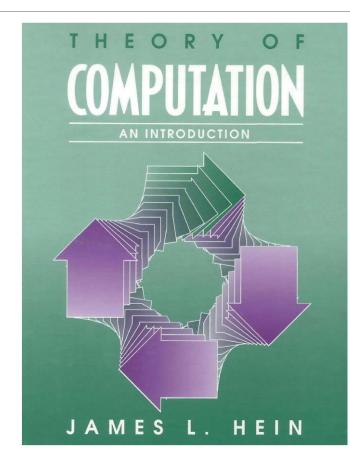
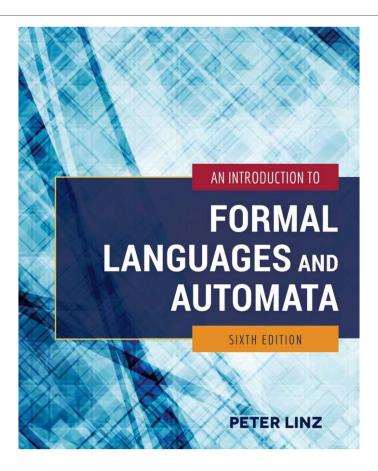
Automata and Formal Languages

Lecture 02

Books





PowerPoint

http://www.bu.edu.eg/staff/ahmedaboalatah14-courses/14767

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Benha University Home	You are in: <u>Home/Courses/Auto</u> Ass. Lect. Ahmed Hassa Automata And Formal	an Ahmed Abu El Atta :: Course Details:	Coost
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My C.V.	Course name	Automata and Formal Languages	RG
About	Level	Undergraduate	in
Publications	Last year taught	2018	f
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Reports	Course password		
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Language skills	Course Exams &Model Answers	add exams	9
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FINITE AUTOMATA Regular Language

Agenda

- ➢ Regular Languages
- Example : Regular Languages
- Finite Automata
- Example Finite Automaton
- Finite Automata (FA) as Accepter
- Transition Function & Transition Table
- >Nondeterministic Finite Automata (NFA)
- ≻Example: DFA
- ≻Examples Find DFA & NFA
- >Example: What is the language?

Regular Languages

The collection of regular languages over **A** is defined inductively as follows:

• **Basis:** Φ , {E}, and {a} are regular languages for all $a \in A$.

 Induction: If L and M are regular languages, then the following languages are also regular: LUM, M .L, and L*.

Example : Regular Languages

Regular languages over the alphabet A = (a, b):

Φ, {*E*}, {*a*}, {*b*}

 $\{\mathcal{E}, b\} = \{\mathcal{E}\} \cup \{b\}$ $\{a, ab\} = \{a\}. \{\mathcal{E}, b\}$ $\{\mathcal{E}, b, bb, \dots, b^n, \dots\} = \{b\}^*$ $\{a, ab, abb, \dots, ab^n, \dots\} = \{a\} (\mathcal{E}, b, bb, \dots, b^n, \dots\} = \{a\}.\{b\}^*$ $\{\mathcal{E}, a, b, aa, bb, \dots, a^n, b^n, \dots\} = \{a\}^* \cup \{b\}^*$

Finite Automata

A finite Automata or **FA** is defined by the

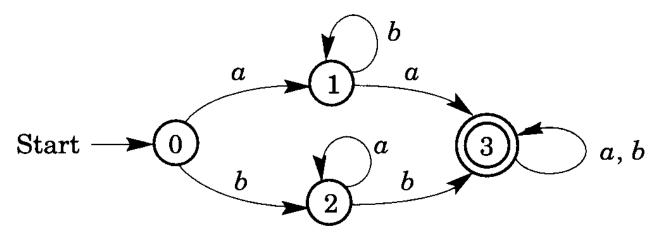
where

- Q is a finite set of states,
- Σ is a finite set of symbols called the input alphabet,
- $\delta : Q \times \Sigma \rightarrow Q$ is a total function called the transition function,
- $q_0 \in Q$ is the initial state,
- $F \subseteq Q$ is a set of final states.

Example Finite Automaton

A path 0, 1, 1, 3 with edges labeled a, b, a. Since 0 is the start state and 3 is a final state, we conclude that the FA accepts the string aba.

The FA also accepts the string baaabab by traveling along the path 0, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3.



Finite Automata (FA) as Accepter

>A FA accepts a string w in A* if there is :

 a path from the start state to some final state such that w is the concatenation of the labels on the edges of the path.

• Otherwise, the FA rejects w.

The set of all strings accepted by a *finite*Automata M is called the *language* of M and is denoted by L(M).

Transition Function & Transition Table

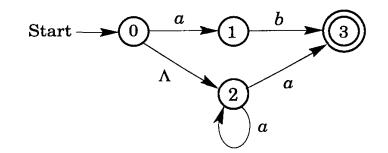
 $\delta(q_0,a) = q_0 \quad \delta(q_1,b) = q_2$ $\delta(q_0,b) = q_1 \quad \delta(q_2,a) = q_2$ $\delta(q_1,a) = q_2 \quad \delta(q_2,b) = q_2$

	а	Ь
q_0	q_o	q_1
q_1	<i>q</i> ₂	q_2
q_2	<i>q</i> ₂	q_2

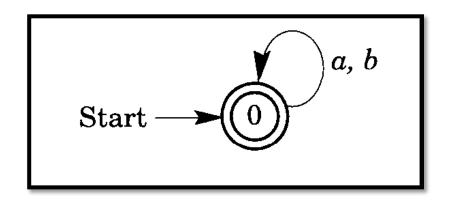


Nondeterministic Finite Automata (NFA)

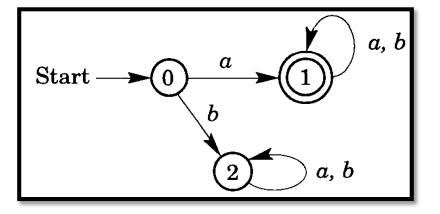
- 1. Edge with *E*.
- 2. Missing labels
- Multiply edges start from the same state with the same label



Example: DFA



The set (a, b)* of all strings over {a, b}



The set of all strings over {a, b} that begin with a

Examples Find DFA & NFA

Regular languages over the alphabet A = (a, b):

Φ, {*E*}, {*a*}, {*b*}

 $\{\mathcal{E}, b\} = \{\mathcal{E}\} \cup \{b\}$ $\{a, ab\} = \{a\}. \{\mathcal{E}, b\}$ $\{\mathcal{E}, b, bb, \dots, b^n, \dots\} = \{b\}^*$ $\{a, ab, abb, \dots, ab^n, \dots\} = \{a\} (\mathcal{E}, b, bb, \dots, b^n, \dots\} = \{a\}.\{b\}^*$ $\{\mathcal{E}, a, b, aa, bb, \dots, a^n, b^n, \dots\} = \{a\}^* \cup \{b\}^*$

Example: What is the language?

