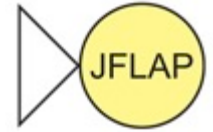


prof. Giovanni Pani

Dott.ssa Vita Santa Barletta

JFLAP



- Software free per lo studio dell'**informatica teorica**
- In particolare
 - **AUTOMI A STATI FINITI**
 - **LINGUAGGI FORMALI**
- An Interactive Formal Languages and Automata Package

JFLAP

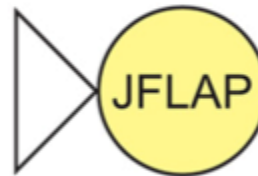
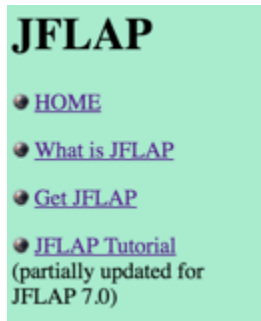
- Originariamente sviluppato da Susan H. Rodger negli anni '90 in C/C++ con il nome di FLAP
- **Formal Languages and Automata Theory**
- Funzionalità FLAP relative allo studio di
 - Macchine a stati finiti
 - Automi a pila
 - Macchine di Turing

JFLAP

- Dal 1994 il software è stato convertito in Java (**JFLAP**)
- Funzionalità JFLAP
 - Conversione da automa a stati finiti non deterministico in automa a stati finiti deterministico, in grammatica formale o in espressione regolare
 - Creazione di automi a pila a partire da grammatiche context-free
 - Studio dei parser LR e SLR

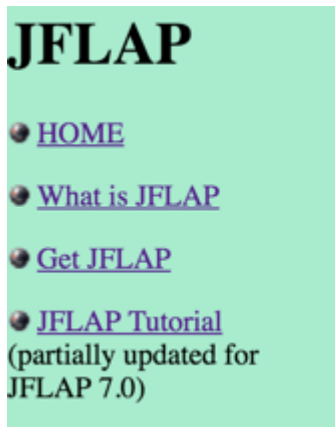
JFLAP

- www.jflap.org



JFLAP Version 7.0
RELEASED August 28, 2009
Last update May 15, 2011

- Get JFLAP



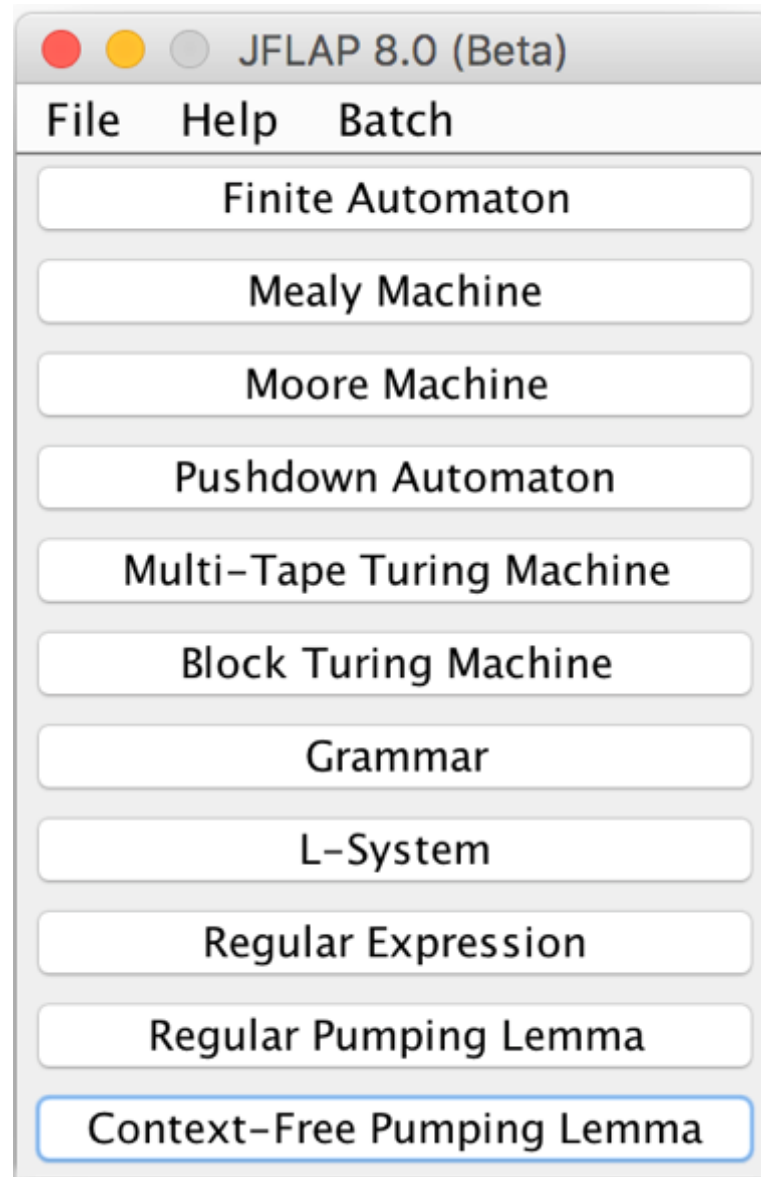
Get JFLAP

INFORMATION about JFLAP:

- Get JFLAP Software

Please [fill out this form](#) and you can have the most recent version of JFLAP to use for free.

JFLAP



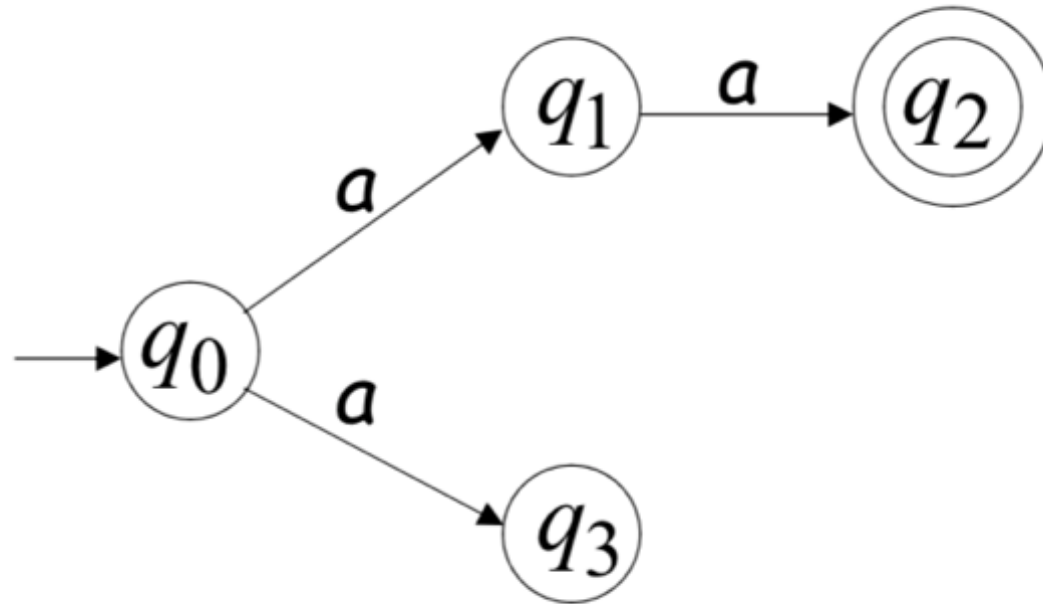
JFLAP: esempio

Conversione

NFA _{in} DFA

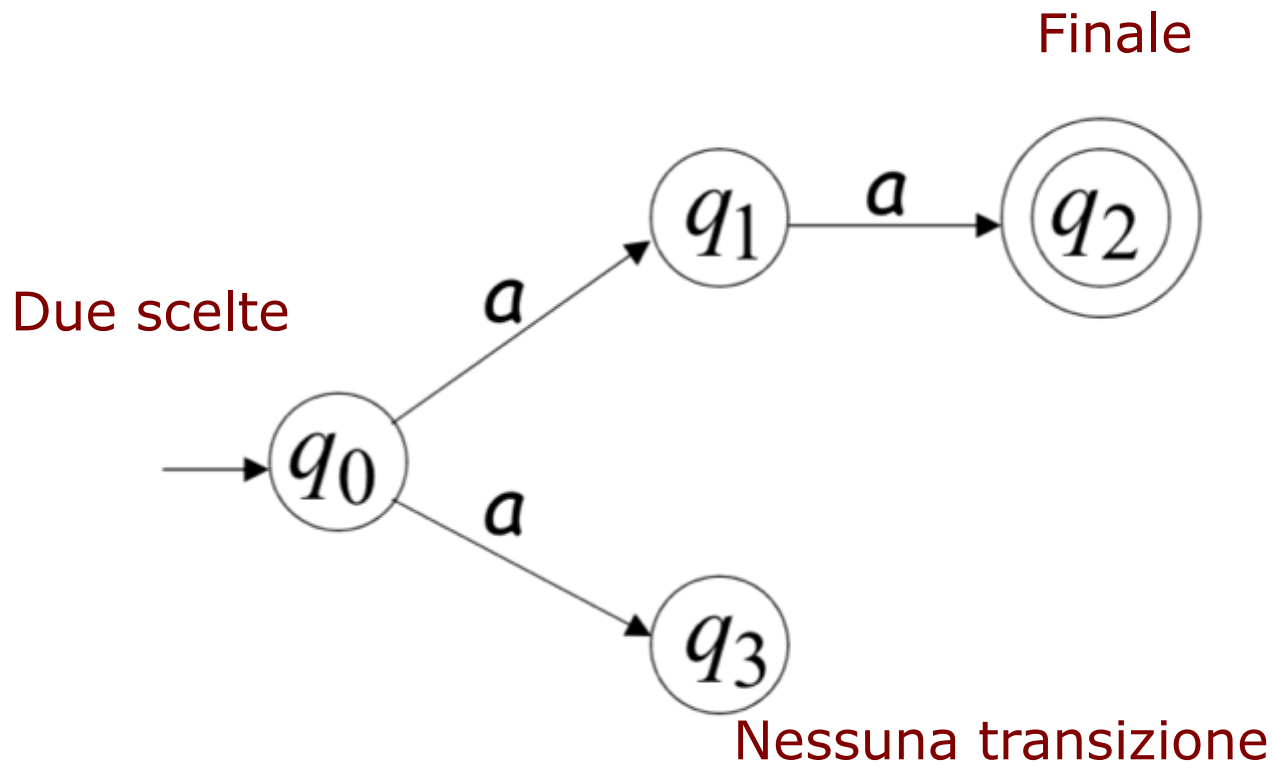
Automi non deterministici (NFA)

- Alfabeto = $\{a\}$



Automi non deterministici (NFA)

- Alfabeto = $\{a\}$

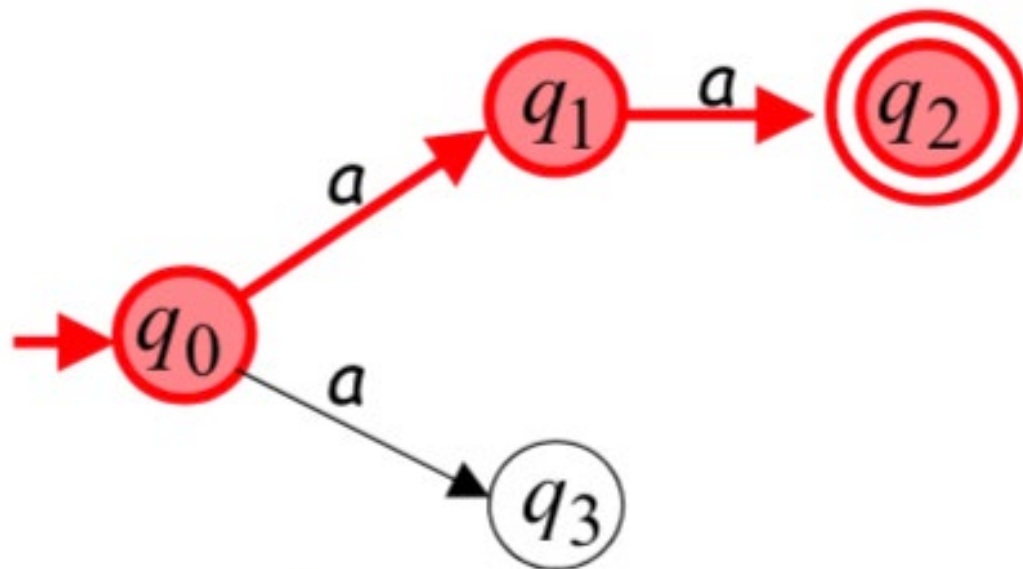


Automi non deterministici (NFA)

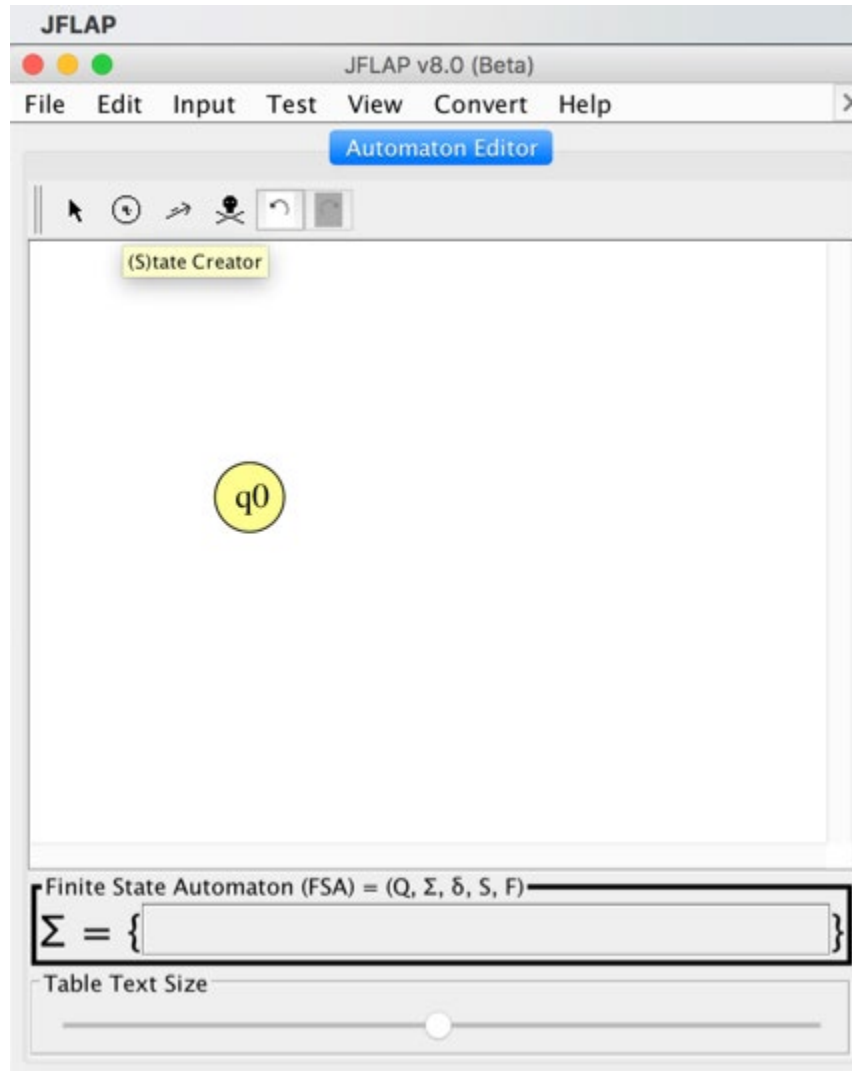
- NFA **accetta** una stringa **se esiste** una **computazione** che **accetta la stringa**
- Tutta la stringa di input è accettata e l'automa si trova in uno stato finale

Automi non deterministici (NFA)

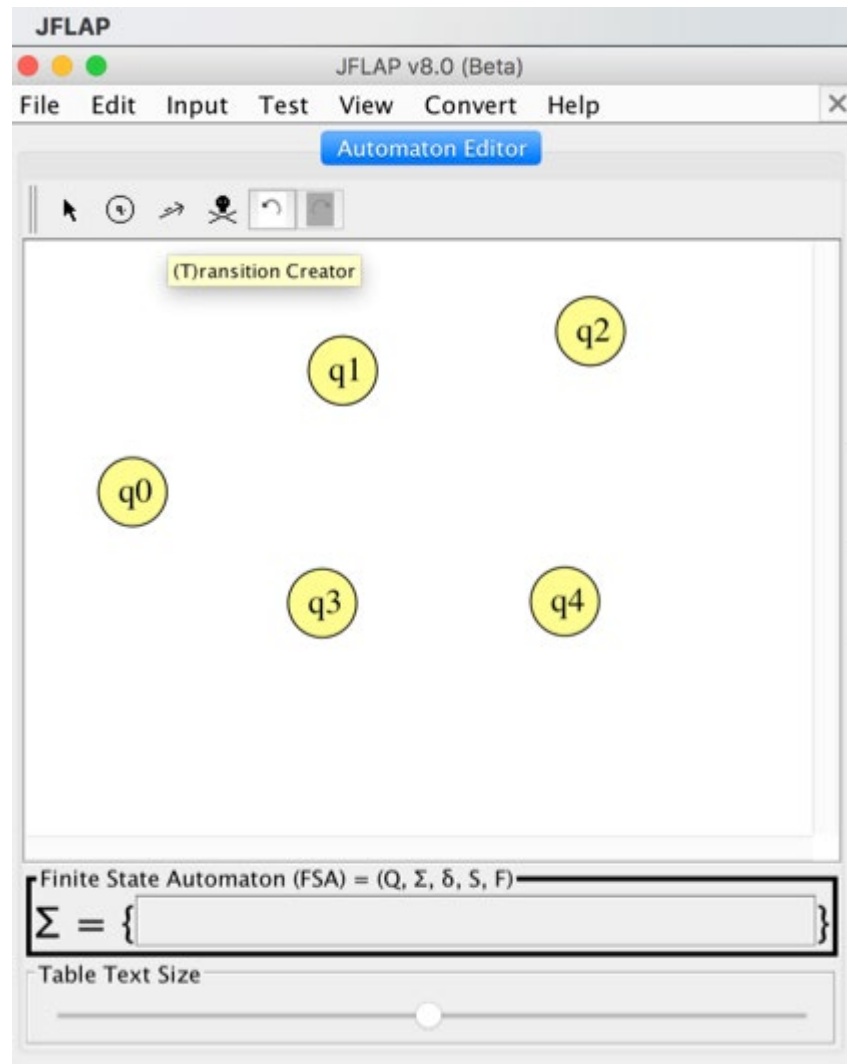
- La stringa *aa* è accettata dal NFA perché la **computazione accetta *aa***



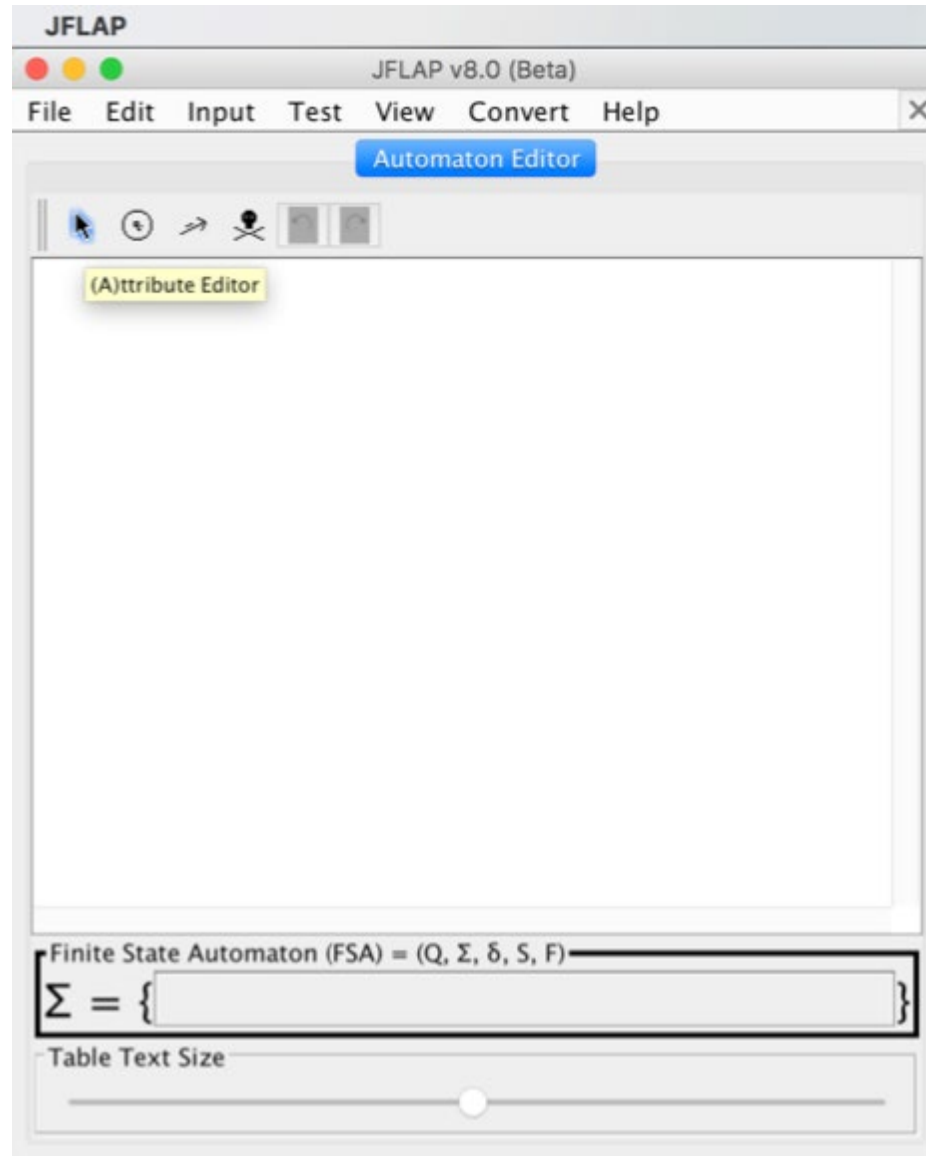
JFLAP: NFA



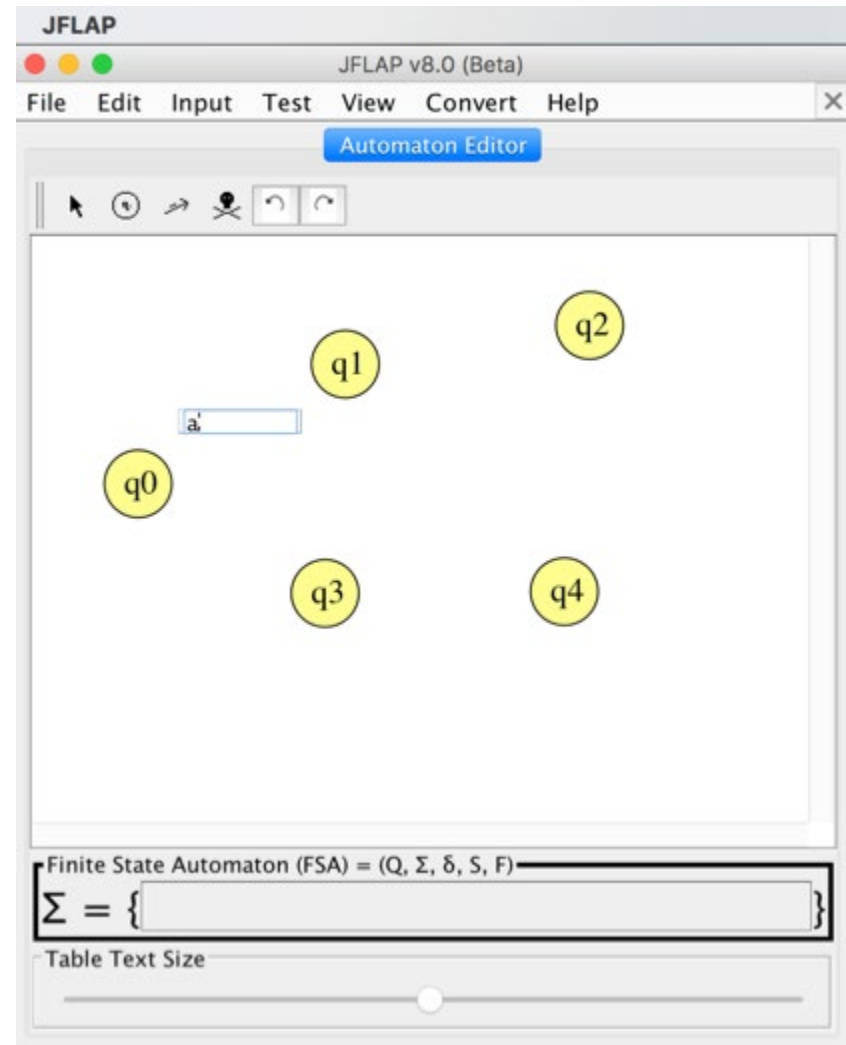
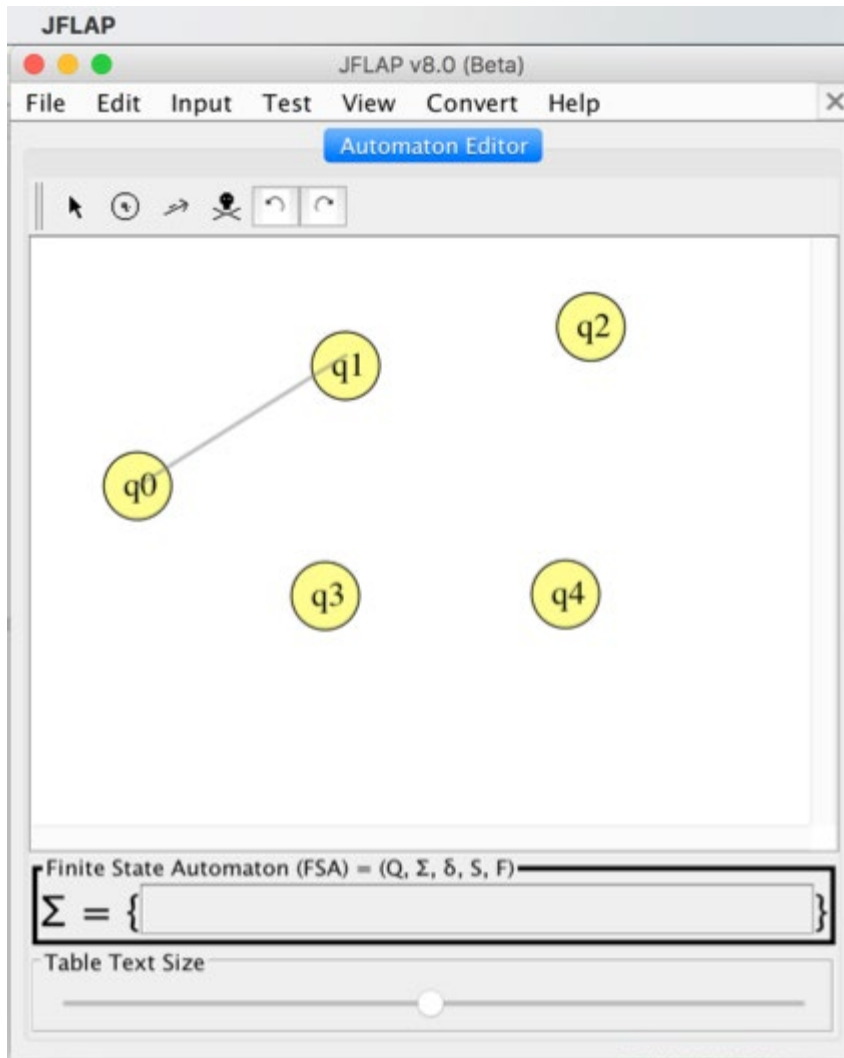
JFLAP: NFA



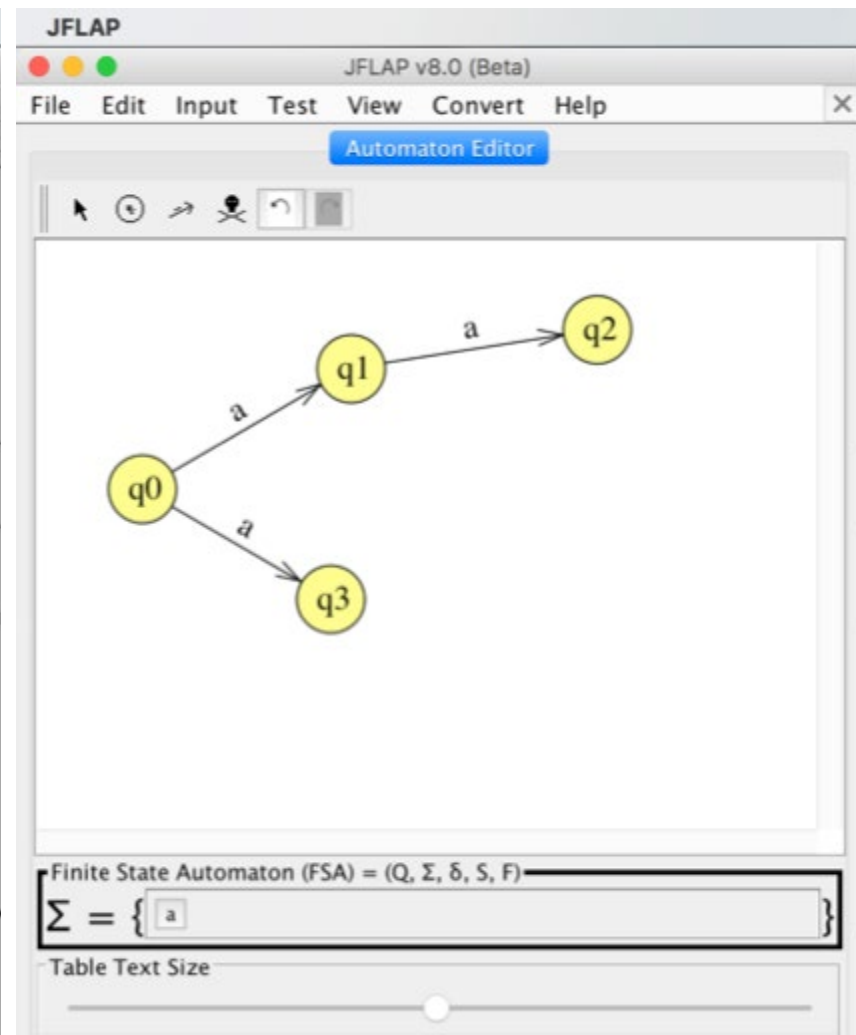
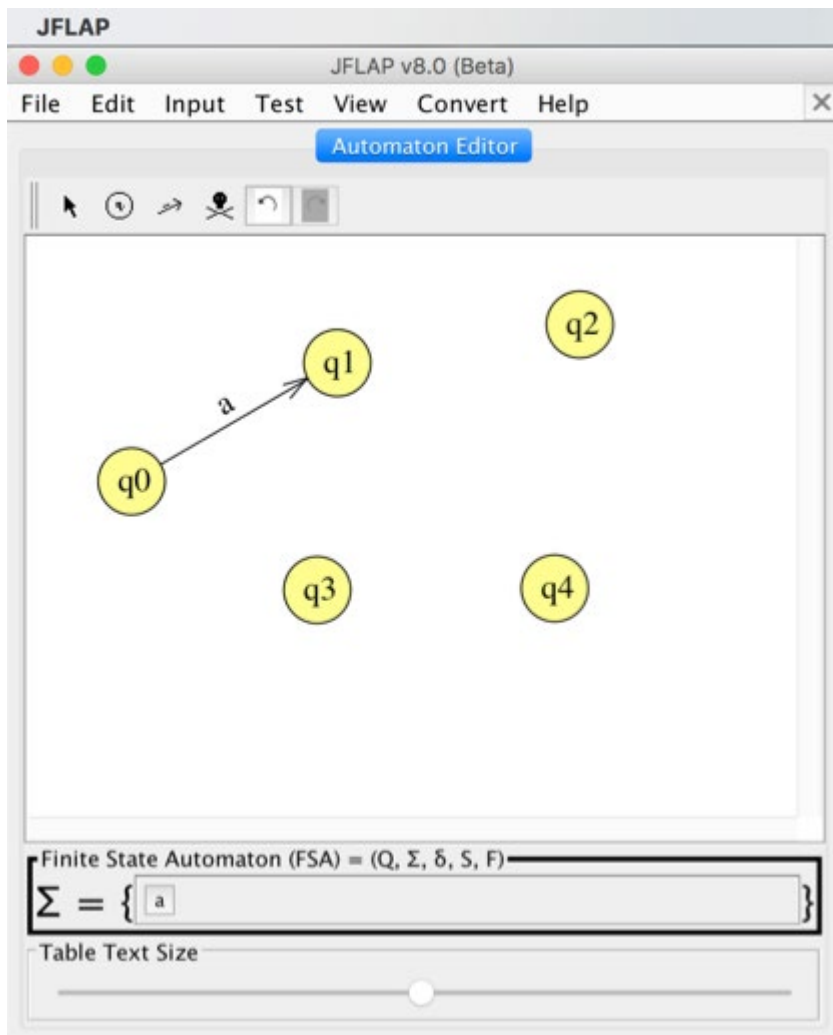
JFLAP: NFA



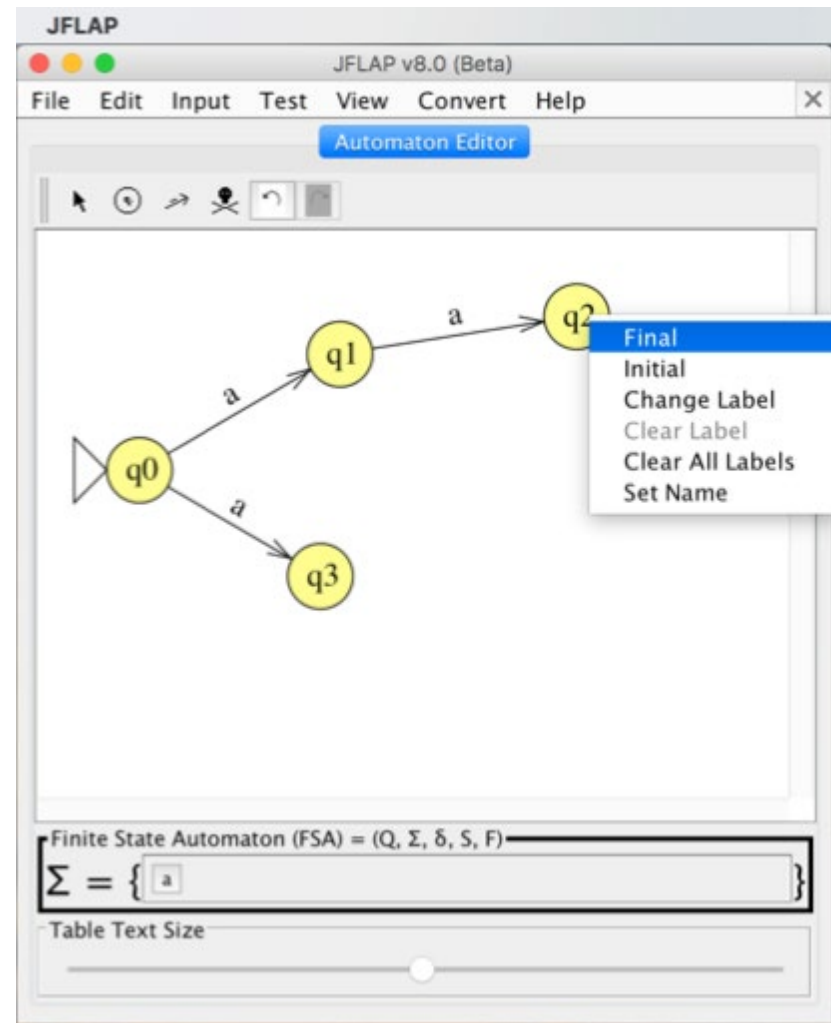
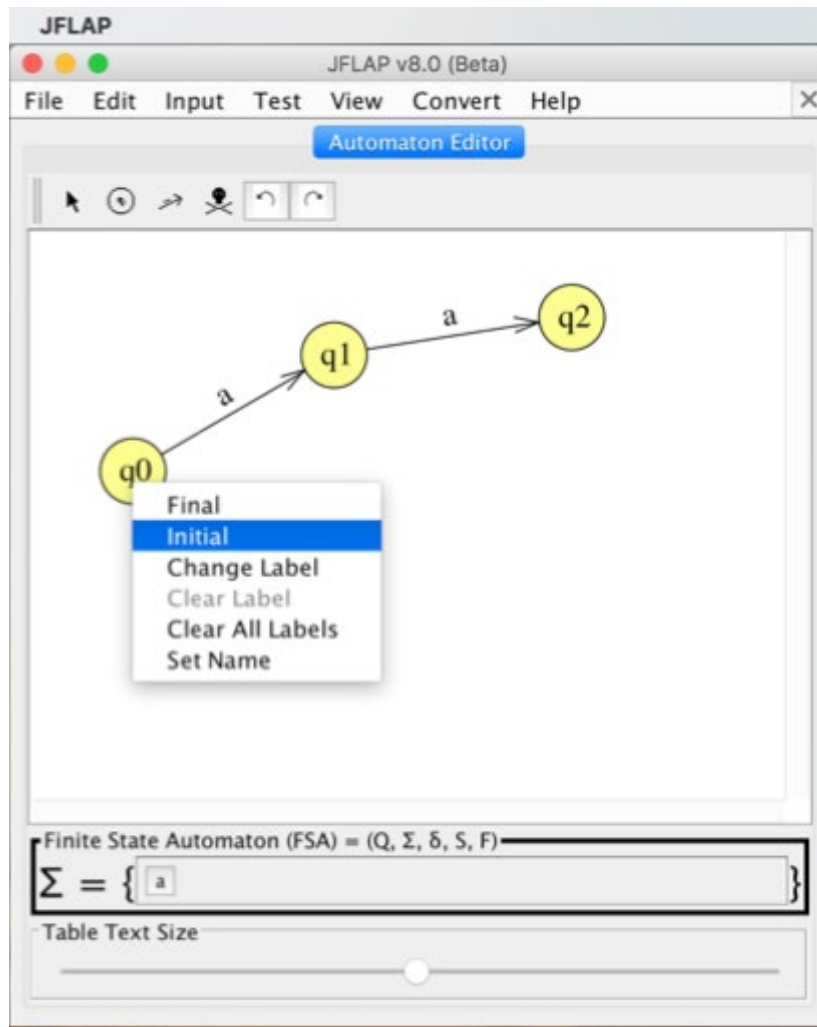
JFLAP: NFA



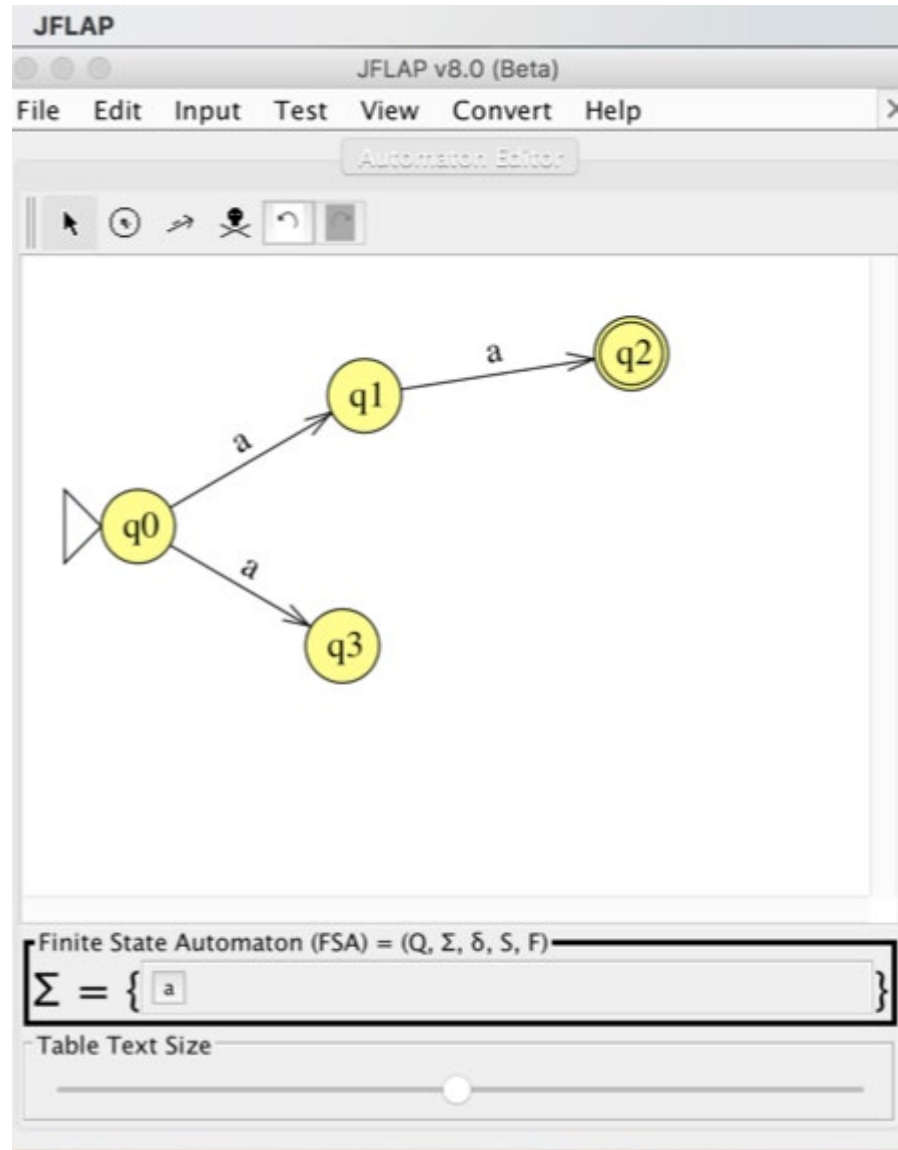
JFLAP: NFA



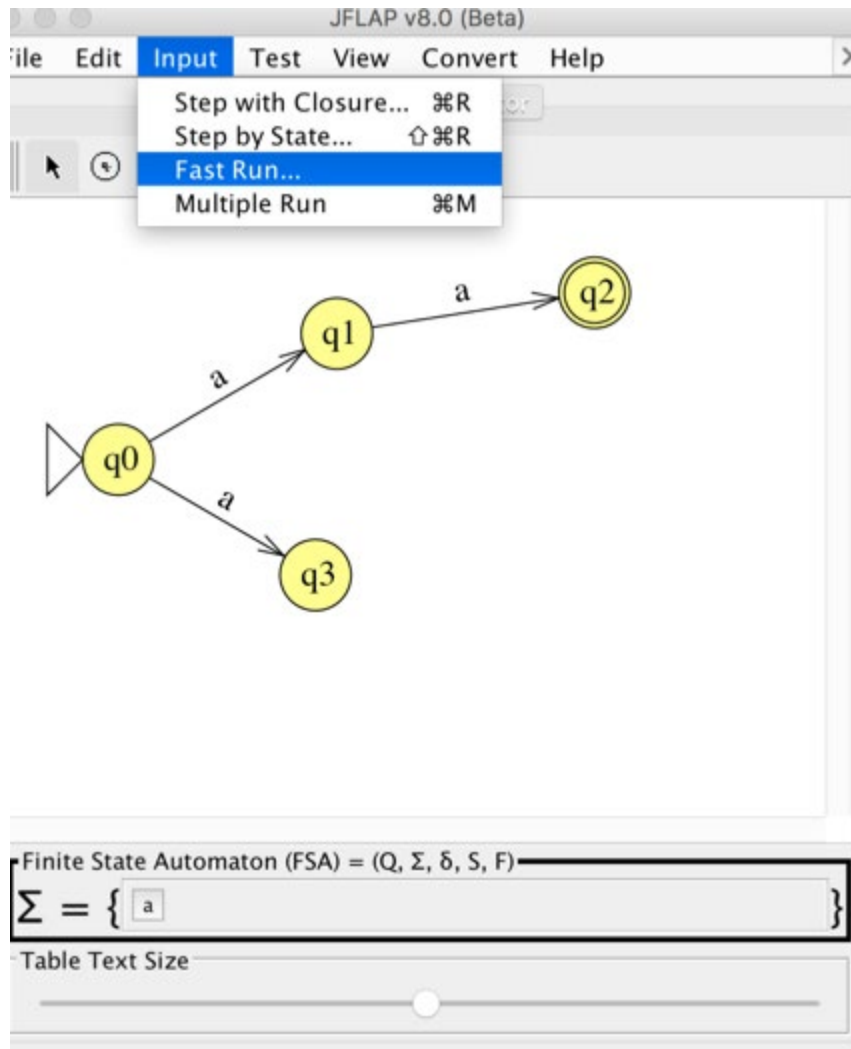
JFLAP: NFA



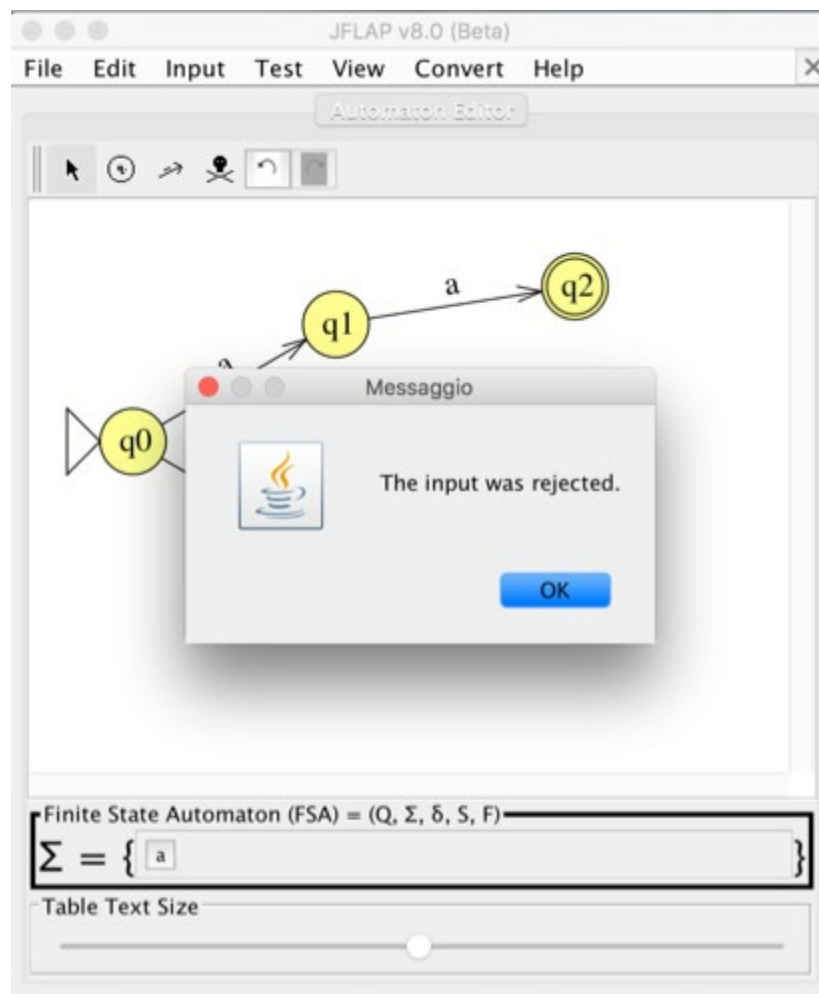
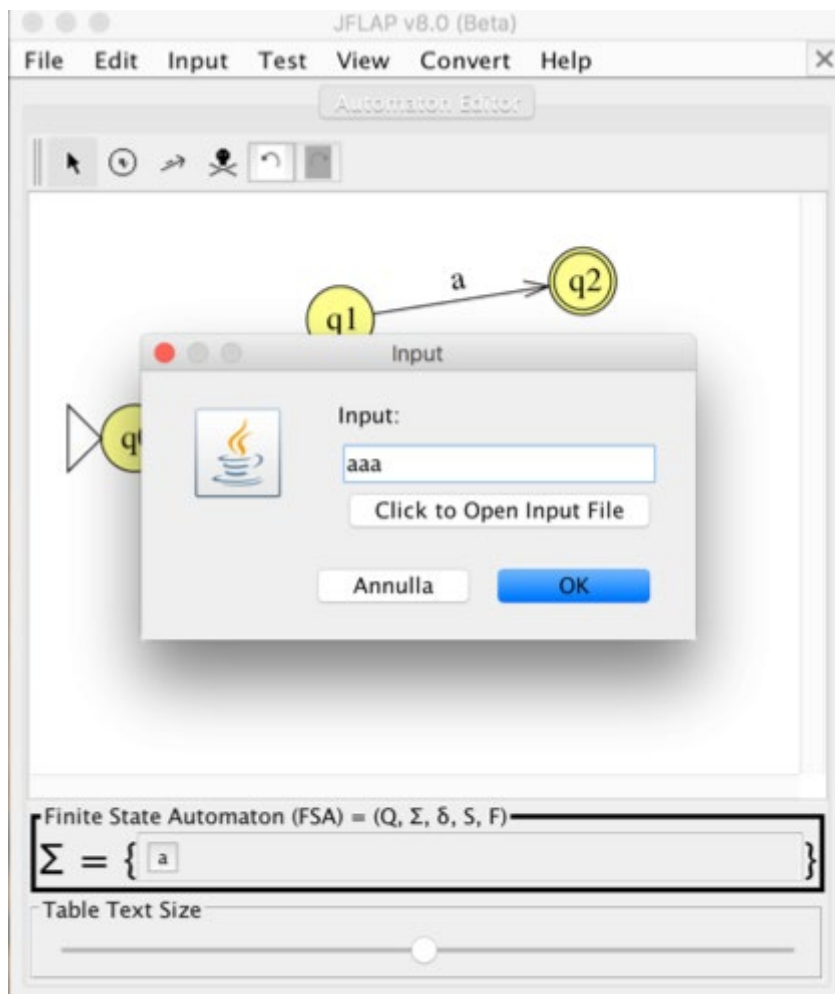
JFLAP: NFA



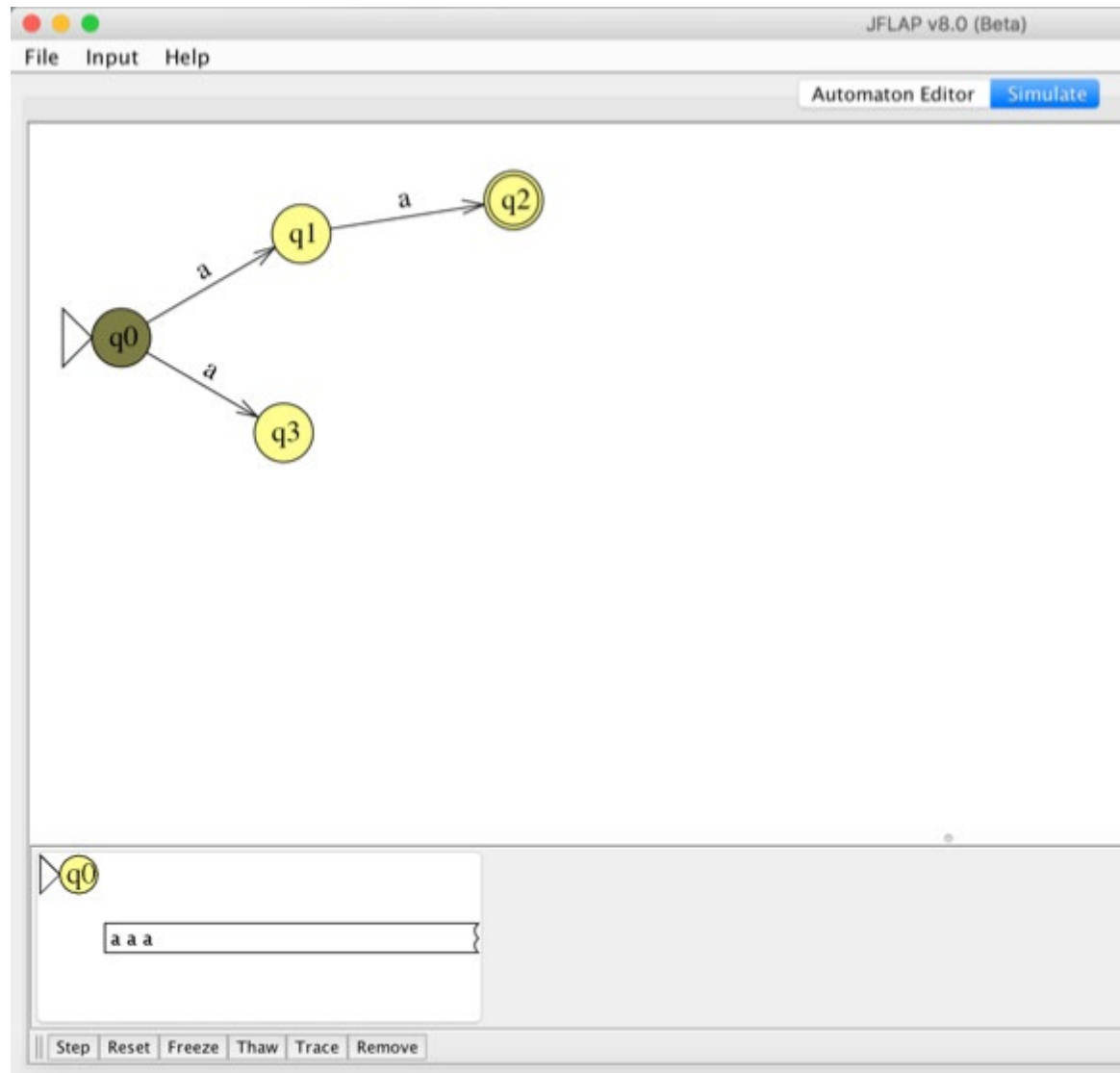
JFLAP: NFA



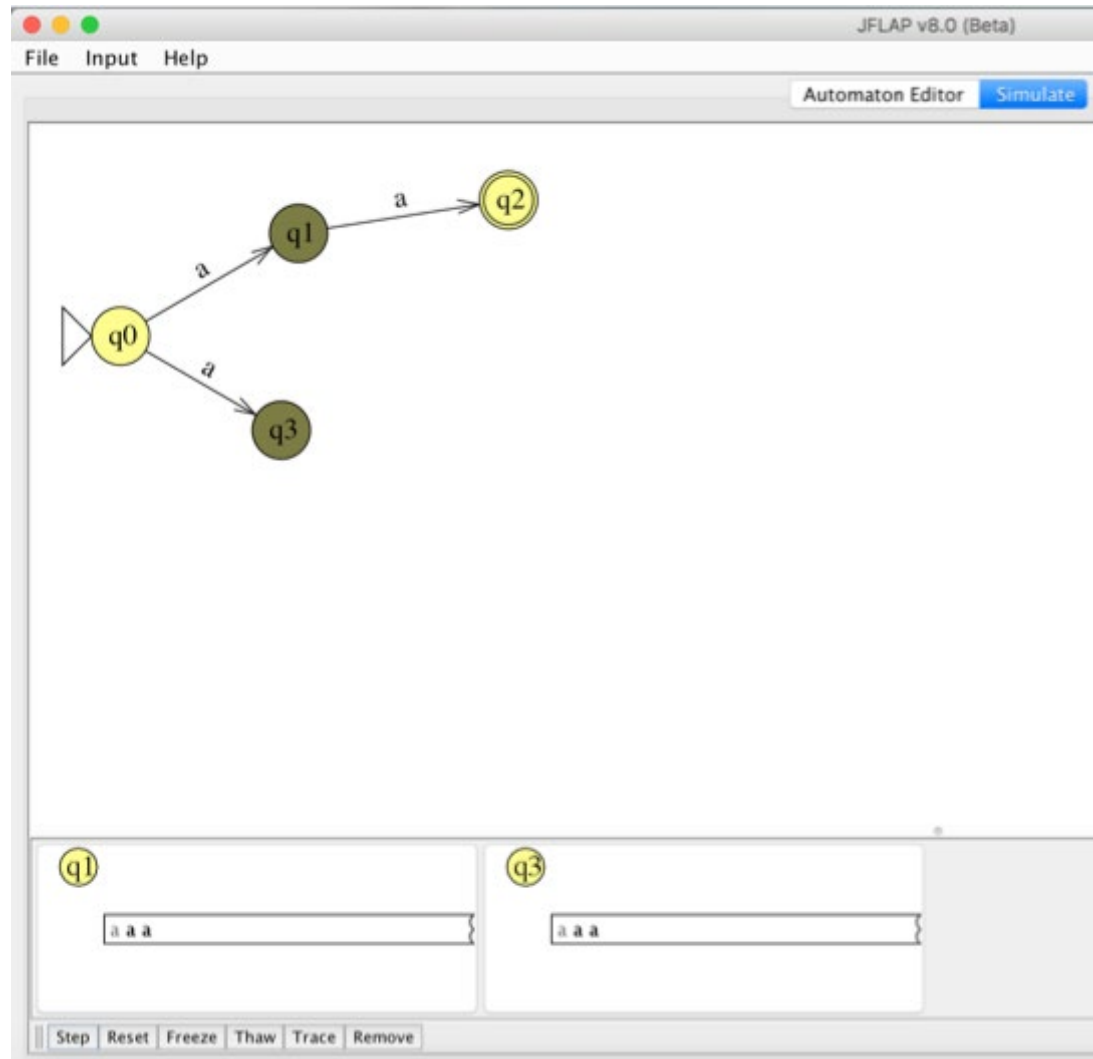
JFLAP: NFA



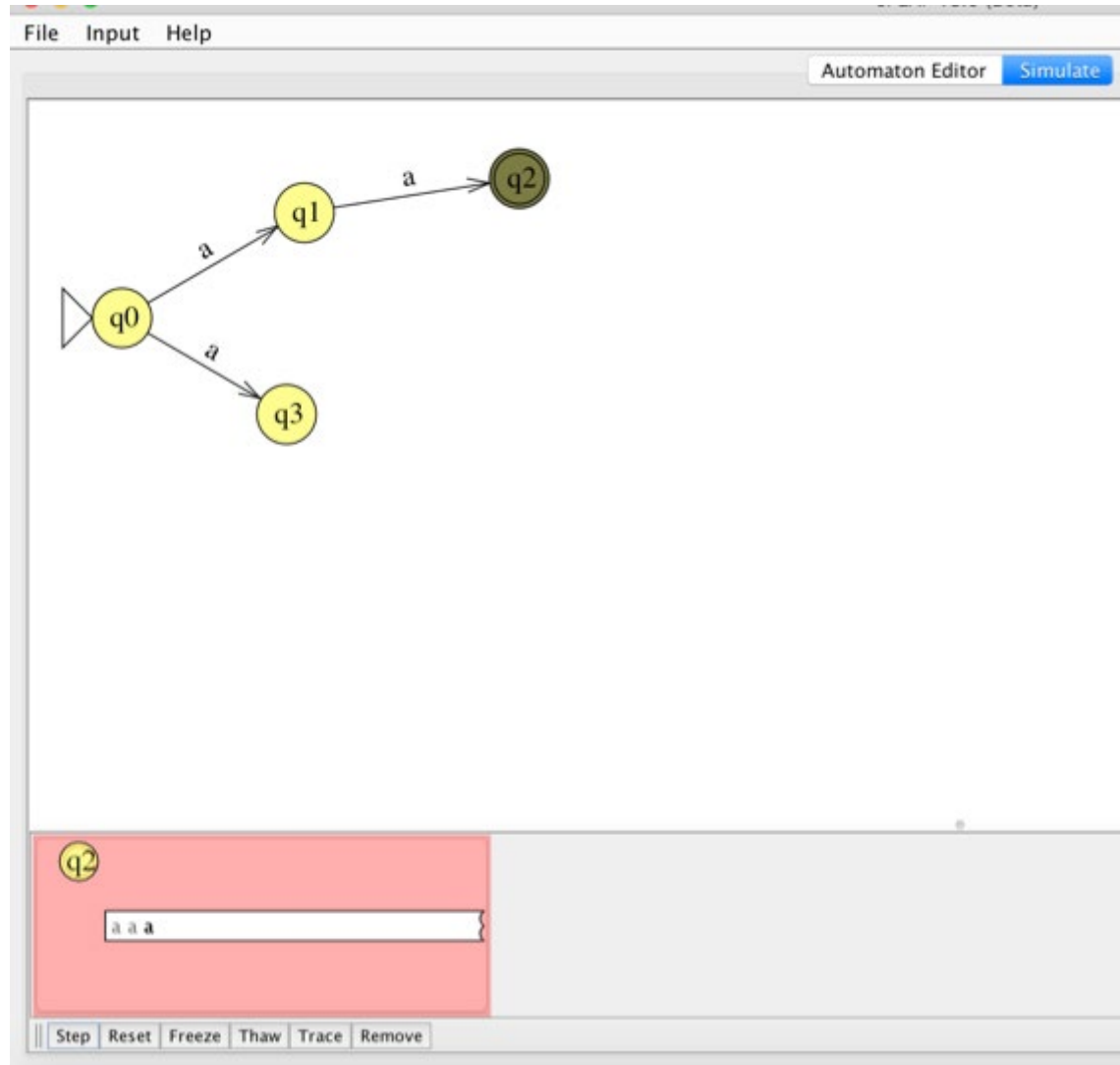
JFLAP: NFA



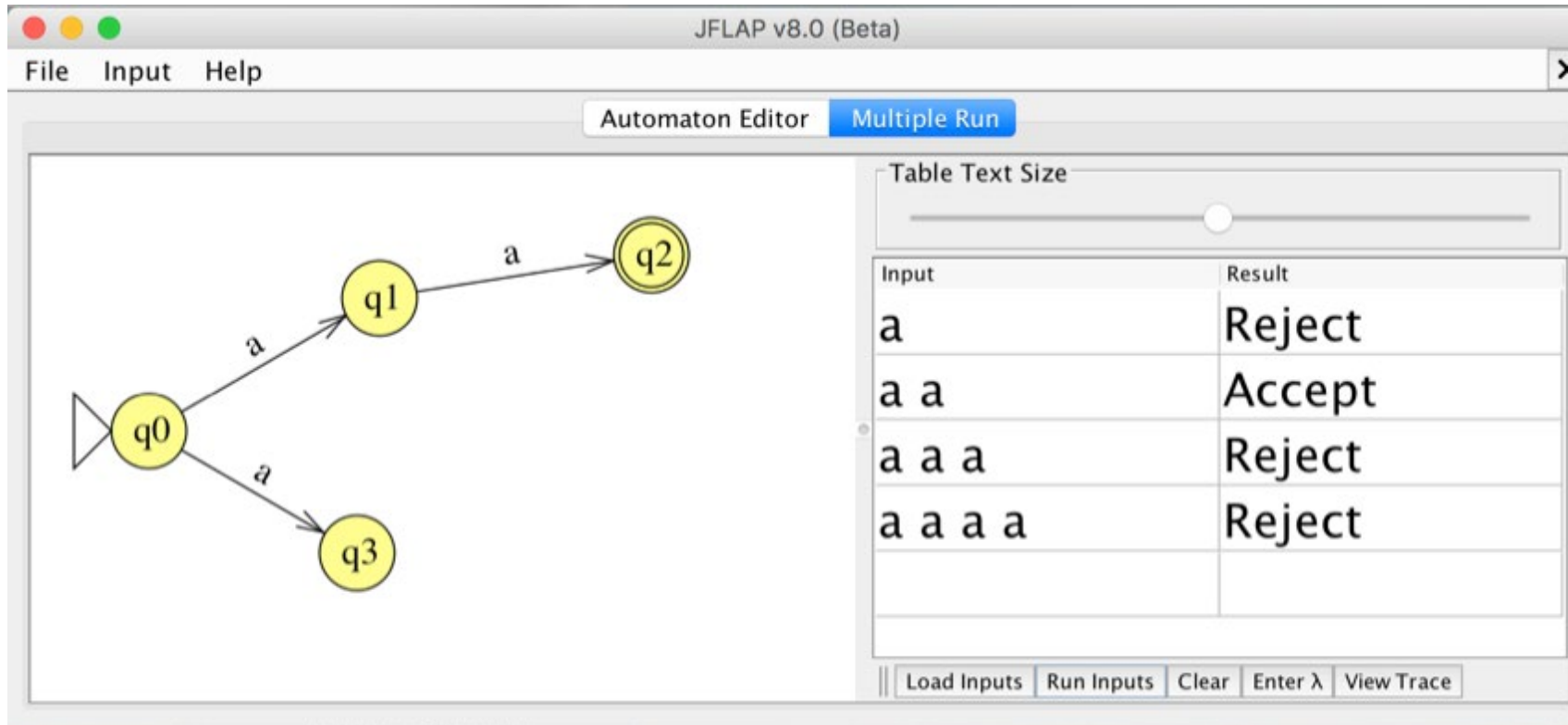
JFLAP: NFA



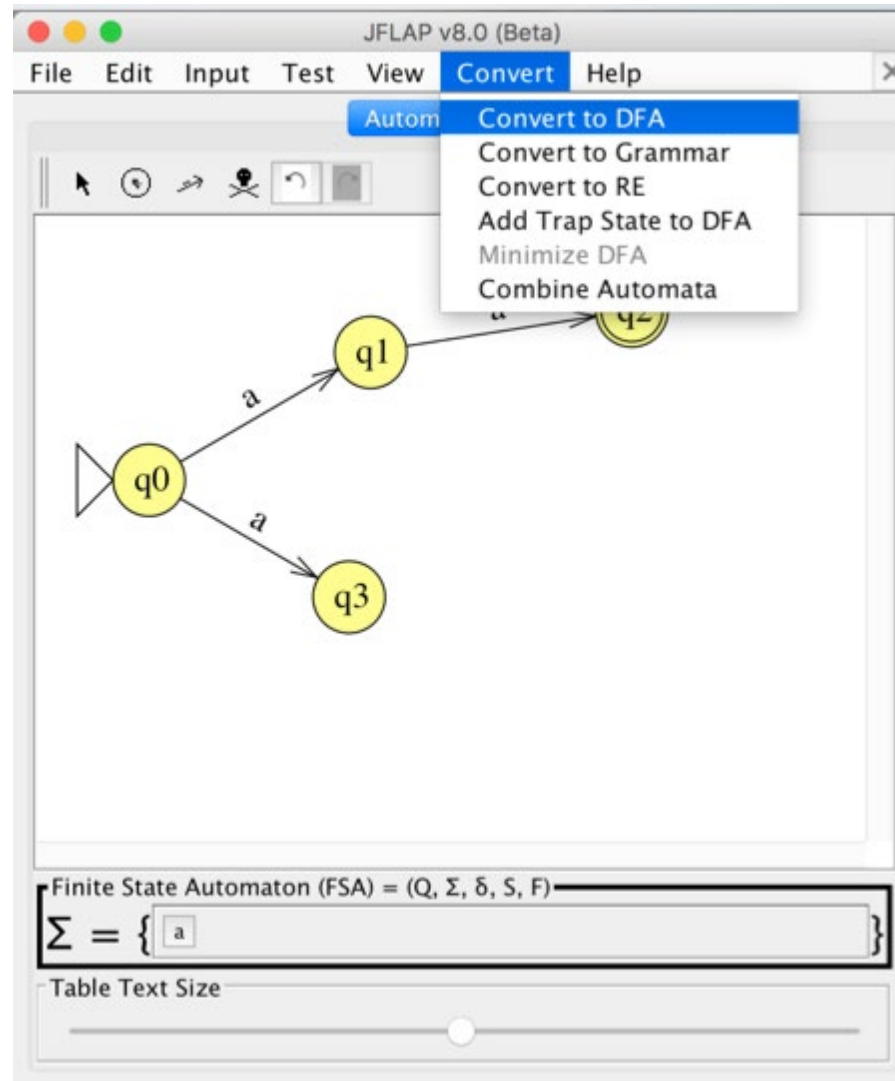
JFLAP: NFA



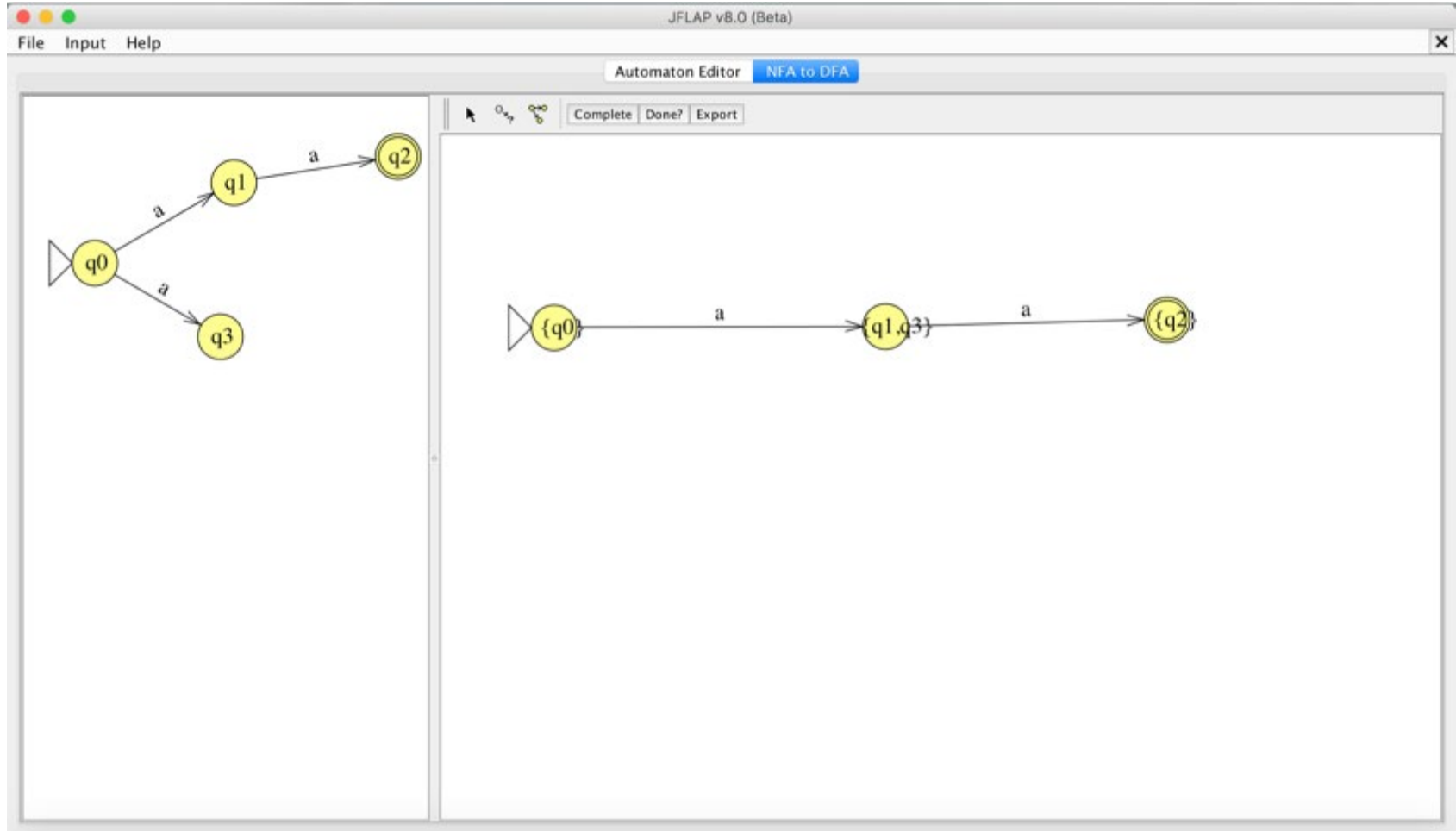
JFLAP: NFA



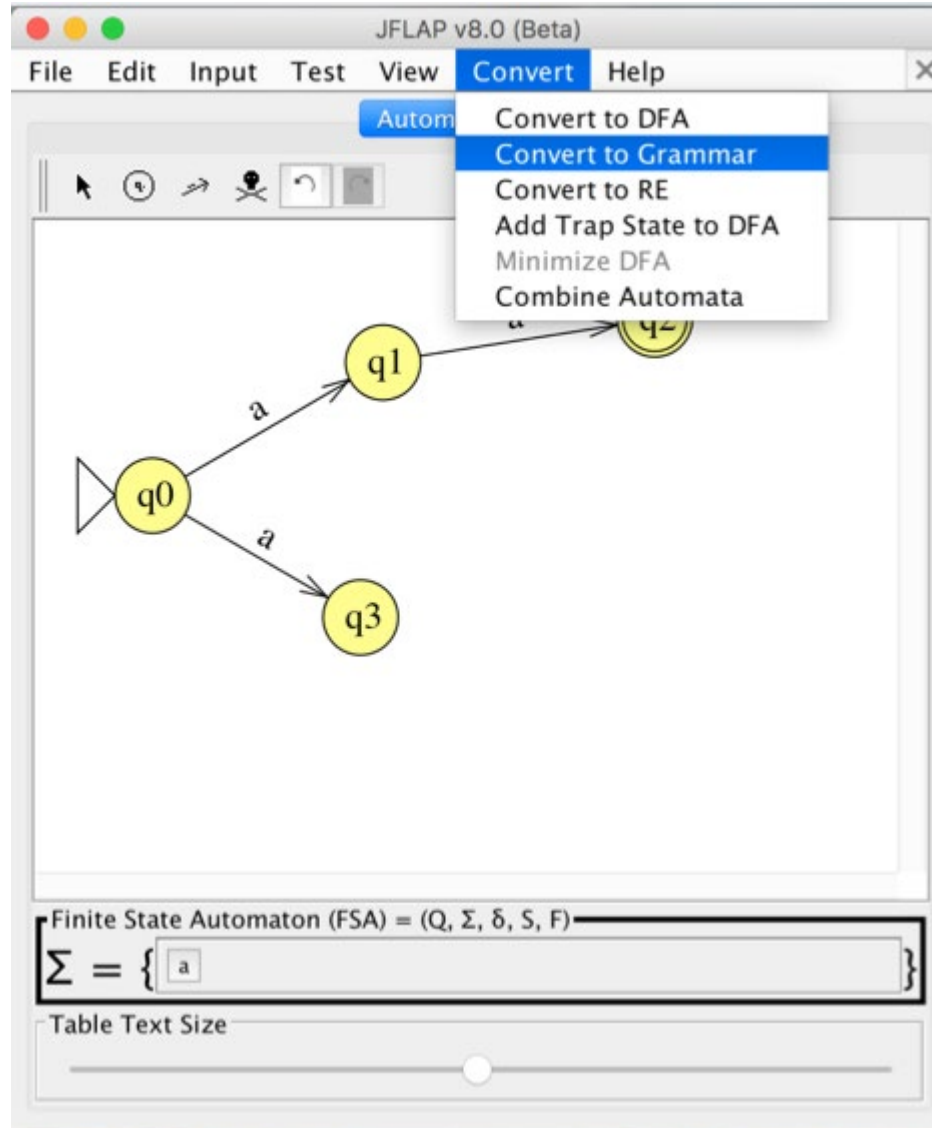
Conversione NFA in DFA



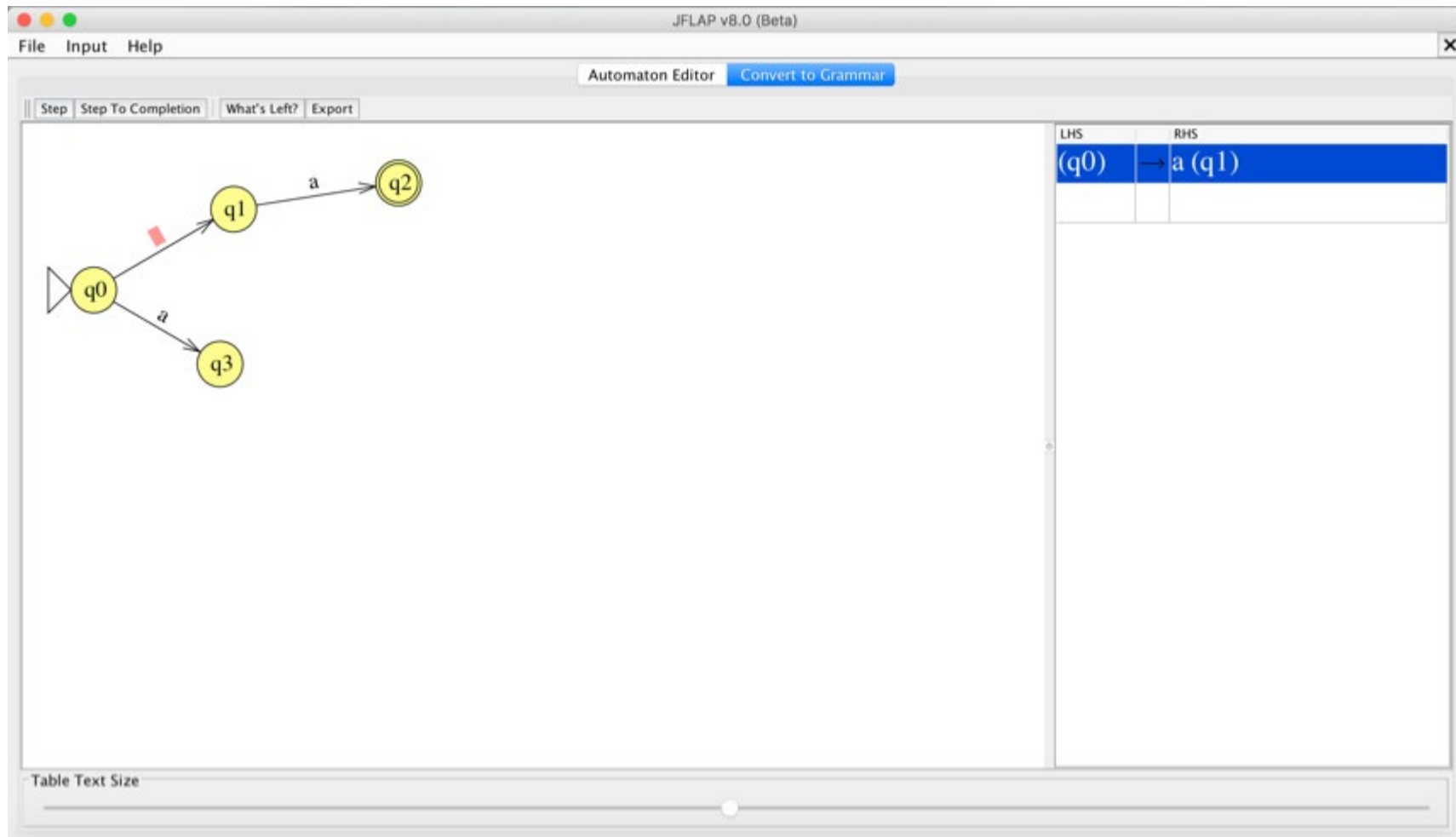
Conversione NFA in DFA



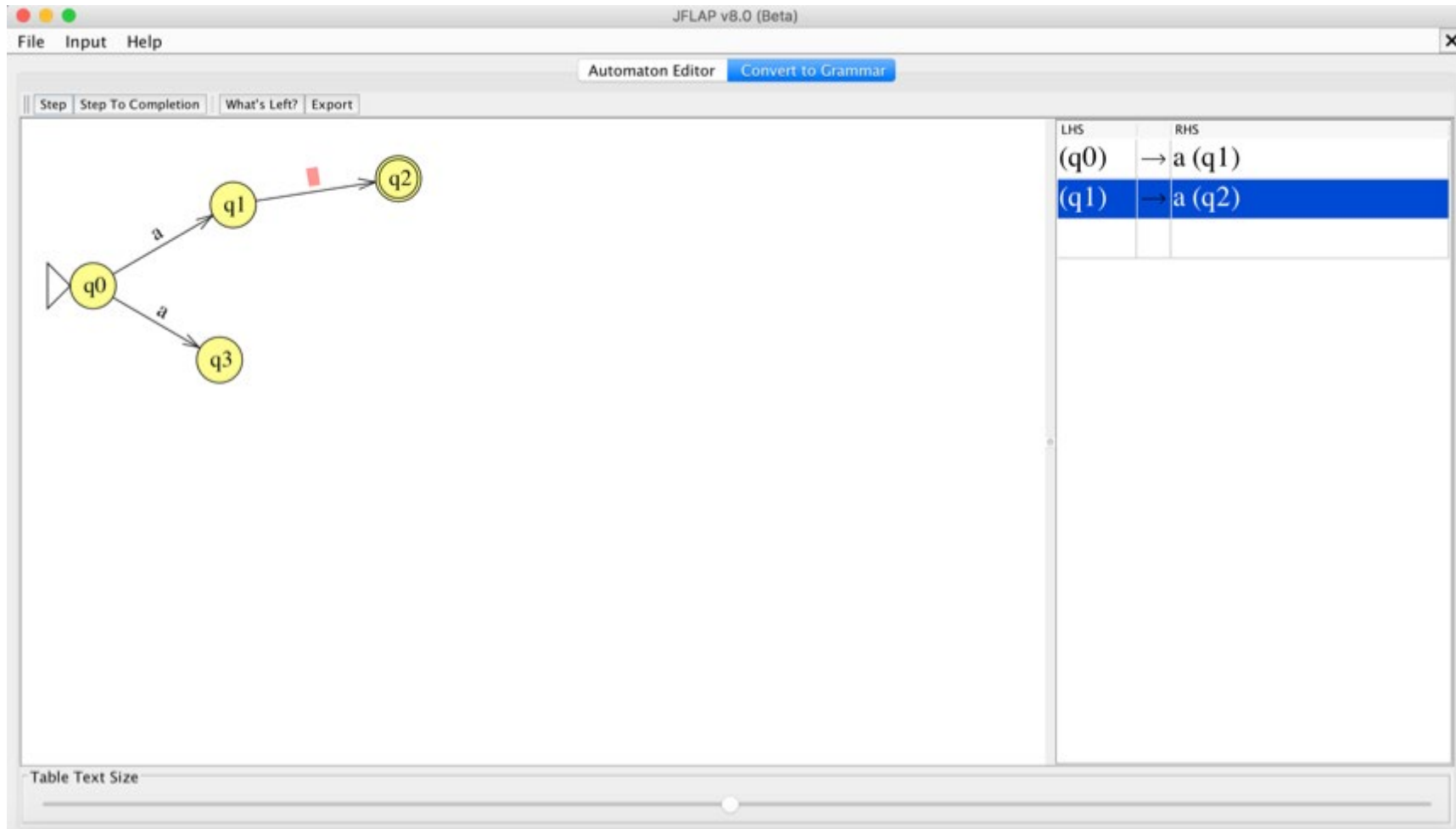
JFLAP: NFA



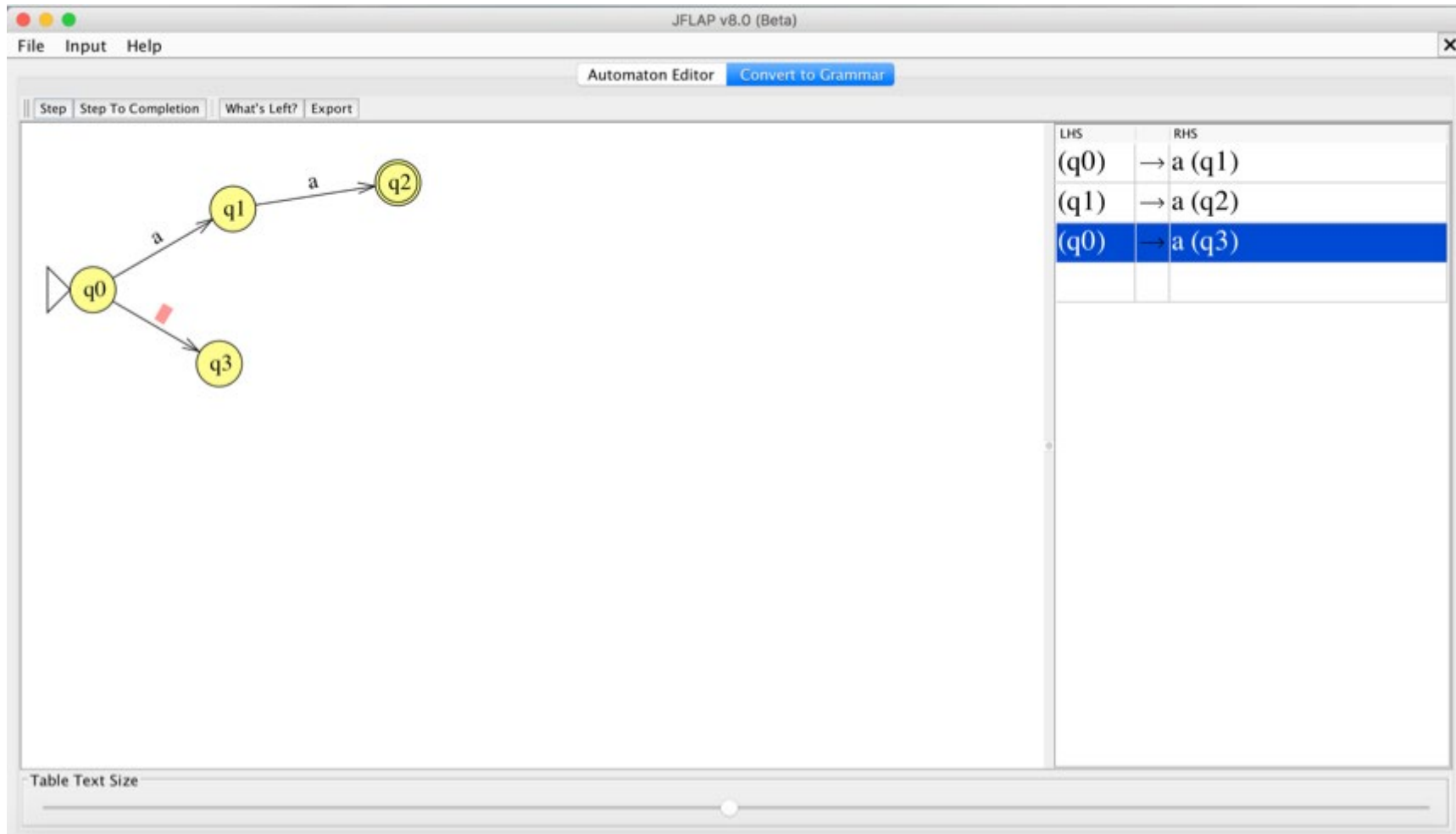
JFLAP: NFA



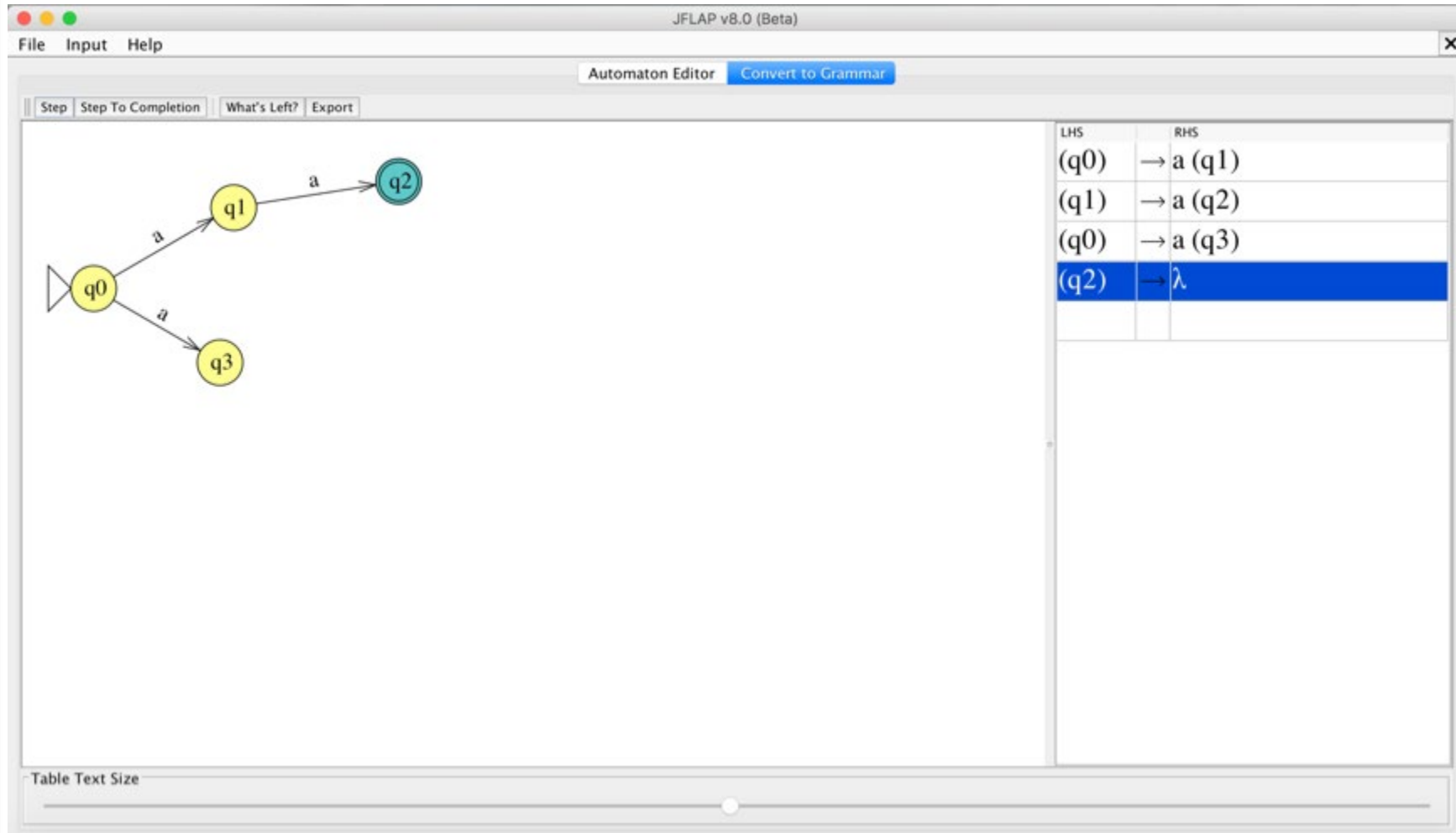
JFLAP: NFA



JFLAP: NFA



JFLAP: NFA



Di che tipo è la grammatica che genera L?

JFLAP v8.0 (Beta)

File Edit Input **Test** Convert Help

Test for Grammar Type Grammar Editor

LHS	RHS
(q0)	→ a (q1)
(q0)	→ a (q3)
(q1)	→ a (q2)
(q2)	→ λ

Grammar = (V, T, P, S)

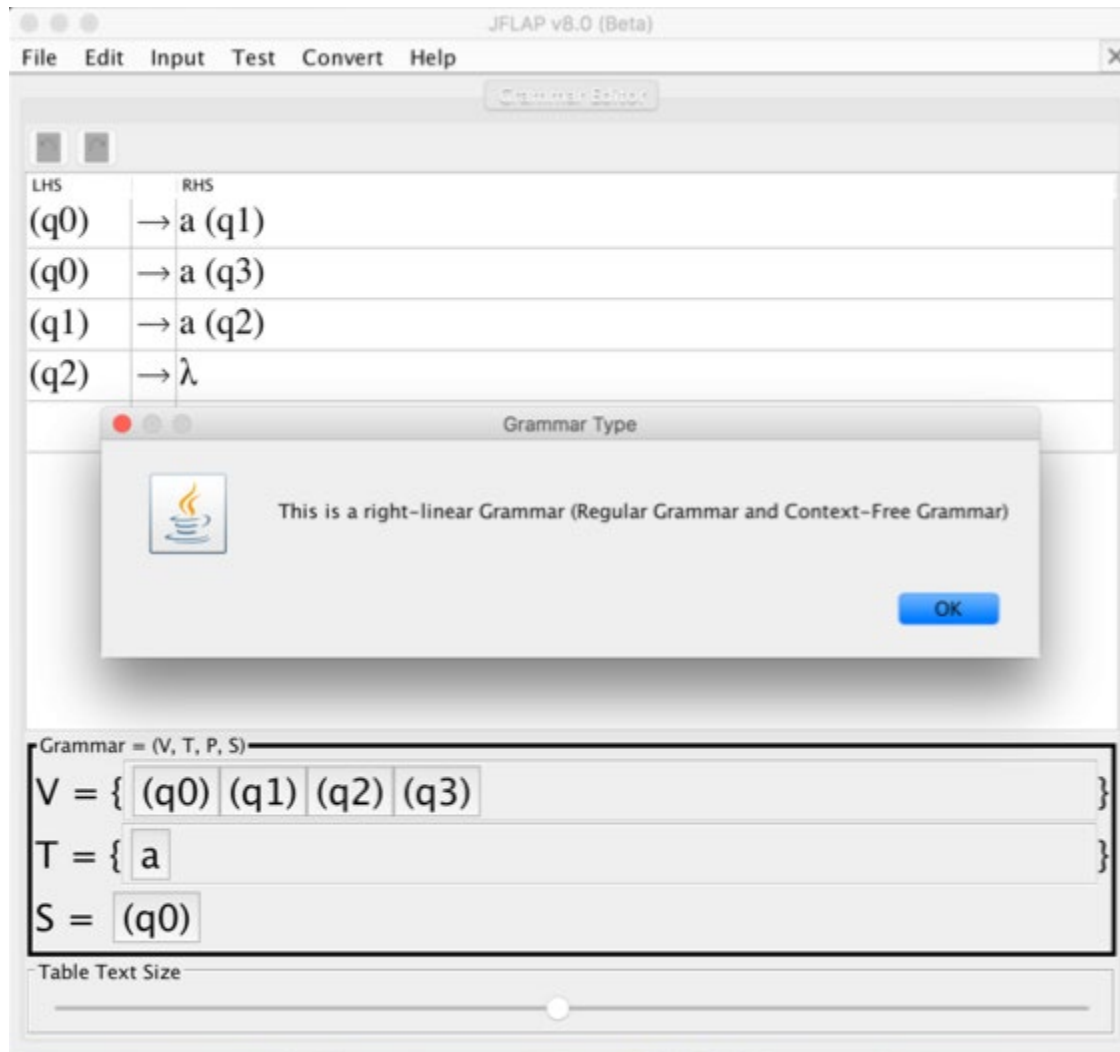
V = { (q0) (q1) (q2) (q3) }

T = { a }

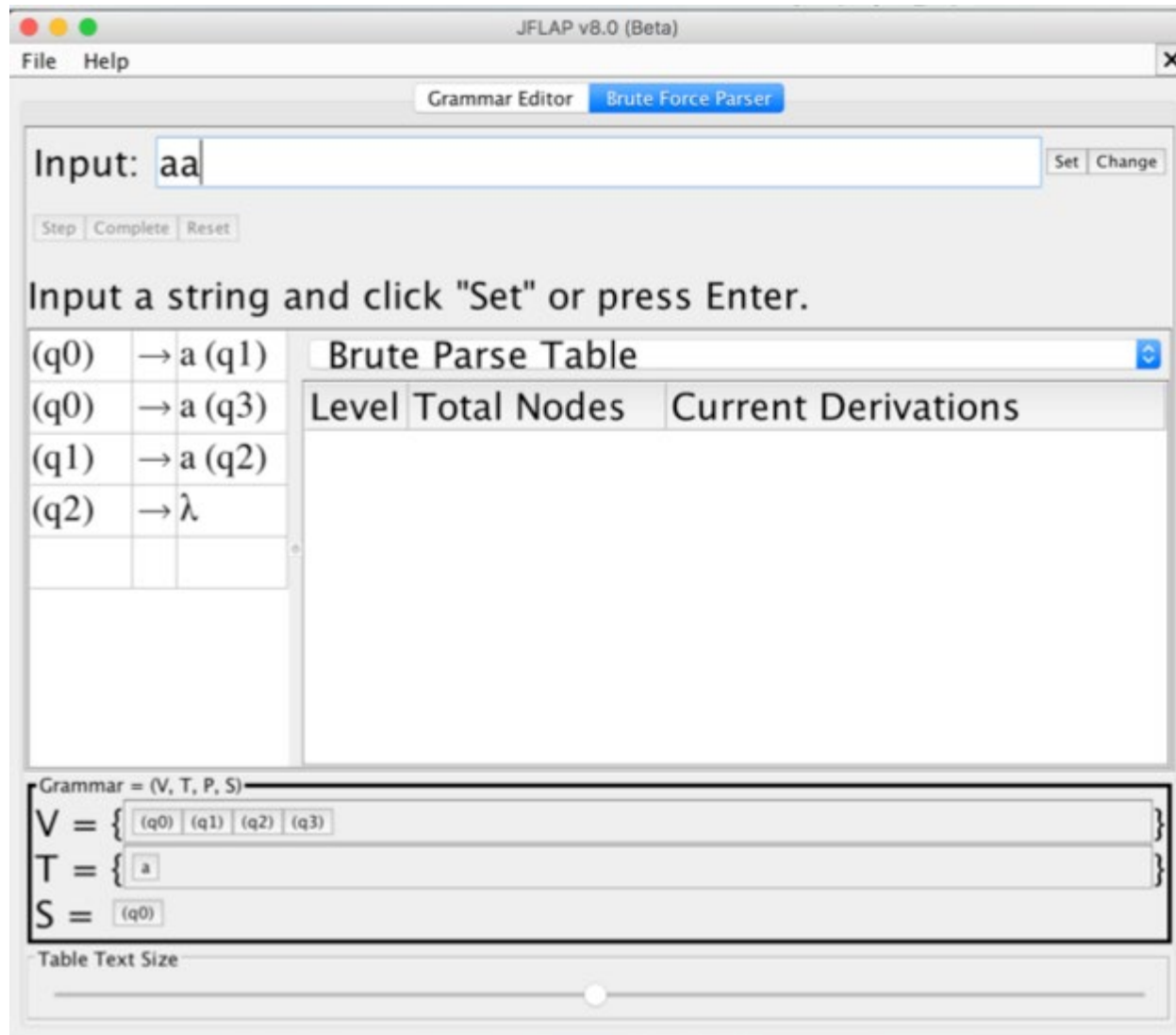
S = (q0)

Table Text Size

Di che tipo è la grammatica che genera L?



JFLAP: Brute Parse Table



JFLAP: Brute Parse Table

JFLAP v8.0 (Beta)

File Help

Grammar Editor Brute Force Parser

Input: aa Set Cha

Step Complete Reset

Press one of the buttons to continue, restart, or choose a new input

Brute Parse Table		
Level	Total Nodes	Current Derivations
1	2	[a (q1), a (q3)]

(q0) \rightarrow a (q1)
 (q0) \rightarrow a (q3)
 (q1) \rightarrow a (q2)
 (q2) $\rightarrow \lambda$

Grammar = (V, T, P, S)

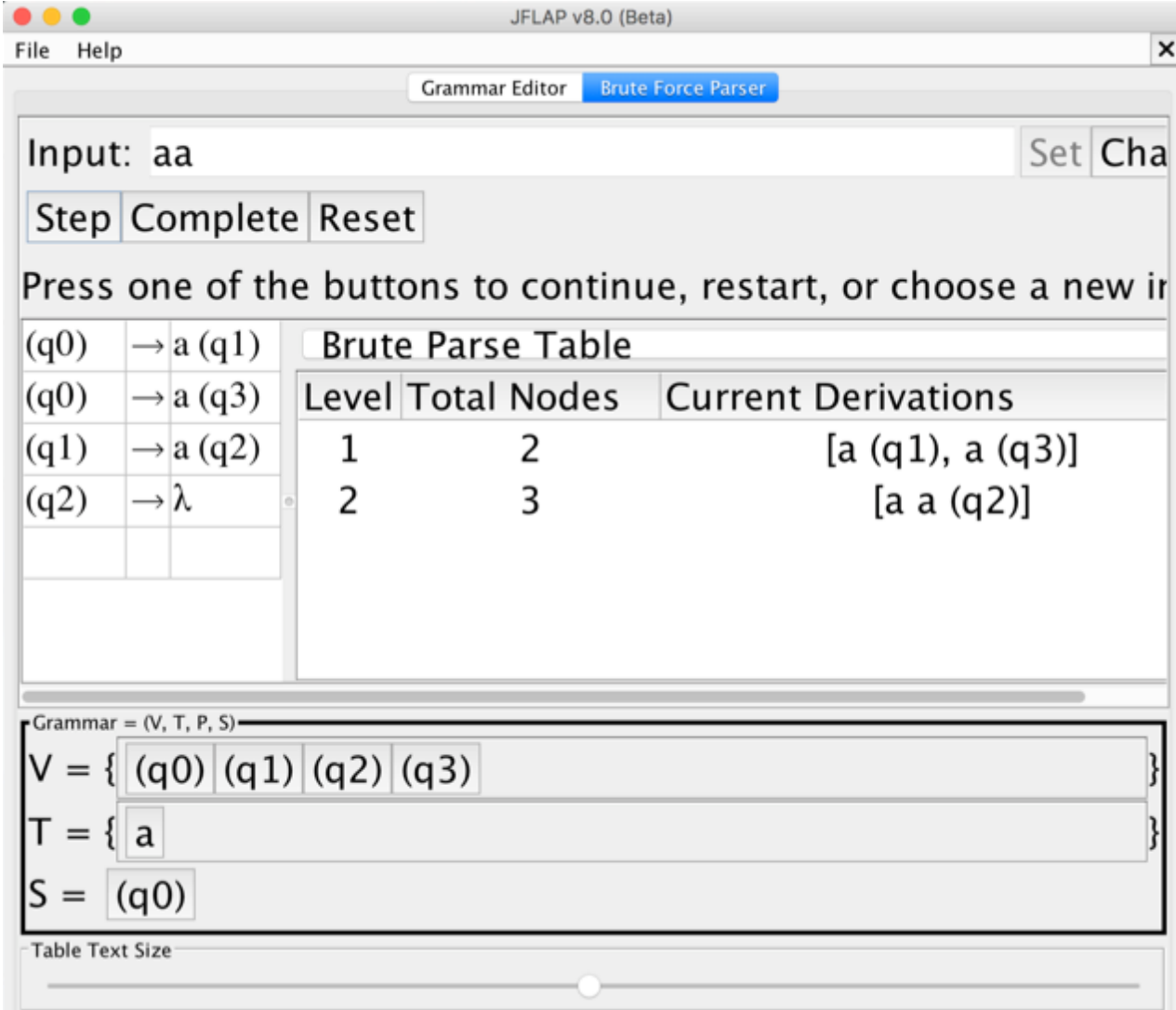
V = { (q0) (q1) (q2) (q3) }

T = { a }

S = (q0)

Table Text Size

JFLAP: Brute Parse Table



JFLAP v8.0 (Beta)

File Help

Grammar Editor Brute Force Parser

Input: aa Set Cha

Step Complete Reset

Press one of the buttons to continue, restart, or choose a new input

Brute Parse Table			
	Level	Total Nodes	Current Derivations
(q0) → a (q1)	1	2	[a (q1), a (q3)]
(q0) → a (q3)	2	3	[a a (q2)]
(q1) → a (q2)			
(q2) → λ			

Grammar = (V, T, P, S)

V = { (q0) (q1) (q2) (q3) }

T = { a }

S = (q0)

Table Text Size

JFLAP: Brute Parse Table

The screenshot shows the JFLAP Brute Force Parser window. The input is 'aa'. The parser has accepted the input. The Brute Parse Table is displayed, showing the derivation of 'aa' from the start state (q0).

Input: aa Set Change

Step Complete Reset

Input accepted! Change view to see derivation!

Brute Parse Table

Level	Total Nodes	Current Derivations
1	2	[a (q1), a (q3)]
2	3	[a a (q2)]
3	4	[a a]

Grammar = (V, T, P, S)

V = { (q0) (q1) (q2) (q3) }

T = { a }

S = (q0)

Table Text Size

JFLAP: Brute Parse Table

Input: aaa Set Change

Step Complete Reset

Input rejected! Try another string!

Brute Parse Table

Level	Total Nodes	Current Derivations
1	2	[a (q1), a (q3)]
2	3	[a a (q2)]
3	4	[a a]
4	4	[]

Grammar = (V, T, P, S)

V = { (q0) (q1) (q2) (q3) }

T = { a }

S = (q0)

Table Text Size

JFLAP: esempio

Espressione

REGOLARE

Linguaggio regolare L

- Quando abbiamo un linguaggio regolare L **equivale**:

Linguaggio L è in una
rappresentazione standard

(**DFA, NFA, or Regular
Expression**)

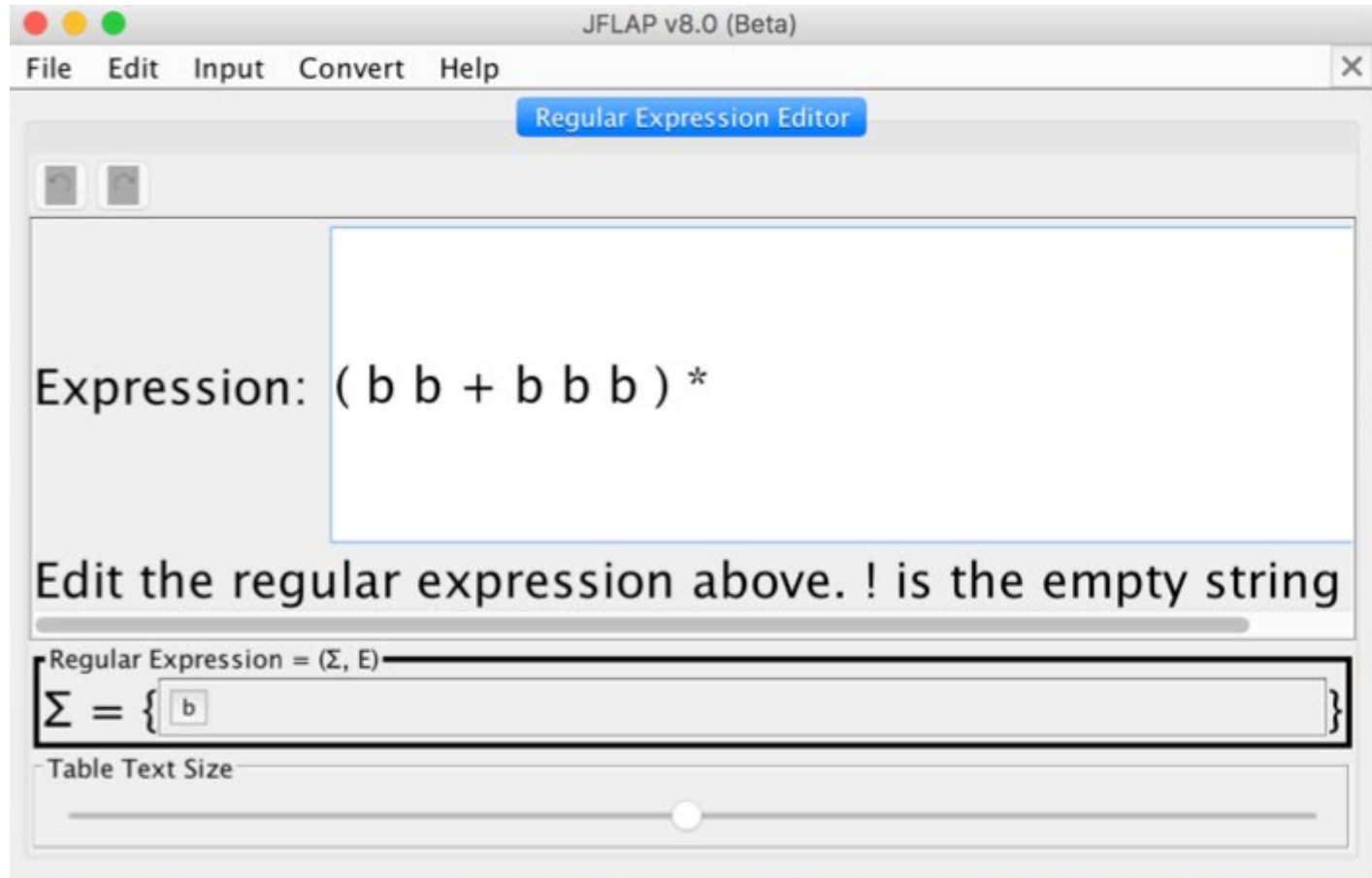
JFLAP: esercizio

- Sia L il linguaggio denotato dalla seguente espressione regolare:

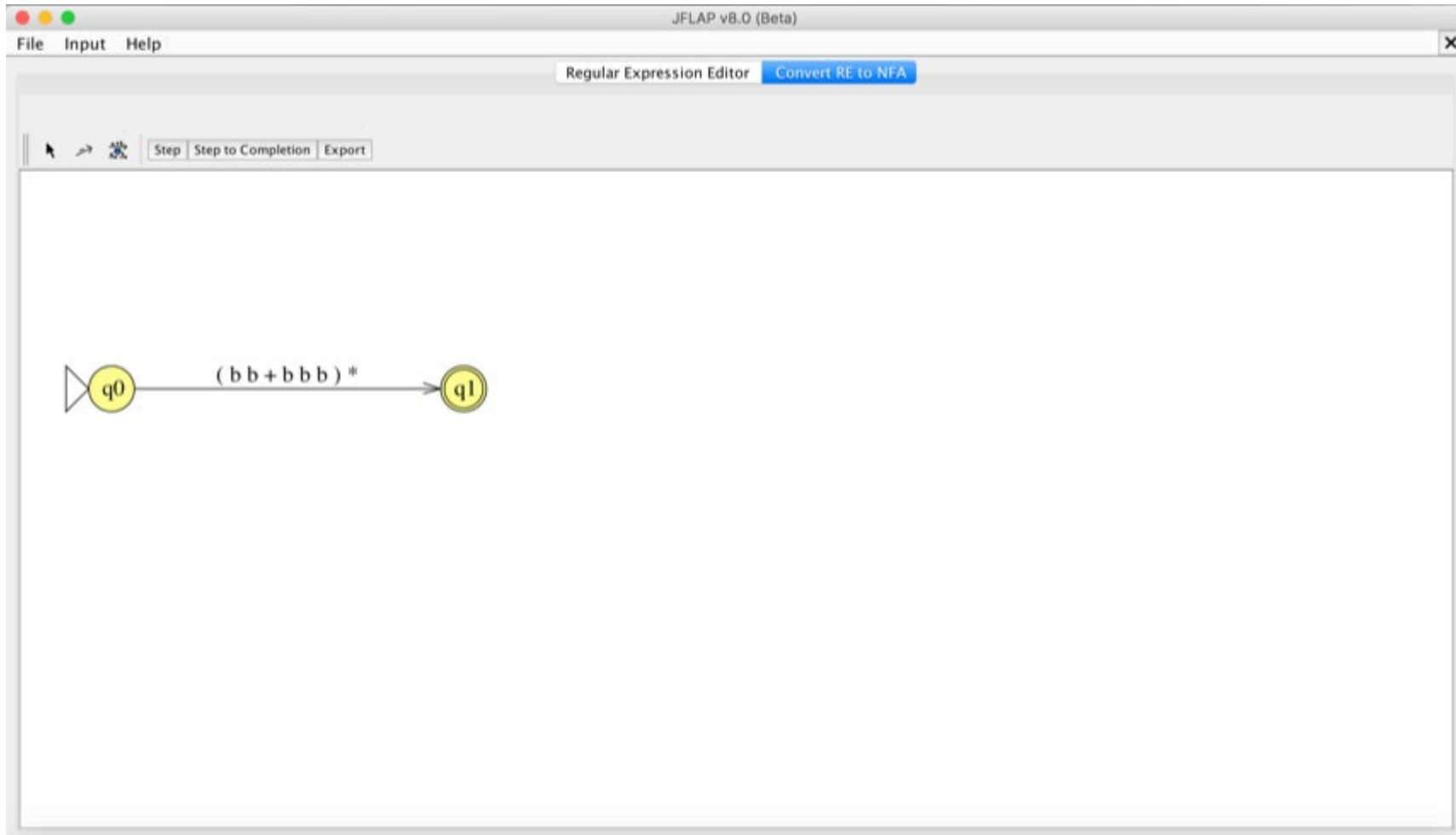
$$(bb+bbb)^*$$

1. Trovare un automa a stati finiti che riconosce L
2. Trovare l'automa non deterministico trovato al punto 1. in automa deterministico equivalente

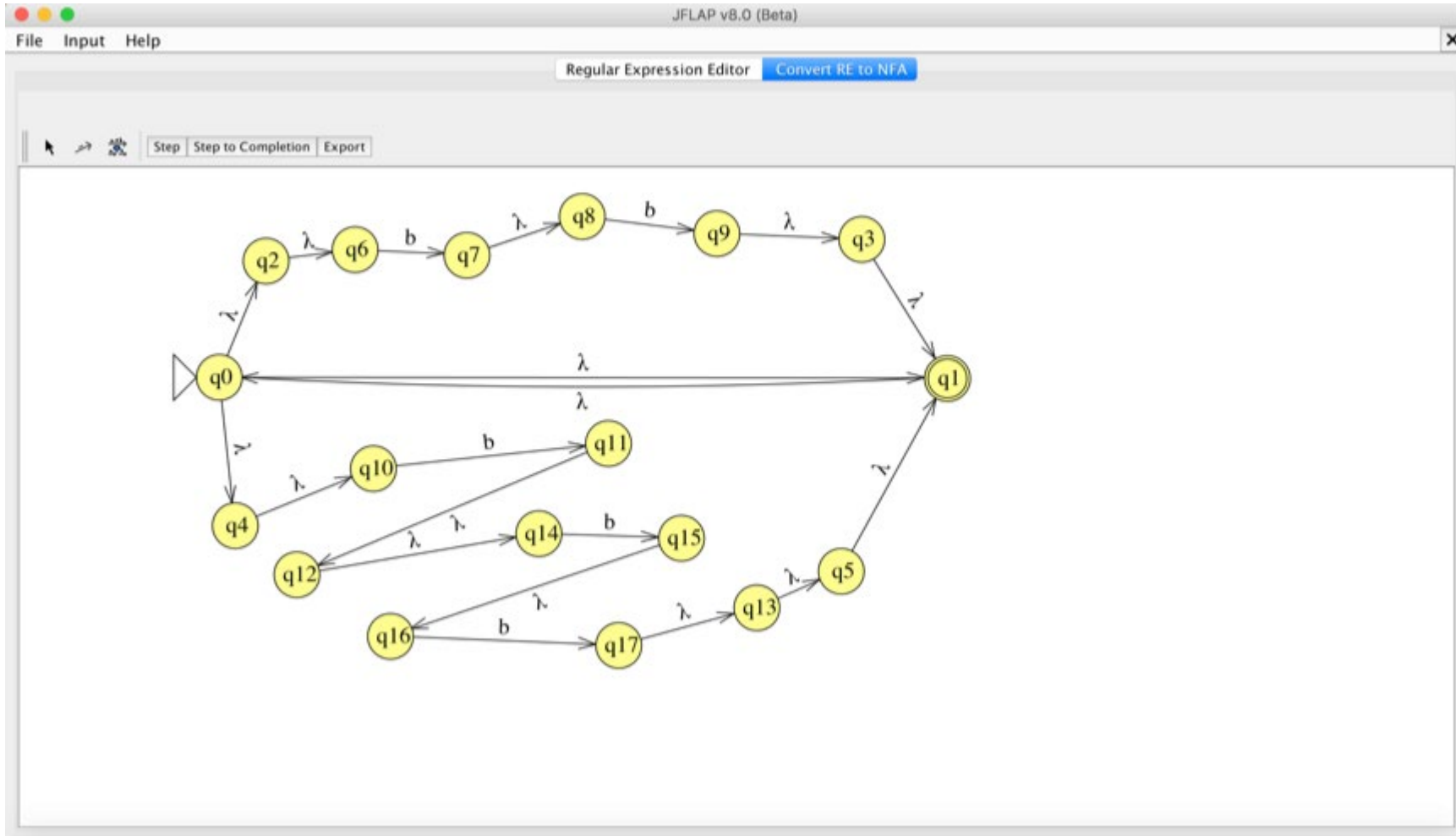
JFLAP: Espressione Regolare



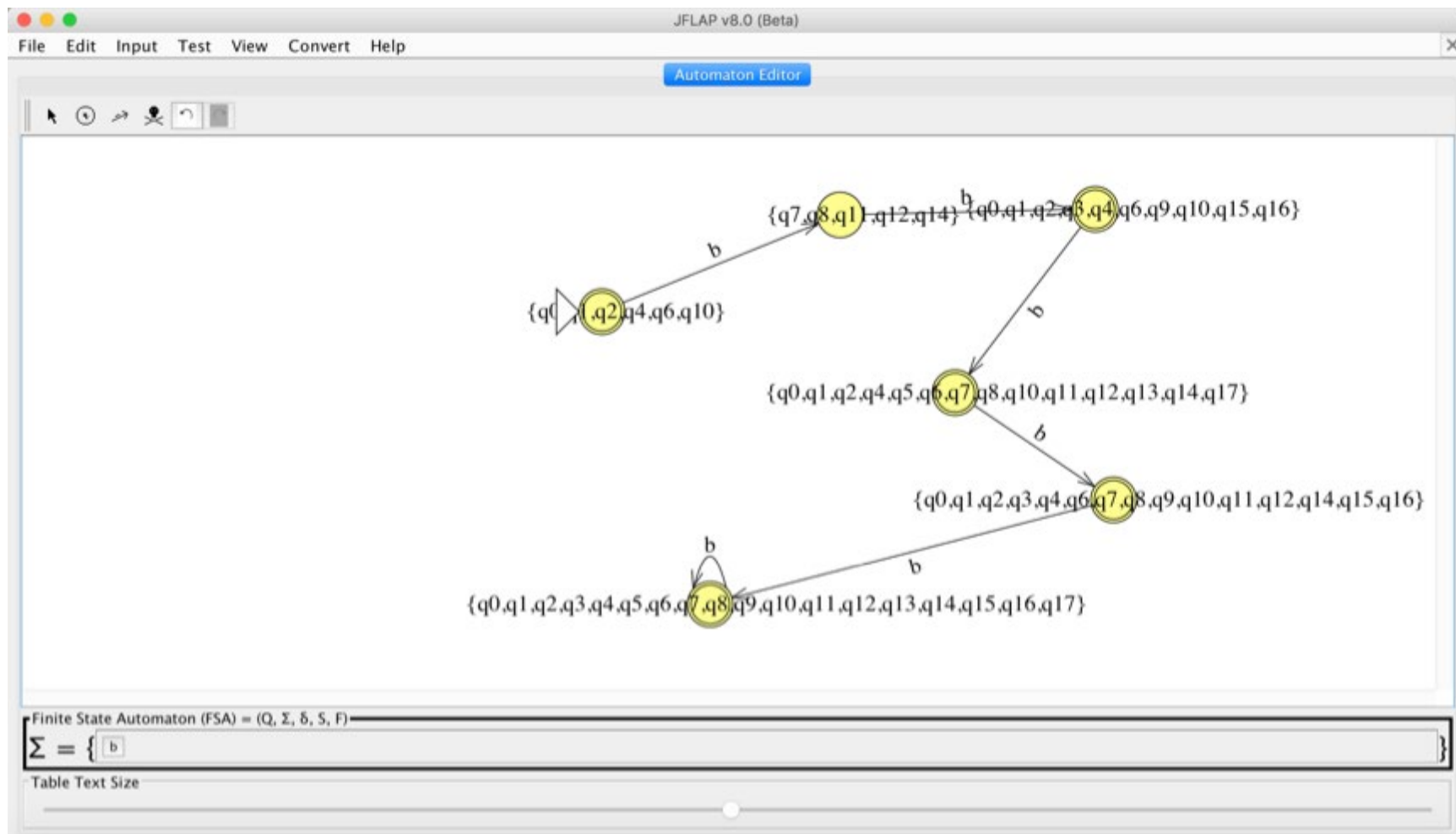
JFLAP: Espressione Regolare



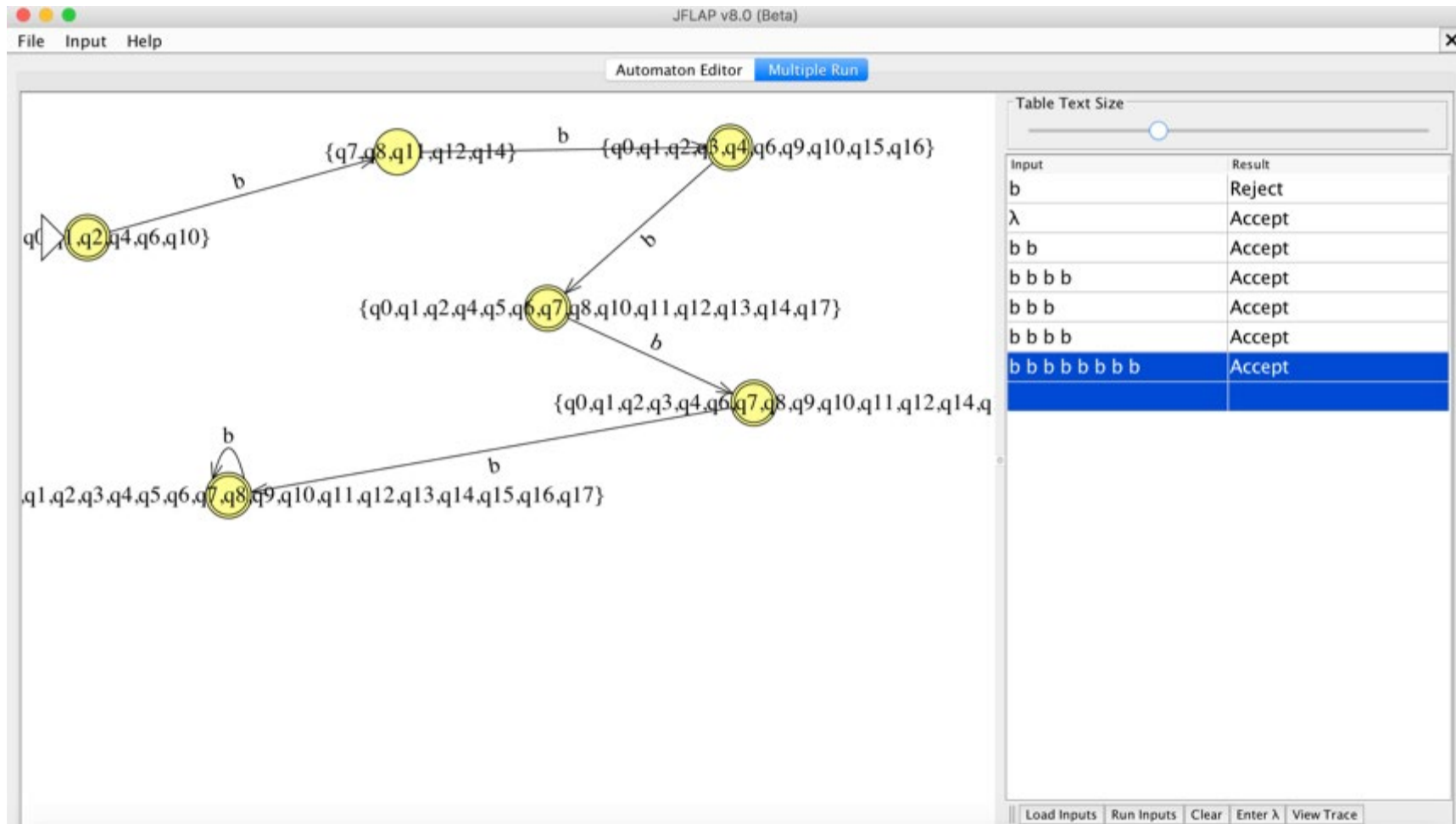
JFLAP: Espressione Regolare



JFLAP: Espressione Regolare



JFLAP: Espressione Regolare



JFLAP: esempio

Grammatiche

REGOLARI

Grammatiche regolari

- Una grammatica regolare è una grammatica lineare destra o sinistra
- I linguaggi generati da una grammatica regolare è un linguaggio regolare

JFLAP: esercizio

- Data la seguente grammatica lineare destra $G=(X,V,S,P)$ con

$$- X = \{a, b\}$$

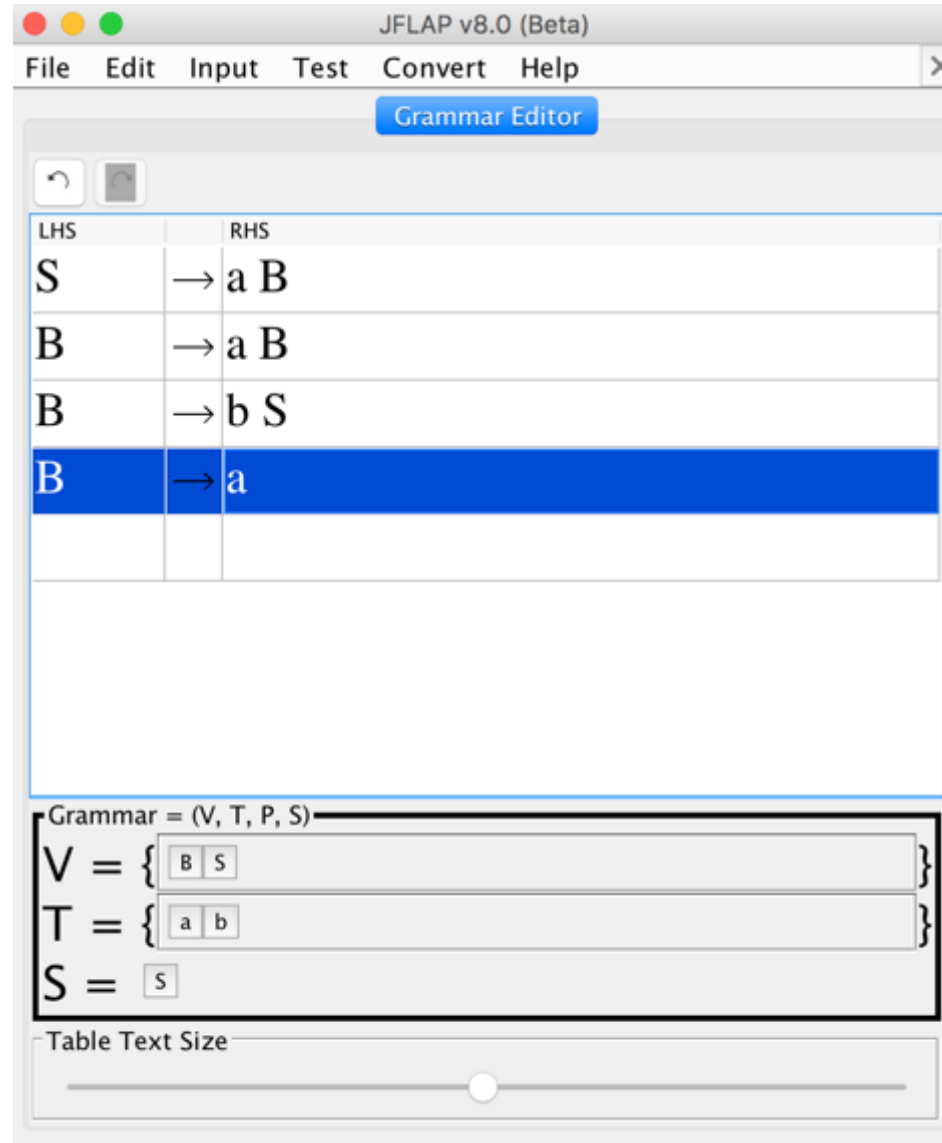
$$- V = \{S, B\}$$

$$- P = \{S \rightarrow aB,$$

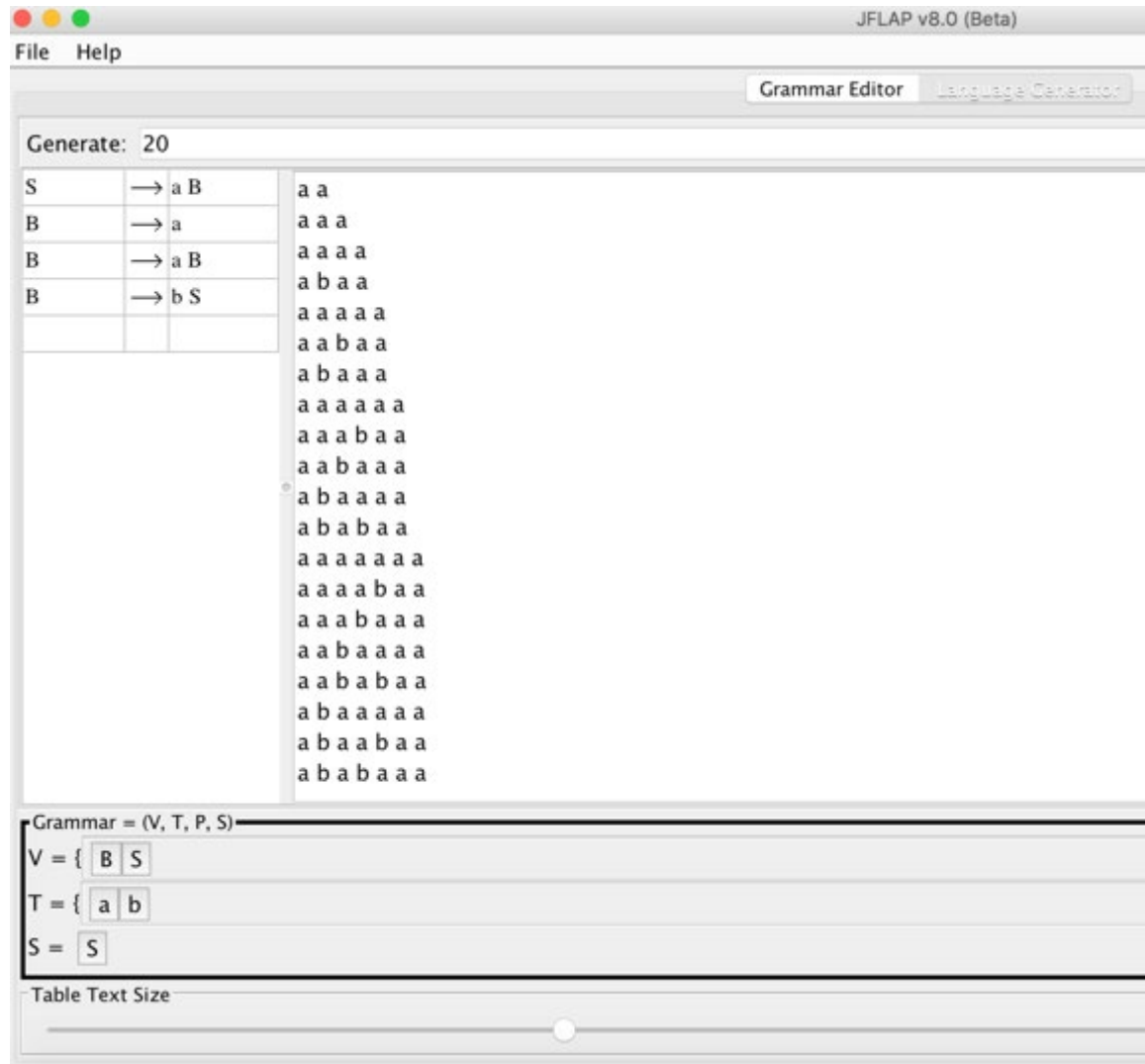
$$B \rightarrow aB \mid bS \mid a\}$$

1. Determinare un automa deterministico M tale che $L(G) = T(M)$

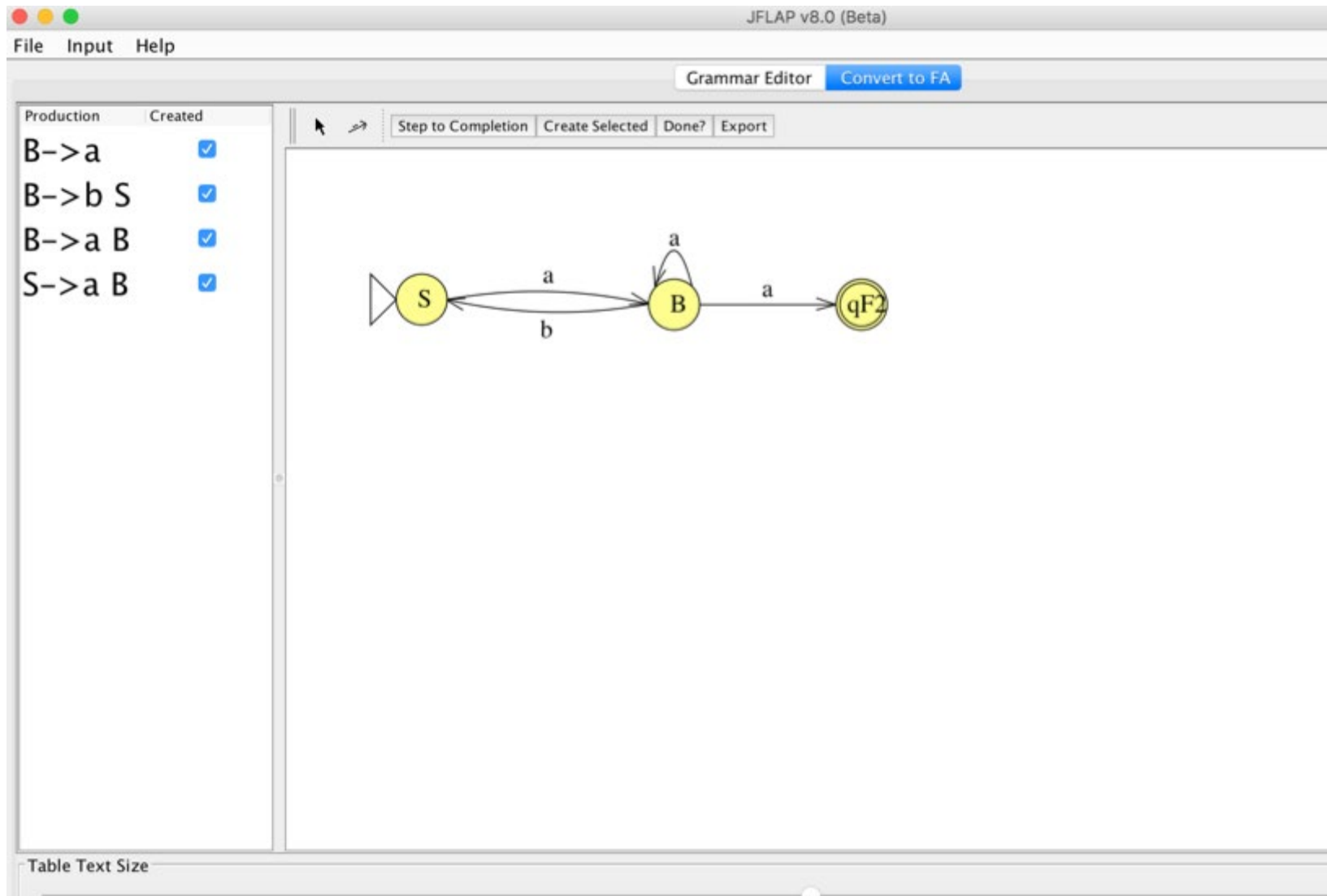
JFLAP: Grammatica lineare destra



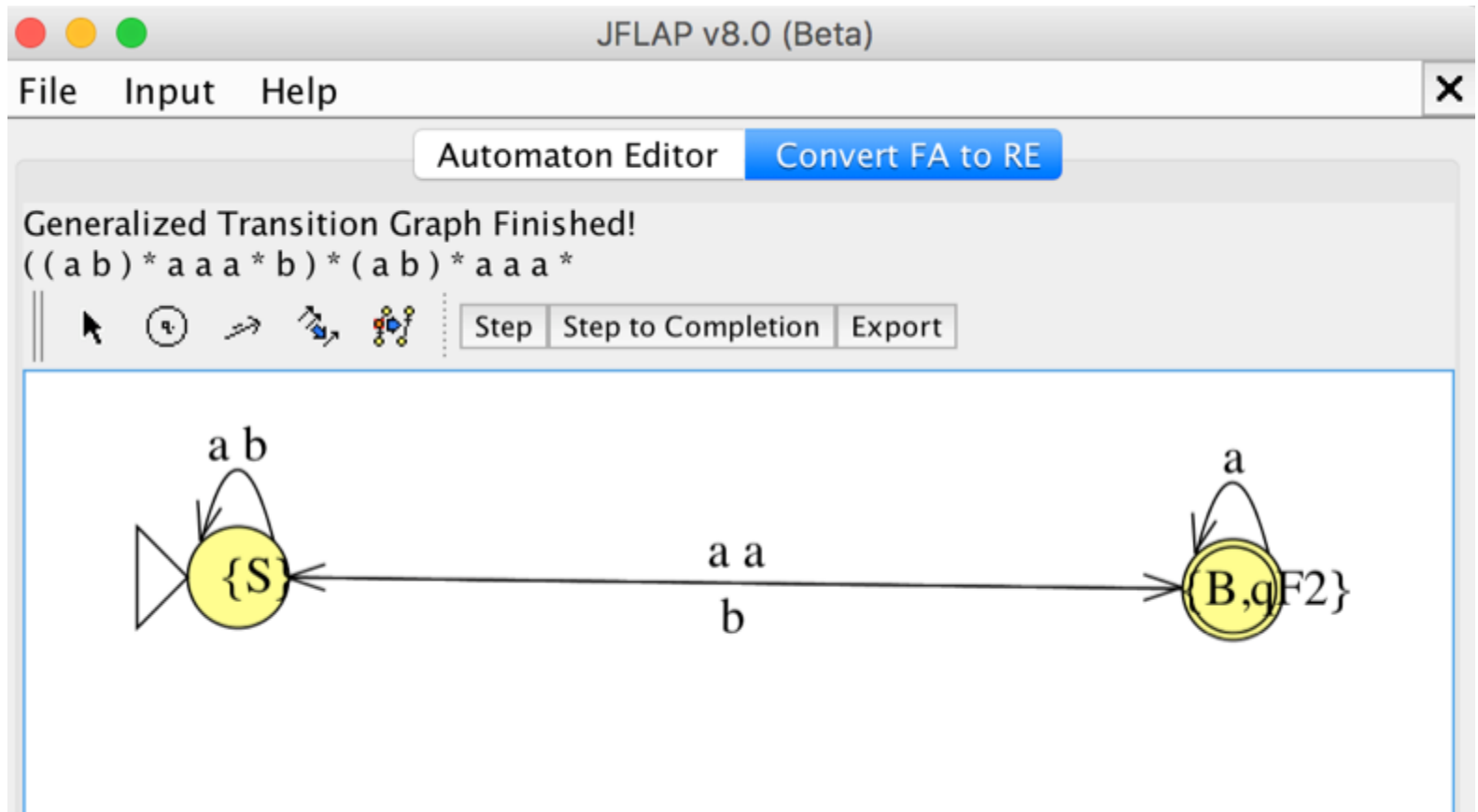
JFLAP: Grammatica lineare destra



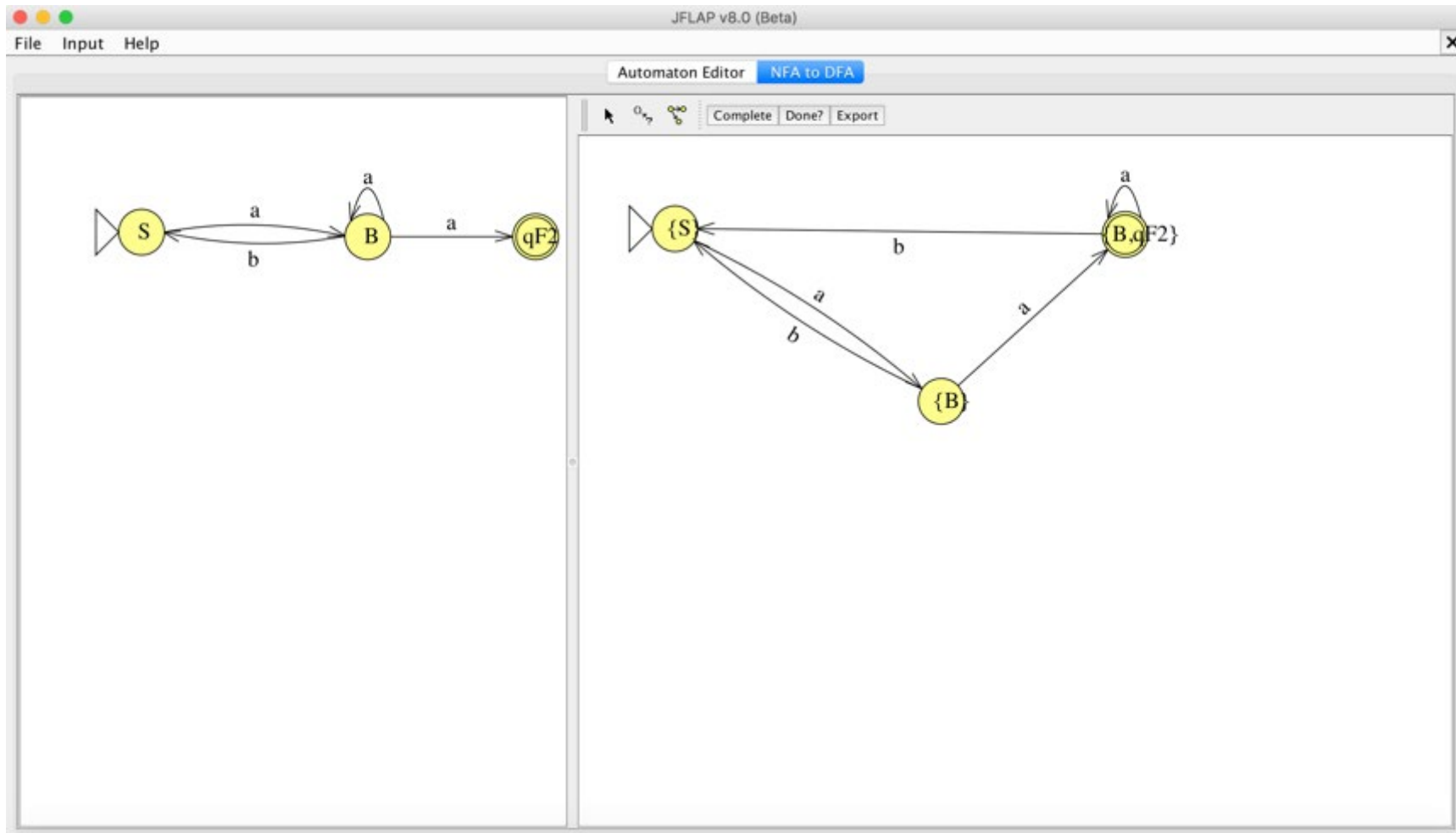
JFLAP: Grammatica lineare destra



JFLAP: Grammatica lineare destra



JFLAP: Grammatica lineare destra



Esercizio

- $L = \left\{ w \mid w \in \{a, b\}^*, w \text{ ha un numero pari di } a \text{ ed un numero dispari di } b \right\}$
 1. Costruire l'automa accettatore a stati finiti che riconosce L
 2. Determinare una grammatica lineare destra che genera il linguaggio