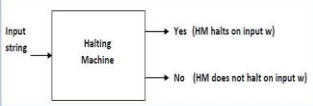
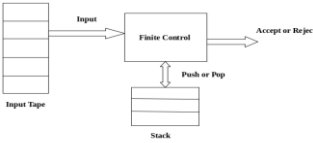
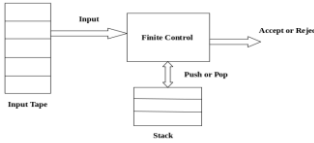
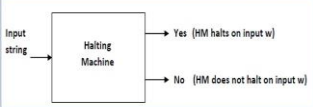
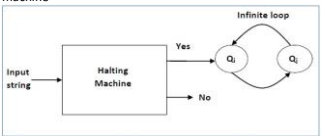
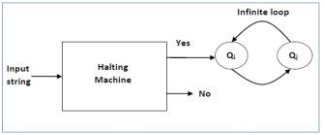


<p>The Turing machine $M = (Q, \Sigma, \Gamma, \delta, q_0, B, F)$ Where, Q is the set of finite states Σ is the set of input alphabets is the set of tape symbols Γ is the transition function $Q \times \Sigma \rightarrow Q \times \Sigma \times \{L, R\}$ q is the start state B is the special symbol indicating blank character. F is the set of final state</p> <p>Different types of Turing Machine? - Multi tape Turing Machine - Non-deterministic Turing Machine - Multi-dimensional Turing Machine - Multi Read Turing Machine</p> <p>Halting Problem of Turing machine Input – A Turing machine and an input string w. Problem – Does the Turing machine finish computing of the string w in a finite number of steps? The answer must be either yes or no. Proof – At first, we will assume that such a Turing machine exists to solve this problem and then we will show it is contradicting itself. We will call this Turing machine as a Halting machine that produces a 'yes' or 'no' in a finite amount of time. If the halting machine finishes in a finite amount of time, the output comes as 'yes', otherwise as 'no'. The following is the block diagram of a Halting machine –</p> 	<p>Chomsky Hierarchy Chomsky Hierarchy represents the class of languages that are accepted by the different machine. The category of language in Chomsky's Hierarchy is as given below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Type 0 known as Unrestricted Grammar. 2. Type 1 known as Context Sensitive Grammar. 3. Type 2 known as Context Free Grammar. 4. Type 3 Regular Grammar. <p>Type 0 Grammar: Type 0 grammar is known as Unrestricted grammar. There is no restriction on the grammar rules of these types of languages. These languages can be efficiently modeled by Turing machines. For example: $bAa \rightarrow aa$ $S \rightarrow s$</p> <p>Type 1 Grammar: Type 1 grammar is known as Context Sensitive Grammar. The context sensitive grammar is used to represent context sensitive language. 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Design of compilers - To define languages - Declarative way to express set of strings - Validation — i.e., checking the correction of i/p - Tokenization: i.e., conversion of string of characters into a sequence of words for later interpretation in pattern matching. - Test for a pattern within a string. - Replace text in a document. - Extract a substring from a string based upon a pattern match. - Used in languages like JavaScript and e for string handling. - Helps in implementing complex match logic in databases.</p> <p>Dfa vs Nfa DFA: $M = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$ $\delta: Q \times \Sigma \rightarrow Q$ 1. DFA stands for Deterministic Finite Automata. 2. For each symbolic representation of the alphabet, there is only one state transition in DFA. 3. DFA cannot use Empty String transition. 4. DFA can be understood as one machine. 5. In DFA, the next possible state is distinctly set. 6. DFA is more difficult to construct.</p> <p>NFA: $M = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$ $\delta: Q \times \Sigma \rightarrow 2^Q$ 1. NFA stands for Nondeterministic Finite Automata. 2. No need to specify how does the NFA react according to some symbol. 3. NFA can use Empty String transition. 4. NFA can be understood as multiple little machines computing at the same time. 5. In NFA, each pair of state and input symbol can have many possible next states. 6. NFA is easier to construct.</p>	<p>What is trap state A state for which there exists transitions to itself for all the input symbols chosen from Σ</p> <p>Define regular expression. The language accepted by finite automata is called regular language. A regular language can be described using regular expressions, consisting of alphabets in Σ and the operators *, $+$, $?$, $$. The order of evaluation of regular expression is determined by parenthesis and the operator precedence *, $+$, $?$, $$ And * respectively.</p> <p>What is Pumping lemma Pumping lemma is a method of pumping (generating) many input string from a given string it is used to show that certain languages are not regular.</p> <p>State Arden's theorem. If P and Q are two regular expressions over Σ, and if P does not contain ϵ, then the following equation in R given by $R = Q + RP$ has a unique solution i.e., $R = QP^*$. That means, whenever we get any equation in the form of $R = Q + RP$, then we can directly replace by $R = QP^*$. So, here first we will prove that $R = QP^*$ is the solution of this equation and then we will also prove that it is the unique solution of this equation.</p> <p>Define GNF: Let $G = (V, T, P, S)$ be a CFG. The CFG is said to be in GNF if all the production are of the form $A \rightarrow aTv$ i.e., the first symbol on the right hand side of the production must be a terminal & it can be followed by 0 or more variable.</p> <p>What are useful and useless symbols in grammar? In a CFG, $G = (V, T, P, S)$, x is useless, if it does not satisfy either of the following condition (a) $m \xRightarrow{*} w$, where w is in T^+.</p>
<p>Pushdown Automata(PDA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pushdown automata is a way to implement a CFG in the same way we design DFA for a regular grammar. A DFA can remember a finite amount of information, but a PDA can remember an infinite amount of information. Pushdown automata is simply an NFA augmented with an "external stack memory". The addition of stack is used to provide a last-in-first-out memory management capability to Pushdown automata. Pushdown automata can store an unbounded amount of information on the stack. It can access a limited amount of information on the stack. A PDA can push an element onto the top of the stack and pop off an element from the top of the stack. To read an element into the stack, the top elements must be popped off and are lost. A PDA is more powerful than FA. Any language which can be acceptable by FA can also be acceptable by PDA. PDA also accepts a class of language which even cannot be accepted by FA. Thus PDA is much more superior to FA.  <p>Fig: Pushdown Automata</p>			<p>Pushdown Automata(PDA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pushdown automata is a way to implement a CFG in the same way we design DFA for a regular grammar. A DFA can remember a finite amount of information, but a PDA can remember an infinite amount of information. Pushdown automata is simply an NFA augmented with an "external stack memory". The addition of stack is used to provide a last-in-first-out memory management capability to Pushdown automata. Pushdown automata can store an unbounded amount of information on the stack. It can access a limited amount of information on the stack. A PDA can push an element onto the top of the stack and pop off an element from the top of the stack. To read an element into the stack, the top elements must be popped off and are lost. A PDA is more powerful than FA. Any language which can be acceptable by FA can also be acceptable by PDA. PDA also accepts a class of language which even cannot be accepted by FA. Thus PDA is much more superior to FA.  <p>Fig: Pushdown Automata</p>
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