
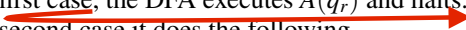


Operation

- 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.  (accept)
- 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 $A(q_r)$ and halts.  if (stack.isEmpty()==true)
 - ③ In the second case it does the following.
 - ① Executes $A(q_a)$ (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 q_0 .