CS410 Project 1 - Phase 1 Design Report

İsmail Can Yağmur October 2022

Introduction

This reports discuss the implementation of NFA to DFA converter written in C++17 with g++ compiler. Finite Automatons written in a specific format in text files are read and processed in design logic.

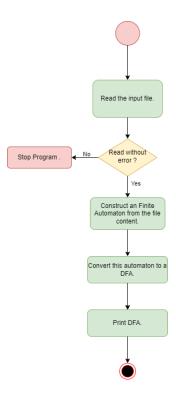
Objectives

The implementation follows below objectives.

- 1. Read the input file.
- 2. Construct an Finite Automaton from the file content.
- 3. Convert this automaton to a DFA.
- 4. Print the DFA to console in text file format.

Software Architecture Overview

Activity Diagram



Finite Automaton definition text files are read thanks to **FileReader** method. Each state in the text file representing which definition member of the automaton is going to be given captured thanks to vector of strings containing file states called as **FILE_STATES**. While reading the content of the file, **FiniteAutomata** structure is used to encapsulate the definition members of automaton. This structure gives the blueprint of the the desired automaton whether it is NFA or DFA. These definition members are alphabet, states, start state, final state and transition function. After creating an NFA from the text file, **FillDFA** method is used for conversion. It follows the recursive procedure of creating DFA from NFA. After the conversion, the content of the DFA is displayed on the console in given file format thanks to **print** method.

Class Diagram

```
FiniteAutomata

+ALPHABET: unordered_set<string>
+STATES: unordered_set<string>
+FINAL: unordered_set<string>
+FINAL: unordered_set<string>
+TRANSITIONS: unordered_map<string, unordered_map<string,set<string>>>
+isNFA: bool
```

This program consists of 1 class and 1 struct. Struct named FiniteAutomata encapsulates the definition members of the finite automatons. Also, it has a boolean variable named isNFA to differentiate the finite automatons. ALPHABET,STATES,START and FINAL members of this struct are unordered sets of strings. TRANSITIONS member variable is unordered map of string and unordered map of string and set of string. In main class, using the FiniteAutomata struct, NFA and DFA variables are initiated. Also, VOID_STATE_STR and VOID_STATE variables are defined to denote the void states in converted DFA.

Recursive Conversion Process

While converting the NFA to DFA, recursive programming is used. The pseudocode of the algorithm is as follows. Initially, given NFA's alphabet and start state assigned to constructed DFA's corresponding fields. After that, recursion is triggered with NFA's initial state.

Algorithm 1 Given NFA is converted to DFA using recursion programming.

```
1: function CONVERTTODFA(state,dfa,nfa_transitions,final_states)
 2:
       if state is not in dfa.States then
3:
          INSERT state to dfa. States
          if state is SINK state then
4:
              for each alphabet member do
5:
                 Add transition to sink state
 6:
7:
              end for
8:
          else
              for each alphabet member do
9:
                 for each alphabet member do
10:
                     Iterate over state to get unit states
11:
12:
                     if Any unit state is final state then
                        Assign main state as final state
13:
                     end if
14:
                     if Transition exist then
15:
                        Add transition to accumulator
16:
                     end if
17:
                 end for
18:
                 if Accumulated transition set is not empty then
19:
20:
                     Add transition to DFA
                 else
21:
                     Add sink transition to DFA
22:
                 end if
23:
                 if New transition is not in DFA states then
24:
                     if accumulated transition set is not empty then
25:
                        recursively call convertToDFA with new transition.
26:
27:
                     else
                        recursively call convertToDFA with sink state.
28:
                     end if
29:
                 end if
30:
              end for
31:
          end if
32:
33:
       end if
34: end function
```

Results

Here, I tested my algorithm with given text files, NFA1.txt and NFA2.txt. The program takes the path of the text file as an argument and prints the original NFA and converted DFA in the text file format to the console.

NFA DFA [INFO]Reading the file : NFA1.txt ALPHABET <<<<< NFA >>>>>> 0 ALPHABET 1 0 **STATES** 1 **STATES** AB ABC В **START** C START FINAL ABC FINAL TRANSITIONS A 0 A TRANSITIONS A 1 AB A 0 A AB 0 A A 1 A AB 1 ABC A 1 B ABC 0 A B 1 C ABC 1 ABC **END** END ALPHABET 0 1 [INFO]Reading the file : NFA2.txt **STATES** <<<<< NFA >>>>>> Α ALPHABET BC 0 SINK 1 ABC **STATES** В START В C **FINAL START** BC ABC FINAL TRANSITIONS A 0 A TRANSITIONS A 1 BC A 0 A BC Ø ABC A 1 B BC 1 B A 1 C SINK 0 SINK B 0 B SINK 1 SINK B 0 C ABC Ø ABC C 0 A ABC 1 BC C 0 B B 0 BC C 1 B B 1 SINK END END

Table 1: Table of results