Compiler Construction

Lecture # 09

Mr. Usman Wajid

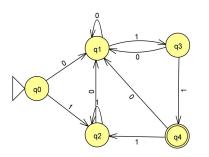
usman.wajid@nu.edu.pk

February 21, 2023



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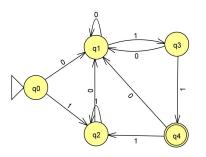
DFA Minimization



	0	1
q0	q1	q2
q1	q1	q3
q2	q1	q2
q3	q1	q4
q4	q1	q2

DFA Minimization

For any given Deterministic Automaton with large number of states, we can construct its equivalent DFA with minimum number of states

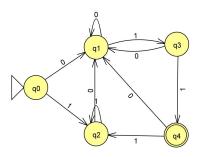


	0	1
q0	q1	q2
q1	q1	q3
q2	q1	q2
q3	q1	q4
q4	q1	q2

• $\prod_0 = \{ \{ q0, q1, q2, q3 \}, \{q4 \} \}$

DFA Minimization

For any given Deterministic Automaton with large number of states, we can construct its equivalent DFA with minimum number of states

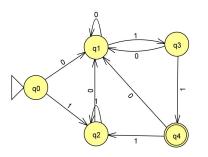


	0	1
<u>q0</u>	q1	q2
<u>q1</u>	q1	q3
q2	q1	q2
q3	q1	q4
q4	q1	q2

• $\prod_0 = \{ \{ q0, q1, q2, q3 \}, \{q4 \} \}$

DFA Minimization

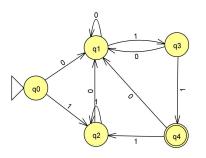
For any given Deterministic Automaton with large number of states, we can construct its equivalent DFA with minimum number of states



	0	1
q0	q1	q2
<u>q1</u>	q1	q3
q2	q1	q2
q3	q1	q4
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• $\prod_0 = \{ \{ q0, q1, q2, q3 \}, \{q4 \} \}$

DFA Minimization

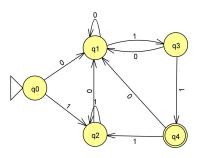


	0	1
q0	q1	q2
<u>q1</u>	q1	q3
q2	q1	q2
q3	q1	q4
q4	q1	q2

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$$\prod_0 = \{ \{ q0, q1, q2, q3 \}, \{q4 \} \}$$

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$$\prod_1 = \{ \{ q0, q1, \{q4\} \} \}$$

DFA Minimization

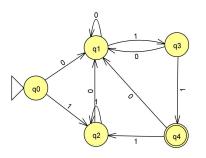


	0	1
q0	q1	q2
q1	q1	q3
<u>q2</u>	q1	q2
q3	q1	q4
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DFA Minimization

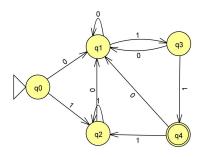


	0	1
q 0	q1	q2
q1	q1	q3
<u>q2</u>	q1	q2
q3	q1	q4
q4	q1	q2

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$$\prod_1 = \{ \{ q0, q1, q2, \{q4\} \} \}$$

DFA Minimization



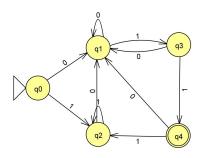
	0	1
q0	q1	q2
q1	q1	q3
q2	q1	q2
q3	q1	q4
q4	q1	q2

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$$\prod_0 = \{ \{ q0, q1, q2, q3 \}, \{q4 \} \}$$

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DFA Minimization

For any given Deterministic Automaton with large number of states, we can construct its equivalent DFA with minimum number of states



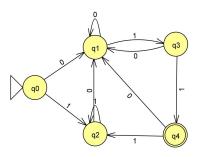
	0	1
q0	q1	q2
q1	q1	q3
q2	q1	q2
<u>q3</u>	q1	q4
q4	q1	q2

- $\prod_0 = \{ \{ q0, q1, q2, q3 \}, \{q4 \} \}$
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DFA Minimization

For any given Deterministic Automaton with large number of states, we can construct its equivalent DFA with minimum number of states



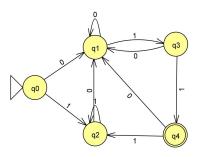
	0	1
<u>q0</u>	q1	q2
<u>q1</u>	q1	q3
q2	q1	q2
q3	q1	q4
q4	q1	q2

- $\prod_0 = \{ \{ q0, q1, q2, q3 \}, \{q4 \} \}$
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- $\prod_1 = \{ \{ q0, , \{q3\}, \{q4\} \} \}$

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DFA Minimization

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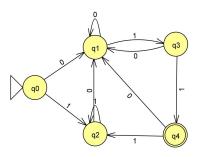
	0	1
<u>q0</u>	q1	q2
<u>q1</u>	q1	q3
q2	q1	q2
q3	q1	q4
q4	q1	q2

- $\prod_0 = \{ \{ q0, q1, q2, q3 \}, \{q4 \} \}$
- $\prod_1 = \{ \{ q0, q1, q2 \}, \{q3 \}, \{q4 \} \}$
- $\prod_1 = \{ \{ q0, , \{q1\}, \{q3\}, \{q4\} \} \}$

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DFA Minimization

For any given Deterministic Automaton with large number of states, we can construct its equivalent DFA with minimum number of states



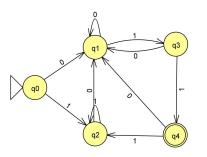
	0	1
q0	q1	q2
q1	q1	q3
<u>q2</u>	q1	q2
q3	q1	q4
q4	q1	q2

- $\prod_0 = \{ \{ q0, q1, q2, q3 \}, \{q4 \} \}$
- $\prod_1 = \{ \{ q0, q1, q2 \}, \{q3 \}, \{q4 \} \}$
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DFA Minimization

For any given Deterministic Automaton with large number of states, we can construct its equivalent DFA with minimum number of states



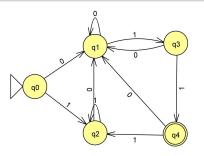
	0	1
q0	q1	q2
q1	q1	q3
<u>q2</u>	q1	q2
q3	q1	q4
q4	q1	q2

- $\prod_0 = \{ \{ q0, q1, q2, q3 \}, \{q4 \} \}$
- $\prod_1 = \{ \{ q0, q1, q2 \}, \{q3 \}, \{q4 \} \}$
- $\prod_1 = \{ \{ q0, q2 \}, \{q1\}, \{q3\}, \{q4\} \}$

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DFA Minimization

For any given Deterministic Automaton with large number of states, we can construct its equivalent DFA with minimum number of states



	0	1
q0	q1	q2
q1	q1	q3
q2	q1	q2
q3	q1	q4
q4	q1	q2

•
$$\prod_0 = \{ \{ q0, q1, q2, q3 \}, \{q4 \} \}$$

•
$$\prod_1 = \{ \{q0, q1, q2\}, \{q3\}, \{q4\} \}$$

•
$$\prod_2 = \{ \{q0, q2\}, \{q1\}, \{q3\}, \{q4\} \}$$

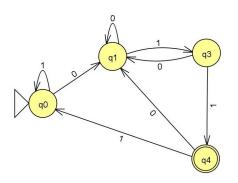
•
$$\prod_{3} = \{ \{q0, q2\}, \{q1\}, \{q3\}, \{q4\} \} \}$$

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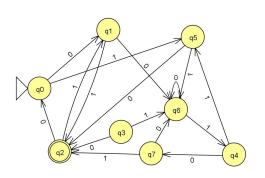
DFA Minimization: Partitioning Method Example 1 continued ...

• The reduced but resultant equivalent DFA is,



	0	1
q0	q1	q1
q1	q1	q3
q3	q1	q4
q4	q1	q0

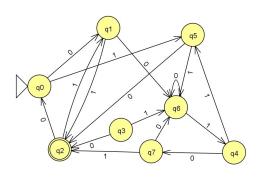
• Consider the following initial DFA,



	0	1
q0	q1	q5
q1	q6	q2
q2	q0	q1
q3	q2	q6
q4	q7	q5
q5	q2	q6
q6	q6	q4
q7	q6	q2

• $\prod_0 = \{ \{ q0, q1, q3, q4, q5, q6, q7 \}, \{q2 \} \}$

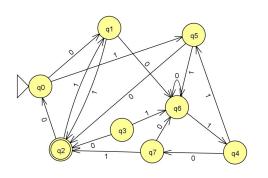
• Consider the following initial DFA,



	0	1
q0	q1	q5
q1	q6	q2
q2	q0	q1
q3	q2	q6
q4	q7	q5
q5	q2	q6
q6	q6	q4
q7	q6	q2

- $\prod_0 = \{ \{ q0, q1, q3, q4, q5, q6, q7 \}, \{q2 \} \}$
- $\prod_1 = \{ \{q0, q4, q6\}, \{q1, q7\}, \{q3, q5\}, \{q2\} \}$

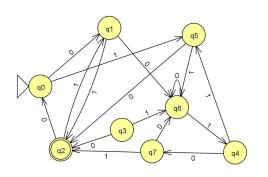
· Consider the following initial DFA,



	0	1
q0	q1	q5
q1	q6	q2
q2	q0	q1
q3	q2	q6
q4	q7	q5
q5	q2	q6
q6	q6	q4
q7	q6	q2

- $\prod_0 = \{ \{ q0, q1, q3, q4, q5, q6, q7 \}, \{q2 \} \}$
- $\prod_1 = \{ \{q0, q4, q6\}, \{q1, q7\}, \{q3, q5\}, \{q2\} \}$
- $\prod_2 = \{ \{q0, q4\}, \{q6\}, \{q1, q7\}, \{q3, q5\}, \{q2\} \}$

Consider the following initial DFA,



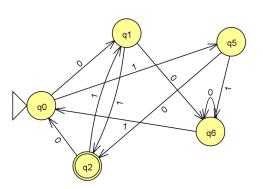
	0	1
q0	q1	q5
q1	q6	q2
q2	q0	q1
q3	q2	q6
q4	q7	q5
q5	q2	q6
q6	q6	q4
q7	q6	q2

- $\prod_0 = \{ \{ q0, q1, q3, q4, q5, q6, q7 \}, \{q2 \} \}$
- $\prod_1 = \{ \{q0, q4, q6\}, \{q1, q7\}, \{q3, q5\}, \{q2\} \}$
- $\prod_2 = \{ \{q0, q4\}, \{q6\}, \{q1, q7\}, \{q3, q5\}, \{q2\} \}$
- $\prod_3 = \{ \{q0, q4\}, \{q6\}, \{q1, q7\}, \{q3, q5\}, \{q2\} \}$

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DFA Minimization: Partitioning Method Example 2 continued ...

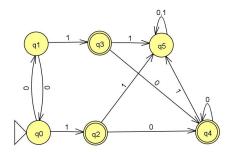
• The reduced but resultant equivalent DFA is,



	0	1
q0	q1	q5
q1	q6	q2
q2	q0	q1
q5	q2	q6
q6	q6	q0

DFA Minimization: Partitioning Method with Multiple Final States Example

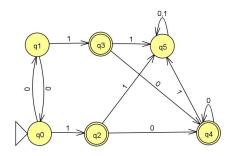
• consider the following DFA,



	0	1
q0	q1	q2
q1	q0	q3
q2	q4	q5
q3	q4	q5
q4	q4	q5
q5	q5	q5

DFA Minimization: Partitioning Method with Multiple Final States Example

• consider the following DFA,

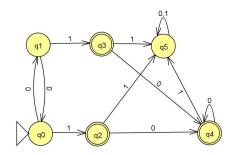


	0	1
q0	q1	q2
q1	q0	q3
q2	q4	q5
q3	q4	q5
q4	q4	q5
q5	q5	q5

• $\prod_0 = \{ \{ q0, q1, q5 \}, \{ q2, q3, q4 \} \}$

DFA Minimization: Partitioning Method with Multiple **Final States Example**

consider the following DFA,

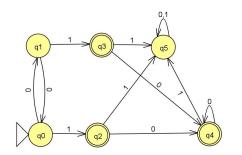


	0	1
q0	q1	q2
q1	q0	q3
q2	q4	q5
q3	q4	q5
q4	q4	q5
q5	q5	q5

- $\prod_0 = \{ \{ q0, q1, q5 \}, \{ q2, q3, q4 \} \}$
- $\prod_1 = \{ \{q0, q1\}, \{q5\}, \{q2, q3, q4\} \}$

DFA Minimization: Partitioning Method with Multiple Final States Example

· consider the following DFA,

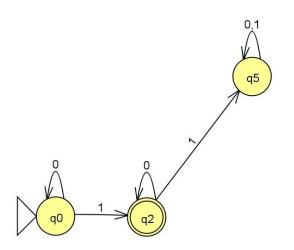


	0	1
q0	q1	q2
q1	q0	q3
q2	q4	q5
q3	q4	q5
q4	q4	q5
q5	q5	q5

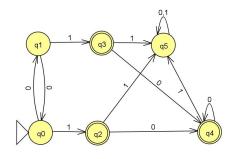
- $\prod_0 = \{ \{ q0, q1, q5 \}, \{ q2, q3, q4 \} \}$
- $\prod_1 = \{ \{q0, q1\}, \{q5\}, \{q2, q3, q4\} \}$
- $\prod_2 = \{ \{q0, q1\}, \{q5\}, \{q2, q3, q4\} \}$

DFA Minimization: Partitioning Method with Multiple Final States Example continued ...

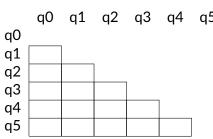
• The minimized but equivalent DFA is,



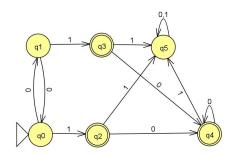
	0	1
q0	q0	q2
q2	q2	q5
q5	q5	q5



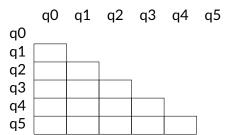
	0	1
q0	q1	q2
q1	q0	q3
q2	q4	q5
q3	q4	q5
q4	q4	q5
q5	q5	q5



1 Draw a table for all pair of states, say (P,Q)

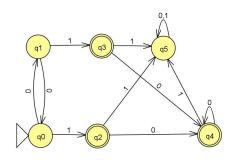


	0	1
q0	q1	q2
q1	q0	q3
q2	q4	q5
q3	q4	q5
q4	q4	q5
q5	q5	q5

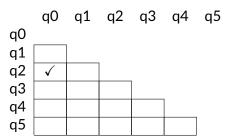


② Mark all pairs where (P∈F and Q∈F)

> Ex: for (q1,q0) neither q1 nor q0 is final state. So we can not mark the cell (q1,q0)

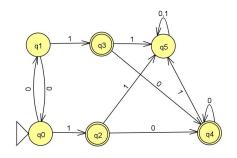


	0	1
q0	q1	q2
q1	q0	q3
q2	q4	q5
q3	q4	q5
q4	q4	q5
q5	q5	q5

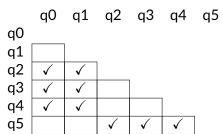


② Mark all pairs where (P∈F and Q∈F)

> Ex: for (q2,q0) q2 is final and q0 is not. So mark the cell (q2,q0)

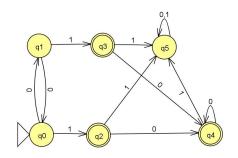


	0	1
q0	q1	q2
q1	q0	q3
q2	q4	q5
q3	q4	q5
q4	q4	q5
q5	q5	q5

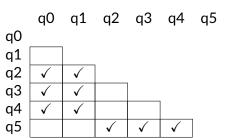


Mark all pairs where (P∈F and Q∈F)

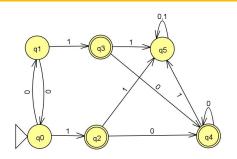
Similarly, fill the whole table



	0	1
q0	q1	q2
q1	q0	q3
q2	q4	q5
q3	q4	q5
q4	q4	q5
q5	q5	q5



3 for any unmarked pair (P,Q) such that $[\delta(P,x) \text{ or } \delta(Q,x)]$ is marked, then mark(P,Q)



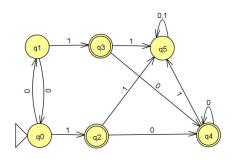
	q0	q1	q2	q3	q4	q5
0p						
q1						
q2	√	√				
q3	√	√				
q4	√	√				
a5			√	\	√	

	0	1
q0	q1	q2
<u>q1</u>	q0	q3
q2	q4	q5
q3	q4	q5
q4	q4	q5
q5	q5	q5

3 if $[\delta(P,x) \text{ or } \delta(Q,x)]$ is marked, then mark(P,Q)

Ex: for (q1,q0), (q1,q0) is unmarked, (q2,q3) is unmarked

hence, leave (q1,q0)

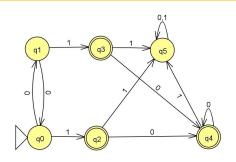


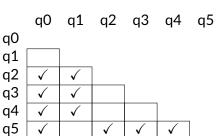
	0	1
q0	q1	q2
q1	0p	q3
q2	q4	q5
q3	q4	q5
q4	q4	q5
<u>q5</u>	q5	q5

	q0	q1	q2	q3	q4	q5
q0						
q1						
q1 q2 q3 q4 q5	\checkmark	√				
q3	√	√				
q4	√	√				
q5			√	√	√	

3 if $[\delta(P,x)$ or $\delta(Q,x)]$ is marked, then mark(P,Q)

Ex: for (q5,q0), (q1,q5) is unmarked, (q2,q5) is unmarked





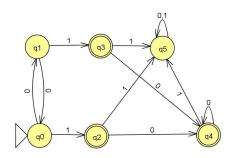
	0	1
q0	q1	q2
q1	0p	q3
q2	q4	q5
q3	q4	q5
q4	q4	q5
<u>q5</u>	q5	q5

3 if $[\delta(P,x)$ or $\delta(Q,x)]$ is marked, then mark(P,Q)

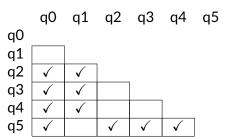
Ex: for (q5,q0),

(q1,q5) is unmarked,

(q2,q5) is unmarked hence, mark (q5,q0)

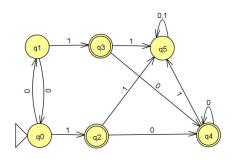


	0	1
q0	q1	q2
q1	q0	q3
q2	q4	q5
q3	q4	q5
q4	q4	q5
q5	q5	q5

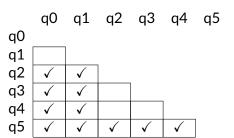


3 if $[\delta(P,x)$ or $\delta(Q,x)]$ is marked, then mark(P,Q)

Similarly, perform this process for the whole table, we get

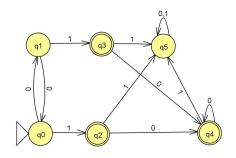


	0	1
q0	q1	q2
q1	q0	q3
q2	q4	q5
q3	q4	q5
q4	q4	q5
q5	q5	q5

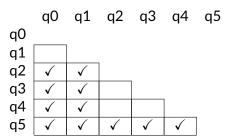


3 if $[\delta(P,x)$ or $\delta(Q,x)]$ is marked, then mark(P,Q)

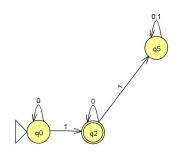
Similarly, perform this process for the whole table, we get



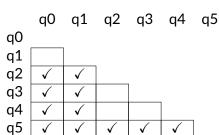
	0	1
q0	q1	q2
q1	q0	q3
q2	q4	q5
q3	q4	q5
q4	q4	q5
q5	q5	q5



Finally, combine all the unmarked pairs and make them a single state in the minimized DFA



	0	1
q0	q0	q2
q2	q2	q5
q5	q5	q5



The minimized DFA achieved is