

Lexical Analysis

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Outline

IIT Bombay
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of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

Specifying Scanners

Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs

- Introduction
- Specifying scanners
- Tokenizing input using DFAs
- Constructing DFAs
- Representing DFAs using four-arrays
- Minimizing DFAs



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cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

Specifying Scanners

Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs



IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

Specifying Scanners

Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs

Introduction



Introduction

IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

Specifying Scanners

Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs

Prof. Sanyal's slides (scanning-slides-sanyal-part1.pdf)



IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

Specifying Scanners

Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs



IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

Specifying Scanners

Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs

Specifying Scanners



Introduction

IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:
Scanning

Prof. Sanyal's slides (scanning-slides-sanyal-part2.pdf)

Section:
Introduction
Specifying Scanners
Tokenizing the Input
Constructing DFAs
Representing DFAs
Minimizing DFAs



IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

Specifying Scanners

Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs



IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

Specifying Scanners

Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs

Tokenizing the Input Using DFAs



An Example for Scanning: Specifications

Let L and D denote the set of all letters and digits, respectively

Pattern	Token
int	INT
$L(L D)^*$	ID
D^+	NUM
=	=
;	;

We will scan the input string int int32=5;↵

Example for Scanning: DFA for the Patterns



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cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

Specifying Scanners

Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs

Formally, a Deterministic Finite Automaton (DFA) is a five tuple

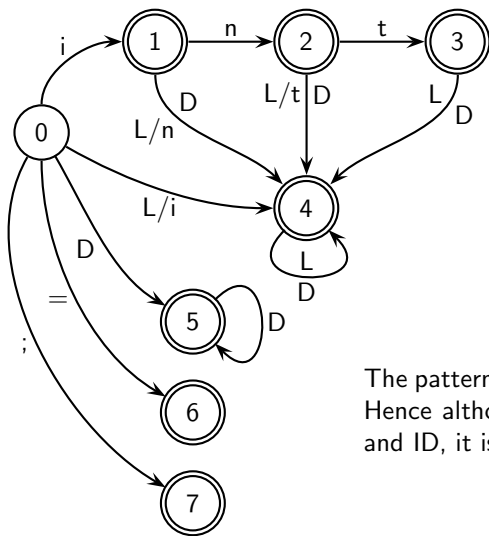
$$(\Sigma, S, s_0, \delta, F)$$

where

- Σ is the input alphabet
- S is the set of states
- $s_0 \in S$ is a unique start state
- $\delta : S \times \Sigma \rightarrow S$ is a transition function
- $F \subseteq S$ is a set of final states



Example for Scanning: DFA for the Patterns



States	Action
3	Found INT
1, 2, 4	Found ID
5	Found NUM
6	Found =
7	Found ;

The patterns for INT precedes the pattern for ID
Hence although state 3 could accept both INT and ID, it is made to accept only INT



A Format to Show A Trace of Scanning

Step No	State	MatchedString	Buffer	NextChar	LastFinalState	MarkedPos	Action
---------	-------	---------------	--------	----------	----------------	-----------	--------

IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:
Scanning

Section:

Introduction

Specifying Scanners

Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs

- **State (S).** Current State
- **MatchedString (MS).** Prefix of the buffer matched to identify a lexeme
- **Buffer.**
- **NextChar (NC).** The next character in the input; it will be shifted to the buffer if there is a valid transition in the DFA
- **LastFinalState (LFS).** The last final state seen
- **MarkedPos (MP).** The position of the character (in the buffer) just after the last seen lexeme
- **Action.**



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Step No	State	MatchedString	Buffer	NextChar	LastFinalState	MarkedPos	Action
---------	-------	---------------	--------	----------	----------------	-----------	--------

IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:
Scanning

Section:
Introduction
Specifying Scanners
Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs
Representing DFAs
Minimizing DFAs

- **State (S).** Current State

- **M** When there is no transition on Nextchar,

- **B**
- **N**
 - if MarkedPos is -1, no final state is seen, the first character in the buffer is discarded, and the second character becomes NextChar,

- **L**
 - otherwise, the lexeme upto MarkedPos (excluding it) is returned, the character at MarkedPos becomes NextChar

- **M** In either case, the LastFinalState is set to -1 and the state is set to 0

- **Action.**

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of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

Specifying Scanners

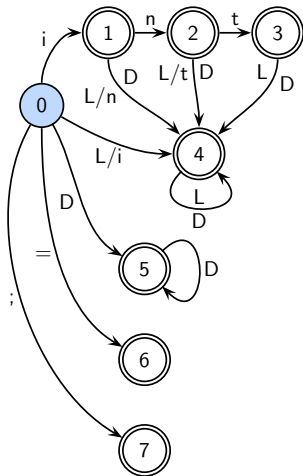
Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs

Scanning the Input “int int32=5;↵”



SNo	S	MS	Buffer	NC	LFS	MP	Action
1	0		int_int32=5;↵	i			



IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

Specifying Scanners

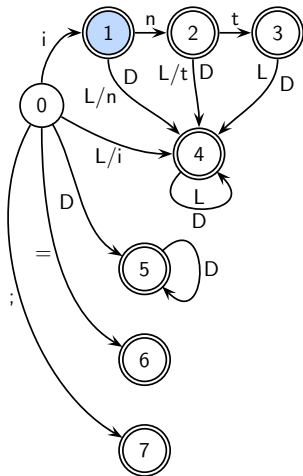
Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs

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SNo	S	MS	Buffer	NC	LFS	MP	Action
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2	1	i	int_int32=5;↵	n	1	1	



IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

Specifying Scanners

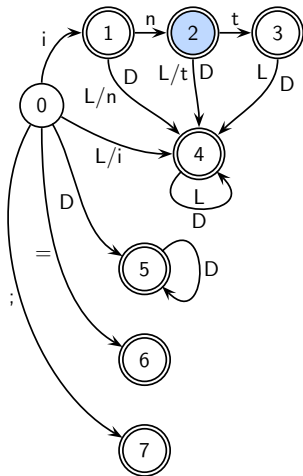
Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs

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2	1	i	int_int32=5;↵	n	1	1	
3	2	in	int_int32=5;↵	t	2	2	



IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

Specifying Scanners

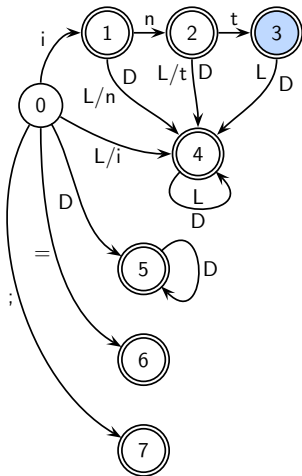
Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs

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2	1	i	int_int32=5;↵	n	1	1	
3	2	in	int_int32=5;↵	t	2	2	
4	3	int	int_int32=5;↵	↵	3	3	Found INT



IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

Specifying Scanners

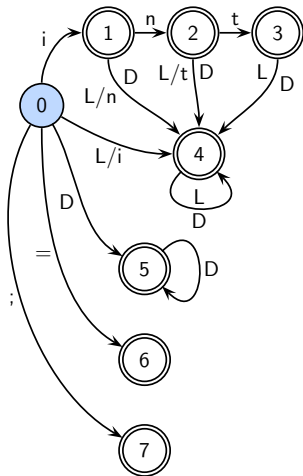
Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs

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4	3	int	int↵int32=5;↵	↵	3	3	Found INT
5	0		↵int32=5;↵	↵			Discard ↵



IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

Specifying Scanners

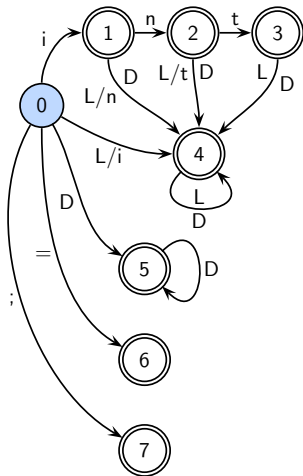
Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs

Scanning the Input “int int32=5;↵”



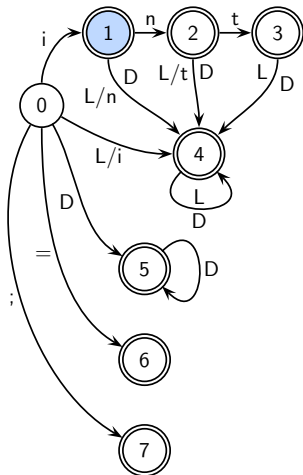
SNo	S	MS	Buffer	NC	LFS	MP	Action
1	0		int↵int32=5;↵	i			
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3	2	in	int↵int32=5;↵	t	2	2	
4	3	int	int↵int32=5;↵	↵	3	3	Found INT
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6	0		int32=5;↵	i			



IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:
Scanning
Section:
Introduction
Specifying Scanners
Tokenizing the Input
Constructing DFAs
Representing DFAs
Minimizing DFAs

Scanning the Input “int int32=5;↵”



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3	2	in	int_int32=5;↵	t	2	2	
4	3	int	int_int32=5;↵	↵	3	3	Found INT
5	0		_int32=5;↵	↵			Discard ↵
6	0		int32=5;↵	i			
7	1	i	int32=5;↵	n	1	1	



IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

Specifying Scanners

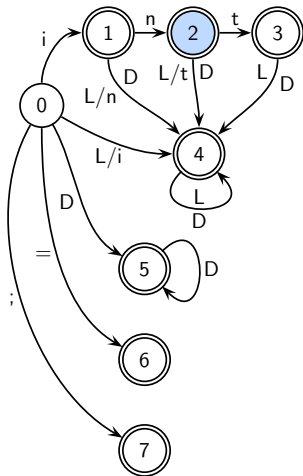
Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs

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5	0		↵int32=5;↵	↵			Discard ↵
6	0		int32=5;↵	i			
7	1	i	int32=5;↵	n	1	1	
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IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

Specifying Scanners

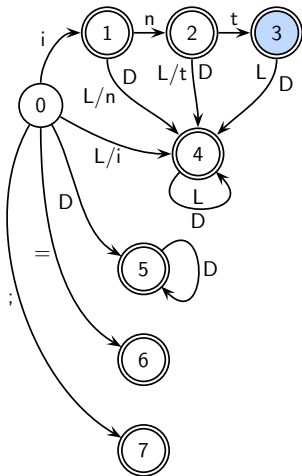
Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs

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2	1	i	int_int32=5;↵	n	1	1	
3	2	in	int_int32=5;↵	t	2	2	
4	3	int	int_int32=5;↵	␣	3	3	Found INT
5	0		_int32=5;↵	␣			Discard ␣
6	0		int32=5;↵	i			
7	1	i	int32=5;↵	n	1	1	
8	2	in	int32=5;↵	t	2	2	
9	3	int	int32=5;↵	3	3	3	



IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

Specifying Scanners

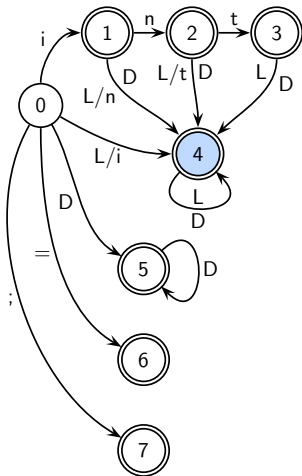
Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs

Scanning the Input “int int32=5;↵”



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3	2	in	int_int32=5;↵	t	2	2	
4	3	int	int_int32=5;↵	↵	3	3	Found INT
5	0		_int32=5;↵	↵			Discard ↵
6	0		int32=5;↵	i			
7	1	i	int32=5;↵	n	1	1	
8	2	in	int32=5;↵	t	2	2	
9	3	int	int32=5;↵	3	3	3	
10	4	int3	int32=5;↵	2	4	4	



IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

Specifying Scanners

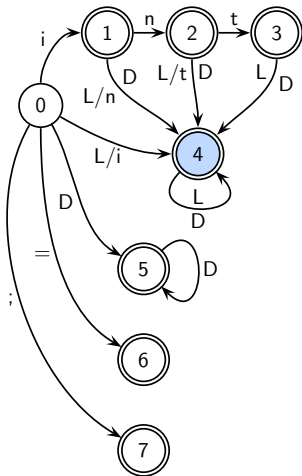
Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs

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SNo	S	MS	Buffer	NC	LFS	MP	Action
1	0		int↵int32=5;↵	i			
2	1	i	int↵int32=5;↵	n	1	1	
3	2	in	int↵int32=5;↵	t	2	2	
4	3	int	int↵int32=5;↵	↵	3	3	Found INT
5	0		↵int32=5;↵	↵			Discard ↵
6	0		int32=5;↵	i			
7	1	i	int32=5;↵	n	1	1	
8	2	in	int32=5;↵	t	2	2	
9	3	int	int32=5;↵	3	3	3	
10	4	int3	int32=5;↵	2	4	4	
11	4	int32	int32=5;↵	=	4	5	Found ID



IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

Specifying Scanners

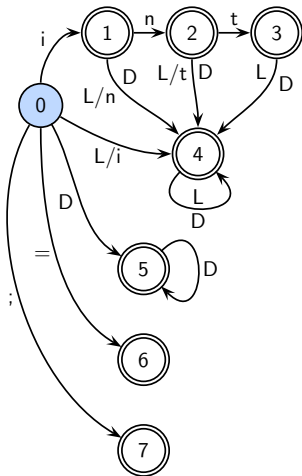
Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs

Scanning the Input “int int32=5;↵”



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2	1	i	int_int32=5;↵	n	1	1	
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4	3	int	int_int32=5;↵	␣	3	3	Found INT
5	0		_int32=5;↵	␣			Discard ␣
6	0		int32=5;↵	i			
7	1	i	int32=5;↵	n	1	1	
8	2	in	int32=5;↵	t	2	2	
9	3	int	int32=5;↵	3	3	3	
10	4	int3	int32=5;↵	2	4	4	
11	4	int32	int32=5;↵	=	4	5	Found ID
12	0		=5;↵	=			



IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

Specifying Scanners

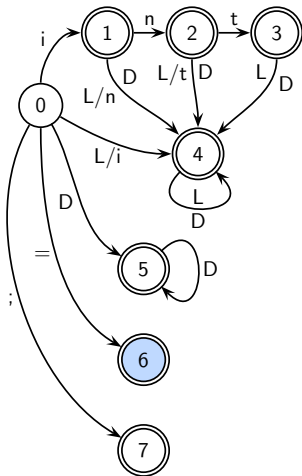
Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs

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1	0		int_int32=5;↵	i			
2	1	i	int_int32=5;↵	n	1	1	
3	2	in	int_int32=5;↵	t	2	2	
4	3	int	int_int32=5;↵	↵	3	3	Found INT
5	0		_int32=5;↵	↵			Discard ↵
6	0		int32=5;↵	i			
7	1	i	int32=5;↵	n	1	1	
8	2	in	int32=5;↵	t	2	2	
9	3	int	int32=5;↵	3	3	3	
10	4	int3	int32=5;↵	2	4	4	
11	4	int32	int32=5;↵	=	4	5	Found ID
12	0		=5;↵	=			
13	6	=	=5;↵	5	6	1	Found =



IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

Specifying Scanners

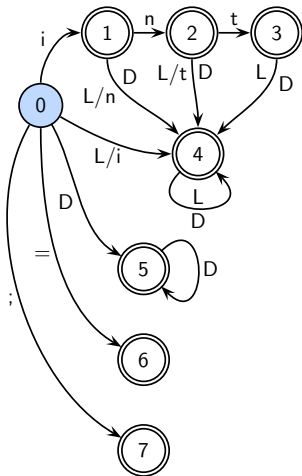
Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs

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SNo	S	MS	Buffer	NC	LFS	MP	Action
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6	0		int32=5;↵	i			
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9	3	int	int32=5;↵	3	3	3	
10	4	int3	int32=5;↵	2	4	4	
11	4	int32	int32=5;↵	=	4	5	Found ID
12	0		=5;↵	=			
13	6	=	=5;↵	5	6	1	Found =
14	0		5;↵	5			



Scanning the Input “int int32=5;↵”

IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

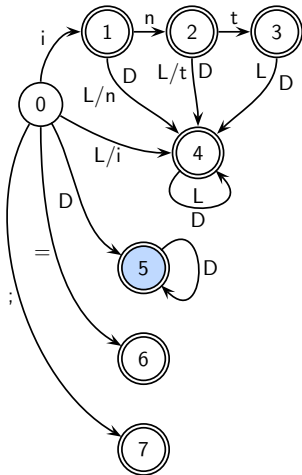
Specifying Scanners

Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs



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4	3	int	int_int32=5;↵	↵	3	3	Found INT
5	0		_int32=5;↵	↵			Discard ↵
6	0		int32=5;↵	i			
7	1	i	int32=5;↵	n	1	1	
8	2	in	int32=5;↵	t	2	2	
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11	4	int32	int32=5;↵	=	4	5	Found ID
12	0		=5;↵	=			
13	6	=	=5;↵	5	6	1	Found =
14	0		5;↵	5			
15	5	5	5;↵	;	5	1	Found NUM



IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

Specifying Scanners

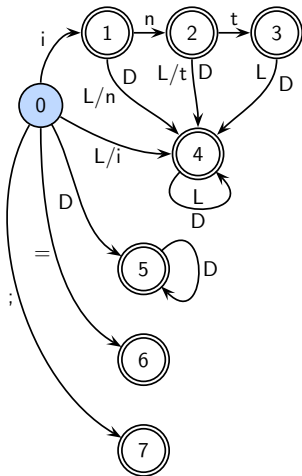
Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs

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7	1	i	int32=5;↵	n	1	1	
8	2	in	int32=5;↵	t	2	2	
9	3	int	int32=5;↵	3	3	3	
10	4	int3	int32=5;↵	2	4	4	
11	4	int32	int32=5;↵	=	4	5	Found ID
12	0		=5;↵	=			
13	6	=	=5;↵	5	6	1	Found =
14	0		5;↵	5			
15	5	5	5;↵	;	5	1	Found NUM
16	0		;↵	;			



IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

Specifying Scanners

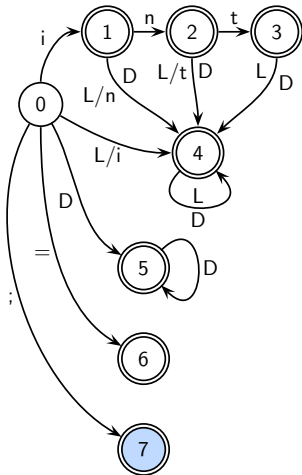
Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs

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7	1	i	int32=5;↵	n	1	1	
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9	3	int	int32=5;↵	3	3	3	
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13	6	=	=5;↵	5	6	1	Found =
14	0		5;↵	5			
15	5	5	5;↵	;	5	1	Found NUM
16	0		;↵	;			
17	7	;	↵	↵	7		Found ;

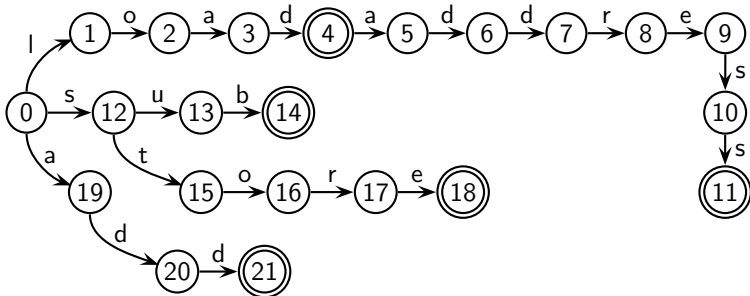


Tutorial Problem On Scanning

- Find the occurrences of following substrings in a given input string

load, loadaddress, add, sub, store

- Use the following automata

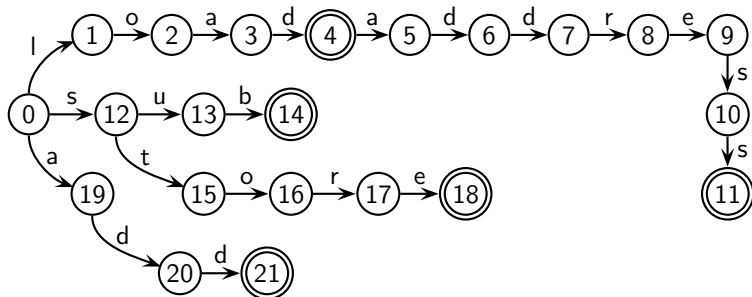


- Scan two input strings `loadsubadd↵` and `loadaddsub↵`



The Role of MarkedPos

Observe the role of MarkedPos for the input `loadaddsub`↵

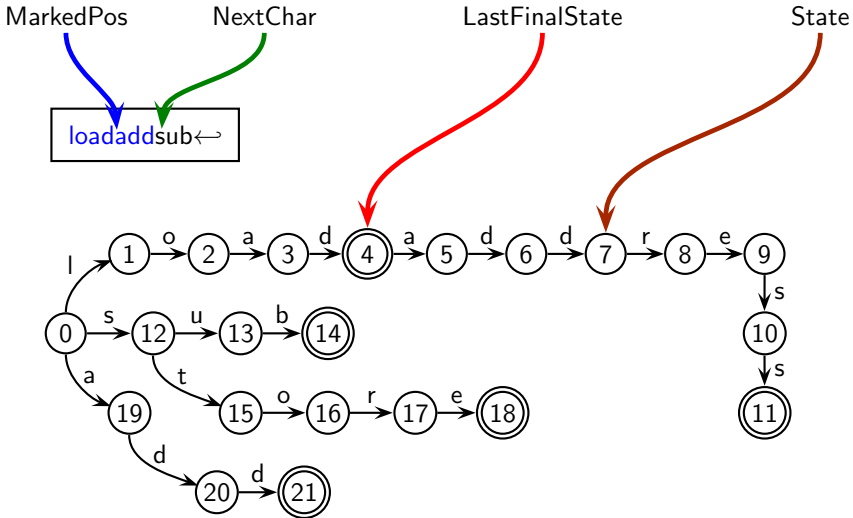


IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:
Scanning
Section:
Introduction
Specifying Scanners
Tokenizing the Input
Constructing DFAs
Representing DFAs
Minimizing DFAs



The Role of MarkedPos





The Role of MarkedPos

MarkedPos

-1

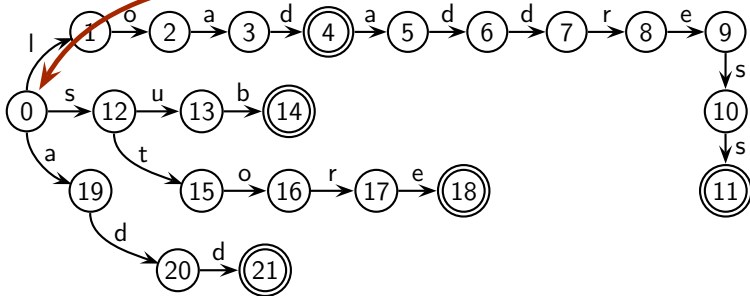
NextChar

LastFinalState

-1

State

loadaddsub←





Demo of Scan Trace

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of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

Specifying Scanners

Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs



IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

Specifying Scanners

Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs



IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

Specifying Scanners

Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs

Constructing DFAs



IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

Specifying Scanners

Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs

Constructing DFA for Multiple Patterns

- Join multiple DFAs/NFAs using ϵ transition
Transition without consuming any input symbol
- This creates an NFA (Non-deterministic Finite Automaton)
 - Possible transition without consuming any input symbol
 - Possibly multiple transitions on the same input symbol
- Make the NFA deterministic by subset construction
 - Each state in the resulting DFA is a set of “similar” states of the NFA
 - The start state of the DFA is a union of all original start states (of multiple patterns)
 - Subsequent states are identified by finding out the sets of states of the NFA for each possible input symbol



Constructing NFA for a Regular Expression

Consider a regular expression R . Apply steps 1 to 4 to construct an NFA for R inductively:

1. If R is a letter in the alphabet Σ , create a two state NFA that accepts the letter (single transition from the start state to a single final state on the letter)
2. If R is $R_1 \cdot R_2$, create an NFA by joining the two NFAs N_1 and N_2 by adding an epsilon transition from every final state of N_1 to the start state of N_2 .
3. If the R is $R_1 \mid R_2$, create an NFA by joining the two NFAs N_1 and N_2 by creating a new start state s_0 and a new final state s_f . Add an epsilon transition from s_0 the start state of R_1 and similarly for R_2 . Add an epsilon transition from every final state of N_1 to s_f and similarly for N_2 .
4. If R is R_1^* , create an NFA by adding an epsilon transition from every final state of R_1 to the start state of R_1

Alternatively, we can create a new start state s_0 with an epsilon transition to the start state of R_1 and a new final state s_f with epsilon transitions from the final states of R_1 , and then add an epsilon transition from s_f to s_0 .



Constructing DFA for Multiple Patterns: Example 1

IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

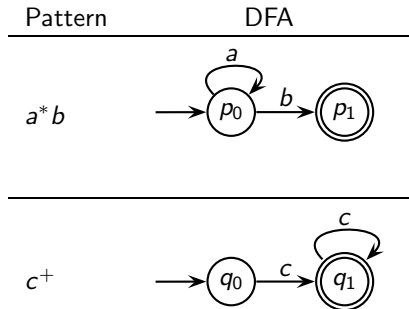
Specifying Scanners

Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs

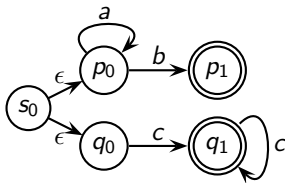
Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs





Constructing DFA for Multiple Patterns: Example 1



IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

Specifying Scanners

Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs

State	Transition		
	a	b	c



Constructing DFA for Multiple Patterns: Example 1

IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

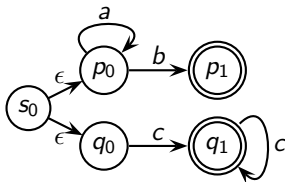
Specifying Scanners

Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs



State	Transition		
	a	b	c
$\{s_0, p_0, q_0\}$			

$\{s_0, p_0, q_0\}$



Constructing DFA for Multiple Patterns: Example 1

IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

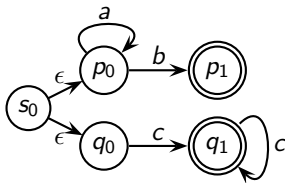
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Tokenizing the Input

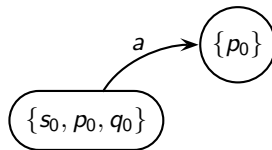
Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs



State	Transition		
	a	b	c
$\{s_0, p_0, q_0\}$	$\{p_0\}$		
$\{p_0\}$			





Constructing DFA for Multiple Patterns: Example 1

IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

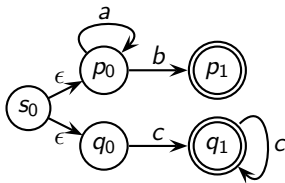
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Tokenizing the Input

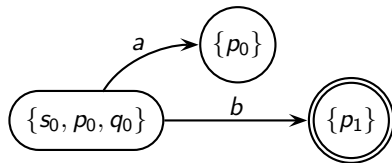
Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs



State	Transition		
	a	b	c
$\{s_0, p_0, q_0\}$	$\{p_0\}$	$\{p_1\}$	
$\{p_0\}$			
$\{p_1\}$			





Constructing DFA for Multiple Patterns: Example 1

IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

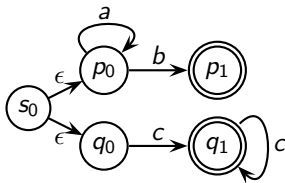
Specifying Scanners

Tokenizing the Input

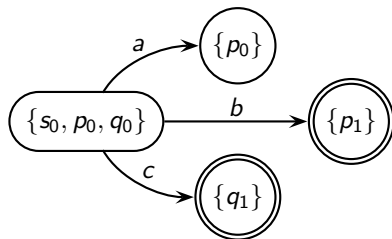
Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs



State	Transition		
	a	b	c
$\{s_0, p_0, q_0\}$	$\{p_0\}$	$\{p_1\}$	$\{q_1\}$
$\{p_0\}$			
$\{p_1\}$			
$\{q_1\}$			





Constructing DFA for Multiple Patterns: Example 1

IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

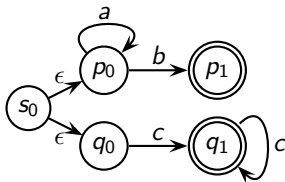
Specifying Scanners

Tokenizing the Input

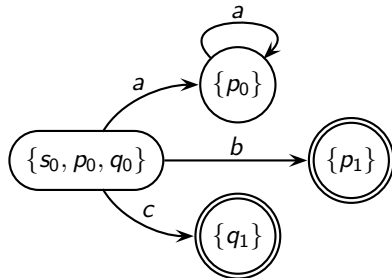
Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs



State	Transition		
	a	b	c
$\{s_0, p_0, q_0\}$	$\{p_0\}$	$\{p_1\}$	$\{q_1\}$
$\{p_0\}$	$\{p_0\}$		
$\{p_1\}$			
$\{q_1\}$			





Constructing DFA for Multiple Patterns: Example 1

IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

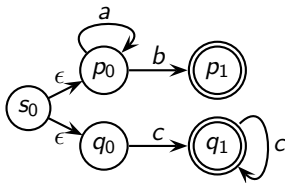
Specifying Scanners

Tokenizing the Input

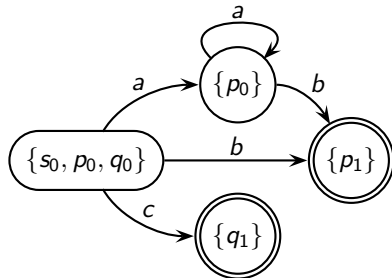
Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs



State	Transition		
	a	b	c
$\{s_0, p_0, q_0\}$	$\{p_0\}$	$\{p_1\}$	$\{q_1\}$
$\{p_0\}$	$\{p_0\}$	$\{p_1\}$	
$\{p_1\}$			
$\{q_1\}$			





Constructing DFA for Multiple Patterns: Example 1

IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

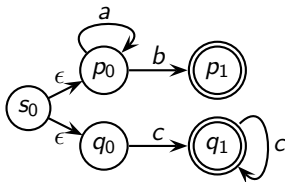
Specifying Scanners

Tokenizing the Input

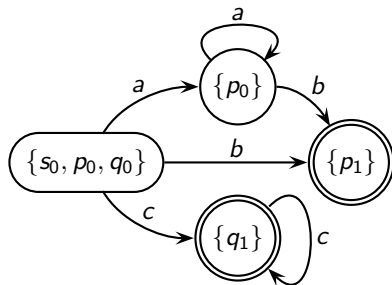
Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs



State	Transition		
	a	b	c
$\{s_0, p_0, q_0\}$	$\{p_0\}$	$\{p_1\}$	$\{q_1\}$
$\{p_0\}$	$\{p_0\}$	$\{p_1\}$	
$\{p_1\}$			
$\{q_1\}$			$\{q_1\}$





Constructing DFA for Multiple Patterns: Example 2

Let L and D denote the set of all letters and digits, respectively

Pattern	Token
int	INT
$L(L D)^*$	ID
D^+	NUM
=	=
;	;

For convenience, we will ignore the last two patterns that are completely independent

IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

Specifying Scanners

Tokenizing the Input

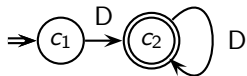
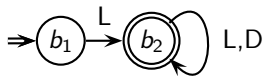
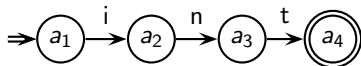
Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs



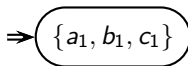
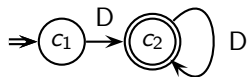
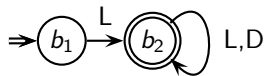
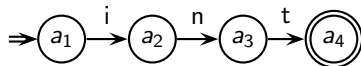
Constructing DFA for Multiple Patterns: Example 2



State	i	n	t	$L - \{i, n, t\}$	D



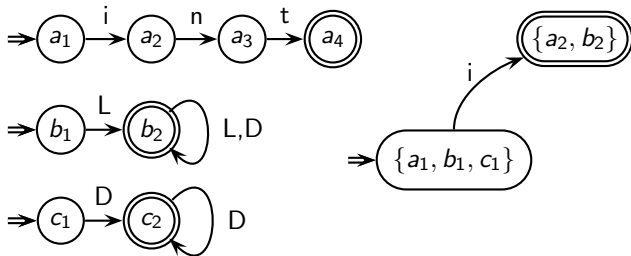
Constructing DFA for Multiple Patterns: Example 2



State	i	n	t	$L - \{i, n, t\}$	D
$\{a_1, b_1, c_1\}$					



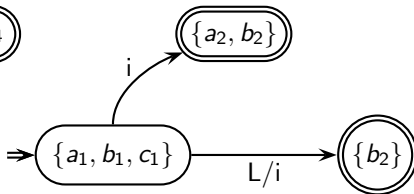
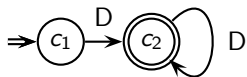
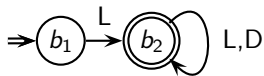
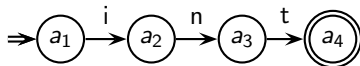
Constructing DFA for Multiple Patterns: Example 2



State	i	n	t	$L - \{i, n, t\}$	D
$\{a_1, b_1, c_1\}$	$\{a_2, b_2\}$				
$\{a_2, b_2\}$					



Constructing DFA for Multiple Patterns: Example 2



State	i	n	t	$L - \{i, n, t\}$	D
$\{a_1, b_1, c_1\}$	$\{a_2, b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	
$\{a_2, b_2\}$					
$\{b_2\}$					



Constructing DFA for Multiple Patterns: Example 2

IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:
Scanning

Section:

Introduction

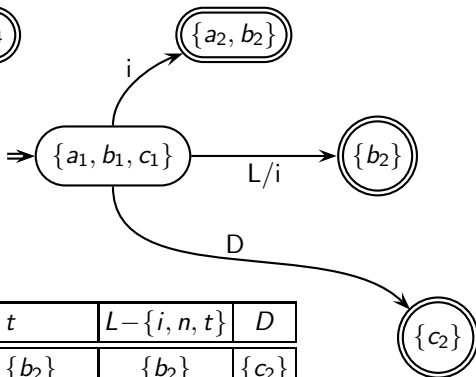
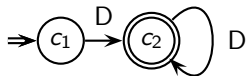
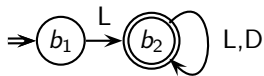
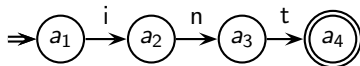
Specifying Scanners

Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs



State	i	n	t	$L - \{i, n, t\}$	D
$\{a_1, b_1, c_1\}$	$\{a_2, b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{c_2\}$
$\{a_2, b_2\}$					
$\{b_2\}$					
$\{c_2\}$					



Constructing DFA for Multiple Patterns: Example 2

IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:
Scanning

Section:

Introduction

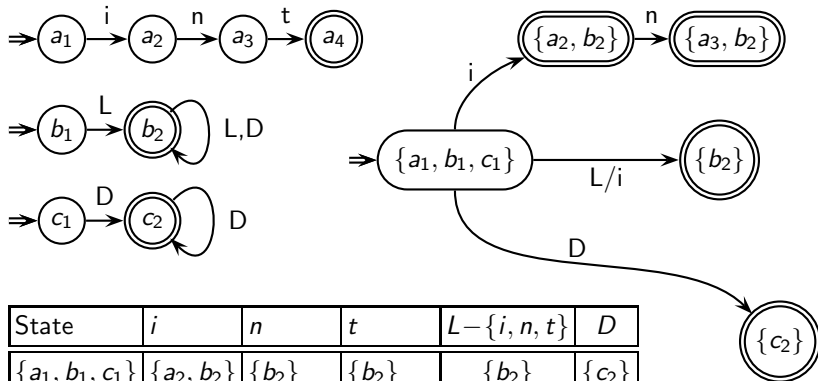
Specifying Scanners

Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs



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$\{a_2, b_2\}$		$\{a_3, b_2\}$			
$\{b_2\}$					
$\{c_2\}$					



Constructing DFA for Multiple Patterns: Example 2

IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

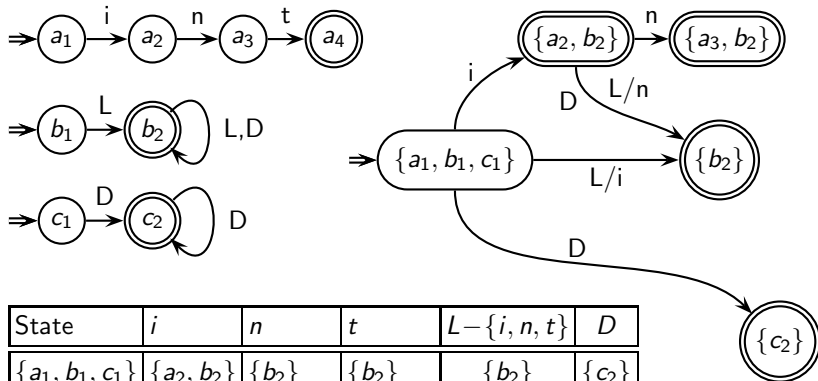
Specifying Scanners

Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs



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$\{a_1, b_1, c_1\}$	$\{a_2, b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{c_2\}$
$\{a_2, b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{a_3, b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$
$\{b_2\}$					
$\{c_2\}$					
$\{a_3, b_2\}$					



Constructing DFA for Multiple Patterns: Example 2

IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

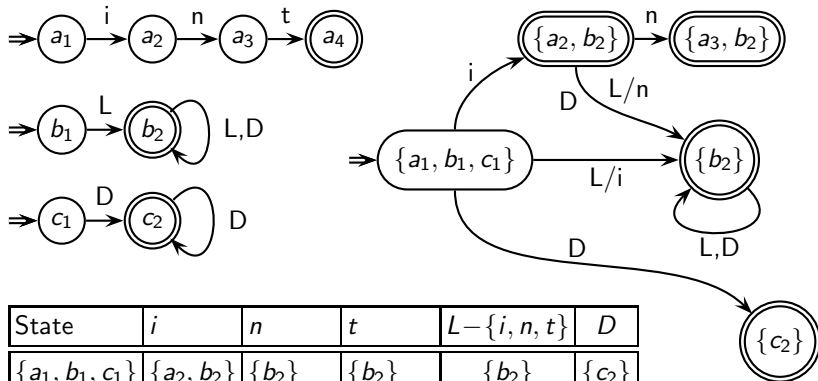
Specifying Scanners

Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs



State	i	n	t	$L - \{i, n, t\}$	D
$\{a_1, b_1, c_1\}$	$\{a_2, b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{c_2\}$
$\{a_2, b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{a_3, b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$
$\{b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$
$\{c_2\}$					
$\{a_3, b_2\}$					



Constructing DFA for Multiple Patterns: Example 2

IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

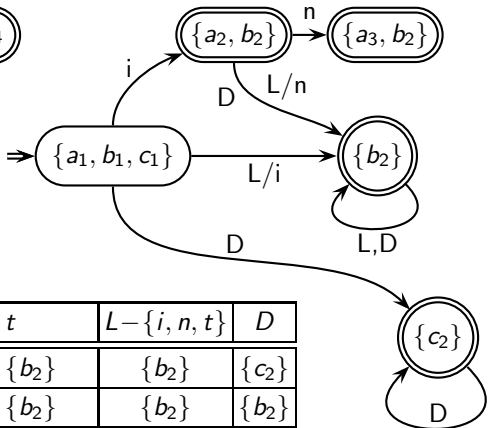
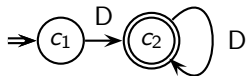
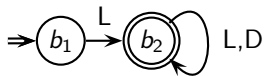
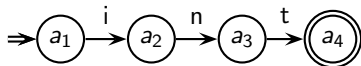
Specifying Scanners

Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs



State	i	n	t	$L - \{i, n, t\}$	D
$\{a_1, b_1, c_1\}$	$\{a_2, b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{c_2\}$
$\{a_2, b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{a_3, b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$
$\{b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$
$\{c_2\}$					$\{c_2\}$
$\{a_3, b_2\}$					



Constructing DFA for Multiple Patterns: Example 2

IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

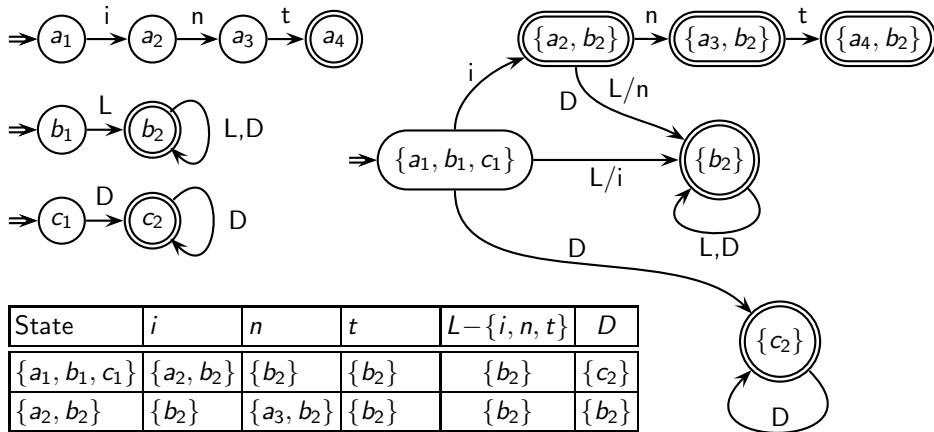
Specifying Scanners

Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs



State	i	n	t	$L - \{i, n, t\}$	D
$\{a_1, b_1, c_1\}$	$\{a_2, b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{c_2\}$
$\{a_2, b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{a_3, b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$
$\{b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$
$\{c_2\}$					$\{c_2\}$
$\{a_3, b_2\}$			$\{a_4, b_2\}$		
$\{a_4, b_2\}$					



Constructing DFA for Multiple Patterns: Example 2

IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

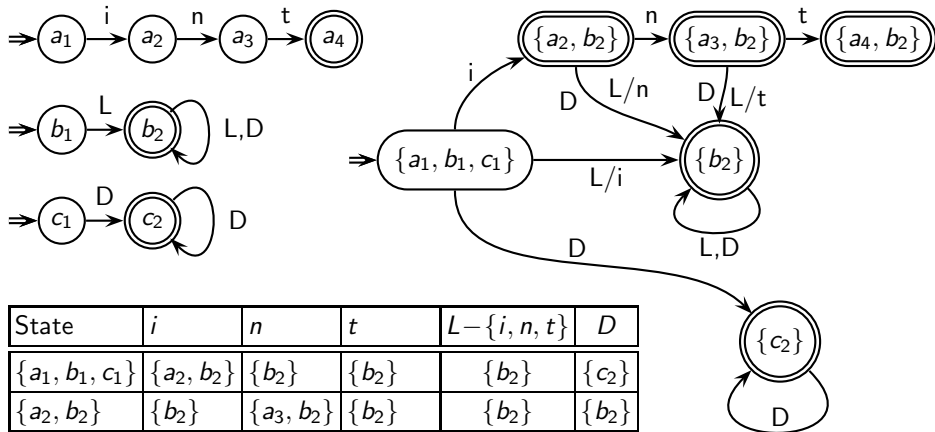
Specifying Scanners

Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs



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$\{a_2, b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{a_3, b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$
$\{b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$
$\{c_2\}$					$\{c_2\}$
$\{a_3, b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{a_4, b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$
$\{a_4, b_2\}$					



Constructing DFA for Multiple Patterns: Example 2

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cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

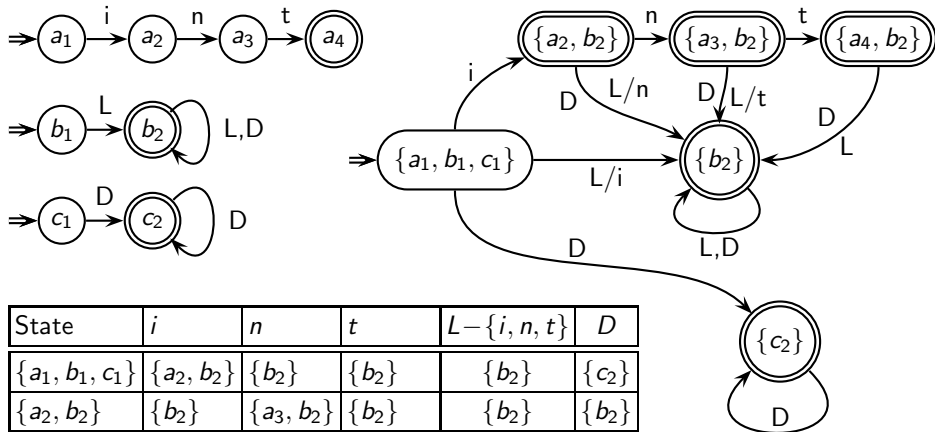
Specifying Scanners

Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs



State	i	n	t	$L - \{i, n, t\}$	D
$\{a_1, b_1, c_1\}$	$\{a_2, b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{c_2\}$
$\{a_2, b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{a_3, b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$
$\{b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$
$\{c_2\}$					$\{c_2\}$
$\{a_3, b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{a_4, b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$
$\{a_4, b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$	$\{b_2\}$



Constructing DFA for Multiple Patterns: Example 2

IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:
Scanning

Section:

Introduction

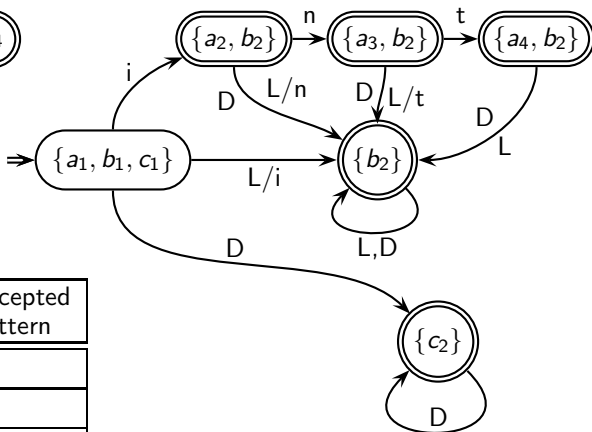
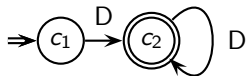
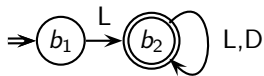
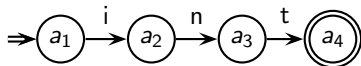
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Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs



State	Possible Patterns	Accepted Pattern
$\{a_1, b_1, c_1\}$		
$\{a_2, b_2\}$	ID	ID
$\{b_2\}$	ID	ID
$\{c_2\}$	NUM	NUM
$\{a_3, b_2\}$	ID	ID
$\{a_4, b_2\}$	INT, ID	INT



Constructing DFA for Multiple Patterns: Example 2

IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:
Scanning

Section:

Introduction

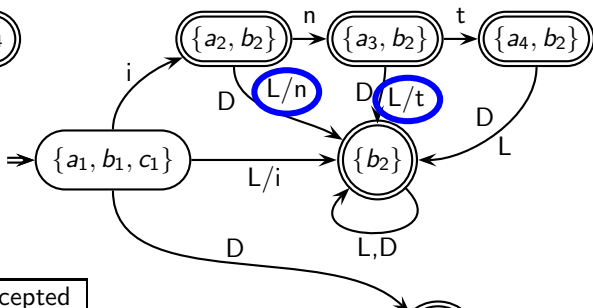
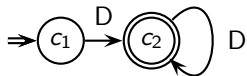
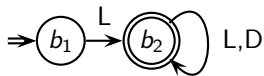
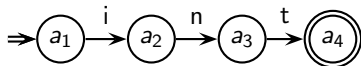
Specifying Scanners

Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs



State	Possible Patterns	Accepted Pattern
$\{a_1, b_1, c_1\}$		
$\{a_2, b_2\}$	ID	ID
$\{b_2\}$	ID	ID
$\{c_2\}$	NUM	NUM
$\{a_3, b_2\}$	ID	ID
$\{a_4, b_2\}$	INT, ID	INT

Longest match. Lexeme "int" reaches state $\{a_4, b_2\}$ whereas lexeme "integer" reaches the state $\{b_2\}$

First matching rule preferred. Transitions L/n and L/t to state $\{b_2\}$ ensure that INT is preferred over ID for the lexeme "int"



IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

Specifying Scanners

Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs



IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:
Scanning
Section:
Introduction
Specifying Scanners
Tokenizing the Input
Constructing DFAs
Representing DFAs
Minimizing DFAs

Representing DFAs Using Four Arrays



DFA to be Represented Using Four Arrays: Example 1

IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

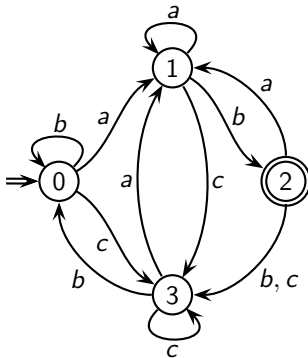
Specifying Scanners

Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs





DFA to be Represented Using Four Arrays: Example 1

IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

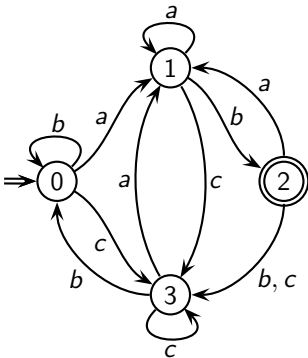
Specifying Scanners

Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs



	a	b	c
0	1	0	3
1	1	2	3
2	1	3	3
3	1	0	3



DFA to be Represented Using Four Arrays: Example 1

IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

Specifying Scanners

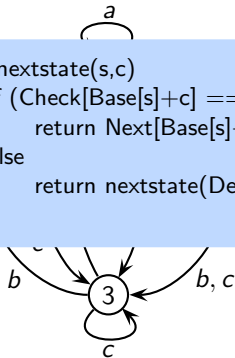
Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs

```
int nextstate(s,c)
{ if (Check[Base[s]+c] == s)
  return Next[Base[s]+c];
  else
  return nextstate(Default[s],c);
}
```



States 0 and 3 have identical transitions. Transitions in states 1 and 2 differ from them only on b.

Char	Code
a	0
b	1
c	2

	a	b	c
0	1	0	3
1	1	2	3
2	1	3	3
3	1	0	3

State	Default	Base
0		
1		
2		
3		

	Next	Check
0		
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

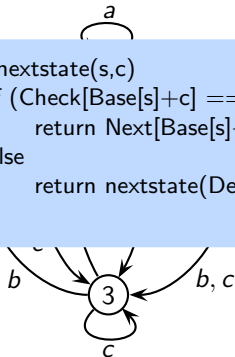


DFA to be Represented Using Four Arrays: Example 1

We choose to fill the entries for state 0 first (state 3 could also have been used)

```
int nextstate(s,c)
{ if (Check[Base[s]+c] == s)
  return Next[Base[s]+c];
  else
  return nextstate(Default[s],c);
}
```

Char	Code
a	0
b	1
c	2



	a	b	c
0	1	0	3
1	1	2	3
2	1	3	3
3	1	0	3

State	Default	Base
0		
1		
2		
3		

	Next	Check
0		
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		



DFA to be Represented Using Four Arrays: Example 1

The Check array contains 0 to confirm that the corresponding entries in the next array are for state 0

```
int nextstate(s,c)
{ if (Check[Base[s]+c] == s)
  return Next[Base[s]+c];
  else
  return nextstate(Default[s],c);
}
```

Char	Code
a	0
b	1
c	2



	a	b	c
0	1	0	3
1	1	2	3
2	1	3	3
3	1	0	3

State	Default	Base
0		
1		
2		
3		

	Next	Check
0	1	0
1	0	0
2	3	0
3		
4		
5		

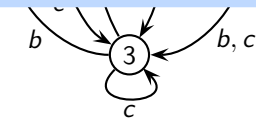


DFA to be Represented Using Four Arrays: Example 1

The Check array contains 0 to confirm that the corresponding entries in the next array are for state 0

```
int nextstate(s,c)
{ if (Check[Base[s]+c] == s)
  return Next[Base[s]+c];
  else
  return nextstate(Default[s],c);
}
```

Char	Code
a	0
b	1
c	2



	a	b	c
0	1	0	3
1	1	2	3
2	1	3	3
3	1	0	3

State	Default	Base
0		
1		
2		
3		

	Next	Check
0	1	0
1	0	0
2	3	0
3		
4		
5		



DFA to be Represented Using Four Arrays: Example 1

IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

Specifying Scanners

Tokenizing the Input

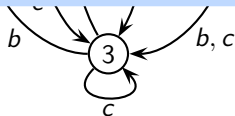
Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs

```
int nextstate(s,c)
{ if (Check[Base[s]+c] == -1)
  return Next[Base[s]+c];
  else
  return nextstate(Default[s],c);
}
```

For state 1, we reuse the transitions on a and c from state 0 but need to enter transition on b explicitly. We do this using the next free entry (index 3) in the next array and back calculating the base of state 1.



Char	Code
a	0
b	1
c	2

	a	b	c
0	1	0	3
1	1	2	3
2	1	3	3
3	1	0	3

State	Default	Base
0		
1	0	
2		
3		

	Next	Check
0	1	0
1	0	0
2	3	0
3	2	1
4		
5		



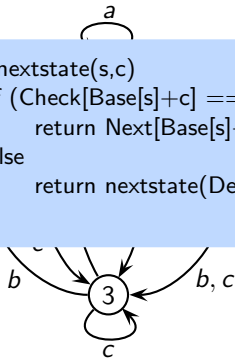
DFA to be Represented Using Four Arrays: Example 1

IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:
Scanning
Section:
Introduction
Specifying Scanners
Tokenizing the Input
Constructing DFAs
Representing DFAs
Minimizing DFAs

```
int nextstate(s,c)
{ if (Check[Base[s]+c] == s)
    return Next[Base[s]+c];
  else
    return nextstate(Default[s],c);
}
```

The variation in state 2 is similar to that for state 1. We reuse the transitions on a and c from state 0 but enter transition on b explicitly in the next free entry (index 4) in the next array and back-calculate the base of state 2.



Char	Code
a	0
b	1
c	2

	a	b	c
0	1	0	3
1	1	2	3
2	1	3	3
3	1	0	3

State	Default	Base
0		
1	0	
2	0	
3		

	Next	Check
0	1	0
1	0	0
2	3	0
3	2	1
4	3	2
5		



DFA to be Represented Using Four Arrays: Example 1

IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

Specifying Scanners

Tokenizing the Input

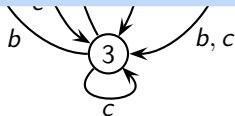
Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs

```

int nextstate(s,c)
{ if (Check[Base[s]+c] == s
    return Next[Base[s]+c]
    else
    return nextstate(Default[s],c);
}
    
```



	a	b	c
0	1	0	3
1	1	2	3
2	1	3	3
3	1	0	3

State 3 is identical to state 0. We have shown here its base as same as for state 0.

(In practice, lex begins the entries from index 1 and keeps index 0 free for such entries. We have ignored it because it is a matter of details.)

Char	Code
a	0
b	1
c	2

State	Default	Base	Next	Check
0			1	0
1	0		0	0
2	0		3	0
3	0		2	1
			3	2
			4	
			5	

The Intuition Behind Four Array Representation



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of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

Specifying Scanners

Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs

How to find the appropriate space in Next array for a state?

- View the entries (in the row of the state) that are required to be stored as “pins” separated by the entries that are not required to be stored
- View the positions in the Next array that do not contain a transition as “holes”
- Try to match the pattern (i.e. separation) of pins with that of the available holes



DFA to be Represented Using Four Arrays: Example 2

IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

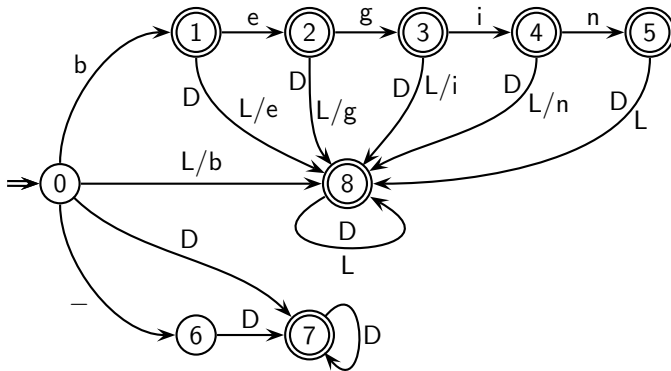
Specifying Scanners

Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs



Set	Characters
L	a to z
D	0 to 9

Pattern	Token
begin	BEGIN
$L(L D)^*$	ID
$(- \epsilon)D^+$	NUM



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cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

Specifying Scanners

Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs

Table Representation for Example 2

In the following, L denotes any letter from a to z other than b, e, g, i, n because these letters are listed separately

	b	e	g	i	n	L	D	-
0	1	8	8	8	8	8	7	6
1	8	2	8	8	8	8	8	
2	8	8	3	8	8	8	8	
3	8	8	8	4	8	8	8	
4	8	8	8	8	5	8	8	
5	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
6							7	
7							7	
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	

Character	Code
a - z	0 - 25
0 - 9	26 - 35
-	36



Choice of Default States for Example 2

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of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

Specifying Scanners

Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs

- States 8 and 6 are represented independently
- State 6 is the default state for state 7
- State 8 is the default state for all other states



IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

Specifying Scanners

Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs

Four Arrays Representation for Example 2

S: State
D: Default
B: Base
N: Next
C: Check

S	D	B
0		
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		

	N	C
0		
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		

	N	C
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		
26		
27		
28		
29		
30		
31		
32		
33		
34		
35		
36		
37		
38		
39		

	N	C
40		
41		
42		
43		
44		
45		
46		
47		
48		
49		
50		
51		
52		
53		
54		
55		
56		
57		
58		
59		

	N	C
60		
61		
62		
63		
64		
65		
66		
67		
68		
69		
70		
71		
72		
73		
74		
75		
76		
77		
78		
79		



IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

Specifying Scanners

Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs

Four Arrays Representation for Example 2

			N C		N C		N C		N C	
S	D	B	0	8 8	20	8 8	40		60	
0			1	8 8	21	8 8	41		61	
1			2	8 8	22	8 8	42		62	
2			3	8 8	23	8 8	43		63	
3			4	8 8	24	8 8	44		64	
4			5	8 8	25	8 8	45		65	
5			6	8 8	26	8 8	46		66	
6			7	8 8	27	8 8	47		67	
7			8	8 8	28	8 8	48		68	
8			9	8 8	29	8 8	49		69	
			10	8 8	30	8 8	50		70	
			11	8 8	31	8 8	51		71	
			12	8 8	32	8 8	52		72	
			13	8 8	33	8 8	53		73	
			14	8 8	34	8 8	54		74	
			15	8 8	35	8 8	55		75	
			16	8 8	36		56		76	
			17	8 8	37		57		77	
			18	8 8	38		58		78	
			19	8 8	39		59		79	



Four Arrays Representation for Example 2

S: State
D: Default
B: Base
N: Next
C: Check

S	D	B
0	8	●
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		●

N	C
0	8
1	8
2	8
3	8
4	8
5	8
6	8
7	8
8	8
9	8
10	8
11	8
12	8
13	8
14	8
15	8
16	8
17	8
18	8
19	8

N	C
20	8
21	8
22	8
23	8
24	8
25	8
26	8
27	8
28	8
29	8
30	8
31	8
32	8
33	8
34	8
35	8
36	1
37	
38	
39	

N	C
40	
41	
42	
43	
44	
45	
46	
47	
48	
49	
50	
51	
52	
53	
54	
55	
56	
57	
58	
59	

N	C
60	
61	7
62	7
63	7
64	7
65	7
66	7
67	7
68	7
69	7
70	7
71	6
72	
73	
74	
75	
76	
77	
78	
79	



IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

Specifying Scanners

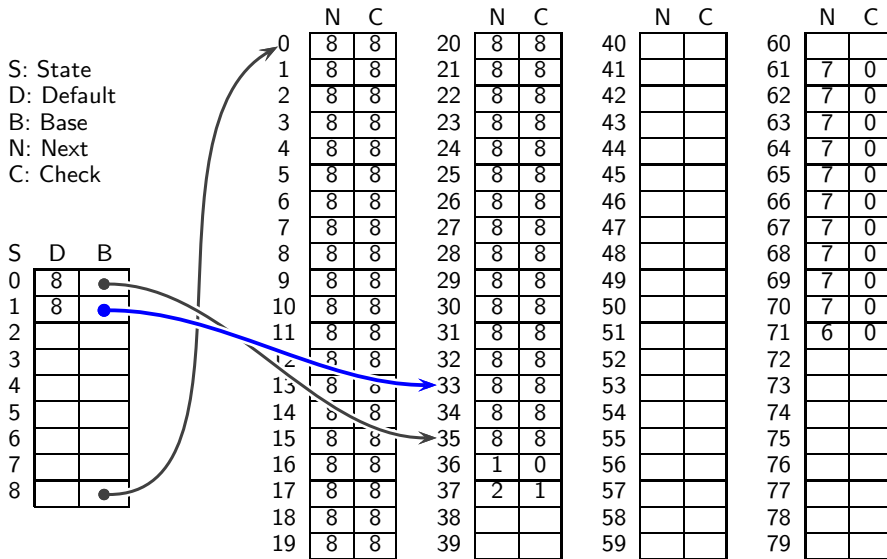
Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs

Four Arrays Representation for Example 2





Four Arrays Representation for Example 2

IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

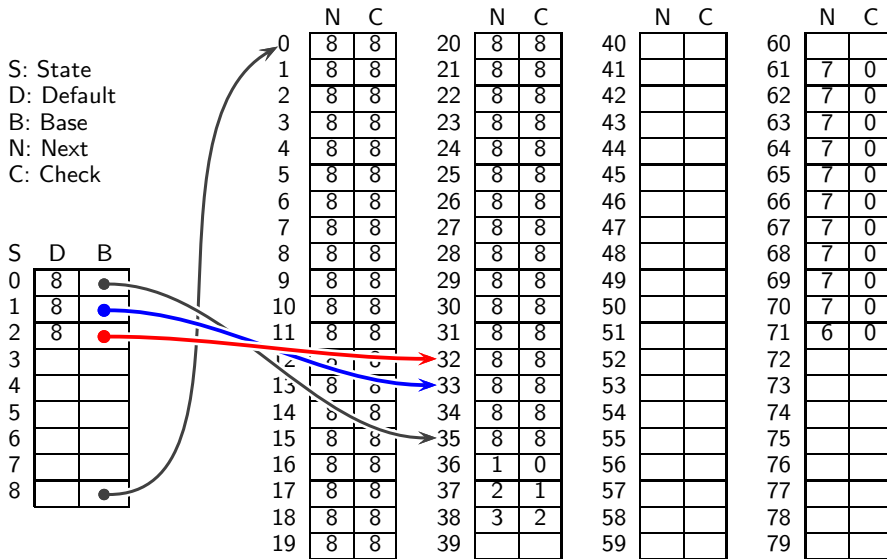
Specifying Scanners

Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs





IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

Specifying Scanners

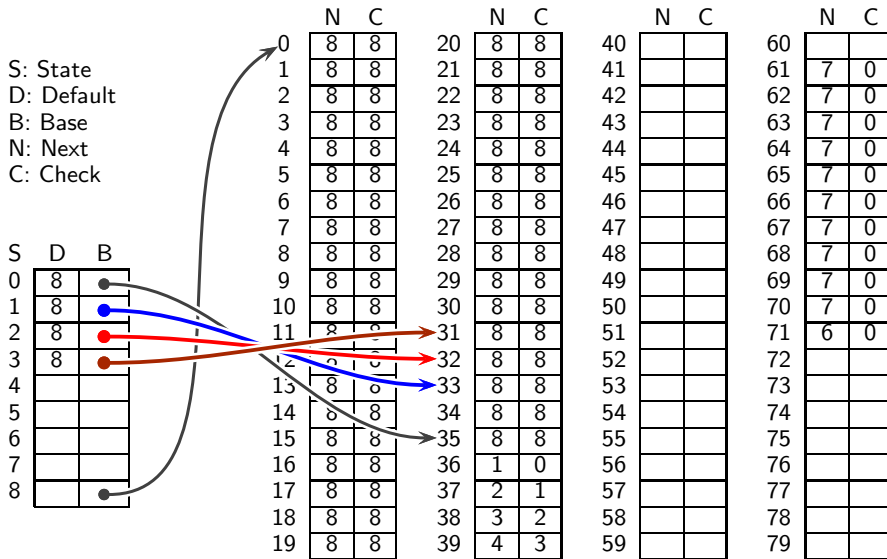
Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

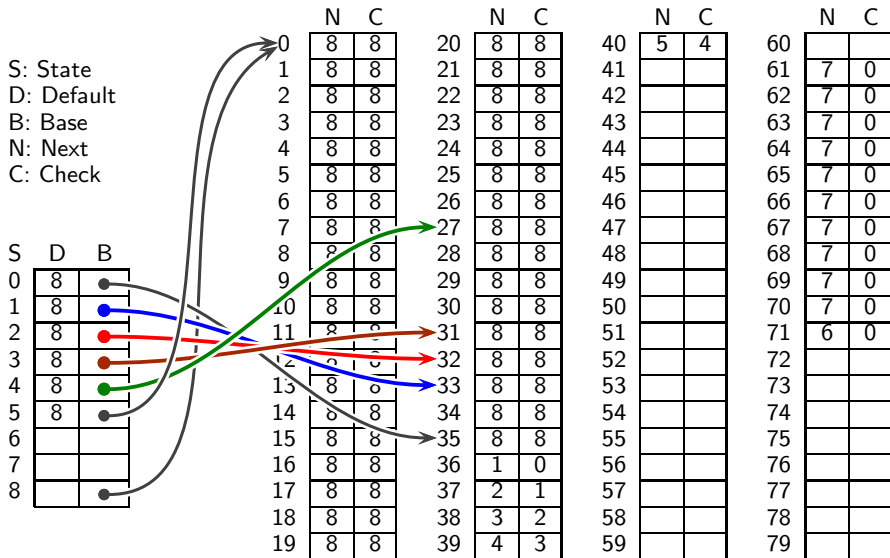
Minimizing DFAs

Four Arrays Representation for Example 2



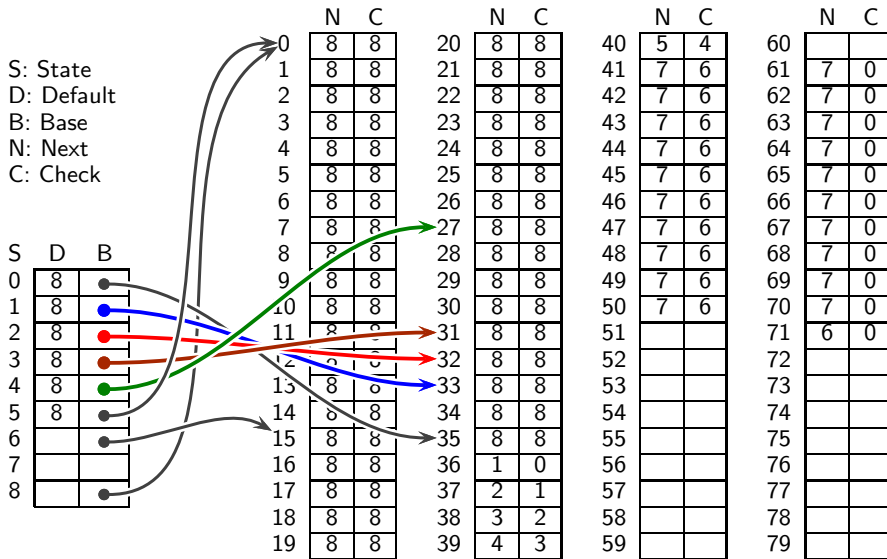


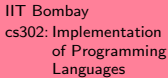
Four Arrays Representation for Example 2





Four Arrays Representation for Example 2





Scanning

Introduction

Specifying Scanners

Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs

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Size Comparison for Example 2

- Space for a 2 dimensional table

$$\text{rows} \times \text{columns} = 9 \times 36 = 324$$

- Space for four arrays representation

Array	Size
Next	71
Check	71
Default	9
Base	9
Total	160

- If a large graph seen as adjacency matrix is stored using four arrays, it would have the need of pointers and dynamic memory allocation

This would imply good cache behaviour

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cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

Specifying Scanners

Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs

Further Compression Using Equivalence Classes



IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

Specifying Scanners

Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs

- The four arrays handle similarity in the rows of the 2-D table
- Several columns could have a lot of similarity too
- We can define equivalence classes of characters that have identical transitions
Identical columns are collapsed into a single column
- The equivalence classes are given contiguous codes thereby eliminating several “holes” in the Next and Check arrays



Further Compression Using Equivalence Classes for Example 2

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cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

Specifying Scanners

Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs

EC →	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	b	e	g	i	n	L	D	-
0	1	8	8	8	8	8	7	6
1	8	2	8	8	8	8	8	
2	8	8	3	8	8	8	8	
3	8	8	8	4	8	8	8	
4	8	8	8	8	5	8	8	
5	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
6							7	
7							7	
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	

```
int nextstate(s,c)
{ if (Check[Base[s]+c] == s)
    return Next[Base[s]+c];
  else
    return nextstate(Default[s],c);
}
```

Now c represents the class of a character instead of the character



Four Arrays Representation Using Equivalence Classes for Example 2

IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:
Scanning
Section:
Introduction
Specifying Scanners
Tokenizing the Input
Constructing DFAs
Representing DFAs
Minimizing DFAs

EC →	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	b	e	g	i	n	L	D	-
0	1	8	8	8	8	8	7	6
1	8	2	8	8	8	8	8	
2	8	8	3	8	8	8	8	
3	8	8	8	4	8	8	8	
4	8	8	8	8	5	8	8	
5	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
6							7	
7							7	
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	

S: State
D: Default
B: Base
N: Next
C: Check

S	D	B
0		
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		

	N	C
0		
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		



Four Arrays Representation Using Equivalence Classes for Example 2

IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:
Scanning
Section:
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Constructing DFAs
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2	8	8	3	8	8	8	8	
3	8	8	8	4	8	8	8	
4	8	8	8	8	5	8	8	
5	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
6							7	
7							7	
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	

S: State
D: Default
B: Base
N: Next
C: Check

S	D	B
0		
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		

N	C
0	8
1	8
2	8
3	8
4	8
5	8
6	8
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
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Four Arrays Representation Using Equivalence Classes for Example 2

IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:
Scanning
Section:
Introduction
Specifying Scanners
Tokenizing the Input
Constructing DFAs
Representing DFAs
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0	1	8	8	8	8	8	7	6
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2	8	8	3	8	8	8	8	
3	8	8	8	4	8	8	8	
4	8	8	8	8	5	8	8	
5	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
6							7	
7							7	
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	

S: State
D: Default
B: Base
N: Next
C: Check

S	D	B
0	8	•
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		•

N	C
0	8
1	8
2	8
3	8
4	8
5	8
6	8
7	1
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	7
14	6
15	
16	



Four Arrays Representation Using Equivalence Classes for Example 2

IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

Specifying Scanners

Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs

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1	8	2	8	8	8	8	8	
2	8	8	3	8	8	8	8	
3	8	8	8	4	8	8	8	
4	8	8	8	8	5	8	8	
5	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
6							7	
7							7	
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	

S: State
D: Default
B: Base
N: Next
C: Check

S	D	B
0	8	●
1	8	●
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		●

N	C
0	8
1	8
2	8
3	8
4	8
5	8
6	8
7	1
8	2
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	7
14	6
15	
16	



Four Arrays Representation Using Equivalence Classes for Example 2

IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

Specifying Scanners

Tokenizing the Input

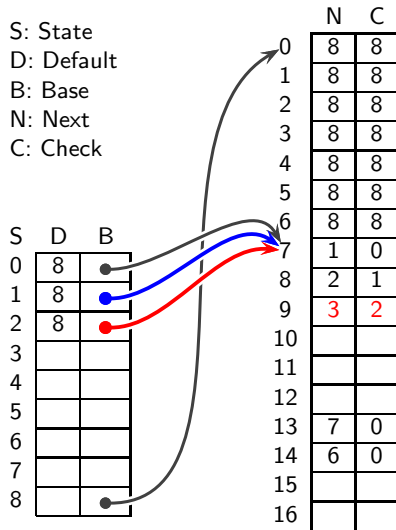
Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs

EC →	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	b	e	g	i	n	L	D	-
0	1	8	8	8	8	8	7	6
1	8	2	8	8	8	8	8	
2	8	8	3	8	8	8	8	
3	8	8	8	4	8	8	8	
4	8	8	8	8	5	8	8	
5	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
6							7	
7							7	
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	

S: State
D: Default
B: Base
N: Next
C: Check





Four Arrays Representation Using Equivalence Classes for Example 2

IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

Specifying Scanners

Tokenizing the Input

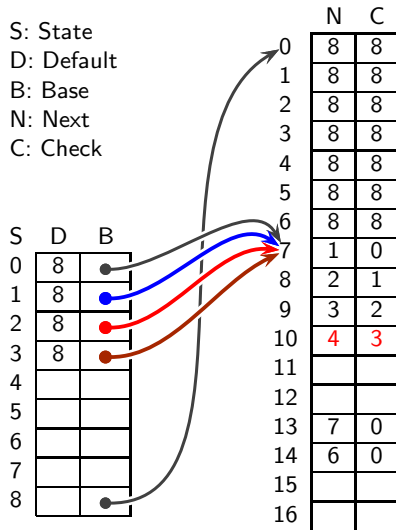
Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs

EC →	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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0	1	8	8	8	8	8	7	6
1	8	2	8	8	8	8	8	
2	8	8	3	8	8	8	8	
3	8	8	8	4	8	8	8	
4	8	8	8	8	5	8	8	
5	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
6							7	
7							7	
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	

S: State
D: Default
B: Base
N: Next
C: Check





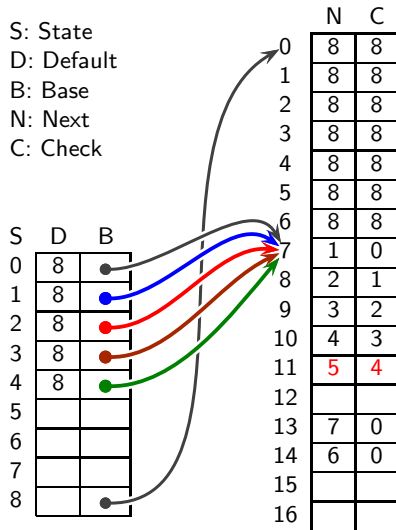
Four Arrays Representation Using Equivalence Classes for Example 2

IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:
Scanning
Section:
Introduction
Specifying Scanners
Tokenizing the Input
Constructing DFAs
Representing DFAs
Minimizing DFAs

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4	8	8	8	8	5	8	8	
5	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
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N: Next
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Four Arrays Representation Using Equivalence Classes for Example 2

IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

Specifying Scanners

Tokenizing the Input

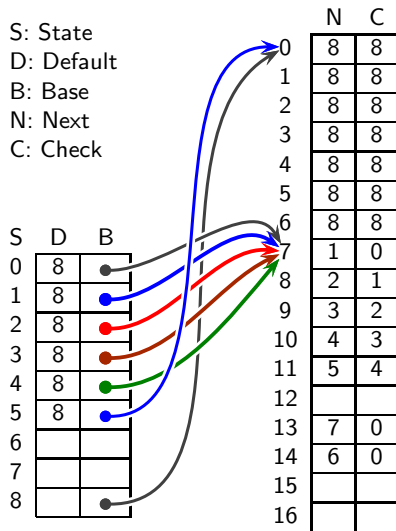
Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs

EC →	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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2	8	8	3	8	8	8	8	
3	8	8	8	4	8	8	8	
4	8	8	8	8	5	8	8	
5	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
6							7	
7							7	
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	

S: State
D: Default
B: Base
N: Next
C: Check



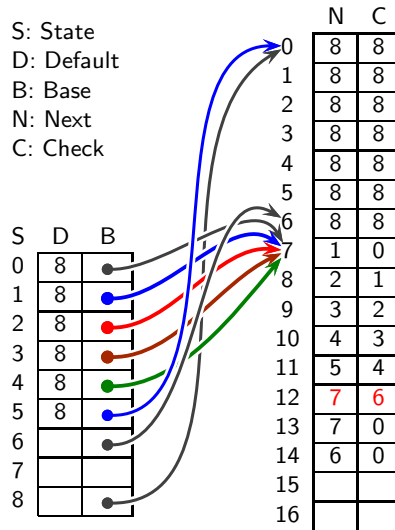


Four Arrays Representation Using Equivalence Classes for Example 2

IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:
Scanning
Section:
Introduction
Specifying Scanners
Tokenizing the Input
Constructing DFAs
Representing DFAs
Minimizing DFAs

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3	8	8	8	4	8	8	8	
4	8	8	8	8	5	8	8	
5	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
6							7	
7							7	
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	



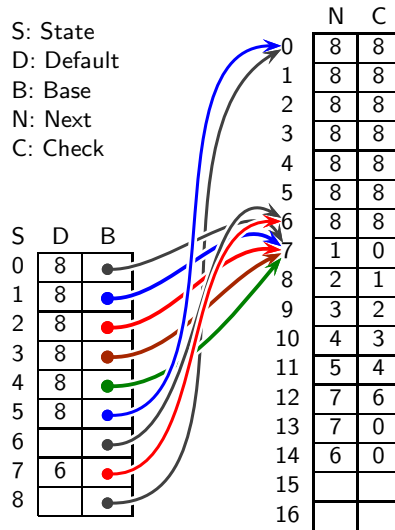


Four Arrays Representation Using Equivalence Classes for Example 2

IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:
Scanning
Section:
Introduction
Specifying Scanners
Tokenizing the Input
Constructing DFAs
Representing DFAs
Minimizing DFAs

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3	8	8	8	4	8	8	8	
4	8	8	8	8	5	8	8	
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IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

Specifying Scanners

Tokenizing the Input

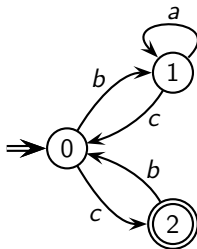
Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs

Tutorial Problem

Represent the following DFA using 4-arrays notation as compactly as possible



Character	Code
<i>a</i>	0
<i>b</i>	1
<i>c</i>	2



IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

Specifying Scanners

Tokenizing the Input

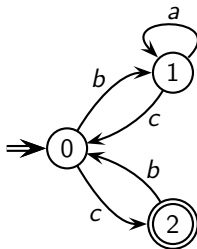
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Tutorial Problem

Represent the following DFA using 4-arrays notation as compactly as possible



Character	Code
<i>a</i>	0
<i>b</i>	1
<i>c</i>	2

State	Base	Default
0	2	
1	0	
2	0	

	Next	Check
0	1	1
1	0	2
2	0	1
3	1	0
4	2	0
5		



IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

Specifying Scanners

Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs



IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

Specifying Scanners

Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs

Representing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs

Minimizing DFAs



Minimizing DFAs

IIT Bombay
cs302: Implementation
of Programming
Languages

Topic:

Scanning

Section:

Introduction

Specifying Scanners

Tokenizing the Input

Constructing DFAs

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Minimizing DFAs

Prof. Sanyal's slides (scanning-slides-sanyal-part3.pdf)