

Finite state automata

Data Structures and Algorithms for Computational Linguistics III
(ISCL-BA-07)

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Why study finite-state automata?

- Finite-state automata are efficient models of computation
- There are many applications
 - Electronic circuit design
 - Workflow management
 - Games
 - Pattern matching
 - ...

But more importantly ;-)

- Tokenization, stemming
- Morphological analysis
- Spell checking
- Shallow parsing/chunking
- ...

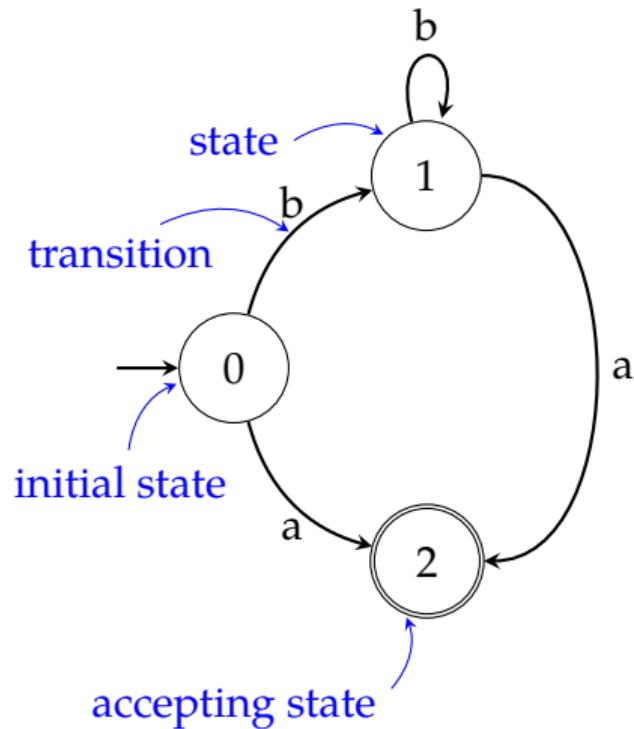
Finite-state automata (FSA)

- A finite-state machine is in one of a finite-number of states in a given time
- The machine changes its state based on its input
- Every regular language is generated/recognized by an FSA
- Every FSA generates/recognizes a regular language
- Two flavors:
 - *Deterministic finite automata* (DFA)
 - *Non-deterministic finite automata* (NFA)

Note: the NFA is a superset of DFA.

FSA as a graph

- An FSA is a directed graph
- States are represented as nodes
- Transitions are labeled edges
- One of the states is the *initial state*
- Some states are accepting states



Languages and automata

- Recognizing strings from a language defined by a grammar is a fundamental question in computer science
- The efficiency of computation, and required properties of computing device depends on the grammar (and the language)
- A well-known hierarchy of grammars both in computer science and linguistics is the *Chomsky hierarchy*
- Each grammar in the Chomsky hierarchy corresponds to an abstract computing device (an automaton)
- The class of *regular grammars* are the class that corresponds to *finite state automata*

How to describe a language?

Formal grammars

A formal *grammar* is a finite specification of a (formal) language.

- We consider languages as sets of strings, for a finite language, we can (conceivably) list all strings
- How to define an infinite language?
 - Is the definition $\{ba, baa, baaa, baaaa, \dots\}$ ‘formal enough’?

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 - Is the definition $\{ba, baa, baaa, baaaa, \dots\}$ 'formal enough'?
 - Using regular expressions, we can define it as baa^*
 - We will introduce a more general method for defining languages

Phrase structure grammars

- A phrase structure grammar is a generative device
- If a given string can be generated by the grammar, the string is in the language
- The grammar generates *all* and the *only* strings that are valid in the language
- A phrase structure grammar has the following components
 - Σ A set of *terminal* symbols
 - Ν A set of *non-terminal* symbols
- Σ ∈ Ν A special non-terminal, called the start symbol
- Ρ A set of *rewrite rules* or *production rules* of the form:

$$\alpha \rightarrow \beta$$

which means that the sequence α can be rewritten as β (both α and β are sequences of terminal and non-terminal symbols)

- The strings in the language of the grammar are those that can be derived from S using the rewrite operations

Chomsky hierarchy and automata

<i>Grammar class</i>	<i>Rules</i>	<i>Automata</i>
Unrestricted grammars	$\alpha \rightarrow \beta$	Turing machines
Context-sensitive grammars	$\alpha A \beta \rightarrow \alpha \gamma \beta$	Linear-bounded automata
Context-free grammars	$A \rightarrow \alpha$	Pushdown automata
Regular grammars	$\begin{array}{c c} A \rightarrow a & A \rightarrow a \\ \hline A \rightarrow aB & A \rightarrow B a \end{array}$	Finite state automata

Regular grammars: definition

A regular grammar is a tuple $G = (\Sigma, N, S, R)$ where

Σ is an alphabet of terminal symbols

N are a set of non-terminal symbols

S is a special 'start' symbol $\in N$

R is a set of rewrite rules following one of the following patterns ($A, B \in N$, $a \in \Sigma$, ϵ is the empty string)

Left regular	Right regular
1. $A \rightarrow a$	1. $A \rightarrow a$
2. $A \rightarrow Ba$	2. $A \rightarrow aB$
3. $A \rightarrow \epsilon$	3. $A \rightarrow \epsilon$

Regular languages: some properties/operations

$\mathcal{L}_1 \mathcal{L}_2$ Concatenation of two languages \mathcal{L}_1 and \mathcal{L}_2 : any sentence of \mathcal{L}_1 followed by any sentence of \mathcal{L}_2

\mathcal{L}^* Kleene star of \mathcal{L} : \mathcal{L} concatenated with itself 0 or more times

\mathcal{L}^R Reverse of \mathcal{L} : reverse of any string in \mathcal{L}

$\overline{\mathcal{L}}$ Complement of \mathcal{L} : all strings in $\Sigma_{\mathcal{L}}^*$ except the ones in \mathcal{L} ($\Sigma_{\mathcal{L}}^* - \mathcal{L}$)

$\mathcal{L}_1 \cup \mathcal{L}_2$ Union of languages \mathcal{L}_1 and \mathcal{L}_2 : strings that are in any of the languages

$\mathcal{L}_1 \cap \mathcal{L}_2$ Intersection of languages \mathcal{L}_1 and \mathcal{L}_2 : strings that are in both languages

Regular languages are closed under all of these operations.

Three ways to define a regular language

- A language is regular if there is regular grammar that generates/recognizes it
- A language is regular if there is an FSA that generates/recognizes it
- A language is regular if we can define a regular expressions for the language

DFA: formal definition

Formally, a deterministic finite state automaton, M , is a tuple $(\Sigma, Q, q_0, F, \Delta)$ with

Σ is the alphabet, a finite set of symbols

Q a finite set of states

q_0 is the start state, $q_0 \in Q$

F is the set of final states, $F \subseteq Q$

Δ is a function that takes a state and a symbol in the alphabet, and returns another state ($\Delta : Q \times \Sigma \rightarrow Q$)

At any state and for any input,
a DFA has a single well-defined action to take.

DFA: formal definition

an example

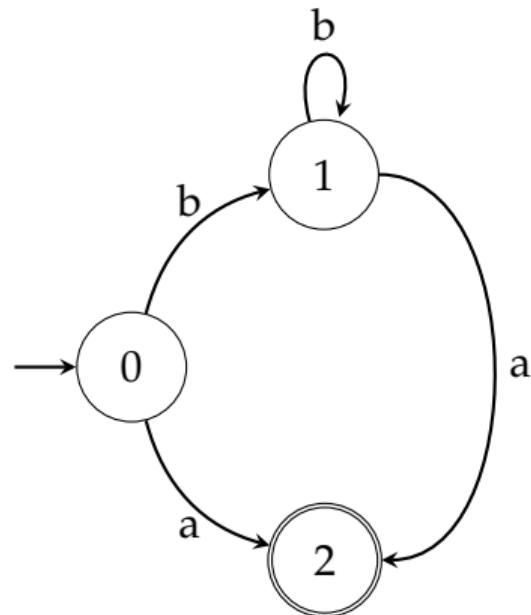
$$\Sigma = \{a, b\}$$

$$Q = \{q_0, q_1, q_2\}$$

$$q_0 = q_0$$

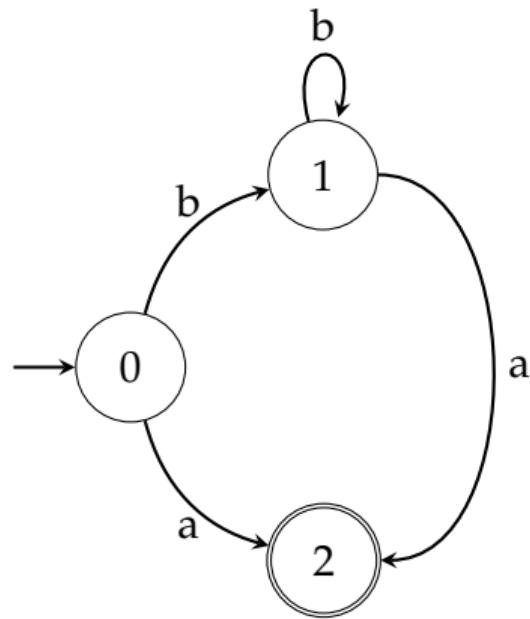
$$F = \{q_2\}$$

$$\Delta = \{(q_0, a) \rightarrow q_2, \quad (q_0, b) \rightarrow q_1, \\ (q_1, a) \rightarrow q_2, \quad (q_1, b) \rightarrow q_1\}$$



Another note on DFA

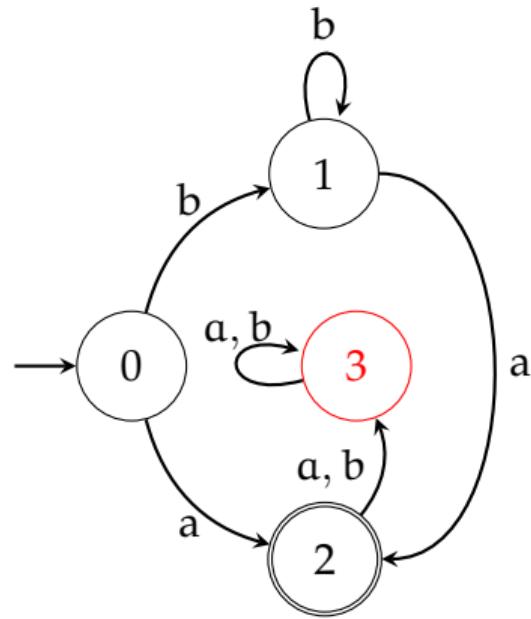
- Is this FSA deterministic?



Another note on DFA

error or sink state

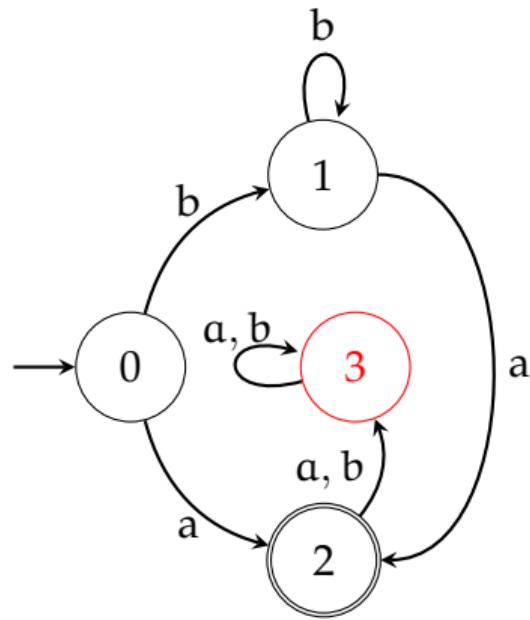
- Is this FSA deterministic?
- To make all transitions well-defined, we can add a sink (or error) state



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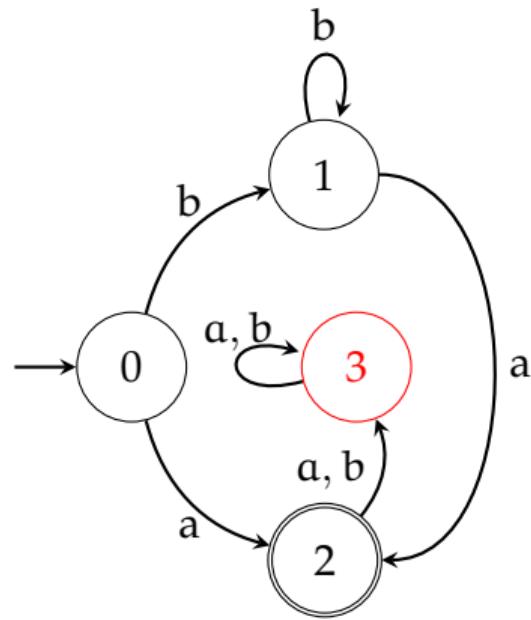
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- For brevity, we skip the explicit error state



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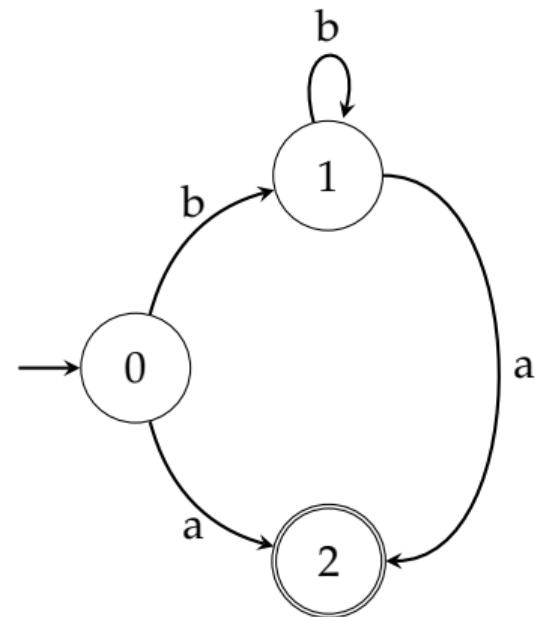
error or sink state

- Is this FSA deterministic?
- To make all transitions well-defined, we can add a sink (or error) state
- For brevity, we skip the explicit error state
 - In that case, when we reach a dead end, recognition fails



DFA: the transition table

		transition table	
		symbol	
		a	b
state	→0	2	1
	1	2	1
	*2	∅	∅

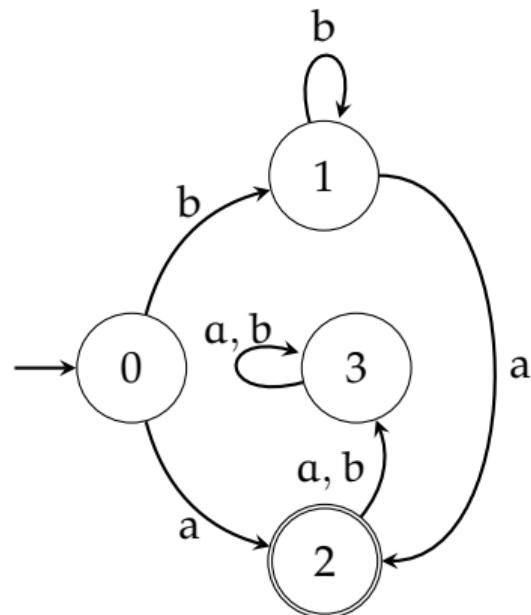


- marks the start state
- * marks the accepting state(s)

DFA: the transition table

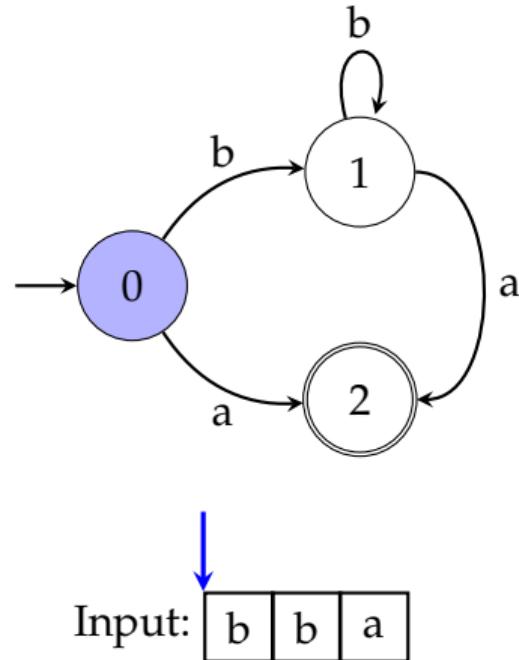
		transition table	
		symbol	
		a	b
state	→0	2	1
	1	2	1
	*2	3	3
	3	3	3

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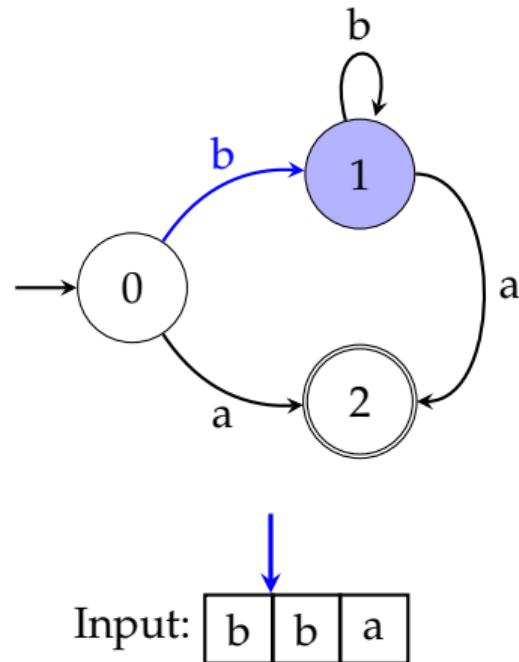
DFA recognition

1. Start at q_0
2. Process an input symbol, move accordingly
3. Accept if in a final state at the end of the input



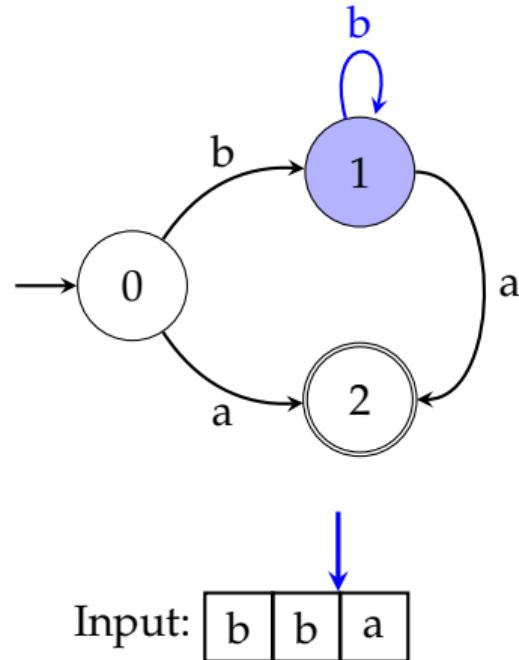
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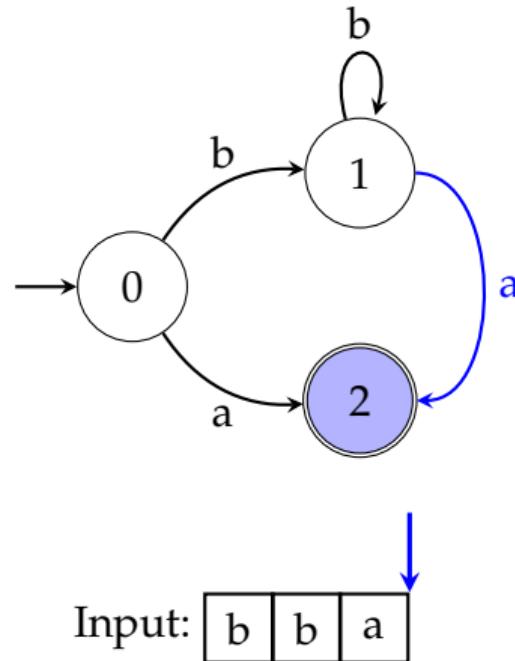
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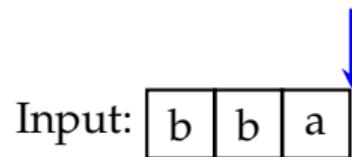
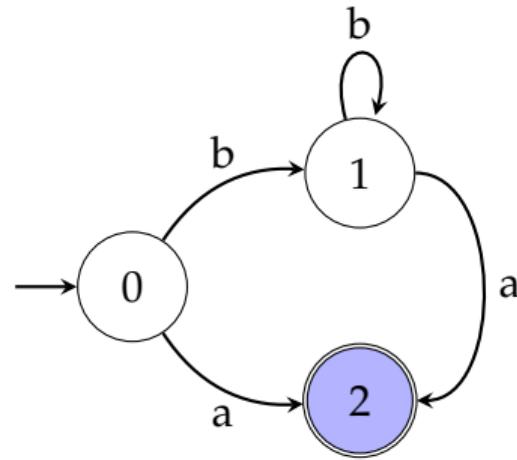
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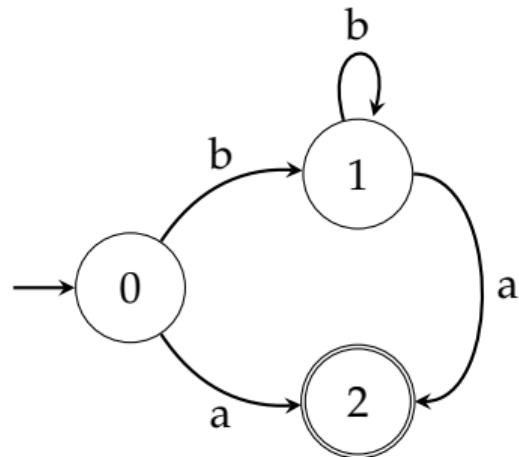
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DFA recognition

1. Start at q_0
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- What is the complexity of the algorithm?
- How about inputs:
 - bbbb
 - aa

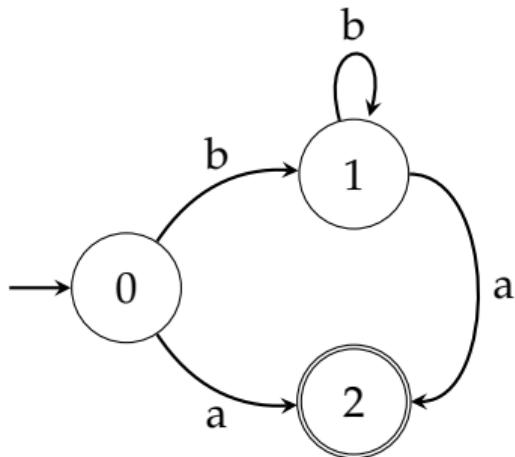


Input:

b	b	a
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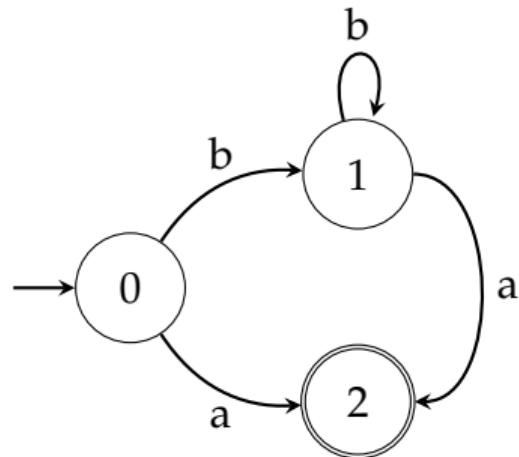
A few questions

- What is the language recognized by this FSA?



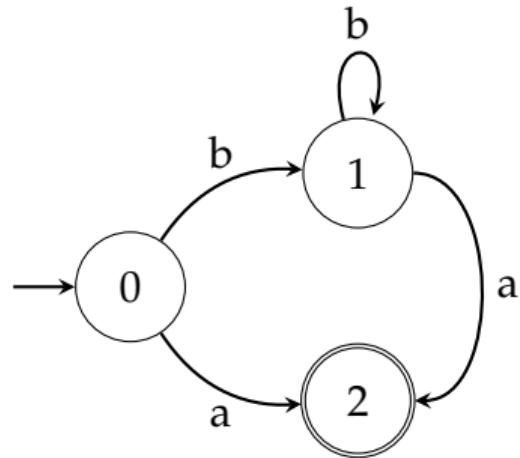
A few questions

- What is the language recognized by this FSA?
- Can you draw a simpler DFA for the same language?



A few questions

- What is the language recognized by this FSA?
- Can you draw a simpler DFA for the same language?
- Draw a DFA recognizing strings with even number of 'a's over $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$



Non-deterministic finite automata

Formal definition

A non-deterministic finite state automaton, M , is a tuple $(\Sigma, Q, q_0, F, \Delta)$ with

Σ is the alphabet, a finite set of symbols

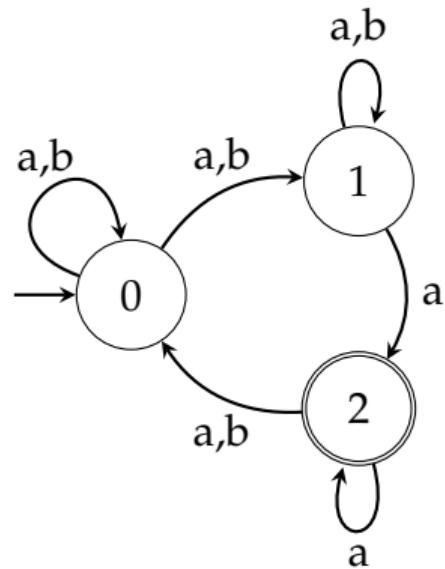
Q a finite set of states

q_0 is the start state, $q_0 \in Q$

F is the set of final states, $F \subseteq Q$

Δ is a function from (Q, Σ) to $P(Q)$, power set of Q ($\Delta : Q \times \Sigma \rightarrow P(Q)$)

An example NFA



transition table		
state	symbol	
	a	b
$\rightarrow 0$	0,1	0,1
1	1,2	1
*2	0,2	0

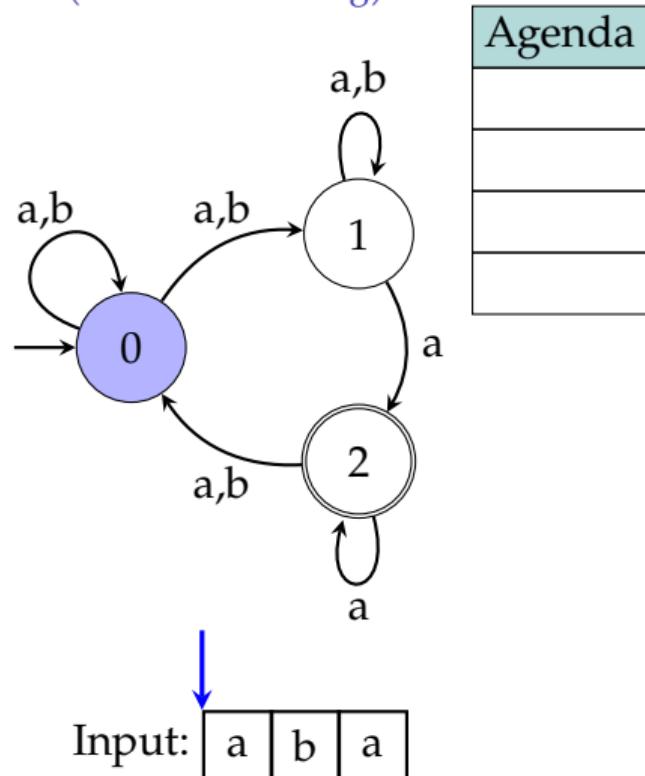
- We have nondeterminism, e.g., if the first input is a , we need to choose between states 0 or 1
- Transition table cells have *sets* of states

Dealing with non-determinism

- Follow one of the links, store alternatives, and *backtrack* on failure
- Follow all options in parallel

NFA recognition

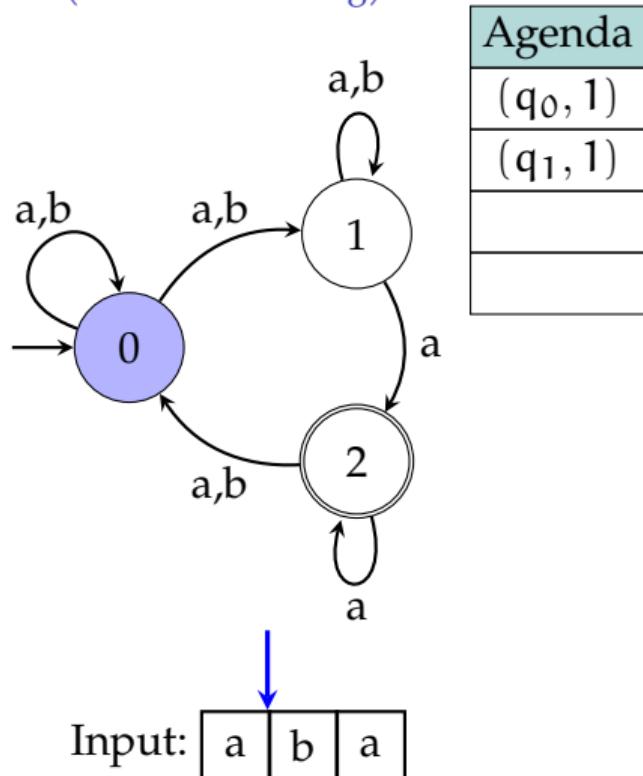
as search (with backtracking)



1. Start at q_0
2. Take the next input, place all possible actions to an *agenda*
3. Get the next action from the agenda, act
4. At the end of input
 - Accept if in an accepting state
 - Reject not in accepting state & agenda empty
 - Backtrack otherwise

NFA recognition

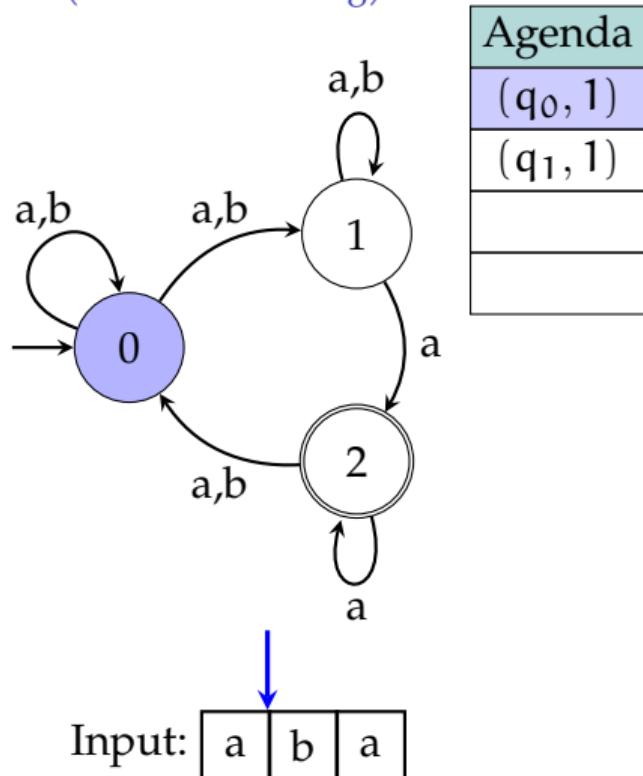
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NFA recognition

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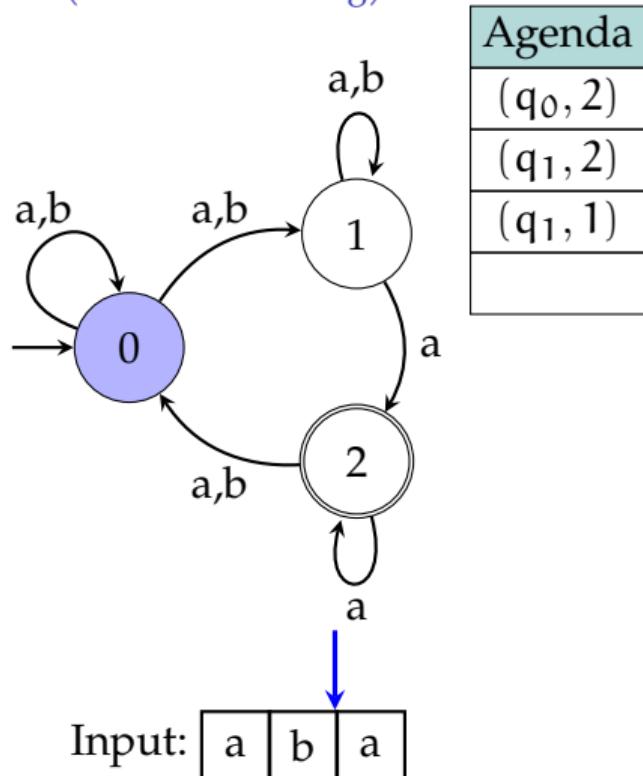


Agenda
($q_0, 1$)
($q_1, 1$)

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2. Take the next input, place all possible actions to an *agenda*
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NFA recognition

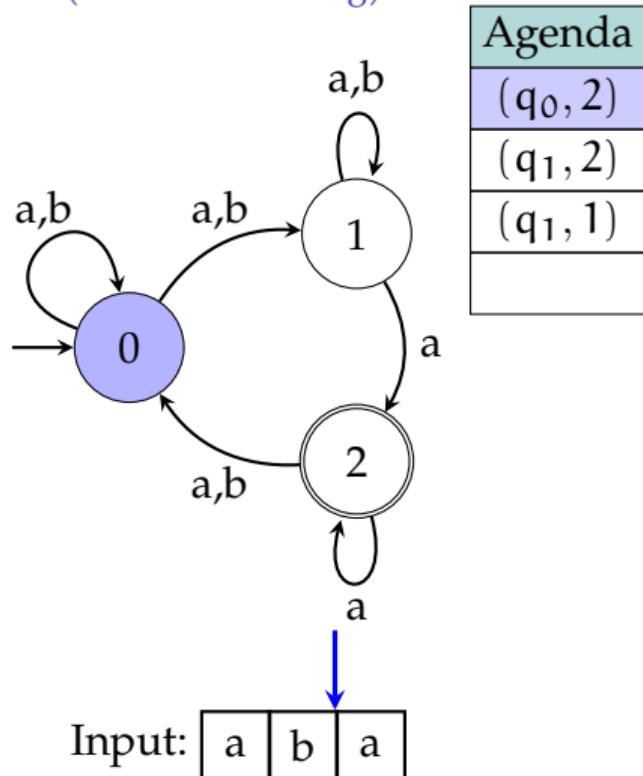
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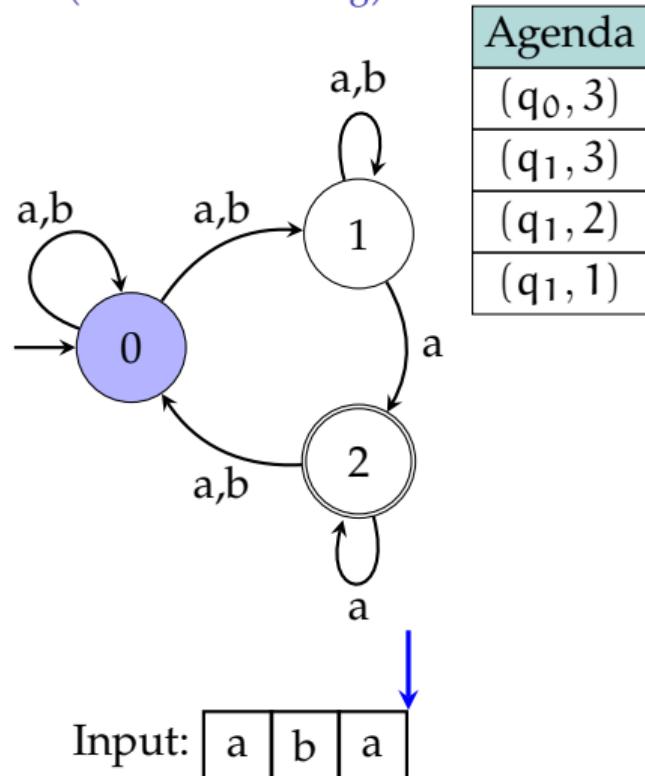
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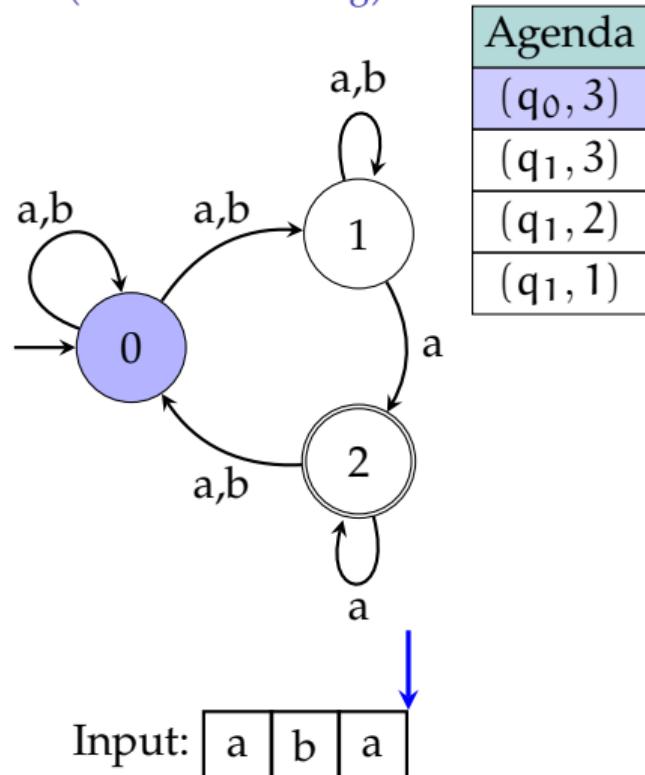
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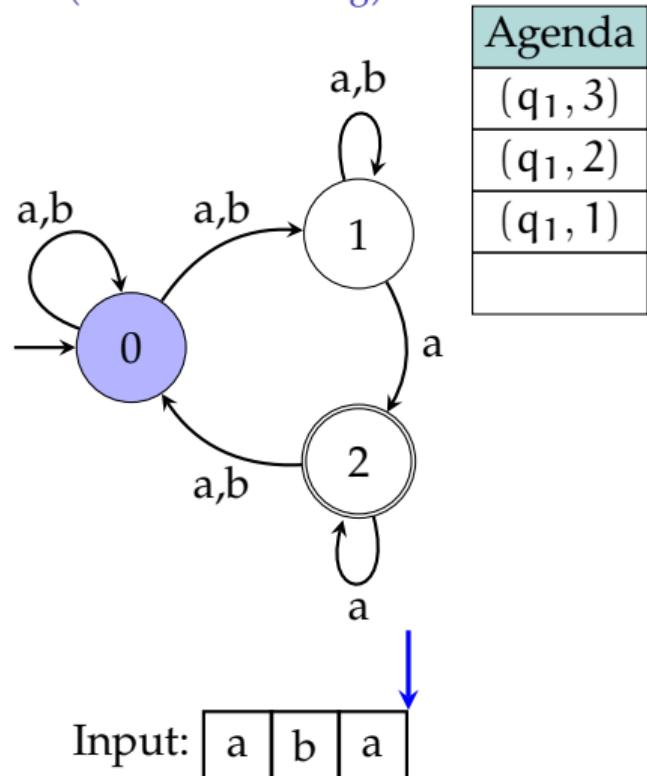
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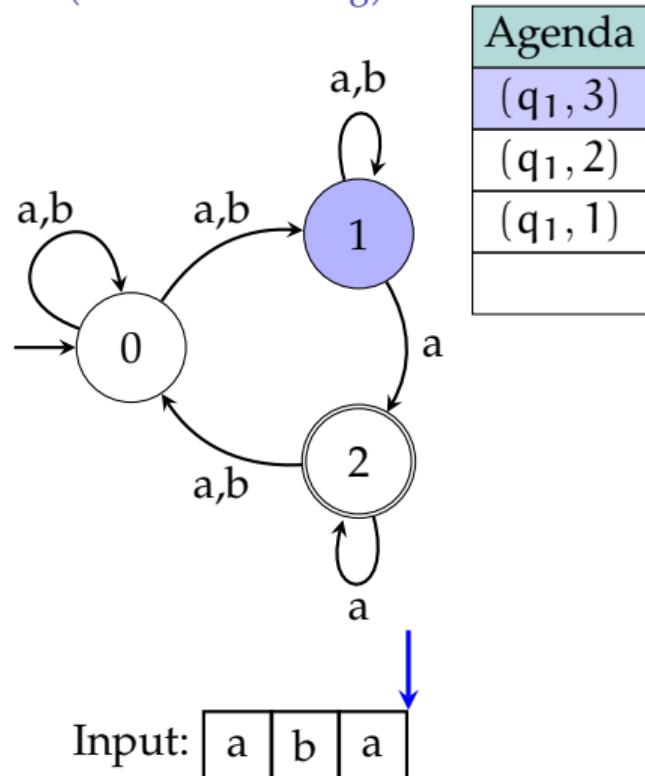
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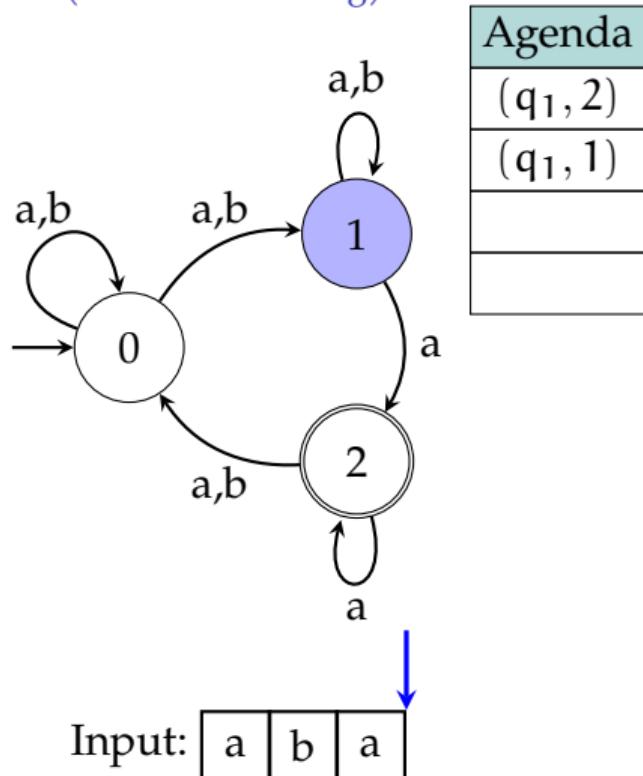
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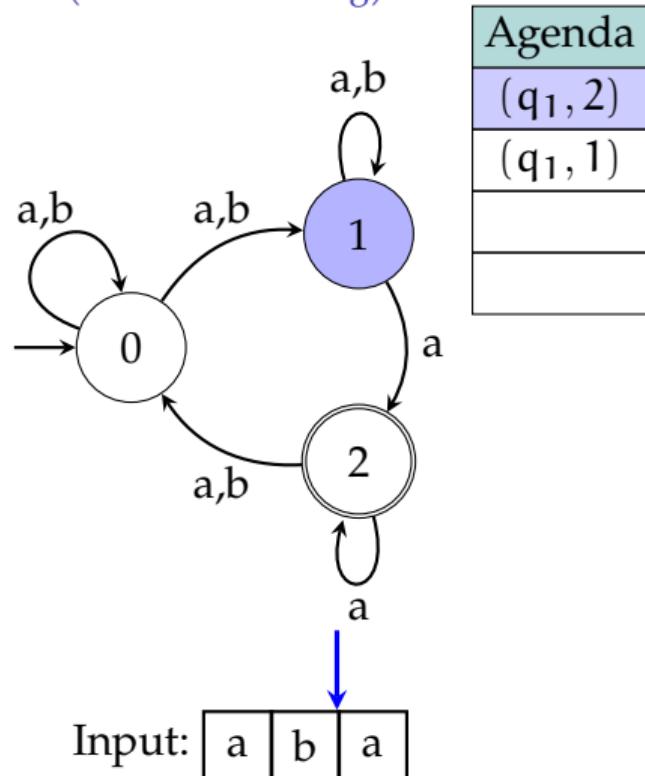
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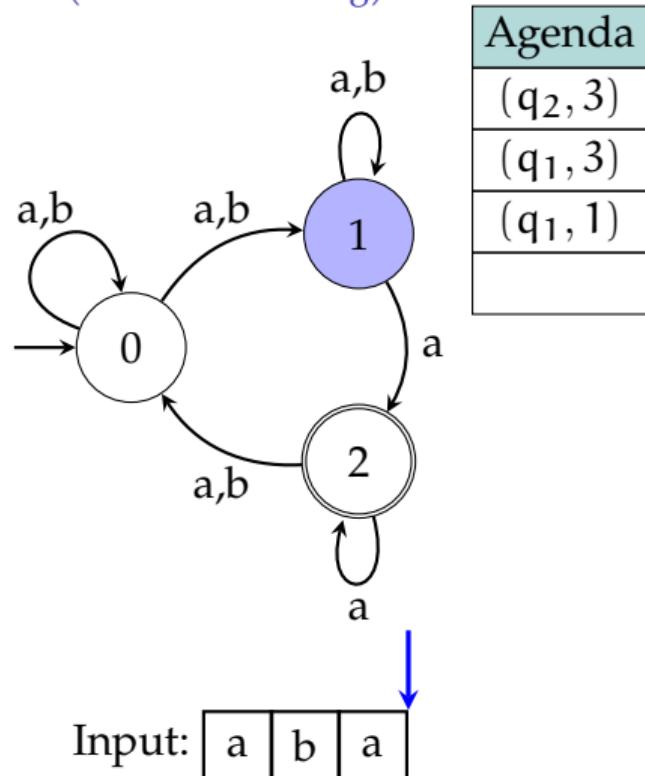
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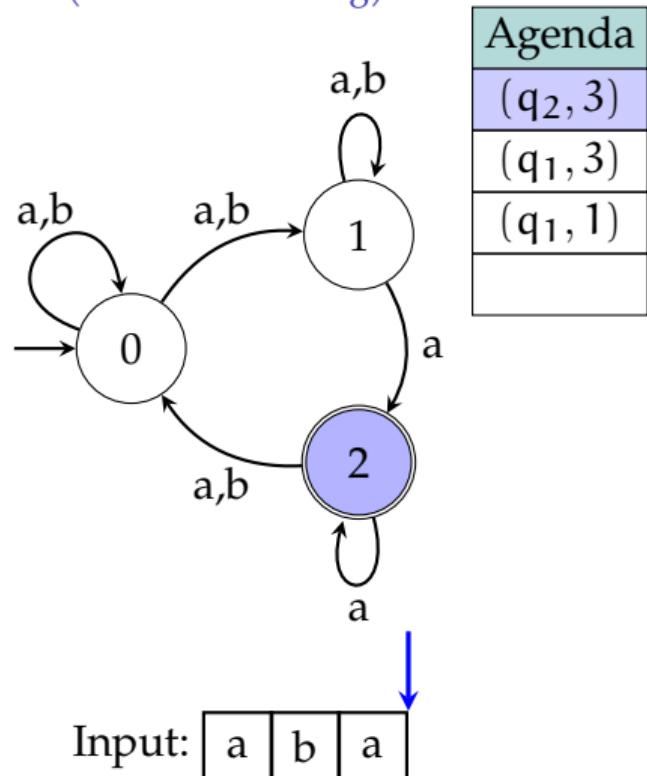
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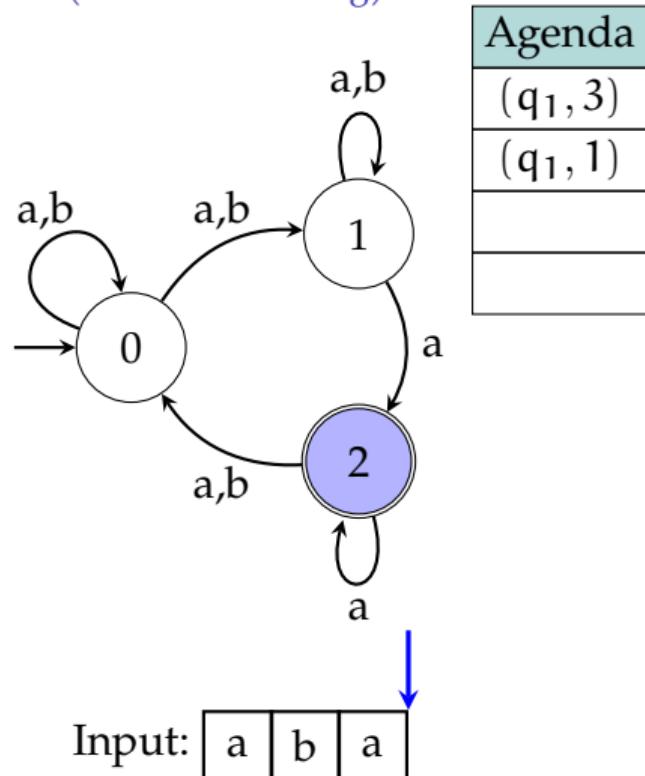
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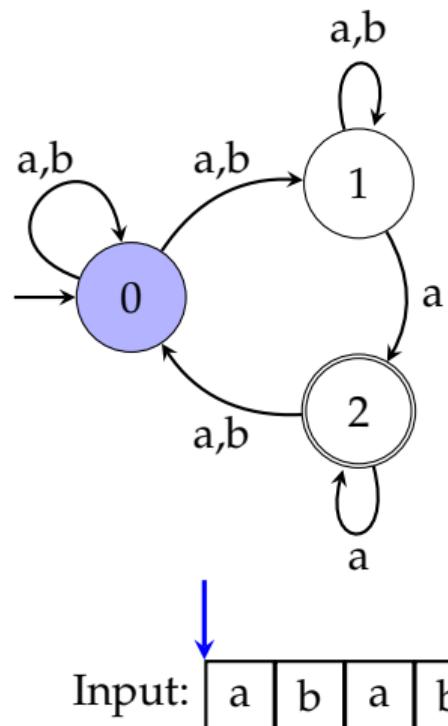
NFA recognition as search

summary

- Worst time complexity is exponential
 - Complexity is worse if we want to enumerate all derivations
- We used a stack as *agenda*, performing a depth-first search
- A queue would result in breadth-first search
- If we have a reasonable heuristic A* search may be an option
- Machine learning methods may also guide finding a fast or the best solution

NFA recognition

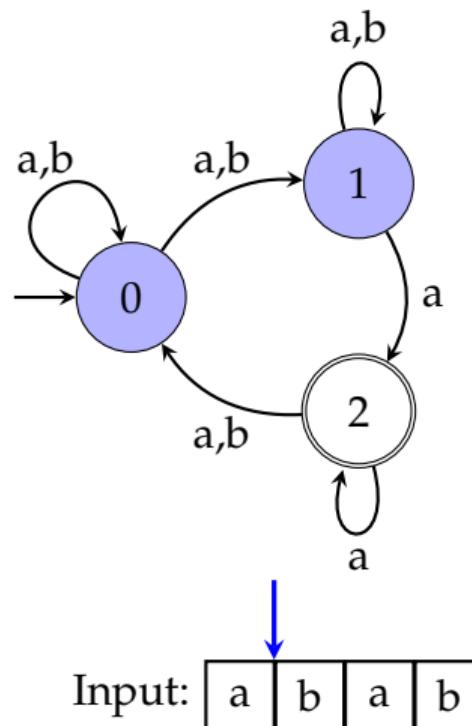
parallel version



1. Start at q_0
2. Take the next input, mark all possible next states
3. If an accepting state is marked at the end of the input, accept

NFA recognition

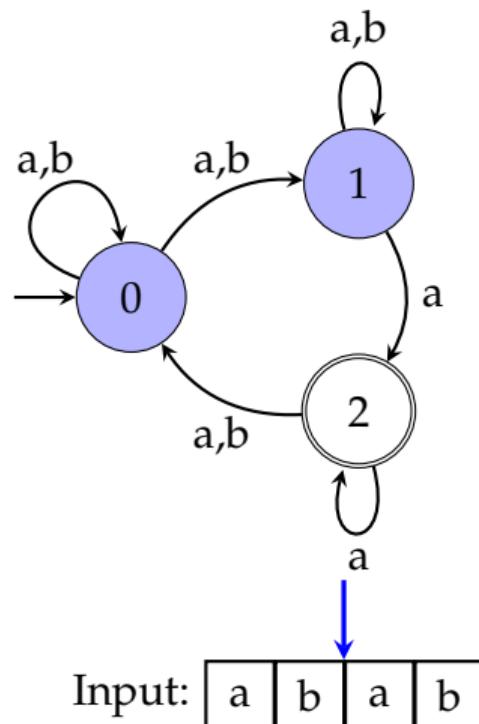
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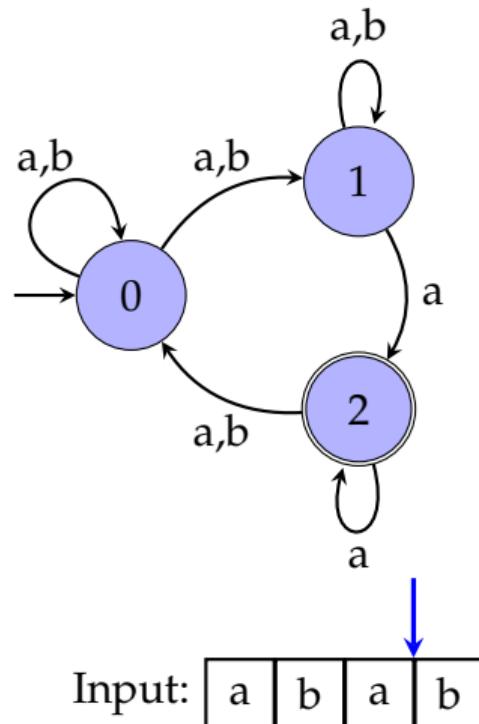
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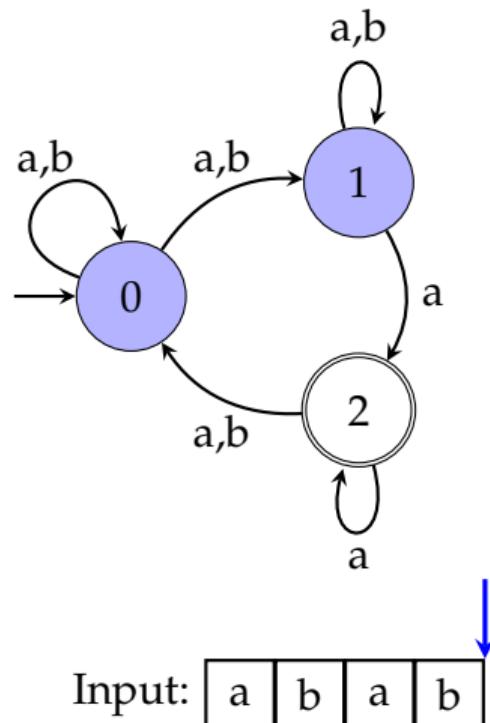
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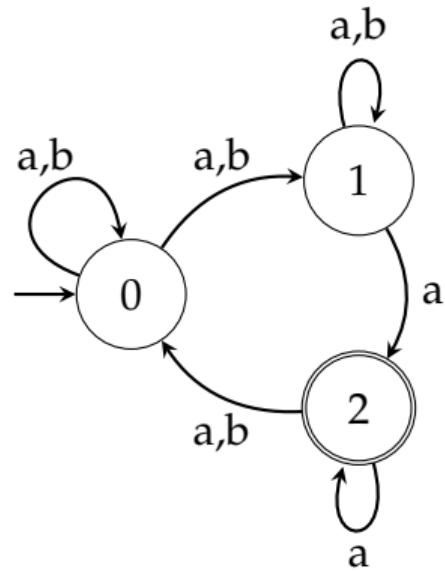
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NFA recognition

parallel version



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Note: the process is *deterministic*, and *finite-state*.

Input:

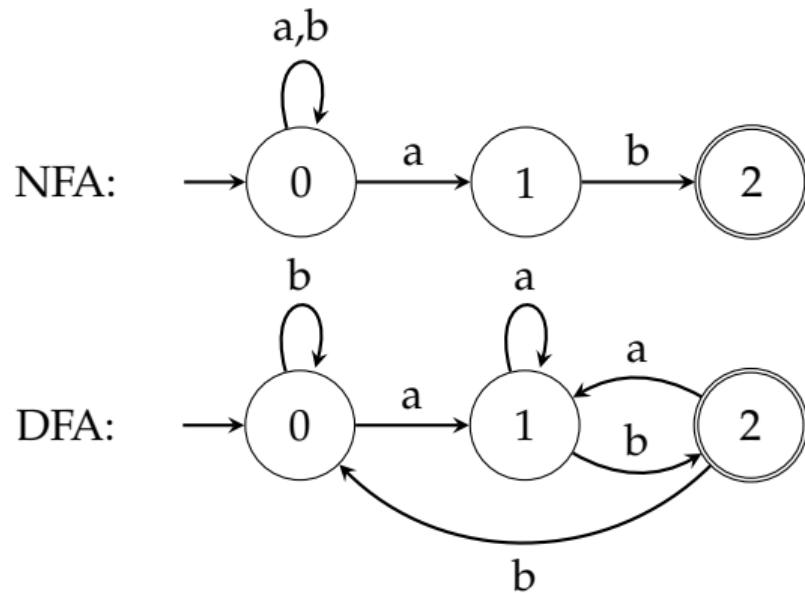
a	b	a	b
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An exercise

Construct an NFA and a DFA for the language over $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$ where all sentences end with ab.

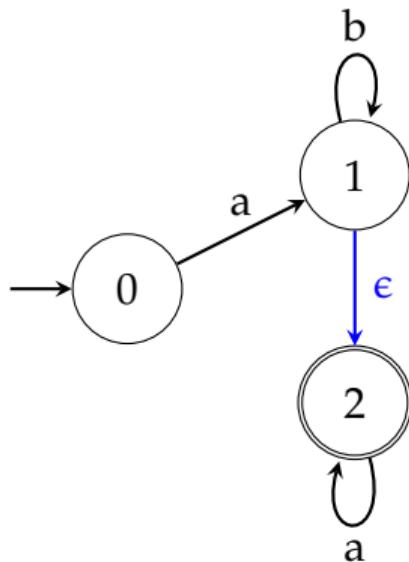
An exercise

Construct an NFA and a DFA for the language over $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$ where all sentences end with ab .



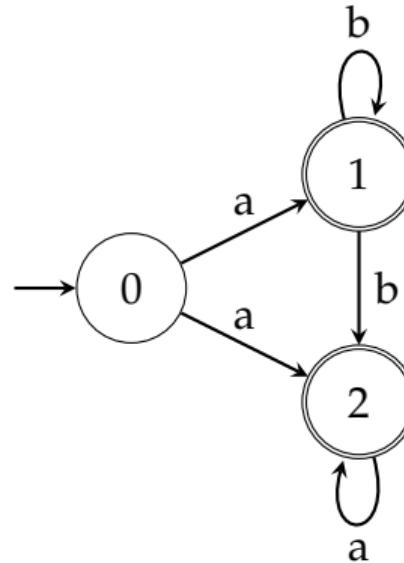
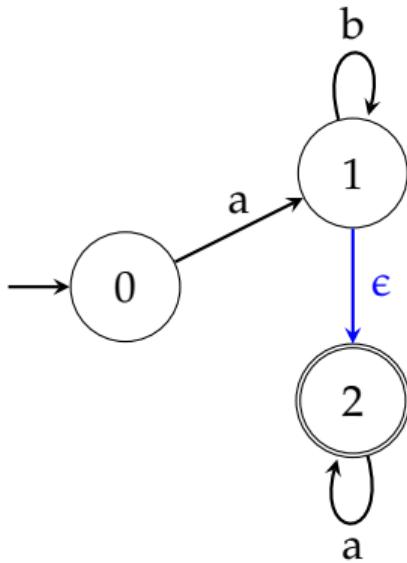
One more complication: ϵ transitions

- An extension of NFA, ϵ -NFA, allows moving without consuming an input symbol, indicated by an ϵ -transition (sometimes called a λ -transition)
- Any ϵ -NFA can be converted to an NFA

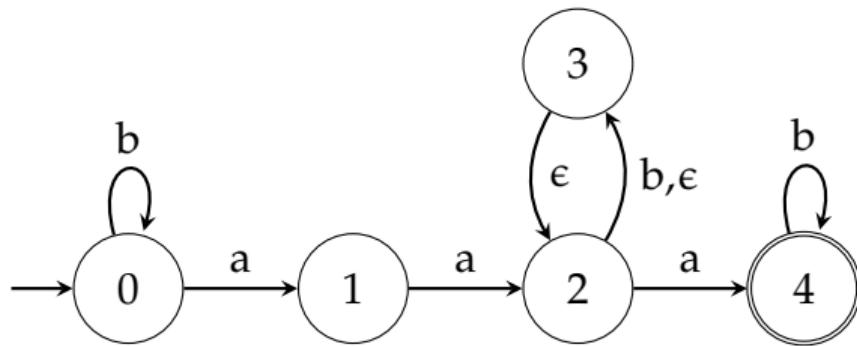


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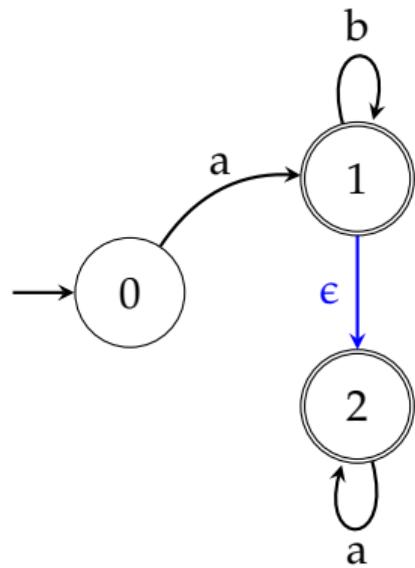
ϵ -transitions need attention



- How does the (depth-first) NFA recognition algorithm we described earlier work on this automaton?
- Can we do without ϵ transitions?

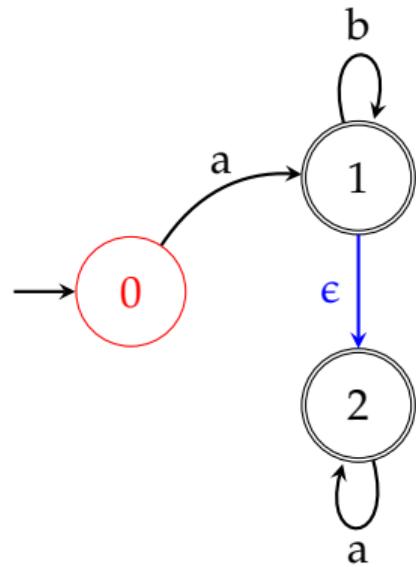
ϵ removal

- Intuition: if $i \xrightarrow{a} j \xrightarrow{\epsilon} k$, then $i \xrightarrow{a} k$.



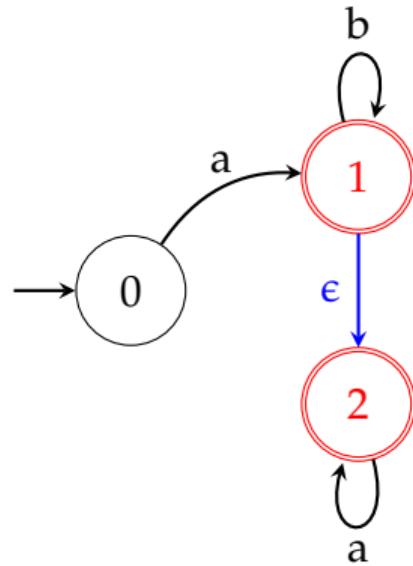
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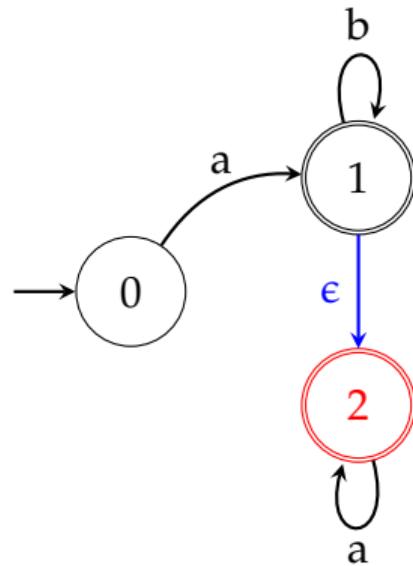
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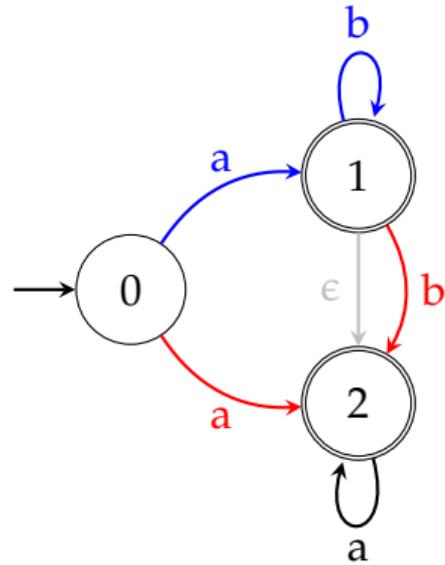
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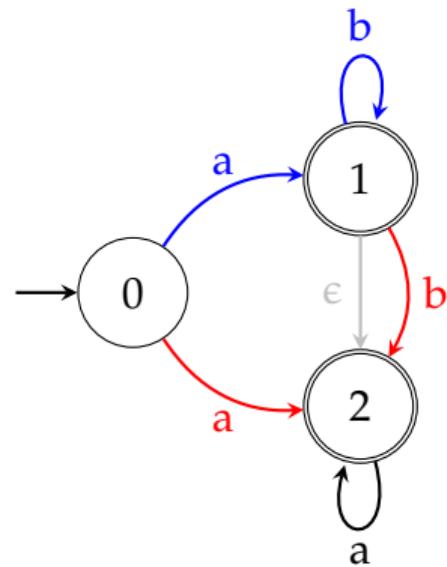
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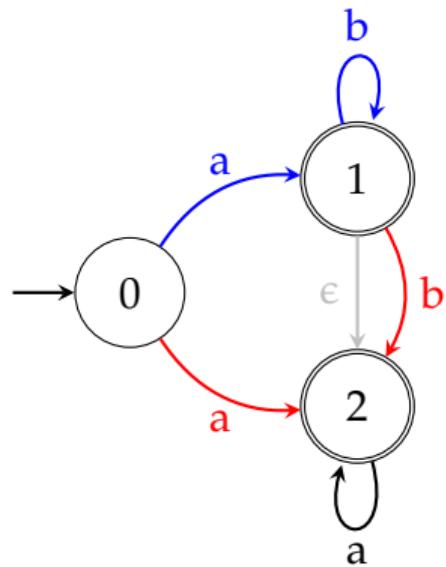
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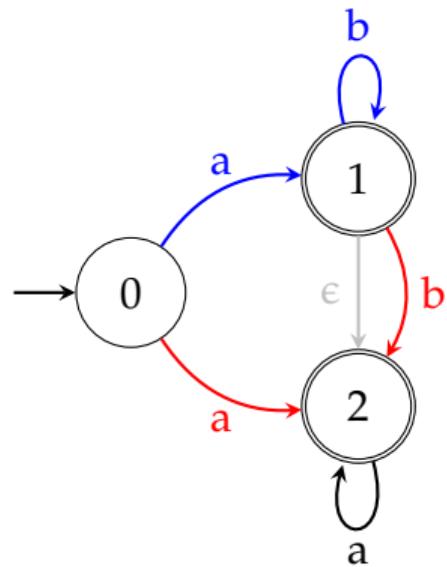
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ϵ removal

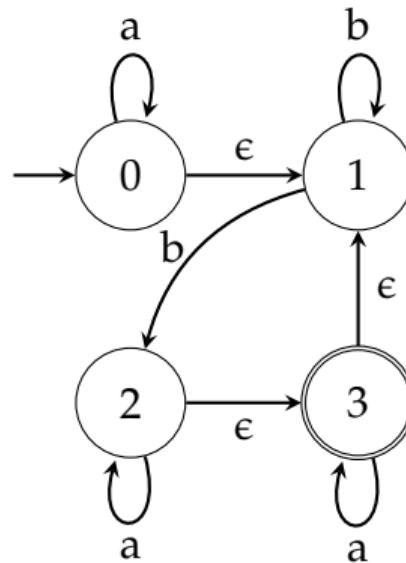
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- Remove useless states, if any



ϵ removal

another (less trivial) example

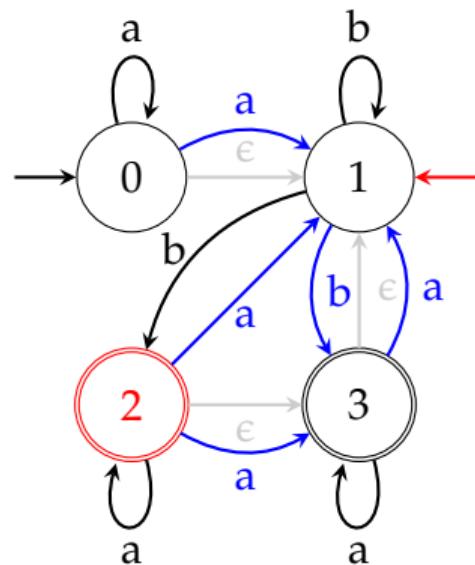
- Compute the ϵ -closure:
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 - ϵ -closure(q_2) = $\{q_2, q_3, q_1\}$
 - ϵ -closure(q_3) = $\{q_3, q_1\}$



ϵ removal

another (less trivial) example

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- For each incoming arc $\ell(q_i, q_j)$ to each node q_j
 - add $\ell(q_i, q_k)$ for all $q_k \in \epsilon$ -closure(q_j)
 - remove all $\epsilon(q_j, q_k)$ for all $q_k \in \epsilon$ -closure(q_j)
- For the initial state if q_0 , mark all $q_k \in \epsilon$ -closure(q_0) as initial
- For each q_i , if $q_j \in \epsilon$ -closure(q_i) is accepting, mark q_i accepting



NFA–DFA equivalence

- The language recognized by every NFA is recognized by some DFA
- The set of DFA is a subset of the set of NFA (a DFA is also an NFA)
- The same is true for ϵ -NFA
- All recognize/generate regular languages
- NFA can automatically be converted to the equivalent DFA

Why do we use an NFA then?

- NFA (or ϵ -NFA) are often easier to construct
 - Intuitive for humans (cf. earlier exercise)
 - Some representations are easy to convert to NFA rather than DFA, e.g., regular expressions
- NFA may require less memory (fewer states)

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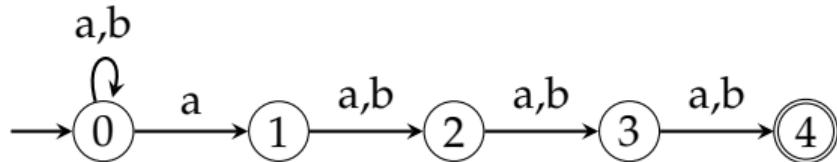
1. Construct (draw) an NFA for the language over $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$, such that 4th symbol from the end is an a

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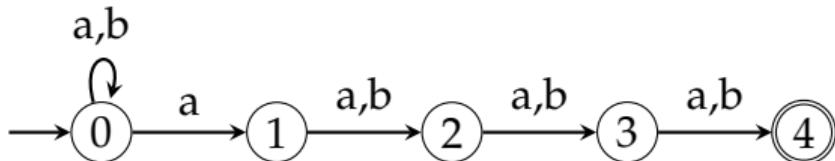


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A quick exercise – and a not-so-quick one

1. Construct (draw) an NFA for the language over $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$, such that 4th symbol from the end is an a



2. Construct a DFA for the same language

Summary

- FSA are efficient tools with many applications
- FSA have two flavors: DFA, NFA (or maybe three: ϵ -NFA)
- DFA recognition is linear, recognition with NFA may require exponential time
- Reading suggestion: Hopcroft and Ullman (1979, Ch. 2&3) (and its successive editions), Jurafsky and Martin (2009, Ch. 2)

Next:

- FSA determinization, minimization
- Reading suggestion: Hopcroft and Ullman (1979, Ch. 2&3) (and its successive editions), Jurafsky and Martin (2009, Ch. 2)

Acknowledgments, credits, references

-  Hopcroft, John E. and Jeffrey D. Ullman (1979). *Introduction to Automata Theory, Languages, and Computation*. Addison-Wesley Series in Computer Science and Information Processing. Addison-Wesley. ISBN: 9780201029888.
-  Jurafsky, Daniel and James H. Martin (2009). *Speech and Language Processing: An Introduction to Natural Language Processing, Computational Linguistics, and Speech Recognition*. second edition. Pearson Prentice Hall. ISBN: 978-0-13-504196-3.

