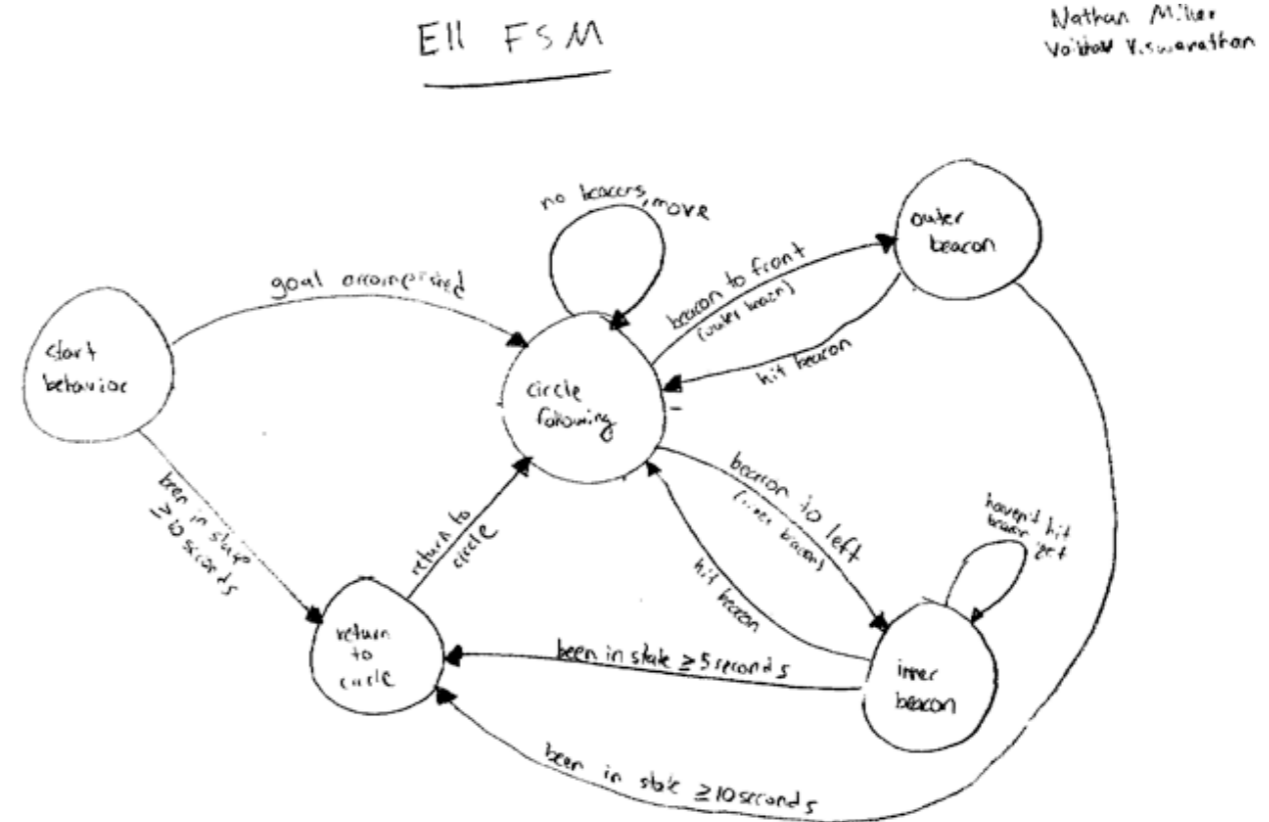


DFA's are useful—they're everywhere!



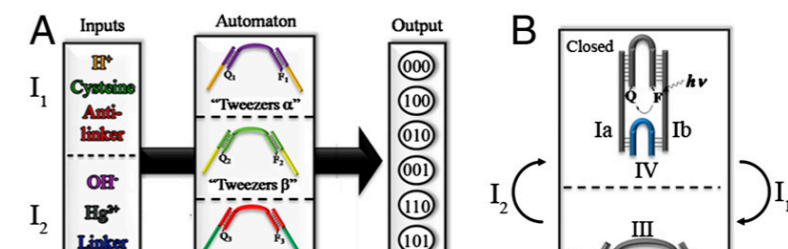
All-DNA finite-state automata with finite memory

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Contributed by Raphael D. Levine, October 25, 2010 (sent for review August 6, 2010)

Biomolecular logic devices can be applied for sensing and nanomedicine. We built three DNA tweezers that are activated by the inputs H^+/OH^- ; Hg^{2+} /cysteine; nucleic acid linker/complementary antilinker to yield a 16-states finite-state automaton. The outputs of the automata are the configuration of the respective tweezers (opened or closed) determined by observing fluorescence



Draw the DFA for $L = \{01\}$

Full name

T. 9/11

Deterministic Finite Automaton (DFA)

Has a finite *alphabet* (Σ) of valid symbols.

Has a finite set of states—one *initial state* and some *accepting states*.

Has a *transition function*.

Each configuration has exactly one transition. ← A DFA's "configuration" is its current state and current input symbol.

Each transition consumes one input symbol.

The machine can be in exactly one state at a time.

Given an input string, a DFA operates as follows:

The machine starts in the initial state.

The machine takes the only applicable transition (consuming an input symbol) until it has read and responded to the entire input string. When all the input is consumed, the machine halts.

The machine accepts only if it is in an accepting state.

What makes for a
“good” DFA?



Volkswagen Emissions Cheat Exploited 'Test Mode'

The common mode enables

By Jon Linkov
Last updated: September 25, 2015

One key part of the unfolding Volkswagen scandal is the discovery of two different modes: "On Road" and "Test Mode".

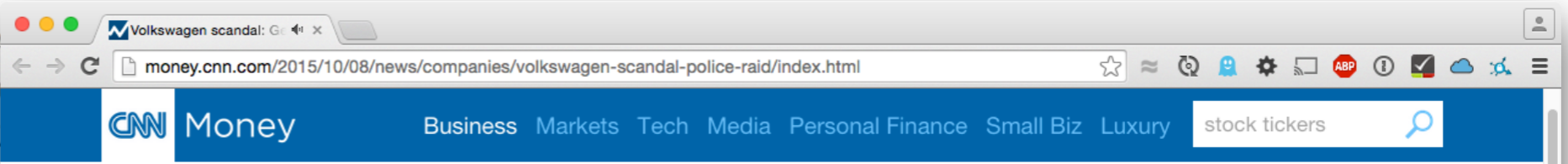
The 482,000 Volkswagen and Audi vehicles sold in the US were built by Robert Bosch GmbH, a German company.



Volkswagen's emissions cheating likely caused dozens of deaths in the US

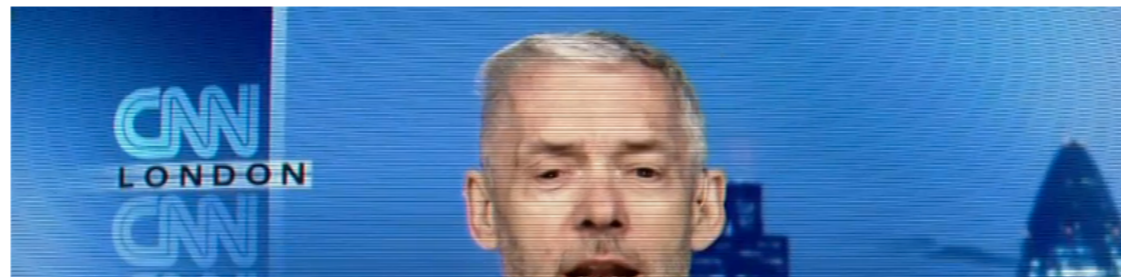
AP Seth Borenstein, Associated Press
Oct. 5, 2015, 5:46 AM 2,517 7

WASHINGTON (AP) — Volkswagen's pollution chicanery has not been a victimless tinkering between five and six years, according to a report from the United States attorney general's office.



Volkswagen HQ raided by German police

By Irene Chapple and Mark Thompson @CNNMoney



Social Surge - What's Trending

Rupert Murdoch: Ben Carson would be a 'real black president'

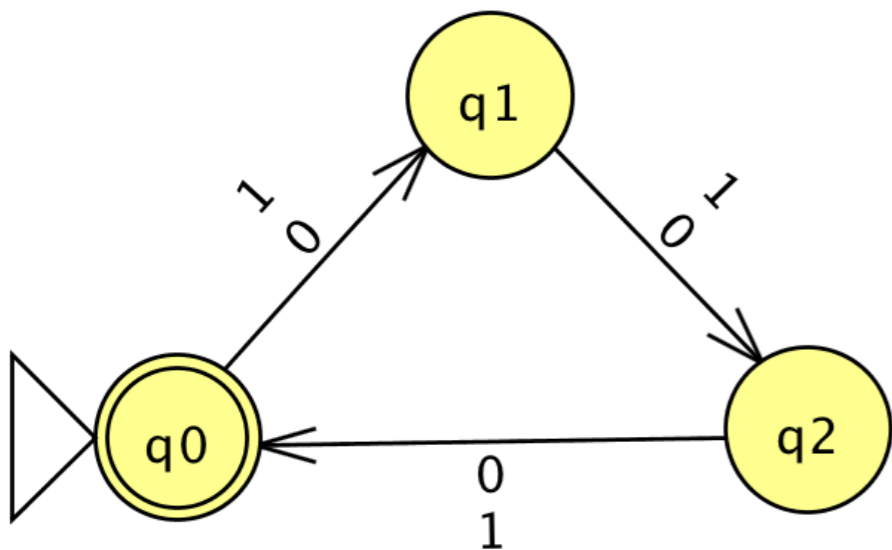
Fun with fuel cells:

Given a language L , can we *prove* that a DFA for L requires at least n states, for some n ?

Let's practice!

Show that the DFA for the following language requires at least 3 states:

$$L = \{w \mid \text{the length of } w \text{ is divisible by 3}\}$$

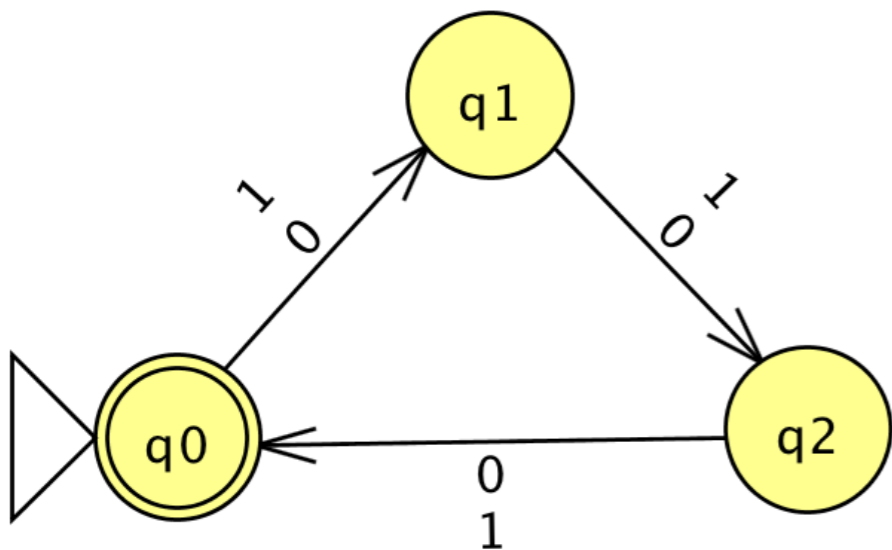


		w_1	w_2	w_3
	λ			
w_1	λ	—	11	1
w_2	1	—	—	1
w_3	11	—	—	—

Distinguishability

of two strings

Two strings w_1, w_2 are **distinguishable** if there is some other string z such that $w_1 z \in L$ and $w_2 z \notin L$.



"distinguishing extension"

	w_1	w_2	w_3
	λ	1	11
w_1	λ	—	11
w_2	1	—	—
w_3	11	—	—

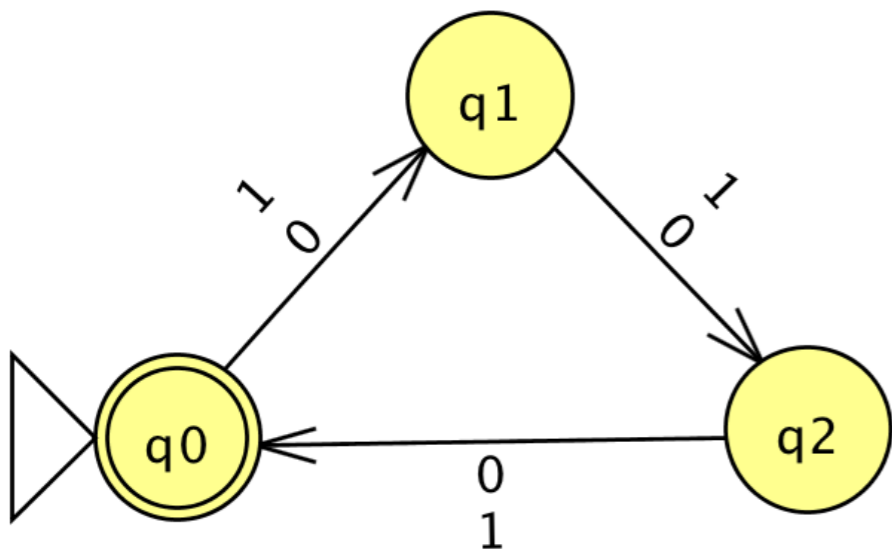
λ and **1** are distinguishable.

Pair-wise distinguishability

of a set of strings

A set of strings $S = \{w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n\}$ is

pairwise distinguishable for a language L if every pair of strings $w_i \neq w_j$ is distinguishable.

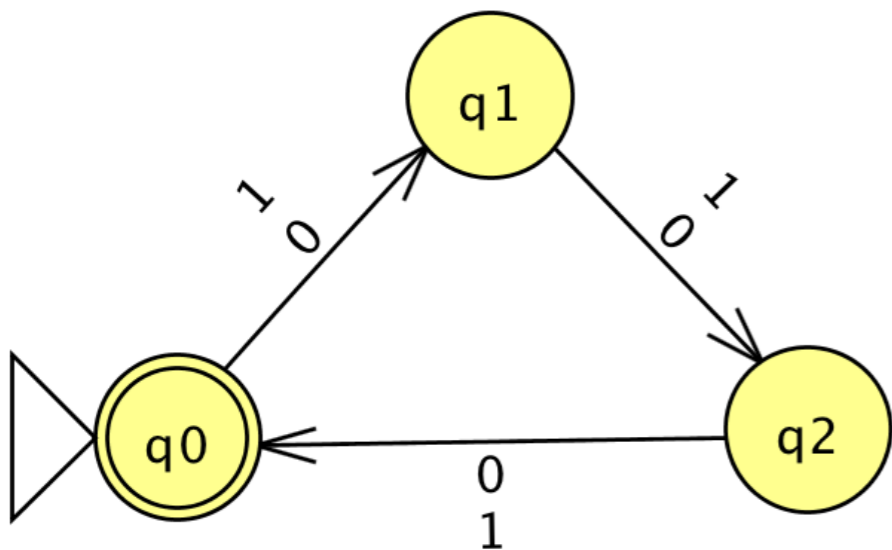


		w_1	w_2	w_3
		λ	1	11
w_1	λ	–	11	1
w_2	1	–	–	1
w_3	11	–	–	–

The set $\{\lambda, 1, 11\}$ is pairwise distinguishable.

Distinguishability theorem

If a set of strings $S = \{w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n\}$ is **pairwise distinguishable** for a language L , then any DFA that accepts L must have at least n states.



		w_1	w_2	w_3
		λ	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{11}$
w_1	λ	–	$\mathbf{11}$	$\mathbf{1}$
w_2	$\mathbf{1}$	–	–	$\mathbf{1}$
w_3	$\mathbf{11}$	–	–	–

$L = \{w \mid w\text{'s length is divisible by } 3\}$
has a DFA with at least 3 states.



Two unanswered questions

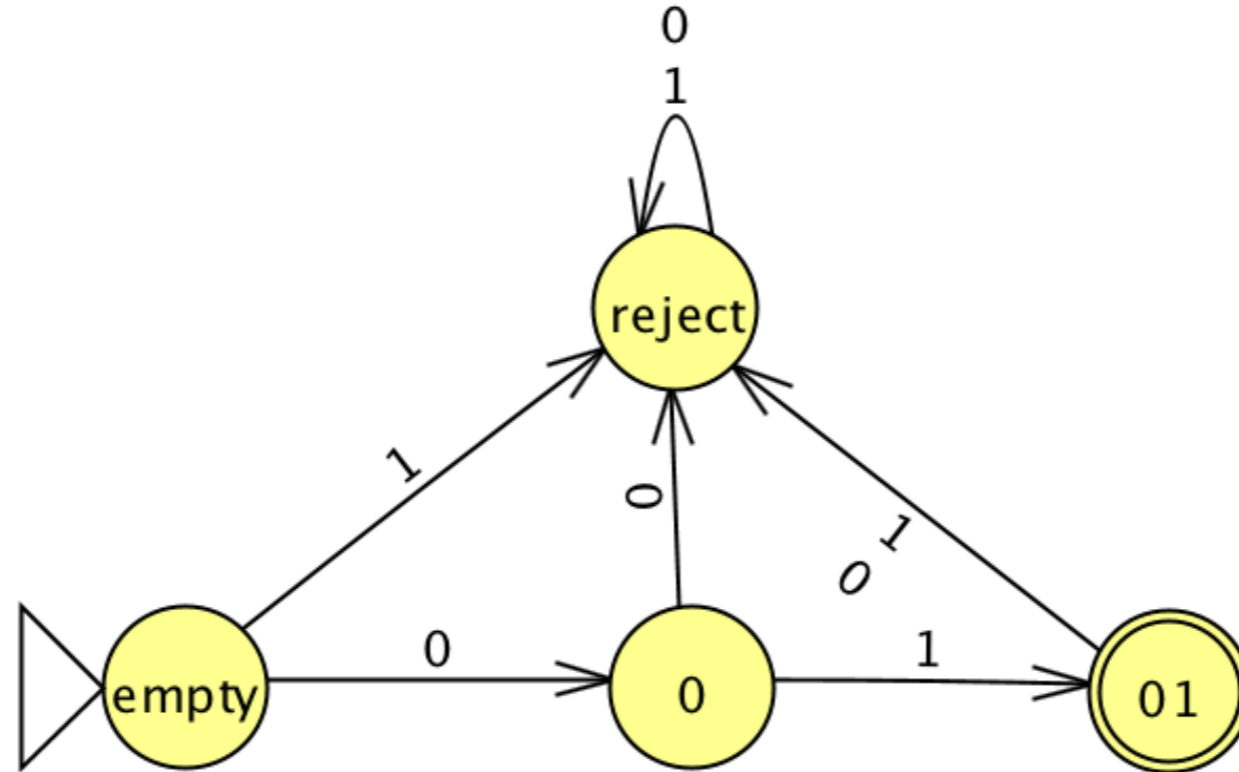
Given a language L ...

What is the minimal number of states required for L 's DFA?

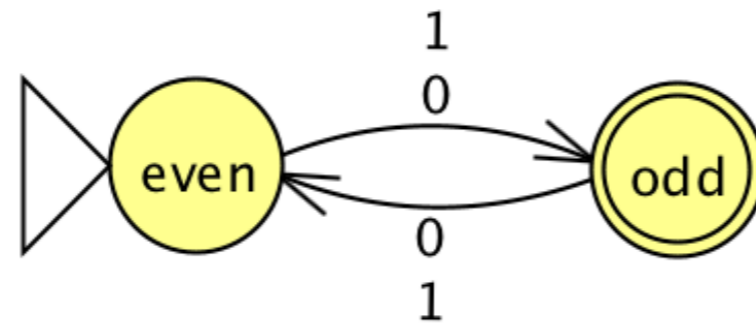
Given the minimal number of states, how do we construct a correct DFA?

Wouldn't this be great?

$L = \{w \mid w \text{ is } 01 \text{ or the length of } w \text{ is odd}\}$



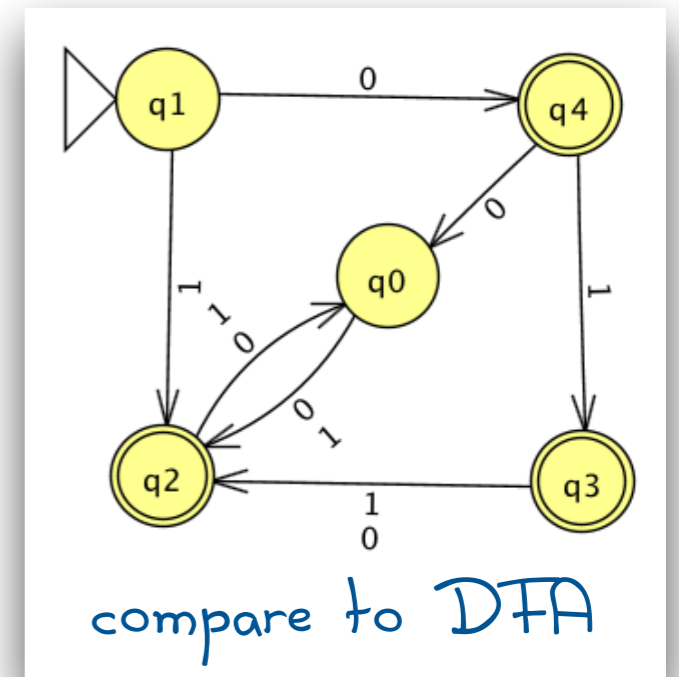
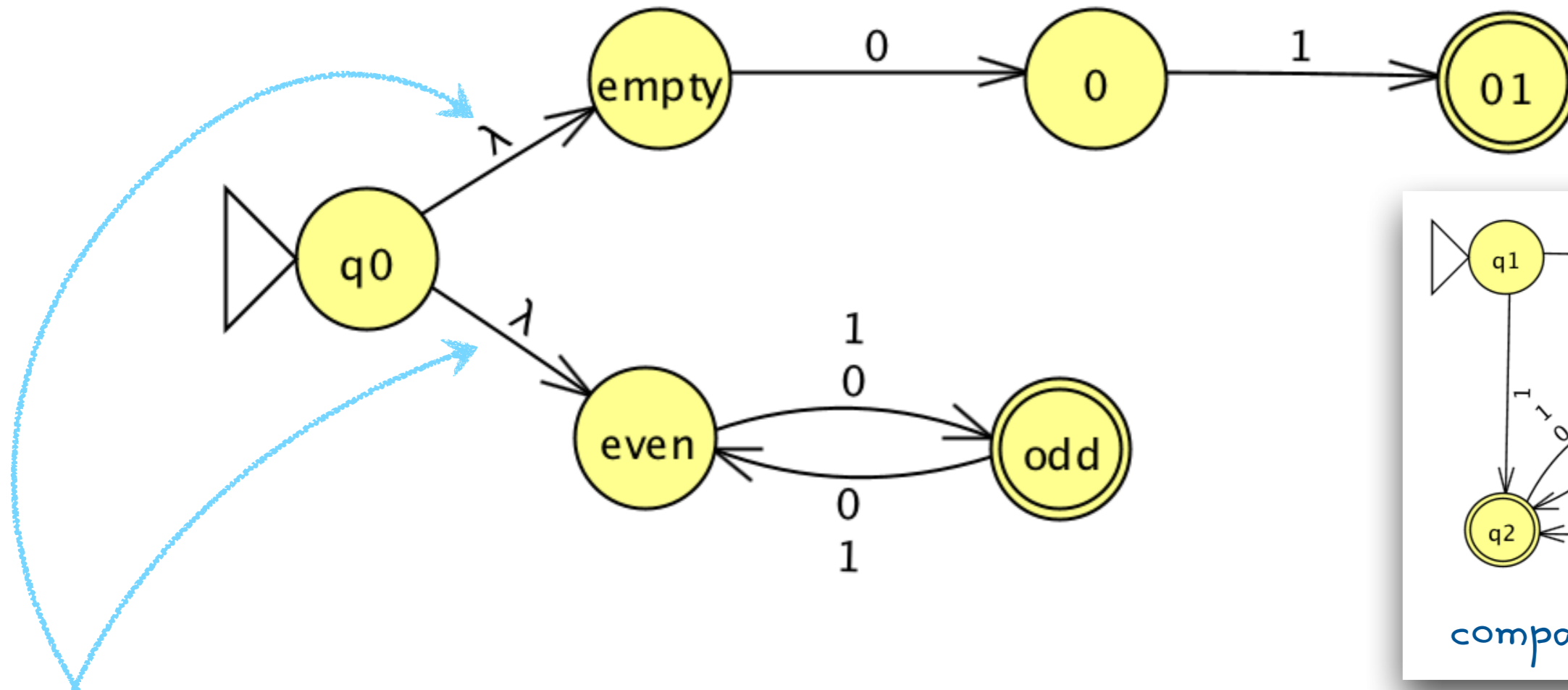
or



Wouldn't this be great?

$L = \{w \mid w \text{ is } 010 \text{ or the length of } w \text{ is even}\}$

Unspecified configurations
transition to an implicitly
defined, rejecting state.



“ λ transitions” don’t consume input, they just change state.

NFAs can be in more than one state at the same time.

Nonterministic Finite Automaton (NFA)

Has a finite *alphabet* (Σ) of valid symbols.

Has a finite set of states—one *initial state* and some *accepting states*.

Has a *transition relation*.

Each configuration corresponds to **zero or more** transitions.

λ -transitions change state but do not consume input.

All other transitions consume one input symbol.

The machine can be in **multiple** states at one time.


Given an input string, a DFA operates as follows:

The machine starts in the initial state.

The machine takes **all applicable transitions** until it has read and responded to the entire input string. When all the input is consumed, the machine halts.

The machine accepts only if it is in **at least one** accepting state.

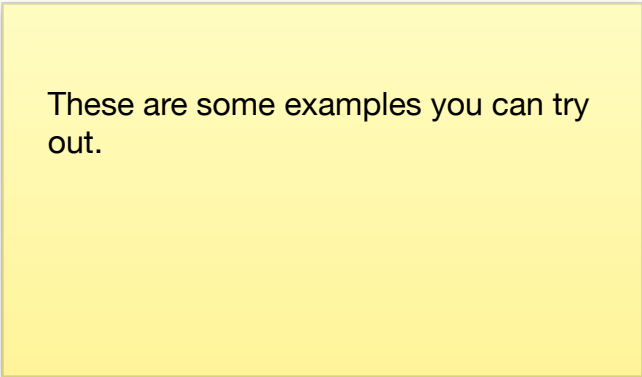
Unspecified configurations transition to an implicitly defined, rejecting state.



Draw these NFAs

(1) $L = \{w \mid w \text{ is } 101 \text{ or } w \text{ contains an odd number of 1s}\}$

(2) $L = \{w \mid w \text{ starts with } 1 \text{ and ends with either } 00 \text{ or } 01\}$



These are some examples you can try out.

Write test cases first!!!!

At least three strings **accepted** by the NFA.

At least three strings **rejected** by the NFA.

Draw these NFAs

(1) $L = \{w \mid w \text{ is } 101 \text{ or } w \text{ contains an odd number of } 1\text{s}\}$

The screenshot shows the JFLAP software interface. On the left, an NFA diagram is displayed with states: q7 (start), empty, 1, 10, 101 (final), even, and odd (final). Transitions are: q7 to empty (λ), q7 to even (λ), empty to 1 (1), 1 to 10 (0), 10 to 101 (1), even to even (0), even to odd (1), odd to even (1), odd to odd (0).

On the right, a table shows the results of multiple runs:

Input	Result
	Reject
101	Accept
0	Reject
1	Accept
00	Reject
01	Accept
10	Accept
11	Reject
000	Reject
001	Accept
010	Accept
011	Reject
100	Accept
101	Accept
110	Reject
111	Accept

Write test cases first!!!!

At least three strings **accepted** by the NFA.

At least three strings **rejected** by the NFA.

Draw these NFAs

(2) $L = \{w \mid w \text{ starts with } 1 \text{ and ends with either } 00 \text{ or } 01\}$

The screenshot shows the JFLAP interface with an NFA diagram on the left and a test results table on the right. The NFA has states q7, q0, q3, ...0, and final. Transitions are: q7 to q0 on '1'; q0 to q0 on '1' and '0'; q0 to q3 on 'λ'; q3 to q0 on '1'; q3 to ...0 on '0'; ...0 to final on '1' and '0'. The test results table is as follows:

Input	Result
0	Reject
1	Reject
00	Reject
01	Reject
10	Reject
11	Reject
000	Reject
001	Reject
010	Reject
011	Reject
100	Accept
101	Accept
110	Reject
111	Reject
1000	Accept
1001	Accept
1100	Accept
1101	Accept
11011	Reject
	Reject

Write test cases first!!!!

At least three strings **accepted** by the NFA.

At least three strings **rejected** by the NFA.