

Project 1 Report

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1 Language Decisions

We decided to write our project in Python due to the ease of expressing high level concepts and the removal of memory management from the project. We found it to be an effective choice since we could focus more on algorithmic nature of the project instead of the minutiae of memory manipulation and management. At the time of writing this paper, we were using version 2.7.2 on a unix based system.

We also used an external library that will have to be installed called Pyparsing. You can get more information about this in the Appendix section 9.

2 Alphabets

All alphabets in this project are restricted to the printable set of ASCII characters although a general alphabet may be completely unrestricted. An alphabet is defined as a set of unique symbols and are formally represented as:

$$\Sigma = \{\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_n\}$$

In this project, alphabets are given to us in text only format. Each object in the alphabet is a pre-quoted symbol preceded by the word `alphabet` and followed by the word `end`. An example alphabet containing the symbols a, b, c would be:

```
alphabet
'a 'b 'c
end
```

The former example can be abstracted into a formal definition:

```
Alphabet -> alphabet_keyword AlphabetList end_keyword
AlphabetList ->
AlphabetList -> Sigma AlphabetList
alphabet_keyword -> 'alphabet
end_keyword -> 'end
```

To form an alphabet in our project, we parse the file using pyparsing (see appendix). The following code was used to parse any arbitrary set of pre-quoted symbols into a list of symbols that we assumed make up an alphabet.

```

1  from pyparsing import *
2
3  # Alphabet definition
4  alphabet_keyword = Keyword("alphabet").suppress()
5  alphabet_end_keyword = Keyword("end;").suppress() | \
6                          Keyword("end").suppress()
7  Symbol = Combine(Literal("\'").suppress() + \
8                  Optional(Literal("\\\")) + \
9                  Word(printables + " ", exact=1))
10
11 Symbol.setParseAction(decodeEscapes)
12 SymbolList = OneOrMore(Symbol)
13 Alphabet = alphabet_keyword + SymbolList + alphabet_end_keyword

```

Pyparsing's utility function `suppress` allows the parser to expect the value and remove it from the output completely after a successful parse is completed. Also, the `setParseAction(decodeEscapes)` function was used on line 10 to make sure single characters that needed to be escaped in printable ASCII (looking at you `\n`) were parsed into their correct form instead of a two character sequence starting with the backslash.

3 Description of Non-Deterministic Finite State Automata (NFA)

A formal definition for the NFA can be viewed as the following:

```

Nfa -> nfa_keyword States InitialStates AcceptingStates Transitions
States -> states_keyword StateList end_keyword
StateList ->
StateList -> State StateList
InitialState -> initial_keyword State
AcceptingStates -> accept_keyword StateList end_keyword
Transitions -> transitions_keyword TransitionList end_keyword
TransitionList ->
TransitionList -> Transition TransitionList
Transition -> State SymbolList arrow State
SymbolList ->
SymbolList -> symbol SymbolList
dfa_keyword -> 'dfa
states_keyword -> 'states
initial_keyword -> 'initial
accept_keyword -> 'accept
transitions_keyword -> 'transitions
end_keyword -> 'end;
arrow -> '-->

```

It should be mentioned here that `symbol` $\in \Sigma$, where Σ is the alphabet that corresponds to this NFA.

4 Data Structures

Since the algorithms depend on how the data structure it operates on is constructed, we will cover the three main data structures (regular expressions, and DFA/NFAs) used in this project first.

4.1 Regular Expressions

4.1.1 Production

We begin by defining a base class in which all other types of regular expressions inherit from. This class is meaningless except to give the rest of the classes a common ancestor.

```
class Production():
    """
    Defines the base class that all Regex inherit from.
    """
    def __init__(self):
        pass

    def matches(self, string):
        pass

    def consume(self, string):
        pass
```

We define two methods for this class, `matches` and `consume` where they will, respectively, return true if they match the parameterized string and consume as much off the string as possible as long as they match what they consume. These two functions vary depending on the implementation so they must be overridden in their subclasses.

4.1.2 Sigma

The first regular expression we define is the simplest, but most important, Sigma production. This is a regular expression that is responsible for matching to a single character and is a terminal regular expression for a language and is defined as $E \rightarrow \sigma$ where σ is a part of a predefined alphabet described in section 2.

```
class Sigma(Production):
    def __init__(self, sigma):
        self.sigma = sigma

    def __str__(self):
        return str(self.sigma)

    def matches(self, string):
        return self.sigma == string
```

```

def consume(self, string):
    if len(string) >= 1 and string[0] == self.sigma:
        return string[0:1], string[1:]
    else:
        return '', string

```

4.1.3 Repetition

The next type of regular expression to implement was the repetition expression, or Kleene closure defined as $E \rightarrow * E$.

```

class Repetition(Production):
    def __init__(self, expr):
        self.expr = expr

    def __str__(self):
        return "*" + str(self.expr)

    def matches(self, string):
        if string == '':
            return True

        return self.expr.matches(string[0:1]) and self.matches(string[1:])

    def consume(self, string):
        consumed = 'default'
        total_consumed = ''
        leftover = string

        while consumed != '':
            consumed, leftover = self.expr.consume(leftover)
            total_consumed += consumed

        return total_consumed, leftover

```

4.1.4 Alternative

Implementing the alternative production required the composition of multiple regular expressions since it is a binary operator. Alternative regular expressions take the form:

$E \rightarrow | E E$

and are represented in our code as:

```

class Alternative(Production):
    def __init__(self, left, right):
        self.left = left

```

```

        self.right = right

def __str__(self):
    return '|' + str(self.left) + ' ' + str(self.right)

def matches(self, string):
    return self.left.matches(string) or \
           self.right.matches(string)

def consume(self, string):
    left_consume, leftover = self.left.consume(string)
    # he he he. rightover.... I crack myself up.
    right_consume, rightover = self.right.consume(string)

    if len(left_consume) >= len(right_consume):
        return left_consume, leftover
    else:
        return right_consume, rightover

```

4.1.5 Concatenation

Concatenations are formally represented in the form $E \rightarrow + E E$ and are the last meaningful regular expression we need to be able to construct. We represented them as follows.

```

class Concatenation(Production):
    def __init__(self, left, right):
        self.left = left
        self.right = right

    def __str__(self):
        return '+' + str(self.left) + ' ' + str(self.right)

    def matches(self, string):
        return self.left.matches(string[0:1]) and self.right.matches(string[1:])

    def consume(self, string):
        left_match, leftover = self.left.consume(string)
        right_match, leftover = self.right.consume(leftover)

        if left_match == '':
            return '', string

        left_match += right_match

        return ''.join(left_match), leftover

```

4.1.6 Nil Expression

For completeness, a regular expression has one other semantically correct production, the Nil Expression. This expression recognizes regular expressions of the type $E \rightarrow _$ where the underscore represents the empty string.

```
class NilExpression(Production):
    def __str__(self):
        # return ''
        return ''

    def __repr__(self):
        return ''

    def matches(self, string):
        return string == ''

    def consume(self, string):
        return '', string
```

4.2 Automata

For our project, since the main difference between a NFA and a DFA is the symbol list for a transition instead of just a single symbol, we chose to keep the data structure the same and only interpret them differently when required to by a specific algorithm.

The basic structure for the Automata class is a directed graph object. A dictionary is used to identify edges from one node to the next where edges are indexed on the transition character. This is where the NFA and DFA must be interpreted differently. For the DFA, we expect the number of states returned to be either 0 or 1. However for the NFA, any number of states may be returned upon inspected the transition edges based on a certain character σ .

The full implementation for an automata can be found in section 10.2.

4.3 Construction of Scanners

The interface between the the scanner and a parser is simply a list of matched tokens defined by the token class in scanner.py. The list of tokens are in the order they have been found. Tokens are defined as the following:

```
class Token:
    '''Essentially a tuple of a String, LexicalClass, and a relevance as
        defined in the lexical description of the grammar
    '''

    def __init__(self, string, lex_class_name, relevance):
        self.string = string
```

```

self.lexical_class = lex_class_name
self.relevance = relevance

def __str__(self):
    return "Class: " + str(self.lexical_class) + "\n\tString: \"\
        + str(self.string)

```

To construct a parser, a formal definition of a language can be given to the BuildLexicalDescription function found in description_reader.py. The function returns a Scanner object with a single function called parse. The parse function takes a string and returns a list of Tokens identified in the language or raises an exception if the parse fails (meaning the string is not in the language).

5 Algorithms

All algorithms were written in stand alone files that operated on parameters passed into their function calls. Please see section 10 for the individual algorithm implementations.

6 Complete Lexical Descriptions

For any complete lexical description we can construct a parser that will return a list of sequential strings recognized by the language. For our implemenation, we shied away from using the massive DFA for token recognition since the regular expression encoded enough information for token recognition.

```

class LexicalDesc:
    #... ommitted for clarity sake

    def scan(self, string_to_scan, tokens=[]):

        # ... comments ommitted ...

        if string_to_scan == '':
            return tokens

        '''
        Represents the leftmost parse of the parse tree.
        '''

        for c in self.classes:
            matched, leftover = c.regex.consume(string_to_scan)

            #if we do get a match using the regex
            if matched != '':
                if c.relevance != 'discard':
                    new_tokens = tokens + [Token(matched, c.name, c.relevance)]
                else:
                    new_tokens = tokens

```

```

        try:
            return self.scan(leftover, new_tokens)
        except Exception as e:
            continue

'''
    If we get here, that means there was no logical parse
    using the regexes we were given. We should return an error
    at this point.
'''
raise Exception(string_to_scan)

```

Since it is a recursive definition, we constantly scan a smaller and smaller parse from the string until we either run out of string to parse (success) or run out of options when trying to consume using the regexes (failure). If at the top level, we raise an exception we know that there were no logical parses for the string using the regex of the lexical description and therefore the string is not a part of the language.

However, it should be noted that a lexical description of the file can be converted into a union of regular expressions. The regular expressions can then be converted into a (very) large NFA which can then be converted into an even larger DFA. That DFA can also be used to consume input from the front on an input stream and every time it reaches an accept state (that contains some meta information), we can output the total consumed characters up to that point as a single token. It should also be noted that you can convert a DFA to a regular expression, so our method is equivalent to parsing using a DFA.

7 Testing and Integration

To test the completeness of the program and that it completes the project requirements, testing.py was created with three test cases. Test case 0 checks the scanning and tokenizing aspect of the scanner generator. Test case 1 and 2 work with converting regular expressions to NFAs and NFAs to DFAs and then minimizing the resulting DFA. See section 10.11.

When empirically comparing the combination of subset construction and Hopcroft's algorithm, we found that on a NFA constructed from a regular expression of the form:

```

class integerArithmetic is + * | '1 | '2 | '3 | '4 | '5 | '6 | '7 | '8 |
                          '9 '0 + | '*' | '/' | '+' '-' * | '1 | '2 | '3 |
                          '4 | '5 | '6 | '7 | '8 | '9 '0 relevant end;

```

ran in less than a second's worth of time. However when we ran Brzozowski's algorithm, the computation didn't seem to end even after waiting several minutes. Other NFA's constructed from regular expressions seemed to share the same results, Hopcroft's finished in relatively little time whereas Brzozowski's regularly failed finish in a reasonable amount of time.

8 Team Composition

Taylor was responsible for constructing all class structures, putting it all together in the scanner generator, as well as writing the report. Jianyu and Zach wrote many of the algorithms used and Zach put in a considerable amount of time using Pyparsing to read our input files into the correct format.

It did take a while for our group to fully understand the project specification but once we understood where we needed to go, the rest of the project was fairly straightforward. We actually found out we were missing a large chunk of the final portion (scanner generator) a few days before turn-in but were able to group together and write the code we needed to successfully complete the assignment.

9 Appendix: Libraries Used

We tried to stay away from using any libraries that would make our required tasks trivial except for reading input files. For that particular task we opted to use a Python text parser called Pyparsing. You can download and install via the python egg from their website.

10 Source Files

10.1 regex.py

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-

class Production:
    """
    Defines the base class that all Regex inherit from.
    """
    def __init__(self, alphabet):
        self.alphabet = alphabet

    def matches(self, string):
        pass

    def consume(self, string):
        pass

class Sigma(Production):
    def __init__(self, sigma):
        self.sigma = sigma

    def __str__(self):
        return str(self.sigma)

    def __repr__(self):
```

```

        return str(self.sigma)

    def __eq__(self, other):
        return isinstance(other, Sigma) and (self.sigma == other.sigma)

    def matches(self, string):
        return self.sigma == string

    def consume(self, string):
        if len(string) >= 1 and string[0] == self.sigma:
            return string[0:1], string[1:]
        else:
            return '', string

class Repetition(Production):
    def __init__(self, expr):
        self.expr = expr

    def __str__(self):
        return "*" + str(self.expr)

    def __eq__(self, other):
        return isinstance(other, Repetition) and (self.expr == other.expr)

    def matches(self, string):
        if string == '':
            return True

        return self.expr.matches(string[0:1]) and self.matches(string[1:])

    def consume(self, string):
        consumed = 'default'
        total_consumed = ''
        leftover = string

        while consumed != '':
            consumed, leftover = self.expr.consume(leftover)
            total_consumed += consumed

        return total_consumed, leftover

class Alternative(Production):
    def __init__(self, left, right):
        self.left = left

```

```

        self.right = right

def __str__(self):
    return '|' + str(self.left) + ' ' + str(self.right)

def __eq__(self, other):
    return isinstance(other, Alternative) and (self.left == other.left) \
        and (self.right == other.right)

def matches(self, string):
    return self.left.matches(string) or \
        self.right.matches(string)

def consume(self, string):
    left_consume, leftover = self.left.consume(string)
    # he he he. rightover... I crack myself up.
    right_consume, rightover = self.right.consume(string)

    # This could be a potential problem due to there
    # being multiple parses include the left or right
    # side... We'll go with the longer parse for now
    if len(left_consume) >= len(right_consume):
        return left_consume, leftover
    else:
        return right_consume, rightover

class Concatenation(Production):
    def __init__(self, left, right):
        self.left = left
        self.right = right

    def __str__(self):
        return '+' + str(self.left) + ' ' + str(self.right)

    def __eq__(self, other):
        return isinstance(other, Concatenation) and (self.left == other.left)\
            and (self.right == other.right)

    def matches(self, string):
        return self.left.matches(string[0:1]) and self.right.matches(string[1:])

    def consume(self, string):
        left_match, leftover = self.left.consume(string)
        right_match, leftover = self.right.consume(leftover)

```

```

        if left_match == '':
            return '', string

        left_match += right_match

        return ''.join(left_match), leftover

class NilExpression(Production):
    def __str__(self):
        # return ''
        return ''

    def __repr__(self):
        return ''

    def __eq__(self, other):
        return isinstance(other, NilExpression)

    def matches(self, string):
        return string == ''

    def consume(self, string):
        return '', string

class Empty(Production):
    def __str__(self):
        return ''

    def __repr__(self):
        return ''

    def __eq__(self, other):
        return isinstance(other, Empty)

    def matches(self, string):
        return False

    def consume(self, string):
        return None, string

def BuildExpression(tokens):
    """Builds an expression from a list of tokens using a one token look ahead
    strategy.

```

```

    tokens: Expected to be a list of string tokens (ie: ['+', 'a', 'a'])
    """
    t = tokens[0]

    # E -> + E E
    if t == '+':
        # TODO: Clean this up
        #         return BuildConcatenation(tokens[1:])a
        # build the appropriate expression for the left argument to the concat
        # operation and return the leftover tokens
        leftSide, leftover = BuildExpression(tokens[1:])

        # Make sure we have tokens to consume, otherwise an error
        if len(leftover) == 0:
            raise Error(''No more tokens found after building the left hand side of
                        a ConcatExpression'')

        # Build the right hand side of the ConcatExpression
        rightSide, leftover = BuildExpression(leftover)
        return Concatenation(leftSide, rightSide), leftover

    # E -> | E E
    elif t == '|':

        leftSide, leftover = BuildExpression(tokens[1:])

        # Make sure we have tokens to consume, otherwise an error
        if len(leftover) == 0:
            raise Error(''No more tokens found after building the left hand side of
                        a ConcatExpression'')

        rightSide, leftover = BuildExpression(leftover)
        return Alternative(leftSide, rightSide), leftover

    # E -> * E
    elif t == '*':
        e, leftover = BuildExpression(tokens[1:])
        return Repetition(e), leftover

    # E -> _ (empty, not underscore)
    elif t == '':
        return NilExpression(), tokens[1:]

    # E -> sigma (where sigma is some symbol that doesn't match the previous
    # values
    else:
        #these value are quoted so we must remove the quote
        return Sigma(t[1:]), tokens[1:]

def __simplify(re):

```

```

""" Runs one pass through a regex tree and simplifies it.

:param Production re: The regex tree to simplify (once).
:rtype: Production
"""

# ALTERNATIVE
if isinstance(re, Alternative):
    # Union (e, f) when e = f -> e
    if re.left == re.right:
        return re.left

    # Union (Union (e, f), g) -> simple (Union (e, Union (f, g)))
    elif isinstance(re.left, Alternative):
        e, f, g = re.left.left, re.left.right, re.right
        return __simplify(Alternative(e, Alternative(f, g)))

    # Union (Empty, e) -> e
    elif isinstance(re.left, Empty):
        return re.right

    # Union (e, Empty) -> e
    elif isinstance(re.right, Empty):
        return re.left

    # Union (e, f) -> Union (e, f)
    else:
        return Alternative(__simplify(re.left), __simplify(re.right))

# CONCATENATION
elif isinstance(re, Concatenation):
    # Concat (Concat (e, f), g) -> simple (Concat (e, Concat (f, g)))
    if isinstance(re.left, Concatenation):
        e, f, g = re.left.left, re.left.right, re.right
        return __simplify(Concatenation(e, Concatenation(f, g)))

    # Concat (Epsilon, e) -> simple e
    elif isinstance(re.left, NilExpression):
        return __simplify(re.right)

    # Concat (e, Epsilon) -> simple e
    elif isinstance(re.right, NilExpression):
        return __simplify(re.left)

    # Concat (Empty, e) | Concat(e, Empty) -> Empty
    elif isinstance(re.left, Empty) or isinstance(re.right, Empty):
        return Empty([])

```

```

        # Concat (e, f) -> Concat (e, f)
    else:
        return Concatenation(__simplify(re.left), __simplify(re.right))

# REPETITION
elif isinstance(re, Repetition):
    # Star Empty -> Epsilon
    if isinstance(re.expr, Empty):
        return NilExpression([])

    # Star Epsilon -> Epsilon
    elif isinstance(re.expr, NilExpression):
        return NilExpression([])

    # Star e -> Star e
    else:
        return Repetition(__simplify(re.expr))

# SYMBOL
else:
    return re

def simplify(regex):
    """ This function repeatedly simplifies a regex and checks that it is
        minimal via idempotence.

        :param Production regex: The regex to simplify
        :rtype: Production
    """
    simplifiedRegex = __simplify(regex)
    while str(regex) != str(simplifiedRegex):
        regex = simplifiedRegex
        simplifiedRegex = __simplify(simplifiedRegex)

    return simplifiedRegex

```

10.2 automata.py

```

class Automata:
    """Represents a finite automaton."""

    def __init__(self, states=None, start="", accepts=None, transitions=None,\
        alphabet=None):
        # Take care of default arguments - avoids issue of defaults being \

```

```

# mutable/evaluated once.
if states is None: states = []
if accepts is None: accepts = []
if transitions is None: transitions = []
if alphabet is None: alphabet = []

self.start = start
"""Starting state for this automata. This is the name of the node
    as a string."""

self.accepts = accepts
"""List of names of accepting states for the automata. These are strings."""

self.nodes = {name: AutomataNode(name) for name in states}
"""Dictionary of nodes in the automata. The key is the state name,
    the value is the node object."""

self.alphabet = set(alphabet)
"""A set of symbols that comprise the alphabet for this automaton."""

self.states = states
"""The states in raw, lexed form. This is necessary for some algorithms
    (Brzozowski)"""

self.transitions = transitions
"""The transitions in raw, lexed form. This is necessary for some
    algorithms (Hopcroft's)"""

# Set the accept state flag for all nodes in the accept list.
for accState in accepts:
    self.nodes[accState].accept = True

# Populate the nodes' transition dictionaries.
for trans in transitions:
    fromState, symbols, toState = trans[0], trans[1], trans[2]
    for symbol in symbols:
        self.nodes[fromState].addTransition(toState, symbol)

def __str__(self):
    ret = "Automaton:\n"
    ret += "Start:  " + str(self.start) + '\n'
    ret += "Accept: " + str(self.accepts) + '\n'
    ret += "States: " + str([val.name for val in self.nodes.values()])
    return ret

def getAllStates(self):

```



```

        return self.nodes

def getStartState(self):
    return self.start

def isAcceptState(self, state):
    return state in self.accepts

def hasTransition(self, fromState, toState):
    return not (self.nodes[fromState].getTransitions(toState) is None)

def addNodes(self, nodes):
    """Adds supplied nodes (already constructed) to the automata. Expects a list."""
    for node in nodes:
        self.nodes[node.name] = node

class AutomataNode:
    def __init__(self, name, accept=False):
        self.name = name
        """Name of this state. This should uniquely identify this state."""

        self.transitions = {}
        """Dictionary of symbol keys that returns lists of states."""

        self.accept = accept
        """Indicates that this node is an accept state."""

    def __str__(self):
        return self.name

    def __repr__(self):
        ret = "Node:  " + self.name + '\n'
        ret += "Accept: " + str(self.accept) + '\n'
        ret += "Transitions:\n"
        for key in self.transitions.keys():
            ret += "  " + key + " -> " + \
                str([state for state in self.transitions[key]]) + '\n'

        return ret

    def __hash__(self):
        # Hash based entirely off of state name, as names *should* be unique.
        return hash(self.name)

    def __eq__(self, other):

```

```

    # Equality based entirely off of state name, as names should be unique.
    return self.name == other.name

def getTransitionState(self, input_string):
    """Returns the state traversed to on a given input symbol, or none if
    no such transition exists."""
    if input_string in self.transitions:
        return self.transitions[input_string]
    else:
        return None

def addTransition(self, toState, transSymbol):
    """Adds a transition to this state."""
    if transSymbol in self.transitions:
        self.transitions[transSymbol].append(toState)
    else:
        self.transitions[transSymbol] = [toState]

```

10.3 scanner.py

```

from regex import BuildExpression

class LexicalDesc:
    """Encapsulates a complete lexical description."""

    def __init__(self, name, alphabet, classes):
        """
        :param name: The name of this description as a string.
        :param alphabet A list of backquoted symbols as produced by description_reader.py.
        :param classes: A list of parsed classes. Each class is a list of tokens
        as produced by description_reader.py.
        """
        self.name = name
        self.alphabet = alphabet
        self.classes = [LexicalClass(c[0], c[1], c[2]) for c in classes]

    def scan(self, string_to_scan, tokens=[]):
        """
        Scans a string and produces a list of Tokens parsed from
        the string.
        
        :param string_to_scan the string that will be turned into a list
        of Token objects.
        :return a list of Token object recognized by the string. If the
        string cannot be fully recognized (ie, there is part of the
        string left after scanning completely) an empty list will be
        """

```

```

        returned.
    '''
    if string_to_scan == '':
        return tokens

    '''
    Represents the leftmost parse of the parse tree.
    '''
    for c in self.classes:
        matched, leftover = c.regex.consume(string_to_scan)

        #if we do get a match using the regex
        if matched != '':
            if c.relevance != 'discard':
                new_tokens = tokens + [Token(matched, c.name, c.relevance)]
            else:
                new_tokens = tokens
            try:
                return self.scan(leftover, new_tokens)
            except Exception as e:
                continue

    '''
    If we get here, that means there was no logical parse
    using the regexes we were given. We should return an error
    at this point.
    '''
    raise Exception(string_to_scan)

class LexicalClass:
    """Describes a lexical class using a regular expression."""

    def __init__(self, name, class_tokens, relevance):
        """
        :param name: The name of this class.
        :param class_tokens: The tokens comprising this class regex, in a list.
        :param relevance: The semantic relevance of this class.
        """

        self.name = name
        self.regex, ignored = BuildExpression(class_tokens)
        self.relevance = relevance

    def __str__(self):
        return "Name: " + self.name + ", Regex: " + \
            str(self.regex) + ", Relevance: " + self.relevance

```

```

class Token:
    '''Essentially a tuple of a String, LexicalClass, and a relevance as
       defined in the lexical description of the grammar
    '''

    def __init__(self, string, lex_class_name, relevance):
        self.string = string
        self.lexical_class = lex_class_name
        self.relevance = relevance

    def __str__(self):
        return "Class: " + str(self.lexical_class) + "\n\tString: "\
            + str(self.string) + '\n'

    def __repr__(self):
        return str(self)

```

10.4 thompsons_construction.py

```

#!/usr/bin/env python

from automata import *
from regex import *

'''General notes for Thompson's construction:

There is always just one start and accept state for any nfa. That
means that whe never nfes are combined that start/accept states are
cleared and set to new, single states appropriate to the kind of
combination.

When combining nfes, instead of creating an all new automaton, the
"left" automata will just inherit all of the "right" automata's states
and the right automata will be discarded. The left automata then acts
as the new combined nfa.

'''

EPSILON = '\0'
__next_node_id = 0

def __nextName():

```

```

"""Returns a unique state name (i.e.: s0, s1, etc.)."""
global __next_node_id
__next_node_id += 1
return 's' + str(__next_node_id)

def constructCharacter(character):
    """Constructs a character transition automaton.
        :param str character: Transition character.
        :rtype: Automata
        """

    # Create two states with transition between them.
    s0, s1 = AutomataNode(__nextName()), AutomataNode(__nextName())
    s0.addTransition(s1.name, character)

    # Install the states into an nfa.
    nfa = Automata()
    nfa.addNodes([s0, s1])
    nfa.start = s0.name
    nfa.accepts = [s1.name]
    nfa.alphabet.add(character)

    return nfa

def constructConcatenation(left, right):
    """Constructs a concatenation automaton from two other automata.
        :param Automata left: Left side automaton to concatenate.
        :param Automata right: Right side automaton to concatenate.
        :rtype: Automata
        """

    # Merge the right automata into the left.
    left.addNodes(right.nodes.values())
    left.alphabet |= right.alphabet

    # Add an epsilon transition from the accept state of left to the
    # start state of__ the right.
    left.nodes[left.accepts[0]].addTransition(right.start, EPSILON)
    left.accepts = right.accepts

    return left

def constructAlternative(left, right):

```

```

"""Constructs an alternative automaton from two other automata.
    :param Automata left: Left side automaton to alternate.
    :param Automata right: Right side automaton to alternate.
    :rtype: Automata
    """

# Merge the right automata into the left.
left.addNodes(right.nodes.values())
left.alphabet |= right.alphabet

# New start and accept states
newStart, newAccept = AutomataNode(__nextName()), AutomataNode(__nextName())
left.addNodes([newStart, newAccept])

# Epsilon transitions from the new start state to the start states
# of the combined automata, and epsilon transitions from the
# combined automata accept states to the new accept state.
newStart.addTransition(left.start, EPSILON)
newStart.addTransition(right.start, EPSILON)
left.nodes[left.accepts[0]].addTransition(newAccept.name, EPSILON)
left.nodes[right.accepts[0]].addTransition(newAccept.name, EPSILON)

# Set combined automaton start/accept states.
left.start = newStart.name
left.accepts = [newAccept.name]

return left

def constructRepetition(left):
    """Constructs an alternative automaton from two other automata.
        :param Automata left: Left side automaton to alternate.
        :rtype: Automata
        """

    # New start and accept states
    newStart, newAccept = AutomataNode(__nextName()), AutomataNode(__nextName())
    left.addNodes([newStart, newAccept])

    # Epsilon transitions from the new start to the original start and
    # to the new accept.
    newStart.addTransition(left.start, EPSILON)
    newStart.addTransition(newAccept.name, EPSILON)

    # Epsilon transition from the original accept to the new accept
    # and original start.

```

```

left.nodes[left.accepts[0]].addTransition(newAccept.name, EPSILON)
left.nodes[left.accepts[0]].addTransition(left.start, EPSILON)

# Set automaton's new start and accept states.
left.start = newStart.name
left.accepts = [newAccept.name]

return left

def __buildNFA(node):
    """Constructs an NFA from a supplied regular expression tree.

    :param Production node: The current node of the regular expression
    tree being evaluated.

    :rtype: Automata

    """
    if isinstance(node, Sigma):
        return constructCharacter(node.sigma)
    elif isinstance(node, Repetition):
        expr = convertRegexToNFA(node.expr)
        return constructRepetition(expr)
    elif isinstance(node, Alternative):
        left = convertRegexToNFA(node.left)
        right = convertRegexToNFA(node.right)
        return constructAlternative(left, right)
    elif isinstance(node, Concatenation):
        left = convertRegexToNFA(node.left)
        right = convertRegexToNFA(node.right)
        return constructConcatenation(left, right)
    else:
        pass

def convertRegexToNFA(node):
    nfa = __buildNFA(node)
    accept = nfa.accepts[0]
    nfa.nodes[accept].accept = True
    nfa.states = nfa.nodes.keys()
    for node in nfa.nodes.values():
        for trans in node.transitions.keys():
            for toState in node.transitions[trans]:
                nfa.transitions.append([node.name, [trans], toState])

    return nfa

```

10.5 subset_construction.py

```
from automata import *

EPSILON = '\0'

def epsilonClosure(state, visitedStates, nfa):
    """ Calculates the epsilon closure over a state. In English, this
        function returns the set of all states reachable via epsilon-transitions
        from the initially provided state. Note that this returned set will
        include the original state as any state can reach itself via an epsilon-
        transition. This function can traverse over multiple epsilon transitions
        and thus can return states further than one transition.

        :param AutomataNode state: Initial state.
        :param set[AutomataNode] visitedStates: Set of states already visited.
        :param Automata nfa: The automaton that state belongs to.
        :rtype: set[AutomataNode]
    """
    # Stores all states that can be reached via epsilon transition from this state.
    reachableStates = set()
    # A state can always reach itself via epsilon transition.
    reachableStates.add(state)
    # Visit this node so that further recursion doesn't re-add these transitions.
    visitedStates.add(state)

    # For each state reachable by epsilon transition that has not been visited yet,
    # calculate the epsilon closure of that state and add it to the
    # reachableStates set.
    if EPSILON in state.transitions:
        for nextState in state.transitions[EPSILON]:
            if nfa.nodes[nextState] not in visitedStates:
                # Set data structure automatically discards duplicates.
                reachableStates |= epsilonClosure(nfa.nodes[nextState], \
                                                  visitedStates, nfa)

    return reachableStates

def move(states, symbol, nfa):
    """ For a given set of states, returns all states reachable on a given input.

        :param set[AutomataNode] states: Set of states to transition from.
        :param str symbol: Input symbol over which to transition.
        :param Automata nfa: The automaton that states belong to.
        :rtype: set[AutomataNode]
```



```

"""

reachableStates = set()

for state in states:
    if symbol in state.transitions:
        # List comprehension so that we can get state objects back instead
        # of strings.
        reachableStates |= set([nfa.nodes[name] for name in \
                                state.transitions[symbol]])

return reachableStates

def convertNfaToDfa(nfa):
    """ Converts an NFA into a DFA via epsilon closure and subset construction.
        This code is based off of this pseudocode:

        =====
        D-States = EpsilonClosure(NFA Start State) and it is unmarked
        while there are any unmarked states in D-States
        {
            mark T
            for each input symbol a
            {
                U = EpsilonClosure(Move(T, a));
                if U is not in D-States
                {
                    add U as an unmarked state to D-States
                }
                DTran[T,a] = U
            }
        }
        =====

        :param Automata nfa: The non-deterministic finite automata to convert.
        :rtype: Automata
    """

    # The DFA being constructed.
    dfa = Automata()

    # Maps new state names to the collection of states they encompass. During the
    # construction of the new DFA, composite states such as {s0,s1,s2} can be
    # created, which is itself just one state, but needs to point to each of
    # the three states in the NFA it was constructed from.

```

```

nameToStates = dict()

# Sets to keep track of states that are waiting to be processed, and that
# have been processed.
markedStates = set()
unmarkedStates = set()

# Create initial DFA state from epsilon closure over NFA initial state.
initStateClosure = epsilonClosure(nfa.nodes[nfa.start], set(), nfa)
dfaInitState = AutomataNode(stateSetName(initStateClosure))

# Add the initial composite state to the new DFA, the unmarked list, and
# the name map.
dfa.addNodes([dfaInitState])
dfa.start = dfaInitState.name
unmarkedStates.add(dfaInitState)
nameToStates[dfaInitState.name] = initStateClosure

while unmarkedStates:
    # Mark the new state
    state = unmarkedStates.pop()
    markedStates.add(state)

    # Generate set of states from epsilon closures over every state returned
    # from this move.
    for symbol in nfa.alphabet:
        moveStates = move(nameToStates[state.name], symbol, nfa)

        # Only proceed if move produced states. Empty set means we don't
        # bother with epsilon closures/new states.
        if moveStates:
            closureSet, visitedStates = set(), set()
            for moveState in moveStates:
                closureSet |= epsilonClosure(moveState, visitedStates, nfa)

            # Generate new DFA state from combined epsilon closures.
            newDfaState = AutomataNode(stateSetName(closureSet))

            # If this new state is actually new, add new state to DFA, the
            # unmarked list, and the name map.
            if (newDfaState not in unmarkedStates) and \
                (newDfaState not in markedStates):
                dfa.addNodes([newDfaState])
                unmarkedStates.add(newDfaState)
                nameToStates[newDfaState.name] = closureSet.copy()

```

```

        # Add this node to the accept list if it is based off of an
        # accept node.
        for node in closureSet:
            if node.accept:
                newDfaState.accept = True
                dfa.accepts.append(newDfaState.name)
                break

        # Add the transition to this (new) state.
        state.addTransition(newDfaState.name, symbol)

# Fill out the rest of the new DFA's metadata.
dfa.alphabet = nfa.alphabet.copy()
dfa.states = dfa.nodes.keys()
for node in dfa.nodes.values():
    for trans in node.transitions.keys():
        for toState in node.transitions[trans]:
            dfa.transitions.append([node.name, [trans], toState])

return dfa

def stateSetName(states):
    """ Creates a name for a state derived from a supplied set of states. The
        name is order-independent.

        :param set[AutomataNode] states: The states to derive a name from.
        :rtype: str
    """

    # Note: used list comprehension here instead of just printing list because
    # list uses repr(), not str().

    # set(['c', 'b', 'a']) -> list['c', 'b', 'a']
    namesList = [str(item) for item in states]
    # list['c', 'b', 'a'] -> ['a', 'b', 'c']
    namesList = str(sorted(namesList))
    # ['a', 'b', 'c'] -> [a, b, c]
    namesList = namesList.replace('\'', '')
    # [a, b, c] -> [a,b,c]
    namesList = namesList.replace(' ', '')
    # [a,b,c] -> a,b,c
    namesList = (namesList[1:])[:-1]
    return namesList

```

10.6 dfa_to_re.py

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

""" Converts a DFA to a regular expression using Brzozowski's algebraic method.
    http://cs.stackexchange.com/questions/2016/how-to-convert-finite-automata-to-regular-expressions/2017#2017
"""

from regex import *

def __getTransition(dfa, fromStateNum, toStateNum):
    """ Returns transition symbol between the given states, or None if none exists.

        :param Automata dfa: Automata containing the nodes.
        :param int fromStateNum: Index of from state name in dfa.nodes.
        :param int toStateNum: Index of to state name in dfa.nodes.
        :rtype: str | None
    """
    # transState = dfa.nodes[fromState].getTransitionState(symbol)
    # return (transState is not None) and (toState in transState) # Short-circuit
    fromState = dfa.nodes[dfa.states[fromStateNum]]
    return fromState.getTransitionState()

def __buildArdenSystems(dfa):
    """ Builds the systems of equations A and B in Arden's Lemma:
        
$$X = AX \mid B \quad \rightarrow \quad X = A^*B$$


        :param Automata dfa: The DFA to convert to a regular expression.
        :rtype: (list, list)
    """
    m = len(dfa.states)
    stateNumMap = {dfa.states[k]: k for k in range(0, m)}

    # A represents a state transition table for the given DFA.
    A = [[Empty([]) for state in dfa.states] for state in dfa.states]
    for i in range(0, m):
        node = dfa.nodes[dfa.states[i]]
        for symbol in node.transitions.keys():
            for state in node.transitions[symbol]:
                A[i][stateNumMap[state]] = Sigma(symbol)

    # B is a vector of accepting states in the dfa, marked as epsilons.
    B = []
    for i in range(0, m):
        B.append(NilExpression([]) if dfa.nodes[dfa.states[i]].accept else Empty([]))
```

```

return A, B

def convert(dfa):
    """ Converts a DFA into an equivalent regular expression using Brzozowski's Algebraic Method.

        :param Automata dfa: The DFA to convert.
        :rtype: Production
    """
    m = len(dfa.states)
    A, B = __buildArdenSystems(dfa)

    for n in reversed(range(0, m)):
        B[n] = Concatenation(Repetition(A[n][n]), B[n])

        for j in range(0, n):
            A[n][j] = Concatenation(Repetition(A[n][n]), A[n][j])

        for i in range(0, n):
            B[i] = Alternative(B[i], Concatenation(A[i][n], B[n]))

            for j in range(0, n):
                A[i][j] = Alternative(A[i][j], Concatenation(A[i][n], A[n][j]))

    return simplify(B[0])

```

10.7 hopcrofts_algorithm.py

```

from automata import Automata
from description_reader import ConstructAutomata

def hopcroftMinimize(dfa):
    P = [set(dfa.accepts), set(dfa.nodes.keys()).difference(set(dfa.accepts))]
    W = []
    if len(set(dfa.accepts)) > 1 : W.append(set(dfa.accepts))
    if len(set(dfa.nodes.keys()).difference(set(dfa.accepts))) > 0 : \
        W.append(set(dfa.nodes.keys()).difference(set(dfa.accepts)))

    while len(W) != 0:
        A = W[0]
        W.remove(A)
        for c in dfa.alphabet:
            X = []
            for from_state in A:

```

```

        to_state = dfa.nodes[from_state].getTransitionState(c)
        # Only one possible state for DFAs!
        if to_state is not None: to_state = to_state[0]
        if len(X) == 0 : X.append(from_state)
        else:
            x_to_state = dfa.nodes[X[0]].getTransitionState(c)
            for p in P:
                if x_to_state is not None:
                    if (to_state in p) and (x_to_state[0] in p): X.append(from_state)
    if not len(X) == len(A):
        X1 = set(X)
        X2 = set(A).difference(X1)
        P.remove(set(A))
        P.append(X1)
        P.append(X2)
        if len(X1) > 1 : W.append(X1)
        if len(X2) > 1 : W.append(X2)
        break
new_states = []
for s in dfa.nodes.keys():
    new_states.append(s)
new_accept = []
for s in dfa.accepts:
    new_accept.append(s)
new_transitions = []
for s in dfa.transitions:
    new_transitions.append(s)

for p in P:
    if len(p) > 1:
        this_state = None
        if dfa.start in p: this_state = dfa.start
        for current_state in p:
            if this_state == None: this_state = current_state
            elif not this_state == current_state:

                if current_state in new_states:
                    new_states.remove(current_state)

                if current_state in new_accept:
                    new_accept.remove(current_state)
                    new_accept.append(this_state)
        remove_transitions = []
        for transition in new_transitions:
            if transition[0] == current_state:
                remove_transitions.append(transition)

```

```

        elif transition[2] == current_state:
            transition[2] = this_state
    for p in remove_transitions:
        new_transitions.remove(p)

    return Automata(new_states, dfa.start, new_accept, new_transitions,dfa.alphabet)

```

10.8 dfa_read.py

```

def dfa_valid_string(automata, testing_string, current_state=None, current_step=0):
    if current_state is None:
        current_state = automata.start

    if current_step == len(testing_string):
        # for x in automata.accepts:
        #     if current_state == x: return True
        # return False
        return current_state in automata.accepts
    else:
        next_state = automata.nodes[current_state]\
            .getTransitionState(testing_string[current_step])
        if next_state is None:
            return False
        else:
            next_state = next_state[0] # DFA - should only be one state.
            return dfa_valid_string(automata, testing_string,
                                    next_state, current_step + 1)

```

10.9 brzowski.py

```

from automata import Automata
import description_reader

def revers(nfa):
    new_accept = []
    if isinstance(nfa.start, list):
        for s in nfa.start:
            new_accept.append(s)
    else:
        new_accept.append(nfa.start)

    new_start = []
    for s in nfa.accepts:
        new_start.append(s)
    new_transitions = []
    for s in nfa.transitions:

```

```

        temp = s[0]
        s[0] = s[2]
        s[2] = temp
        new_transitions.append(s)
    return Automata(nfa.states, new_start, new_accept, new_transitions, nfa.alphabet)

def determinis(nfa):
    #making all states
    new_states = []
    empty = []
    new_states.append(empty)
    for i in range(len(nfa.states)):
        for s in new_states:
            for i in range(len(nfa.states)):
                temp = []
                for x in s: temp.append(x)
                if nfa.states[i] not in temp:
                    temp.append(nfa.states[i])
                temp.sort()
                if temp not in new_states:
                    new_states.append(temp)

    #making new start
    new_start = []
    temp = []
    for s in nfa.start: temp.append(s)
    temp.sort()
    new_start.append(temp)

    #making new accept
    new_accept = []
    for s in new_states:
        is_accept = False
        for x in s:
            if x in nfa.accepts:
                is_accept = True
        if is_accept: new_accept.append(s)

    #make new transitions
    new_transitions = []
    for from_state in new_states:
        for alpha in nfa.alphabet:
            to_state = []
            for s in from_state:
                #print "from_state : ",from_state," s : ",s," alpha : ",alpha
                terminal = nfa.nodes[s].getTransitionState(alpha)

```



```

        if not terminal == None:
            for t in terminal:
                if t not in to_state: to_state.append(t)
            #print "from_state: ",from_state, "alpha : ",alpha,"to_state : ",to_state
            to_state.sort()
            alphabet = []
            alphabet.append(alpha)
            new_t = []
            new_t.append(from_state)
            new_t.append(alphabet)
            new_t.append(to_state)
            new_transitions.append(new_t)
    #for x in new_transitions:print x
    #print new_transitions

    #change state names
    counter = 0
    for x in new_states:
        if x in new_start:
            new_start.remove(x)
            new_start.append(counter)
        if x in new_accept:
            new_accept.remove(x)
            new_accept.append(counter)
        for s in new_transitions:
            if s[0] == x:s[0] = counter
            if s[2] == x:s[2] = counter
        x = counter
        counter = counter + 1
    new_new_states = []
    for i in range(len(new_states)):new_new_states.append(i)
    #print new_new_states
    #print new_start
    #print new_accept
    #for x in new_transitions:print x
    return Automata(new_new_states, new_start, new_accept, new_transitions, nfa.alphabet)

def reachable(nfa):
    possible = []
    possible.append(nfa.start[0])
    next_state = []
    next_state.append(nfa.start[0])
    while not next_state == []:
        this_node = next_state[0]
        next_state.remove(this_node)
        for alpha in nfa.alphabet:

```

```

        for s in nfa.nodes[this_node].getTransitionState(alpha):
            if s not in possible:
                possible.append(s)
                if s not in next_state: next_state.append(s)
    possible.sort()
    new_accept = []
    for s in nfa.accepts:
        if s in possible: new_accept.append(s)
    new_transitions = []
    for x in nfa.transitions:
        if x[0] in possible and x[2] in possible: new_transitions.append(x)
    #print "all states: ",possible
    #print "stating point",nfa.start
    #print new_accept
    #for x in new_transitions: print x
    return Automata(possible, nfa.start, new_accept, new_transitions, nfa.alphabet)

def convertNfaToMinDfa(nfa):
    nfa = revers(nfa)
    print 1
    nfa = determinis(nfa)
    print 2
    nfa = reachable(nfa)
    print 3
    nfa = revers(nfa)
    print 4
    nfa = determinis(nfa)
    print 5
    nfa = reachable(nfa)
    print 6
    return nfa

```

10.10 description_reader.py

```

#!/usr/bin/env python

"""description_reader.py: Contains scanner/lexer/tokenizer functions for reading from a file."""

from pyparsing import *
from automata import Automata
from regex import *
from scanner import LexicalDesc

#####
# General definitions #

```

```

#####
arrow = Keyword("-->").suppress()
end_keyword = Keyword("end;").suppress()
def decodeEscapes(tokens):
    token = tokens[0]
    tokens[0] = token.decode('string_escape') if "\\\" in token else token
    return tokens

# Alphabet definition
alphabet_keyword = Keyword("alphabet").suppress()
alphabet_end_keyword = Keyword("end;").suppress() | Keyword("end").suppress()
Symbol = Combine(Literal("\'").suppress() + Optional(Literal("\\\")) + \
    Word(printables + " ", exact=1))
Symbol.setParseAction(decodeEscapes)
SymbolList = ZeroOrMore(Symbol)
Alphabet = alphabet_keyword + SymbolList + alphabet_end_keyword
# example: ['a, 'b, 'c]

# Regex definition:
RegexSymbol = Combine(Literal("\'") + Optional(Literal("\\\")) + \
    Word(printables + " ", exact=1))
RegexSymbol.setParseAction(decodeEscapes)
Regex = ZeroOrMore(Literal('*') ^
    Literal('|') ^
    Literal('+') ^
    RegexSymbol)
# example: ['b, +, *, |, 'a, 'o, 'r]

#####
# DFA/NFA definition #
#####
states_keyword = Keyword("states").suppress()
State = ~end_keyword + Word(alphanums)
StateList = ZeroOrMore(State)
States = states_keyword + StateList + end_keyword
# example: [s1, s2, s3]

initial_keyword = Keyword("initial").suppress()
InitialState = initial_keyword + State
# example: [s1, s2, s3]

accept_keyword = Keyword("accept").suppress()
AcceptingStates = accept_keyword + StateList + end_keyword
# example: [s1, s2, s3]

```

```

transitions_keyword = Keyword("transitions").suppress()
Transition = Group(State + Group(SymbolList) + arrow + State)
TransitionList = ZeroOrMore(Transition)
Transitions = transitions_keyword + TransitionList + end_keyword
# example: [ [s1, ['a', 'b'], s2], [s2, ['a'], s3] ]

automata_keyword = Keyword("dfa").suppress() ^ Keyword("nfa").suppress()
FiniteAutomata = automata_keyword \
    + Group(States).setResultsName("States") \
    + InitialState.setResultsName("Start") \
    + Group(AcceptingStates).setResultsName("Accept") \
    + Group(Transitions).setResultsName("Transitions") \
    + Group(Alphabet).setResultsName("Alphabet")

#####
# Complete Lexical Definition #
#####
identifier = Word(printables)

relevant_keyword = Keyword("relevant")
irrelevant_keyword = Keyword("irrelevant")
discard_keyword = Keyword("discard")
SemanticRelevance = relevant_keyword ^ irrelevant_keyword ^ discard_keyword

ClassDescription = Group(Regex)
# example: ["'b", "'a", "'o", "'r", "'i", "'n", "'g", "' ", "'\n"]

class_keyword = Keyword("class").suppress()
is_keyword = Keyword("is").suppress()
Class = class_keyword + identifier + is_keyword + ClassDescription + \
    SemanticRelevance + end_keyword
# example: ['base', ['+', "'b", '+', '*', '/', "'a", "'o", "'r"], 'relevant'],

ClassList = ZeroOrMore(Group(Class))

language_keyword = Keyword("language").suppress()
LexicalDescription = language_keyword \
    + identifier.setResultsName("Name") \
    + Group(Alphabet).setResultsName("Alphabet") \
    + Group(ClassList).setResultsName("Classes") \
    + end_keyword
# example: [z++, [ [class 1], [class 2], [class 3] ] ]

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def ConstructAutomata(file):
    """Parses the supplied automata file, then constructs and returns an
        Automata object.

        :param str | file file: File object or URI.
        :rtype: Automata
    """
    fa = FiniteAutomata.parseFile(file)
    # Alphabet check: if there are symbols in the transitions not in the
    # alphabet, throw an exception.
    for trans in fa.Transitions:
        for symbol in trans[1]:
            if symbol not in fa.Alphabet.asList():
                trans_str = trans[0] + ' \'' + \
                    + " \'.join(trans[1])\
                    + " --> " + trans[2]
                raise Exception("Alphabet Error! The transition:\n\n" \
                    + "      " + trans_str + "\n\n" \
                    + " contains the symbol \'' + symbol + '\' " \
                    + "which is not in the described alphabet!")

    # Note on fa.Start: parseResult objects always return values in lists,
    # so this must be dereferenced.
    return Automata(fa.States, fa.Start[0], fa.Accept, fa.Transitions, \
        fa.Alphabet)

def ConstructLexicalDescription(file):
    """Parses the supplied lexical description file, then constructs and returns
        a lexical description object.

        :param str | file file: File object or URI.
        :rtype: LexicalDesc
    """
    lexDesc = LexicalDescription.parseFile(file)

    # Alphabet check: if there are symbols in the regexes defined in this
    # lexical description that aren't in the alphabet, raise an exception.
    for clazz in lexDesc.Classes:
        for symbol in clazz[1]:
            if (len(symbol) > 1) and (symbol[1:] not in lexDesc.Alphabet.asList()):
                regex_str = ' '.join(clazz[1])
                raise Exception("Alphabet Error! The regex:\n\n" \
                    + "      " + regex_str + "\n\n" \
                    + " contains the symbol \'' + symbol[1:] + '\' " \

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        + "which is not in the described alphabet!")

    return LexicalDesc(lexDesc.Name, lexDesc.Alphabet, lexDesc.Classes)

if __name__ == "__main__":
    lex_desc = ConstructLexicalDescription("./testdata/tiny_basic_lex_desc.txt")
    tbProgram = open('./testdata/tinyBasicProgram.txt').read()
    print lex_desc.scan(tbProgram)

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10.11 testing.py

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from description_reader import *
from hopcrofts_algorithm import hopcroftMinimize
from brzozowski import convertNfaToMinDfa
from thompsons_construction import convertRegexToNFA
from subset_construction import convertNfaToDfa
from dfa_read import dfa_valid_string
from scanner import LexicalDesc

def test_full_toolchain_0():
    """ Tests the full gamut of tools necessary to lex a provided string.
        This test makes use of the following toolchain:
            1) read/lex/generate lexical description data structure
            2) generate regex data structures
            3) use the scanner interface to lex an input file
        """
    test = True

    #start out with a simple case of mathematical notation
    math_notation = ConstructLexicalDescription('./testdata/lexdesc2.txt')

    try:
        math_notation.scan("1+3")
        math_notation.scan("1-2")
        math_notation.scan("3/4")
        math_notation.scan("0*3")
        test &= True
    except Exception:
        test &= False

    #try some invalid strings. These should end up as exceptions
    try:

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        math_notation.scan("11asdf")
        test &= False
except Exception:
    test &= True

#lets use the most complex example now
tiny_basic_scanner = ConstructLexicalDescription('./testdata/tiny_basic_lex_desc.txt')

# Read in a complicated example from the test files
basic_program = open('./testdata/tinyBasicProgram.txt').read()

try:
    tiny_basic_scanner.scan(basic_program)
    test &= True
except Exception:
    test &= False

if test:
    print 'Toolchain0: Success!'
else:
    print 'Toolchain0: Failure...'

def test_full_toolchain_1():
    """ Tests the full gamut of tools necessary to validate a provided string.
        This test makes use of the following toolchain:
            1) read/lex/generate lexical description data structure
            2) generate regex data structures
            3) convert regex to nfa
            4) nfa to dfa using subset construction
            5) dfa minimization using Hopcroft's algorithm
            6) validate a string using a dfa
        """

    # Step 1), 2)
    lex_desc = ConstructLexicalDescription("testdata/lexdesc2.txt")

    # Step 3)
    nfa = convertRegexToNFA(lex_desc.classes[3].regex) # 3 = Integer Arithmetic

    # Step 4)
    dfa = convertNfaToDfa(nfa)

    # Step 5)
    min_dfa = hopcroftMinimize(dfa)

    # Step 6)
    test = True

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test &= dfa_valid_string(min_dfa, "1+3")
test &= dfa_valid_string(min_dfa, "1-2")
test &= dfa_valid_string(min_dfa, "3/4")
test &= dfa_valid_string(min_dfa, "0*3")

if test:
    print "Toolchain 1: Success!"
else:
    print "Toolchain 1: Failure!"

def test_full_toolchain_2():
    """ Tests the full gamut of tools necessary to validate a provided string.
        This test makes use of the following toolchain:
            1) read/lex/generate lexical description data structure
            2) generate regex data structures
            3) convert regex to nfa
            4) nfa to minimal dfa using Brzozowski's algorithm
            5) validate a string using a dfa
        """
    # Step 1), 2)
    lex_desc = ConstructLexicalDescription("testdata/lexdesc2.txt")

    # Step 3)
    # 5 = whitespace
    nfa = convertRegexToNFA(lex_desc.classes[4].regex)

    # Step 4)
    min_dfa = convertNfaToMinDfa(nfa)

    # Step 5)
    test = True
    test &= dfa_valid_string(min_dfa, "1+3")
    test &= dfa_valid_string(min_dfa, "1-2")
    test &= dfa_valid_string(min_dfa, "3/4")
    test &= dfa_valid_string(min_dfa, "0*3")

    if test:
        print "Toolchain2: Success!"
    else:
        print "Toolchain 2: Failure!"

if __name__ == "__main__":
    test_full_toolchain_1()
    test_full_toolchain_2()

```


11 Link to Code

Code can be found at Zach's github.