Finite Automaton

Student: Alexandrescu Andrei-Robert, 931/1

Current lab: Repository Link

Integration with previous lab: Repository Link

1. File Structure

a) Mathematic (Natural Language) description

s_1 s_2 ... s_n (states)
a_1 a_2 ... a_m (alphabet)
noTran (number of transitions)
p_1 b_1 q_1 (delta(p_1, b_1) = q_1)
...
p_{noTran} b_{noTran} q_{noTran}
q_0 (initial state)
f_1 f_2 ... f_o (final states)

b) EBNF:

identifier ::= letter | letter {letter | digit}

letter ::= "A" | "B" | . ..| "Z"

digit ::= "0" | "1" |...| "9"

non_zero_digit ::= “1” | ... | “9”

constno ::= [(“+” | “-“)] non_zero_number | zero

zero ::= 0

non_zero_number::= non_zero_digit{digit}

Previously defined

states ::= identifier | identifier {identifier}

alphabet ::= { constno }

transitions ::= {identifier constno identifier}

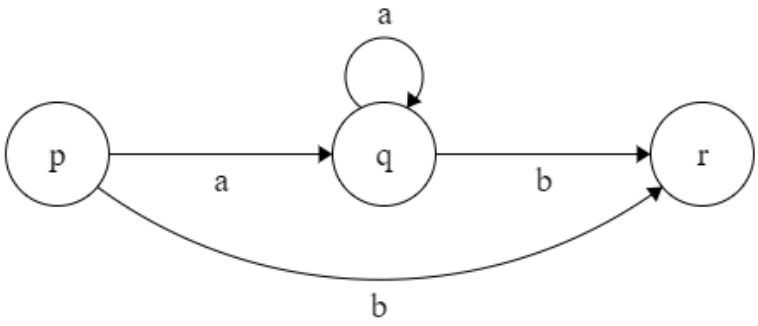
initialState ::= identifier

finalStates ::= identifier {identifier}

Finite Automaton

c) Example:

p q r
a b
4
p a q
q a q
q b r
p b r
p
r



2. Implementation details

The class for treating the finite automaton is called *Parser*. All member variables and functions can be consulted at the bottom of the document in the final class diagram.

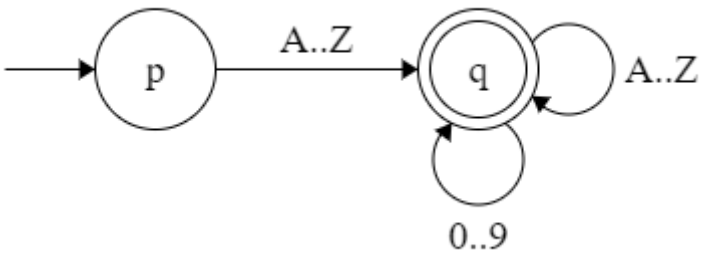
Method *readFA* is used to read the data from the *FA.in* file and store it accordingly in the RAM memory. Some error cases are treated such as:

- one of the transition terms (state 1, transition term, state 2) does not belong to the declared states / alphabet respectively
- the initial state does not belong to the declared states
- one of the final states does not belong to the declared states
- duplicate transitions (not an error, but treated nevertheless)

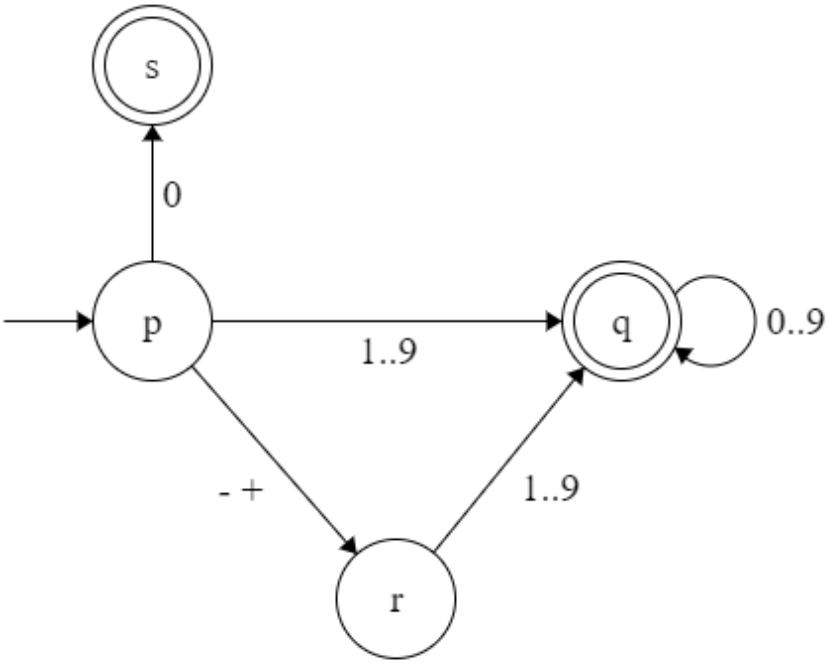
Method *verifySequence* checks whether a given sequence is accepted by the FA. This is done by simply using a for loop to cycle through the characters of the sequence and using a *currentState* variable to keep track of the current state. The method *move* is used to transition between states using the current symbol from the alphabet. In case the sequence could not be consumed entirely, an error occurs.

3. Integration with labs 1-3

Two finite automations were created for identifying identifiers and constants. The first one, namely *parserIdentifiers*, uses the *FA_identifiers.in* definition of a finite automation. The corresponding drawing can be seen below:



The second finite automaton, namely *parserNumericalConstants*, is read from the *FA_constants.in* file corresponding to the following finite automaton:



As for modifications performed to integrate the Finite Automata for identifiers and numerical constants, the implementations of methods *getIsIdentifier* and *canBeNumber* have been changed. Instead of performing manual "rudimentary" checks, the verifySequence method is used on the given token to check if it meets the requirements.

Updated class diagram: