

# Discrete Event Systems

## Exercise 2

### 1 Filter for an Input Stream [exam problem]

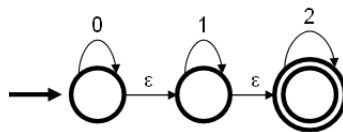
We would like to construct an automaton, that recognizes substrings from an input stream. The input stream consists of symbols  $\{a, b\}$  and the substrings that the automaton should detect are of the form  $bab^*$ . In other words, the input of the automaton is a series of  $a$ 's and  $b$ 's. The automaton should go into an accepting state whenever the most recently received symbols form a string of the form  $bab^*$ . For example, in the input stream  $b \underline{a} \underline{b} \underline{b} \underline{b} \underline{a} a a b \underline{a} \underline{b} \underline{a} a$ , the automaton should be in an accepting state exactly after the reception of an underlined symbol. Construct a deterministic finite automaton that precisely fulfils the above specification.

### 2 Nondeterministic Finite Automata

- a) Consider the alphabet  $\{\diamond, \spadesuit\}$ . Construct an NFA with  $\epsilon$ -transitions that accepts all strings containing a sub-string  $\diamond\spadesuit\spadesuit\diamond$  at least twice.
- b) Construct an NFA which accepts the following regular expression:  $(00 \cup (0(0 \cup 1)^*))^*$ .
- c) Consider a machine  $M := (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, Q)$ . Is it possible to make a statement about the strings being accepted by  $M$ ? Does it make a difference whether  $M$  is deterministic or not?

### 3 De-randomization

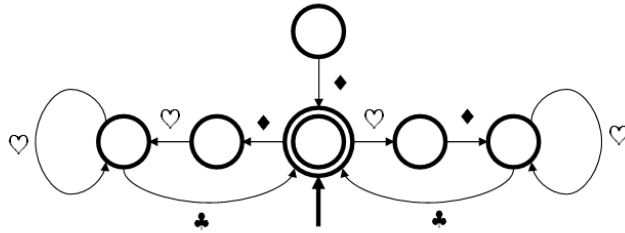
- a) Give a regular expression for the following NFA and construct an equivalent NFA *without*  $\epsilon$ -transitions.



- b) Finally, transform the machine into a deterministic automaton.

## 4 States Minimization

Simplify the following automaton. Explain why your changes are allowed. Finally, give the corresponding regular expression.



## 5 “Regular” Operations in UNIX

In this exercise you are asked to provide a UNIX command to find all lines in a file ending with “password” or “passwort”, followed by an unknown number of vowels.