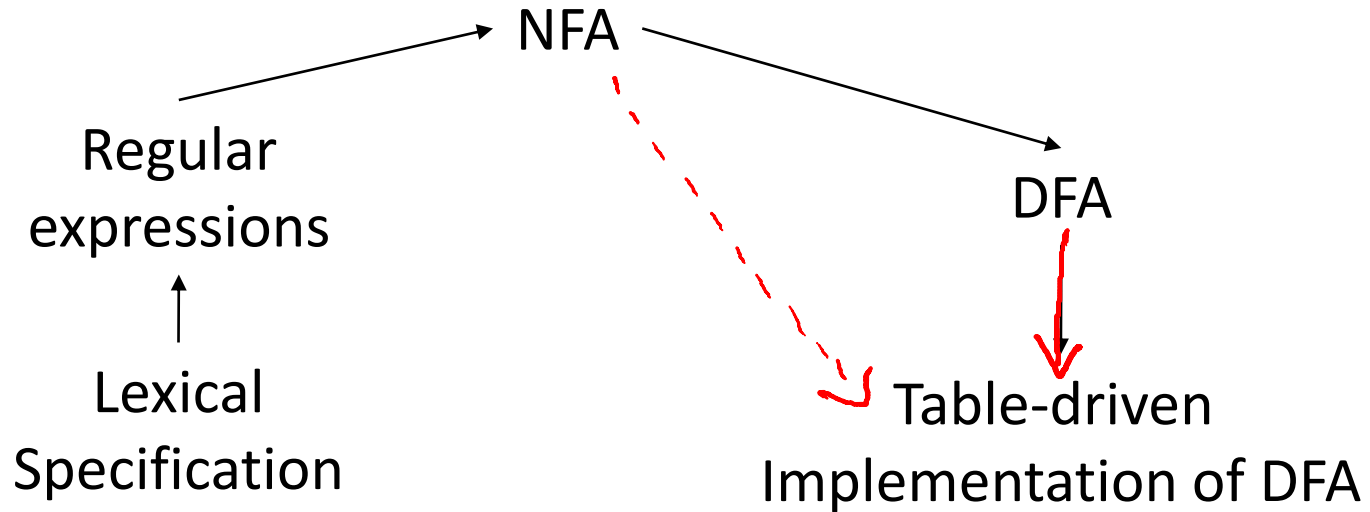




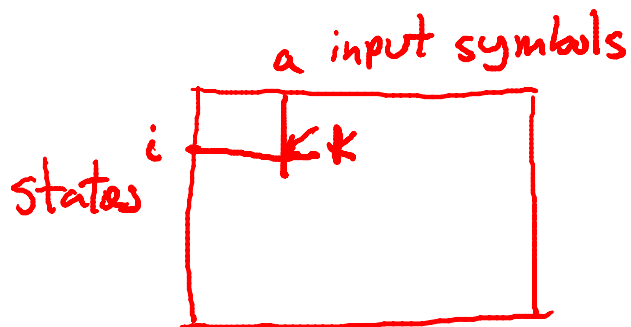
# Compilers

---

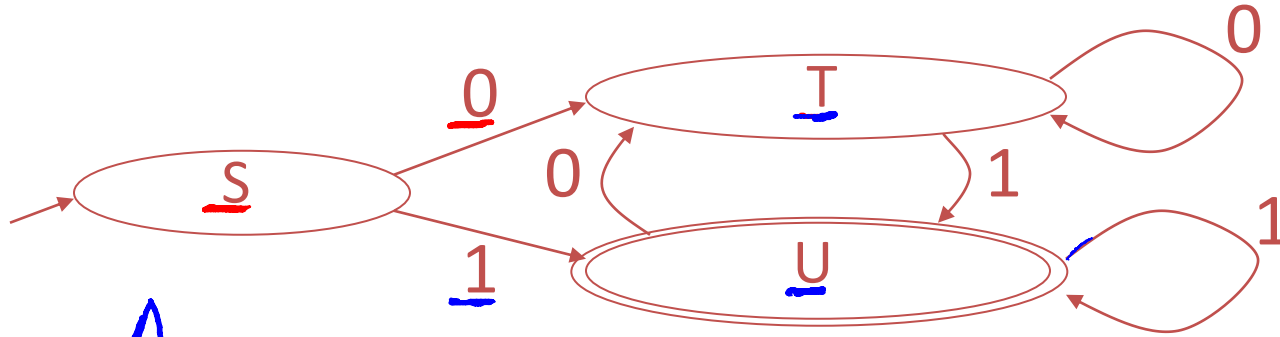
Implementing Finite Automata



- A DFA can be implemented by a 2D table  $T$ 
  - One dimension is **states**
  - Other dimension is **input symbol**
  - For every transition  $S_i \xrightarrow{a} S_k$  define  $T[i,a]$  =  $k$



# Implementing FA

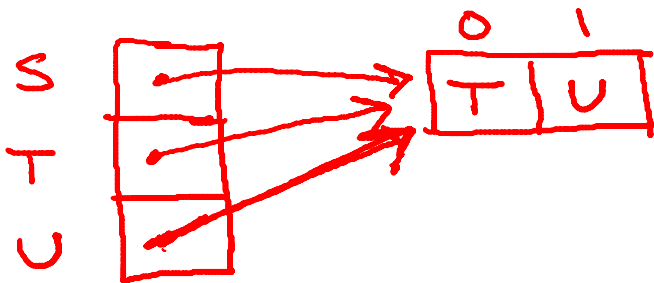
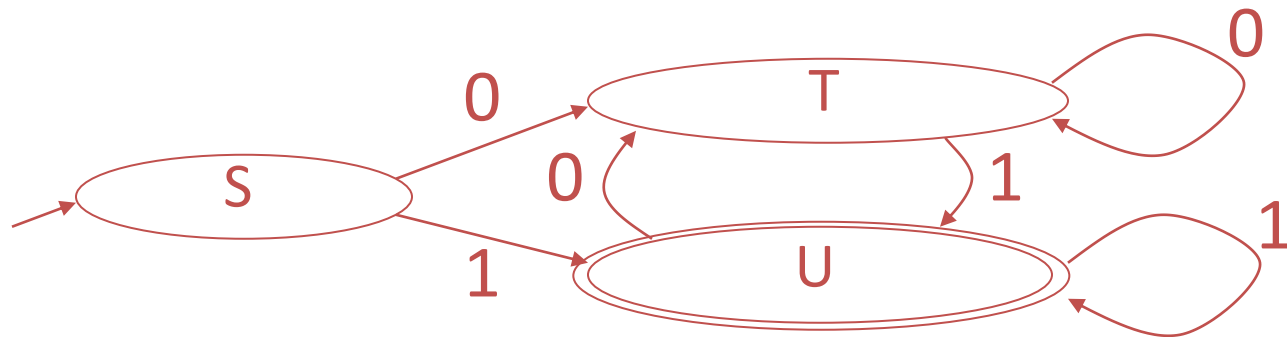


$A$

	0	1
$\rightarrow S$	T	U
T	T	U
U	T	U

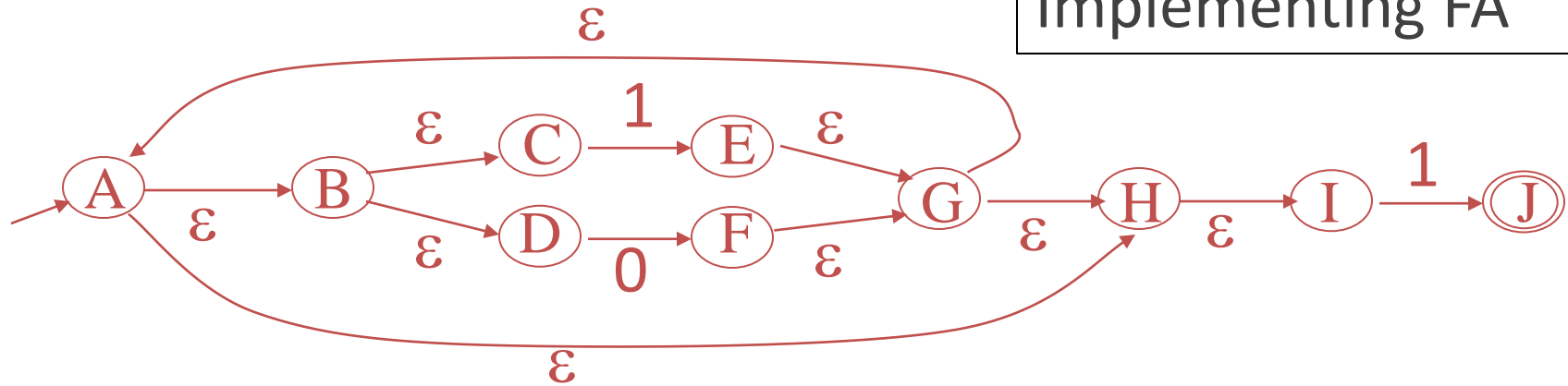
```
i = 0;  
state = 0;  
while (input[i]) {  
    state = A[state, input[i]];  
}
```

# Implementing FA



$\lfloor 2^n - 1 \rfloor$  DFA for an NFA w/n states

# Implementing FA



	0	1	$\epsilon$
A			{B}
B			{C, D}
C		{E}	
D	{F}		
⋮			

sets of states

- NFA -> DFA conversion is key

- Tools trade between speed and space

DFA's

faster, less compact

NFA's

slower, concise