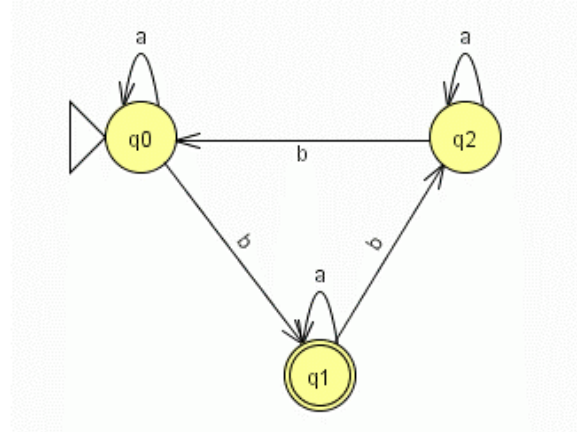
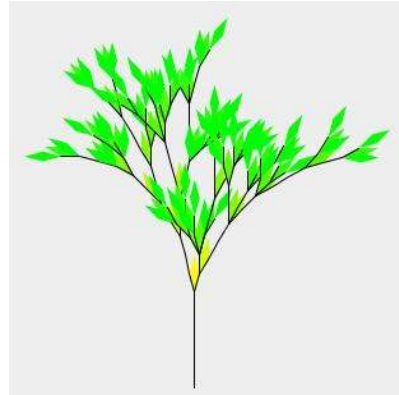
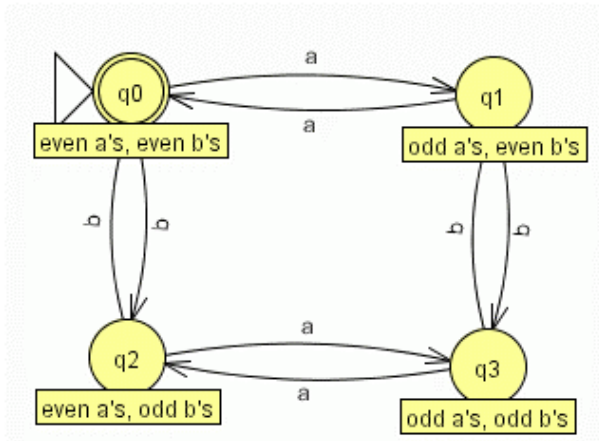


# Turning Automata Theory into a Hands-on Course



Susan Rodger, Bart Bressler,  
and Stephen Reading  
Duke University

Thomas Finley  
Cornell University

Thanks to National Science Foundation, grant NSF CCLI-EMD 0442513

# Outline

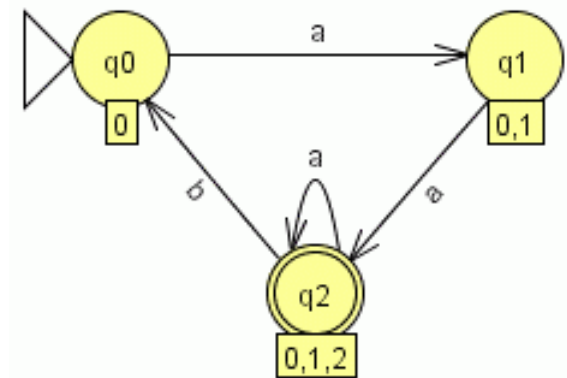
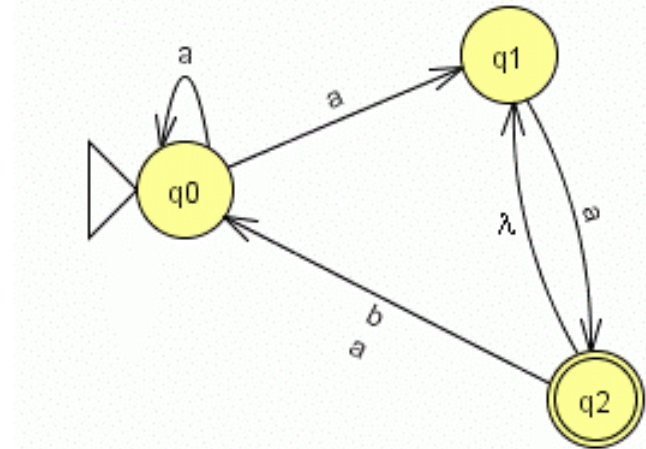
- Overview of JFLAP
- Problem Solving with JFLAP
- New Feature:
  - Turing Machine Building Blocks
- JFLAP's Use
- Future Work

# JFLAP History

- 1990 - Started as NPDA
- 1991 – LL, LR parser
- 1991 – FLAP
- 1996 – JFLAP
- Thanks to Many Students!
  - Caugherty, James, Blythe, LoSacco, Luce, Wolfman, Ramm, Leider, Salemme, Bilska, Badros, M. Procopiuc, O. Procopiuc, Cavalcante, Hung, Grammond, Geer, Karweit, Hardekopf, Bressler, Reading, Finley

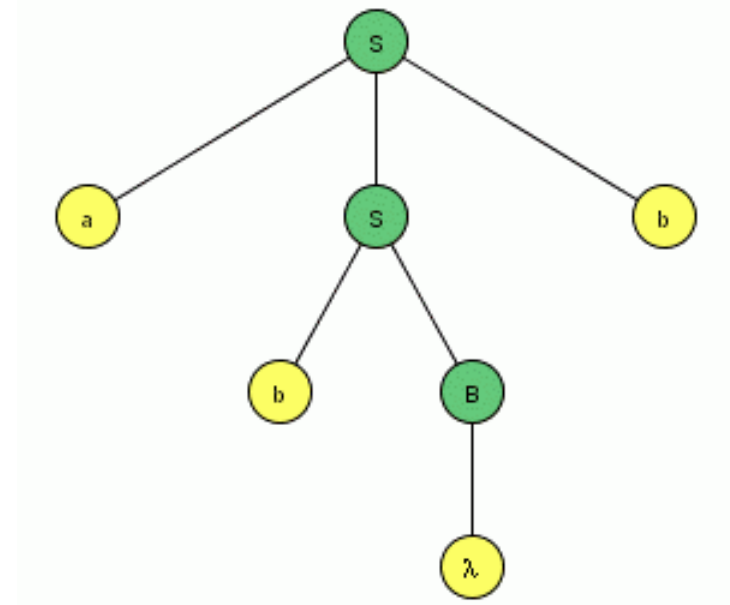
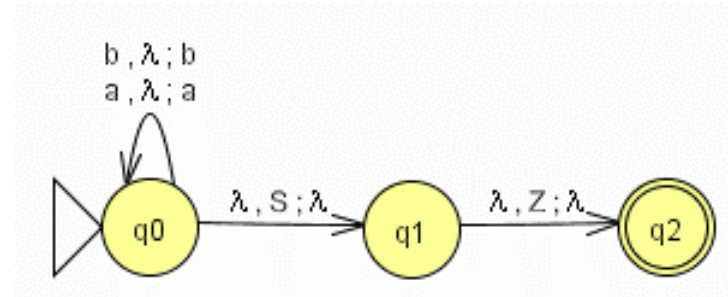
# JFLAP – Regular Languages

- Create
  - DFA and NFA
  - regular grammar
  - regular expression
- Conversions
  - NFA to DFA to minimal DFA
  - NFA  $\leftrightarrow$  regular expression
  - NFA  $\leftrightarrow$  regular grammar



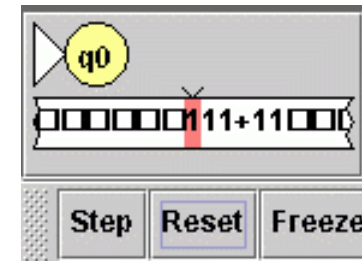
# JFLAP – Context-free Languages

- Create
  - Nondeterministic PDA
  - Context-free grammar
- Transform
  - PDA  $\rightarrow$  CFG
  - CFG  $\rightarrow$  PDA (LL & SLR parser)
  - CFG  $\rightarrow$  CNF
  - CFG  $\rightarrow$  Parse table and Parsing
    - (LL and SLR parsing)
  - CFG  $\rightarrow$  Brute Force Parser

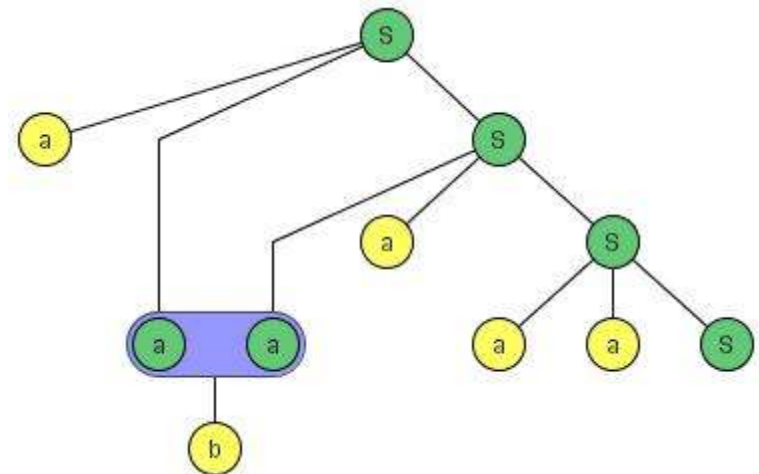


# JFLAP – Recursively Enumerable Languages

- Create
  - Turing Machine (1-Tape)
  - Turing Machine (multi-tape)
  - Building Blocks
  - Unrestricted grammar



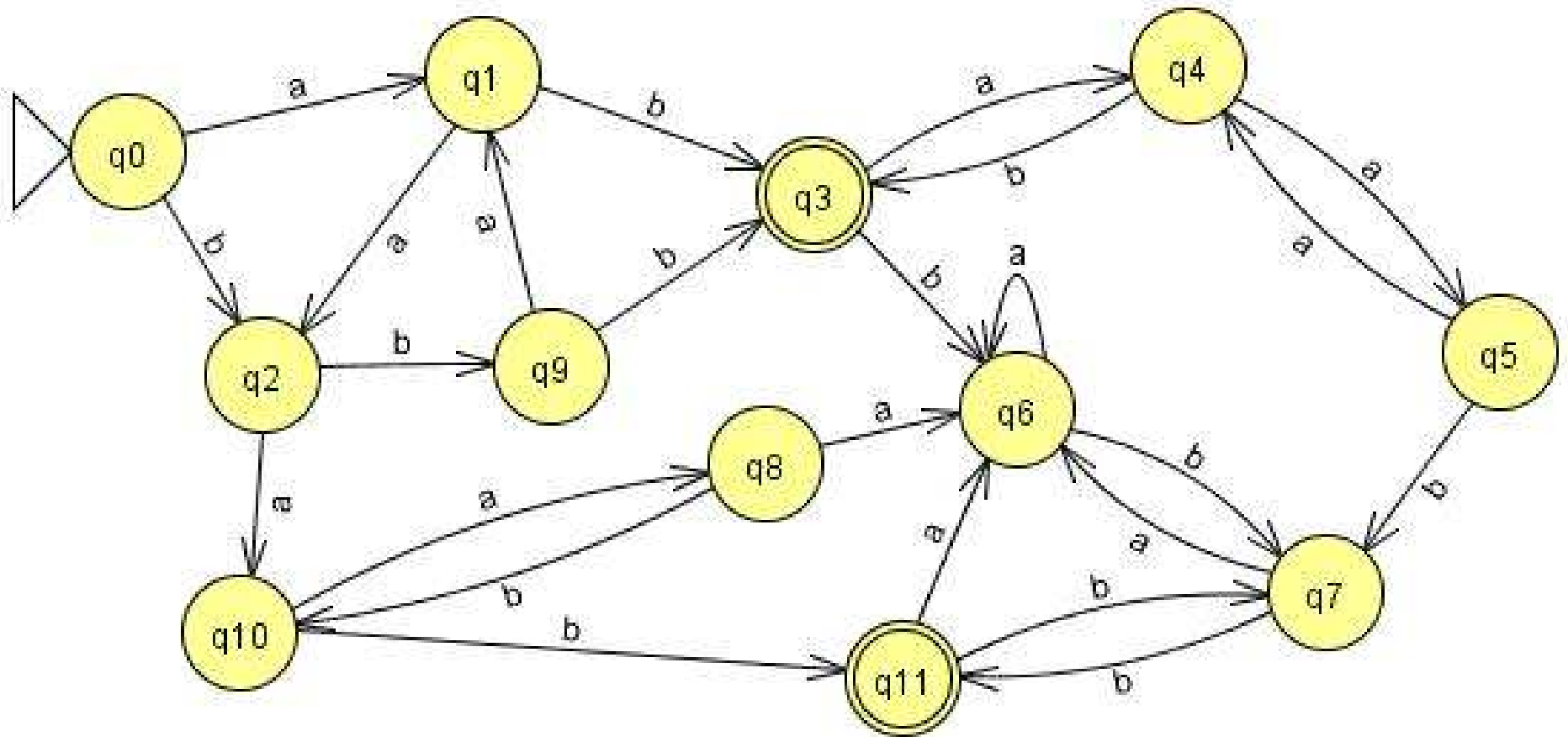
- Parsing
  - Unrestricted grammar with brute force parser



# Problem Solving with JFLAP

- Example: How to determine distinguishable states?
- Follow algorithm in JFLAP - DFA to min DFA
- Alternatively, find strings that distinguish two states
  - Make a copy of DFA
  - For each of the two states
    - Make state initial
    - Run on string

States q1 and q4 on ababb





# Instant feedback

- Student performs an algorithm (e.g., SLR(1))
- JFLAP provides feedback.
- Avoid “misconception fester” in a student’s mind.



JFLAP : Grammar : (slr-example.jff)

File Input Convert Help

Editor Build SLR(1) Parse

Do Selected Do Step Do All Next Parse

Parse table complete. Press "parse" to use it.

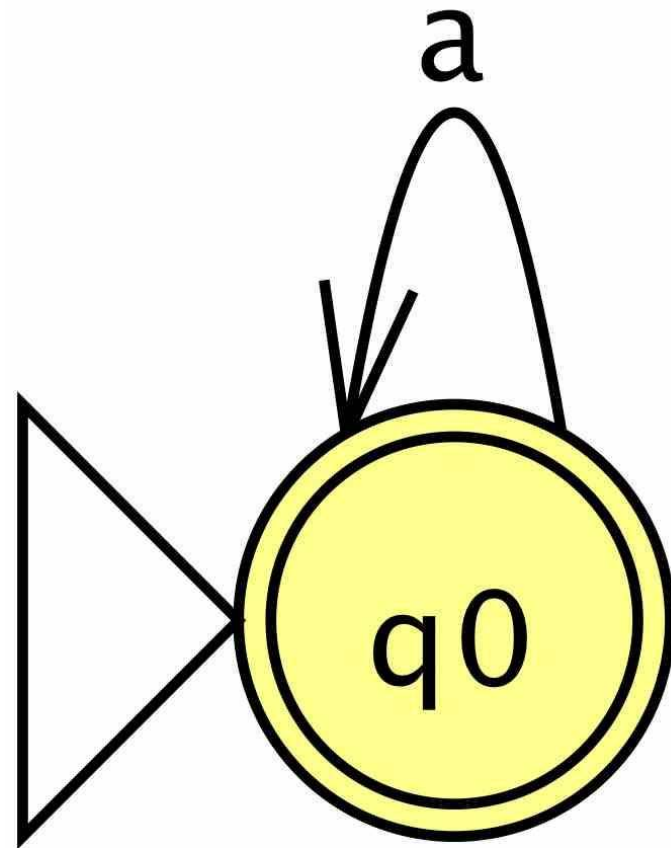
	FIRST	FOLLOW
A	{ a, λ }	{ b }
S	{ a, b }	{ \$ }

SLR(1) state transition diagram showing states q0 through q6 and transitions on terminals a and b.

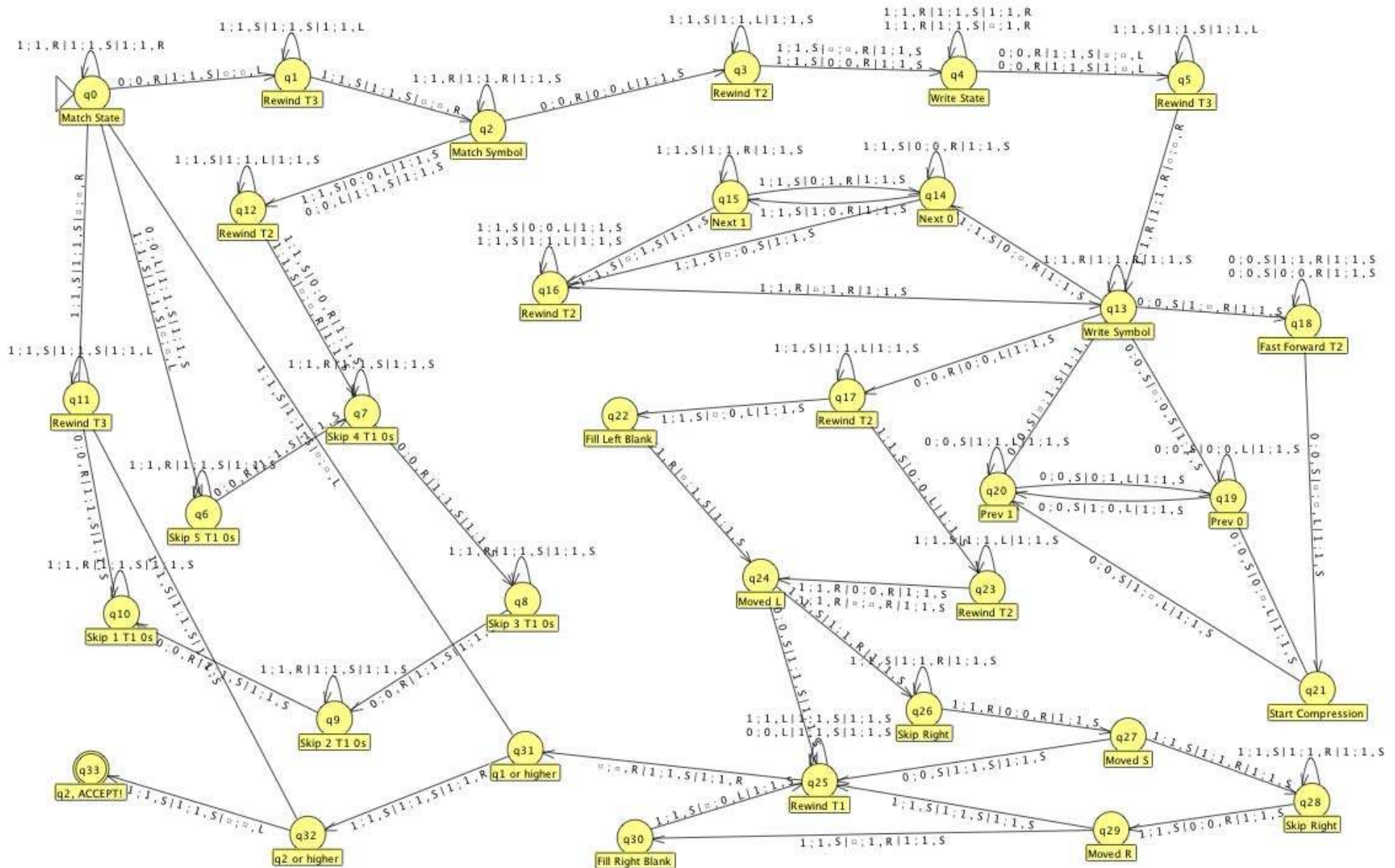
	a	b	\$	A	S
0	s3	r4		1	2
1		s4			
2			acc		
3	s3	r4		5	
4			r1		
5		r2			
6		r3			

# Extend the reach of examples

- Lecture use is helpful.
- Examples by hand often so simple they're unhelpful. To wit:
- Makes slightly more complex examples practical, like...



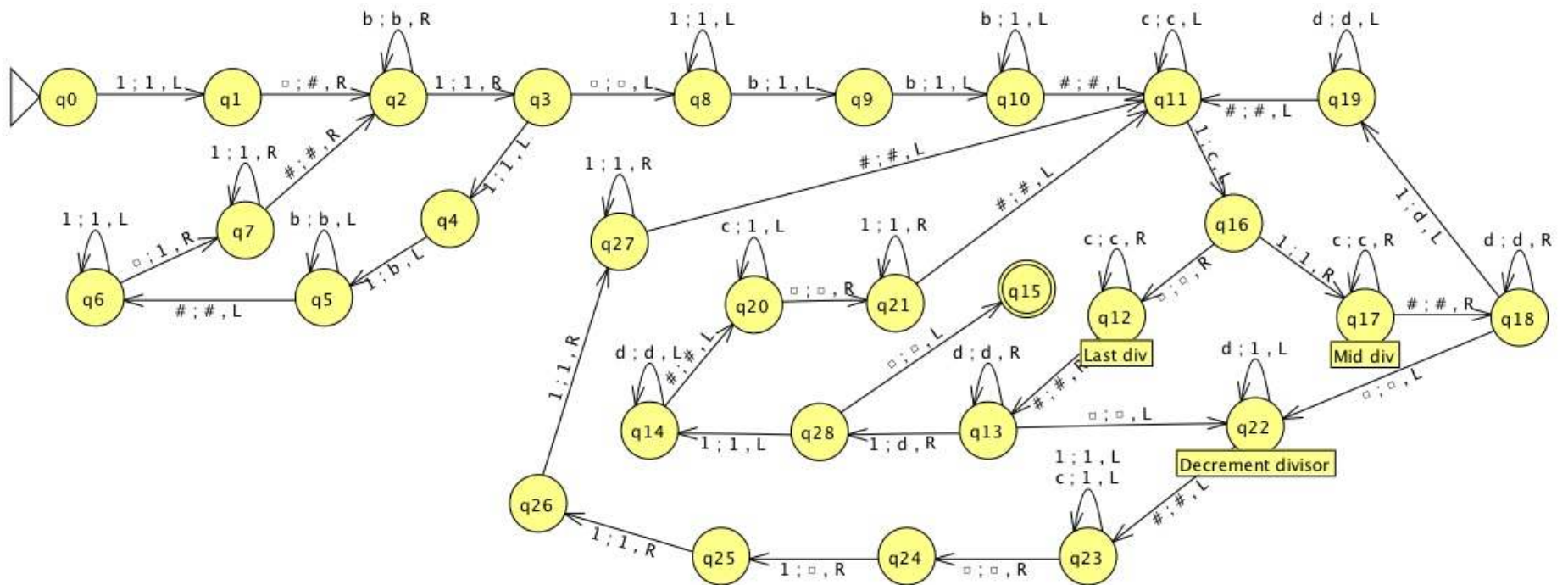
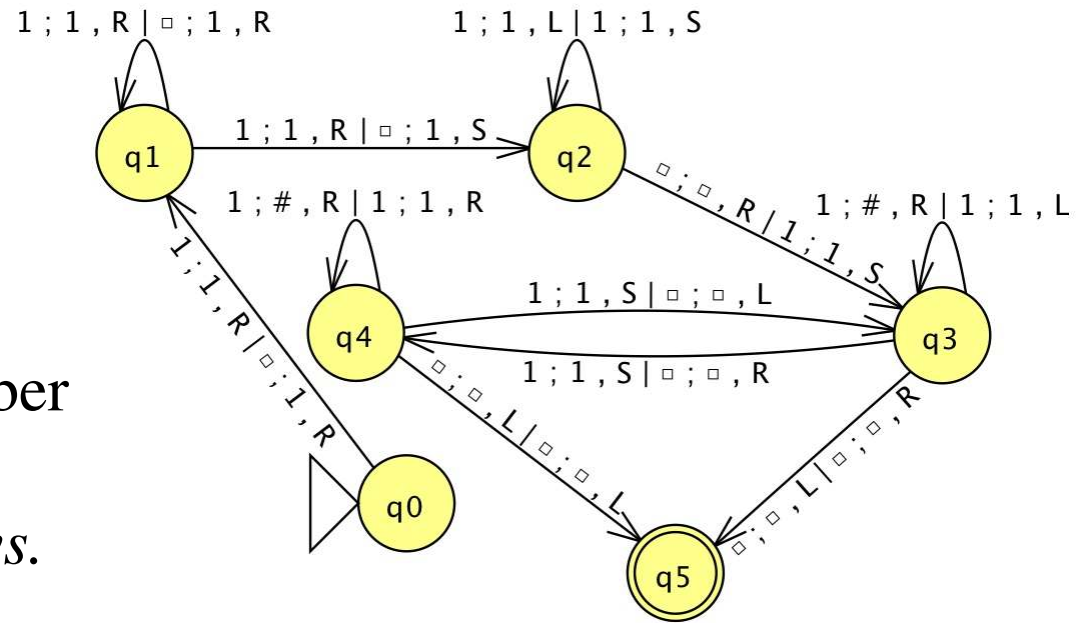
# Universal Turing machine



# Illustrate simplicity

Determine if a unary number is composite.

*2 Tape Nondeterministic vs. 1 Tape Deterministic*



# Illustrate simplicity of representation

- Run multiple inputs (pictured), or step through an individual input while viewing configurations.

The screenshot shows the JFLAP interface for a 2-Tape Turing Machine. The state transition diagram on the left includes states q0 through q5. Transitions are labeled with input symbols, actions (write, move head), and next state. For example, q1 has a self-loop on '1:1,R|=:1,R' and a transition to q2 on '1:1,R|=:1,S'. q2 has a self-loop on '1:1,L|1:1,S' and a transition to q3 on 'b:b,R|1:1,L'. q3 has a self-loop on '1:#,R|1:1,L' and a transition to q4 on '1:1,S|=:b,L'. q4 has a self-loop on '1:#,R|1:1,R' and a transition to q5 on 'b:b,L|b:b,L'. q5 has a self-loop on 'b:b,L|b:b,R' and a transition to q0 on '1:1,R|1:1,R'. q0 is the start state.

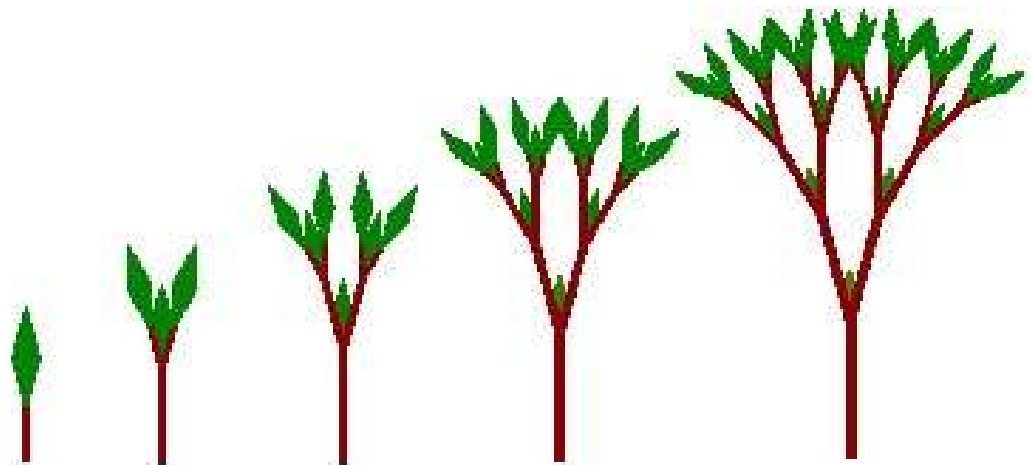
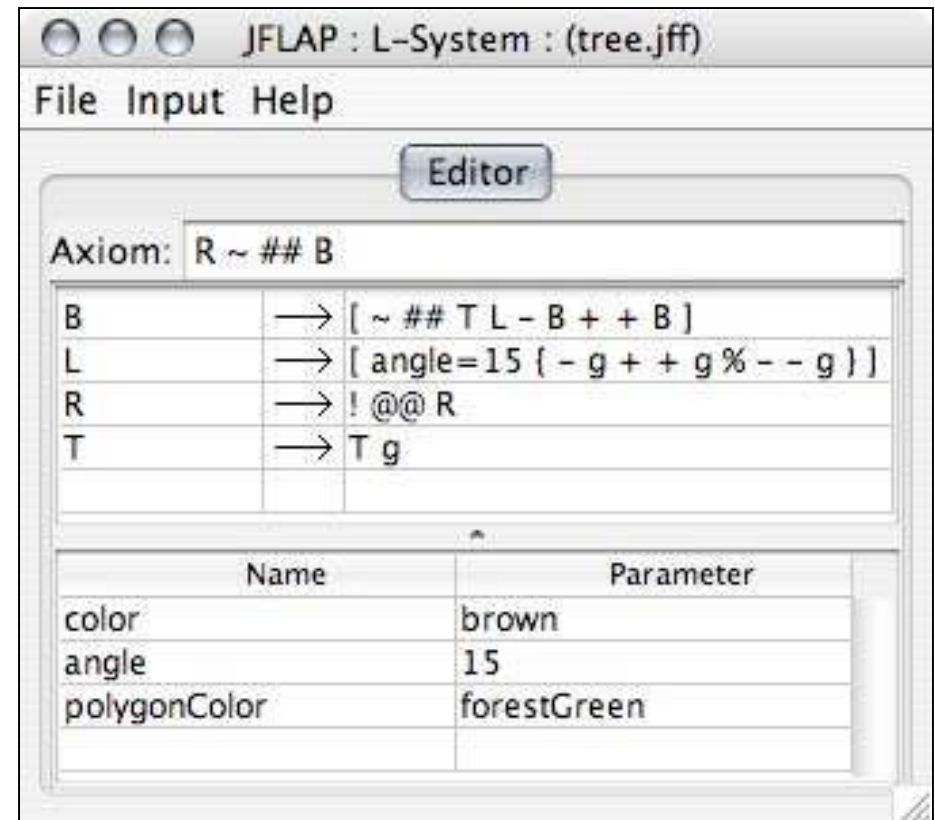
The table on the right shows the results of running multiple inputs:

Input 1	Input 2	Result
11		Reject
111		Reject
1111		Accept
11111		Reject
111111		Accept
1111111		Reject
11111111		Accept
111111111		Accept
1111111111		Accept
11111111111		Reject
111111111111		Accept

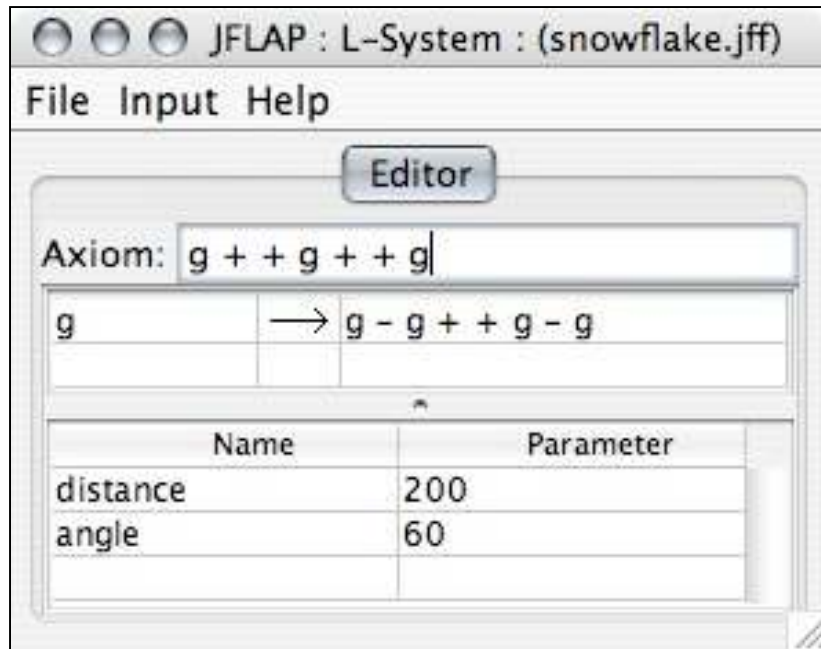


# L-Systems

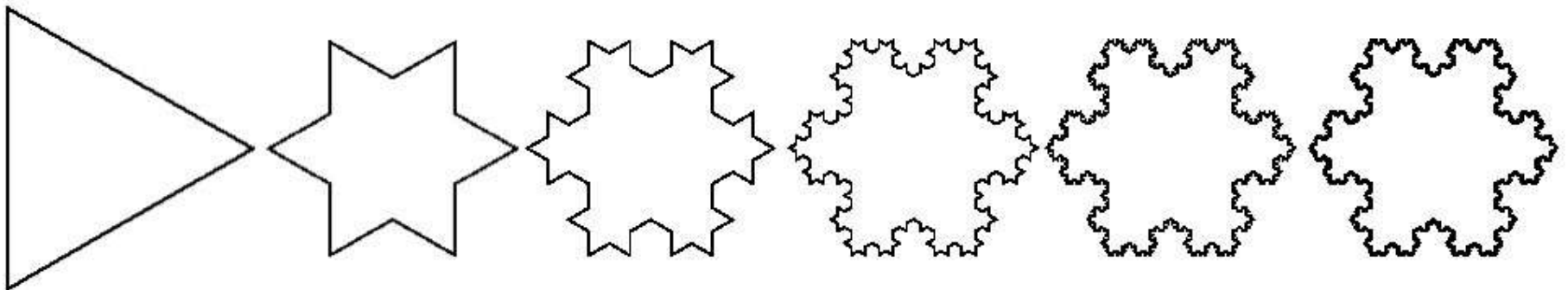
- Formal language construct similar to grammars.
- Original created to model growth of plants.
- Their “pretty-ness” is motivating!



# Fractals with L-Systems



Koch snowflake fractal is pictured here.





# Fractals with L-Systems

JFLAP: L-System: (dragon.jff)

File Input Help

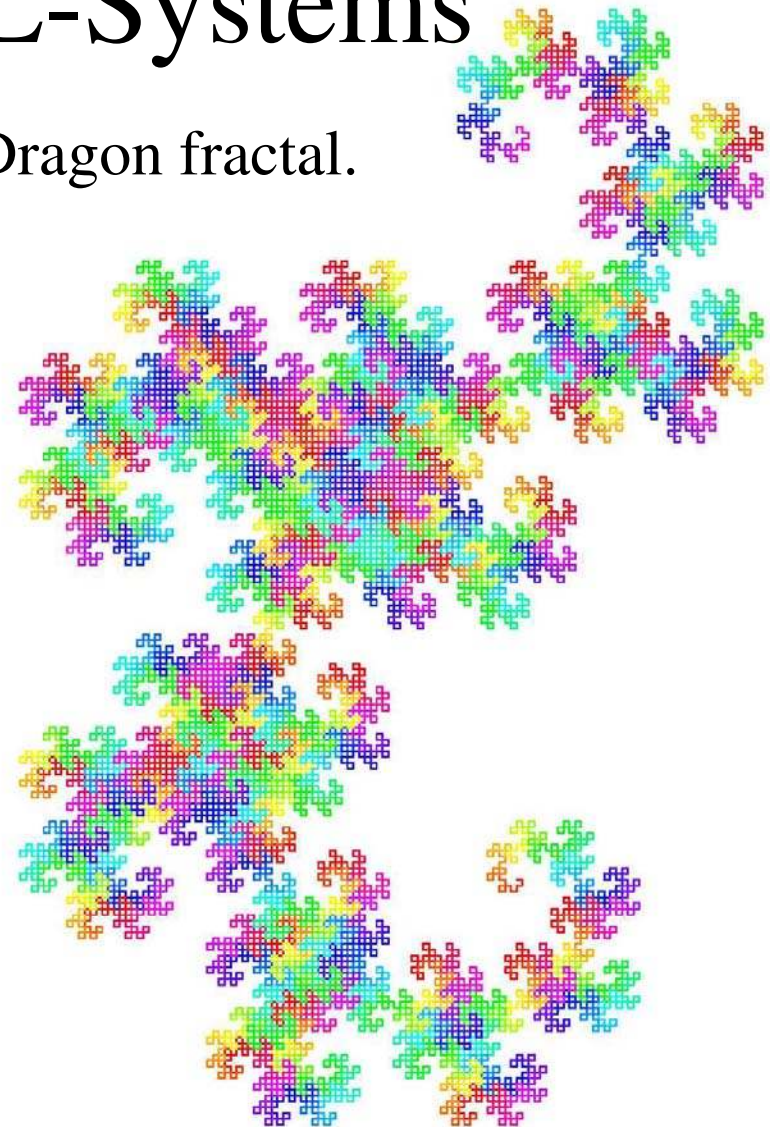
Editor

Axiom: + g L

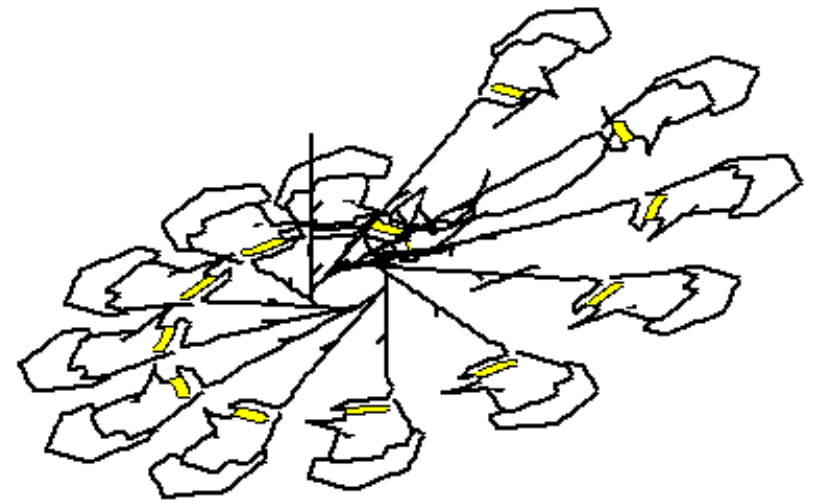
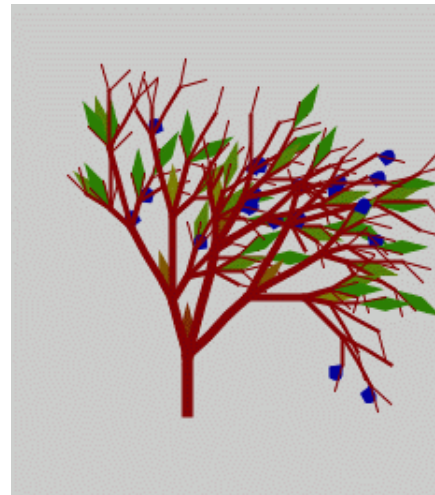
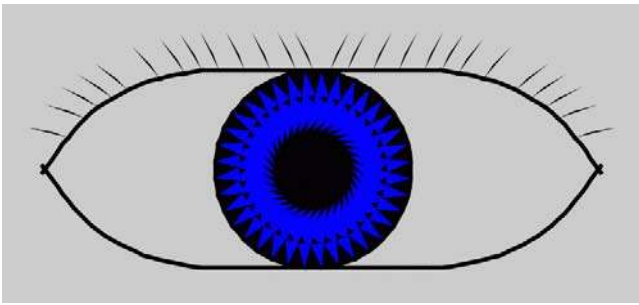
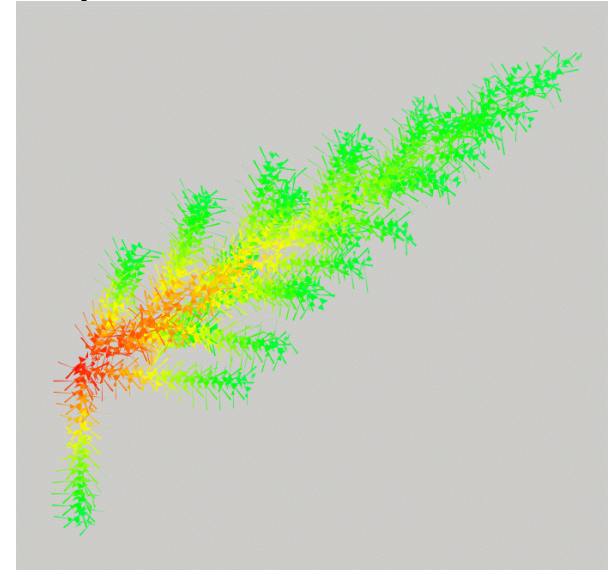
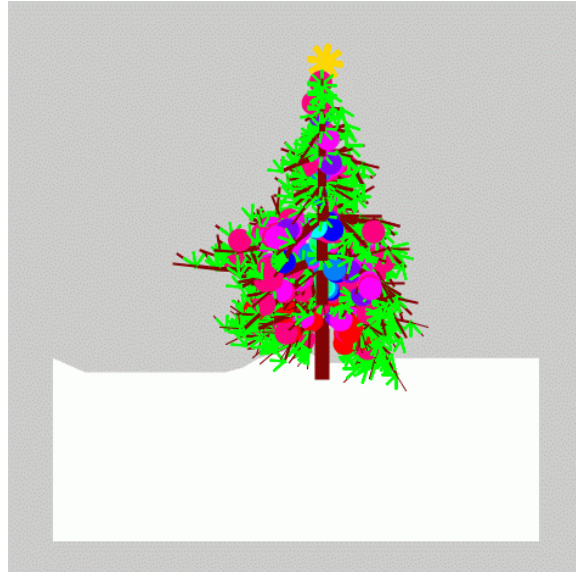
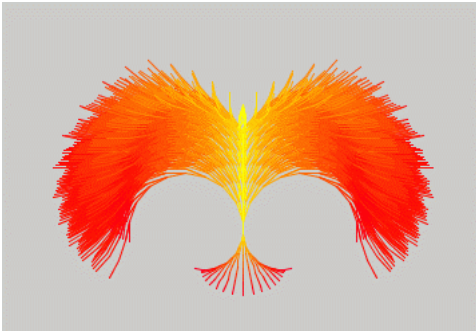
L	→	# L + R g +
R	→	# - g L - R

Name	Parameter
distance	4
color	red
angleIncrement	90
hueChange	1

Dragon fractal.

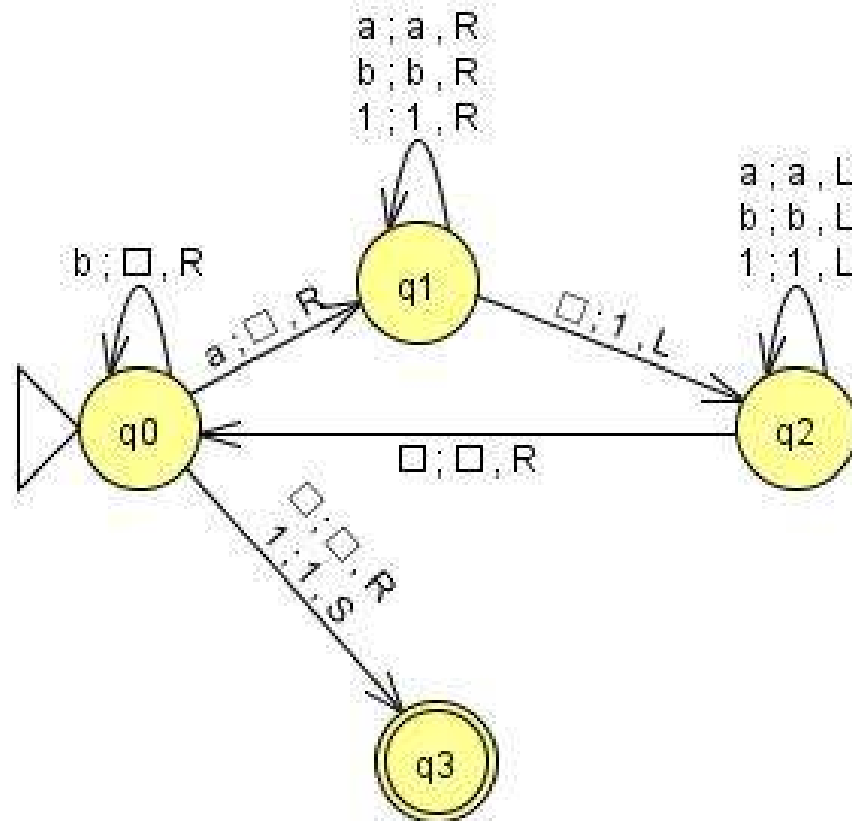


# Students like L-systems



# Turing Machine Building Blocks

- First, a problem.
- $f(w)$  = number of a's in  $w$ ,  $\Sigma = \{a,b\}$
- Examples:
  - $f(aabab) = 111$
  - $f(bbbaab) = 11$

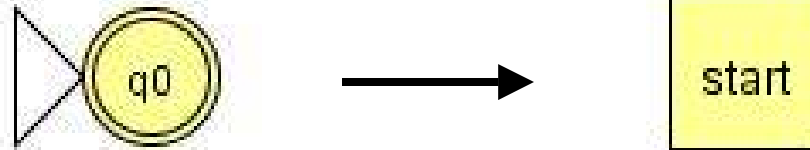


# Turing Machine Building Blocks

- Building Block
  - Build a Turing machine with a specific purpose
  - Name it and save it
  - Use it as a BlackBox in another Turing machine
- Special Symbols
  - ~ ignore read or write
  - !x matches all symbols except for x

# Simple Building Blocks

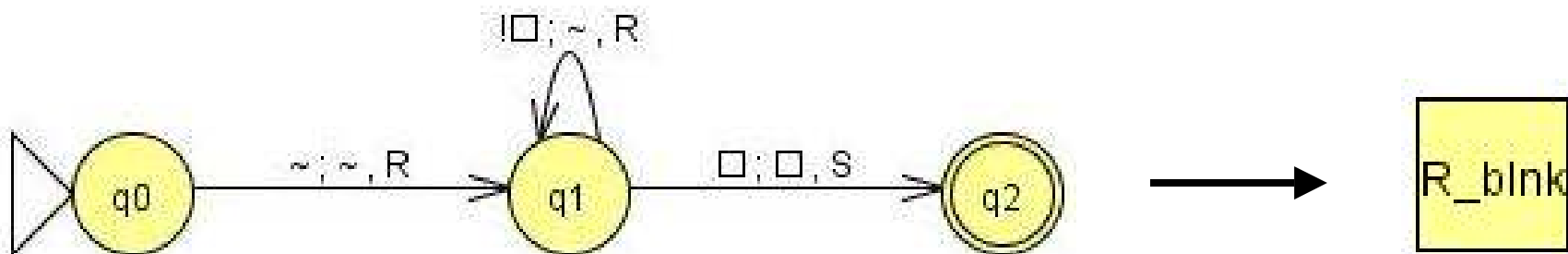
- start



- R – move right

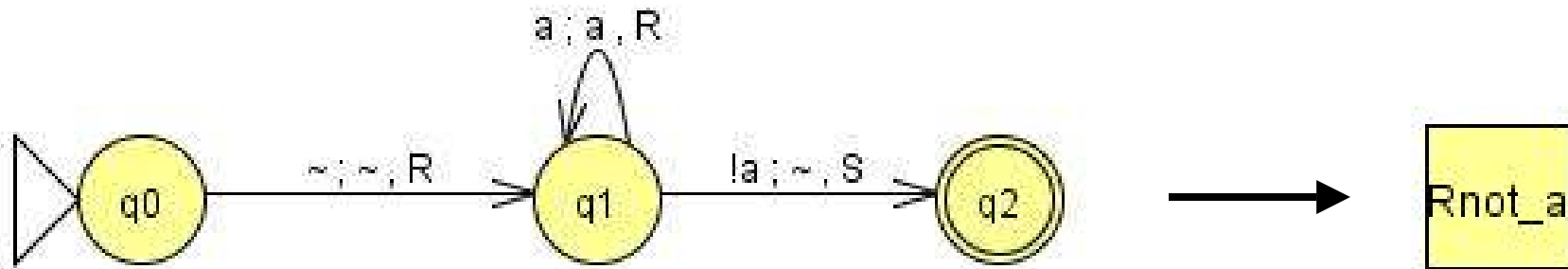


- R\_blnk – move right once, keep moving right until reach a blank



# Simple Building Blocks (cont)

- R\_not\_a – move right once, keep moving until not an “a”

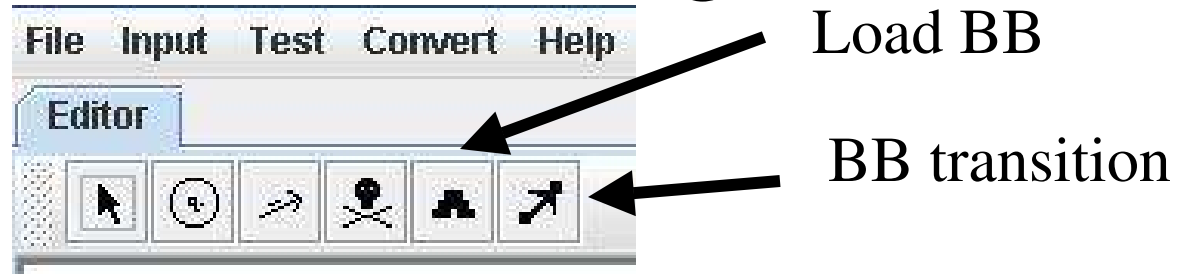


- a - write “a” and stay put

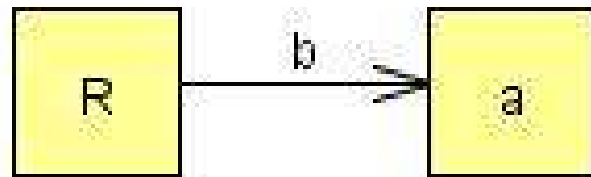


# Create & Combine Building Blocks

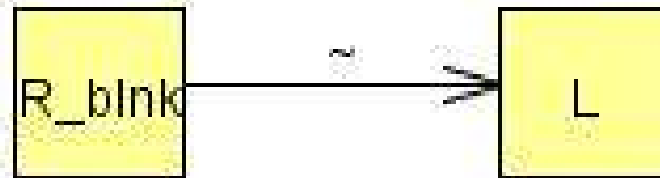
- New Buttons



- Conditional – if the current symbol is b, move to the next block (tape head not moving)

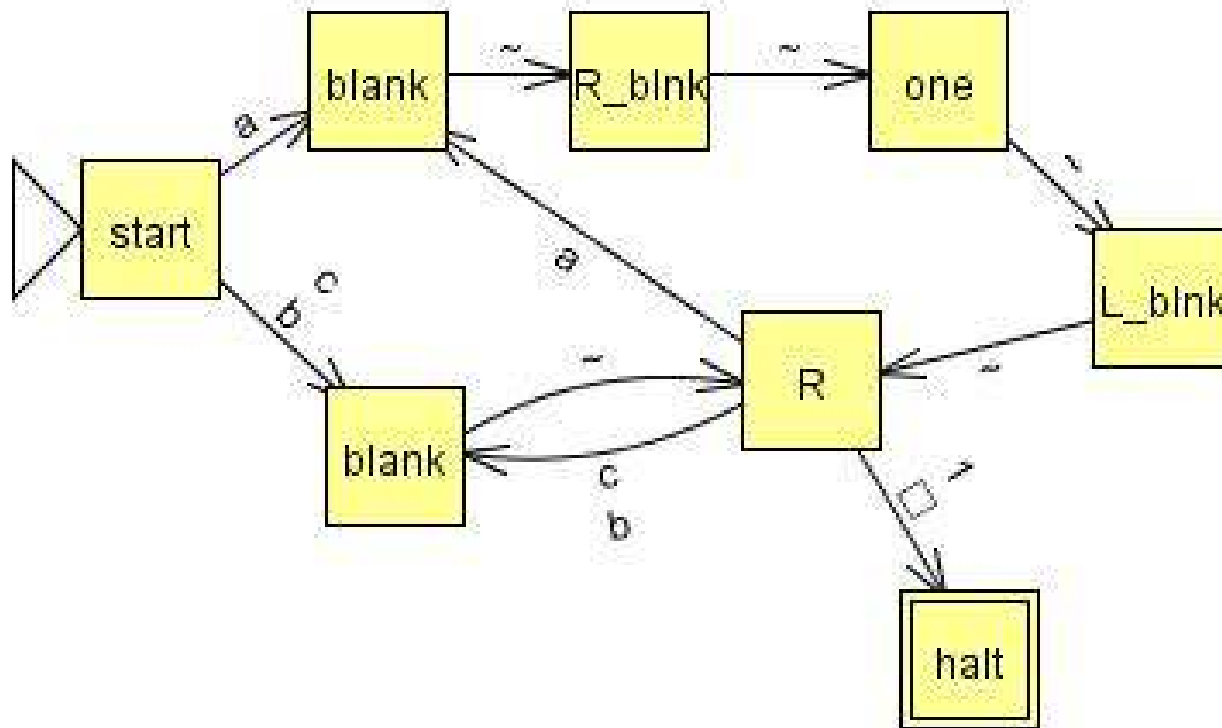


- Move to the next block – use ~
  - Ignore read, ignore write, stay put



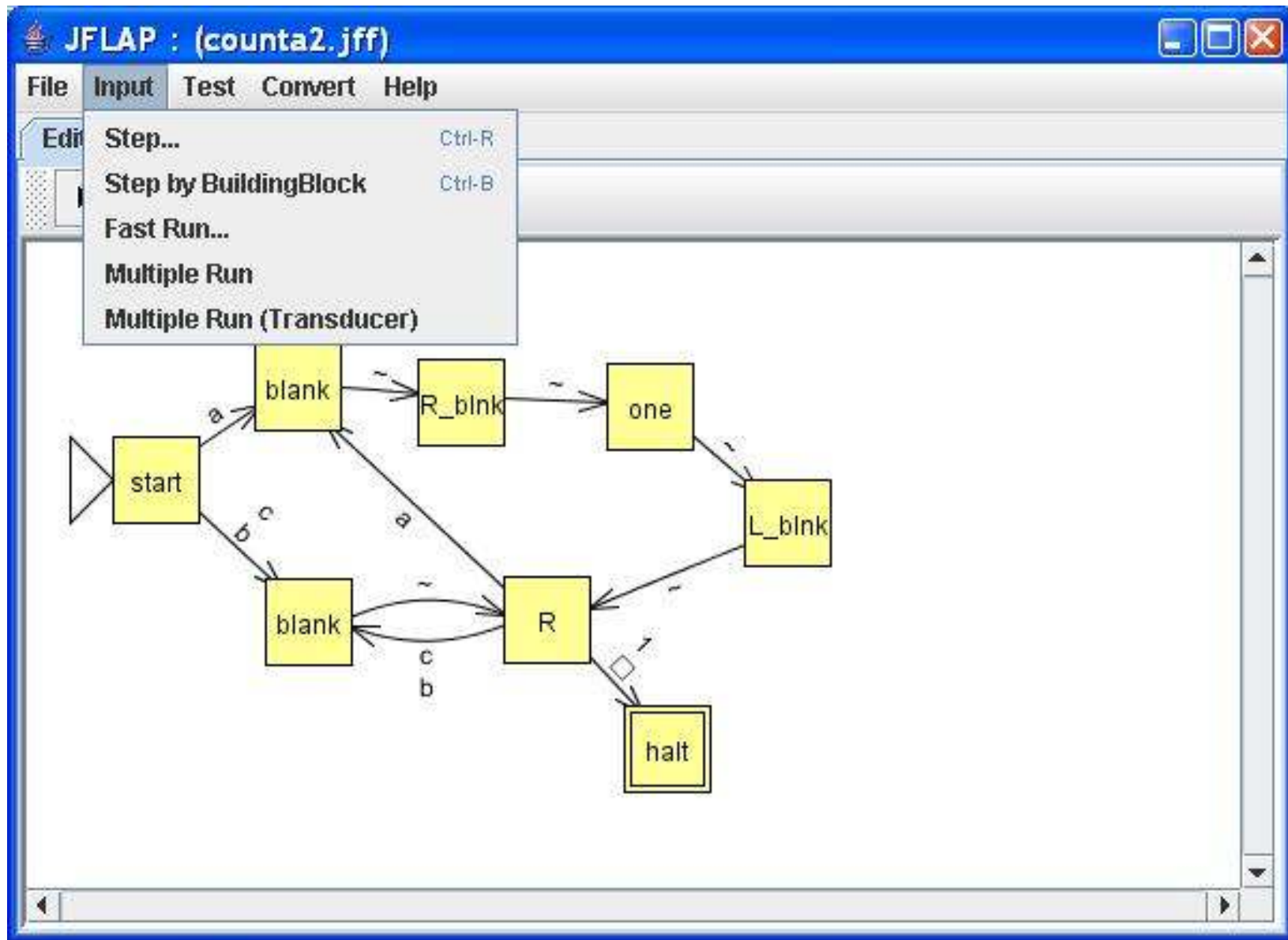
# Problem again: Count number of a's

- $F(\text{abbaabb}) = 111$



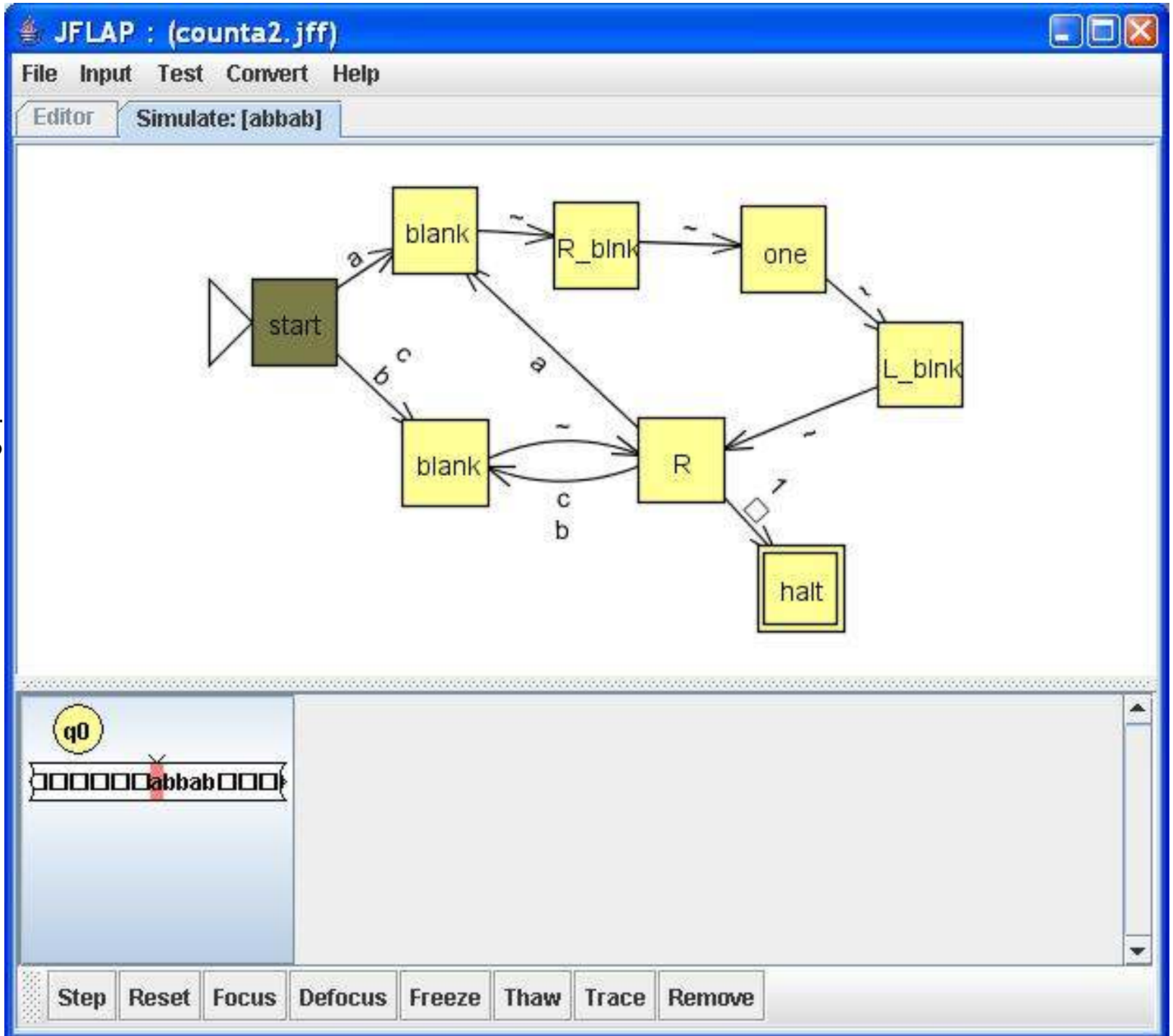


# Building Block Run Choices

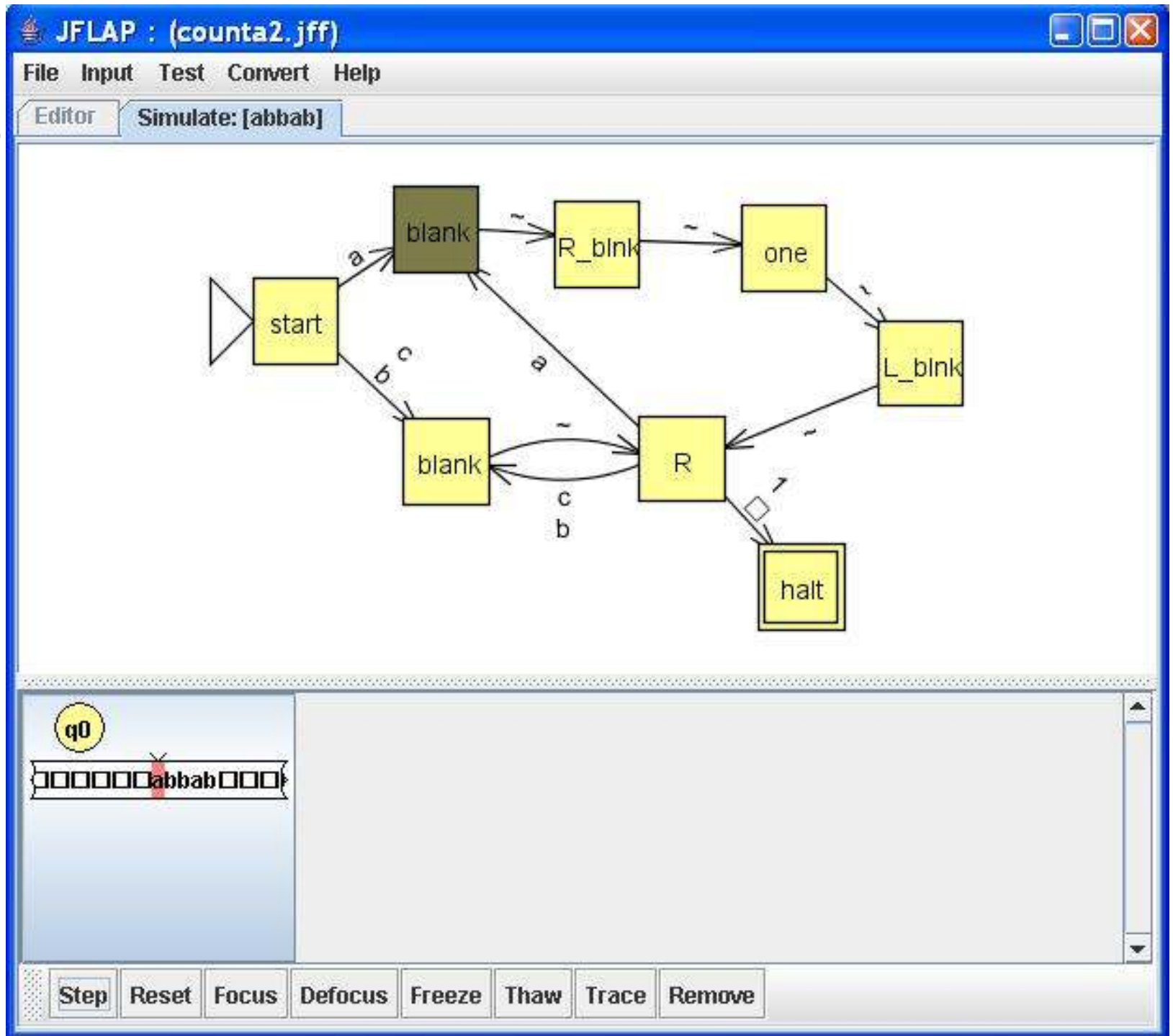


abbab

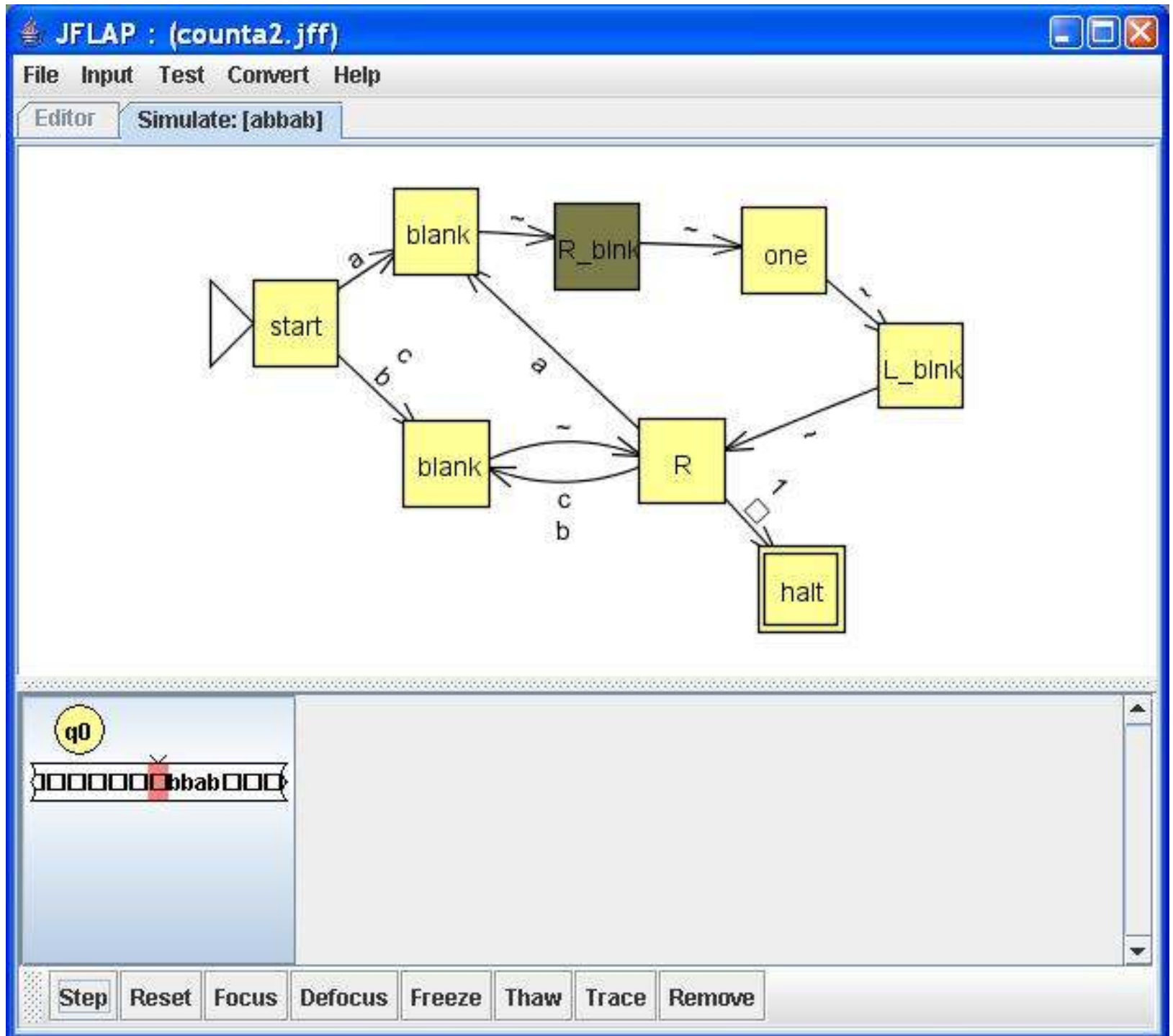
Step by  
building  
block



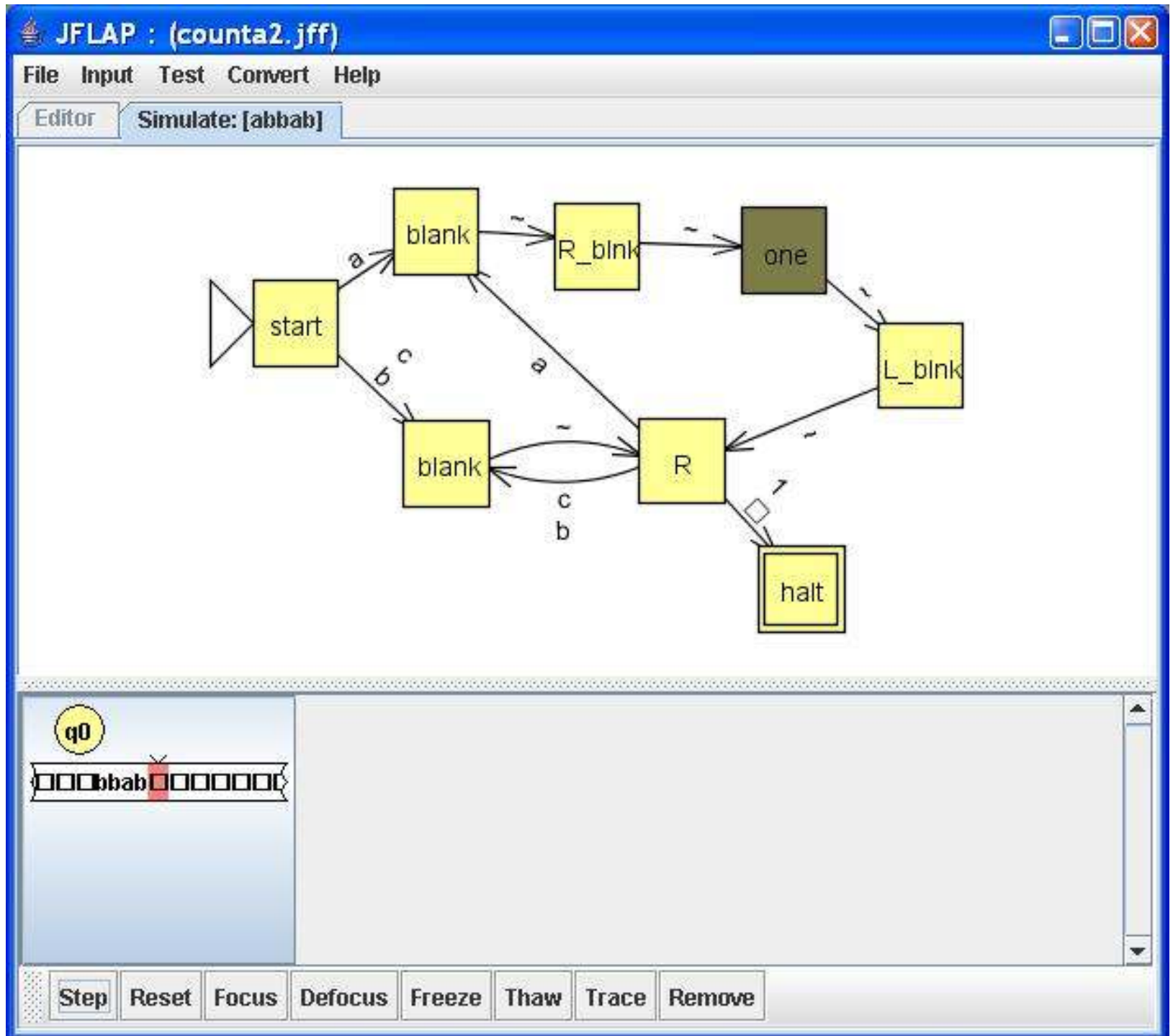
abbab



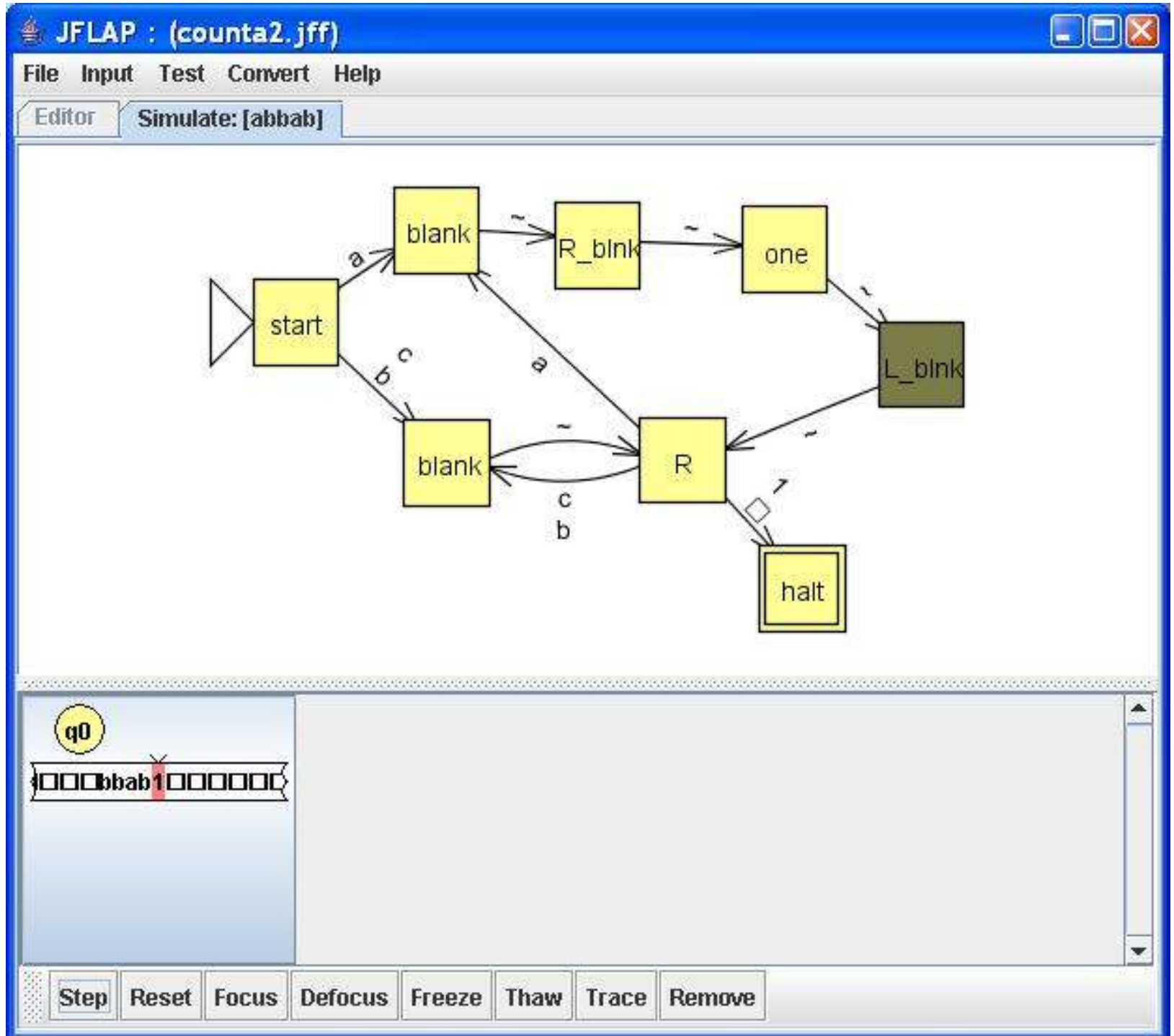
abbab



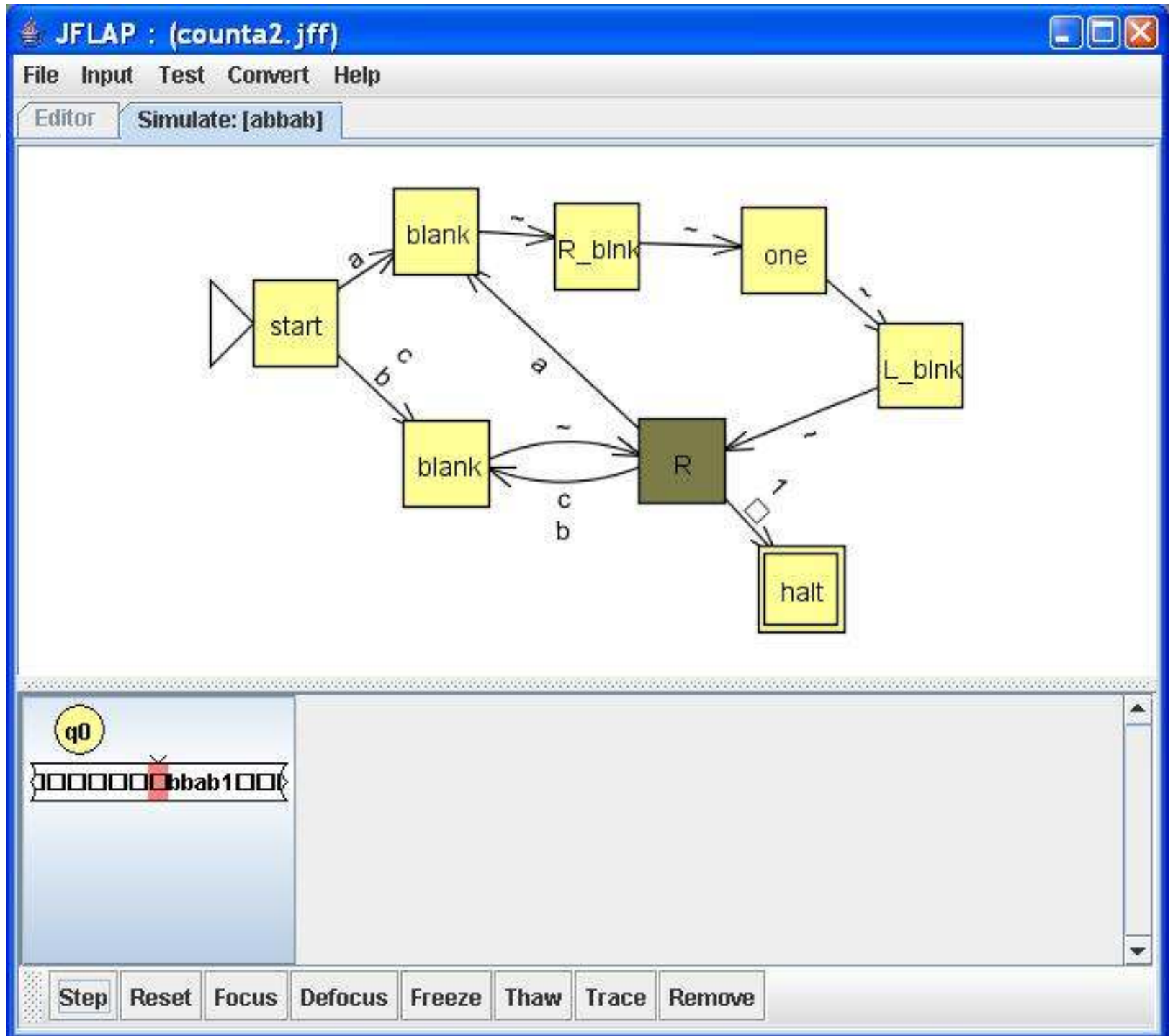
abbab



abbab

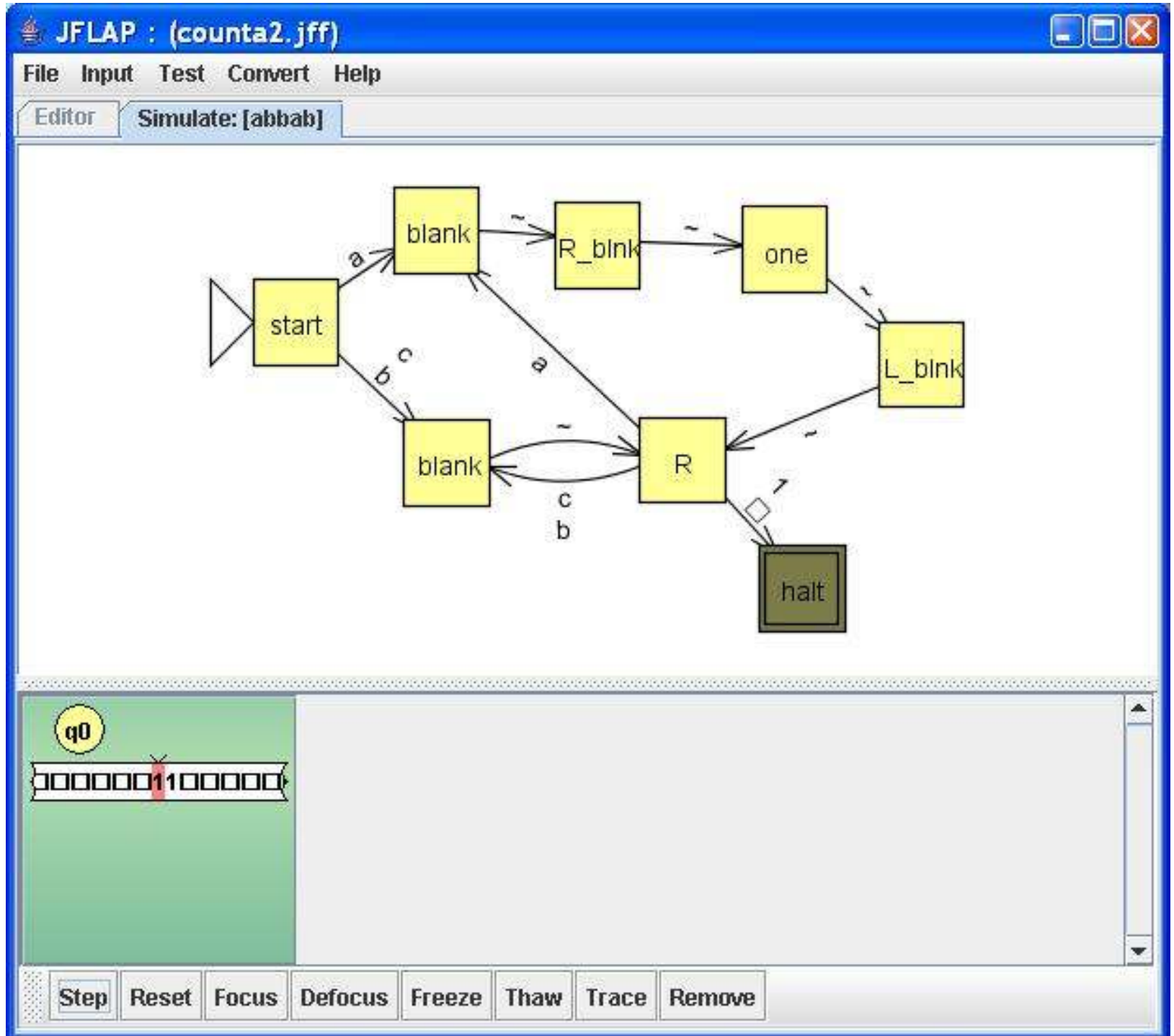


abbab



abbab

- Skip a few steps to ...





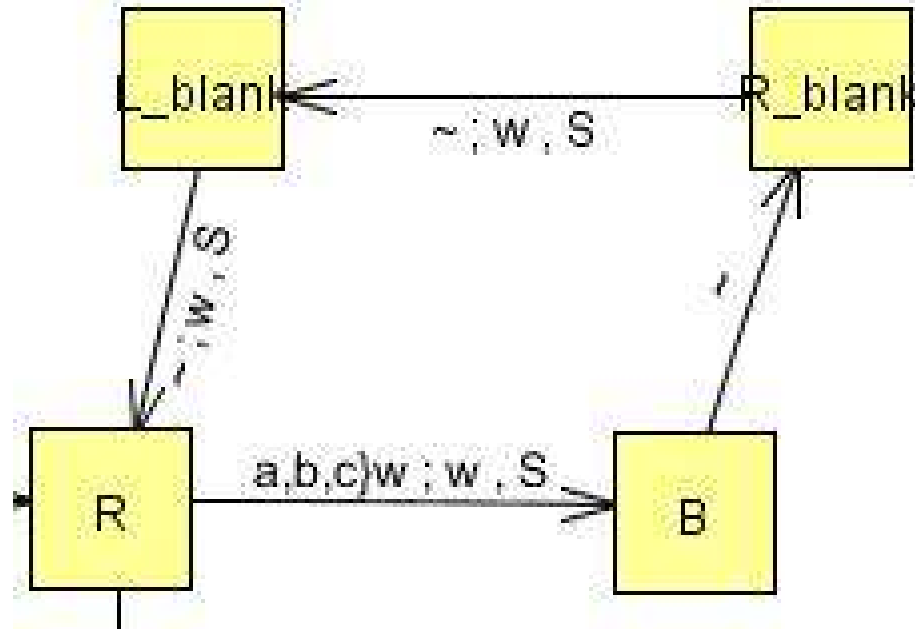
# Combine Building Blocks w/ variables

- Variables in transitions

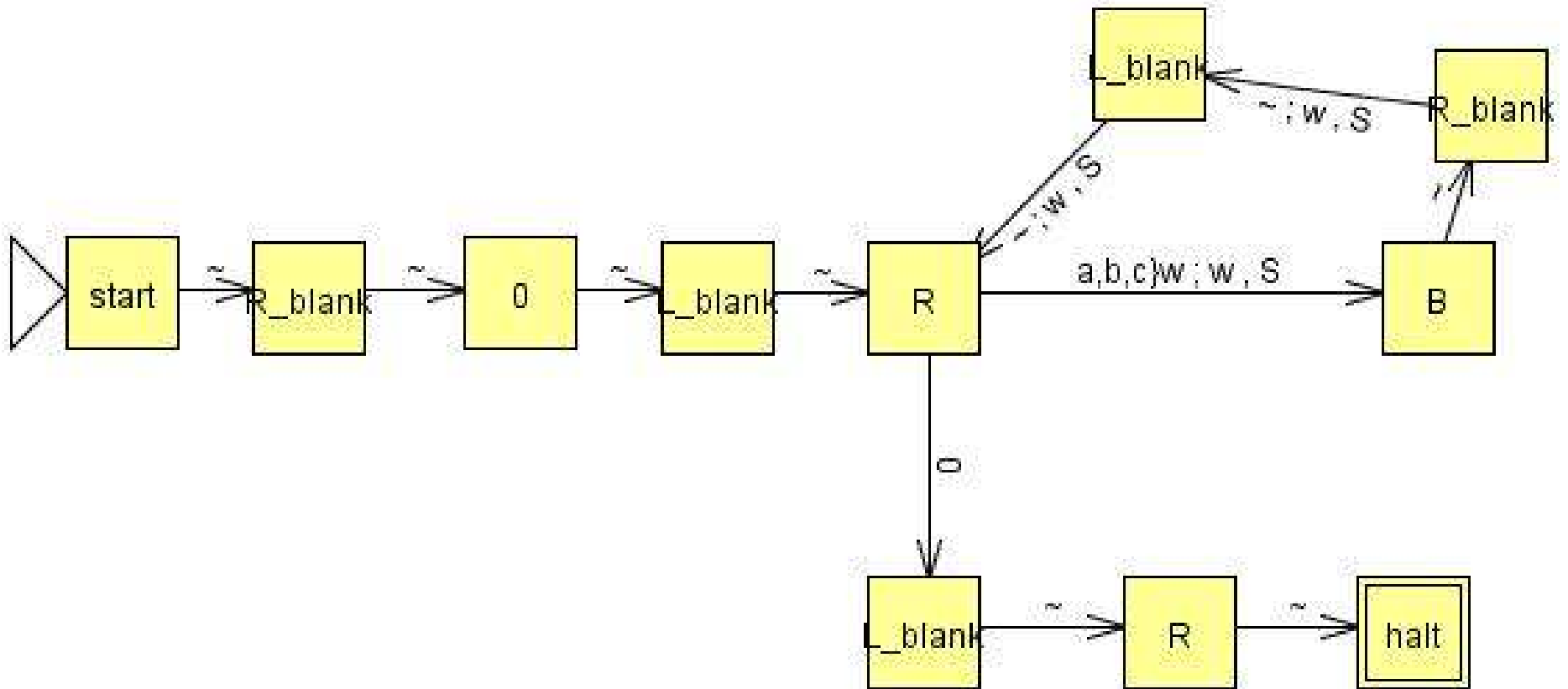
If  $a_i$  is the current symbol, replace  $v$  with  $a_i$  each time  $v$  appears

$$a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots a_n \} v$$

- Example



# Example: Copy $f(w) = w0w$



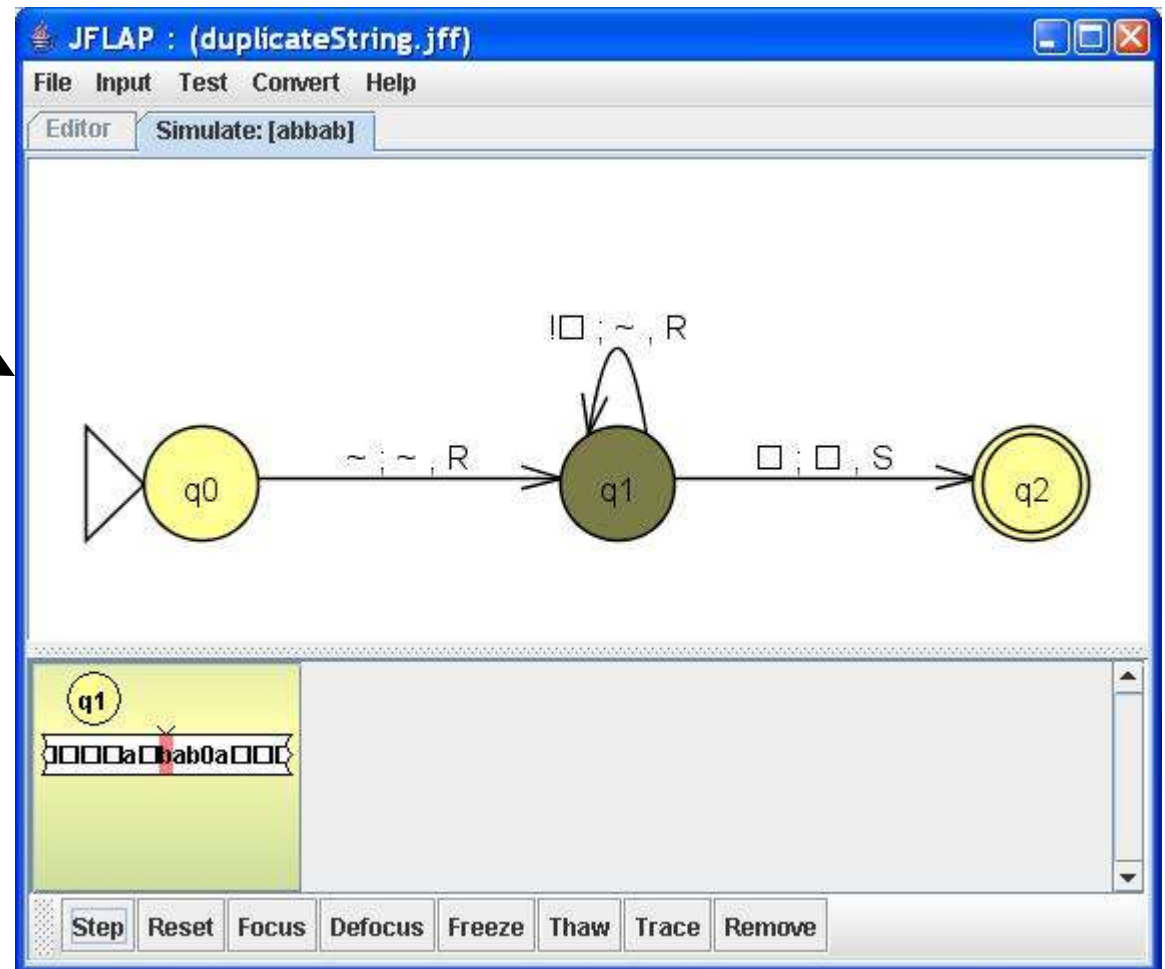
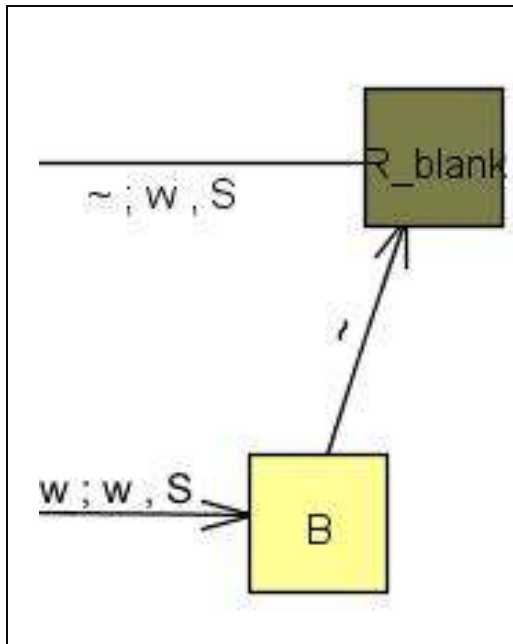
Run: Copy  $f(w) = w0w$

- Multiple Run (Transducer)

Input	Output	Result
a	a0a	Accept
ab	ab0ab	Accept
baa	baa0baa	Accept
bcab	bcab0bcab	Accept
cabbac	cabbac0cabbac	Accept

# BB Step Run

- More detailed run, steps through each state inside building blocks

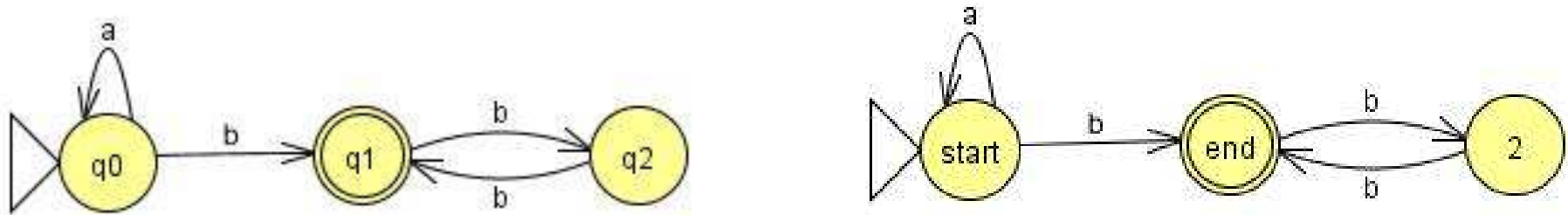


# Building Blocks – what else?

- Edit a block – not advised
  - Best to test and debug, then import
- Name of block – default is file name
  - Can change name
- JFLAP files – XML format
  - BB – imports BB code into file
  - One copy of each BB based on name

# Other New Additions to JFLAP

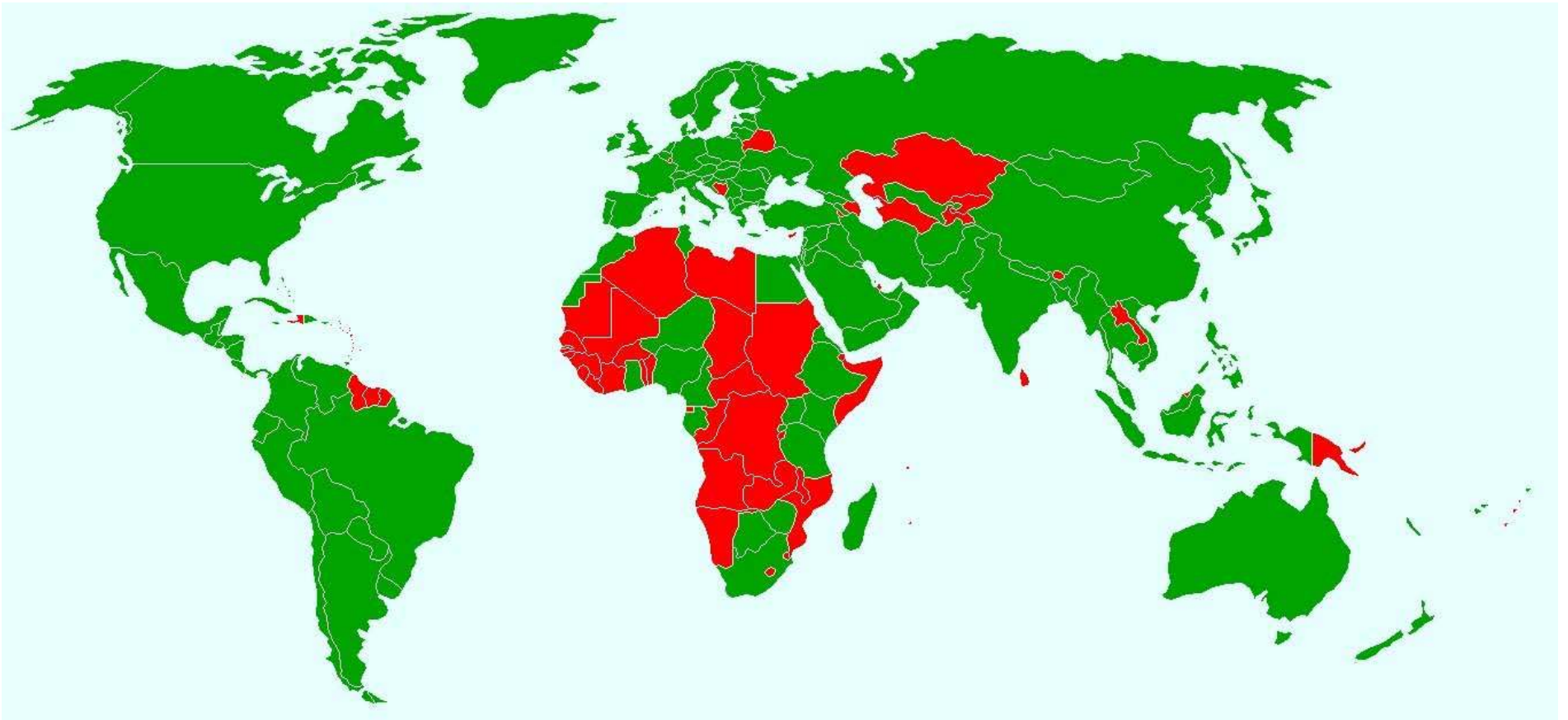
- Change the name of states



- Multiple Run transducer

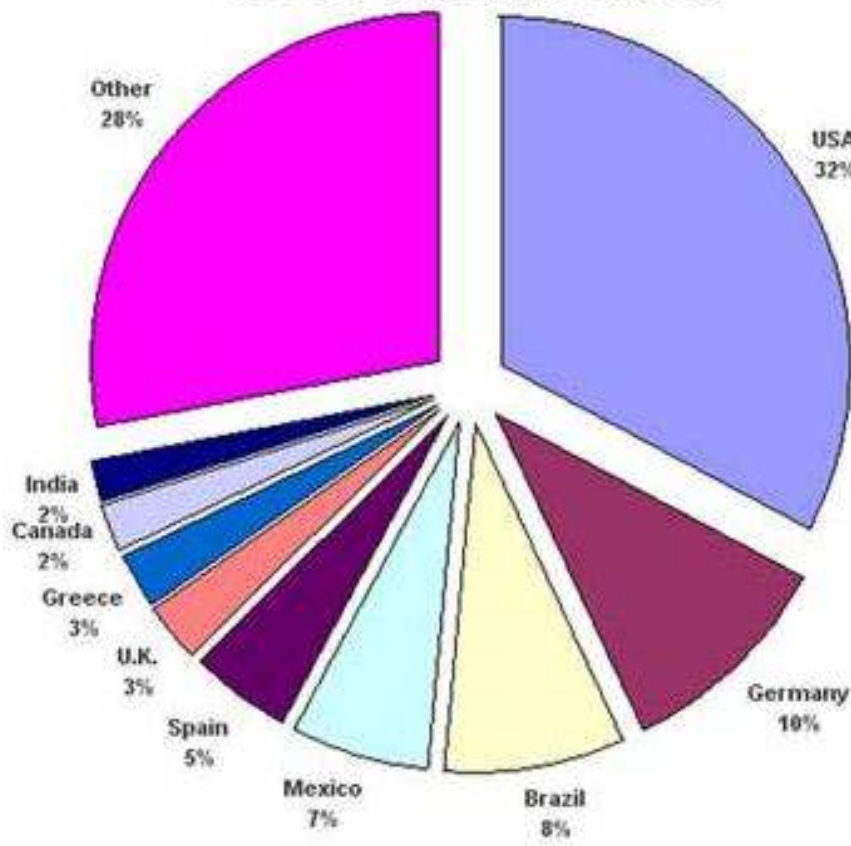
# JFLAP's Use Around the World

- Downloaded from 124 countries (green), over 25,000 downloads since Jan 2003



# JFLAP's Use Around the World

## User Distribution



## Required?

No	8999
Yes	8391
N/A	7931
Total:	25321

## Reason For Usage

Taking Course	11704
Teaching Course	3429
Research	1607
Other	1593
N/A	6988
Total:	25321



# JFLAP's Use Around the World

- JFLAP web page has over 70,000 hits since 1996
- Google Search
  - JFLAP appears on over 14,000 web pages
  - Note: search only public web pages

# JFLAP on web pages

- Course web pages

**CSE 354 Automata Theory and Formal Languages ( Fall 2004 )**

**Computer Science 60  
Principles of Computer Science  
Spring 2005**

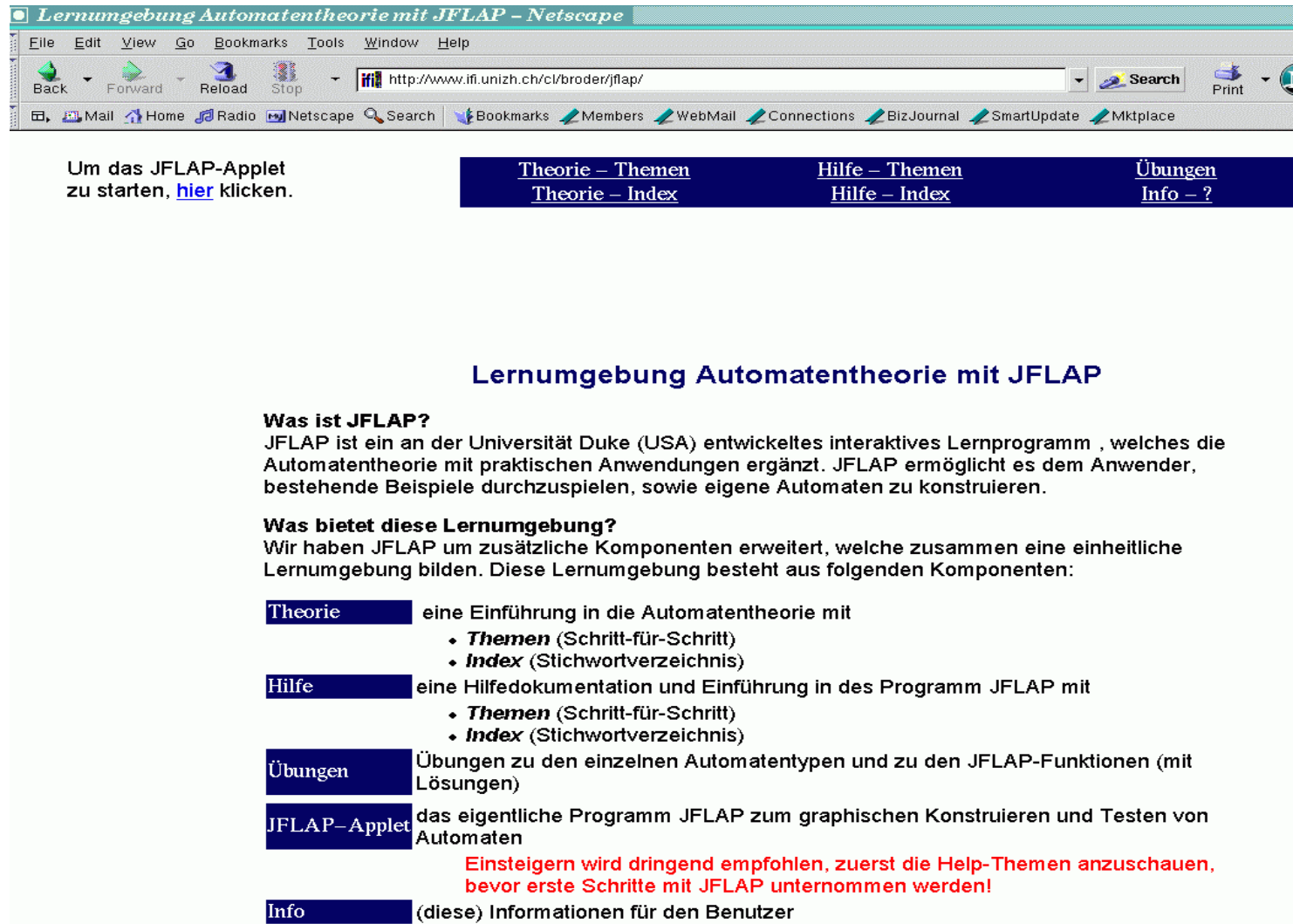
**03-60-214: Computer Languages, Grammars and Translators**

**(Winter 2006)**

- Blogs

JFLAP. Discovered through Alex Nelson. An awesome learning tool for the creation and simulation of DFAs, NFAs, CFGs, Turing machines, and L-systems. This would have been so useful to discover last quarter.

# JFLAP in German



Um das JFLAP-Applet zu starten, [hier](#) klicken.

[Theorie – Themen](#)      [Hilfe – Themen](#)      [Übungen](#)  
[Theorie – Index](#)      [Hilfe – Index](#)      [Info – ?](#)

## Lernumgebung Automatentheorie mit JFLAP

**Was ist JFLAP?**  
JFLAP ist ein an der Universität Duke (USA) entwickeltes interaktives Lernprogramm , welches die Automatentheorie mit praktischen Anwendungen ergänzt. JFLAP ermöglicht es dem Anwender, bestehende Beispiele durchzuspielen, sowie eigene Automaten zu konstruieren.

**Was bietet diese Lernumgebung?**  
Wir haben JFLAP um zusätzliche Komponenten erweitert, welche zusammen eine einheitliche Lernumgebung bilden. Diese Lernumgebung besteht aus folgenden Komponenten:

<b>Theorie</b>	eine Einführung in die Automatentheorie mit <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Themen</b> (Schritt-für-Schritt)</li><li>• <b>Index</b> (Stichwortverzeichnis)</li></ul>
<b>Hilfe</b>	eine Hilfedokumentation und Einführung in des Programm JFLAP mit <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Themen</b> (Schritt-für-Schritt)</li><li>• <b>Index</b> (Stichwortverzeichnis)</li></ul>
<b>Übungen</b>	Übungen zu den einzelnen Automatentypen und zu den JFLAP-Funktionen (mit Lösungen)
<b>JFLAP-Applet</b>	das eigentliche Programm JFLAP zum graphischen Konstruieren und Testen von Automaten
<b>Info</b>	(diese) Informationen für den Benutzer

**Einsteigern wird dringend empfohlen, zuerst die Help-Themen anzuschauen, bevor erste Schritte mit JFLAP unternommen werden!**

# JFLAP in Spanish

**Ingeniería Técnica de Informática de Gestión / Sistemas**

**Asignatura Bases de lenguajes de programación**

**Curso 2002/03**

**Práctica opcional nº 1: Introducción a la herramienta**

**JFLAP**

## **Objetivo**

El objetivo de la práctica es que el alumno se familiarice con la herramienta **JFLAP**, orientada a la práctica visual e interactiva de los conceptos sobre lenguajes formales y teoría de autómatas. Mediante el uso de esta herramienta se practicarán operaciones relacionadas con gramáticas regulares, autómatas finitos y obtención del árbol de derivación en gramáticas independientes del contexto.

## **Obligatoriedad**

La práctica no es obligatoria.

## **Prerrequisitos**

El alumno debe conocer los elementos relacionados con los niveles 2 y 3 de la *jerarquía de Chomsky* (lenguajes regulares, expresiones regulares, gramáticas regulares, autómatas finitos, lenguajes y gramáticas independientes del contexto).

Es recomendable un conocimiento elemental de manejo del sistema operativo Windows.

## **Descripción**

A continuación se enuncian diferentes operaciones para experimentar con la herramienta **JFLAP**.

# JFLAP in Swedish

## JFLAP 3.0

Eftersom konstruktionen av automater i JFLAP utgår från en grafisk representation som användaren ritat och inte från reguljära uttryck (eller, för den delen, andra formella språk som hanteras av JFLAP), så finns/behövs det inga mekanismer för att explicit manipulera finita maskiner. På det sättet är JFLAP annorlunda än de andra systemen beskrivna i den här rapporten. Jämförelsen mellan JFLAP och XFST enligt de punkter som finns i avsnitt [3.1](#) ser ut som följer:

1. JFLAP är avsett för utbildning och går antagligen inte att använda för utveckling av större system.
2. Det går att spara automater i textformat på disk för att senare läsa in dem i JFLAP igen.
3. Eftersom JFLAP inte kan användas på ett sätt som kräver att det ska vara effektivt så kan man anta att det inte är det (det finns inget i den medföljande dokumentationen som pekar åt det ena eller det andra hållet).
4. Abstraktionsnivån i gränssnittet är visserligen hög (automaterna uttrycks som transitionsdiagram och högre än så kan väl knappast abstraktionsnivån bli i sammanhanget?), men eftersom funktionaliteten inte är speciellt utbyggd och syftet med verktyget ganska långt från vad XFST klarar av, så har abstraktionsnivån ingen betydelse.
5. JFLAPs gränssnitt kan manipuleras på ett relativt deklarativt sätt.

# JFLAP in Chinese

## JFLAP DEMO APPLET

斐森桓鼎湮模玲踪俱宅逢晟睿趁雄儂腔JAVA落駒諒悝馱檢亡◆篋※岨登趁  
雄儂S粕等蔚◆爛挖數爛趁撩腔趁雄儂甜玲彪趁雄儂腔晒儻◆錶`※溟寞桶  
湛宅S粕等蔚堆駒爛妗聊溟寞桶湛宅矚祥◆隅腔岨登趁雄儂腔虬遙}祥◆  
隅腔岨登趁雄儂矚◆隅腔岨登趁雄儂腔虬遙眈擊妗聊趁雄儂腔祛愜鄧莖趙  
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### JFLAP 堆駒

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掉Applets割剝玲隅腔奕潔亡◆顯隔脹渾 (

# JFLAP Study

- Study of JFLAP's effectiveness in learning
  - Runs 2005-2007
  - Pretest/Posttest
  - Interviews
- Supported by National Science Foundation, grant NSF DUE 0442513

# Twelve Participants

- Duke
- UNC-Chapel Hill
- Emory
- Winston-Salem State University
- United States Naval Academy
- Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
- UC Davis
- Virginia State University
- Norfolk State University
- University of Houston
- Fayetteville State University
- University of Richmond

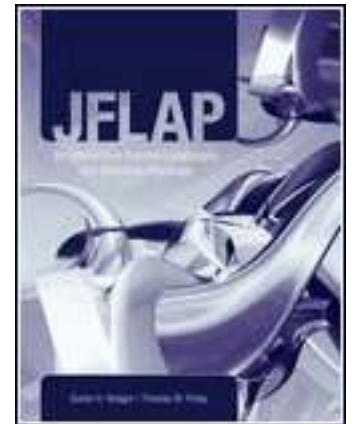
Looking for a few  
more for 2006-07

Contact me



# More on JFLAP

- [www.jflap.org](http://www.jflap.org)
- JFLAP book (Jones & Bartlett, 2006)
  - Use as supplement to a textbook
- JFLAP Workshop Saturday at SIGCSE



Questions?