# CSEN 1002

Task 3: Fallback Deterministic Finite Automata

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Operation

# Table of Contents

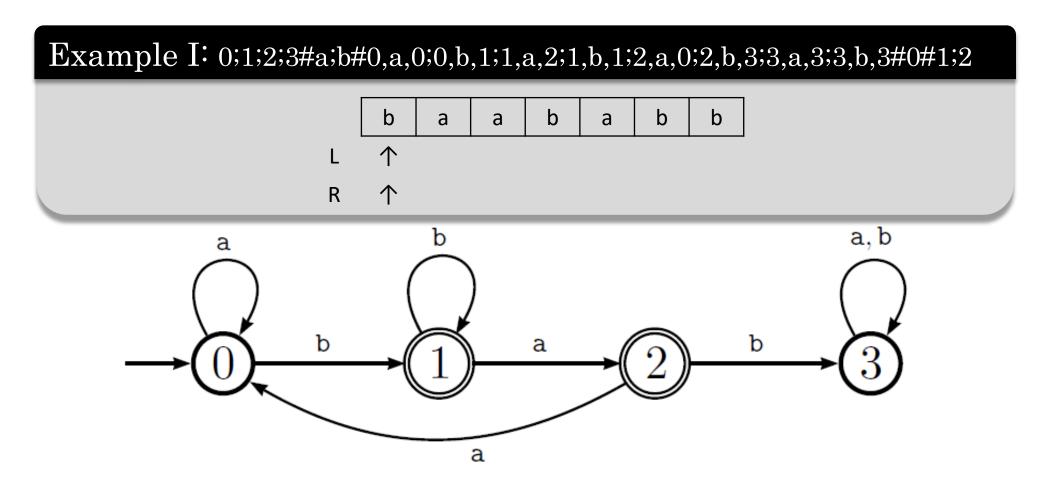
Operation

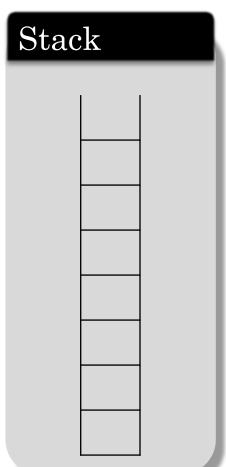
### Operation

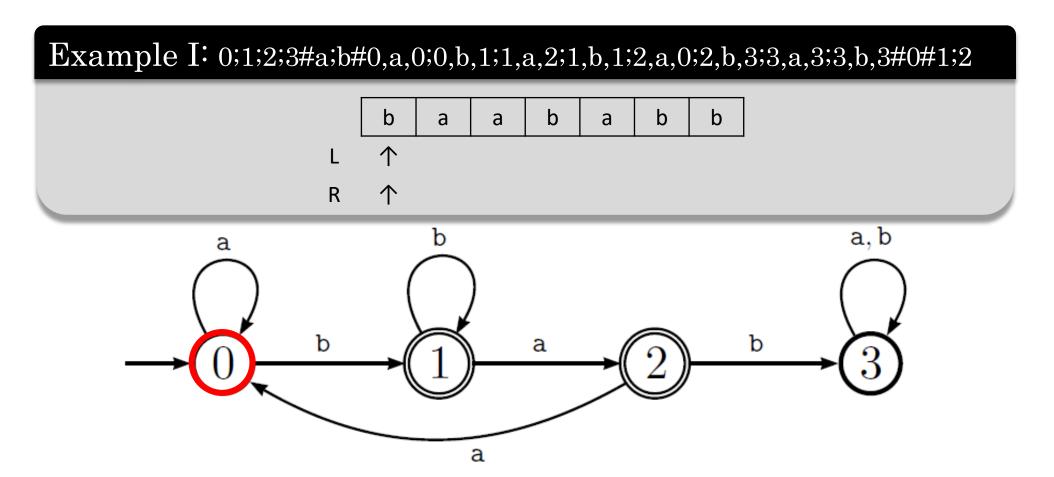
- A fallback DFA with actions operates like the standard DFA, moving only L, and pushing every state it enters onto the stack with every transition.
- This continues until the DFA runs out of input.
- If it runs out of input in state  $q_a \in F$ , it executes  $A(q_a)$  and halts.
- If it runs out of input in  $q_r \notin F$ , it
  - 1. continues to simultaneously pop the stack and move L one step to the left until the stack gets empty or some  $q_a \in F$  is popped.
  - 2. In the first case, the DFA executes A(q<sub>r</sub>) and halts.
  - 3. In the second case it does the following.
    - 1. Executes A(q<sub>a</sub>) (with lex being the string extending from R to L).
    - 2. Moves L one step to the right.
    - 3. Moves R to where L is.
    - 4. Empties the stack.
    - 5. Enters q0.

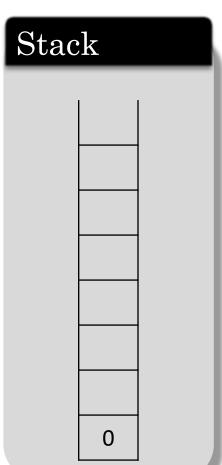
# Table of Contents

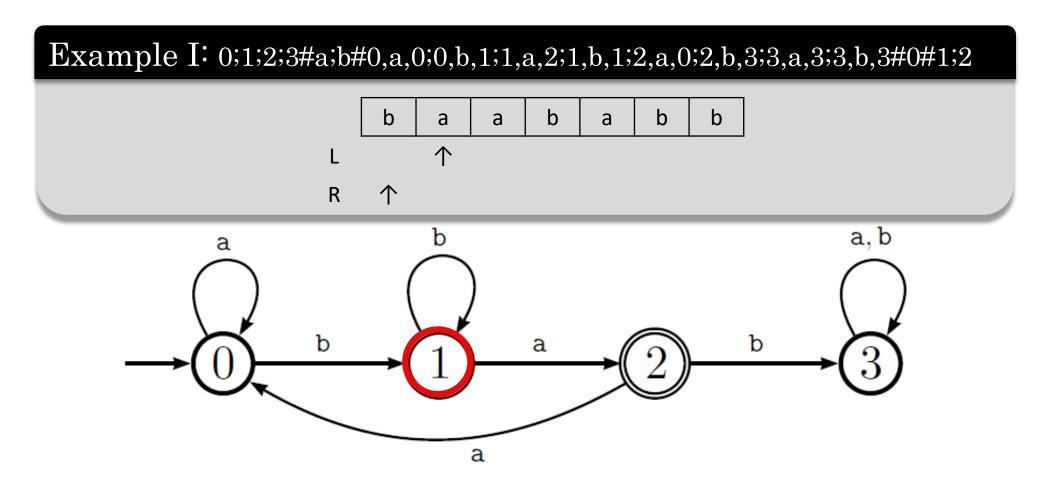
Operation

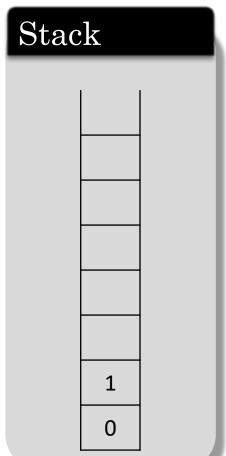


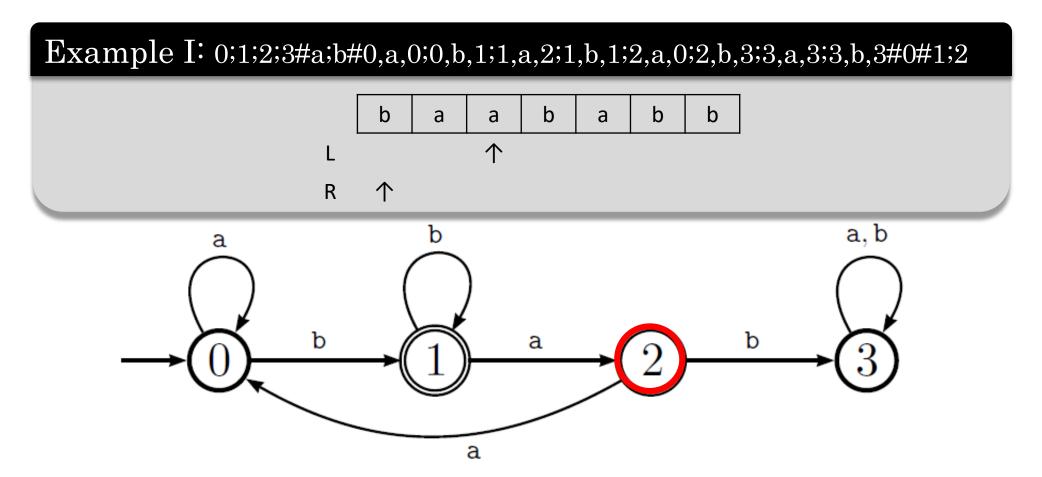


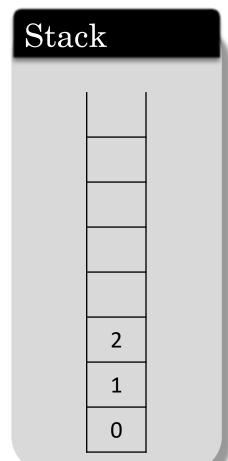


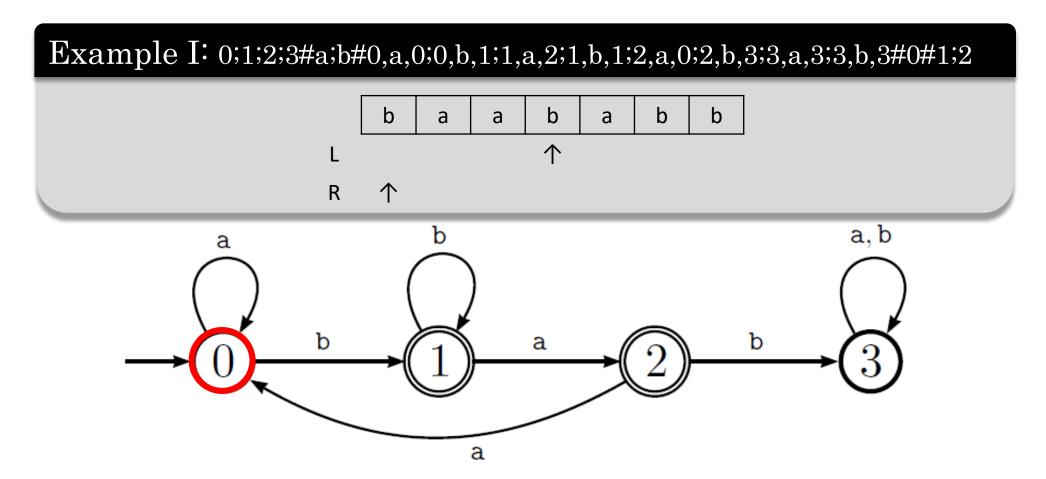


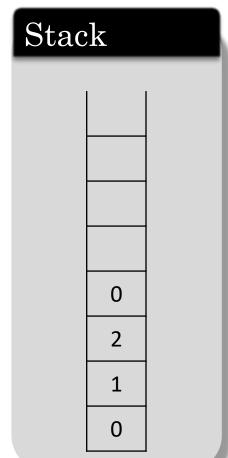


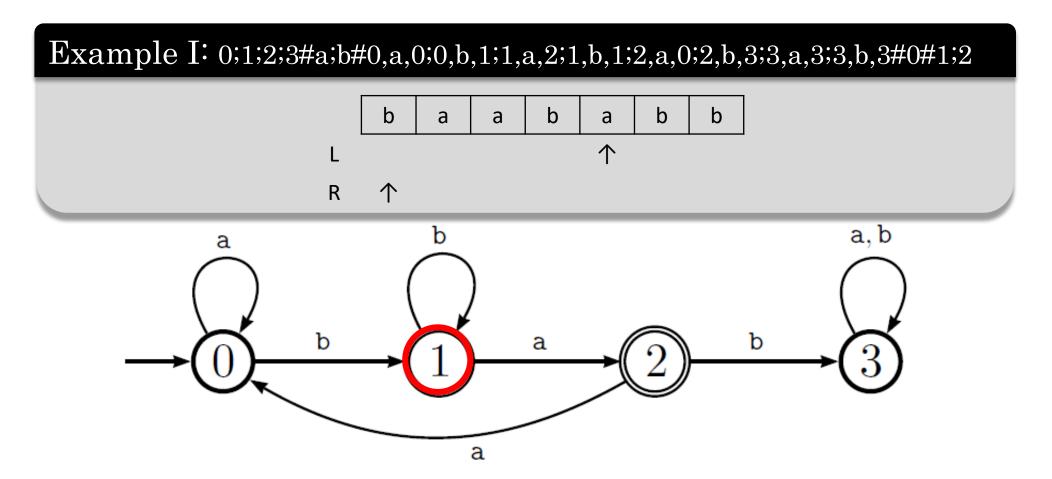


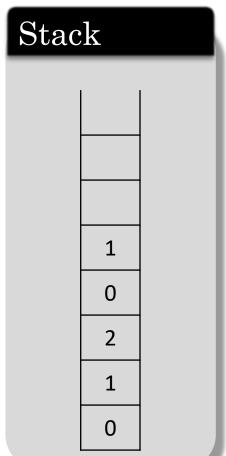


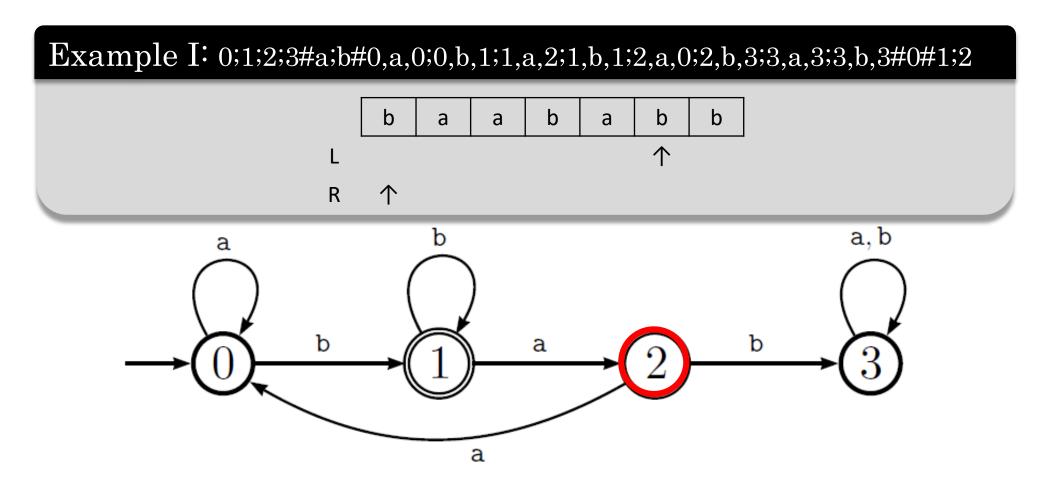


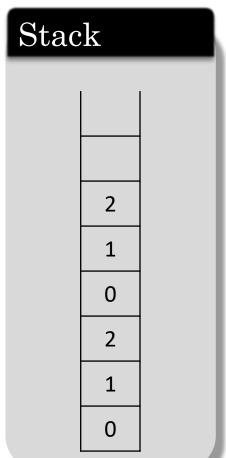


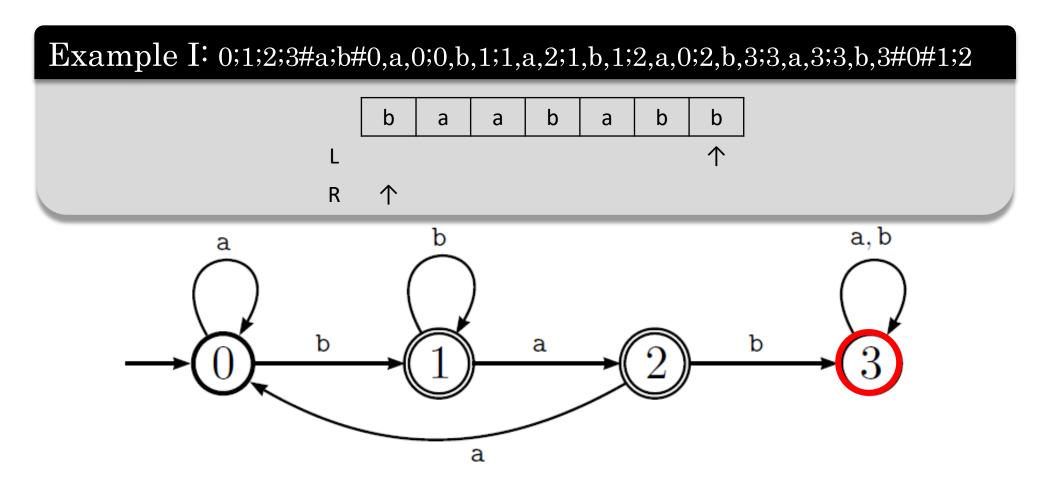


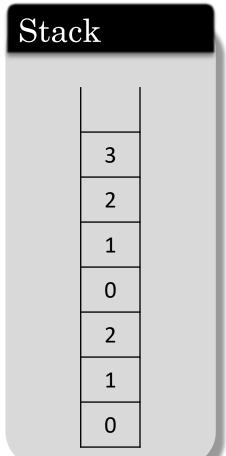


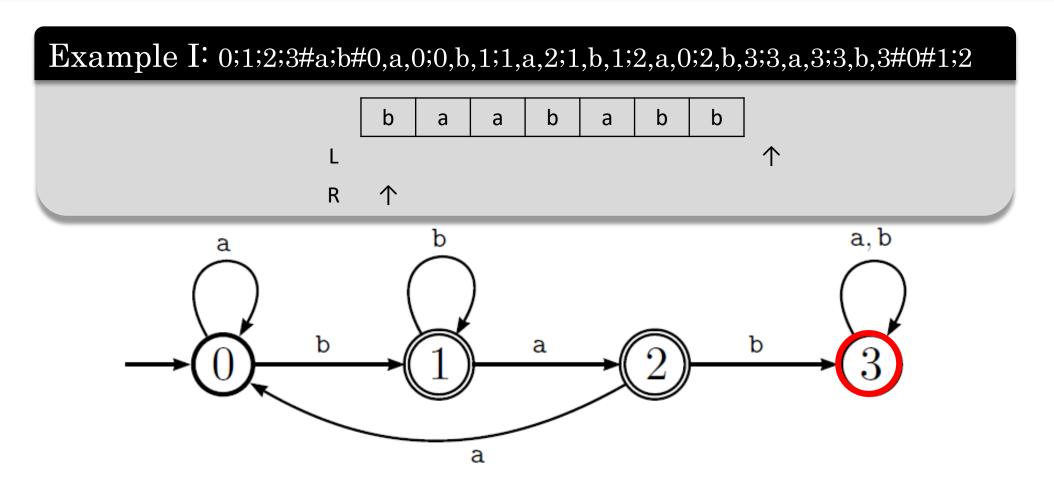


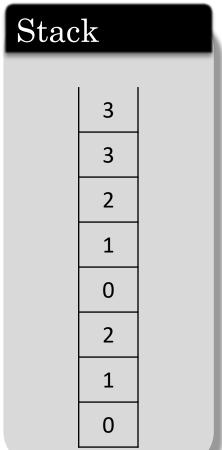


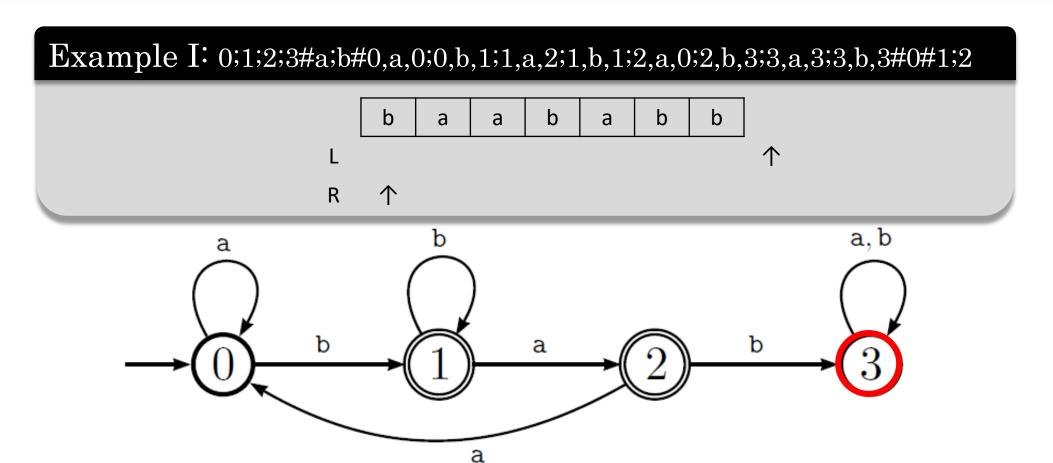








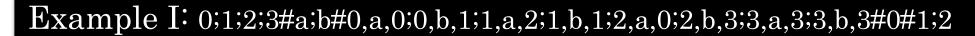


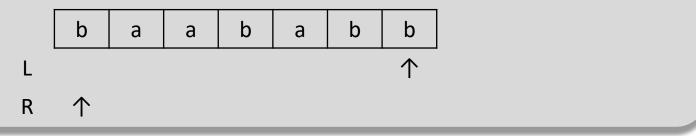


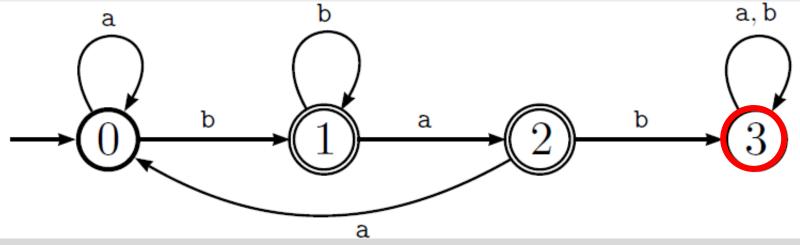
• simultaneously pop the stack and move L one step to the left until the stack gets empty or some  $q_a \in F$  is popped

# Stack 3 2 0

0





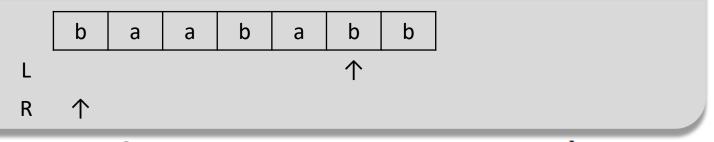


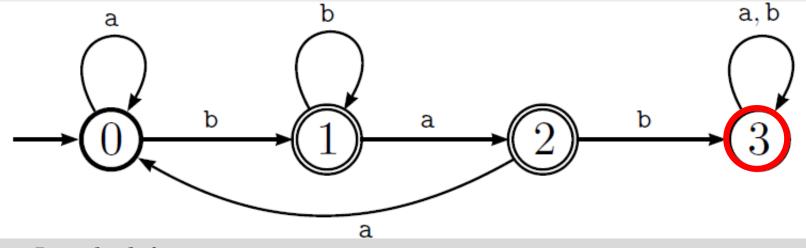
- Move L to the left
- Pop 3 and save *A*(3)
- 3 ∉ *F*

#### Stack

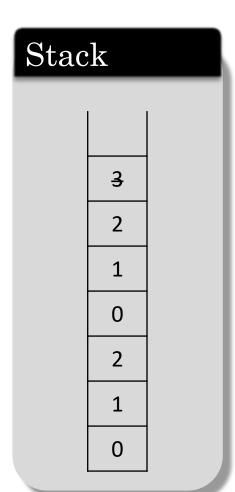
<del>3</del>	
3	
2	
1	
0	
2	
1	
0	

Example I: 0;1;2;3#a;b#0,a,0;0,b,1;1,a,2;1,b,1;2,a,0;2,b,3;3,a,3;3,b,3#0#1;2

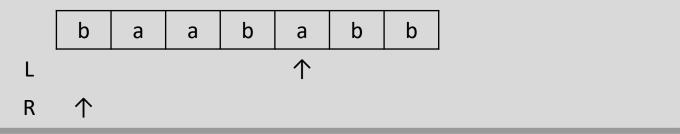


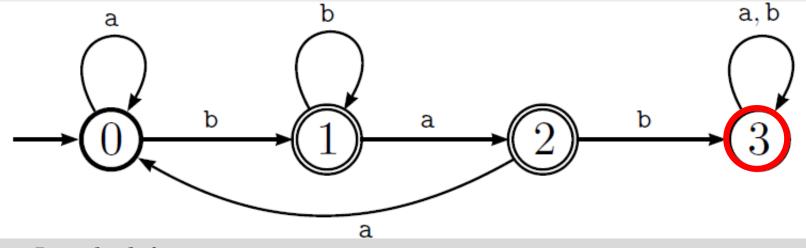


- Move L to the left
- Pop 3
- 3 ∉ *F*

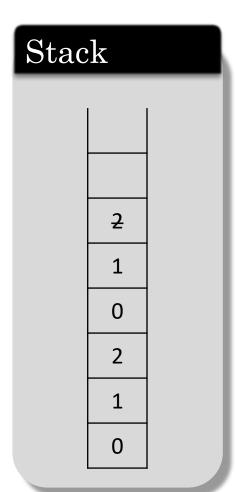


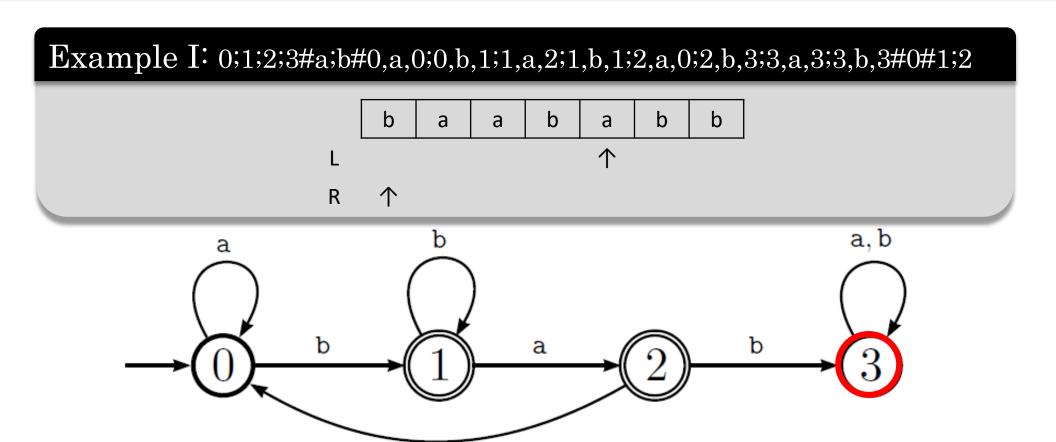
Example I: 0;1;2;3#a;b#0,a,0;0,b,1;1,a,2;1,b,1;2,a,0;2,b,3;3,a,3;3,b,3#0#1;2





- Move L to the left
- Pop 2
- 2 ∈ *F*





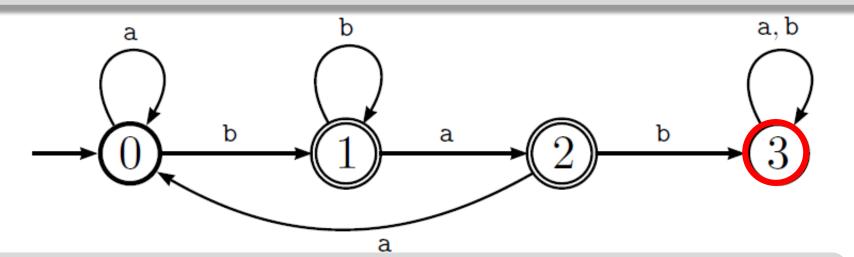
a

0

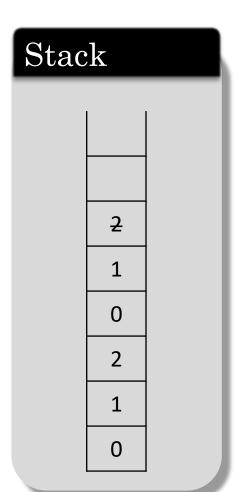
Stack

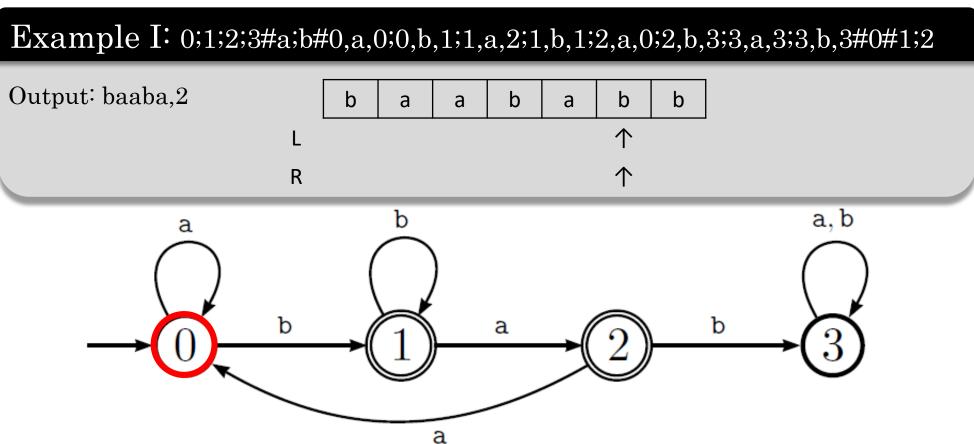
- Executes A(2)
- *lex*="baaba"

# Example I: 0;1;2;3#a;b#0,a,0;0,b,1;1,a,2;1,b,1;2,a,0;2,b,3;3,a,3;3,b,3#0#1;2 Output: baaba,2 b a b b b



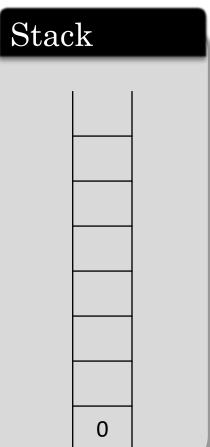
- Move L one step to the right
- Move R to where L is

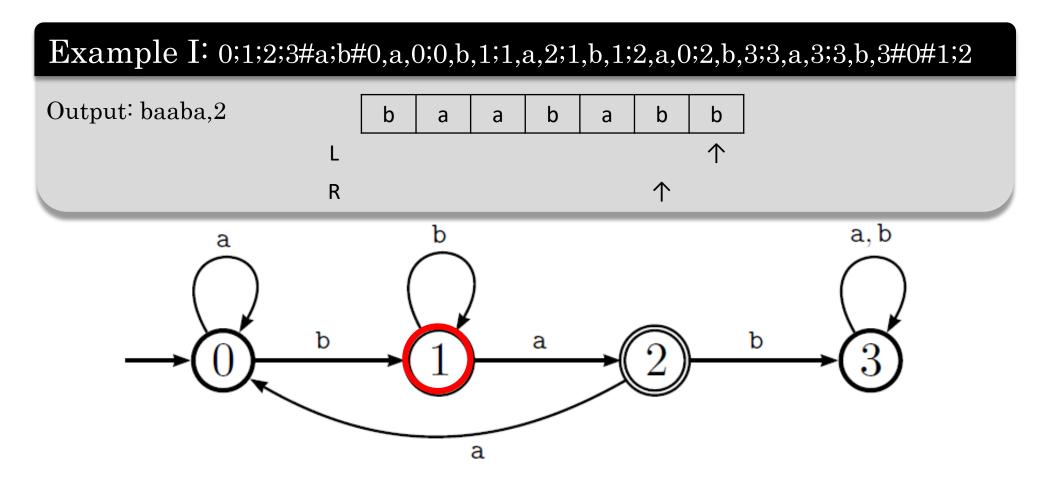


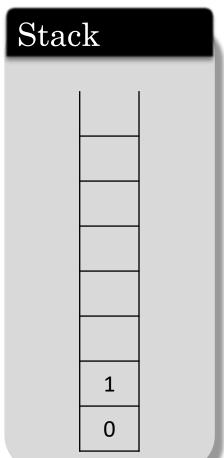


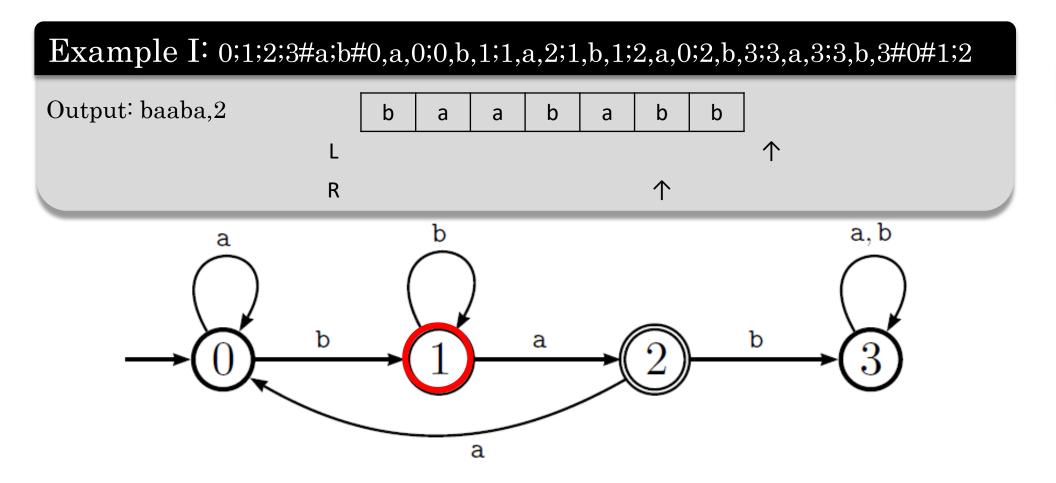
• Enter  $q_0$ 

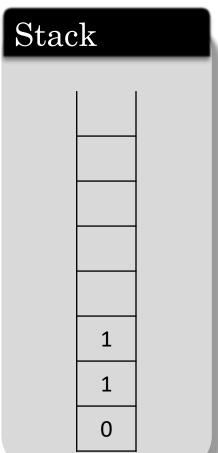
Empty the stack

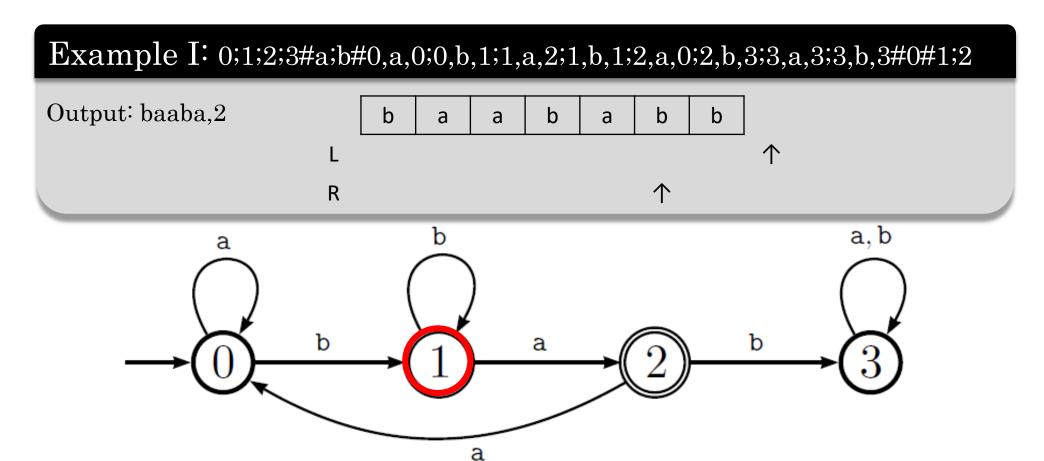




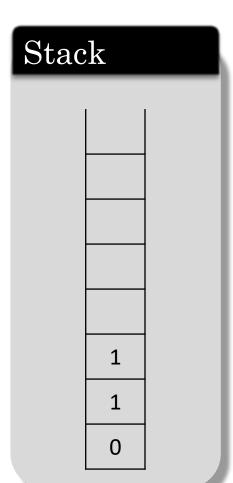




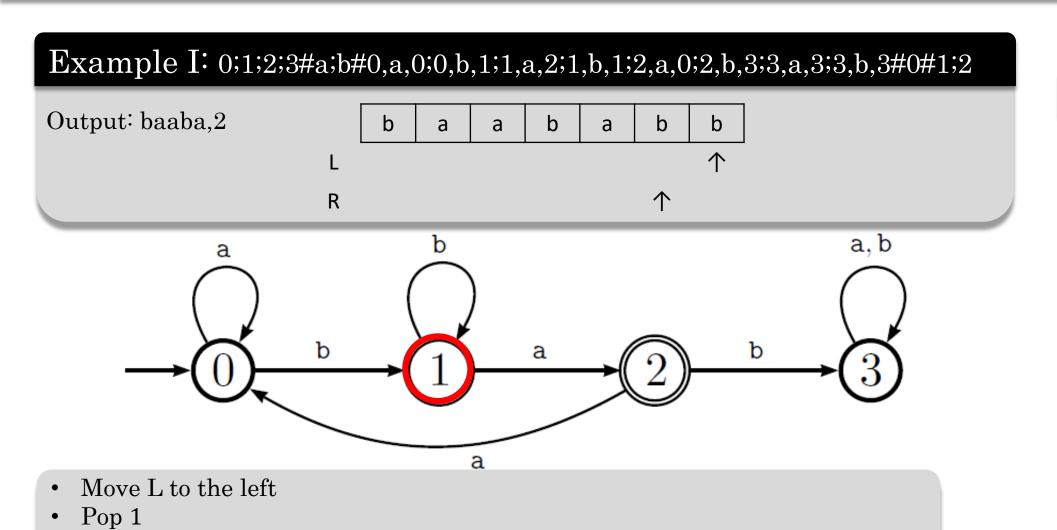


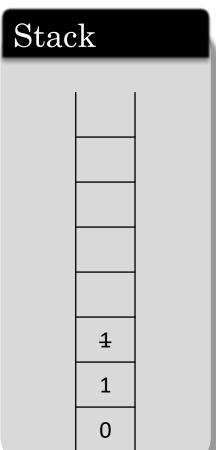


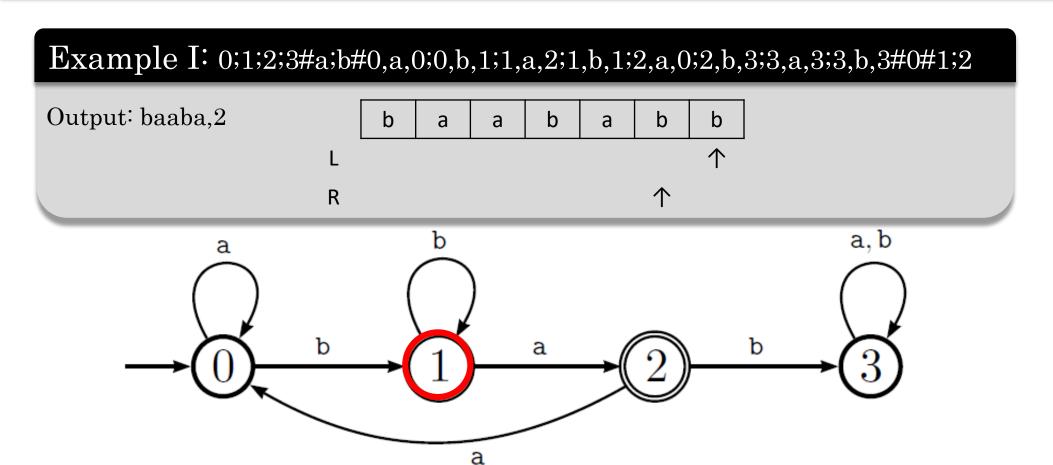
• simultaneously pop the stack and move L one step to the left until the stack gets empty or some  $q_a \in F$  is popped



 $1 \in F$ 



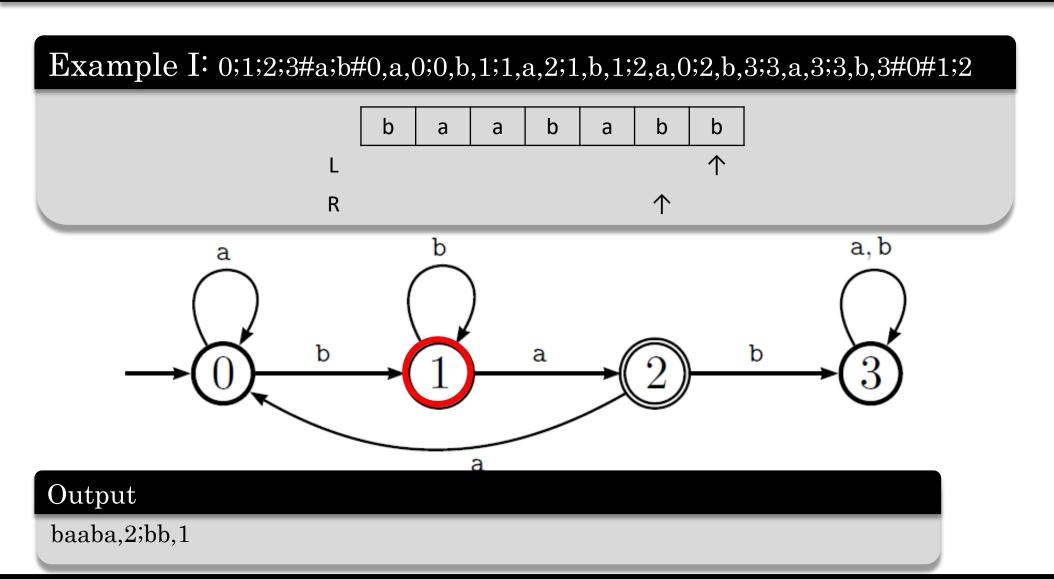


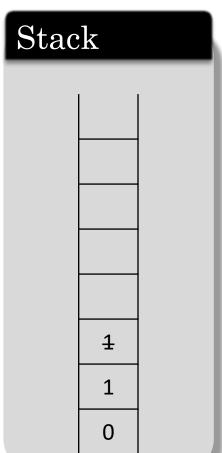


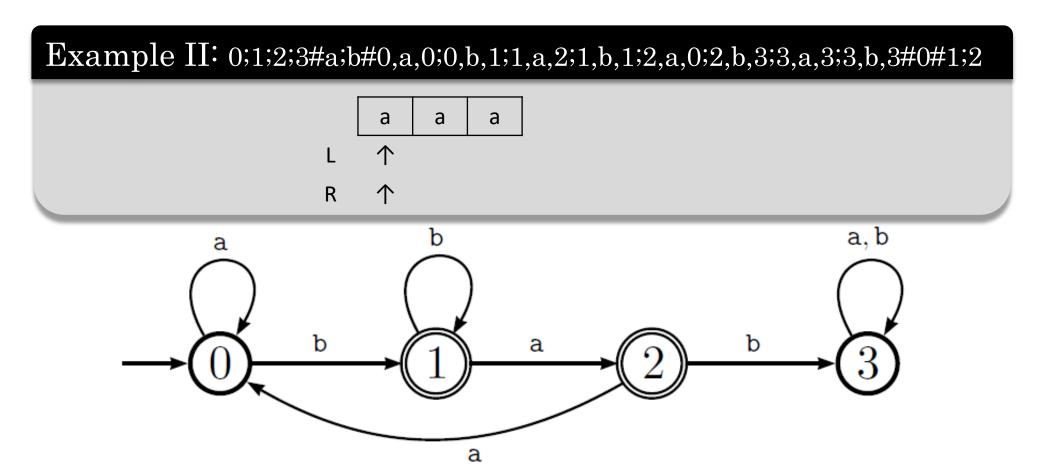
0

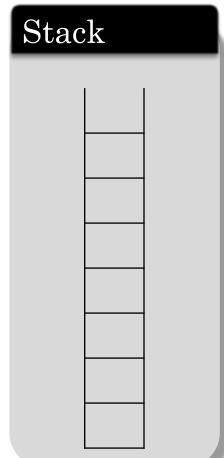
Stack

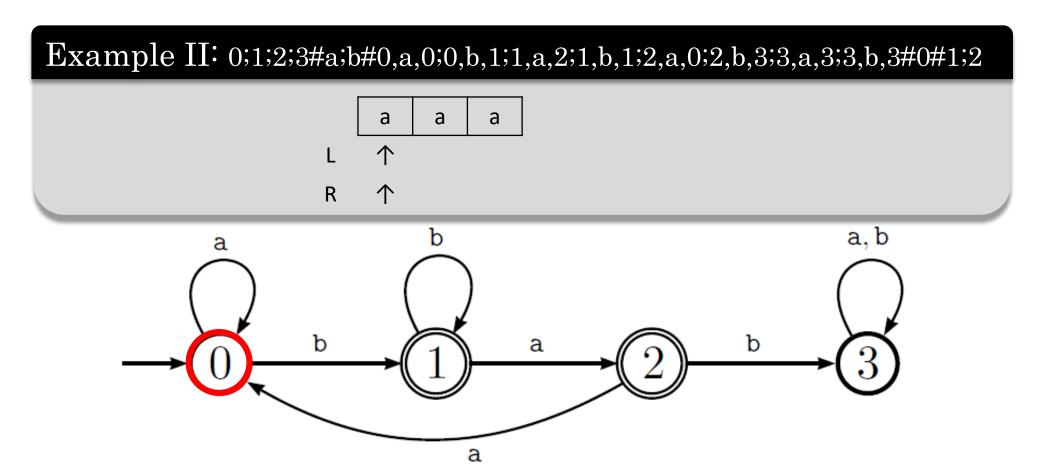
- Executes A(1) and halts.
- *lex*="bb"

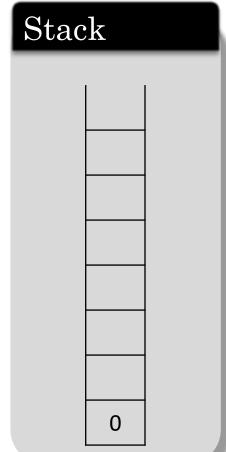


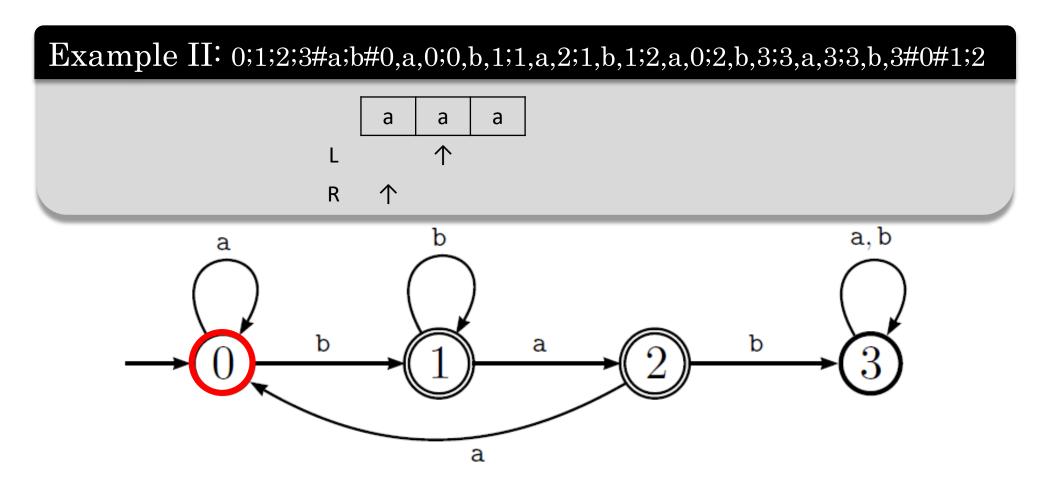


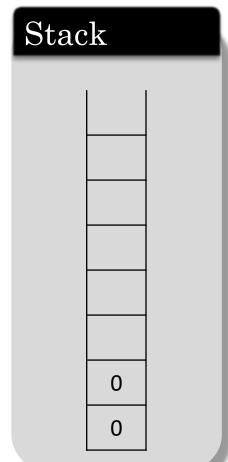


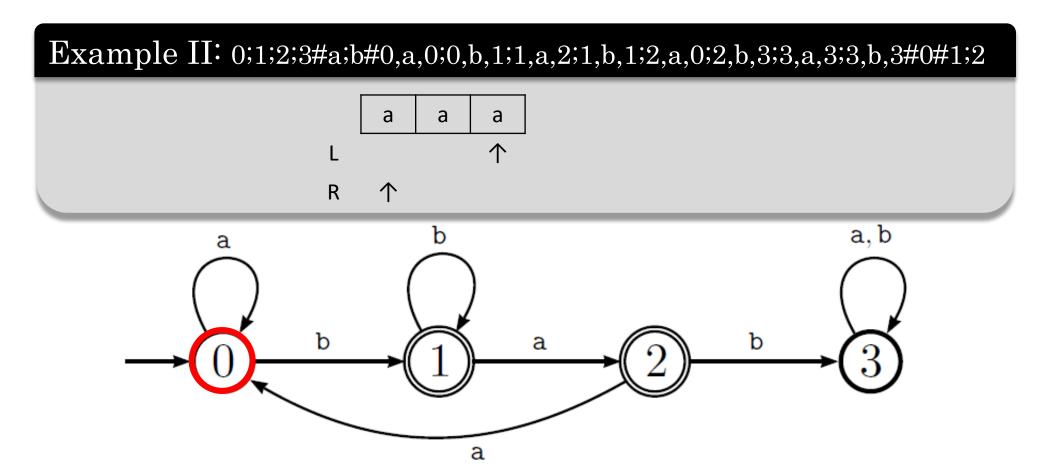


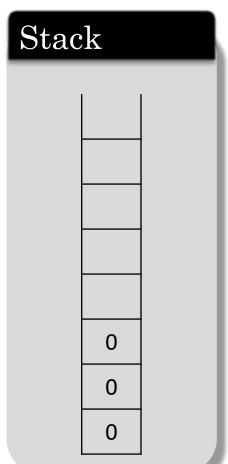


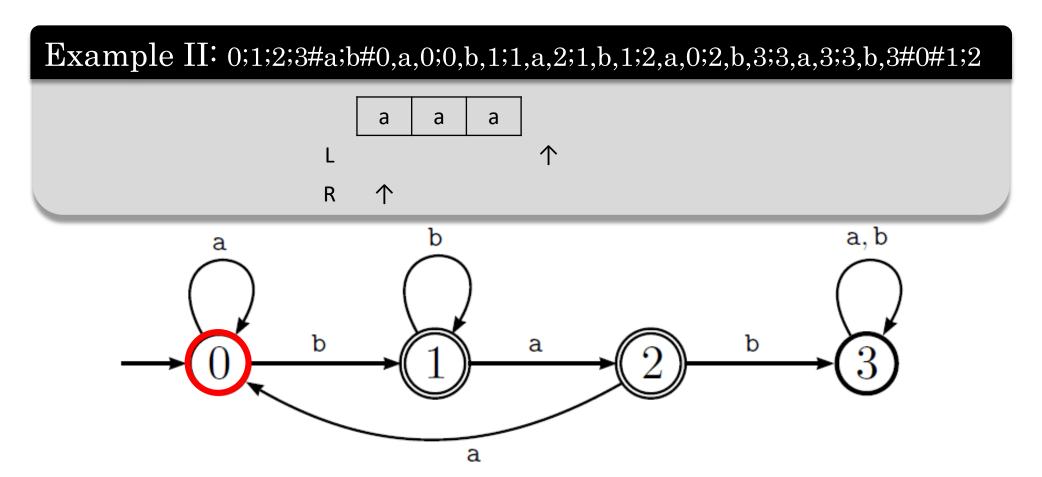


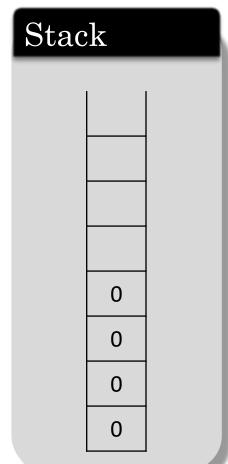


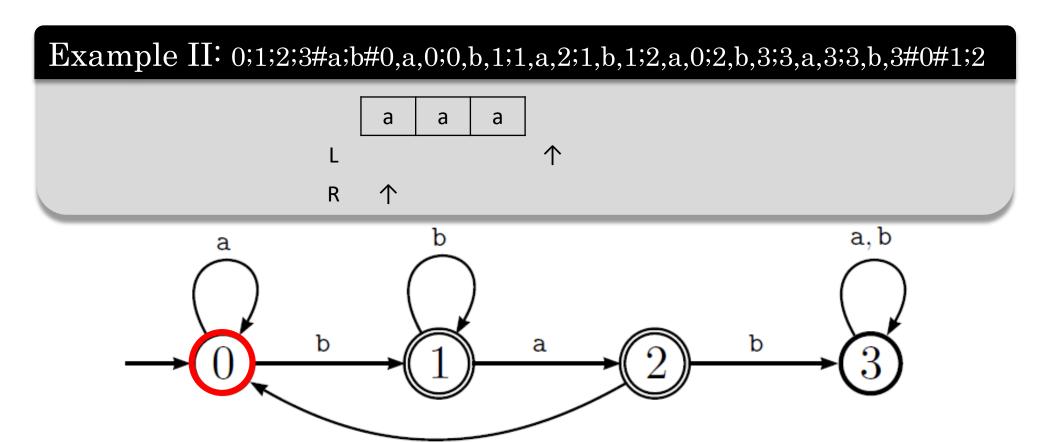






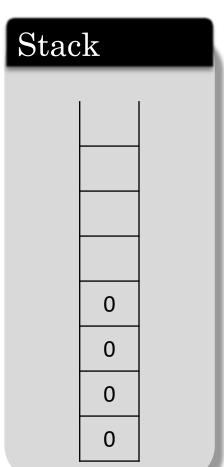




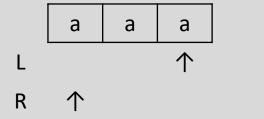


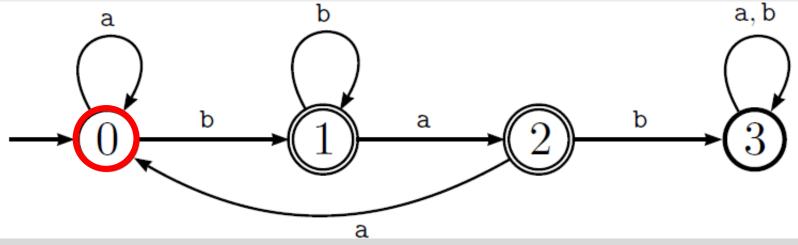
• simultaneously pop the stack and move L one step to the left until the stack gets empty or some  $q_a \in F$  is popped

a

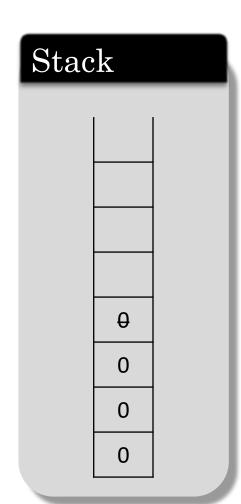


Example II: 0;1;2;3#a;b#0,a,0;0,b,1;1,a,2;1,b,1;2,a,0;2,b,3;3,a,3;3,b,3#0#1;2

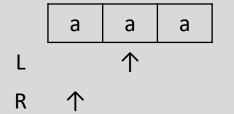


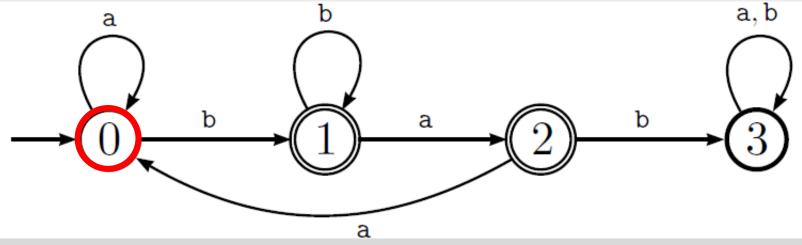


- Move L to the left
- Pop 0 and save A(0)
- 0 ∉ *F*

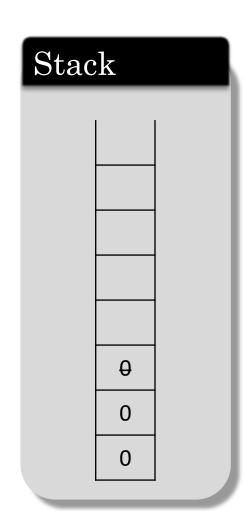


Example II: 0;1;2;3#a;b#0,a,0;0,b,1;1,a,2;1,b,1;2,a,0;2,b,3;3,a,3;3,b,3#0#1;2

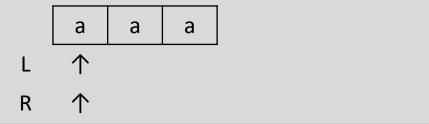


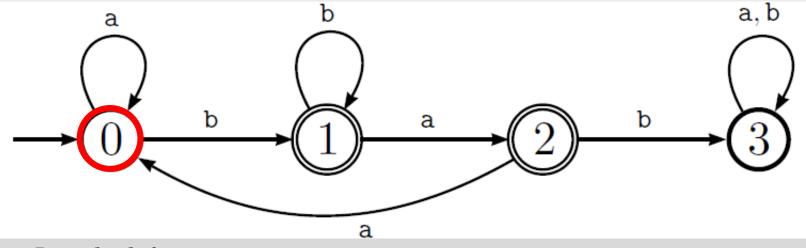


- Move L to the left
- Pop 0
- 0 ∉ *F*

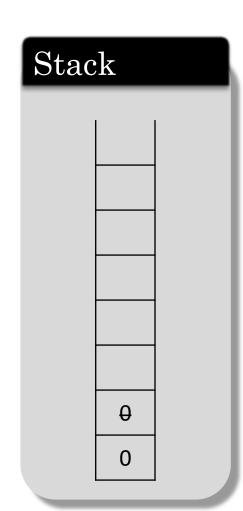


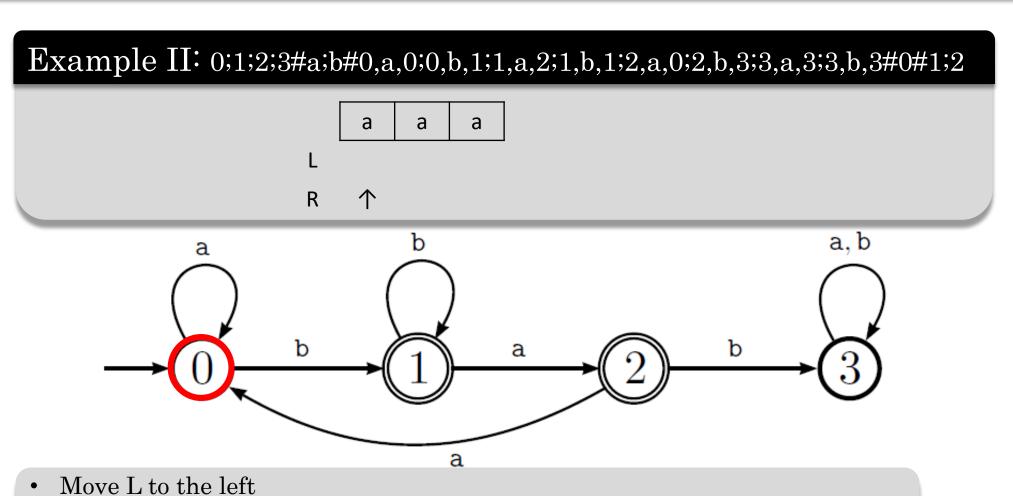
Example II: 0;1;2;3#a;b#0,a,0;0,b,1;1,a,2;1,b,1;2,a,0;2,b,3;3,a,3;3,b,3#0#1;2





- Move L to the left
- Pop 0
- 0 ∉ *F*



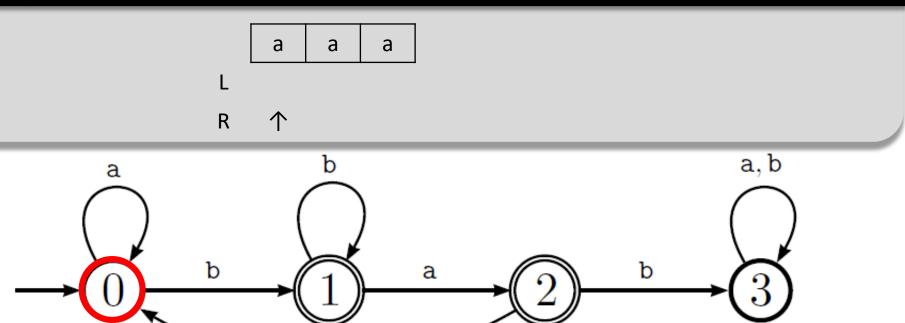


Stack θ

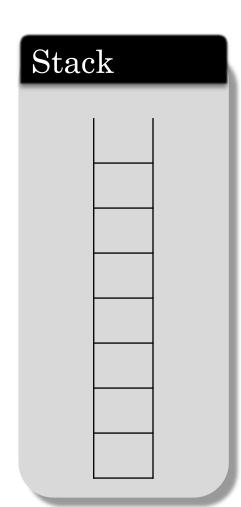
- Pop 0
- $0 \notin F$

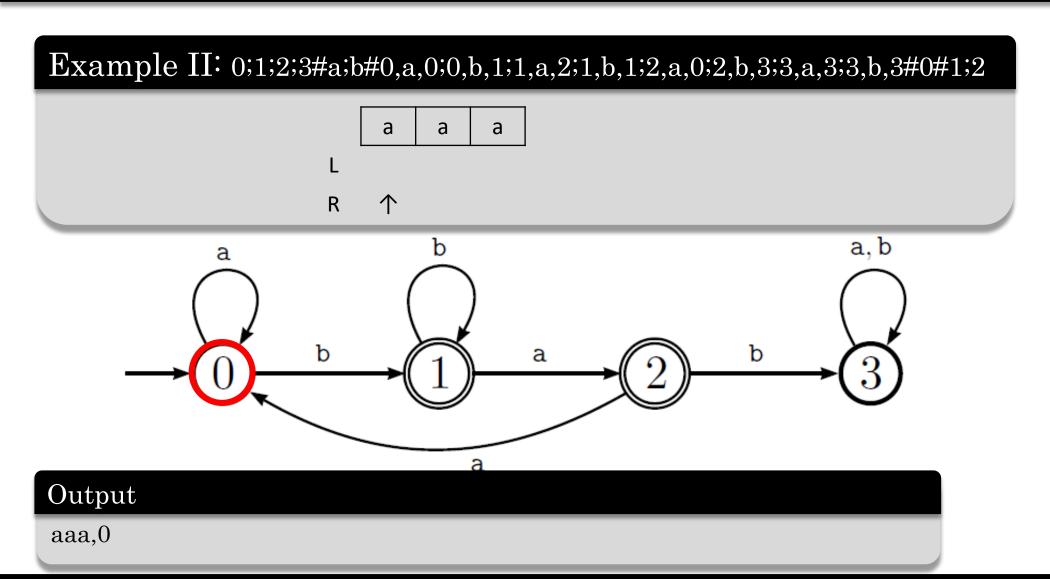
Example II: 0;1;2;3#a;b#0,a,0;0,b,1;1,a,2;1,b,1;2,a,0;2,b,3;3,a,3;3,b,3#0#1;2

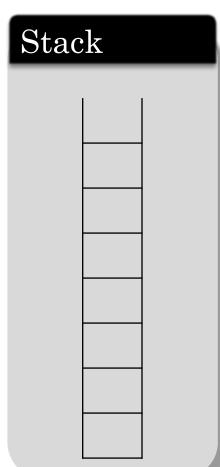
a

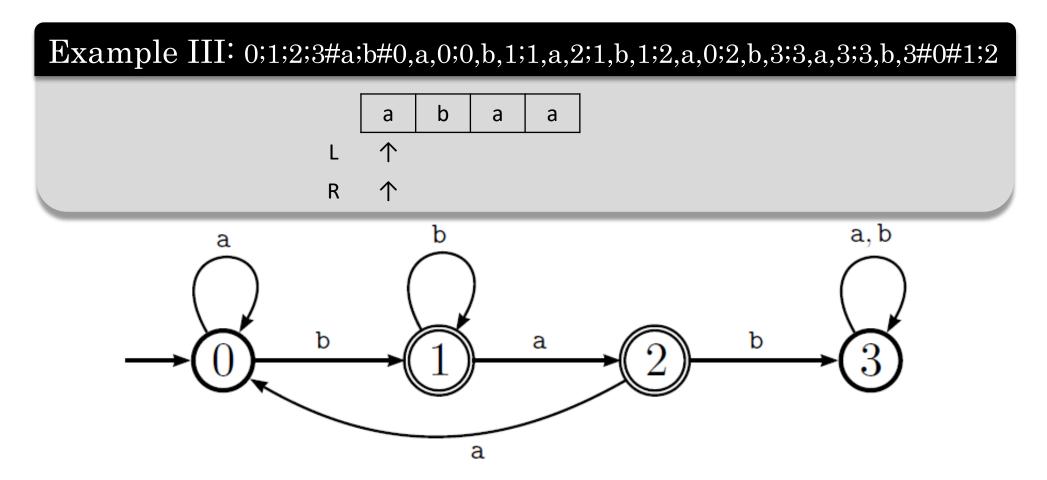


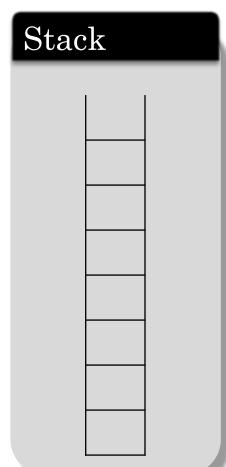
- Stack is Empty
- Executes A(0) (Saved previously) and halts.
- *lex*="aaa"

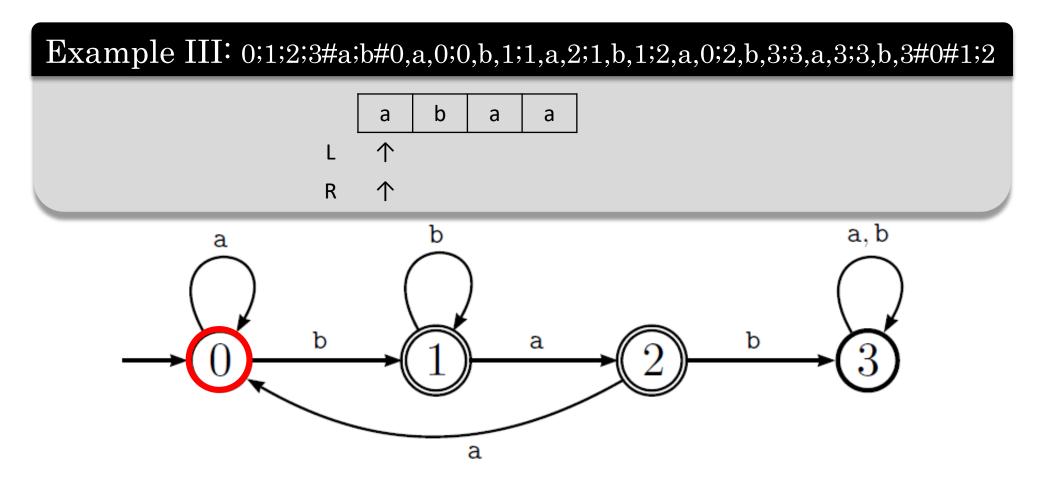


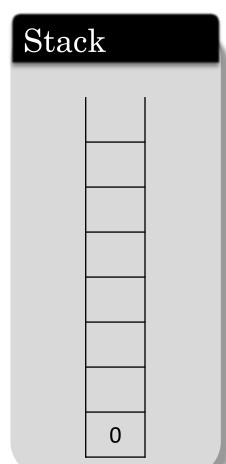


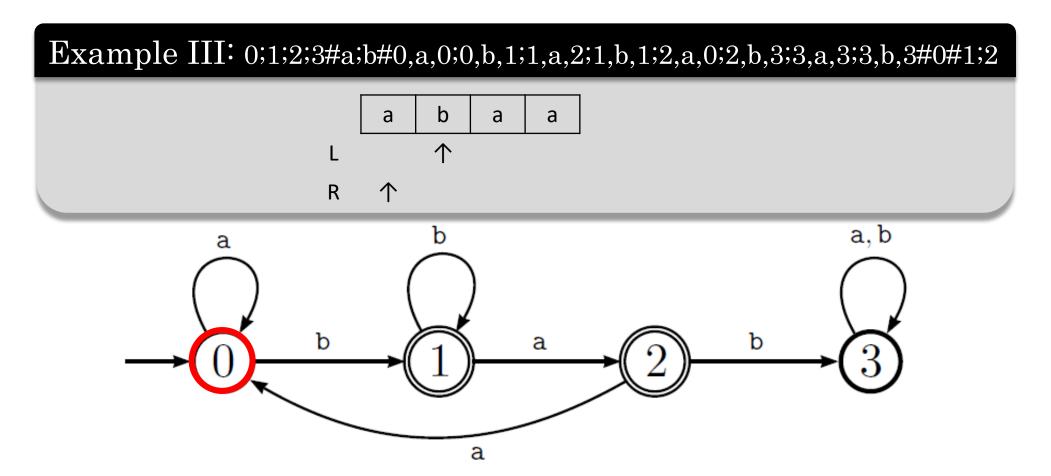


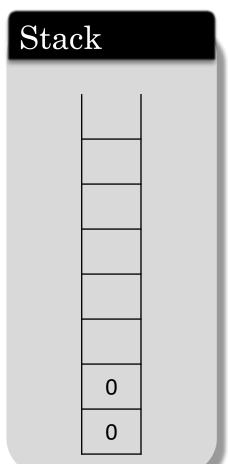


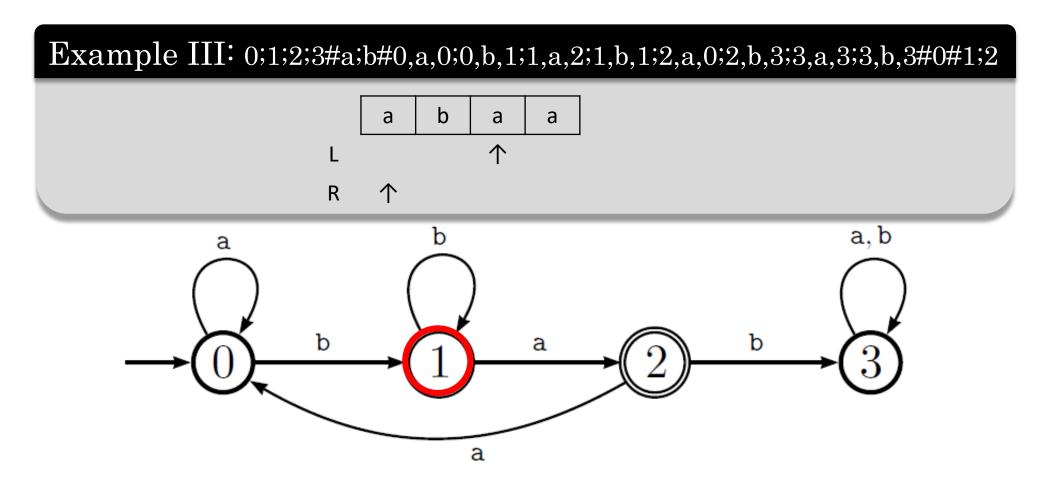


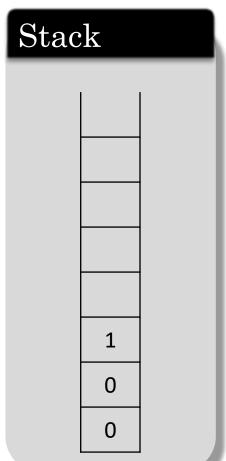


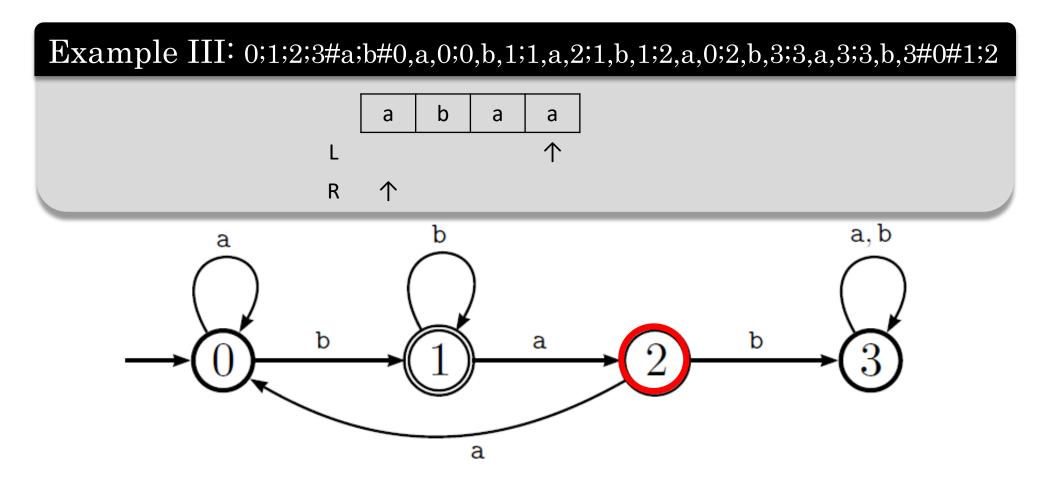


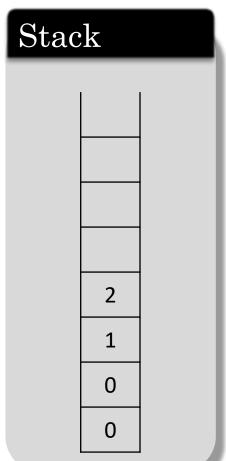


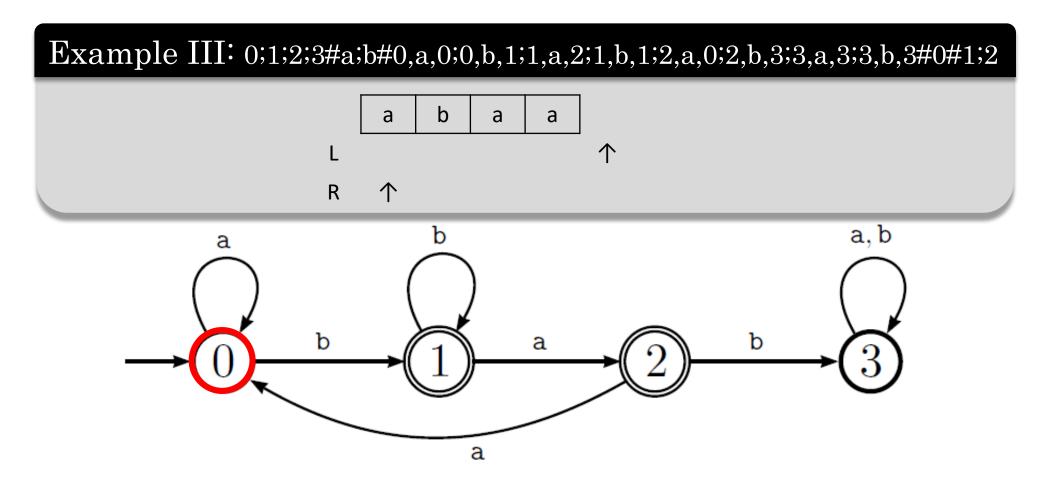


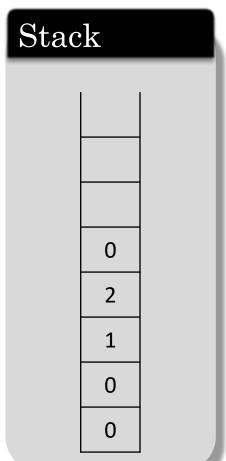








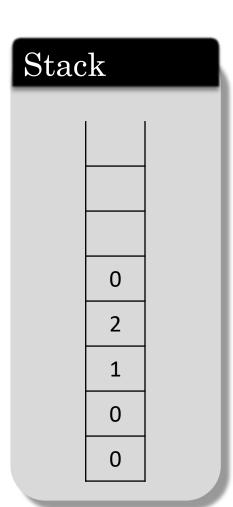


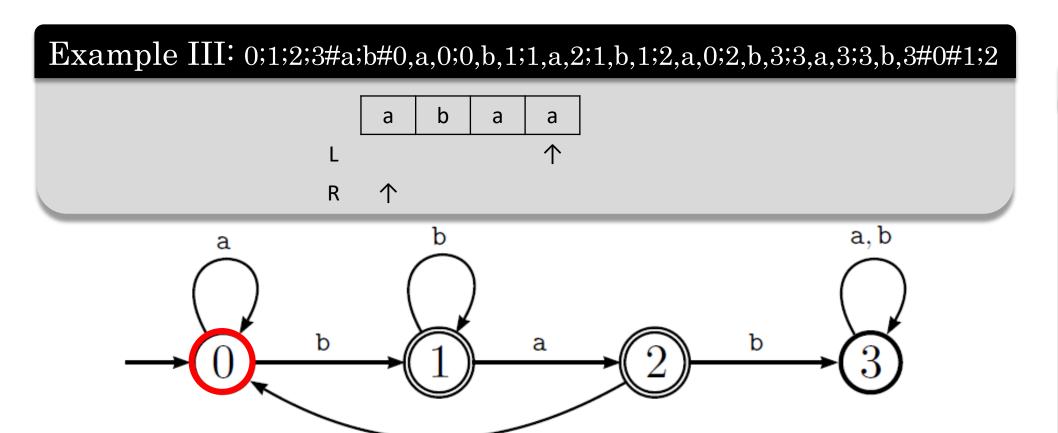


Example III: 0;1;2;3#a;b#0,a,0;0,b,1;1,a,2;1,b,1;2,a,0;2,b,3;3,a,3;3,b,3#0#1;2 a a, ba b b

• simultaneously pop the stack and move L one step to the left until the stack gets empty or some  $q_a \in F$  is popped

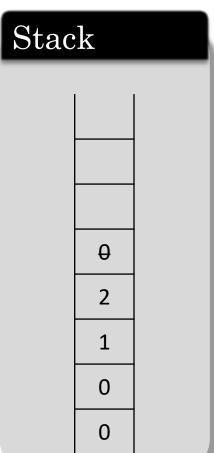
a





a

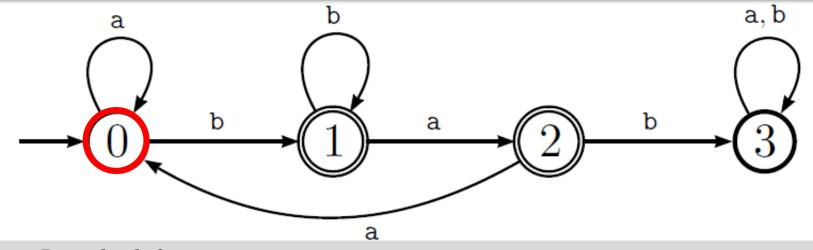
- Move L to the left
- Pop 0 and save A(0)
- 0 ∉ *F*



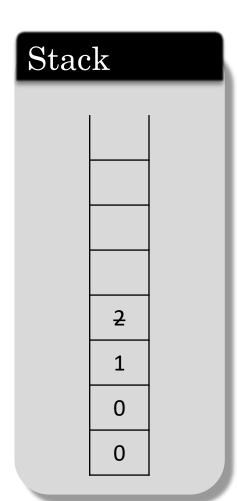
Example III: 0;1;2;3#a;b#0,a,0;0,b,1;1,a,2;1,b,1;2,a,0;2,b,3;3,a,3;3,b,3#0#1;2

1

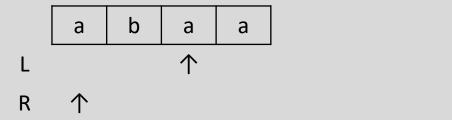
R ↑

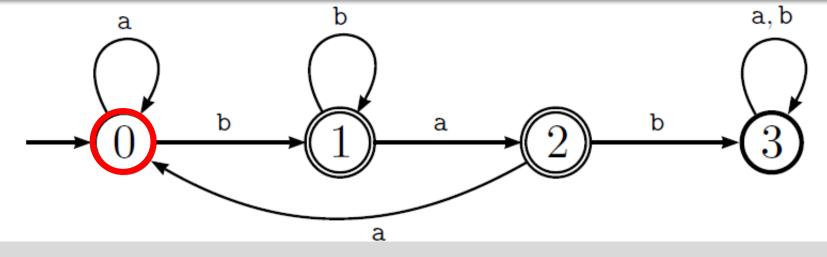


- Move L to the left
- Pop 2
- 2 ∈ *F*

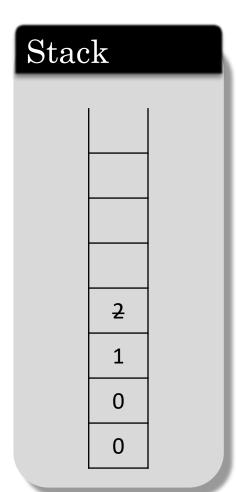


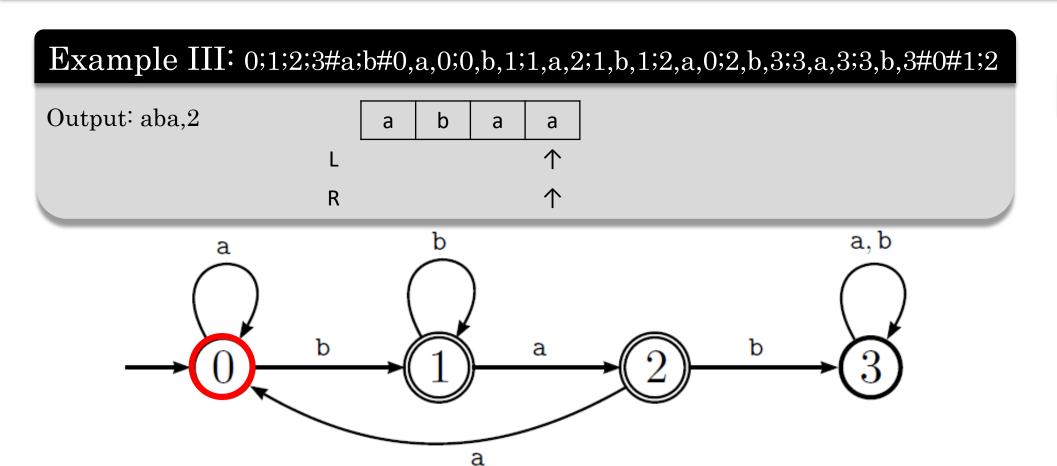
Example III: 0;1;2;3#a;b#0,a,0;0,b,1;1,a,2;1,b,1;2,a,0;2,b,3;3,a,3;3,b,3#0#1;2





- Executes A(2)
- *lex*="aba"

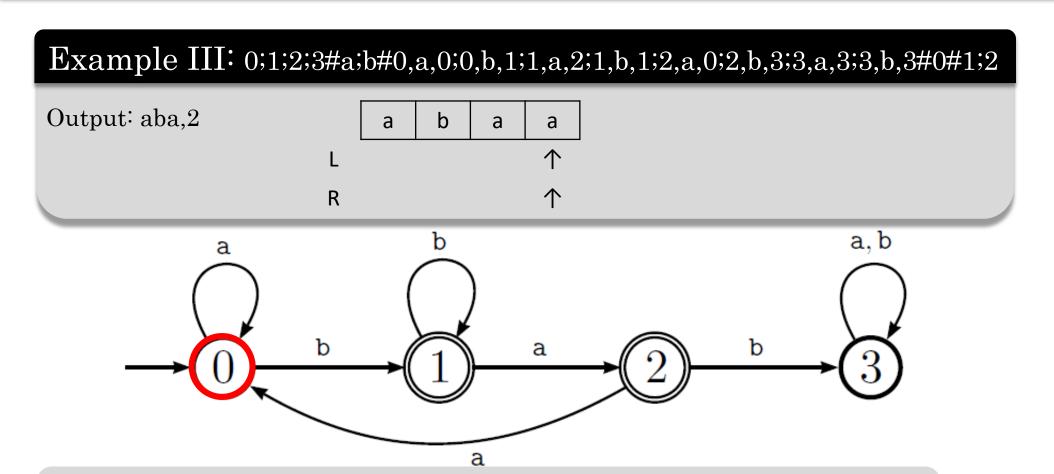




0 0

Stack

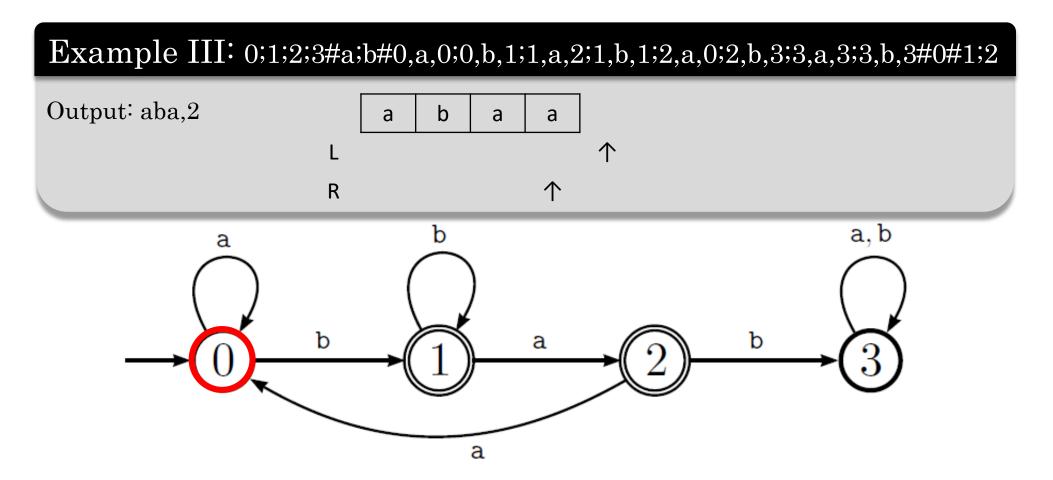
- Move L one step to the right
- Move R to where L is

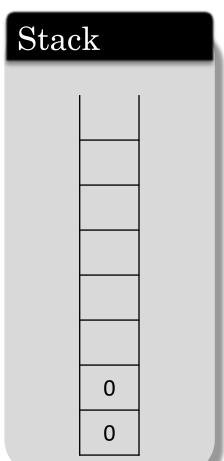


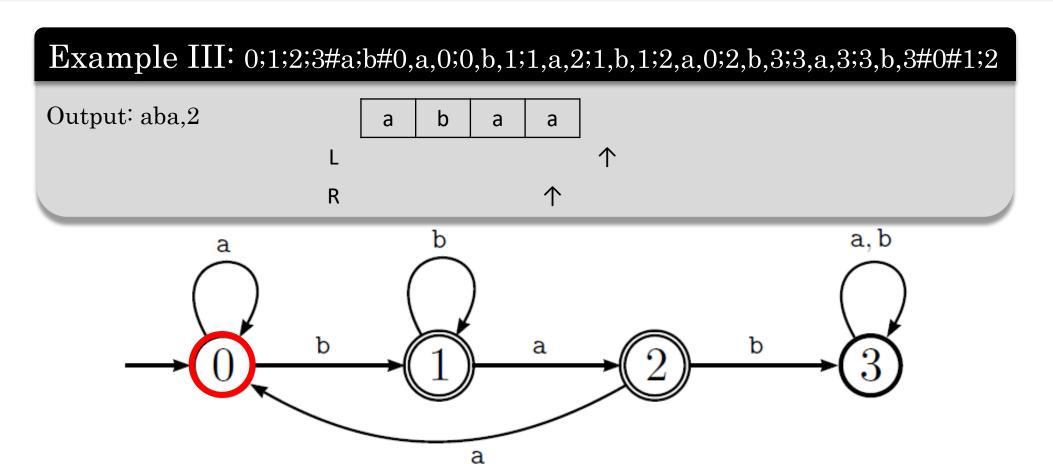
0

Stack

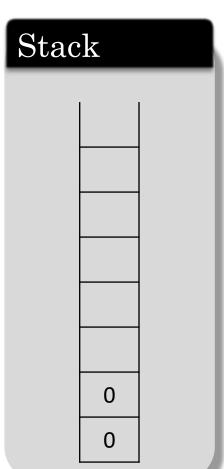
- Empty the stack
- Enter  $q_0$

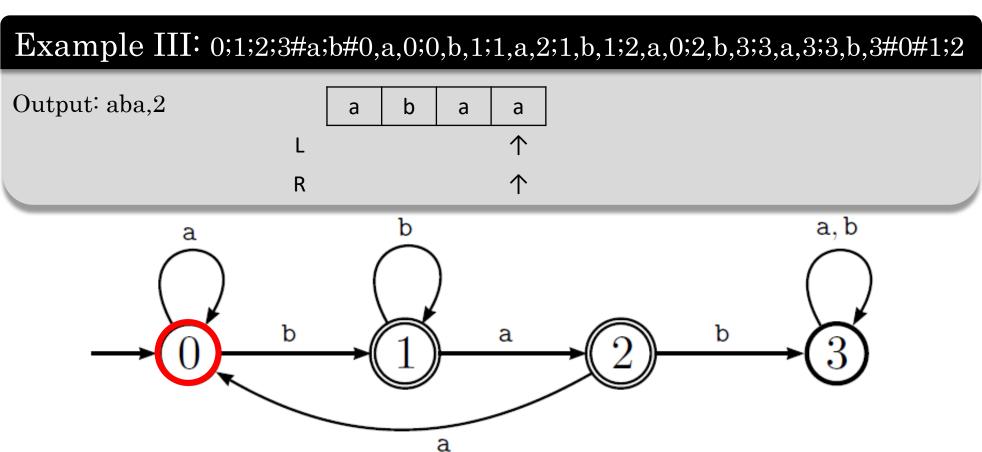




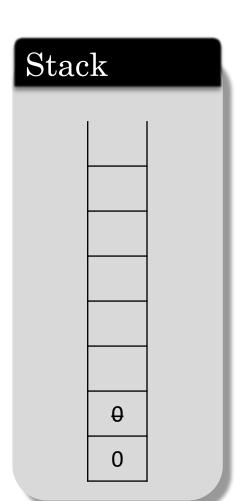


• simultaneously pop the stack and move L one step to the left until the stack gets empty or some  $q_a \in F$  is popped



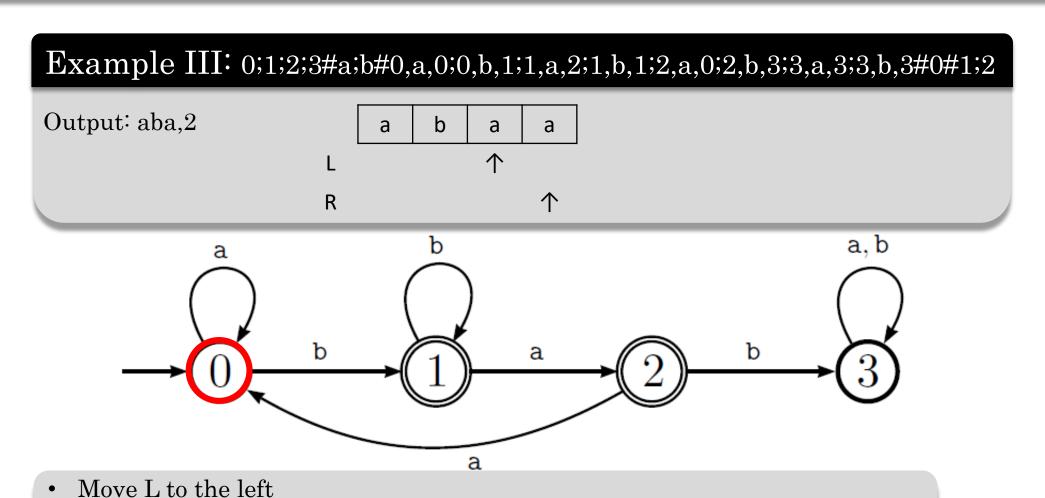


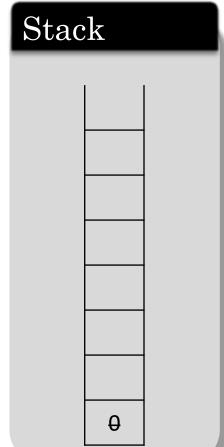
- Move L to the left
- Pop 0 and save A(0)
- 0 ∉ *F*



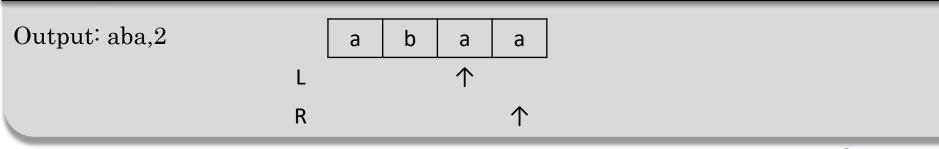
Pop 0

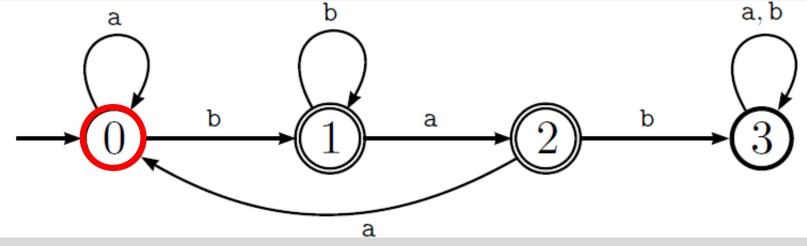
 $0 \notin F$ 





Example III: 0;1;2;3#a;b#0,a,0;0,b,1;1,a,2;1,b,1;2,a,0;2,b,3;3,a,3;3,b,3#0#1;2





- Stack is Empty
- Executes A(0) (Saved previously) and halts.
- *lex*="a"

