

Spring 2021



CS3613: Theory of Automata & Formal Languages

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About the Course & Text Book



Class Schedule

- Monday & Friday (Check your time-table:)

Consult course page on Portal and Network Folder for

- Lecture Notes, Quizzes, Assignments & Term Project

Text Book:

- Michael Sipser, “Introduction to the Theory of Computation”, 3rd Ed., Cengage Learning, 2013

Reference Books:

- John C. Martin, “Introduction to Languages and the Theory of Computation”, 4th Ed., McGraw Hill, 2011
- J.E. Hopcroft, R. Motwani and J.D. Ullman, “Introduction to Automata Theory, Languages and Computation”, 2nd Ed., Addison-Wesley 2001
- Elaine A. Rich “Automata, Computability and Complexity: Theory and Applications”, Prentice Hall, 2013

Assignment Policy



- In order to develop comprehensive understanding of the subject, assignments will be given. Late assignments (by up to 2 days) will be accepted but penalized as per the following formula:
- Less than a day late: 20% penalty
- More than 1 day late but less than 2 days late: 40% penalty
- More than 2 days late: ***not accepted.***

General Topics



- *Abstract machine models* of computation (e.g., DFA, NFA, TM).
- Classes of grammars (e.g., regular grammars, context-free grammars, context sensitive grammars, unrestricted grammars).
- Classes of formal languages (e.g., regular, context-free, context-sensitive, recursive, recursively enumerable).
- Relationships between the languages, grammars and machines.

Practical Application/Relevance

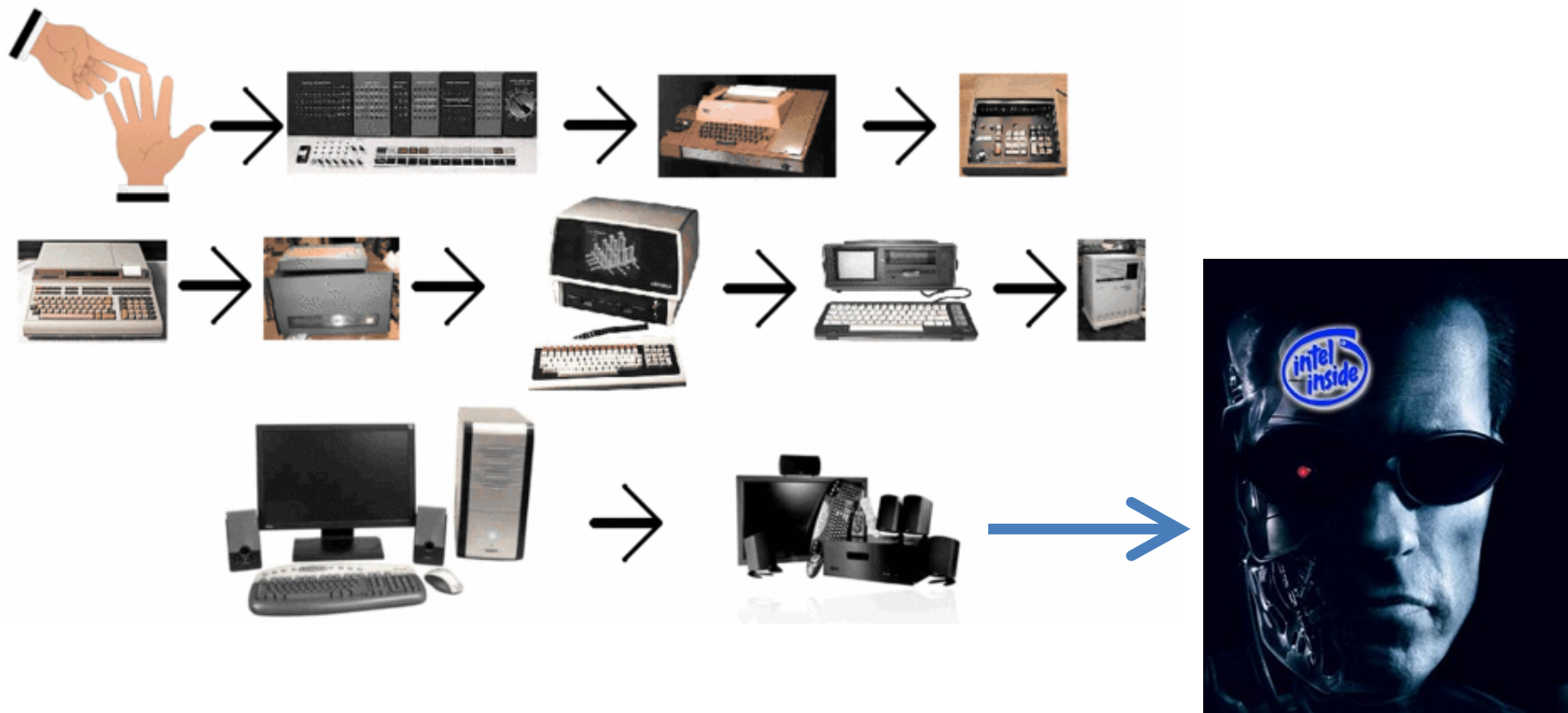


- Pattern matching
 - Bioinformatics
 - Lexical analysis
- Design and Verification
 - Hardware & Software
 - Communication Protocols
- Parsing Languages
 - Compiler construction
 - Natural language processing, Machine Translation
- Algorithm design and analysis

Finite Automata

What is a Computer?

- This question, considering hardware, may have different answers in different eras!



Timeless response



A Computer



An idealized Computer



A Computational Model

Note: Like a Mathematical model, a computational model may only be accurate in certain aspects.

Examples of re-programmable machines



- Jacquard loom
- Babbage Difference Engine
- Colossus by Turing
- DNA Computer
- Quantum Computer
-???



The simplest Computational Model



- The simplest Computational Model is called the ***finite state machine*** or ***finite automaton***.
- *To this simplest computational model, let's define its building blocks !*

Finite Automata

- A finite automaton (FA) is a simple idealized machine used to recognize patterns within input taken from some character set (or alphabet) Σ .
- The job of an FA is to accept or reject an input depending on whether the pattern defined by the FA occurs in the input.

Alphabets

- We define an ***alphabet*** to be any non-empty finite set, usually denoted by Σ .

Examples:

$$\Sigma_1 = \{0, 1\}$$

$$\Sigma_2 = \{a, b, c, \dots, x, y, z\}$$

- Σ_1 and Σ_2 are two alphabets
- 0, 1, a, b, c... are called ***letters***

Strings



- A *word* w is a string of letters from Σ in a linear sequence.
- We are interested only in finite words (bounded length).
- $|w|$ denotes the *length* of word w .
- The *empty string* contains no letters and is written as λ .

Languages



- *A language L* is a set of strings.
 - For example, if $\Sigma = \{0,1\}$,
then $L_1 = \{\epsilon, 0, 1, 00, 01, 10, 11\}$ is a language
- $L_2 = \{0000, 1111\}$ is another language over Σ

A real world example

- The controller of an automatic door is one example of such finite automaton [Sipser07]

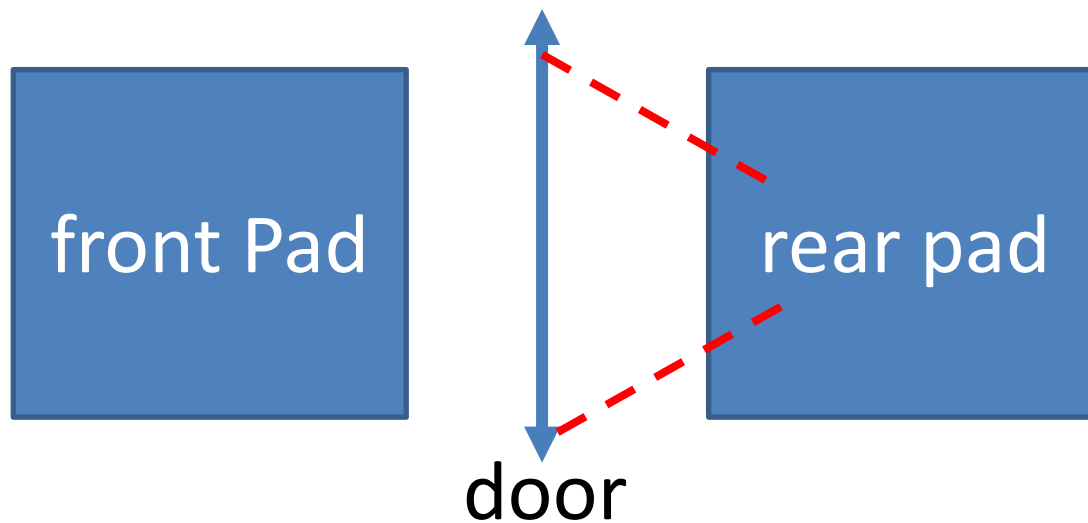


Fig. Top-down view of an automatic door

A real world example

- The controller of an automatic door is one example of such finite automaton [Sipser07]

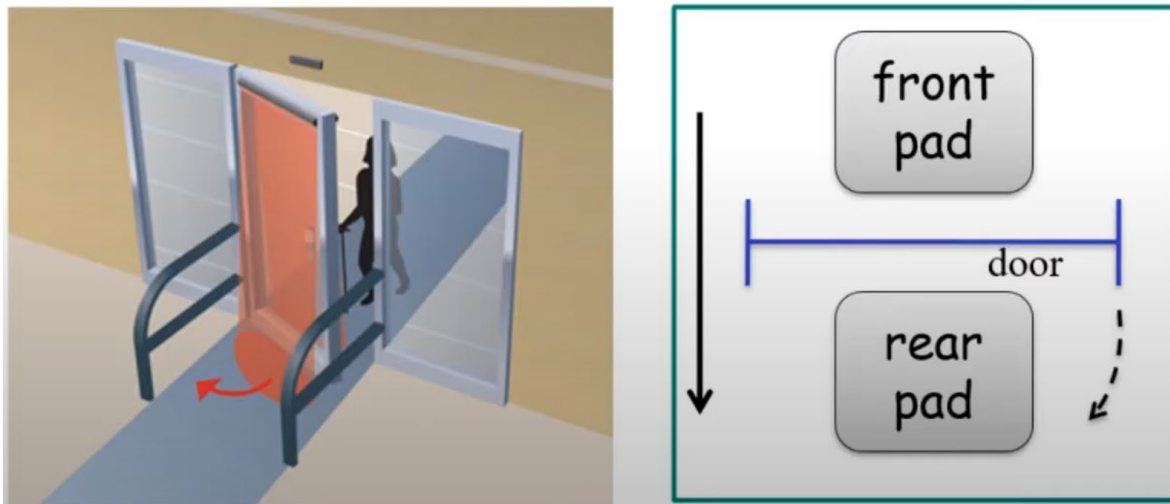
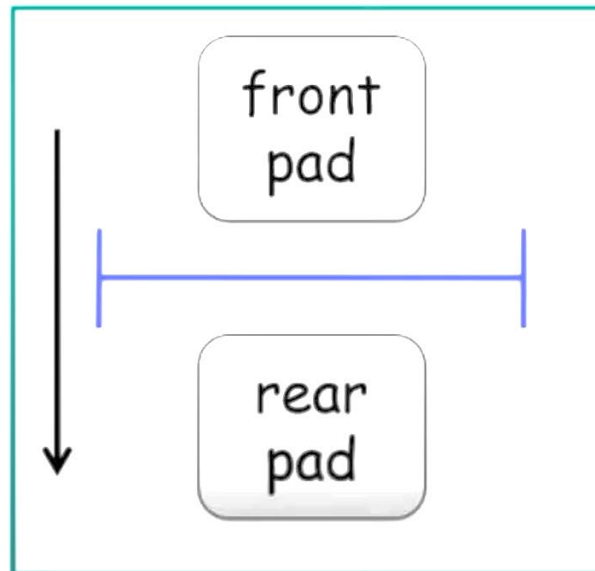


Fig. Top-down view of an automatic door

A real world example

- Front pad detects a person about to walk through.
- Rear pad detects a person standing behind the door.
- Two *states* for the door:
 - Open
 - Close
- Four possible *inputs*:
 - Front
 - Rear
 - Both
 - Neither

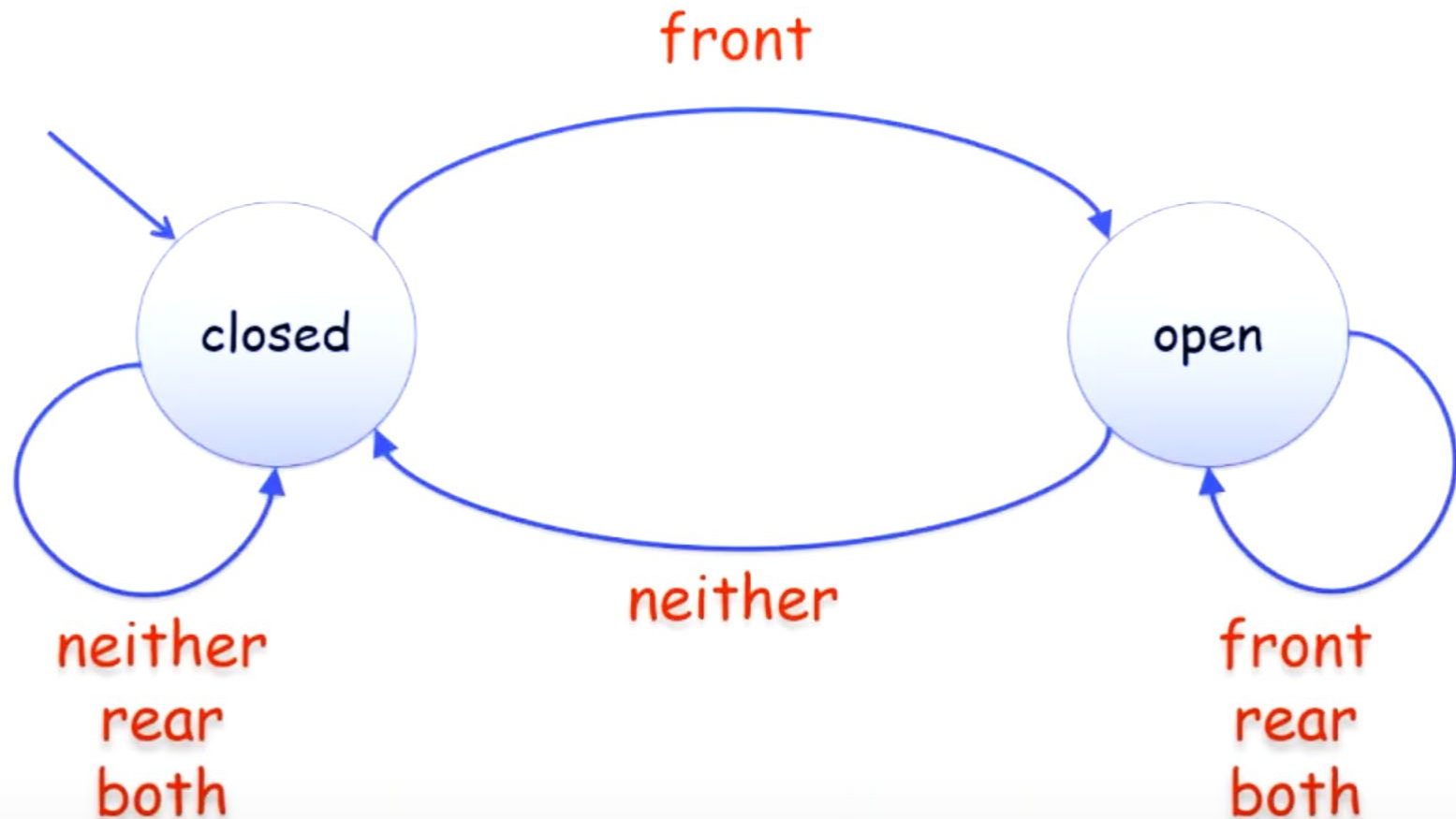


A real world example



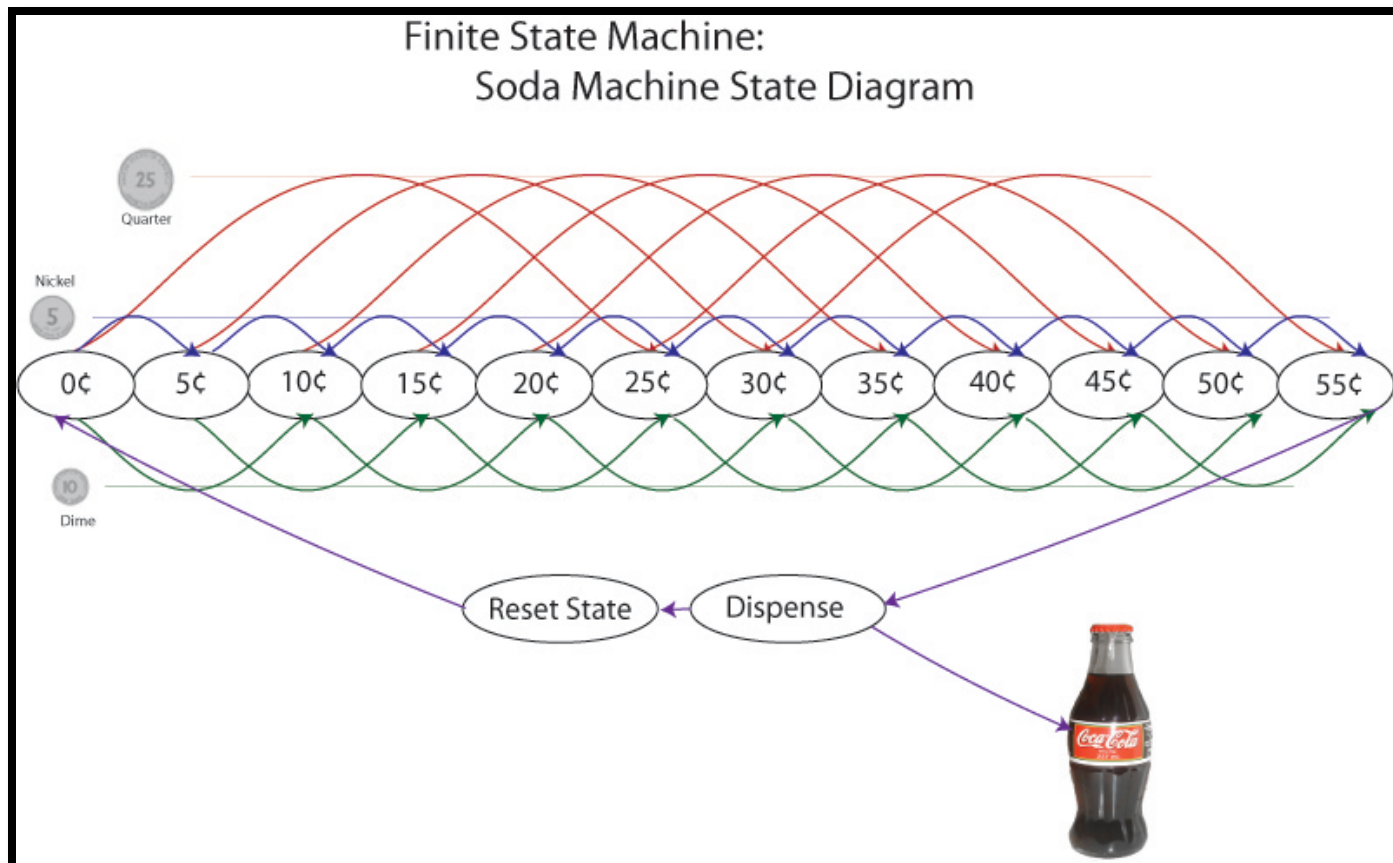
		Input signal			
		Neither	Front	Rear	Both
state	Closed	closed	open	closed	closed
	Open	closed	open	open	open

A real world example



Note

- A vending machine is also a good example of finite state automaton



Questions?

Thank You!