## Software Specifications Convert Regex to State Diagram

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## Regex to $\epsilon$ -NFA

to do this we need 2 algorithms different algorithms

- convert Regex to a State Diagram
- convert State Diagram to Regex

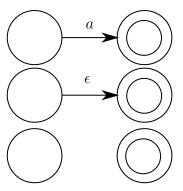
The first algorithm will produce a NFA with  $\epsilon$ -transitions as well as the following properties:

- 1. there is exactly one final state and it is not the start state
- 2. the start state has no incoming transitions
- 3. the final state has no outgoing transitions

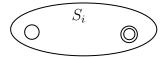
these conditions are needed to guarantee the correctness of the recursive steps of the algorithm

said algorithm is as follows:

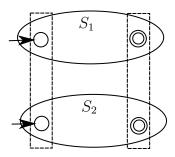
The base cases for the algorithm (as its recursive) are  $a \in \sum$ ,  $empty\ string$ , and  $\emptyset$ 



Thus, the inductive step is: suppose that a state diagram  $S_i$  has been constructed for regex  $R_i$  where i=1,2

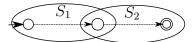


Now, for  $R_1 + R_2$ :



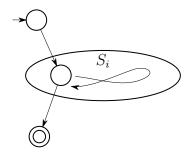
We must merge the start and end states. note that conditions 1 and 2 (see list above) guarantee that any computation uses only transitions from  $S_1$  or only transitions from  $S_2$ 

For  $R_1 \cdot R_2$ :



We must merge the final state of  $S_1$  with the starting state of  $S_2$ . This merged state is not final. Conditions 2 and 3 guarantee that any accepting path consists of a string by  $S_1$  concatenated with a string accepted by  $S_2$ .

For  $R_i$ \*



We must merge the start and end states for  $R_i$ 

furthermore the merged state is **not final**, and it cannot be the start state. We must then add a start and end state (with  $\epsilon$ -transition) to complete the diagram.

we use this algorithm recursively, starting from the smallest part of a Regex, like a single number  $R_i$ , and build our way to a more complex diagram.