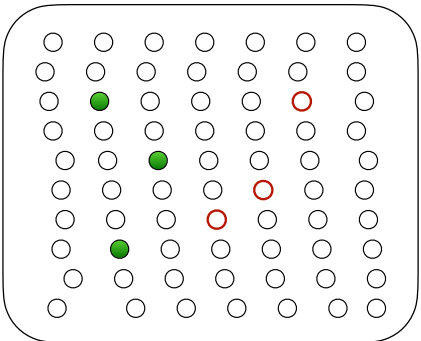




# superstates

a superstate is a set of states





# superstates

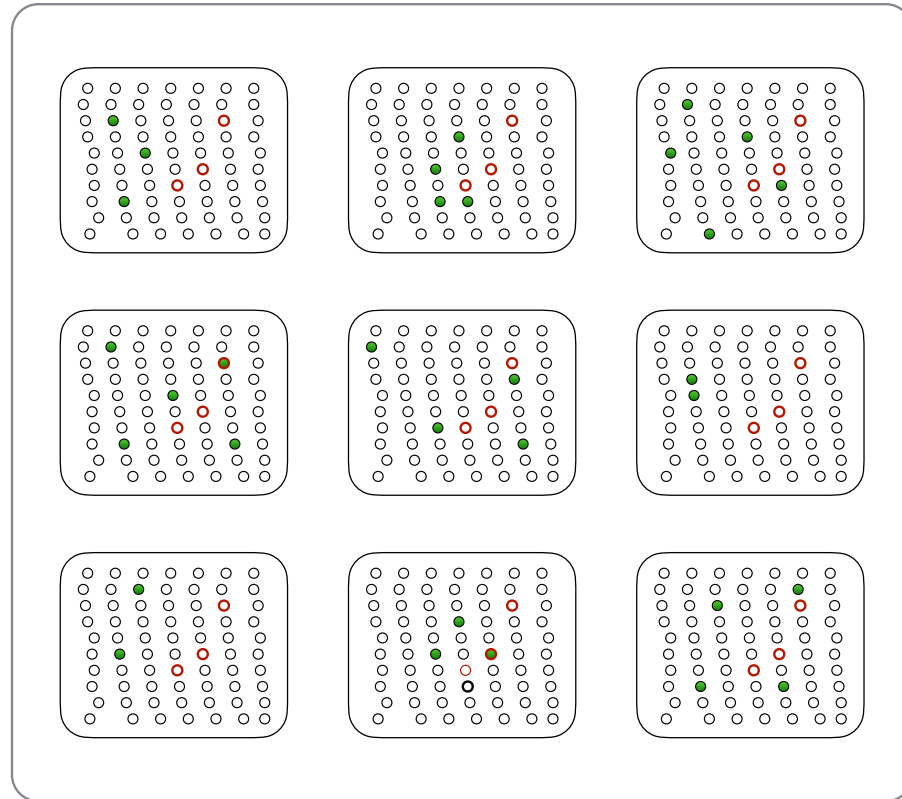
a **superstate** is a set of states

superstates are the states of  
DFA

The set of start states  
is the unique start superstate

A finish superstate is  
any superstate  
that includes a finish state

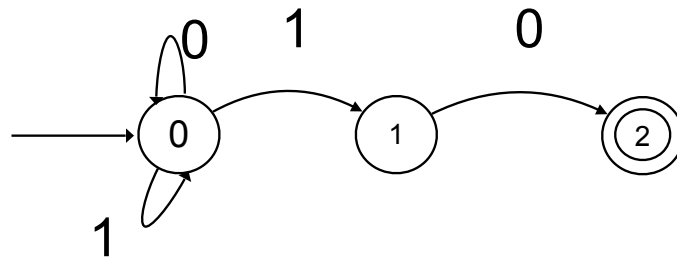
A transition is the move from  
one set of lit lights to the next



# Non Determinism



In a non-deterministic machine (NFA), each state may have any number of transitions with the same input symbol, leaving to different successor states.



	0	1
0	0	0,1
1	2	
2		

Alphabet

Set

Input

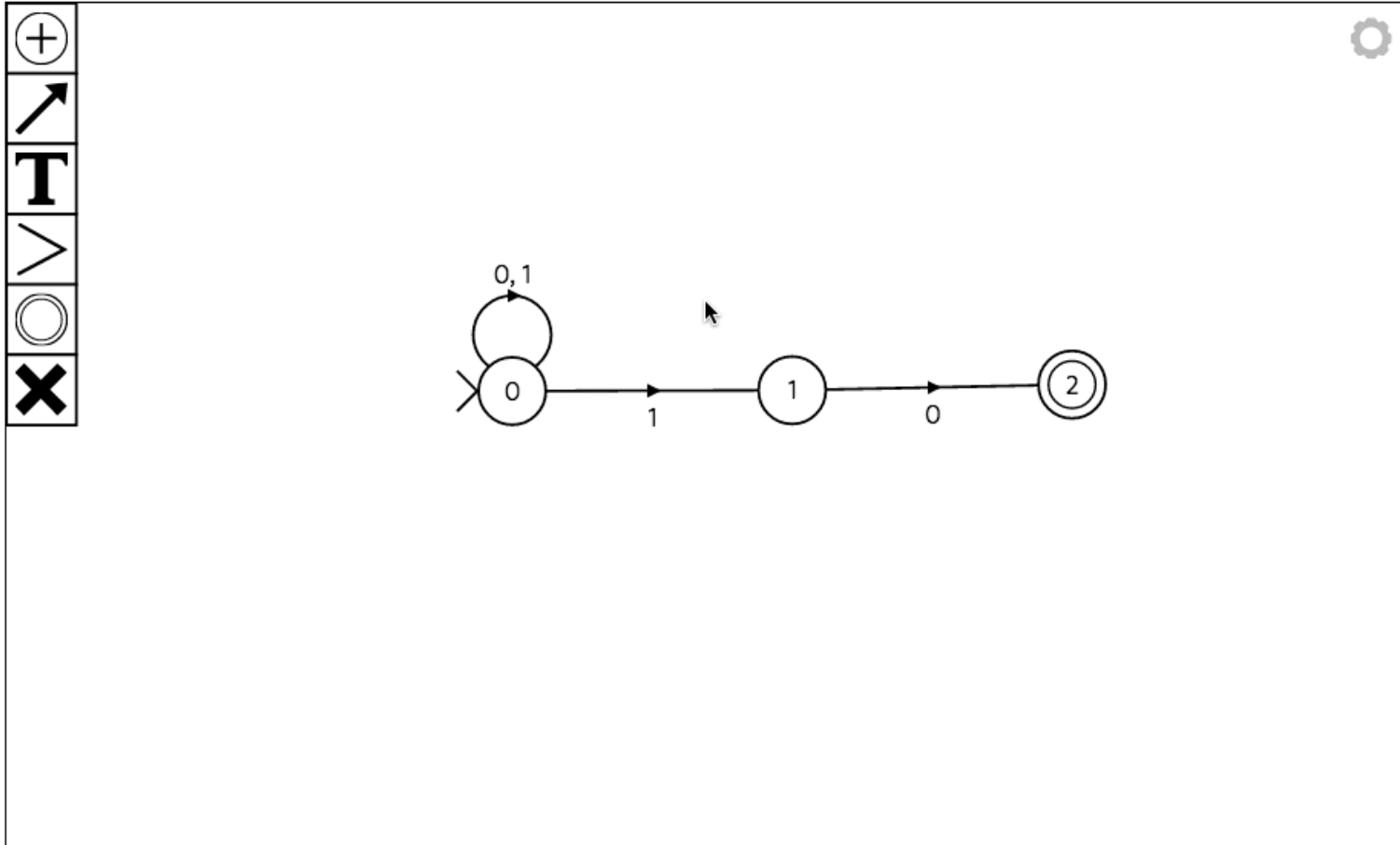
Test

Convert to DFA

Reverse

Convert to Minimal DFA

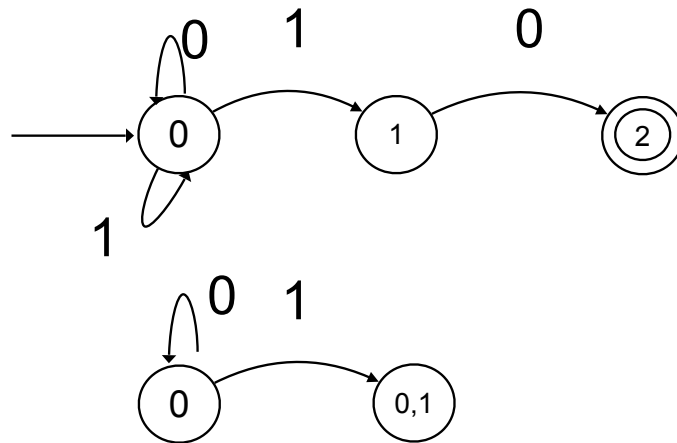
Save as .svg



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In a non-deterministic machine (NFA), each state may have any number of transitions with the same input symbol, leaving to different successor states.

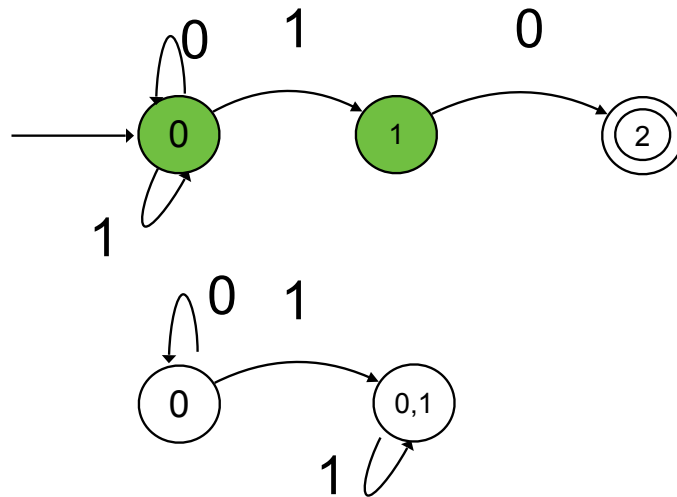


	0	1
0	0	0,1
1	2	
2		
0,1	0,2	0,1

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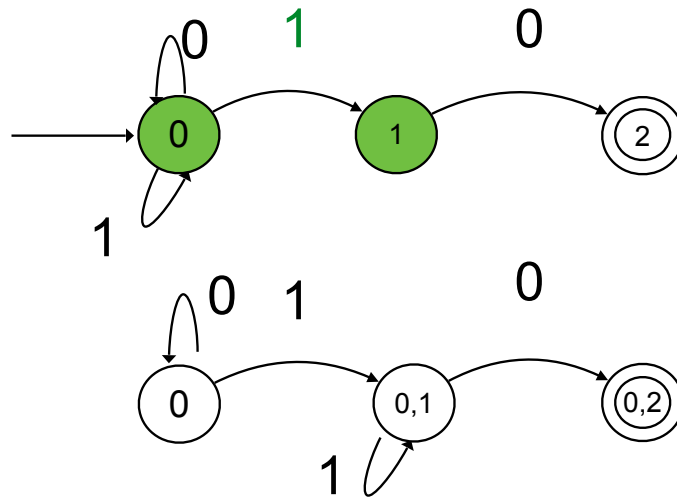


	0	1
0	0	0,1
1	2	
2		
0,1		0,1

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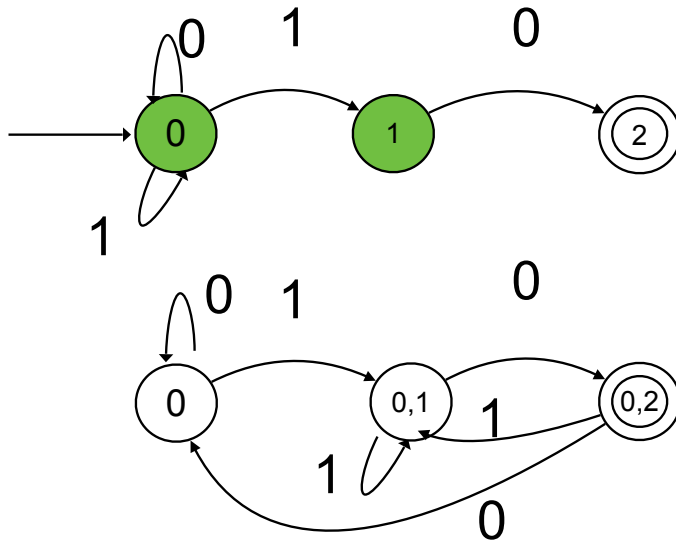
	0	1
0	0	0,1
1	2	
2		
0,1	0,2	0,1



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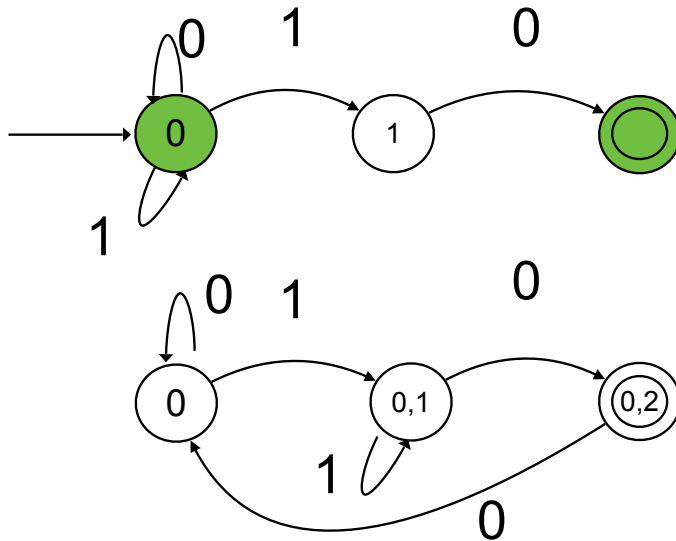


	0	1
0	0	0,1
1	2	
2		
0,1	0,2	0,1
0,2	0	0,1

# Non Determinism



We can simulate a non-deterministic machine using a deterministic machine – by keeping track of the set of states the NFA could possibly be in.

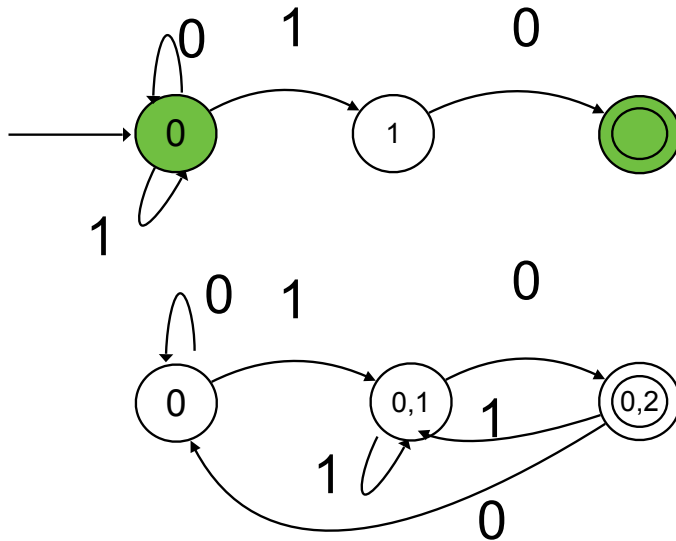


	0	1
0	0	0,1
1	2	
2		
0,1	0,2	0,1
0,2	0	

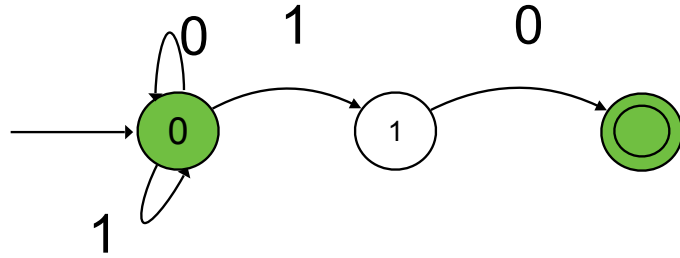
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	0	1
0	0	0,1
1	2	
2		
0,1	0,2	0,1
0,2	0	0,1



FSM qs as ts es ss fs where

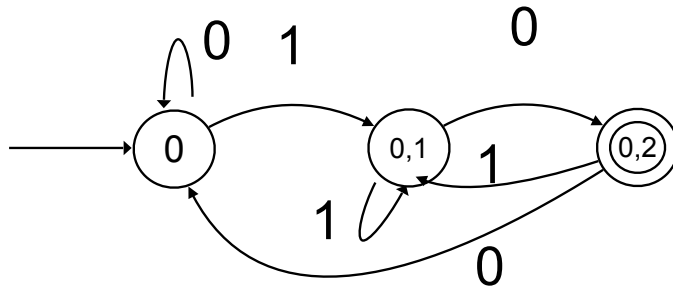
qs = [0..2]

as = "01"

ts = [(0, '0', 0), (0, '1', 0),  
(0, '1', 1), (1, '0', 2)]

ss = [0]

fs = [2]



FSM qs as ts es ss fs where

qs = [[0], [0,1], [0,2]]

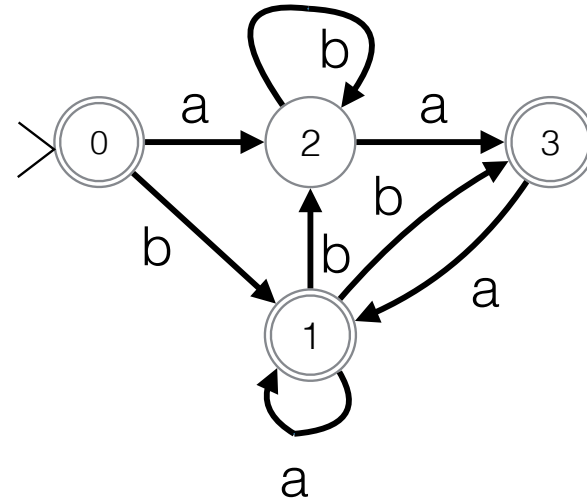
as = "01"

ts = [( [0], '0', [0] )  
( [0], '1', [0,1] )  
( [0,1], '0', [0,2] )  
( [0,1], '1', [0,1] )  
( [0,2], '0', [0] )  
( [0,2], '1', [0,1] ) ]

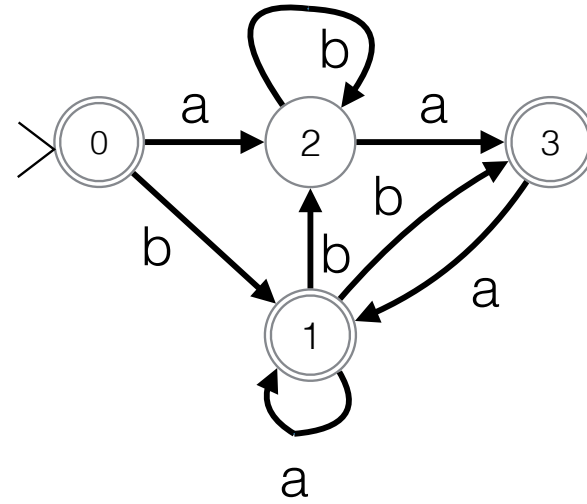
ss = [[0]]

fs = [[0,2]]

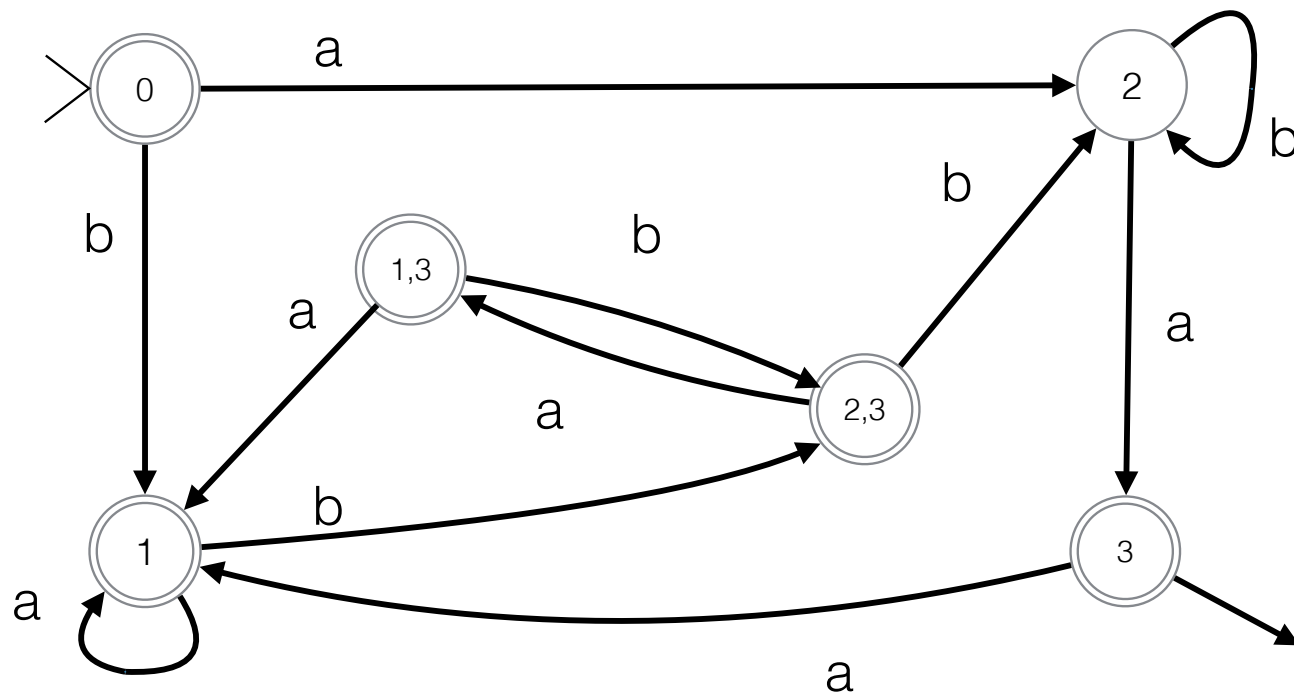
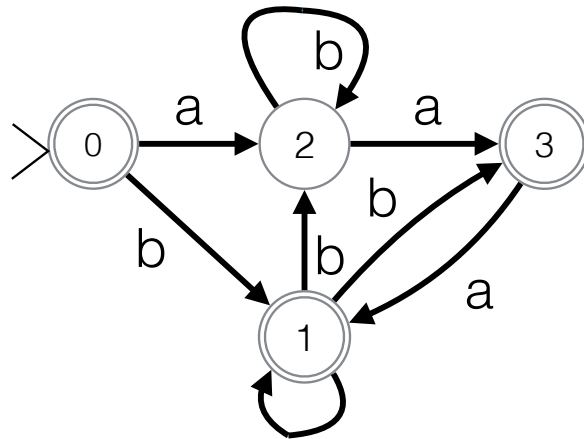
	a	b
0	2	1
1	1	2,3
2	3	2
3	1	
2,3		



	a	b
0	2	1
1	1	2,3
2	3	2
3	1	
2,3	1,3	2



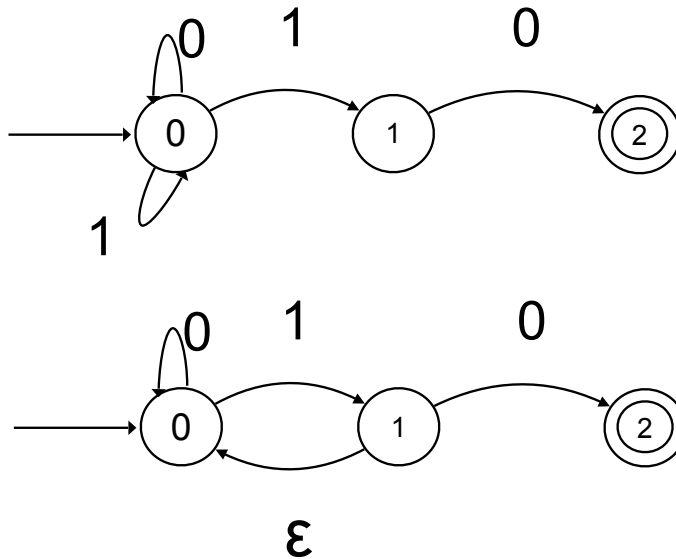
	a	b
0	2	1
1	1	2,3
2	3	2
3	1	
2,3	1,3	2
1,3	1	2,3



# Internal Transitions



We sometimes add an internal transition  $\epsilon$  to a non-deterministic machine (NFA) This is a state change that consumes no input.



	0	1	$\epsilon$
0	0	1	
1	2		0
2			



# Internal Transitions

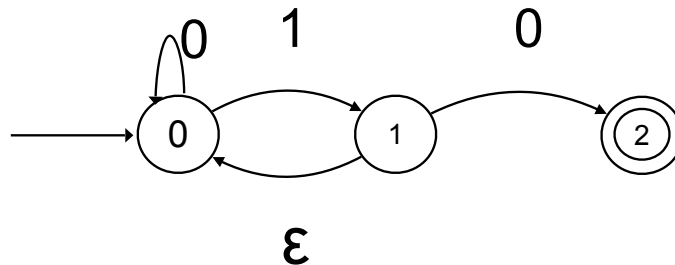


We sometimes add **internal transitions** – labelled  $\epsilon$  – to a non-deterministic machine (NFA).

This is a state change that consumes no input.

It introduces non-determinism in the observed behaviour of the machine.

	0	1	$\epsilon$
0	0	1	
1	2		0
2			



	$0\epsilon^*$	$1\epsilon^*$
0	0	1,0
1	2	
2		

# Internal Transitions

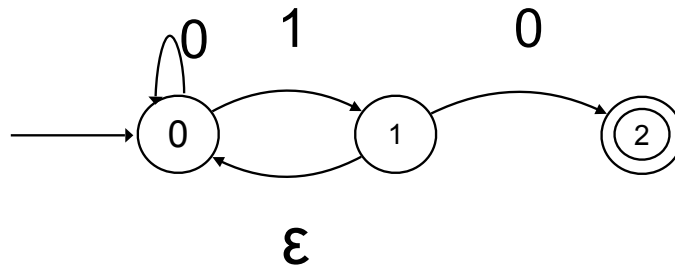


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	0	1	$\epsilon$
0	0	1	
1	2		0
2			

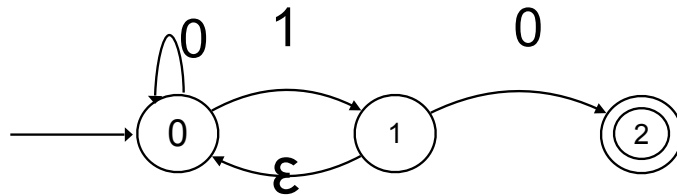


	$0\epsilon^*$	$1\epsilon^*$
0	0	0,1
0,1	0,2	0,1
0,2	0	0,1

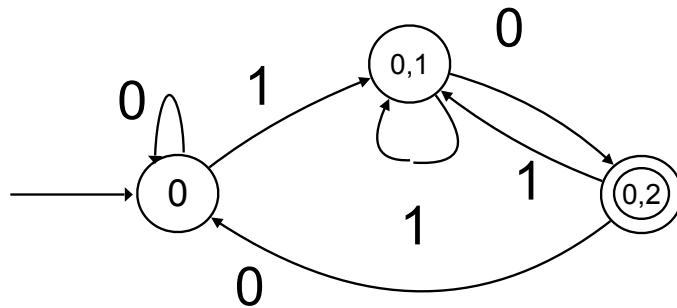
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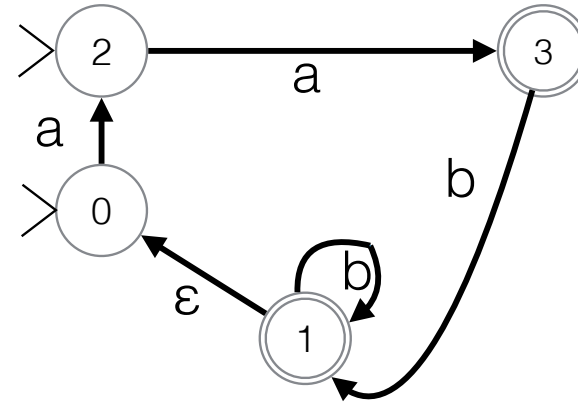


	0	1	$\epsilon$
0	0	1	
1	2		0
2			



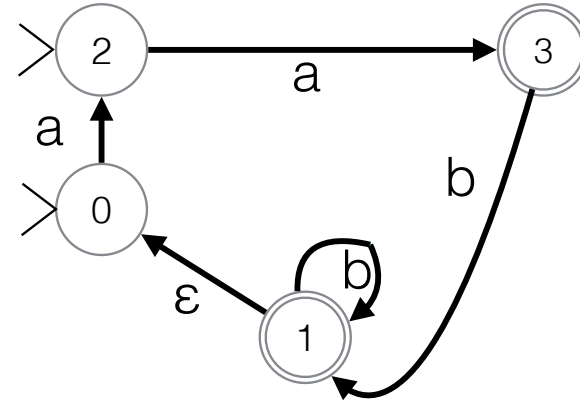
	$0\epsilon^*$	$1\epsilon^*$
0	0	0,1
0,1	0,2	0,1
0,2	0	0,1

	a	b	$\epsilon$
0	2		
1		1	0
2	3		
3		1	

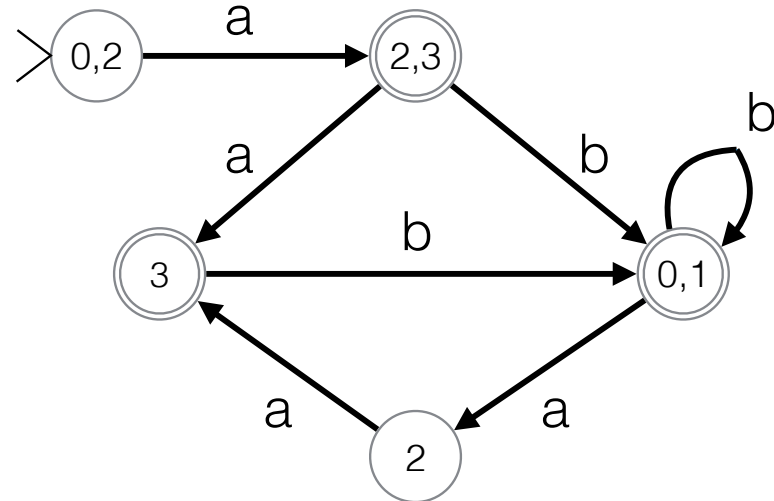


	$a\epsilon^*$	$b\epsilon^*$
0,2	2,3	
2,3		

	a	b	$\epsilon$
0	2		
1		1	0
2	3		
3		1	



	$a\epsilon^*$	$b\epsilon^*$
0,2	2,3	
2,3	3	0,1
3		0,1
0,1	2	0,1
2	3	



# <http://xkcd.com/>

WHENEVER I LEARN A NEW SKILL I CONCOCT ELABORATE FANTASY SCENARIOS WHERE IT LETS ME SAVE THE DAY.

OH NO! THE KILLER MUST HAVE FOLLOWED HER ON VACATION!



BUT TO FIND THEM WE'D HAVE TO SEARCH THROUGH 200 MB OF EMAILS LOOKING FOR SOMETHING FORMATTED LIKE AN ADDRESS!



IT'S HOPELESS!

EVERYBODY STAND BACK.



I KNOW REGULAR EXPRESSIONS.

