# CMPT 379 Compilers

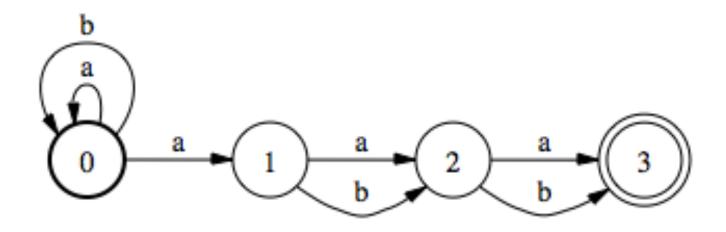
Anoop Sarkar

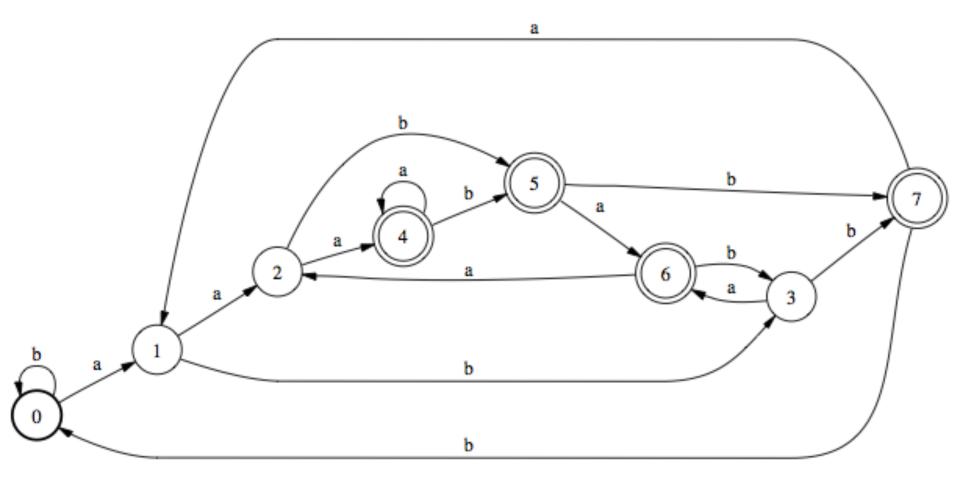
http://www.cs.sfu.ca/~anoop

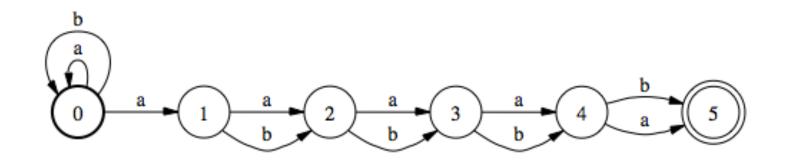
## NFA to DFA Complexity Analysis

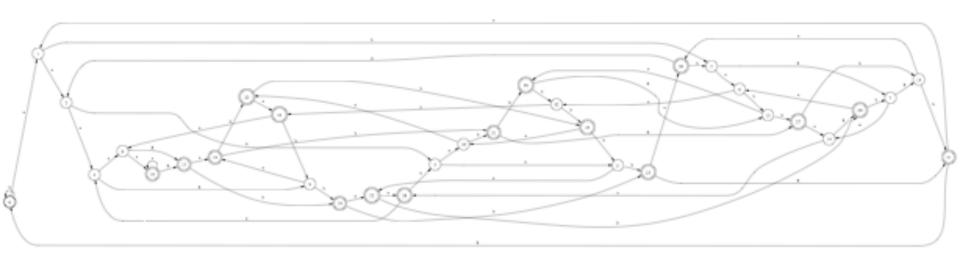
- Subset construction converts NFA to DFA
- Complexity:
  - For FSAs, we measure complexity in terms of initial cost (creating the automaton) and per string cost
  - Let r be the length of the regexp and n be the length of the input string
  - NFA, Initial cost: O(r); Per string: O(rn)
  - DFA, Initial cost:  $O(r^2s)$ ; Per string: O(n)
  - DFA, common case, s = r, but worst case  $s = 2^r$

- A regexp of size r can become a 2<sup>r</sup> state DFA, an exponential increase in complexity
  - Try the subset construction on NFA built for the regexp A\*aA<sup>n-1</sup> where A is the regexp (a|b)
- Note that the NFA for regexp of size r will have r states
- Minimization can reduce the number of states
- But minimization requires determinization









### NFA vs. DFA in the wild

<b>Engine Type</b>	Programs
DFA	awk (most versions), egrep (most versions), flex, lex, MySQL, Procmail
Traditional NFA	GNU <i>Emacs</i> , Java, <i>grep</i> (most versions), <i>less</i> , <i>more</i> , .NET languages, PCRE library, Perl, PHP (pcre routines), Python, Ruby, <i>sed</i> (most versions), vi
POSIX NFA	mawk, MKS utilities, GNU Emacs (when requested)
Hybrid NFA/DFA	GNU awk, GNU grep/egrep, Tcl

### Extensions to Regular Expressions

- Most modern regexp implementations provide extensions:
  - matching groups; \1 refers to the string matched by the first grouping (), \2 to the second match, etc.,
    - e.g. ([a-z]+)\1 which matches abab where \1=ab
  - match and replace operations,
    - e.g. s/([a-z]+)/1/g which changes ab into abab where 1=ab
- These extensions are no longer "regular". In fact, extended regexp matching is NP-hard
  - Extended regular expressions (including POSIX and Perl) are called REGEX to distinguish from regexp (which are regular)
- In order to capture these difficult cases, the algorithms used even for simple regexp matching run in time exponential in the length of the input