## Nondeterministic Finite Automata

CSCI 3130 Formal Languages and Automata Theory

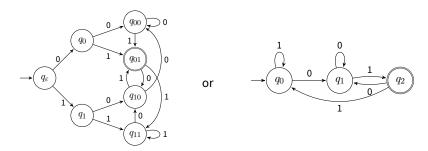
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## Example from last lecture with a simpler solution

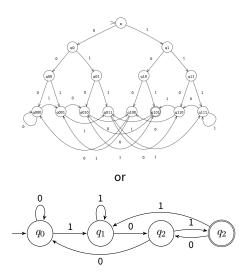
Construct a DFA over alphabet  $\{0,1\}$  that accepts all strings ending in 01



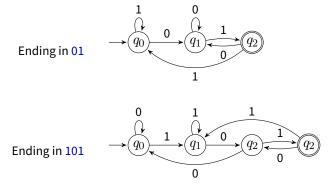
Three weeks later: DFA minimization

# Another example from last lecture

Construct a DFA over alphabet  $\{0,1\}$  that accepts all strings ending in 101



## String matching DFAs

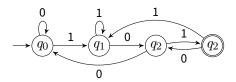


Fast string matching algorithms to turn a pattern into a string matching DFA and execute the DFA:

Boyer–Moore (BM) and Knuth–Morris–Pratt (KMP) (won't cover in class)

# Nondeterminism

#### In a few lectures



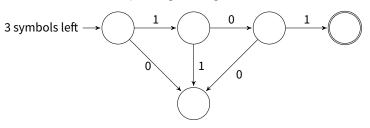
What problems can finite state machines solve?

We'll answer this question in the next few lectures
Useful to consider hypothetical machines that are nondeterministic

## Even easier with guesses

Suppose we could guess when the input string has only 3 symbols left

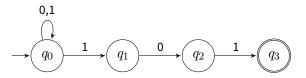
#### Accept strings ending in 101:



This is not a DFA!

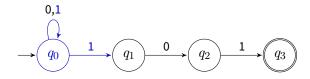
#### Nondeterministic finite automata

#### A machine that allows us to make guesses



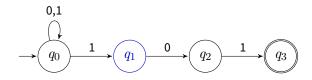
Each state can have zero, one, or more outgoing transitions labeled by the same symbol

# Choosing where to go



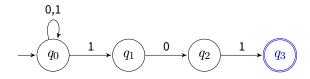
 $\mbox{State }q_0 \mbox{ has two transitions labeled 1}$  Upon reading 1, we have the choice of staying at  $q_0$  or moving to  $q_1$ 

# Ability to choose



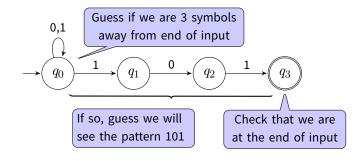
State  $q_1$  has no transition labeled 1 Upon reading 1 at  $q_1$ , die; upon reading 0, continue to  $q_2$ 

# Ability to choose

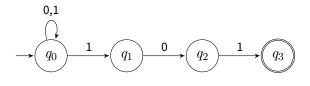


State  $q_1$  has no transition going out Upon reading 0 or 1 at  $q_3$ , die

# Meaning of NFA



#### How to run an NFA



input: 01101

The NFA can have several active states at the same time NFA accepts if at the end, one of its active states is accepting

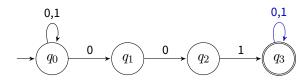
## Example

Construct an NFA over alphabet  $\{0,1\}$  that accepts all strings containing the pattern 001 somewhere

11001010, 001001, 111001 should be accepted  $\varepsilon$ , 000, 010101 should not

### Example

Construct an NFA over alphabet  $\{0,1\}$  that accepts all strings containing the pattern 001 somewhere



#### **Definition**

# A nondeterministic finite automaton (NFA) is a 5-tuple ( $Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$ where

- Q is a finite set of states
- $ightharpoonup \Sigma$  is an alphabet
- $\delta: Q \times (\Sigma \cup \{\varepsilon\}) \to \text{subsets of } Q \text{ is a transition function}$
- $q_0 \in Q$  is the initial state
- $ightharpoonup F \subseteq Q$  is a set of accepting states

#### Differences from DFA:

- lacktriangle transition function  $\delta$  can go into several states
- $\blacktriangleright$  allows  $\varepsilon$ -transitions

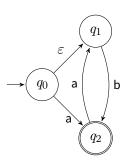
## Language of an NFA

The NFA accepts string x if there is some path that, starting from  $q_0$ , ends at an accepting state as x is read from left to right

The language of an NFA is the set of all strings accepted by the NFA

#### $\varepsilon$ -transitions

#### $\varepsilon$ -transitions can be taken for free:



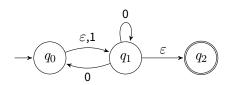
accepts

a, b, aab, bab, aabab, ...

rejects

 $\varepsilon$ , aa, ba, bb, ...

## Example

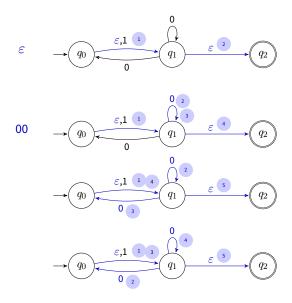


 $\begin{aligned} & \text{alphabet } \Sigma = \{\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{1}\} \\ & \text{states } Q = \{q_0, q_1, q_2\} \\ & \text{initial state } q_0 \\ & \text{accepting states } F = \{q_2\} \end{aligned}$ 

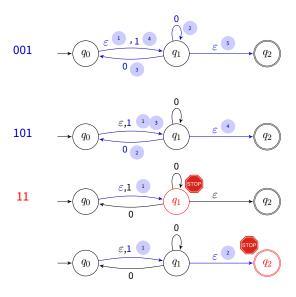
#### table of transition function $\delta$

		inputs		
		0	1	$\varepsilon$
states	$q_0$	Ø	$\{q_1\}$	$\{q_1\}$
	$q_1$	$\{q_0, q_1\}$	Ø	$\{q_2\}$
	$q_2$	Ø	Ø	Ø

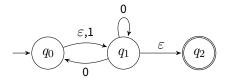
# **Running NFA**



# **Running NFA**



# Language of this NFA



What is the language of this NFA?

# Example of $\varepsilon$ -transitions

Construct an NFA that accepts all strings with an even number of 0s or an odd number of 1s

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Construct an NFA that accepts all strings with an even number of 0s or an odd number of 1s

