

图灵机模拟器

这是个标准双向无限多带图灵机模拟器的C++实现
你可以按照给定的语法规范编写自己的图灵机程序、测试并运行 :)

题目在这里: [TM-Problem.pdf](#)

图灵机模拟器

对应任务一和任务二

形式语言描述

在基本要求的基础上做了些许增强：

- 除了**转移函数规则**以外的所有定义项(# 开头的行)都**不必**显式地写出，因为它们可以合理地**从转移函数中推断**出来、或者使用**默认值**，你只需要关注转移函数规则集就行了 😊
- 增加了定义项 #TIME 和 #SPACE ，以约束图灵机运行时的资源使用

[语法设计](#)详说：

```

; This is a sample TM definition file
; as you can see, comma marks a line comment
;   by Armit - 2019/11/8
;

; definition item names starts with '#', namely they are:
;   #N =          number of tapes; default: 1
;   #B =          blank cell symbol; default: '_'
;   #T = { }      symbol set, alias is '#G', implicit containing '#B'
;   #S = { }      symbol set of input data, input will be validated firstly if this is defined
;   #Q = { }      state set
;   #q = { }      init state, alias is '#q0'; default: 'init'
;   #F = { }      halt state set; default: '{ halt }'
;   #TIME =       time limit (aka. transition step counts); default: see [config.h](/src/config.h)
;   #SPACE =      space limit (aka. cell count of the tape which is accessed); default: see [config.h](/src/config
; these items are **NOT** neccessary since they have default values
; or they could be infered from transition function rules
; (naming rule: symbols are single literal chars, states are literal strings)
;

#S = { 0, 1 }    ; enable input validation

; transition functions rules are vital, each of them is defined as a five-tuple:
;   <cur_state> <cur_symbol> <new_symbol> <move_direction> <new_state>
; wildcard '*' could be used for:
;   - cur_symbol: meaning 'for any content of the cell'
;   - new_symbol: meaning 'no overwrite on this cell'
;   - move_direction: meaning just stick here, no movement
;

; here just write some 0 and 1
init 0 1 l wrt_0
init 1 0 r wrt_1

wrt_0 * 0 r init
wrt_1 * 1 * halt

; if you wanna a multi-tape machine, then the transition functions rules will become:
;   <cur_state> <cur_symbols> <new_symbols> <move_directions> <new_state>
; where symbols and directions are given as a continous string without seperators
;

; here we just do a copy
init ** ** ** cpy    ; state shift

cpy _* ** ll halt
cpy 0* *0 rr cpy
cpy 1* *1 rr cpy

```

OOP类描述

从由**形式语言描述的图灵机文件**得到一个由**C++语言描述的图灵机类**，需要一个解析过程

由于上述描述文件的语法十分简单，**词法分析**和**语法分析**都只是一些字符串处理，仅贴出语法解析器类结构、可见就是简单地针对每种定义去做相应的解析；源码简单易懂、不作冗余说明：

```
class Parser {
private:
    Tokenizer tokenizer;
    char* line; int lineno;
    TuringMachine *tm; // `for tm->strpool.intern()`
public:
    TuringMachine* parse(string fdeffp);
private:
    void extract_number(size_t &i);
    void extract_symbol(Symbol &s);
    void extract_symbol_set(set<Symbol> &s);
    void extract_state(State* &s);
    void extract_state_set(set<State*> &s);
    void extract_transition(map<State*, map<Symbols*, Transition>> &m);
};
```

而代表**图灵机**的类结构如下(节选)：

```

class TuringMachine {
private:
    /* definition */
    size_t N;           // number of tapes
    set<Symbol> T;       // symbol set
    set<Symbol> S;       // input symbol set
    Symbol B;           // blank symbol
    set<State*> Q;        // state set
    State *q0;          // start state
    set<State*> F;        // halt state set
    map<State*, map<Symbols*, Transition>> D; // transfer function
    /* device */
    ifstream fin;        // I/O devices
    ofstream fout;
    ofstream ferr;
    size_t limit_time;   // resource limit
    size_t limit_space;
    /* runtime */
    size_t steps;        // step counter, init: 0
    State *q;            // current state, init: q0
    vector<Tape> tapes;  // the infinite tapes, tapes.size() == N
private:
    StringPool strpool;  // optimize: reuse const string objects

private:
    TuringMachine(); // cannot publically create this object, only via Parser::parse
public:
    void run(string finfp, string foutfp, string ferrfp);
private:
    inline void setup(string finfp, string foutfp, string ferrfp);
    inline bool check_input();
    inline void launch();
    inline void teardown();

private:
    void print_text(string text, bool newline=true, bool output=false);
};

```

可见一个图灵机的数据结构主要有以下三部分组成：

- 定义definition：即对应的源描述文件中，形式语言元组表示的图灵机定义
- 设备device：使用的I/O设备（不是纸带，而是纸带内容的信息源）
- 运行时runtime：运行时的当前格局信息，包括状态、纸带、计步数

提供的操作只有一个，就是运行 run，而这又可拆分成四个子过程：

- setup：打开I/O设备，重置运行时格局信息

- check_input : 装载输入文件内容到第一条纸带, 并检查串的合法性
- launch : 单步执行该图灵机, 并进行相应的I/O操作
- teardown : 关闭I/O设备

另外也在基本要求的基础上做了些许增强 :

- 可以打印该图灵机的定义, 以检查解析是否出错(见私有 void print_definition();)
- 用到了字符串资源池的小技巧以一定程度上优化性能(见 StringPool strpool;)

主函数 : 图灵机API的使用

典型的用法如下 :

```
int main(int argc, char* argv[]) {
    CmdOpts opts = parse_cmd(argc, argv);

    ios::sync_with_stdio(false); // fixup
    try {
        clock_t t = clock(); // compile usually takes just 1 clock
        TuringMachine* tm = Parser().parse(opts.base_path + DEFINITION_FILENAME);
        tm->opts(opts.level);
        tm->run((
            opts.base_path + INPUT_FILENAME),
            (opts.save ? opts.base_path + OUTPUT_FILENAME : NULL_DEVICE),
            (opts.save ? opts.base_path + DEBUG_FILENAME : NULL_DEVICE));
        if (opts.level == VERBOSE) cout << "[Timer] finish in " << clock() - t << " clocks" << endl;
        delete tm;
    } catch (TMException* ex) {
        cerr << ex->what() << endl;
        exit(-1);
    }
}
```

逻辑流程 :

1. 首先, 解析命令行运行参数到结构体 CmdOpts 以备用, 这包括用例目录、日志等级
2. 然后, 图灵机对象通过解析图灵机描述文件而得到、然后放入IO设备的地址(这里是文件名或者 /dev/null)就可以跑了; 外部用 try..catch.. 包裹, 以捕捉语法错误或者运行时异常
3. 最后, 计时器可以显示程序的运行时间, 这个实现的效率还可以: 所有测试程序在测试样例输入上的运行时间都不超过 50 clock

内核实现 : launch()函数

虽然从实现上说, 最难的、最繁琐的是处理打印信息的排版问题, 但逻辑上最重要的还是图灵机执行的

内核，也就是上述中的 `lanuch()` 函数，稍微预览一下大纲：

```
function lanuch()
-- 只要不在终止状态
while (current_state not in final_state_set) {
  -- 检查时空资源约束
  if exceed_resource_limit() then break end
  print_configuration()  -- 打印当前终末格局

  -- 寻找基于当前状态的转移函数规则集
  let ruleset = find_ruleset_by_current_state()
  if not ruleset then error() end

  -- 选择规则集中距离当前带头符号串最精确(通配符尽可能少)的规则
  let rule = find_most_exact_rule(ruleset)
  if not rule then error() end

  -- 应用这个规则：对每条带子读写单元格、移动带头，然后更新转台
  for tape in tapes do
    tape[head] = rule.new_symbol
    tape.head += rule.direction
  end
  current_state = rule.new_state
}
print_configuration() -- 补上终末格局
print_tape0()         -- 打印结果(第一条纸带)
end
```

这是真实世界的全部细节：

```

inline void TuringMachine::launch() {
    print_section("RUN");

    while (F.find(q) == F.end()) {
        if (level != BRIEF) { print_configuration(); } steps++;
        for (auto &tape : tapes) if (limit_space > 0 && tape.size() > limit_space) throw new Runtime
        if (limit_time > 0 && steps > limit_time) throw new RuntimeError("time limit exceeded");

        // find tx for state
        auto sst = D.find(q);
        if (sst == D.end()) throw new RuntimeError("no transitions on state " + quote(*q));

        // find tx for (state, symbols)
        sb_reset();
        for (auto &tape : tapes) sb << *tape.head;
        string cur_syms = sb.str();
        int len = cur_syms.length();

        Transition* tx = nullptr; int minwc = len + 1; // use wildcards as less as possible
        for (auto &st : sst->second) {
            Symbols syms = *st.first;
            int wc = 0;
            for (int i=0; wc!=-1 && i<=len; i++)
                if (cur_syms[i] != syms[i]) {
                    if (syms[i] == WILDCARD_MARK) wc++; // allow wildcards
                    else wc = -1; // fail if mismatch
                }
            if (wc != -1 && wc <= minwc) {
                tx = &st.second; minwc = wc;
            }
        }
        if (!tx) throw new RuntimeError("no transition on state " + quote(*q) + " of symbol(s) " + (

        // apply this tx
        for (size_t i=0; i<tapes.size(); i++) {
            auto &tape = tapes[i];
            if ((*tx->symbols_new)[i] != WILDCARD_MARK) *tape.head = (*tx->symbols_new)[i];
            switch (to_enum((*tx->directions)[i])) {
                case RIGHT:
                    if (tape.head + 1 == tape.end())
                        tape.push_back(B);
                    tape.head += 1;
                    break;
                case LEFT:
                    if (tape.head == tape.begin())
                        tape.push_front(B);
                    tape.head -= 1;
                    break;
                case STALL: break;
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

    }
}
q = tx->state_next; // state shift
}

if (level != BRIEF) print_configuration(); // the last step
print_text("Result: ", false); print_tape0();
}

```

图灵机程序设计

对应任务三

斐波拉契数判定机(fib_4)

题目：设计语言 $L = \{ 0^k \mid k \text{ 是一个斐波拉契数} \}$ 的判定器

解决思想：

- 依次产生每个斐波拉契数的一进制表示串，这需要**三条带子**来分别存储fib(n)、fib(n-1)、fib(n-2)
- 然后与给定输入串作比较：如果相同则接受，如果输入较长则继续尝试下一个数，如果输入较短则拒绝

图灵机描述：


```

; program: decide language  $L = \{ 0^n \mid n \in \text{Fibonacci} \}$ , outputs True/False
;
; basic idea:
; 0. use three working tapes to store fib(n), fib(n-1) and fib(n-2)
; 1. compare tape[0] with tape[1], reject if not enough 0 (aka. tape[1] is longer), accept if equal
; 2. calc next fib(n): `tape[3] = tape[2]; tape[2] = tape[1]; tape[1] = tape[2] + tape[3]`

; init and state shift
init **** *00* **** cmp          ; init fib(1) = 1, fib(0) = 1

; compare tape0 with tape1
cmp __** **** 11** 1_clr_acc      ; accept
cmp _0** _*** 11** 1_clr_rej      ; reject, 'cos not enough 0
cmp 0_** **** 11** 01l_end        ; tape0 has more 0, reset
cmp 00** **** rr** cmp

; tape0/1 goto leftmost
01l_end __** **** rr** cp_3_2     ; calc next fib(n)
01l_end _*** **** *1** 01l_end
01l_end *_** **** 1*** 01l_end
01l_end **** **** 11** 01l_end

; copy tape2 to tape3
cp_3_2 **_ * **** **1l 23l_end
cp_3_2 **0* ***0 **rr cp_3_2

; tape2/3 goto leftmost
23l_end **__ **** **rr cp_1_2
23l_end **_ * **** ***1 23l_end
23l_end ***_ **** **1* 23l_end
23l_end **** **** **1l 23l_end

; copy tape1 to tape2
cp_1_2 *_** **** *1l* 12l_end
cp_1_2 *0** *0* *rr* cp_1_2

; tape1/2 goto leftmost
12l_end *__* **** *rr* cp_2_1
12l_end *_** **** **1* 12l_end
12l_end **_ * **** *1** 12l_end
12l_end **** **** *1l* 12l_end

; add tape2 + tape3 -> tape1
cp_2_1 **_ * **** **1* cp_3_1
cp_2_1 **0* *0** *rr* cp_2_1
cp_3_1 ***_ **** *1*1 123l_end
cp_3_1 ***0 *0** *rr* cp_3_1

; tape1/2/3 goto leftmost

```

```

1231_end *__ **** *rrr cmp      ; test again
1231_end *_* **** **1 1231_end
1231_end **__ **** *1** 1231_end
1231_end *_* **** **1* 1231_end
1231_end **** **** *111 1231_end

; clear till leftend then accept
l_clr_acc _** **** r*** accept
l_clr_acc **** _** l*** l_clr_acc

; clear till leftend then reject
l_clr_rej _** **** r*** reject
l_clr_rej **** _** l*** l_clr_rej

; write True then halt
accept **** T*** r*** accept2
accept2 **** r*** r*** accept3
accept3 **** u*** r*** accept4
accept4 **** e*** **** halt

; write False then halt
reject **** F*** r*** reject2
reject2 **** a*** r*** reject3
reject3 **** l*** r*** reject4
reject4 **** s*** r*** reject5
reject5 **** e*** **** halt

```

两倍01串判定机(ww)

题目：设计语言 $L = \{ ww \mid w \in \{0, 1\}^* \}$ 的判定器

解决思想：

- 检查串是否是偶数长度的零一串，若否则拒绝
- 寻找中分点：在串的左右两边放置定界符，然后逐步往中间移动直到相遇
- 检查被划开的左右两个子串是否相等：在一条袋子上左右移动并消去相同的字符，最后查看是否还有字符剩下，若是则拒绝、否则接受

图灵机描述：

```

; program: decide language  $L = \{ ww \mid w \in \{a, b\}^* \}$ , outputs True/False
;
; basic idea:
; 0. scan to assure length is even, otherwise reject
; 1. put right/left boundary signs '<' and '>'
; 2. alternatively move the right '<' leftward and move the left '>' rightward, until they meet
; 3. got the mid-point, and the left string has equal chars with right string, or one char longer
; 4. eliminate the string at right side based on string at left side
; 5. if not match, cleanup and reject, otherwise cleanup and accept

; test length even state
len_even _ < l l_sig_put ; put down right boundary sign
len_even * * r len_odd

; test length odd state
len_odd _ * l l_clr_rej ; reject if odd length
len_odd * * r len_even

; leftward clear then reject
l_clr_rej _ * * reject
l_clr_rej * _ l l_clr_rej

; put down left boundary sign
l_sig_put _ > r r_sig_loc ; find right sig for swap
l_sig_put * * l l_sig_put

; locate right sign
r_sig_loc < * l r_sig_swp
r_sig_loc * * r r_sig_loc

; determine sym for swap
r_sig_swp a < r r_sig_swp_a
r_sig_swp b < r r_sig_swp_b
r_sig_swp > * r l_lsig_l ; mid-point found, goto left of left symbol

; swap r_sig: '<' -> '<_'
r_sig_swp_a * a l l_sig_loc ; find left sig for swap
r_sig_swp_b * b l l_sig_loc

; locate left sign
l_sig_loc > * r l_sig_swp
l_sig_loc * * l l_sig_loc

; determine sym for swap
l_sig_swp a > l l_sig_swp_a
l_sig_swp b > l l_sig_swp_b

; swap l_sig: '>' -> '>_'
l_sig_swp_a * a l r_sig_loc ; find right sig for swap

```

```

l_sig_swp_b * b l r_sig_loc

; locate end of left string
l_lsig_l > * l l_str_end
l_lsig_l * * l l_lsig_l

; goto end of left string
l_str_end . * l l_str_end
l_str_end * * * elim

; decide what sym to elim
elim a . r r_end_a ; padding with .
elim b . r r_end_b
elim _ * r r_clr_acc ; rightward clear and accept

; goto end of rightmost string for a
r_end_a _ * l elim_a
r_end_a * * r r_end_a

; goto end of rightmost string for b
r_end_b _ * l elim_b
r_end_b * * r r_end_b

; elim end of right string
elim_a a _ l l_lsig_l ; recursively elim, so find left string end again
elim_a * _ l l_clr_rej ; reject if mismatch
elim_b b _ l l_lsig_l
elim_b * _ l l_clr_rej

; rightward clear then accept
r_clr_acc _ * * accept ; ACCEPT
r_clr_acc * _ r r_clr_acc

; write True then halt
accept * T r accept2
accept2 * r r accept3
accept3 * u r accept4
accept4 * e * halt

; write False then halt
reject * F r reject2
reject2 * a r reject3
reject3 * l r reject4
reject4 * s r reject5
reject5 * e * halt

```

示例演示

开发平台：Windows + Msys2

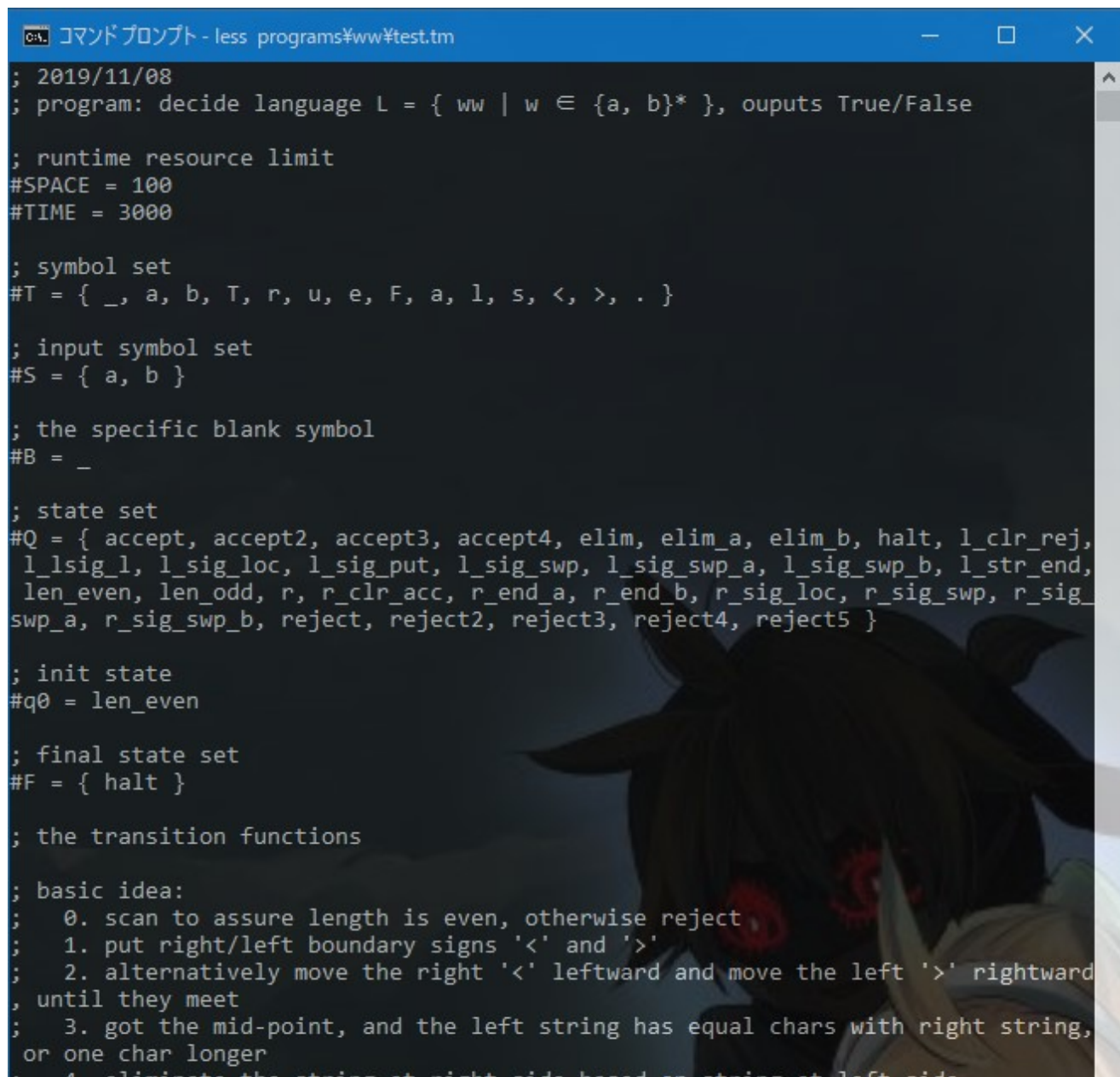
开发语言/构建工具：C++ + Make

构建和运行

- 检查配置文件[config.h](#)，然后 make 即可构建
- 目录 programs 下附了几个开箱即用的演示程序，使用 make run CASE=<case-directory-path> 或者 turing.exe <case-directory-path> 即可运行图灵机实例
- 细节请参考[README.md](#)的Quickstart

示例程序ww的执行详细

图灵机描述文件/程序：



```
コマンドプロンプト - less programs\ww\test.tm
; 2019/11/08
; program: decide language L = { ww | w ∈ {a, b}* }, outputs True/False

; runtime resource limit
#SPACE = 100
#TIME = 3000

; symbol set
#T = { _, a, b, T, r, u, e, F, a, l, s, <, >, . }

; input symbol set
#S = { a, b }

; the specific blank symbol
#B = _

; state set
#Q = { accept, accept2, accept3, accept4, elim, elim_a, elim_b, halt, l_clr_rej,
l_lsig_l, l_sig_loc, l_sig_put, l_sig_swp, l_sig_swp_a, l_sig_swp_b, l_str_end,
len_even, len_odd, r, r_clr_acc, r_end_a, r_end_b, r_sig_loc, r_sig_swp, r_sig_swp_a, r_sig_swp_b, reject, reject2, reject3, reject4, reject5 }

; init state
#q0 = len_even

; final state set
#F = { halt }

; the transition functions

; basic idea:
; 0. scan to assure length is even, otherwise reject
; 1. put right/left boundary signs '<' and '>'
; 2. alternatively move the right '<' leftward and move the left '>' rightward
; until they meet
; 3. got the mid-point, and the left string has equal chars with right string,
; or one char longer
; 4. eliminate the string at right side based on string at left side
```

```

; 4. eliminate the string at right side based on string at left side
; 5. if not match, cleanup and reject, otherwise cleanup and accept

; test length even state
len_even _ < l l_sig_put ; put down right boundary sign
len_even * * r len_odd

; test length odd state
len_odd _ * l l_clr_rej ; reject if odd length
len_odd * * r len_even

; leftward clear then reject
l_clr_rej _ * * reject
l_clr_rej * _ l l_clr_rej

; put down left boundary sign
l_sig_put _ > r r_sig_loc ; find right sig for swap
l_sig_put * * l l_sig_put

; locate right sign
r_sig_loc < * l r_sig_swp
programs\ww\test.tm

```

图灵机定义/解析表示：

```

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
C:\Users\Kahsolt\Desktop\Homework\Automata\TuringMachine> [16:14:22.48]
-> mk test CASE=programs\ww
./turing.exe programs\ww -v -W
===== DEFINITION =====
TIME = 3000
SPACE = 100
N = 1
S = { a, b }
T = { *, ., <, >, F, T, _, a, b, e, l, r, s, u }
B = _
Q = { l_str_end, len_odd, l_clr_rej, l_lsig_l, l_sig_swp_a, elim_b, l_sig_swp_b,
      halt, l_sig_loc, l_sig_put, len_even, l_sig_swp, elim_a, reject3, r_end_b, r_
      sig_swp_b, r_end_a, r_sig_swp_a, r_clr_acc, r_sig_loc, reject, r_sig_swp, r, re
      ject2, reject4, reject5, accept4, elim, accept, accept2, accept3 }
q0 = len_even
F = { halt }
D = [
  l_str_end:
    . -> * | L/l_str_end
    * -> * | S/elim
  len_odd:
    _ -> * | L/l_clr_rej
    * -> * | R/len_even
  l_clr_rej:
    _ -> * | S/reject
    * -> _ | L/l_clr_rej
  l_lsig_l:
    > -> * | L/l_str_end
    * -> * | L/l_lsig_l
  l_sig_swp_a:
    * -> a | L/r_sig_loc

```



```

elim_b:
  * -> _ | L/l_clr_rej
  b -> _ | L/l_lsig_l
l_sig_swp_b:
  * -> b | L/r_sig_loc
l_sig_loc:
  > -> * | R/l_sig_swp
  * -> * | L/l_sig_loc
l_sig_put:
  _ -> > | R/r_sig_loc
  * -> * | L/l_sig_put
len_even:
  _ -> < | L/l_sig_put
  * -> * | R/len_odd
l_sig_swp:
  a -> > | L/l_sig_swp_a
  b -> > | L/l_sig_swp_b
elim_a:
  a -> _ | L/l_lsig_l
  * -> _ | L/l_clr_rej
reject3:
  * -> l | R/reject4
r_end_b:
  _ -> * | L/elim_b
  * -> * | R/r_end_b
r_sig_swp_b:

```

运行时格局快照：

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

Input: abbabb

===== RUN =====

Step : 0
Index0 : 0 1 2 3 4 5
Tape0 : a b b a b b
Head0 : ^
State : len_even

Step : 1
Index0 : 0 1 2 3 4 5
Tape0 : a b b a b b
Head0 : ^
State : len_odd

Step : 2
Index0 : 0 1 2 3 4 5
Tape0 : a b b a b b
Head0 : ^
State : len_even

Step : 3
Index0 : 0 1 2 3 4 5
Tape0 : a b b a b b
Head0 : ^
State : len_odd

Step : 4

```
Index0 : 0 1 2 3 4 5
Tape0   : a b b a b b
Head0   :           ^
State   : len_even
-----
Step    : 5
Index0  : 0 1 2 3 4 5
Tape0   : a b b a b b
Head0   :           ^
State   : len_odd
-----
Step    : 6
Index0  : 0 1 2 3 4 5 6
Tape0   : a b b a b b _
Head0   :           ^
State   : len_even
-----
Step    : 7
Index0  : 0 1 2 3 4 5 6
Tape0   : a b b a b b <
Head0   :           ^
State   : l_sig_put
-----
Step    : 8
Index0  : 0 1 2 3 4 5 6
Tape0   : a b b a b b <
Head0   :           ^
State   : l_sig_put
-----
Step    : 9
```

运行结果：

```
コマンドプロンプト
State : accept
-----
Step  : 120
Index0 : 4 5
Tape0  : T _
Head0  :   ^
State  : accept2
-----
Step  : 121
Index0 : 4 5 6
Tape0  : T r _
Head0  :   ^
State  : accept3
-----
Step  : 122
Index0 : 4 5 6 7
Tape0  : T r u _
Head0  :   ^
State  : accept4
-----
Step  : 123
Index0 : 4 5 6 7
Tape0  : T r u e
Head0  :   ^
```



```
State : halt
-----
Result: True
===== END =====
[Timer] finish in 53 clocks
C:\Users\Kahsolt\Desktop\Homework\Automata\TuringMachine> [16:17:13.73]
->
```

其他示例程序的正确性验证

摘要输出模式只快速显示结果，一览一下各个示例程序的运行和结果：

```
コマンド プロンプト

C:\Users\Kahsolt\Desktop\Homework\Automata\TuringMachine> [16:19:56.28]
-> turing.exe programs\add_3 -b -W
Input: 11101+1011001
===== RUN =====
Result: 1110110
===== END =====

C:\Users\Kahsolt\Desktop\Homework\Automata\TuringMachine> [16:20:07.97]
-> turing.exe programs\fib_4 -b -W
Input: 00000000000000
===== RUN =====
Result: True
===== END =====

C:\Users\Kahsolt\Desktop\Homework\Automata\TuringMachine> [16:20:14.37]
-> turing.exe programs\incr -b -W
Input: 111
===== RUN =====
Result: 1000
===== END =====

C:\Users\Kahsolt\Desktop\Homework\Automata\TuringMachine> [16:20:19.41]
-> turing.exe programs\mult -b -W
Input: 11x111=111111
===== RUN =====
Result: True
===== END =====

C:\Users\Kahsolt\Desktop\Homework\Automata\TuringMachine> [16:20:29.21]
-> turing.exe programs\palindrome -b -W
Input: 1001001
===== RUN =====
Result: True
===== END =====

C:\Users\Kahsolt\Desktop\Homework\Automata\TuringMachine> [16:20:35.05]
-> turing.exe programs\palindrome_2 -b -W
Input: 1001001
===== RUN =====
Result: True
===== END =====
```

```
C:\Users\Kahsolt\Desktop\Homework\Automata\TuringMachine> [16:20:37.41]
-> turing.exe programs\reverse -b -W
Input: 010010001
===== RUN =====
Result: 100010010
===== END =====

C:\Users\Kahsolt\Desktop\Homework\Automata\TuringMachine> [16:20:47.39]
-> turing.exe programs\reverse_2 -b -W
Input: 010010001
===== RUN =====
Result: 100010010
===== END =====

C:\Users\Kahsolt\Desktop\Homework\Automata\TuringMachine> [16:20:50.35]
-> _
```

难点及解决方案

怎么做双向无限纸带

难点：用什么省力的数据结构，以及坐标定位方法

解决：使用 deque，然后每个纸带除了 head 指针以外再记录一个**原点**指针 origin，两者之差即坐标

输出的优美格式化

难点：要打印的信息是真的非常琐碎、难以排版，甚至难以优化

解决：在 utils.cpp 里做了些字符串辅助处理函数、使用 stringstream 处理大宗字符串连接以提升性能，其余没有什么好办法、硬刚就是了

不停机程序的调试

难点：由于默认纸带无限长，很容易会写出不停机的图灵机程序，这会给调试带来困难

解决：给图灵机增加**时空资源限制**及相关语法支持，可以迫使它最终必然停机

规则表查表速度优化

难点：状态转移涉及到反复查转移函数规则表，索引键为表示当前状态的字符串，字符串逐位比较耗时

解决：将所有**字符串资源池化**(参见 StringPool 类)，这样之后比较状态时只需要比较指向状态字符串的指针即可

头文件循环引用

难点：Parser 类和 TuringMachine 类存在设计上的严格耦合依赖，因此无法将 Parser 的实例以静态成员的方式加入 TuringMachine 类，无法实现用户友好的外观模式(Fascade Pattern),

即 TuringMachine::parse

解决：既然使用了一门愚蠢的语言，那就**放弃**这个愚蠢的想法叭 😊

总结感想

1. 图灵机模拟器还算好写，图灵机程序真的不好写、但正因为有难度才炒鸡有趣
2. 面向过程编程：
 - 的确可以模拟子过程调用，但无法**引用式地**复用子过程——每个地方都需要插入同样的一大段过程体、仅仅是出口地址(即下个状态)不一样——照这个工程量来看，通用图灵机转移函数的规则还不得10w+啊 😞
 - 于是思考过能不能进行图灵机串联，也就是说如果 TM M 要调用 TM N、就把 N 的描述文件自动合并 M 的描述文件中，但转移函数从语法上要支持 CALL 和 RET 此类的汇编语义好像不太显然，暂时放弃

意见与建议

建议 FA 和 PDA 也设计个编程作业，好！👊

by Armit

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