Operation

- A fallback DFA with actions operates like the standard DFA, moving only L, and pushing every state it enters onto the stack with every transition.
- This continues until the DFA runs out of input.
- If it runs out of input in state $q_a \in F$, it executes $A(q_a)$ and halts.
- If it runs out of input in $q_r \notin F$, it
  1. continues to simultaneously pop the stack and move L one step to the left until the stack gets empty or some $q_a \in F$ is popped.
  2. In the first case, the DFA executes $A(q_r)$ and halts.
  3. In the second case it does the following.
     1. Executes $A(q_a)$ (with *lex* being the string extending from R to L).
     2. Moves L one step to the right.
     3. Moves R to where L is.
     4. Empties the stack.
     5. Enters q_0.