

Deterministic Finite Automata (DFA)

*The term “**deterministic**” refers to the fact that on each input there is one and only one state to which the automaton can transition from its current state.*

The machine can exist in only one state at any given time.

Deterministic Finite Automata (DFA)

□ Definition

A DFA is defined by a five-tuple

$$M = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$$

where

Q is a finite set of *states*.

Σ is a finite *input alphabet*.

$\delta : Q \times \Sigma \rightarrow Q$ is the *transition function*.

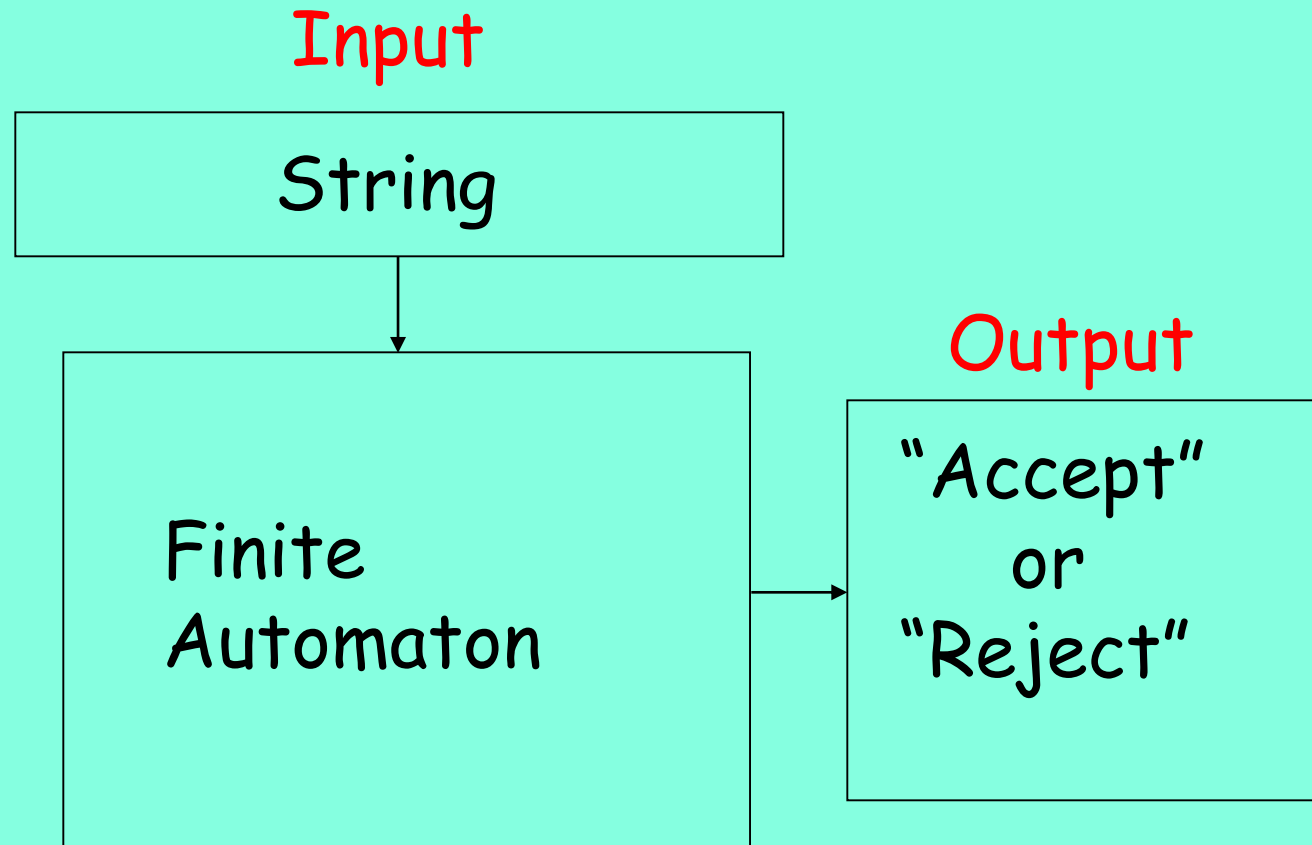
$q_0 \in Q$ is the *start/initial state*.

$F \subseteq Q$ is a set of *final/accepting states*.



What does a DFA do on reading an input string?

- Input: a word w in Σ^*
- Question: Is w acceptable by the DFA?
- Steps:
 - Start at the “start state” q_0
 - For every input symbol in the sequence w do
 - Compute the next state from the current state, given the current input symbol in w and the transition function
 - If after all symbols in w are consumed, the current state is one of the final states (F) then *accept* w ;
 - Otherwise, *reject* w .

Finite Acceptor

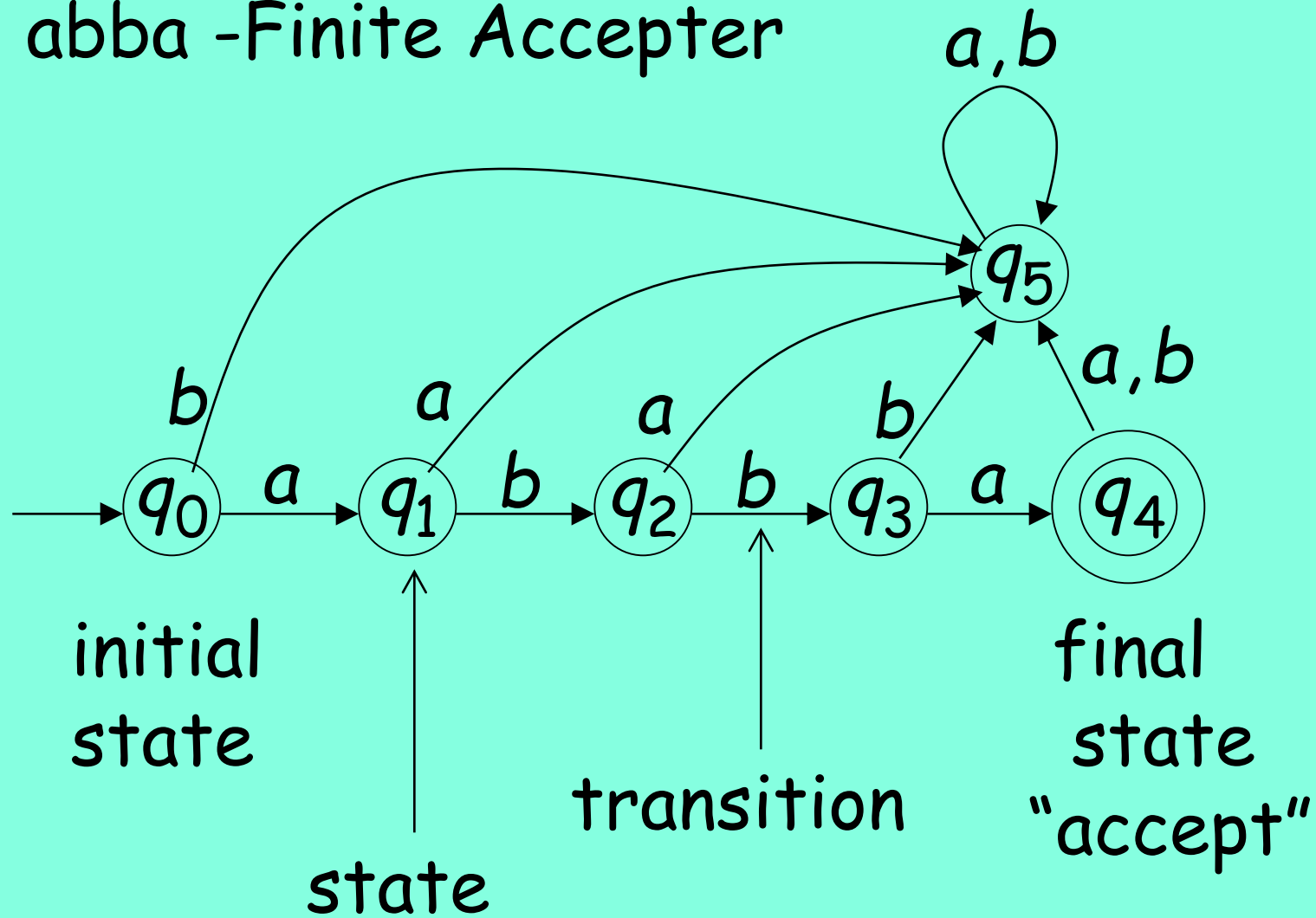


Transition Diagram

- ❑ Directed graph consists of set of vertices and edges where vertices represent “states” and edges represent “input/output”
- ❑ Circle with an arrow is called initial state 
- ❑ Two concentric circle represents the final state 

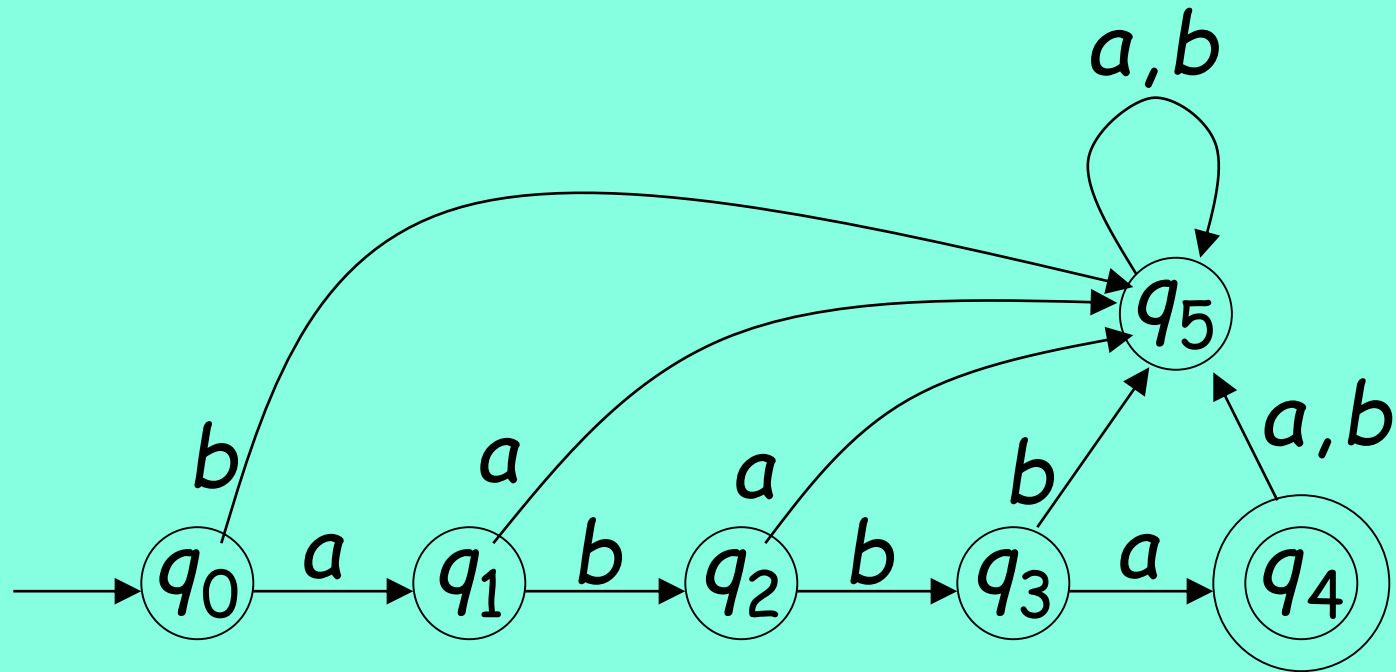
Transition Diagram

abba -Finite Acceptor



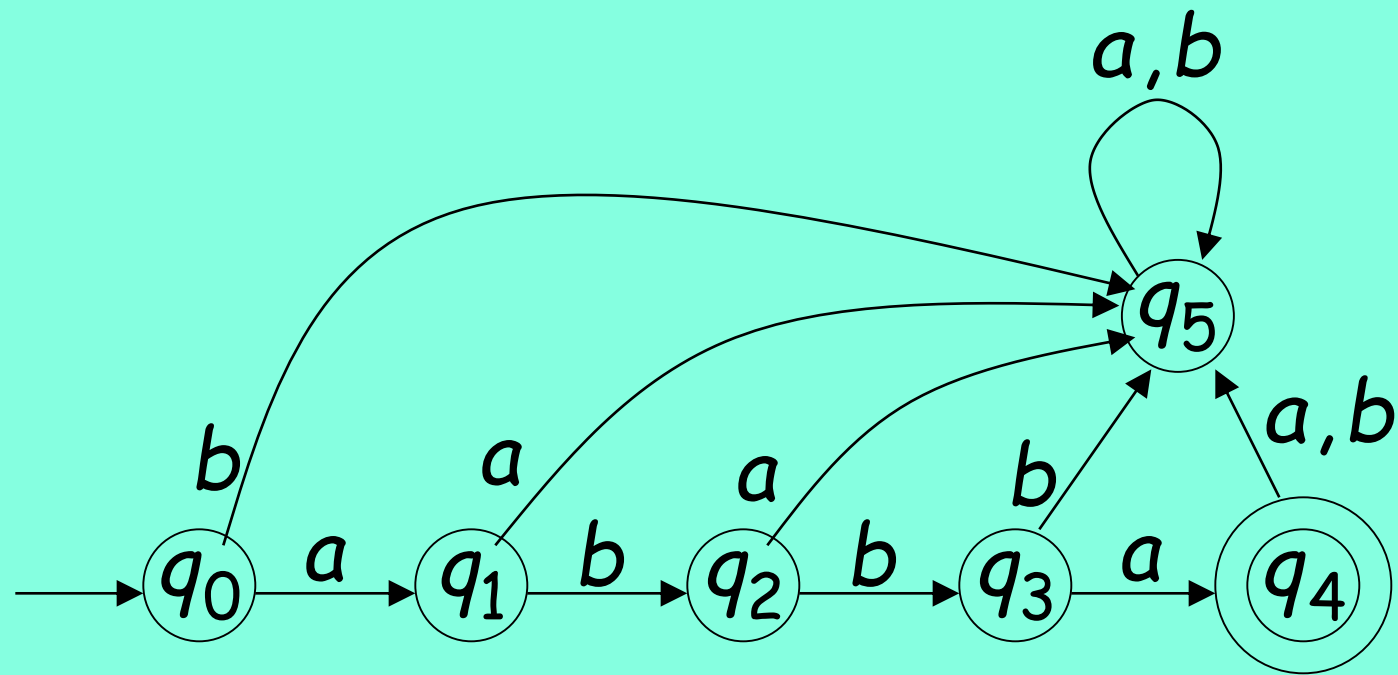
Input Alphabet Σ

$$\Sigma = \{a, b\}$$

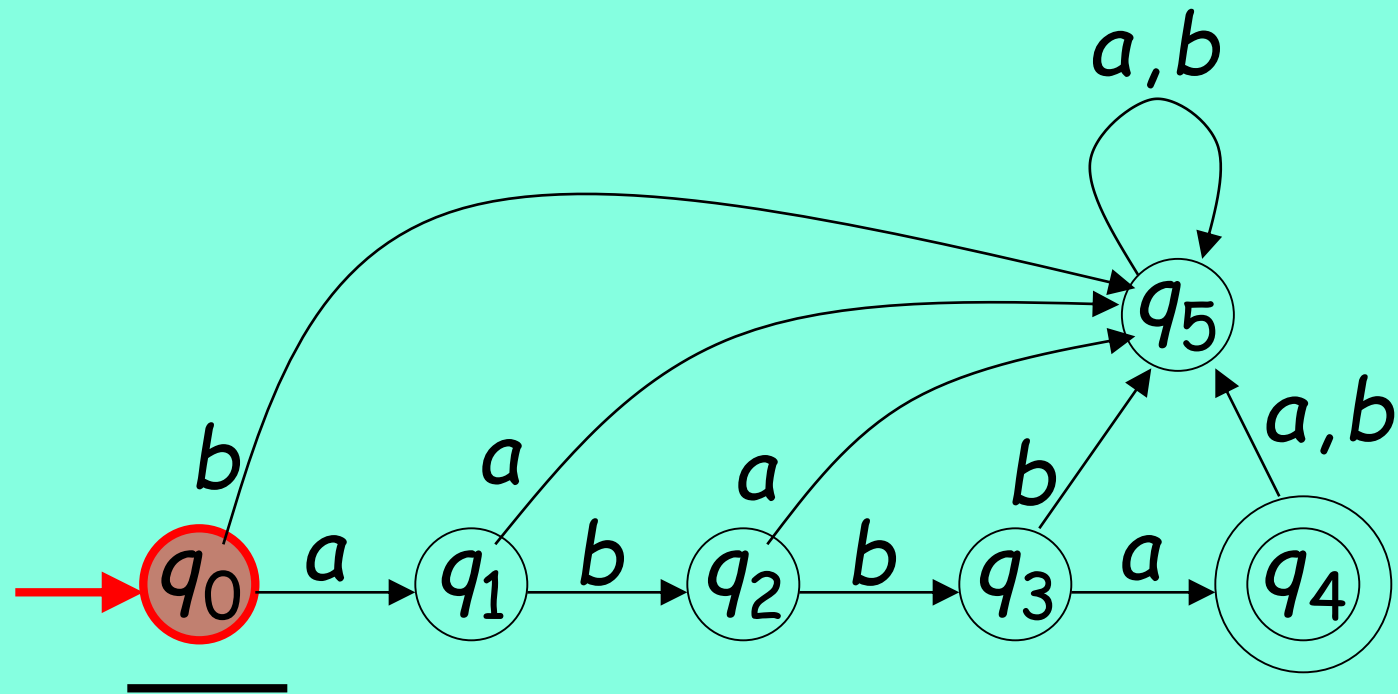


Set of States Q

$$Q = \{q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4, q_5\}$$

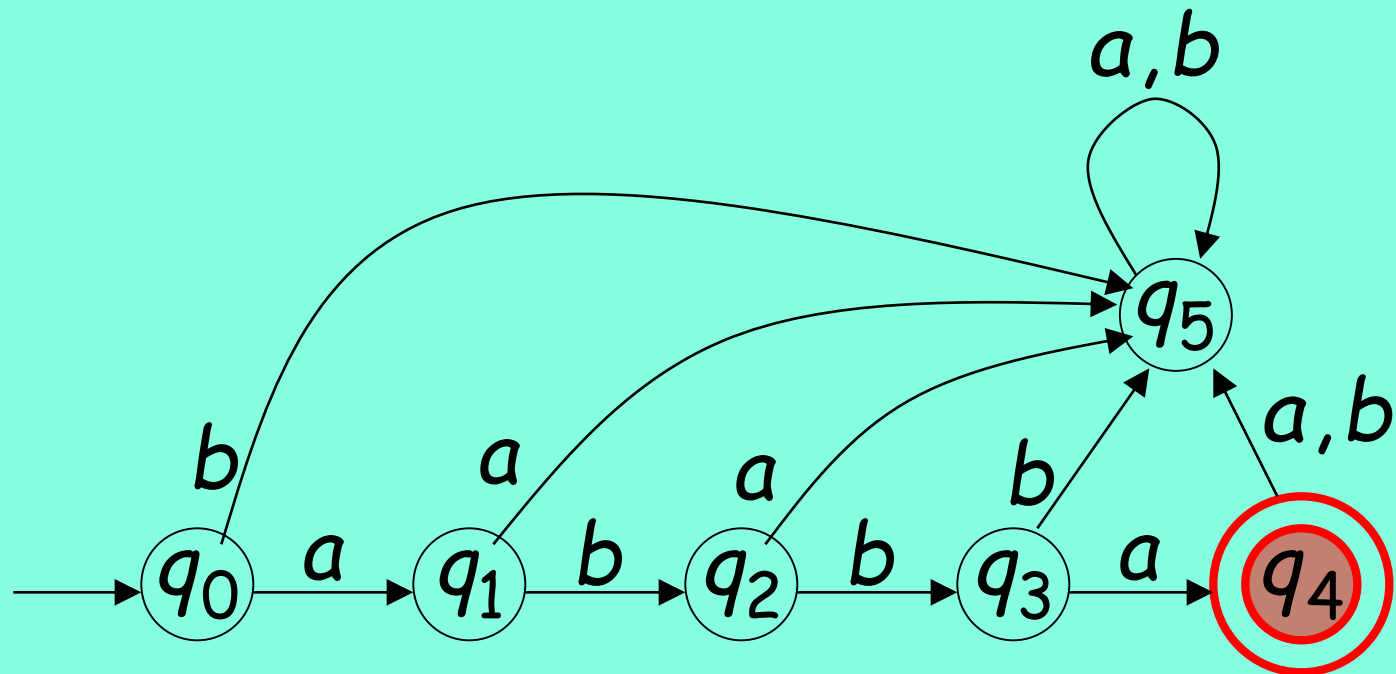


Initial State q_0



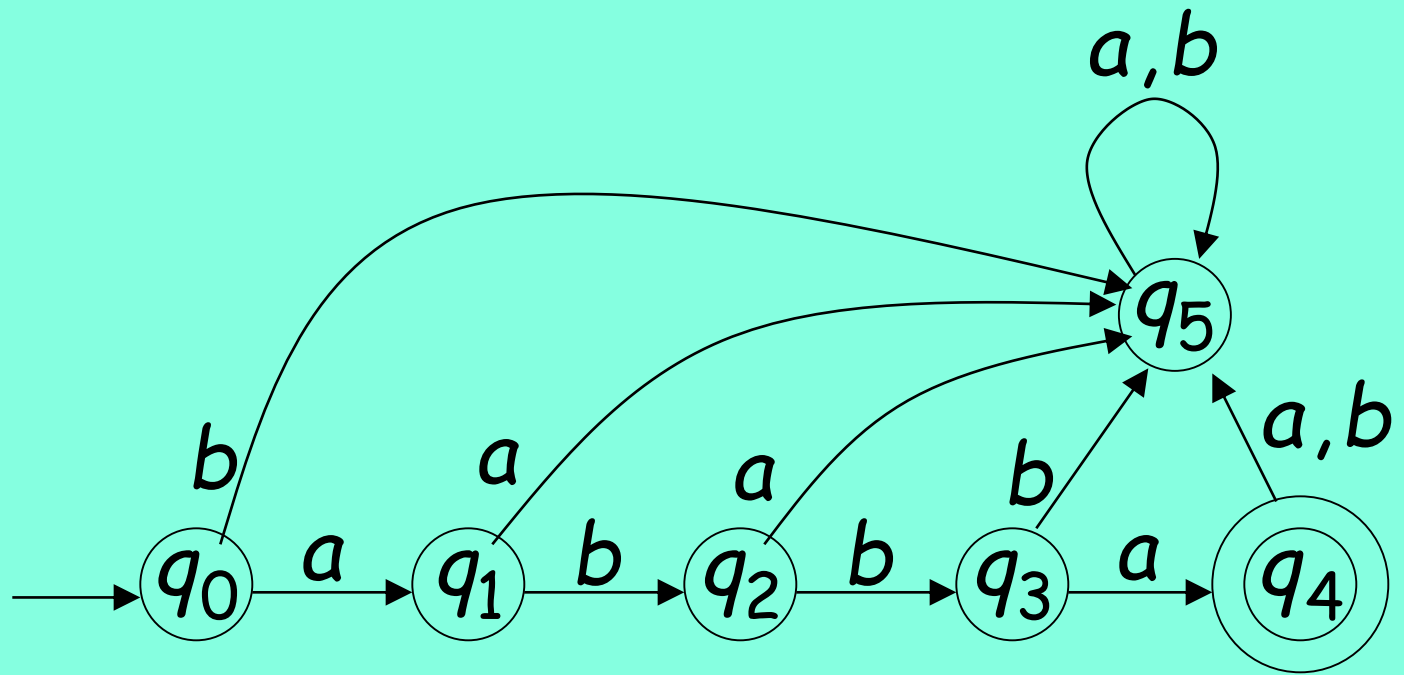
Set of Final States F

$$F = \{q_4\}$$

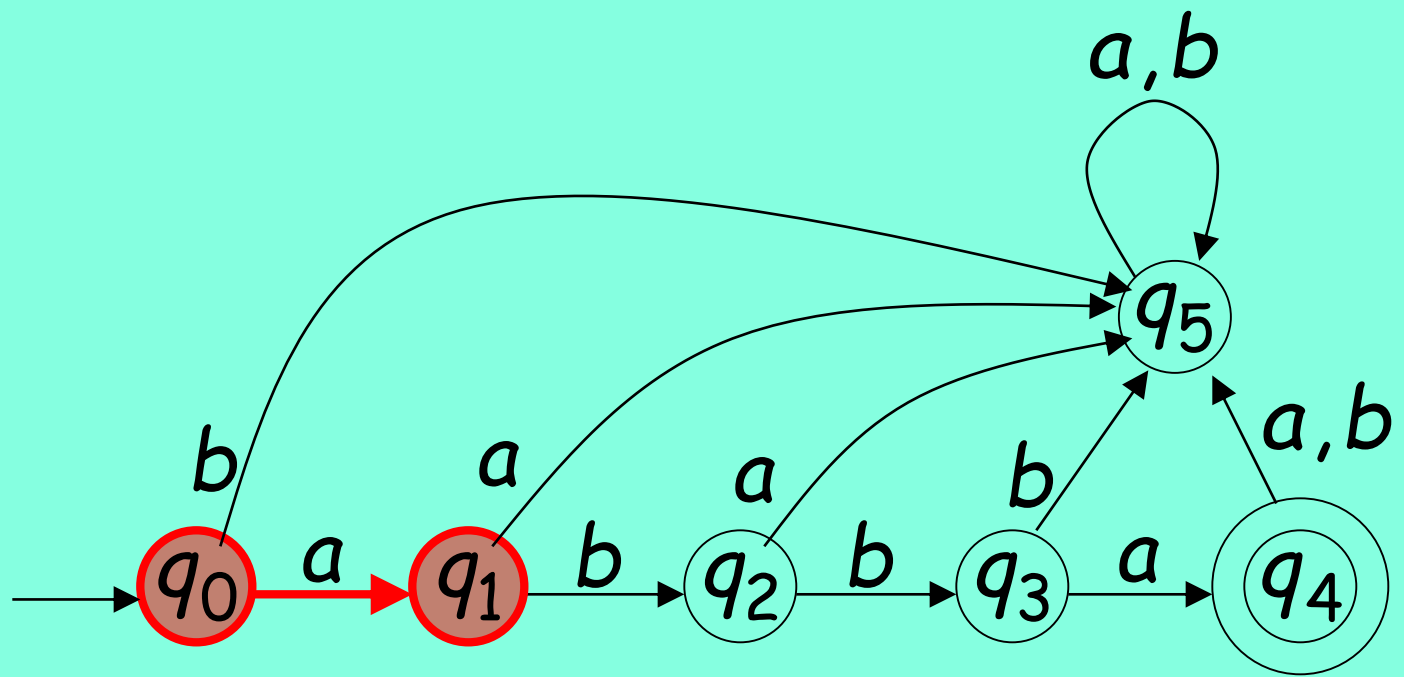


Transition Function δ

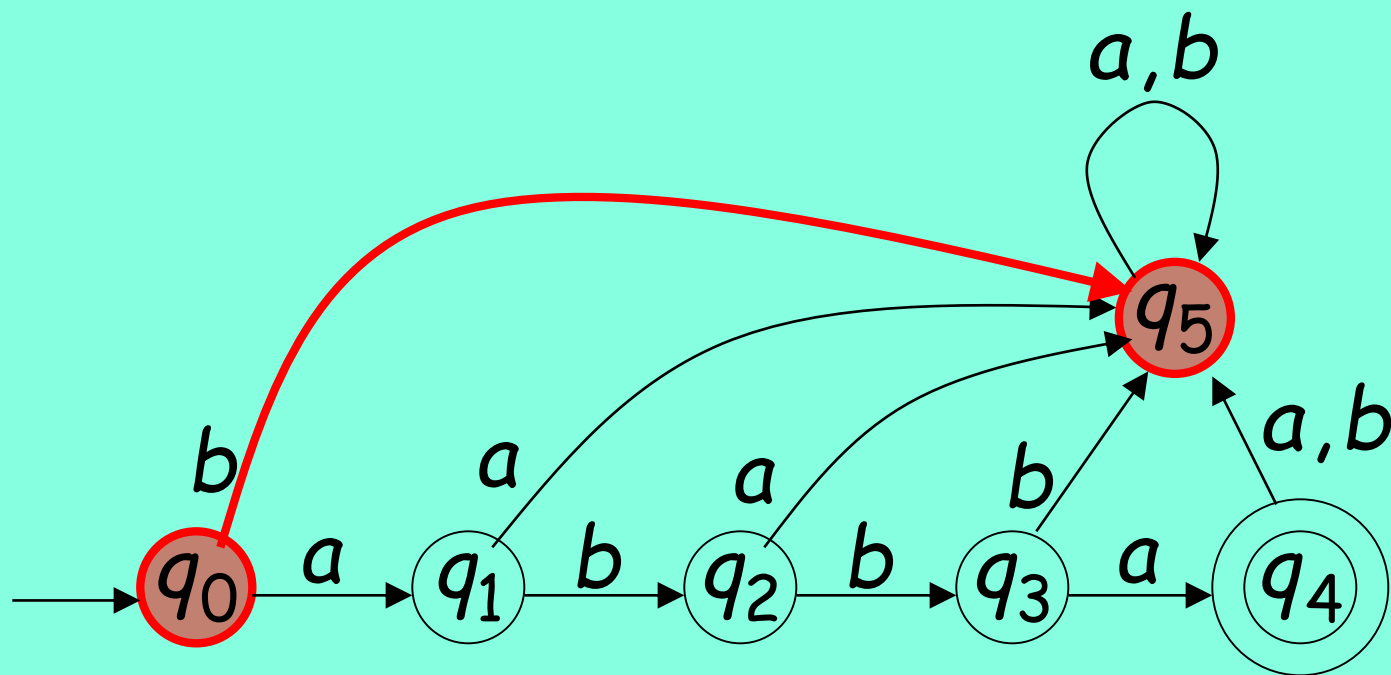
$$\delta : Q \times \Sigma \rightarrow Q$$



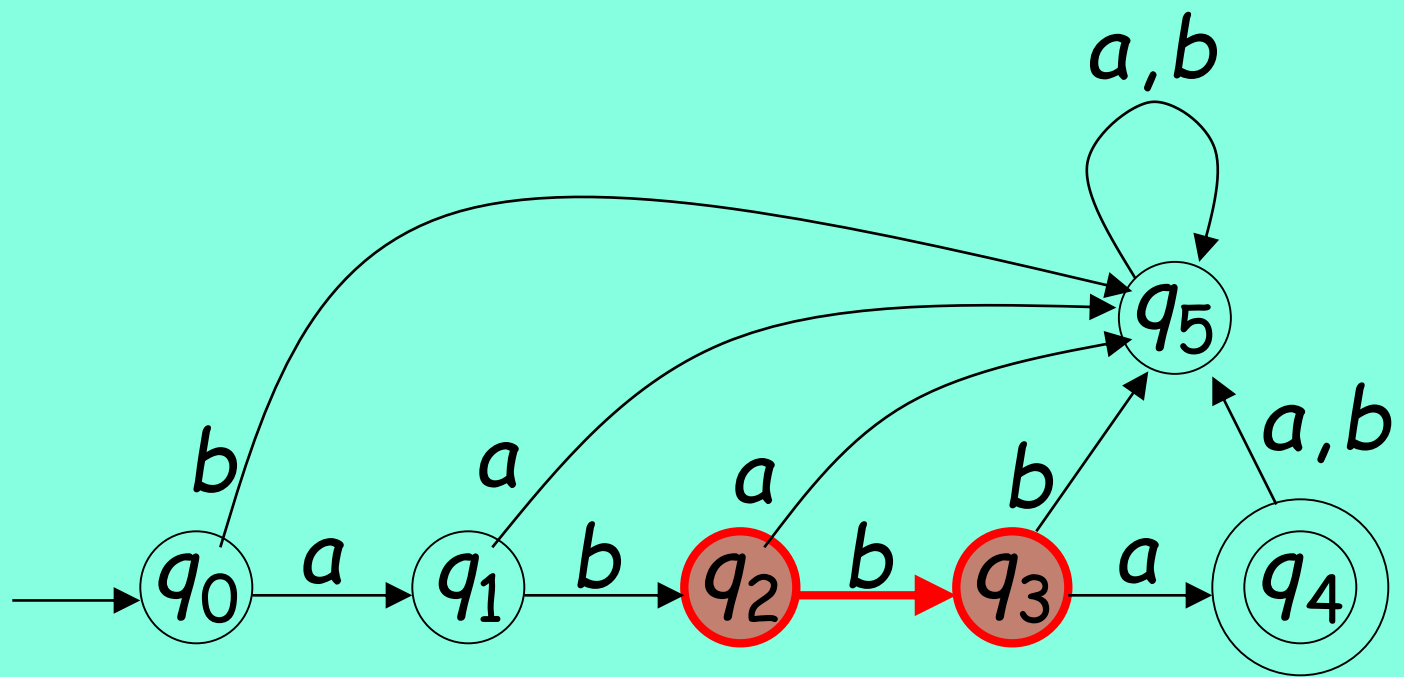
$$\delta(q_0, a) = q_1$$



$$\delta(q_0, b) = q_5$$

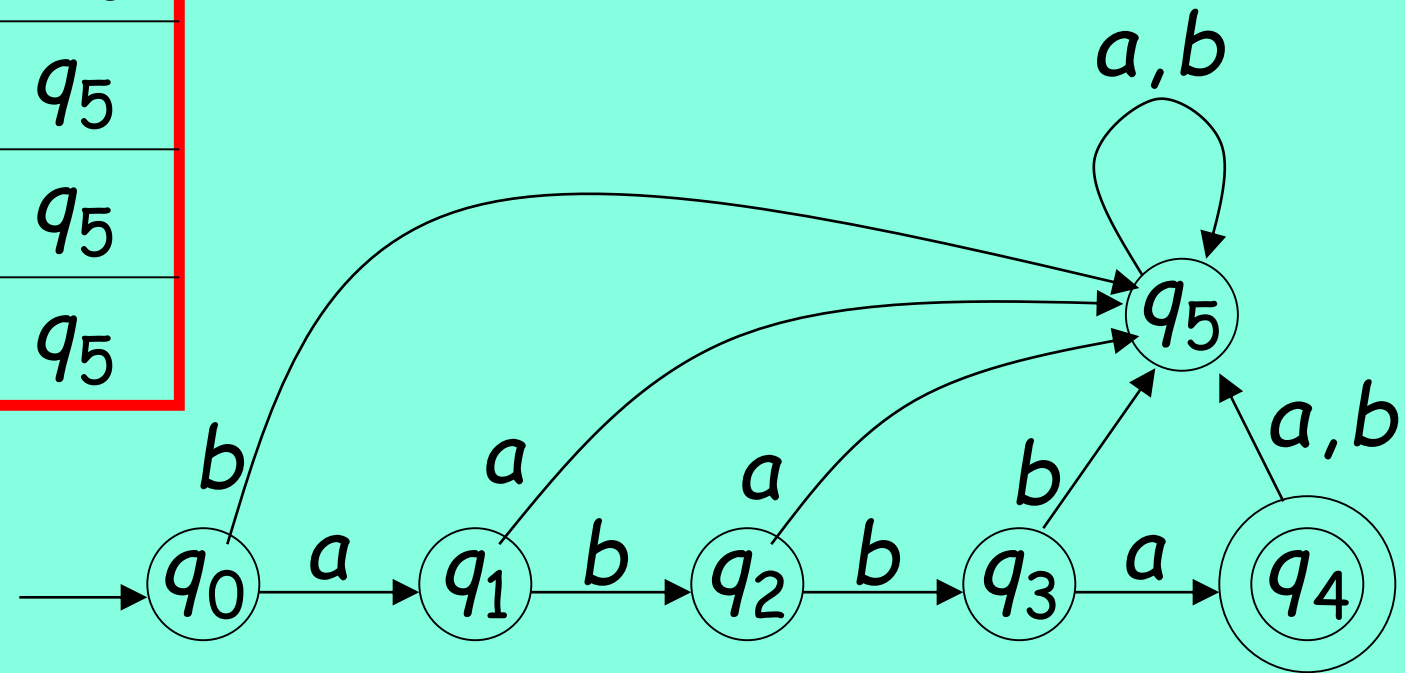


$$\delta(q_2, b) = q_3$$

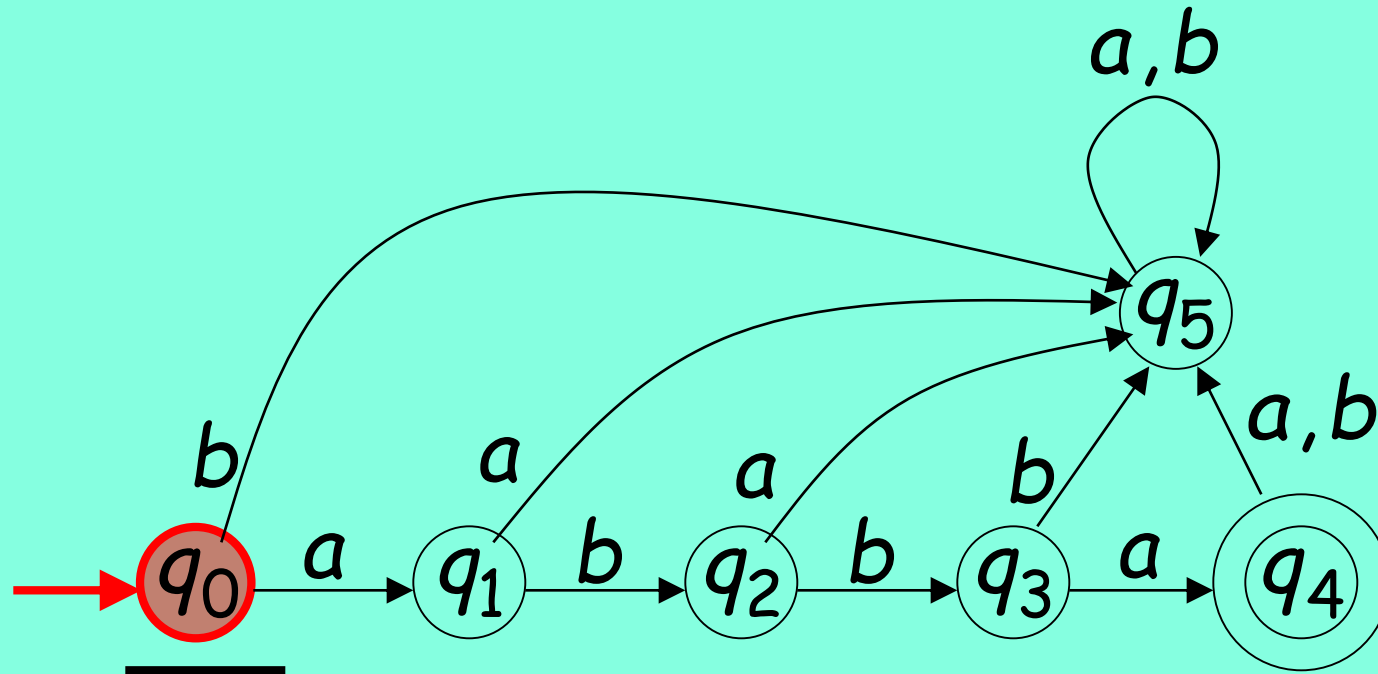
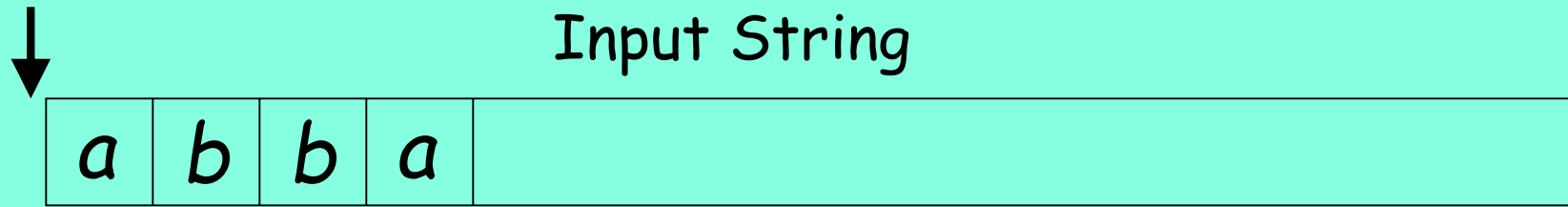


Transition Table

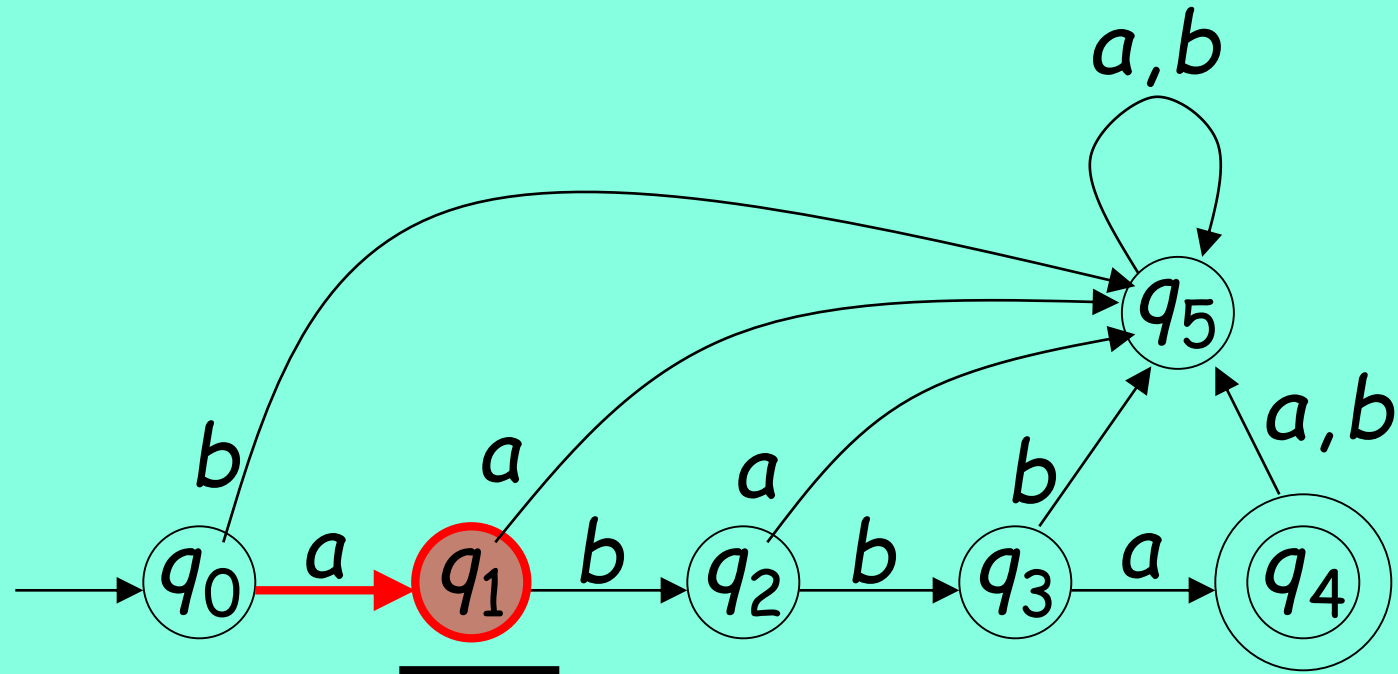
δ	a	b
q_0	q_1	q_5
q_1	q_5	q_2
q_2	q_5	q_3
q_3	q_4	q_5
q_4	q_5	q_5
q_5	q_5	q_5

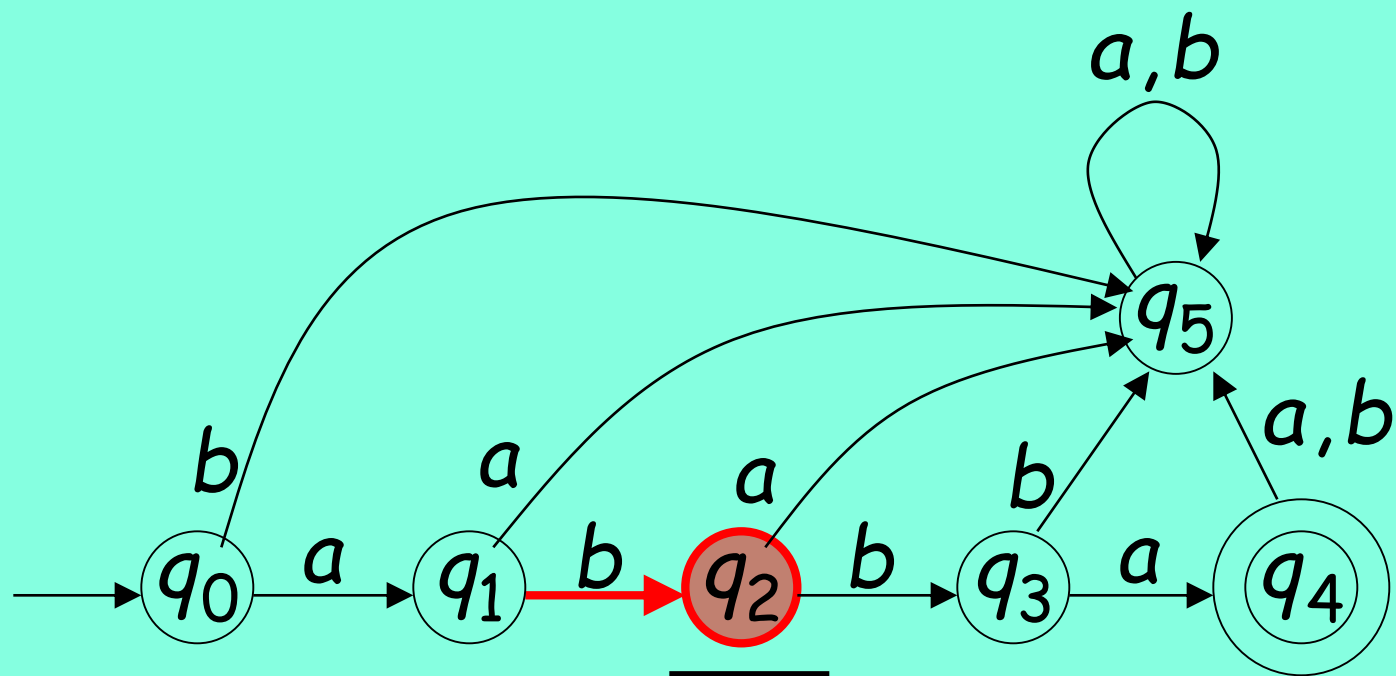
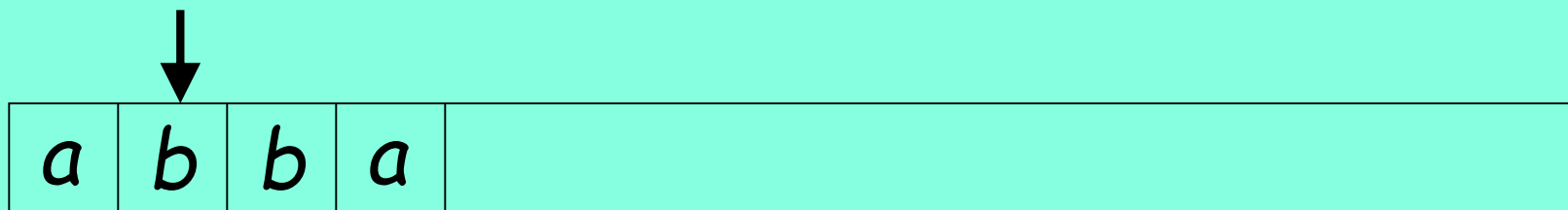


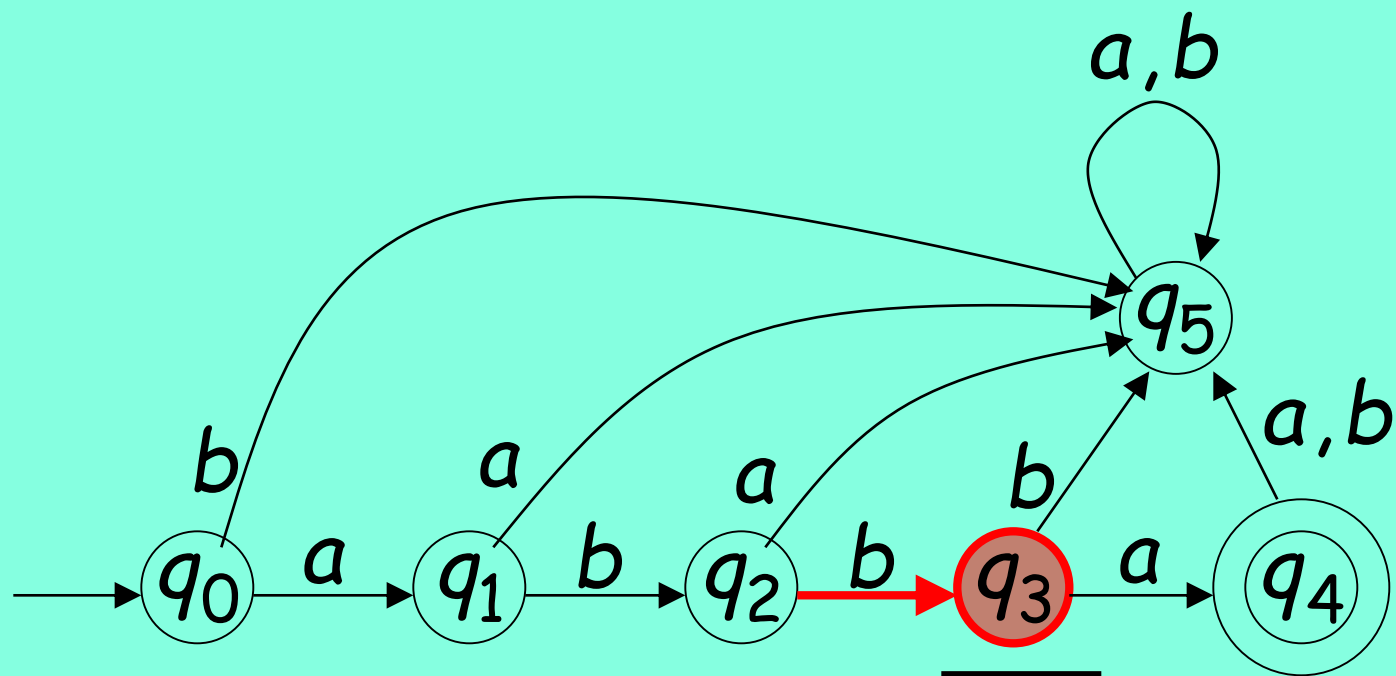
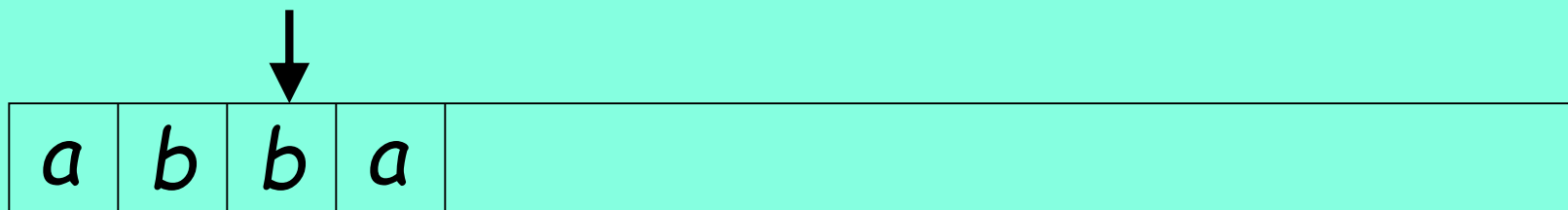
Initial Configuration

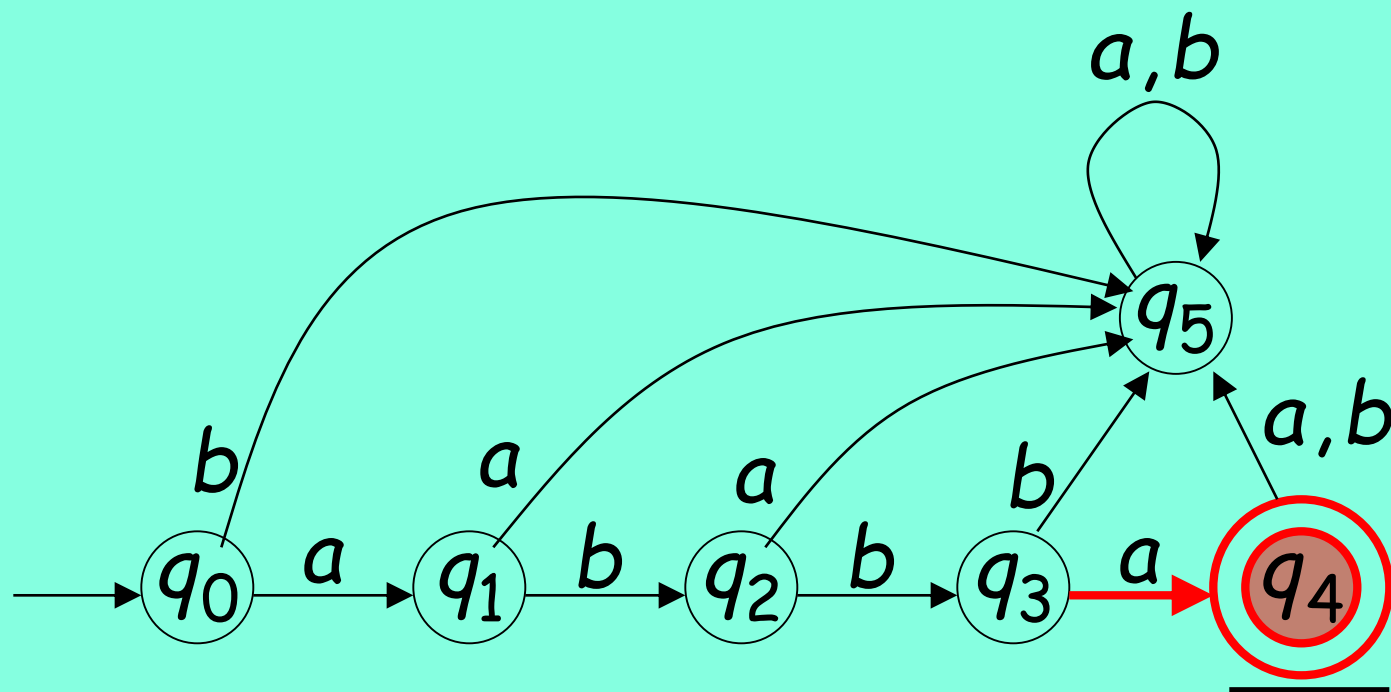
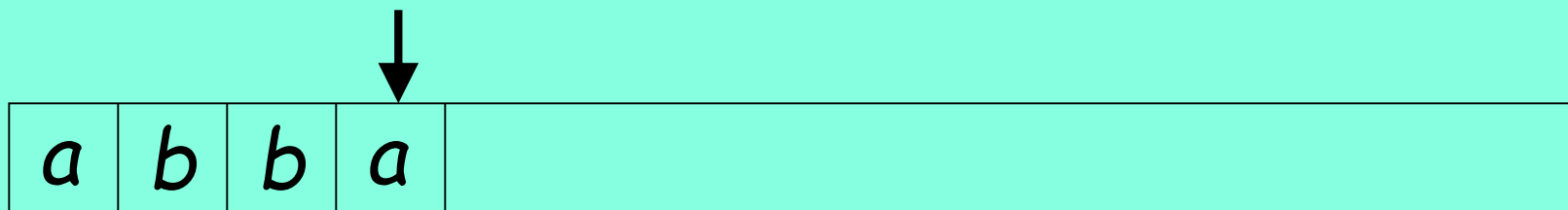


Reading the Input

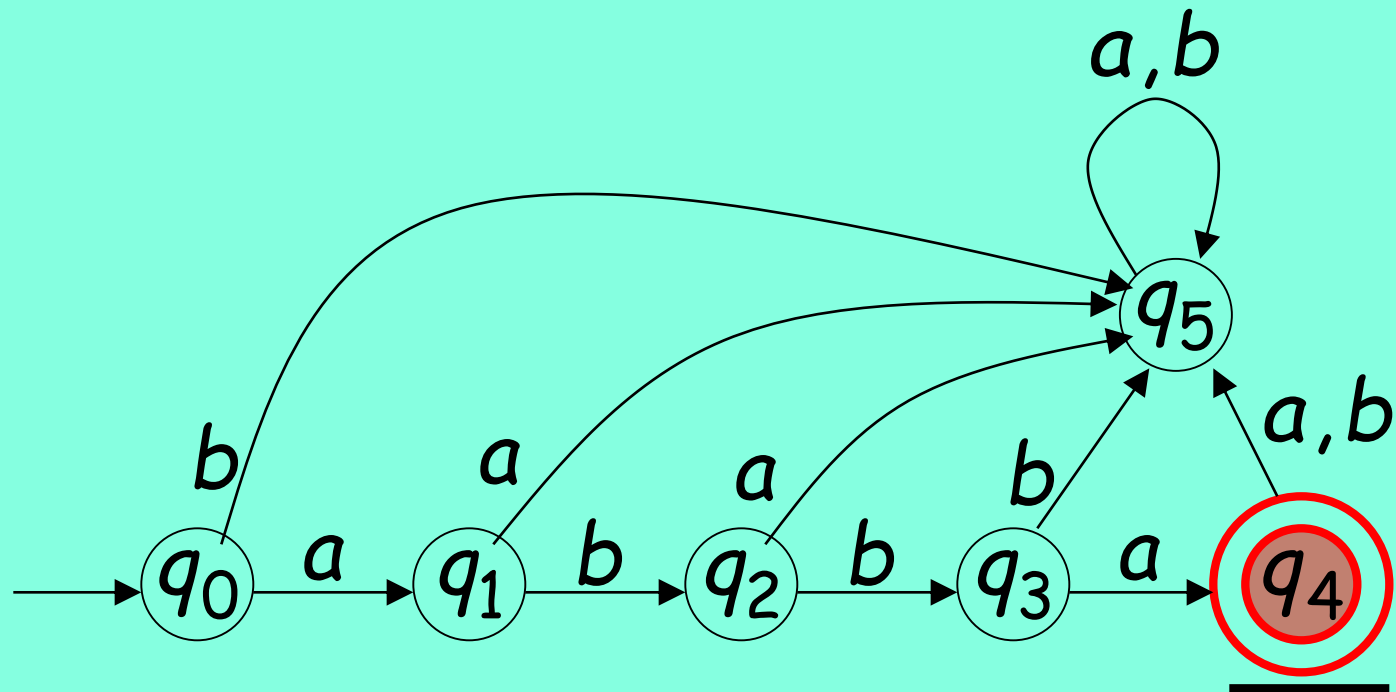
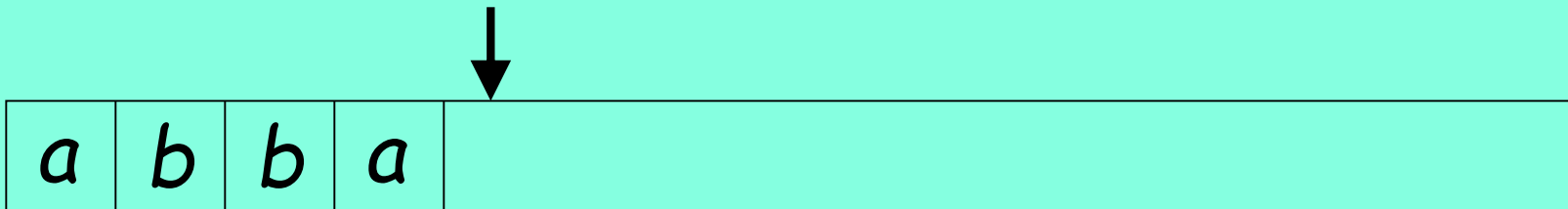






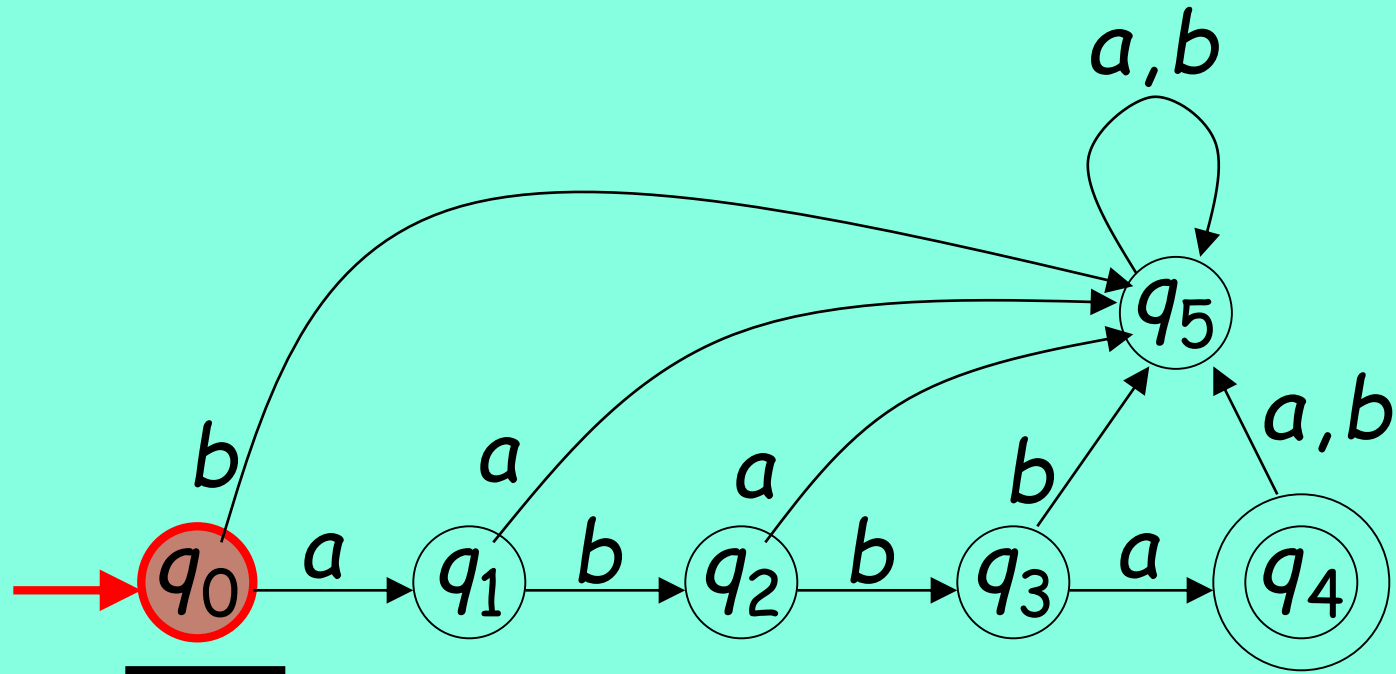


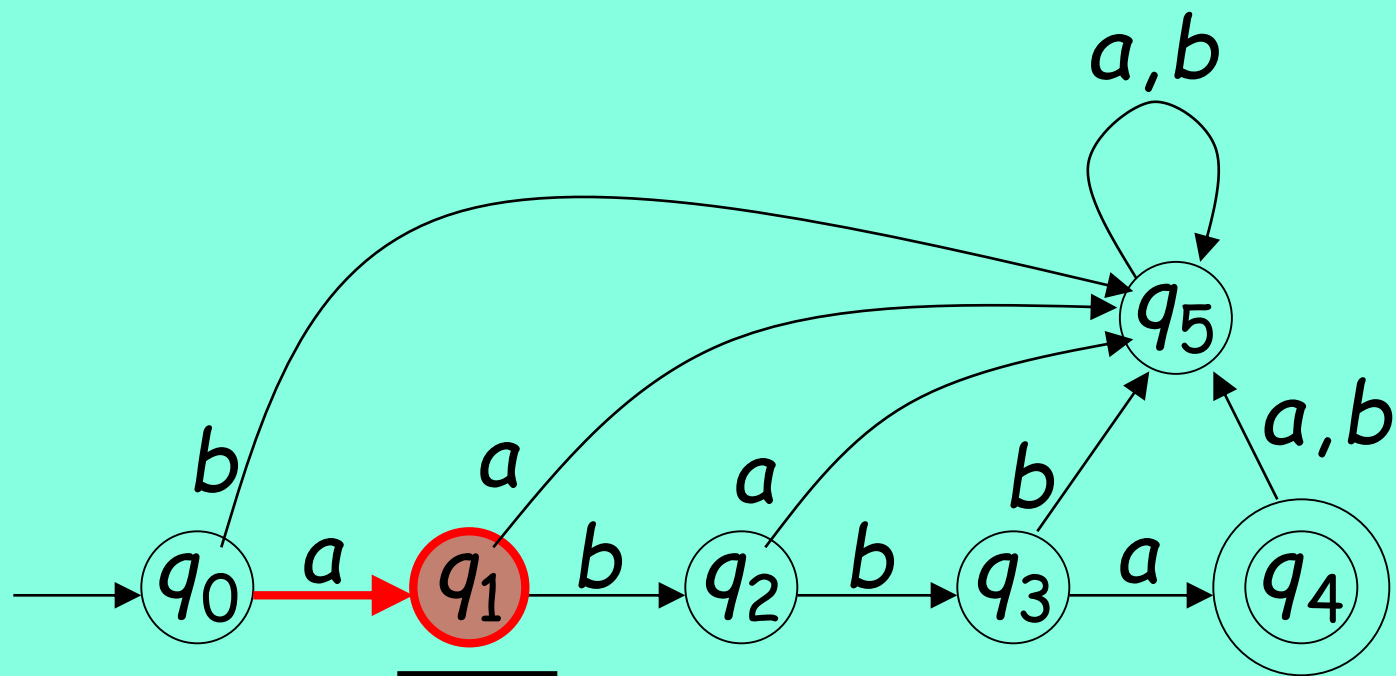
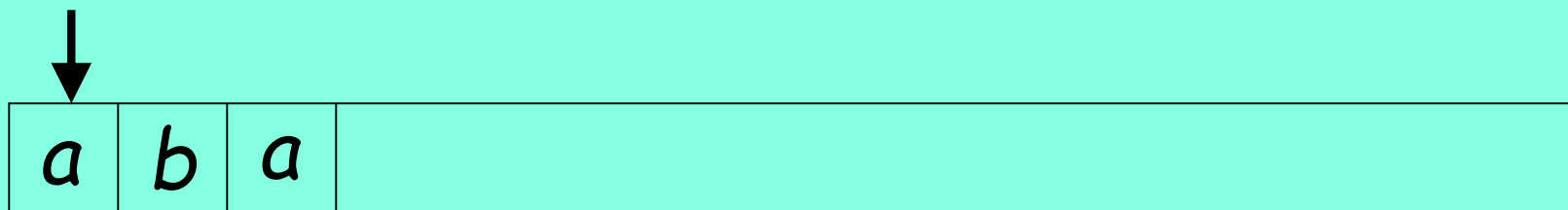
Input finished

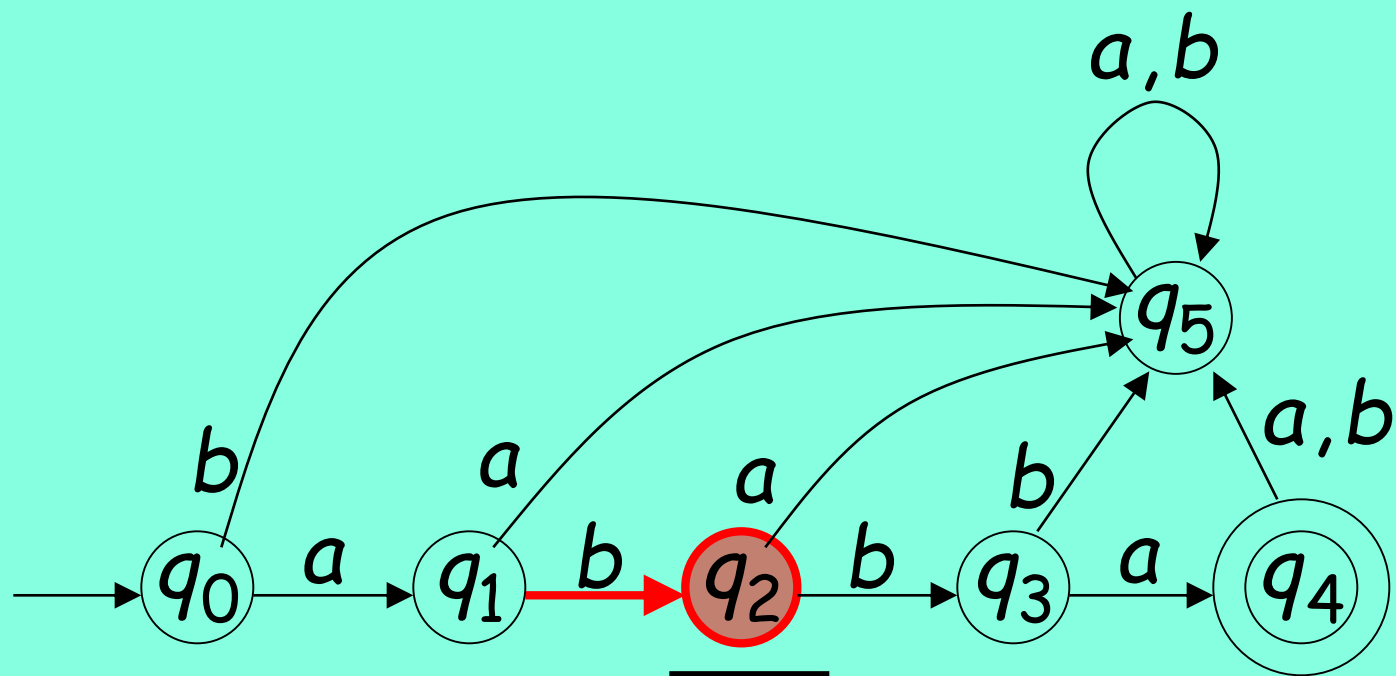
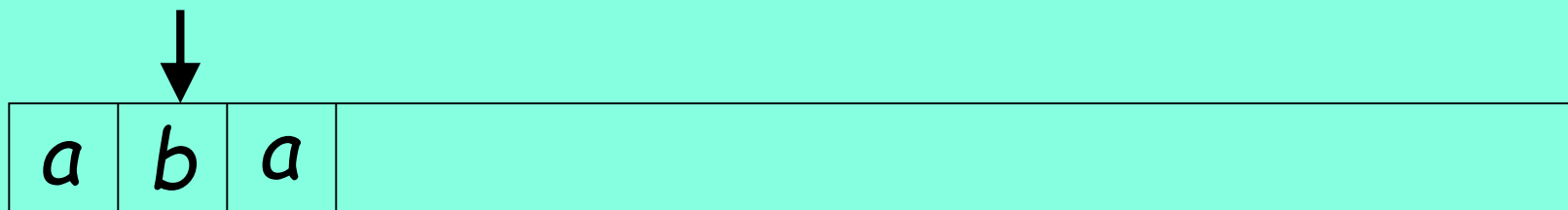


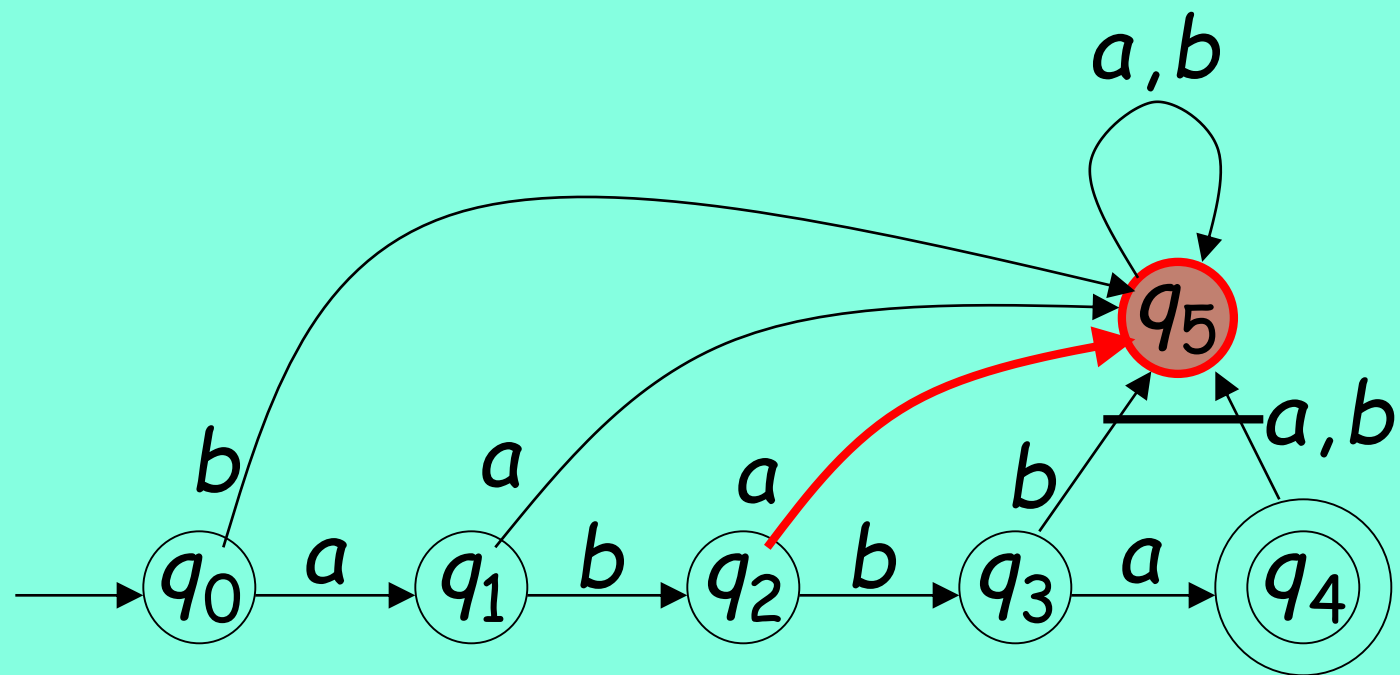
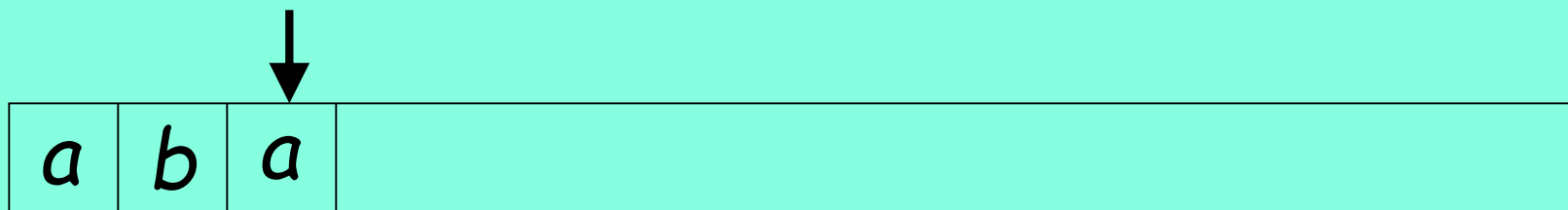
Output: "accept"

Rejection

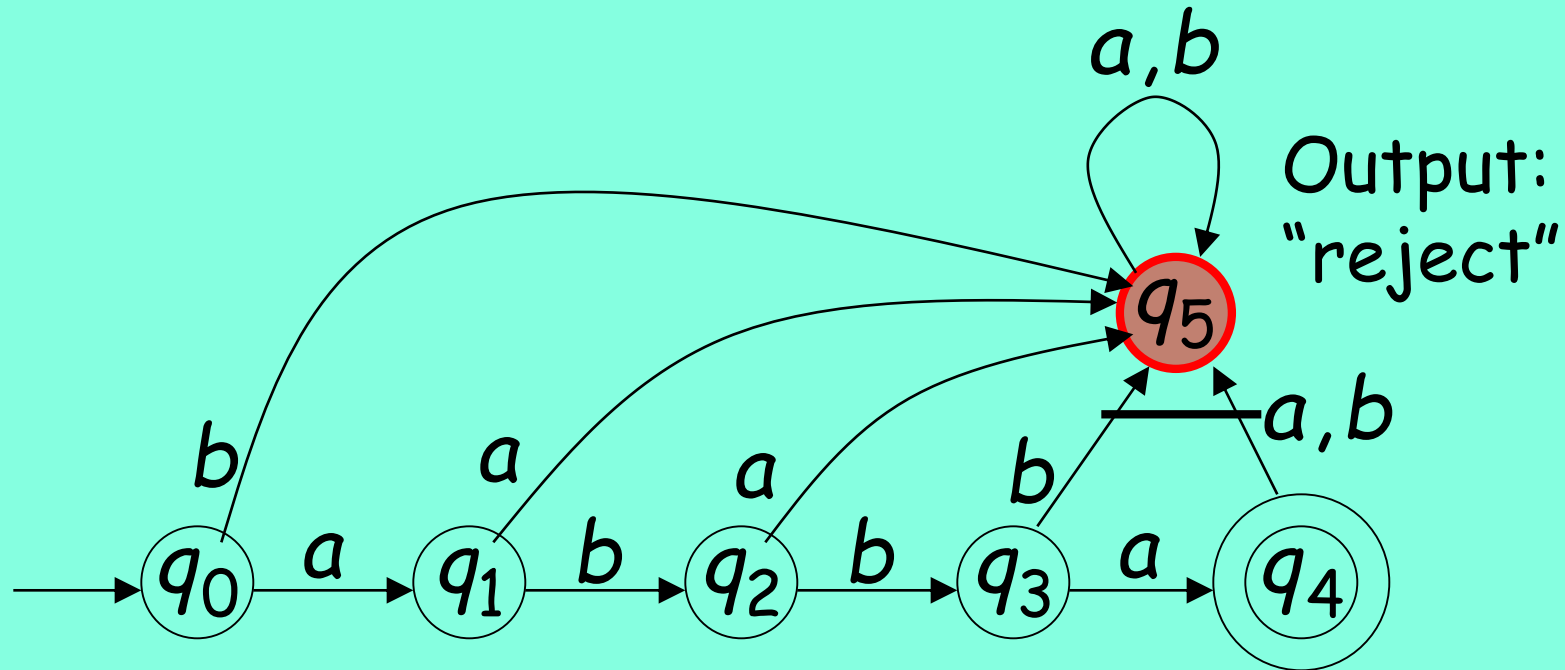




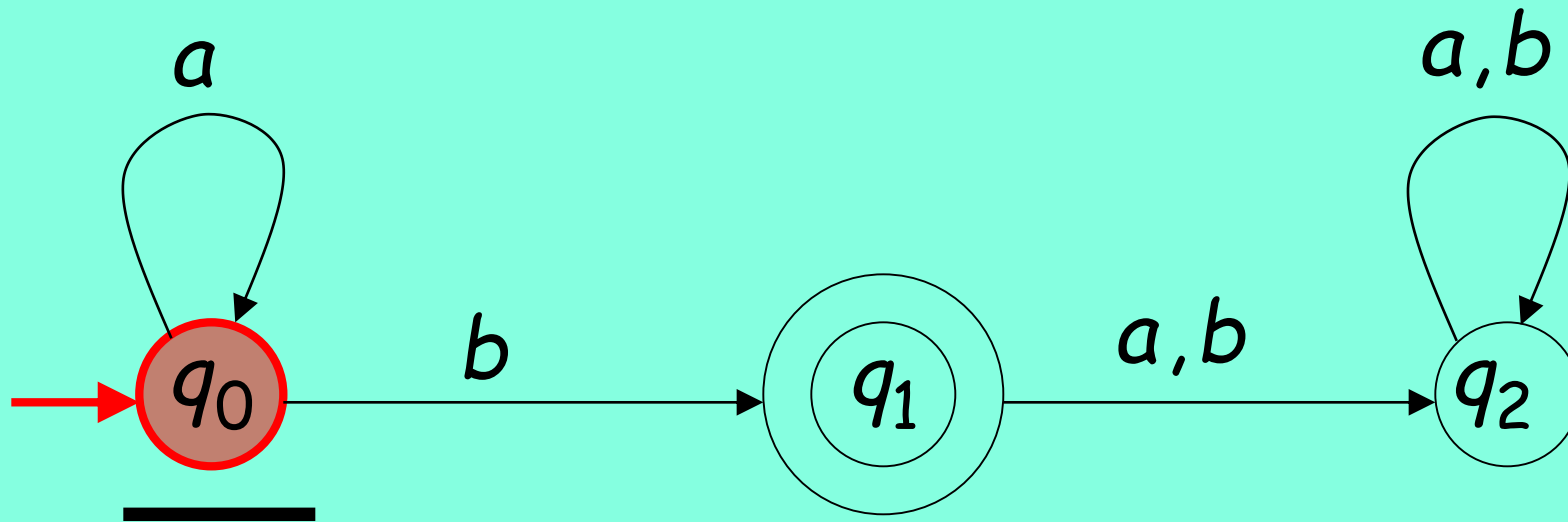


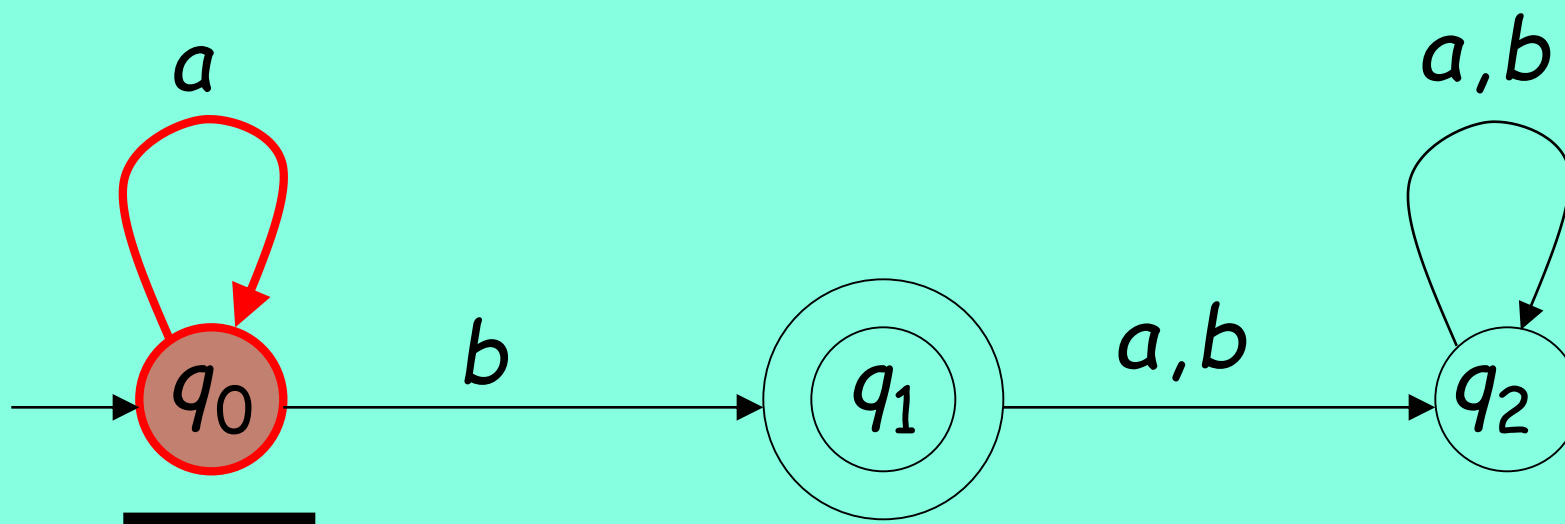
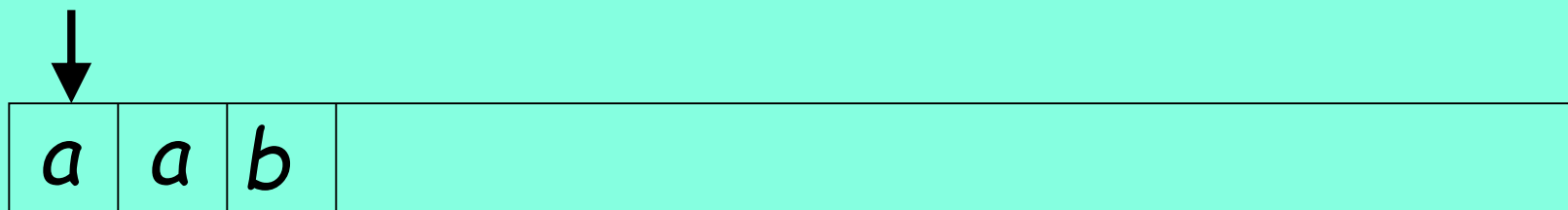


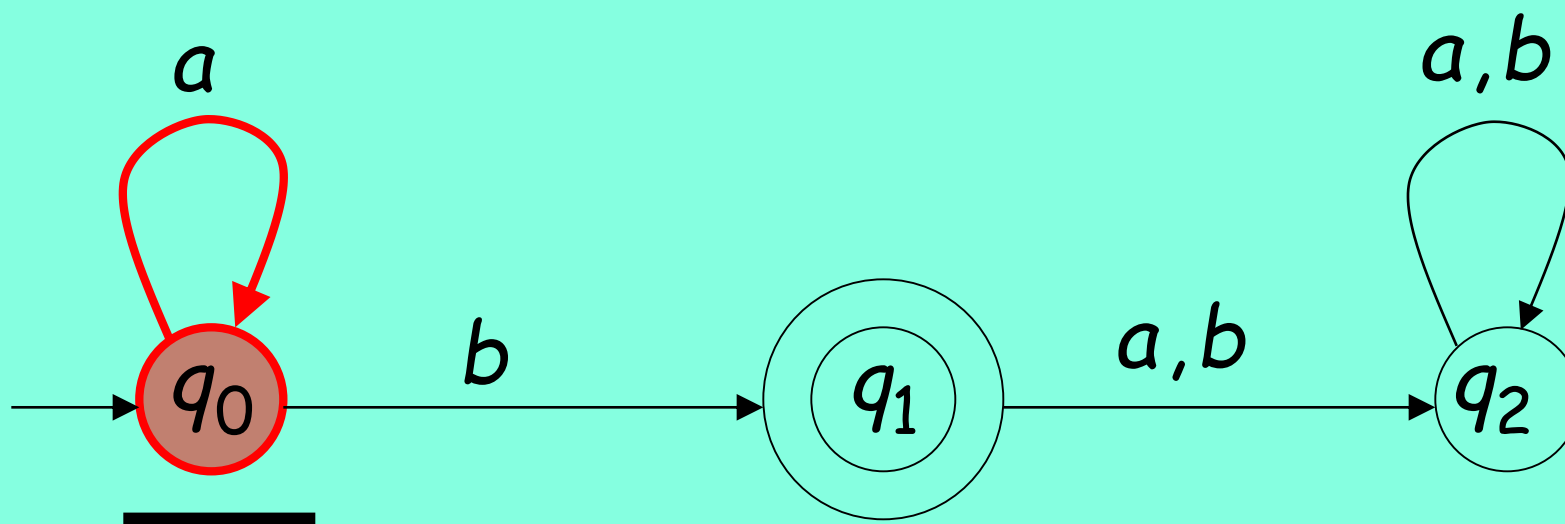
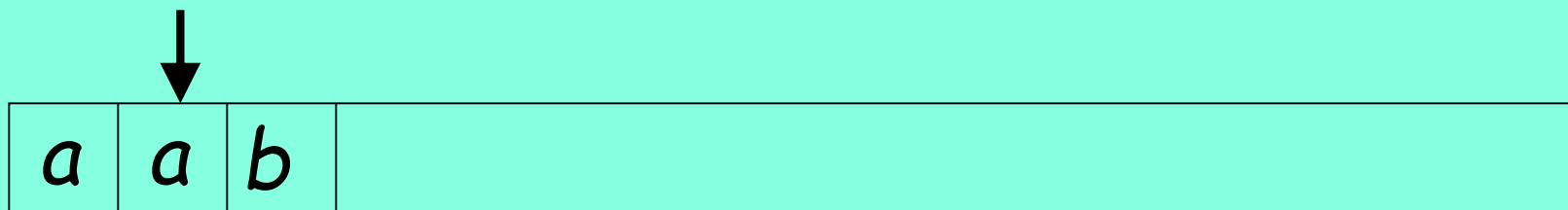
Input finished

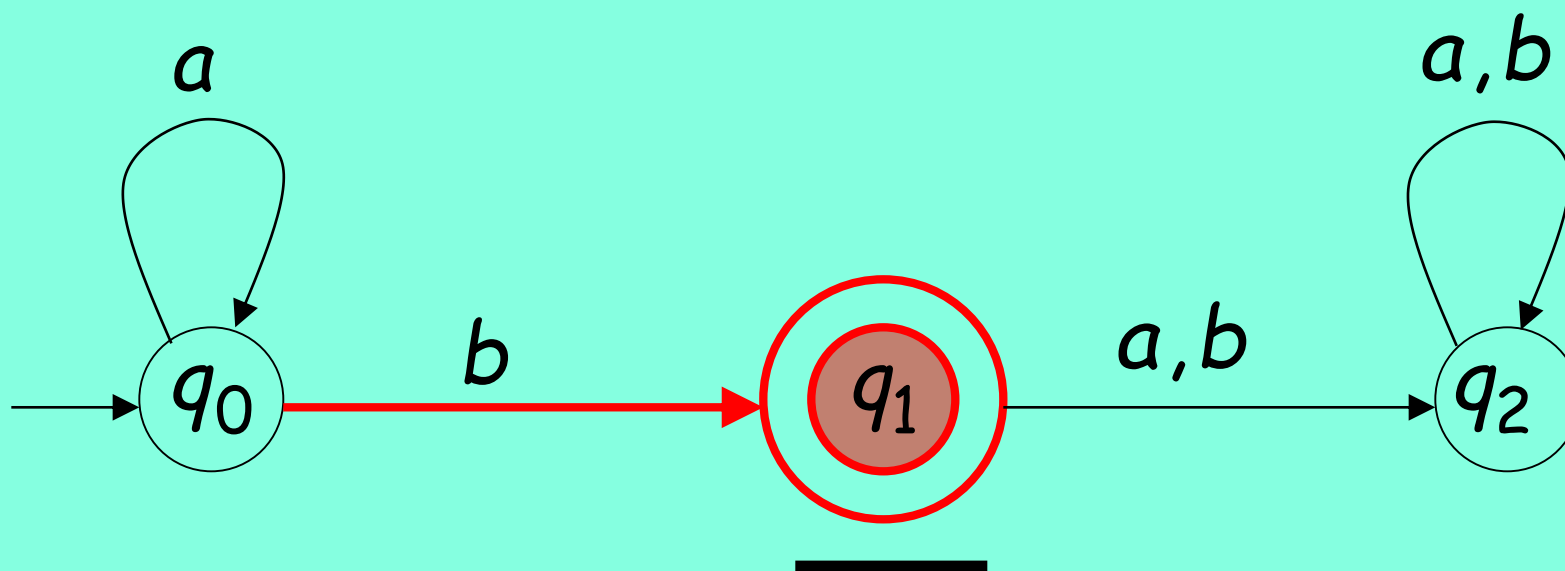
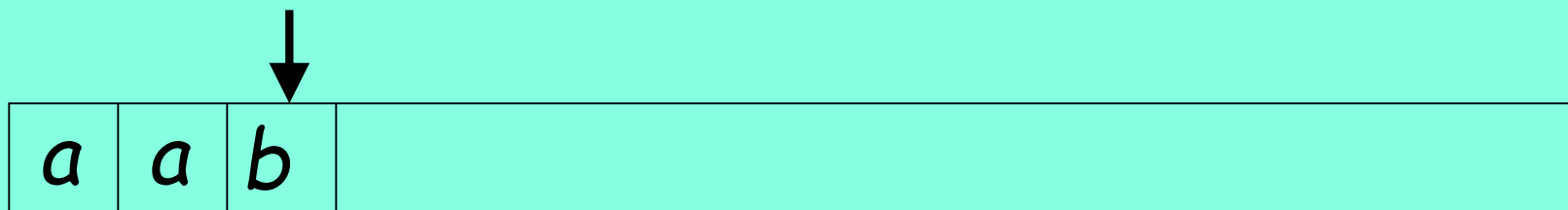


Another Example

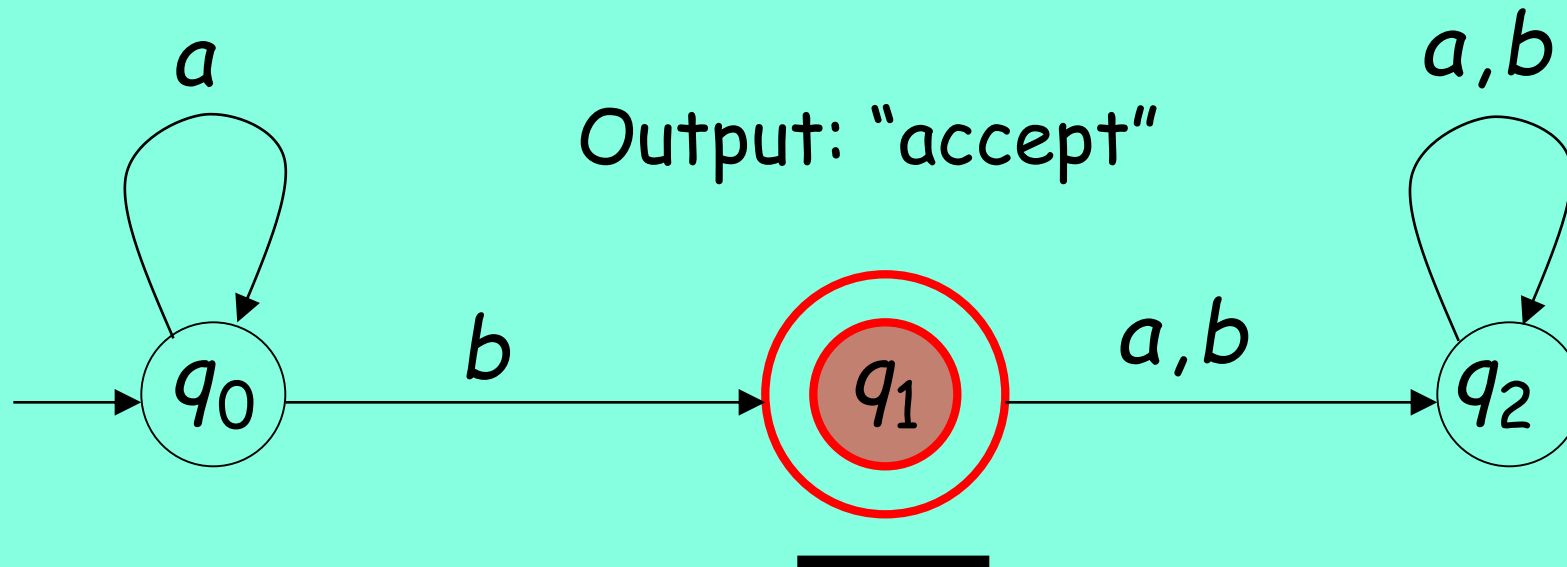




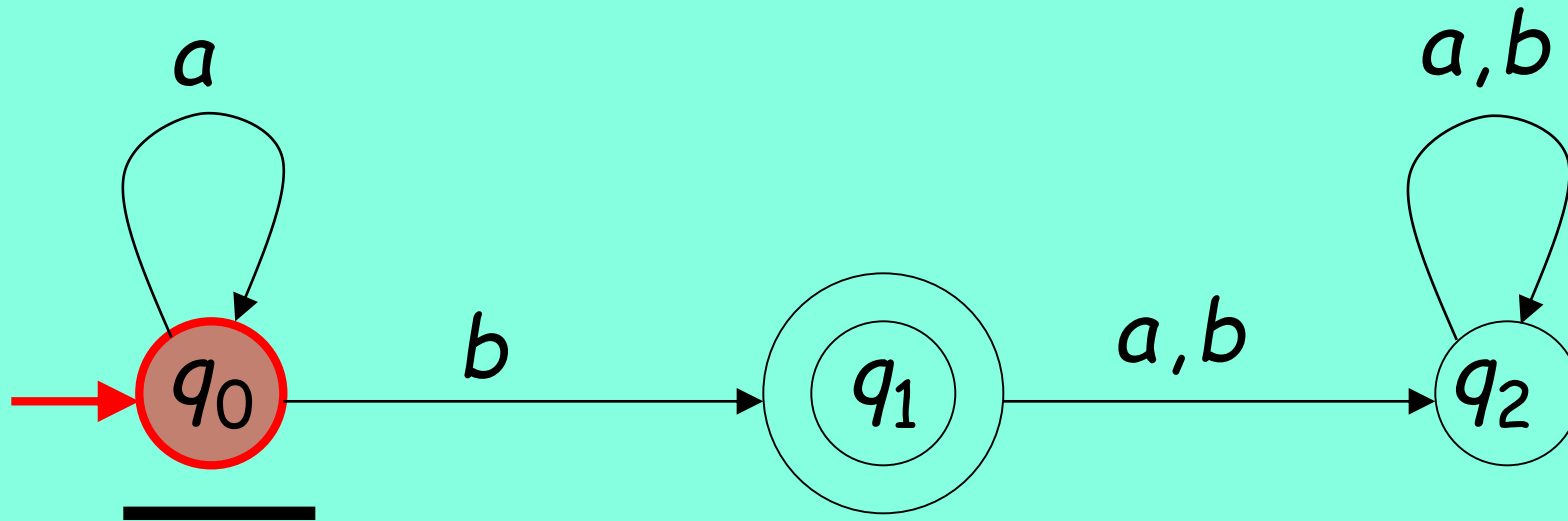


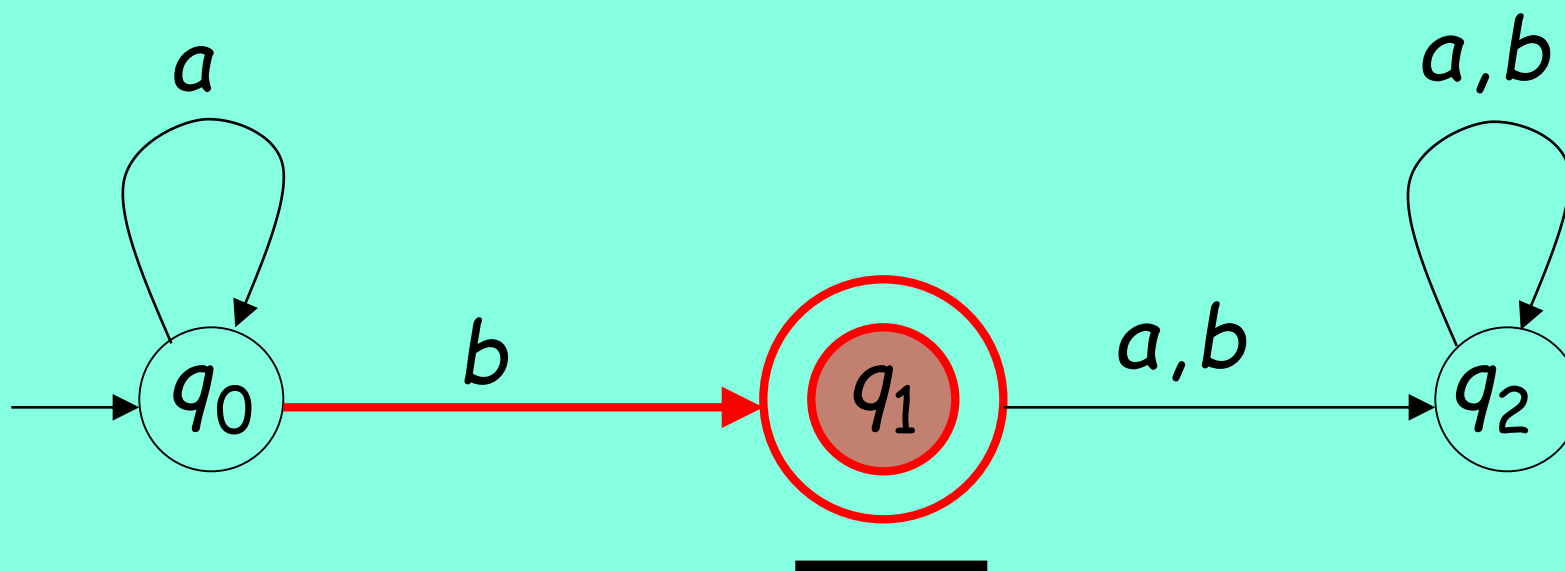
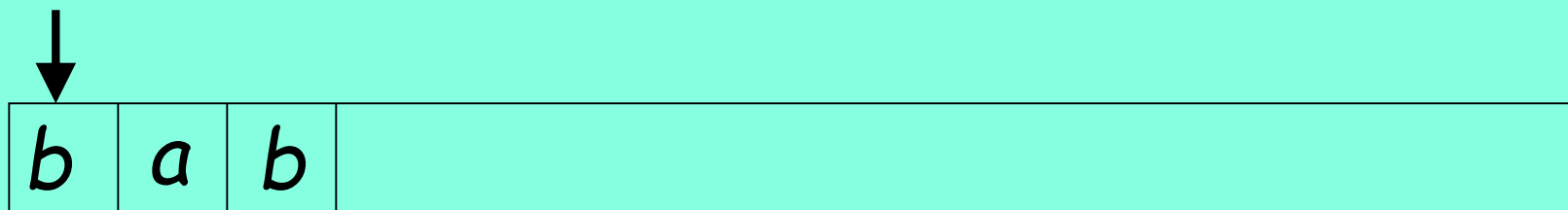


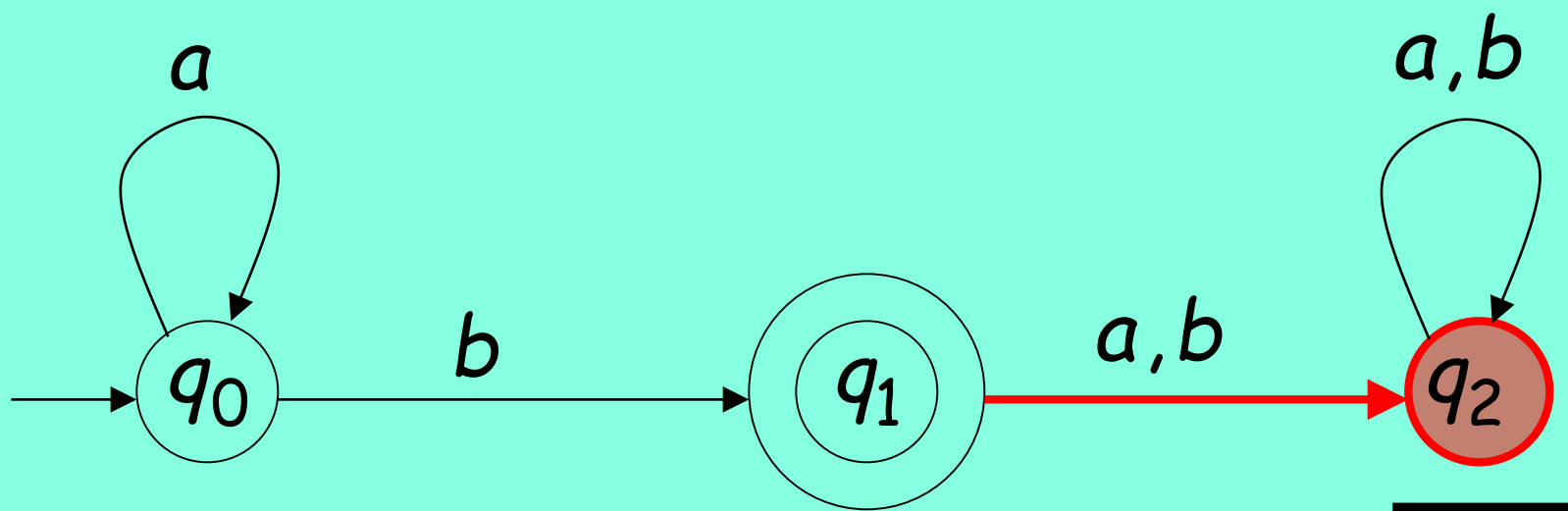
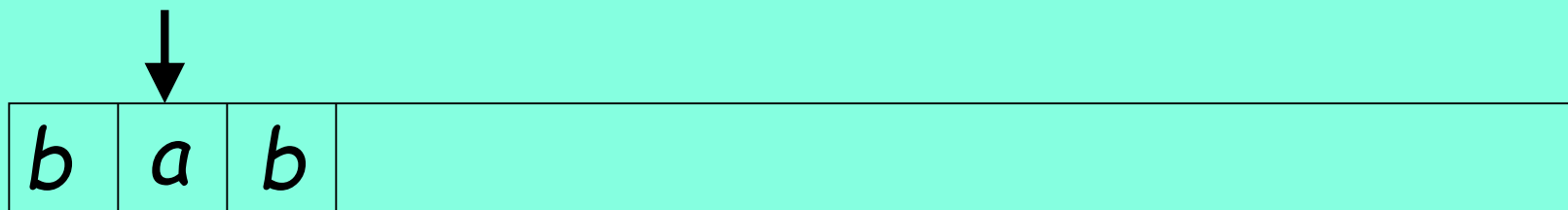
Input finished

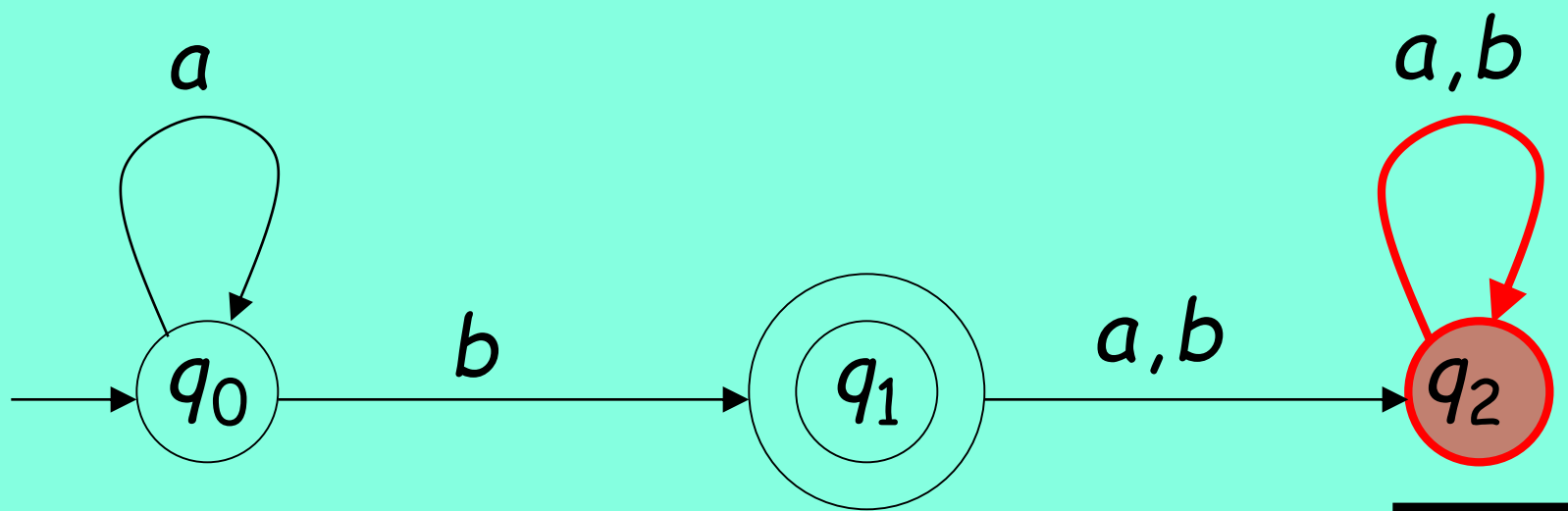
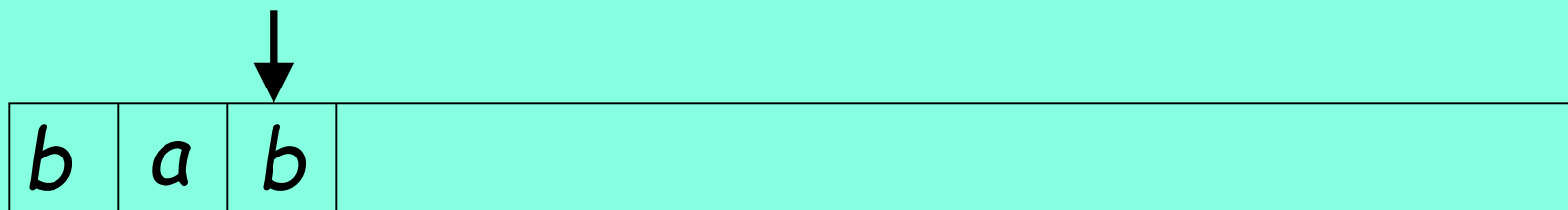


Rejection

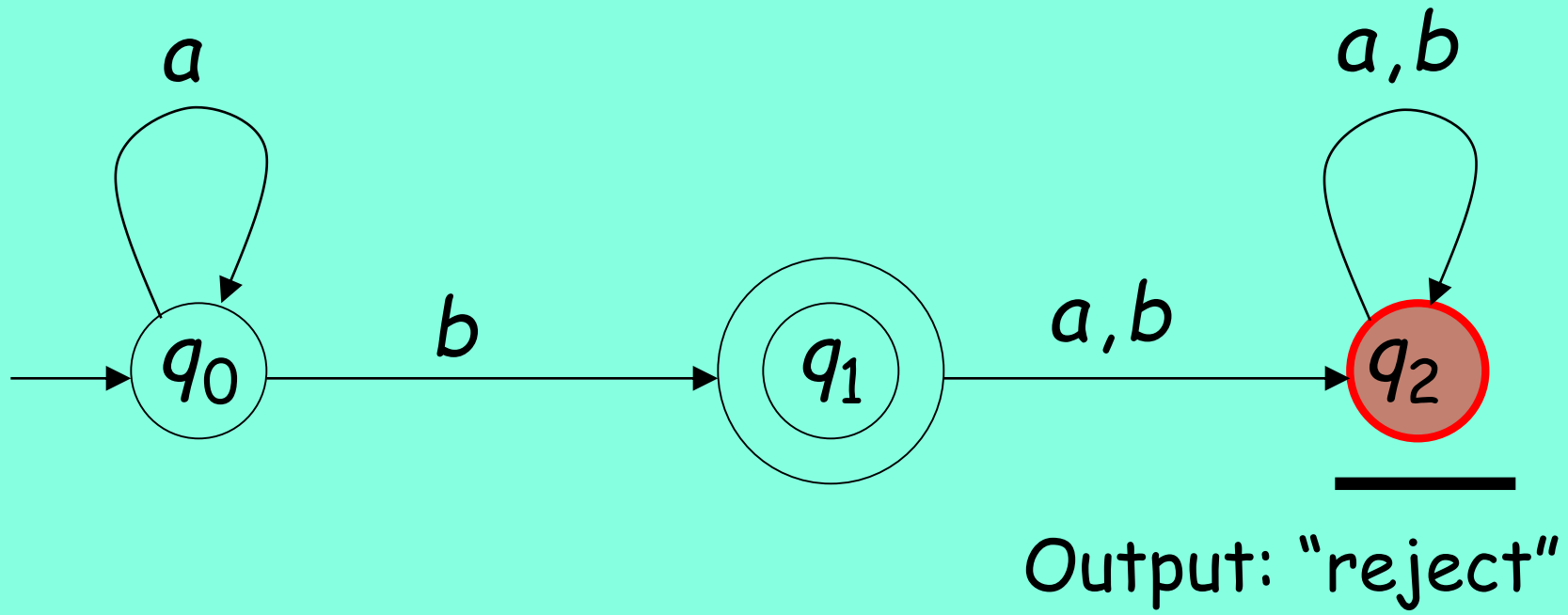






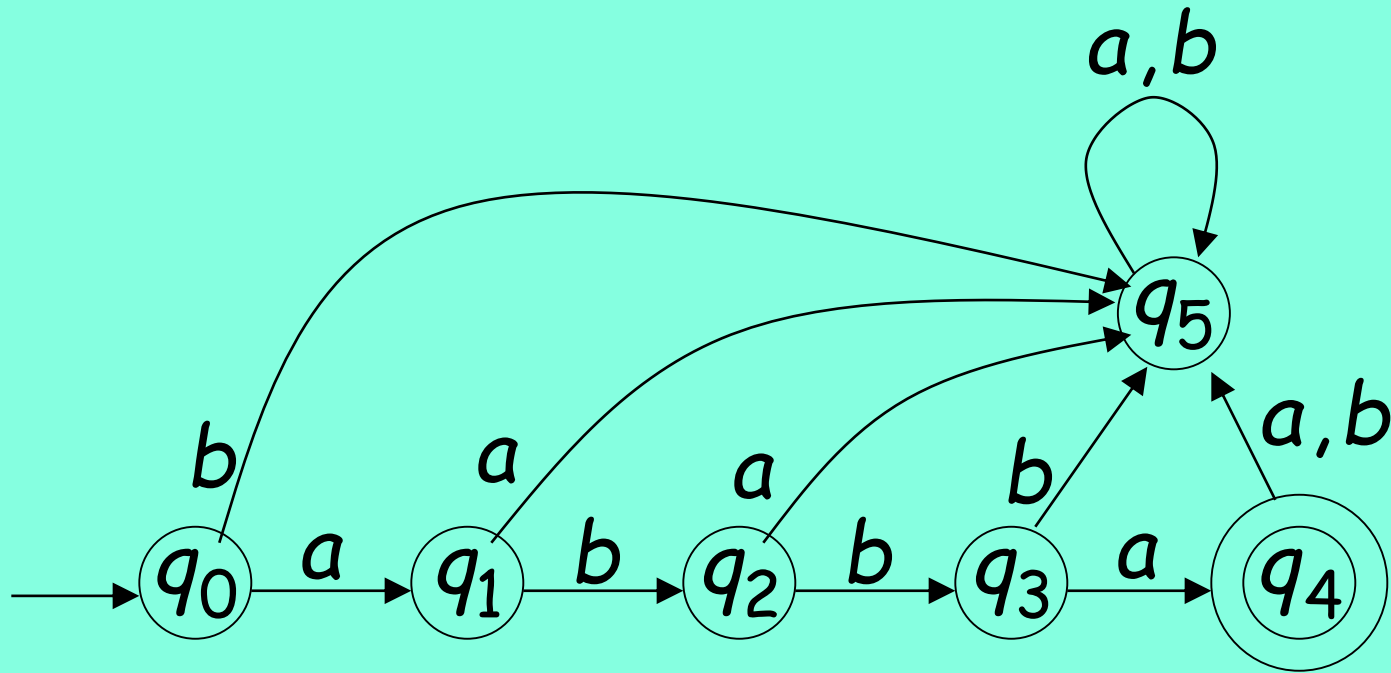


Input finished

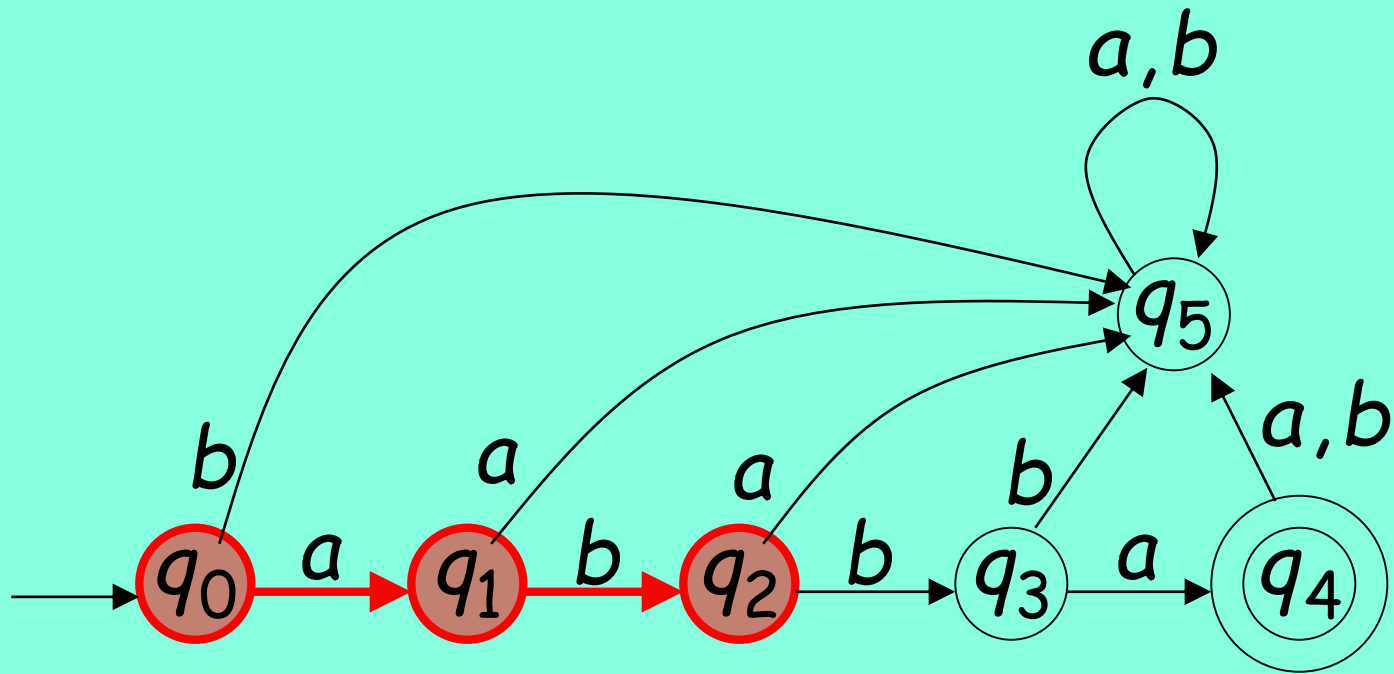


Extended Transition Function δ^*

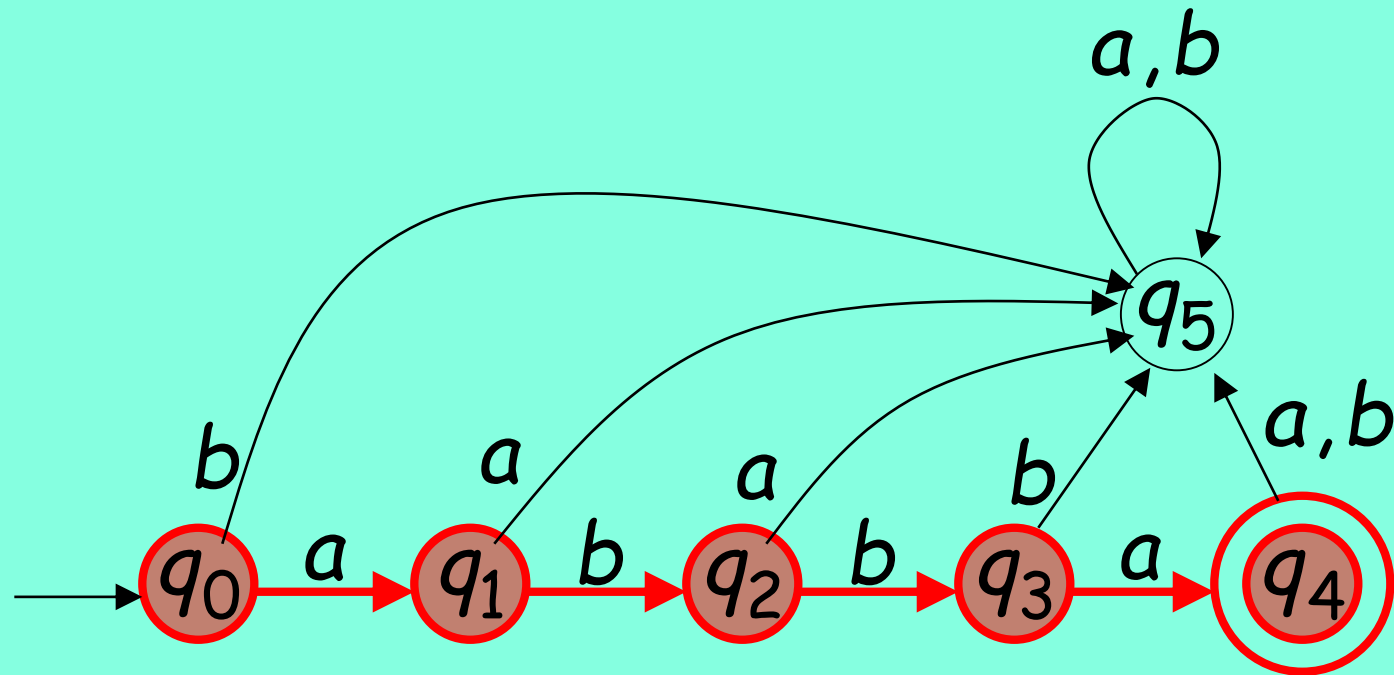
$$\delta^*: Q \times \Sigma^* \rightarrow Q$$



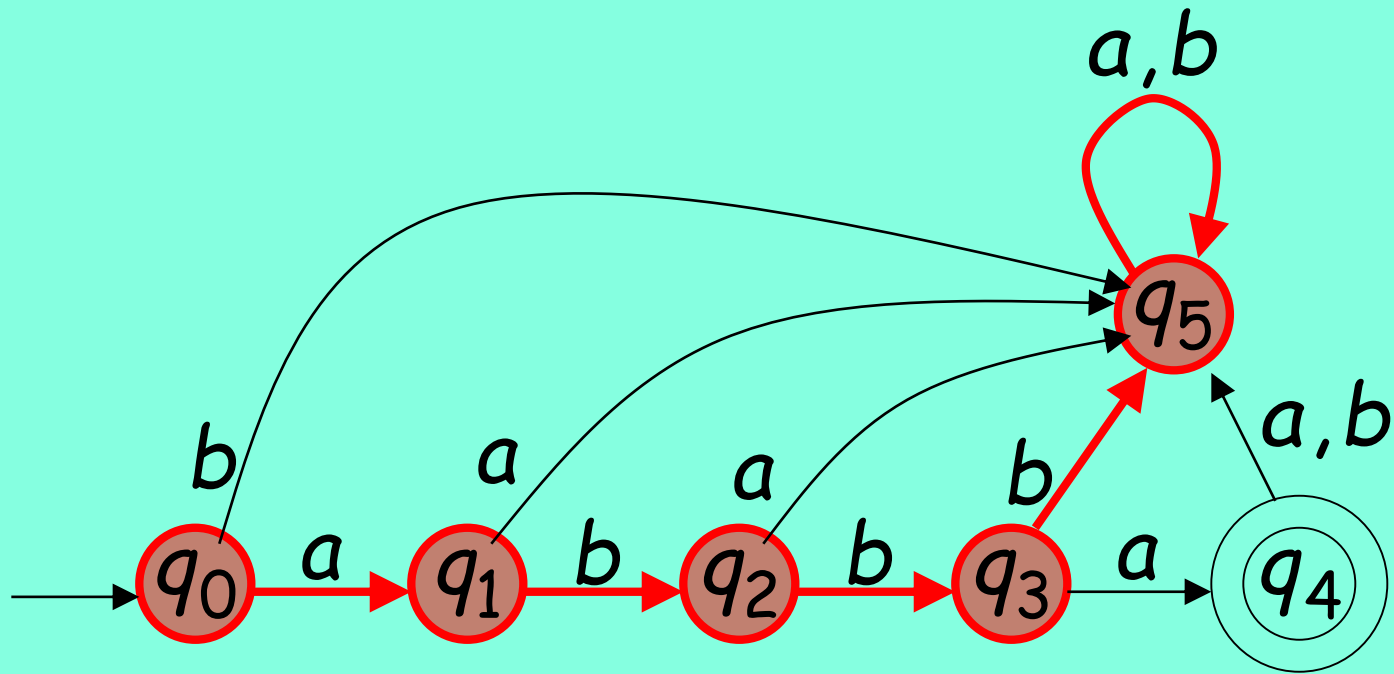
$$\delta^*(q_0, ab) = q_2$$



$$\delta^*(q_0, abba) = q_4$$



$$\delta^*(q_0, abbbaa) = q_5$$



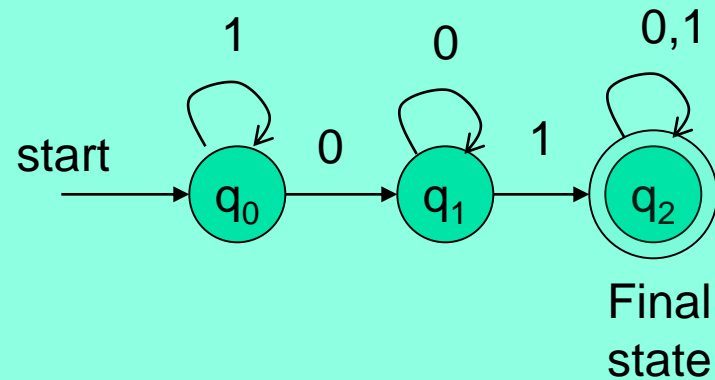


Example

- Build a DFA for the following language:
 - $L = \{w \mid w \text{ is a binary string that contains } 01 \text{ as a substring}\}$
- Steps for building a DFA to recognize L:
 - $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$
 - Decide on the states: Q
 - Designate start state and final state(s)
 - δ : Decide on the transitions

DFA for strings containing 01

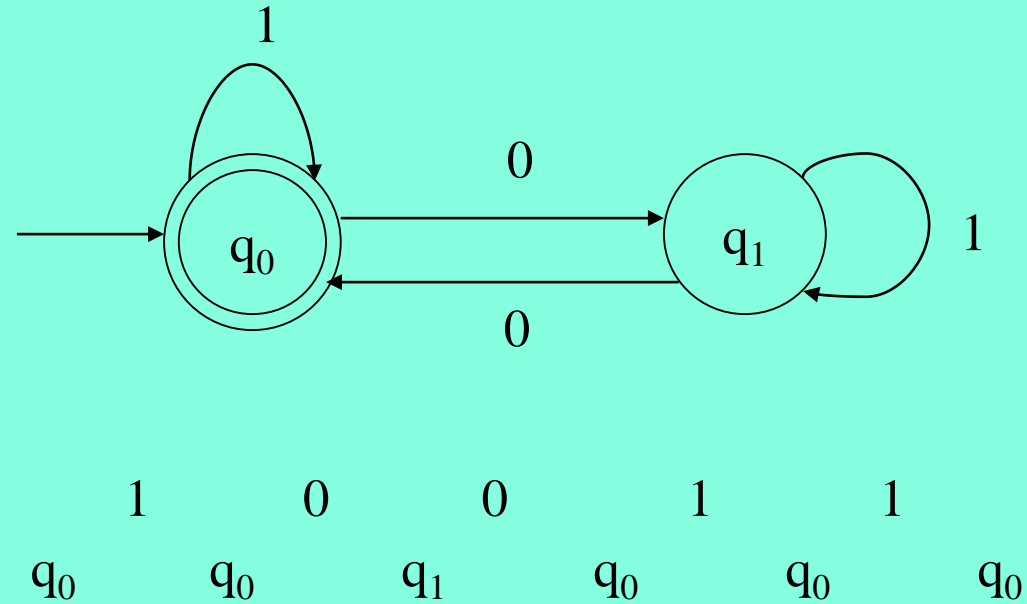
- What makes this DFA deterministic?



- $Q = \{q_0, q_1, q_2\}$
- $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$
- start state = q_0
- $F = \{q_2\}$
- Transition table

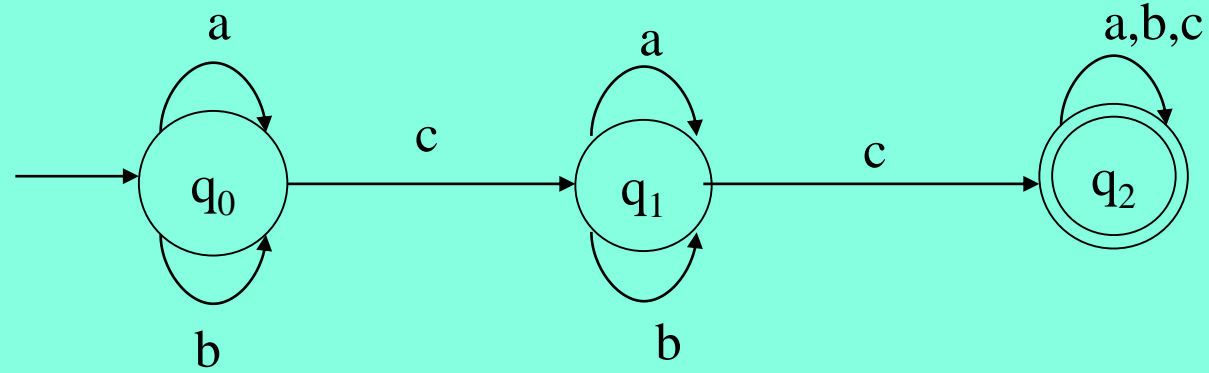
δ	0	1
q_0	q_1	q_0
q_1	q_1	q_2
$*q_2$	q_2	q_2

Example



The above DFA accepts those strings that contain an even number of 0's

Example



	a		c		c		c		b	<u>accepted</u>
q ₀		q ₀		q ₁		q ₂		q ₂		q ₂

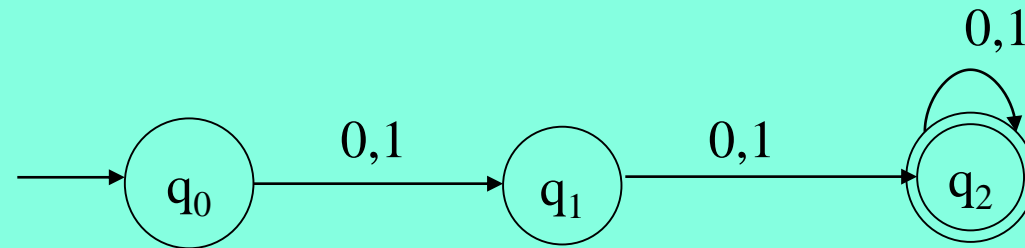
	a		a		c					<u>rejected</u>
q ₀		q ₀		q ₀		q ₁				

Accepts those strings that contain at least two c's

Example

Give a DFA M such that:

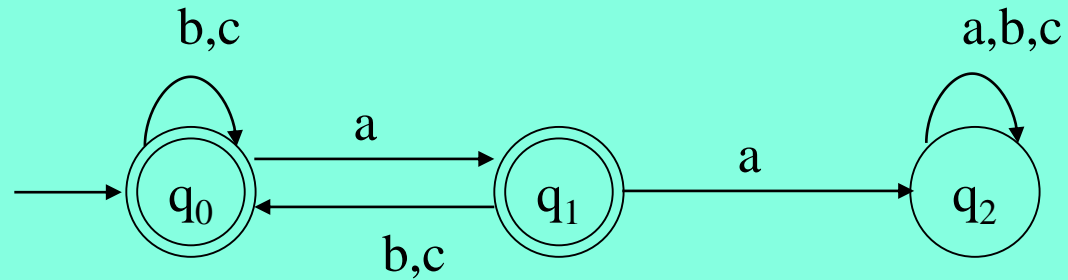
$$L(M) = \{x \mid x \text{ is a string of 0's and 1's and } |x| \geq 2\}$$



Example

Give a DFA M such that:

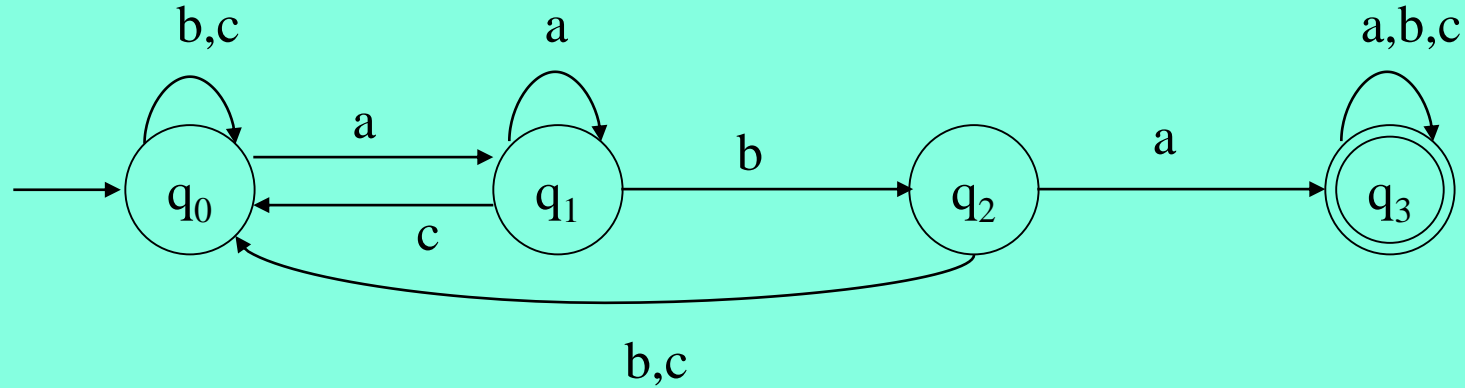
$L(M) = \{x \mid x \text{ is a string of (zero or more) } a\text{'s, } b\text{'s and } c\text{'s such that } x \text{ does not contain the substring } aa\}$



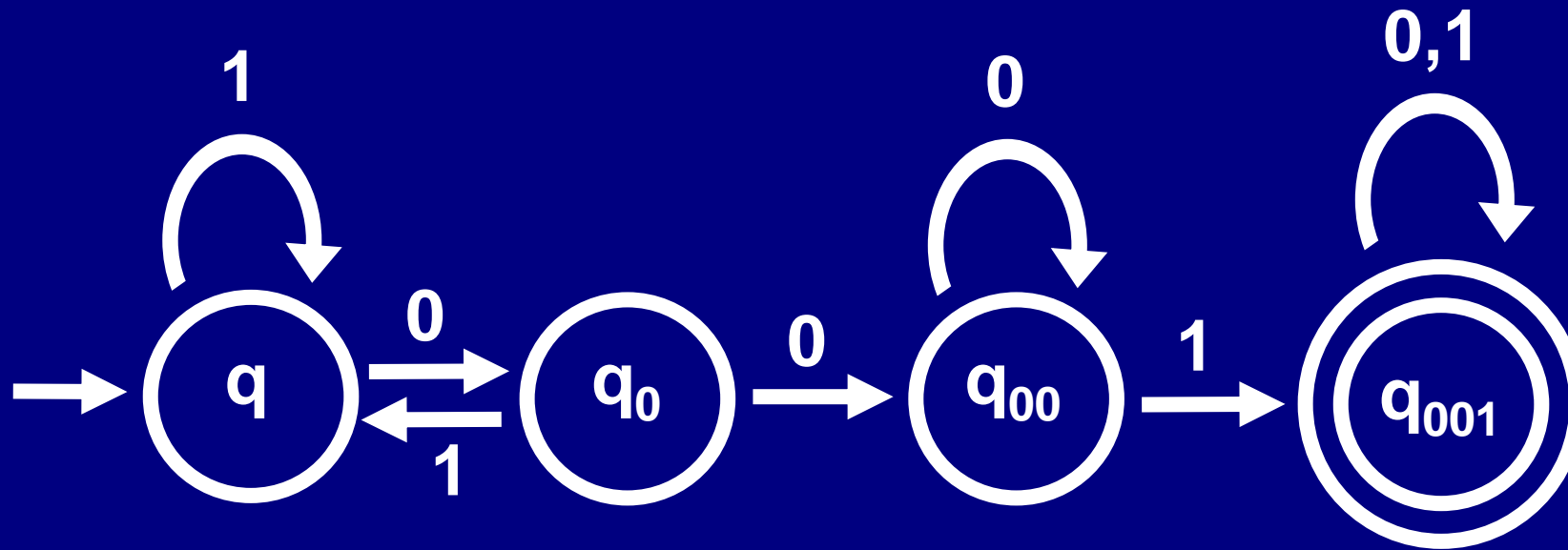
Example

Give a DFA M such that:

$L(M) = \{x \mid x \text{ is a string of a's, b's and c's such that } x \text{ contains the substring } aba\}$



Build an automaton that accepts all and only those strings that contain **001**

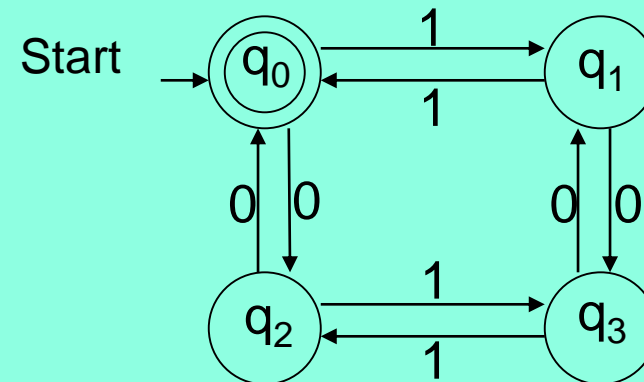


Example

- Build a DFA for the following language:
 $L = \{ w \mid w \text{ is a binary string that has even number of 1s and even number of 0s} \}$

States	Inputs	
	0	1
q_0	q_2	q_1
q_1	q_3	q_0
q_2	q_0	q_3
q_3	q_1	q_2

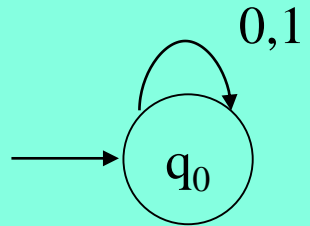
OR



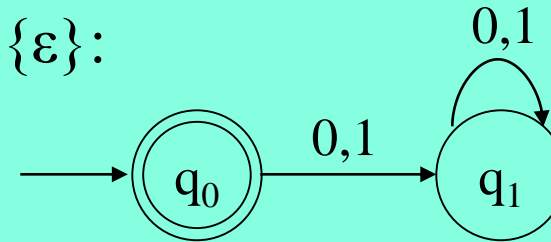
Example

Let $\Sigma = \{0,1\}$. Give DFAs for $\{\}$, $\{\epsilon\}$, Σ^* , and Σ^+ .

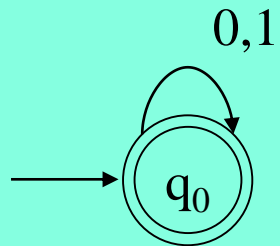
For $\{\}$:



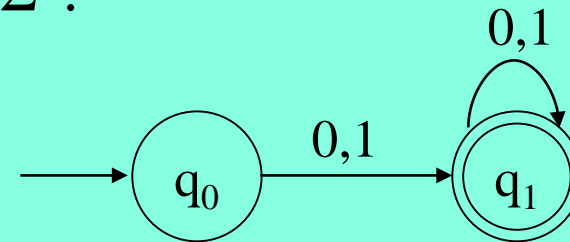
For $\{\epsilon\}$:



For Σ^* :



For Σ^+ :



Language of a DFA

□ The “**language**” of a DFA is the set of all strings that the DFA accepts.

□ Definition

The language accepted by a DFA $M = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$ is the set of all strings on Σ accepted by M .

□ Language accepted by M :

$$L(M) = \{w \in \Sigma^* : \delta^*(q_0, w) \in F\}$$

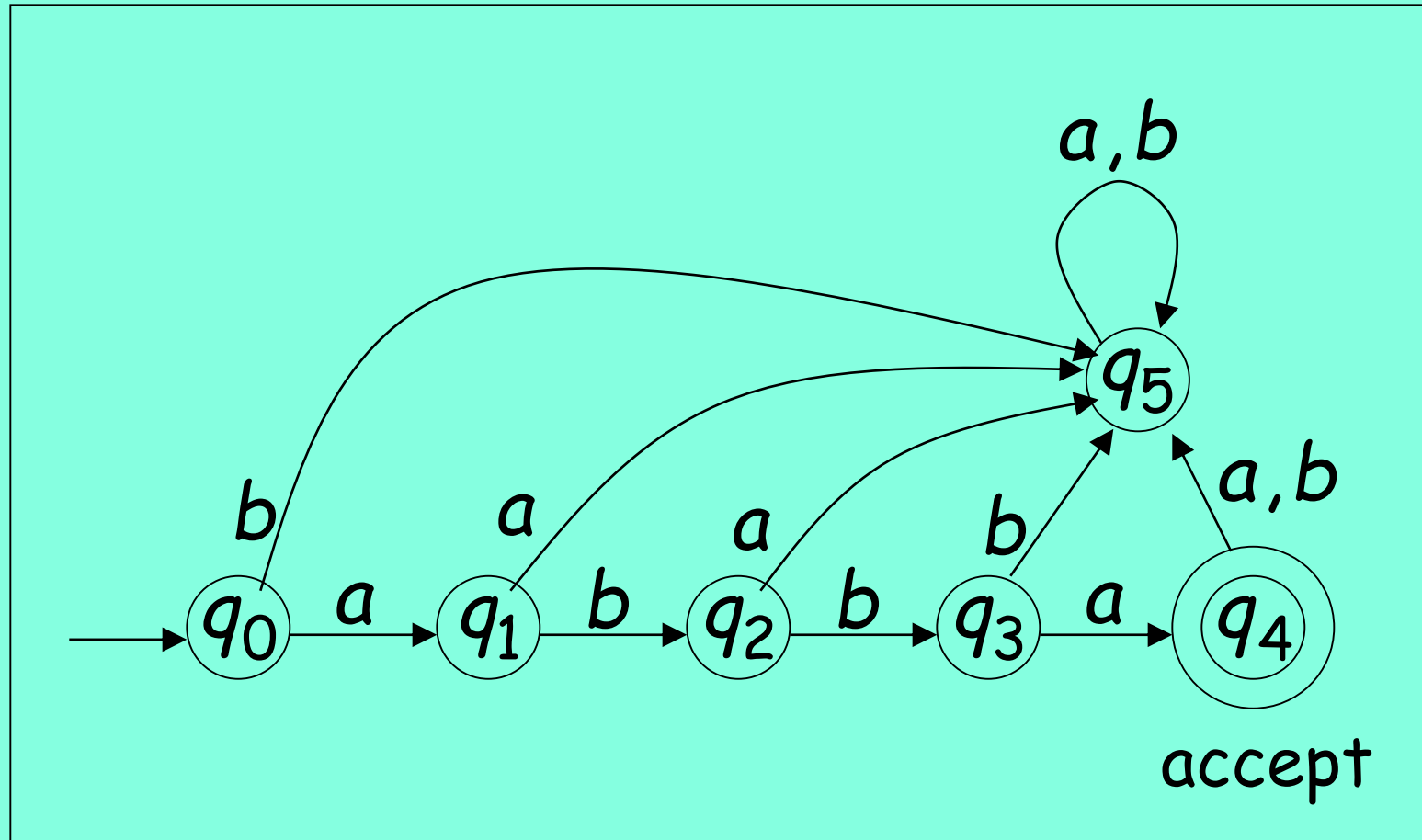
□ Language rejected by M :

$$\overline{L(M)} = \{w \in \Sigma^* : \delta^*(q_0, w) \notin F\}$$

Example

$$L(M) = \{abba\}$$

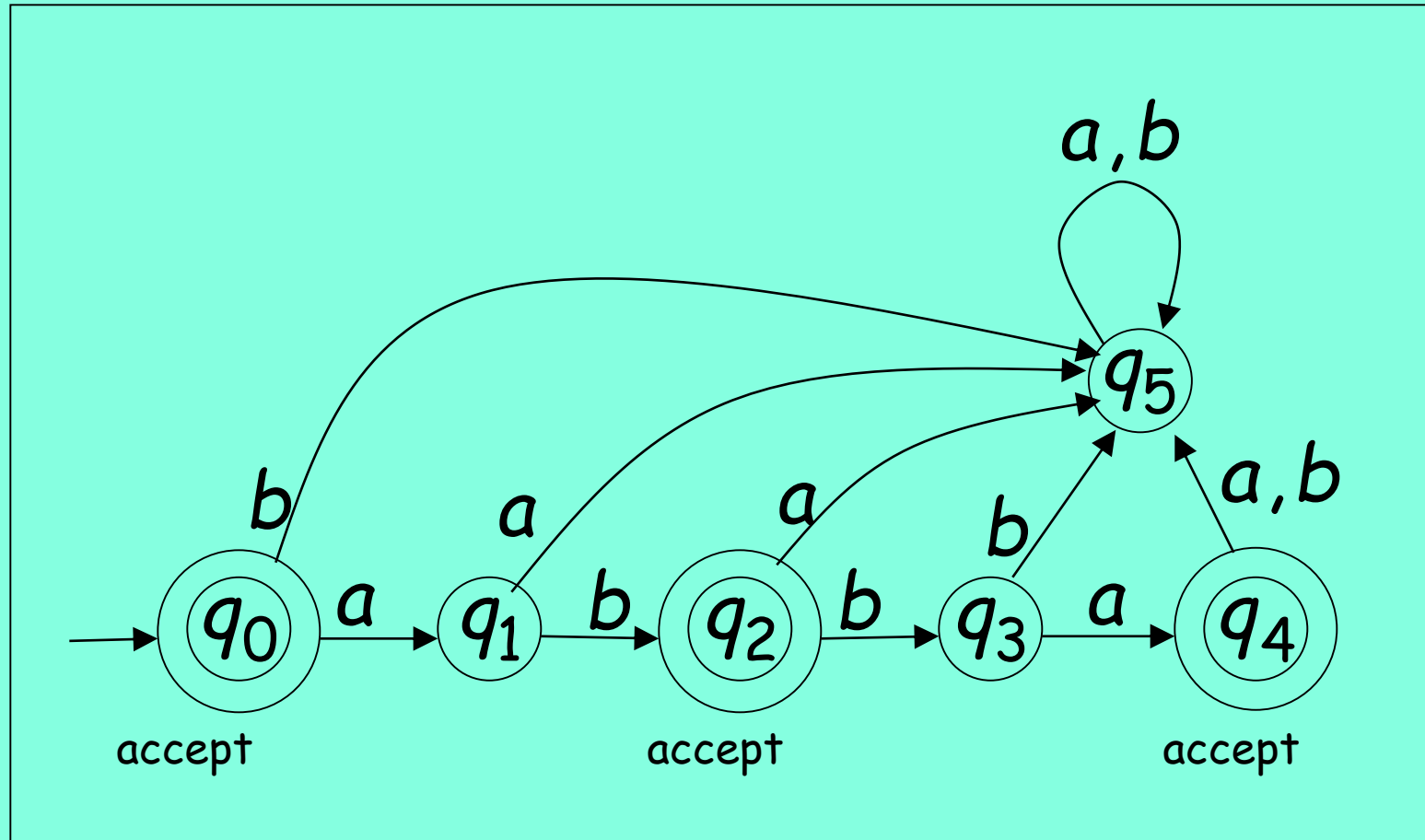
M



Another Example

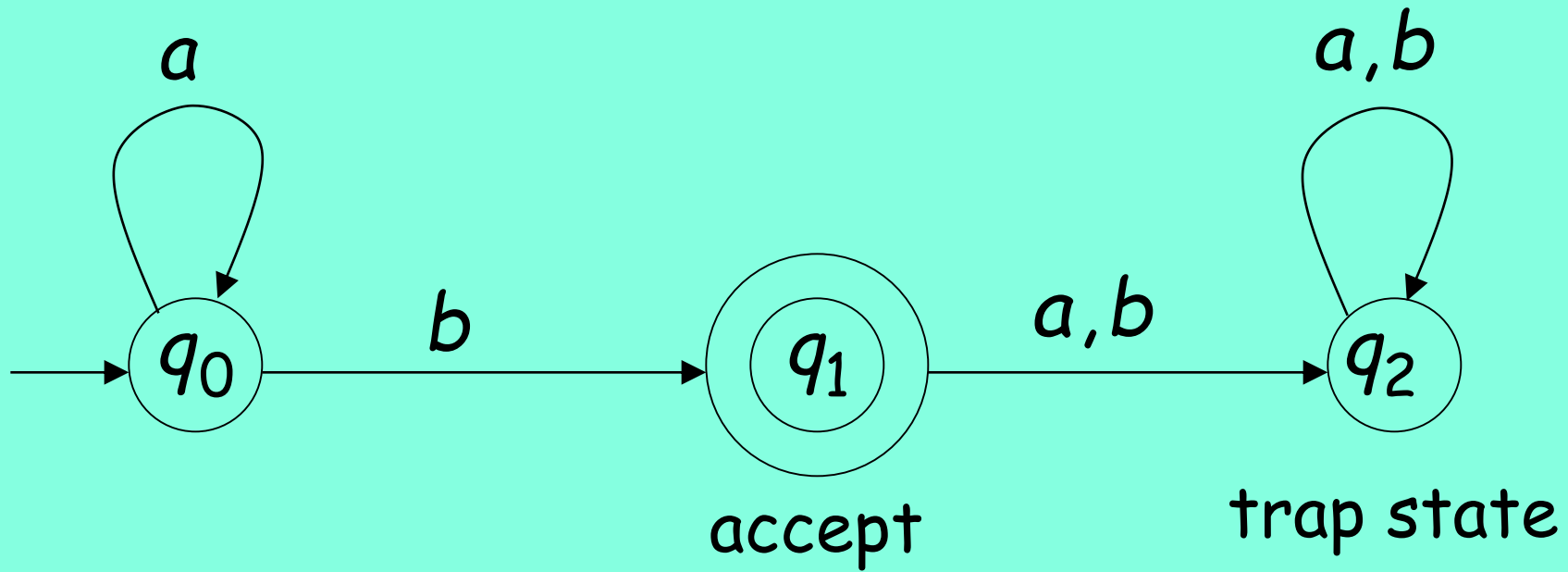
$$L(M) = \{\lambda, ab, abba\}$$

M

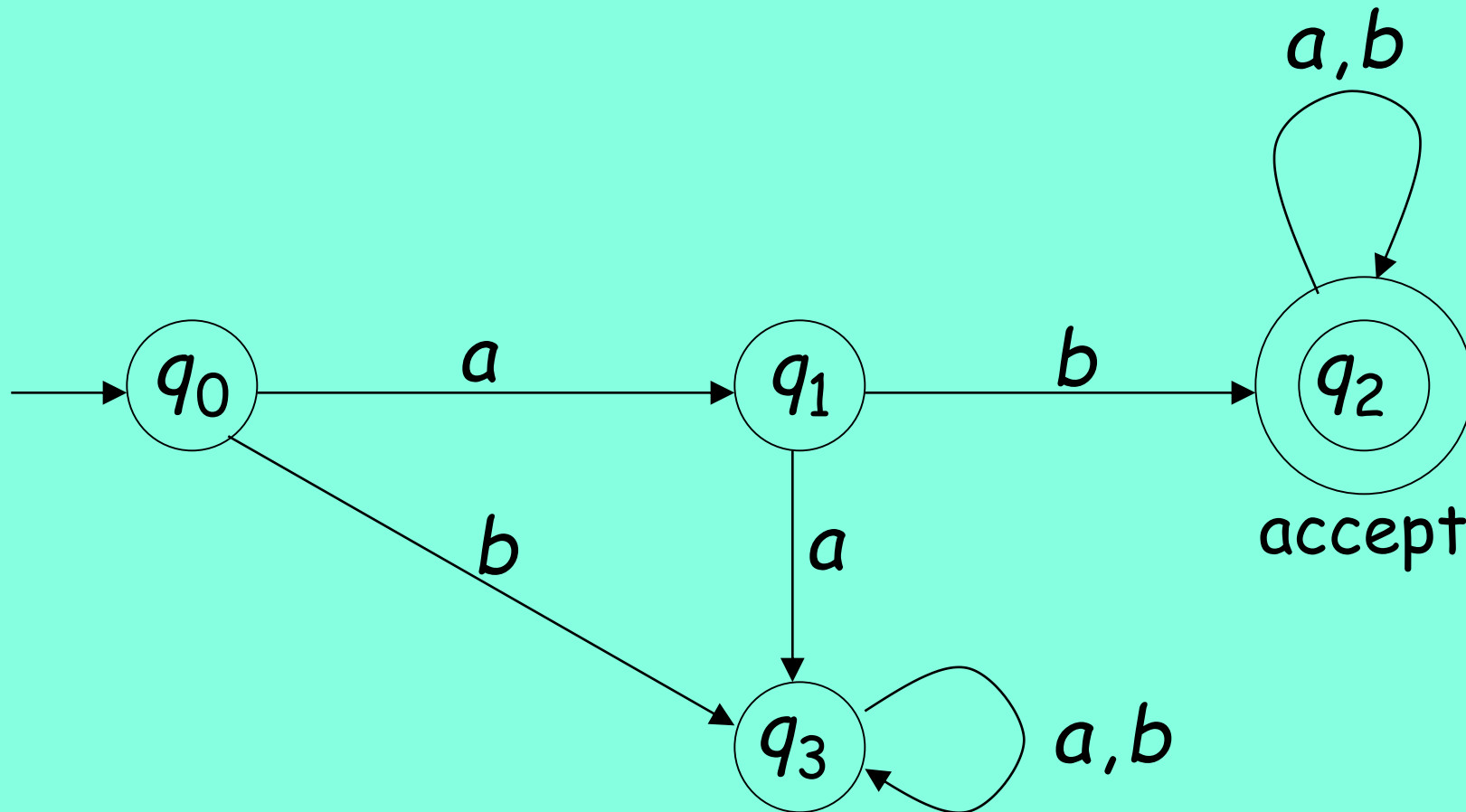


More Examples

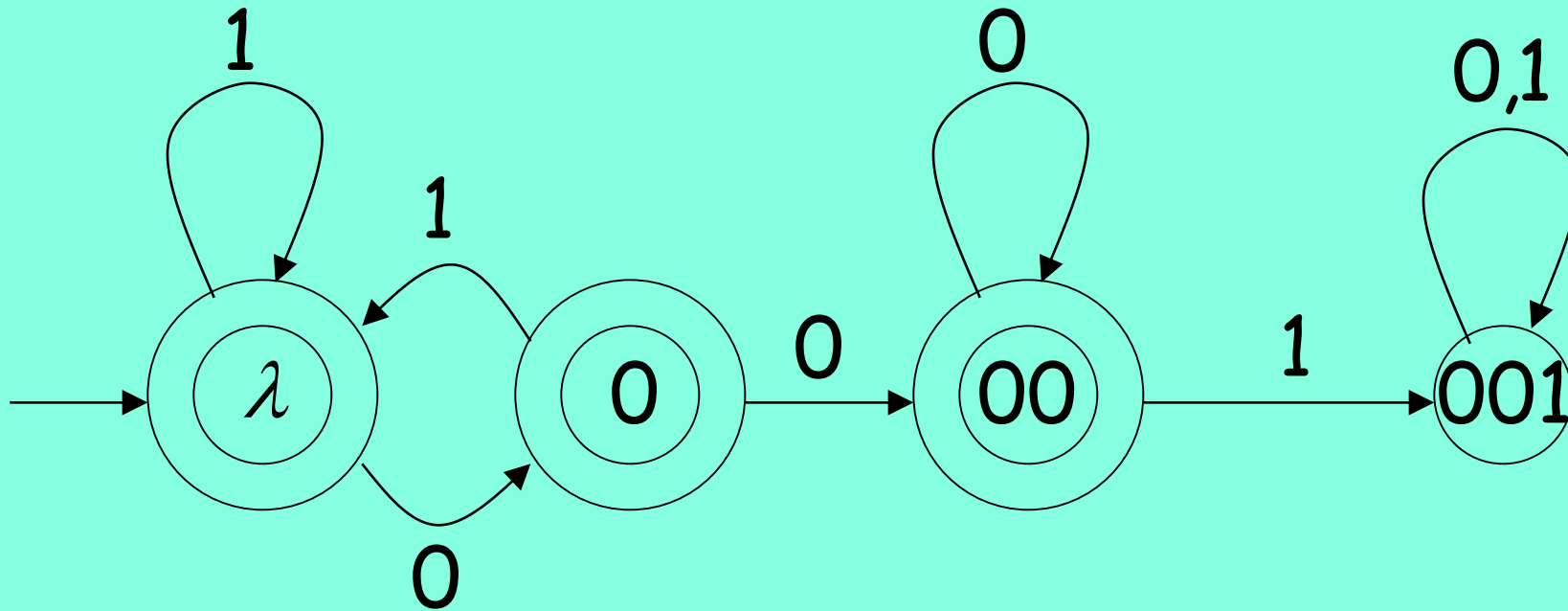
$$L(M) = \{a^n b : n \geq 0\}$$



$L(M) = \{\text{all strings starting with the prefix } ab\}$



$L(M) = \{ \text{all strings without substring } 001 \}$



Regular Language

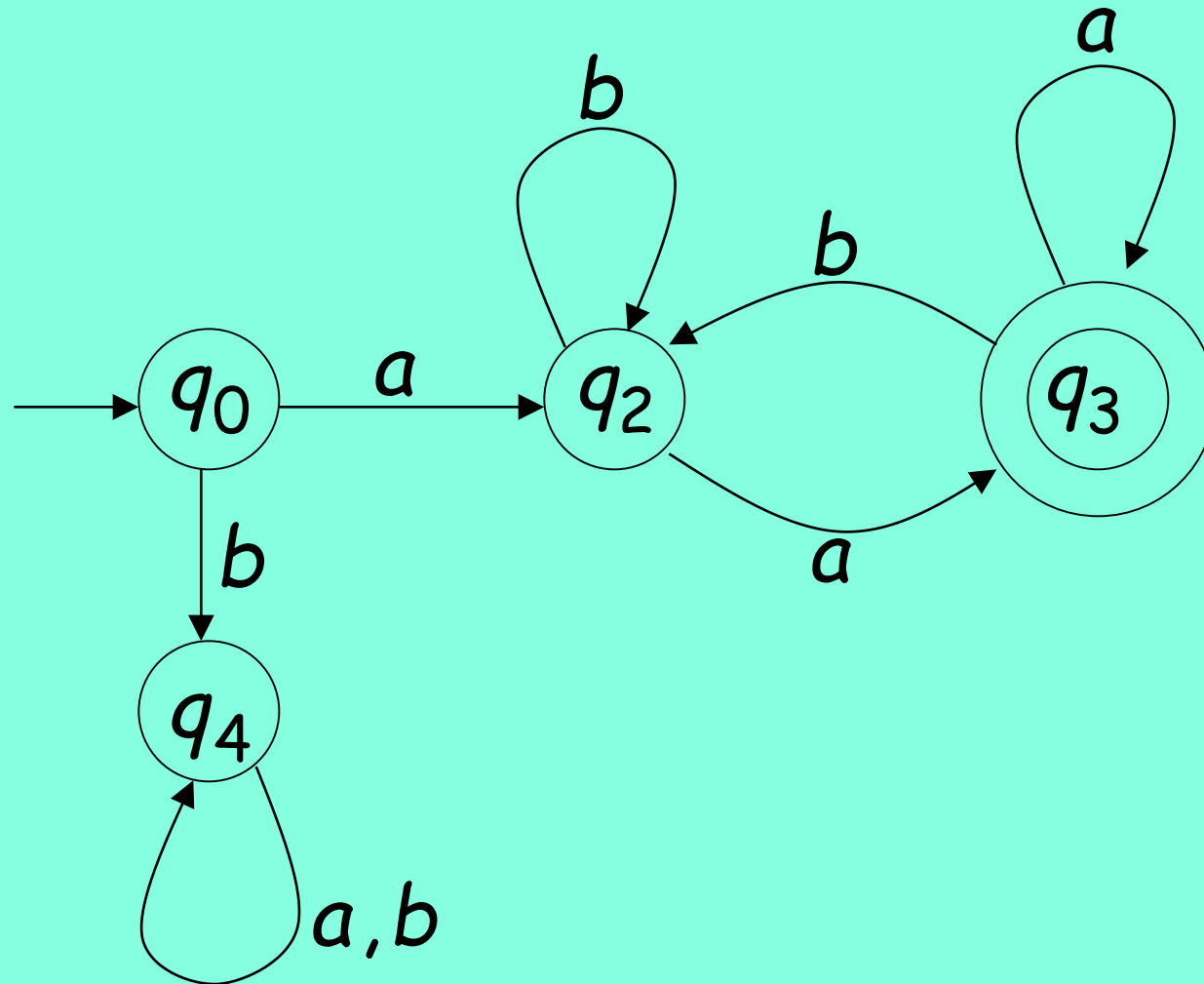
A language L is called **regular** if and only if there exists some DFA M such that

$$L=L(M)$$

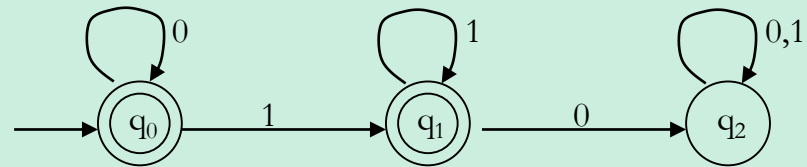
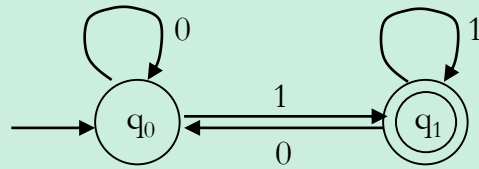
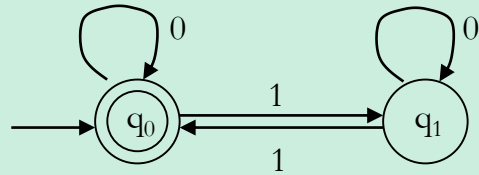
Example

The language
is regular:

$$L = \{awa : w \in \{a,b\}^*\}$$



Examples



What are the languages of these DFAs?