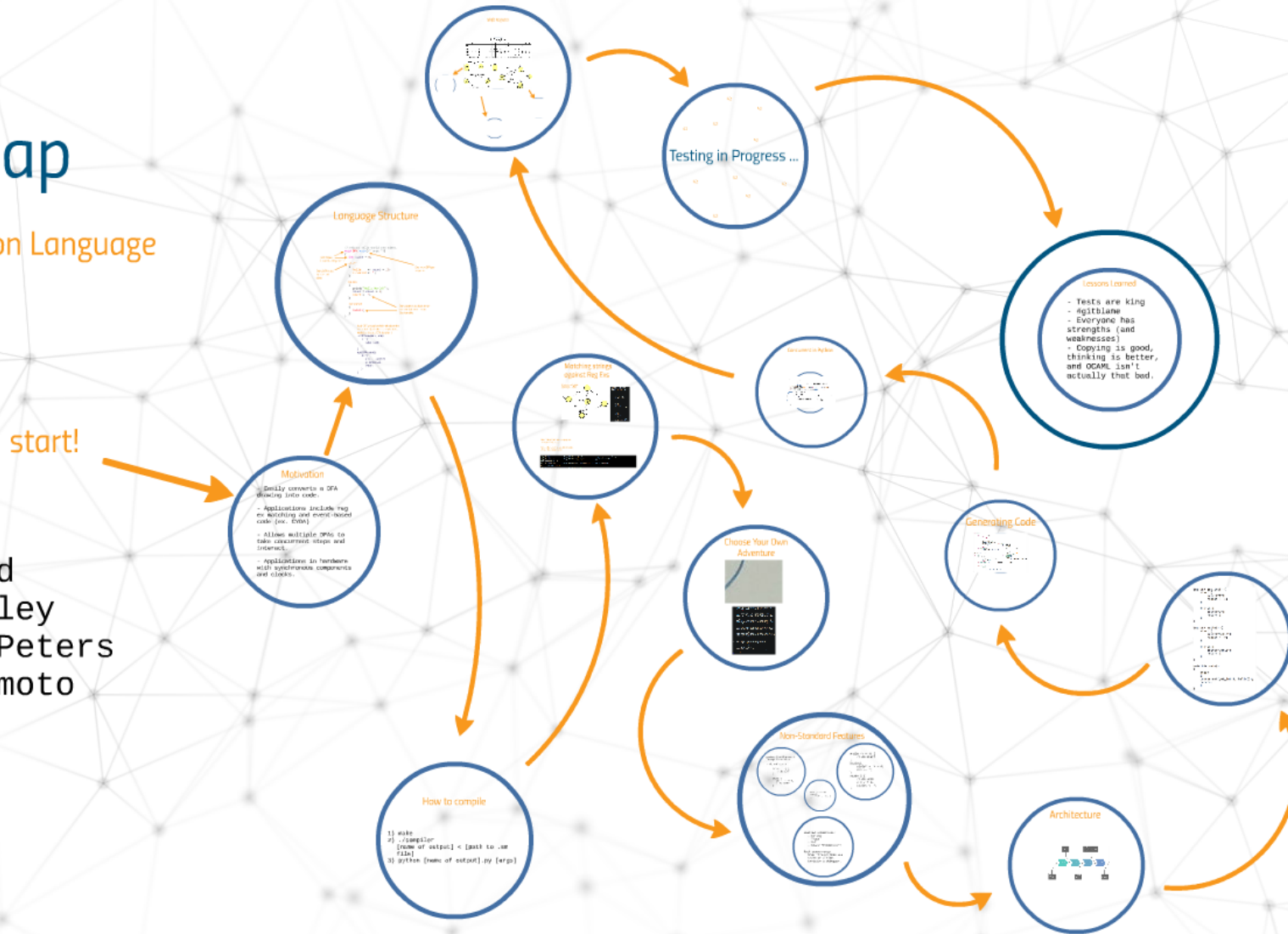


StateMap

A DFA Simulation Language

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Motivation

- Easily converts a DFA drawing into code.
- Applications include regex matching and event-based code (ex. CYOA)
- Allows multiple DFAs to take concurrent steps and interact.
- Applications in hardware with synchronous components and clocks.

Language Structure

```
// Prints hello world ten times.
void DFA main(/* args */)
{
  int count = 0;
  start
  {
    hello    <- count < 10;
    finished <- *;
  }

  hello
  {
    print("Hello World!");
    count = count + 1;
    start <- *;
  }

  finished
  {
    return;
  }
}
```

Data types
(void, int, string, float)

Every DFA must
have a start
state

One main DFA per
program

Every state must have either
a return statement or an
Else transition

(Sub-DFAs must be declared above the
main DFA - if a DFA calls a sub-DFAs,
waits for the sub-DFA to return.)

```
int DFA sum(int a, int b) {
  start {
    return (a+b);
  }
}

void DFA main() {
  start {
    int res = sum(1,2);
    print(itos(res));
    return;
  }
}
```

```
// Prints hello world ten times.
```

```
void DFA main(/* args */) ← One main DFA per program
```

```
{
```

Data types
(void, int, string, float)

```
int count = 0;
```

DFA must
have a start

```
start
```

```
{
```

```
hello <- count < 10;
```

```
finished <- *;
```

```
}
```

```
hello
```

```
{
```

```
print("Hello World!");
```

```
count = count + 1;
```

```
start <- *;
```

```
}
```

```
finished
```

```
{
```

```
return;
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

Every state must have either
a return statement or an
Else transition

(Sub-DFAs must be declared above the main DFA - if a DFA calls a sub-DFAs, waits for the sub-DFA to return.)

```
int DFA sum(int a, int b) {  
    start {  
        return (a+b);  
    }  
}
```

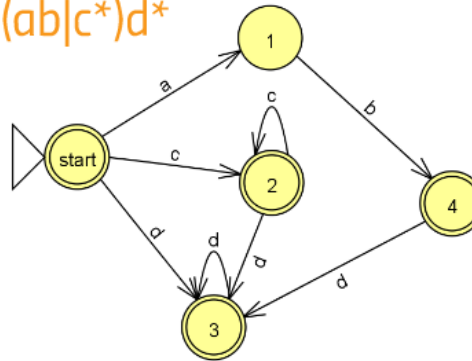
```
}  
void DFA main() {  
    start {  
        int res = sum(1,2);  
        print(itos(res));  
        return;  
    }  
}
```

How to compile

- 1) make
- 2) `./compiler`
`[name of output] < [path to .sm file]`
- 3) `python [name of output].py [args]`

Matching strings against Reg Exs

$(ab|c^*)d^*$



```
/* A StateMap DFA that accepts the
reg ex (ab|c*)d* */
void DFA main(stackofstrings args) {
  int accepted = 1; // acceptance
  state if reach end of stackof

  start {
    string s = args.peek();
    stateOne <- x == "a";
    stateTwo <- x == "c";
    stateThree <- x == "d";
    accept <- s == "ab";
    notAccept <- 1;
  }

  stateOne {
    accepted = 0;
    args.pop();
    string s = args.peek();
    stateFour <- x == "b";
    notAccept <- 1;
  }

  stateTwo {
    accepted = 1;
    args.pop();
    string s = args.peek();
    stateThree <- x == "d";
    stateFour <- x == "c";
    accept <- x == "ab";
    notAccept <- 1;
  }
}
```

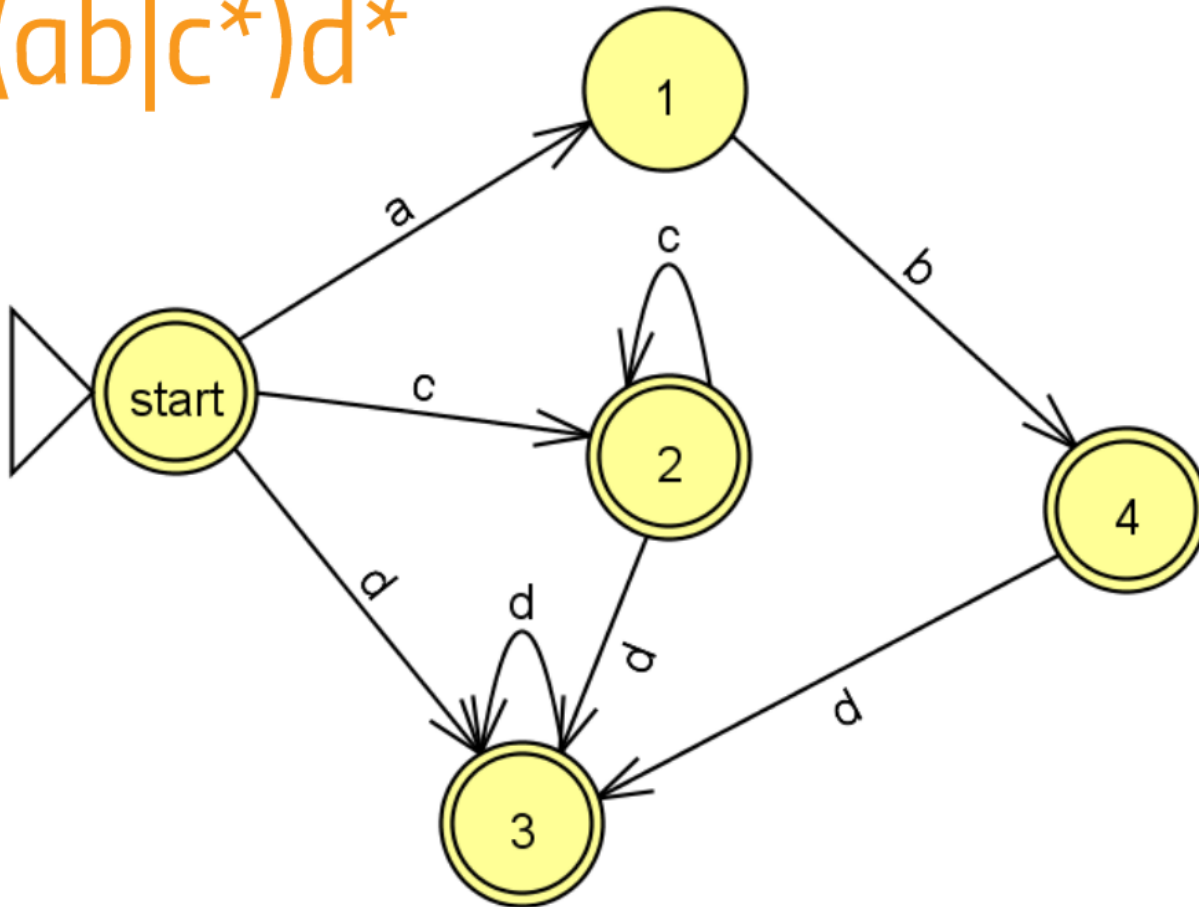
Note: "string" will pass the program
the argument [s,t,r,i,n,g]

Note to the note: That's a double quote
followed by a single quote.

```
bky2102@cairo:~/StateMap/StateMap$ ./compiler < sample_programs/reg_ex_test.sm
bky2102@cairo:~/StateMap/StateMap$ python output.py "'aabbcc'"
Not accepted by the DFA
bky2102@cairo:~/StateMap/StateMap$ python output.py "'abddd'"
Accepted by the DFA.
```


against Reg Exs

$(ab|c^*)d^*$

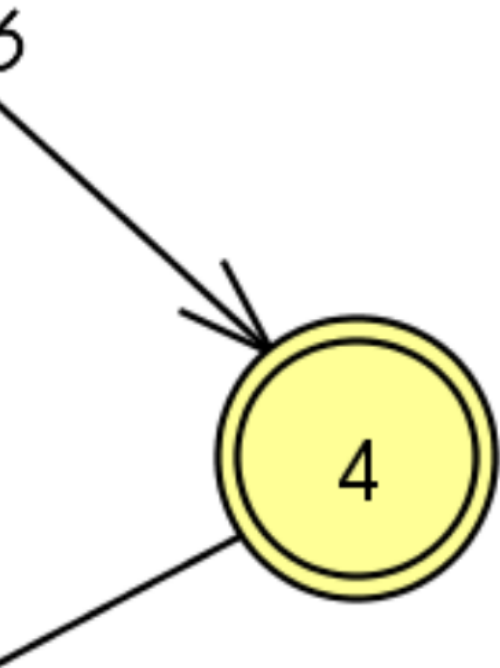


```
/* A StateMap DFA that accepts the
reg ex (ab|c*)d*/
void DFA main(stack<string> args) {
    int accepted = 1; /* acceptance
state if reach end of stack*/

    start {
        string s = args.peek();
        stateOne <- s == "a";
        stateTwo <- s == "c";
        stateThree <- s == "d";
        accept <- s == EOS;
        notAccept <- *;
    }

    stateOne {
        accepted = 0;
        args.pop();
        string s = args.peek();
        stateFour <- s == "b";
        notAccept <- *;
    }

    stateTwo {
        accepted = 1;
        args.pop();
        string s = args.peek();
        stateThree <- s == "d";
        stateTwo <- s == "c";
        accept <- s == EOS;
        notAccept <- *;
    }
}
```



```
/* A StateMap DFA that accepts the
reg ex (ab|c*)d* */
void DFA main(stack<string> args) {
    int accepted = 1; /* acceptance
    state if reach end of stack*/

    start {
        string s = args.peek();

        stateOne <- s == "a";
        stateTwo <- s == "c";
        stateThree <- s == "d";
        accept <- s == EOS;
        notAccept <- *;
    }

    stateOne {
        accepted = 0;
        args.pop();
        string s = args.peek();

        stateFour <- s == "b";
        notAccept <- *;
    }

    stateTwo {
        accepted = 1;
        args.pop();
        string s = args.peek();

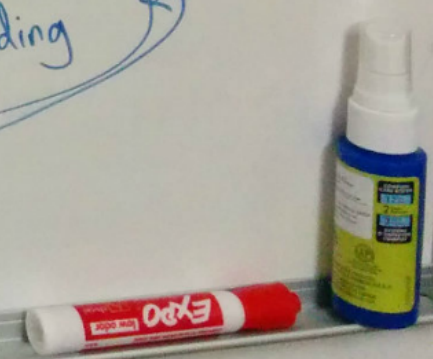
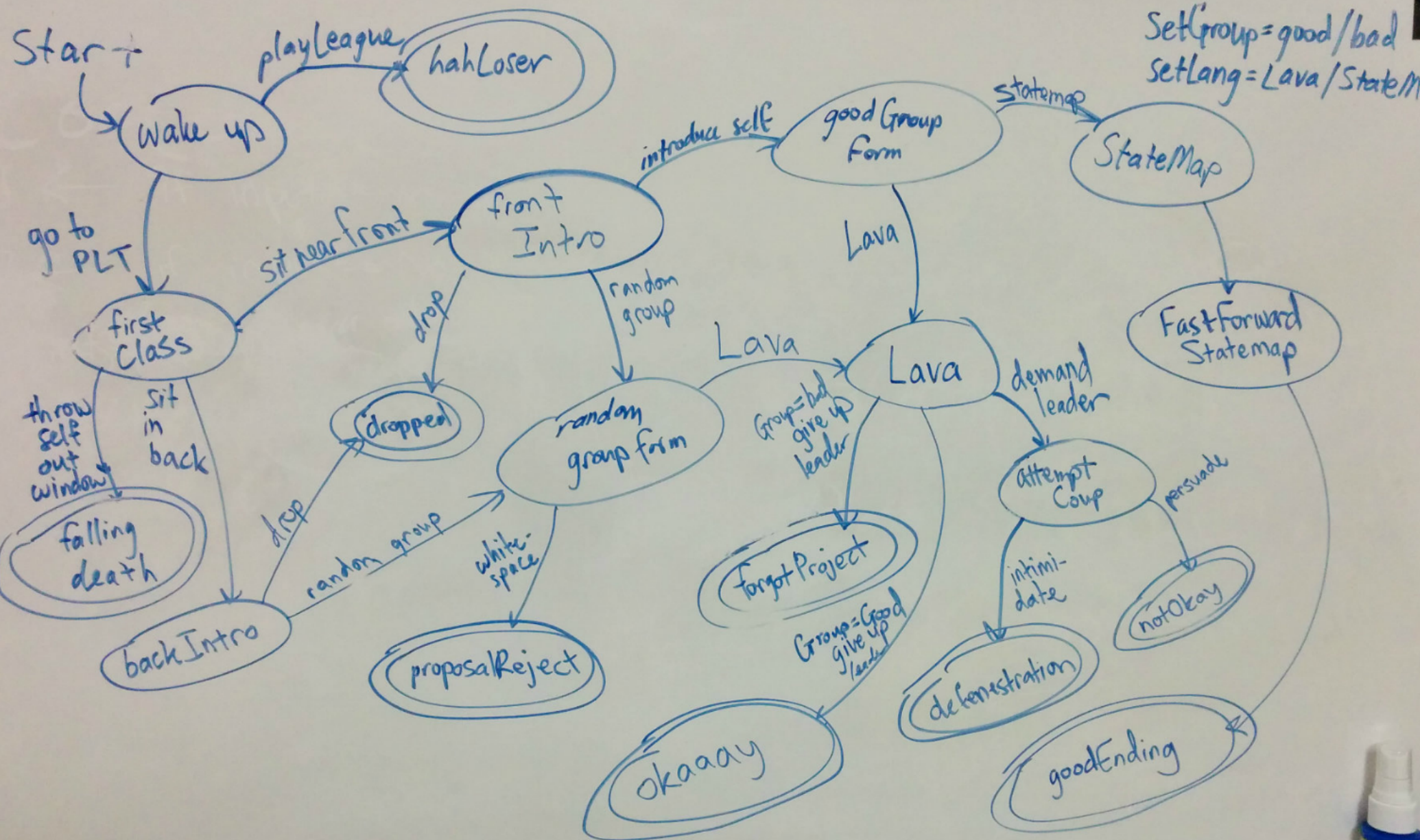
        stateThree <- s == "d";
        stateTwo <- s == "c";
        accept <- s == EOS;
        notAccept <- *;
    }
}
```

```
stateThree <- s == "d";
stateTwo <- s == "c";
accept <- s == EOS;
notAccept <- *;
```

Note: "string" will pass the program
the argument [s,t,r,i,n,g]

Note to the note: That's a double quote
followed by a single quote.

```
bky2102@cairo:~/StateMap/StateMap$ ./compiler < sample_programs/reg_ex_test.sm
bky2102@cairo:~/StateMap/StateMap$ python output.py "'aabbcc'"
Not accepted by the DFA
bky2102@cairo:~/StateMap/StateMap$ python output.py "'abddd'"
Accepted by the DFA.
```

```
beginning to feel uncomfortable about this class. You
dread public speaking. You dread massive, final
reports.\n");

print("He continued, \"So, the main thing you're going to
do in this class, assuming that you don't drop it like I
want you to, is a semester long TEAM project. This is a
team programming project. Now, the team part of it is
easily the worst, most difficult aspect of all of it, but
just to make it more difficult, I'm going to make you
design and implement your own language and a compiler for
it ... you're going to have to work with other human
beings. This really sucks.\"");

print("At this point, you're strongly considering packing
up and leaving. You don't know anyone in this class and
stepping on people's desk did not make a great first
impression on your prospective classmates. As you sit
through the rest of the lecture and attempt to focus on
Professor Edwards' words through your rising panic, you've
come to a decision.\n");

print("You've decided to:");

print("1) Stay in the course and tough it out.");
print("2) Drop out of the course.");
choice = input("\n");

dropkicked <- choice == "2";
randomGroup <- choice == "1";
print("Type 1 or 2 to indicate your choice.\n");
sittingInTheBackSeat <- *;
}
```

Non-Standard Features

Control Flow Expressed
Through Transitions

- If, While, For

```
if (x == 4) {  
  // do stuff  
}
```

```
state {  
  end <- x != 4;  
  // do stuff  
}
```

```
while (x < 4) {  
  // do stuff  
}  
state1{  
  state2 <- x < 4;  
  end <- *;  
}  
state 2 {  
  // do work  
  x = x + 1;  
  state1 <- *;  
}
```

Does this work?
state1{
 state1 <- x < 4;
}

Limited primitives:

- String
- Float
- Int
- Stack<"Primitive">

Mock concurrency
Step through DFAs one
state at a time.
Envision a debugger.

Control Flow Expressed Through Transitions

- If, While, For

```
if (x == 4) {  
    // do stuff  
}
```

```
state {  
    end <- x != 4;  
    // do stuff  
}
```

Does
stat


```
while (x < 4) {  
    // do stuff  
}  
state1{  
    state2 <- x < 4;  
    end <- *;  
}  
state 2 {  
    // do work  
    x = x + 1;  
    state1 <- *;  
}
```

x < 4;

Does this work?

```
state1{  
  state1 <- x < 4;  
}
```

Limited primitives:

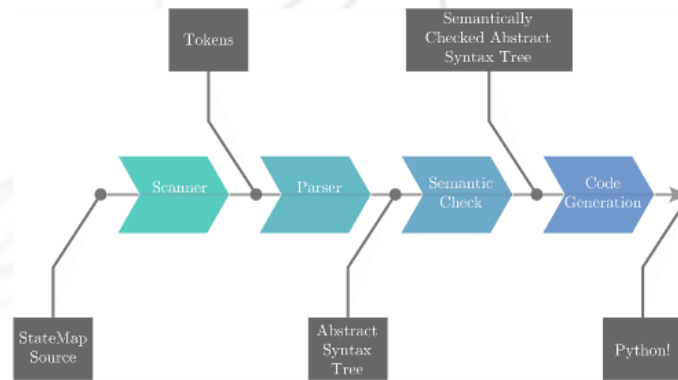
- String
- Float
- Int
- Stack<"Primitive">

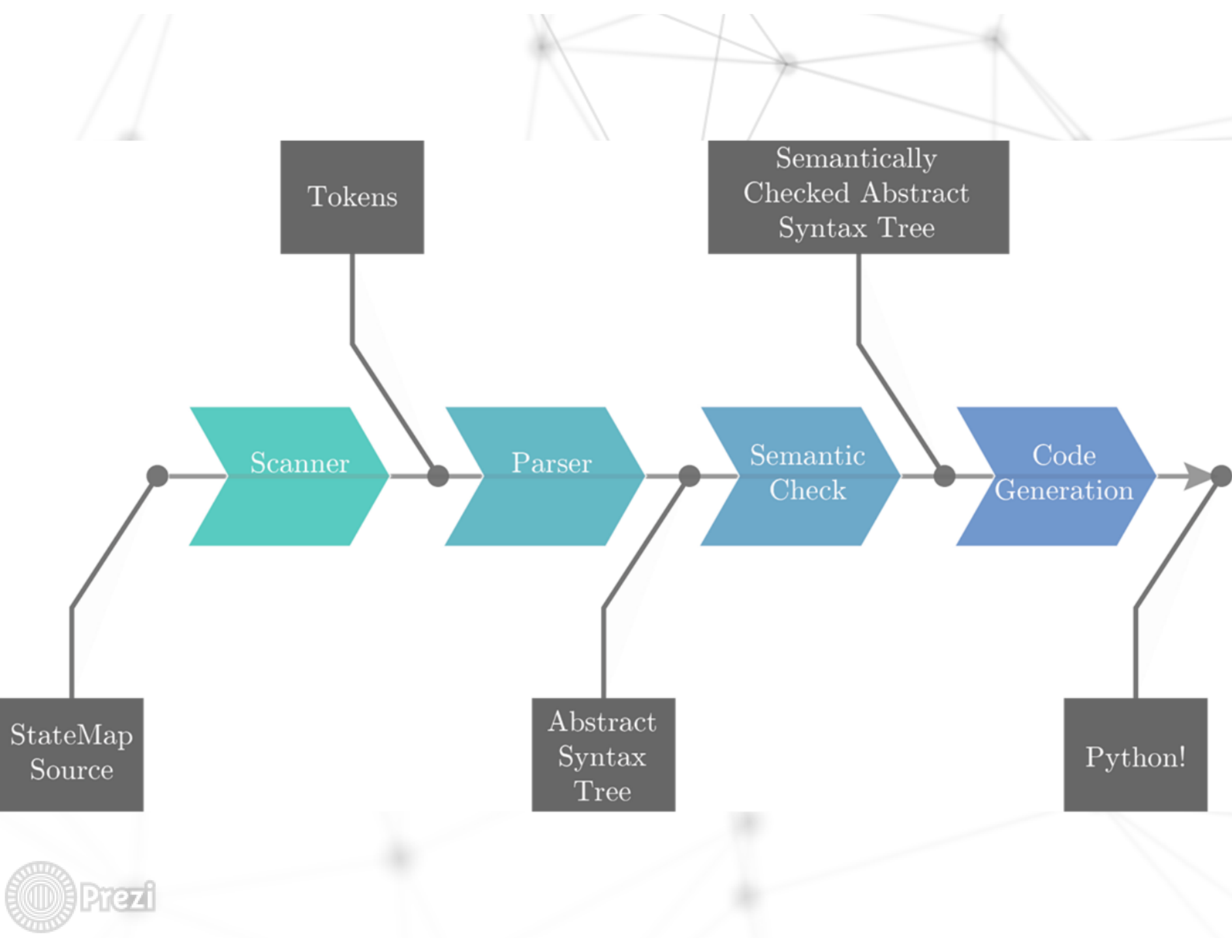
Mock concurrency

Step through DFAs one
state at a time.

Envision a debugger.

Architecture





```
int DFA get_int() {
  start {
    print("1");
    finish <- *;
  }

  finish {
    print("2");
    return 1;
  }
}

int DFA hello() {
  start {
    print("hello");
    finish <- *;
  }

  finish {
    print("world");
    return 1;
  }
}

void DFA main()
{
  start
  {
    concurrent(get_int(), hello());
    return;
  }
}
```



Generating Code

```
class _main:
    _now = _node_start
    def __init__(self,*args):
        try:
            pass
        except IndexError:
            print('RuntimeError:Too few arguments provided to dfa "main"')
            sys.exit(1)
        self._returnVal = None
        _main._now = self._node_start
        self._next = None
        while self._returnVal is None:
            _main._now()
            _main._now = self._next
        return
    def _node_start(self):
        concurrent(_get_int, [], _hello, [])
        self._returnVal = 1
        self._next = None
_dfa_Dict["main"] = _main

class _get_int:
    _now = _node_start
    def __init__(self,*args):
        self._returnVal = None
        _get_int._now = self._node_start
        self._next = None
        return
    def _node_finish(self):
        print "2"
        self._returnVal = 1
        self._next = None
    def _node_start(self):
        print "1"
        if(1):
            self._next = self._node_finish
        return
_dfa_Dict["get_int"] = _get_int

class _hello:
    _now = _node_start
    def __init__(self,*args):
        self._returnVal = None
        _hello._now = self._node_start
        self._next = None
        return
    def _node_finish(self):
        print "world"
        self._returnVal = 1
        self._next = None
    def _node_start(self):
        print "hello"
        if(1):
            self._next = self._node_finish
        return
_dfa_Dict["hello"] = _hello
```

```

class _main:
    _now = _node_start
    def __init__(self,*args):
        try:
            pass
        except IndexError:
            print('RuntimeError:Too few arguments provided to dfa "main"')
            sys.exit(1)
        self._returnVal = None
        _main._now = self._node_start
        self._next = None
        while self._returnVal is None:
            _main._now()
            _main._now = self._next
        return
    def _node_start(self):
        concurrent(_get_int, [], _hello, [])
        self._returnVal = 1
        self._next = None

_dfa_Dict["main"] = _main

class _get_int:
    _now = _node_start
    def __init__(self,*args):
        self._returnVal = None
        _get_int._now = self._node_start
        self._next = None
        return
    def _node_finish(self):
        print "2"
        self._returnVal = 1
        self._next = None
    def _node_start(self):
        print "1"
        if(1):
            self._next = self._node_finish
        return

_dfa_Dict["get_int"] = _get_int

class _hello:
    _now = _node_start
    def __init__(self,*args):
        self._returnVal = None
        _hello._now = self._node_start
        self._next = None
        return
    def _node_finish(self):
        print "world"
        self._returnVal = 1
        self._next = None
    def _node_start(self):
        print "hello"
        if(1):
            self._next = self._node_finish
        return

_dfa_Dict["hello"] = _hello

```



Concurrent in Python

[dfa1_pointer, dfa1_args, dfa2_pointer, dfa2_args, ...]
(takes a variable number of items)

Instantiates the instances of the `dfas`, and puts them in a list

```
def concurrent(*dfasNArgs):  
    dfas = [dfa(dfasNArgs[i*2+1]) for i, dfa in enumerate(dfasNArgs[::2])]  
    finishedDfas = set()  
    while len(set(dfas) - finishedDfas):  
        for dfa in (set(dfas) - finishedDfas):  
            dfa.__class__.__now()  
        for dfa in (set(dfas) - finishedDfas):  
            dfa.__class__.__now = dfa.next  
            finishedDfas = set([dfa for dfa in dfas if dfa._returnVal is not None])  
    return str(dfa._returnVal) for dfa in dfas
```

Iterate over `dfas` that haven't finished

Return stack of strings

Set class variable as instance method

Call instance method from class variable

[dfa1_pointer, dfa1_args, dfa2_pointer, dfa2_args, ...]
(takes a variable number of them)

Instantiates the instances of the dfas, and puts them in a list

```
def concurrent(*dfasNArgs):  
    dfas = [dfa(dfasNArgs[i*2+1]) for i, dfa in enumerate(dfasNArgs[::2])]  
    finishedDfas = set()  
    while len(set(dfas) - finishedDfas):  
        for dfa in (set(dfas) - finishedDfas):  
            dfa.__class__._now()  
        for dfa in (set(dfas) - finishedDfas):  
            dfa.__class__._now = dfa._next  
        finishedDfas = set([dfa for dfa in dfas if dfa._returnVal is not None])  
    return str(dfa._returnVal) for dfa in dfa
```

Iterate over dfas that haven't finished

Set class variable as instance method

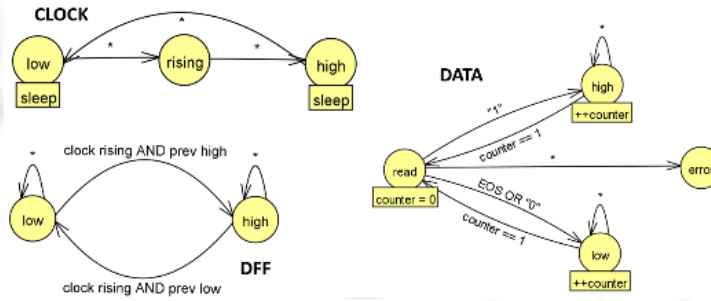
Return stack of strings

Call instance method from class variable

Shift Register

Shift Register

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Clock	L	R	H	L	R	H	L	R	H	L	R	H	L	R	H	L	R
Data	Read	D1	D1	Read	D2	D2	Read	D3	D3	Read	D4	D4	Read	D5	D5	Read	D6
DFF1	L	L	D1	D1	D1	D2	D2	D2	D3	D3	D3	D4	D4	D4	D5	D5	D5
DFF2	L	L	L	L	L	D1	D1	D1	D2	D2	D2	D3	D3	D3	D4	D4	D4
DFF3	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	D1	D1	D1	D2	D2	D2	D3	D3	D3
DFF4	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	D1	D1	D2	D2	D2	D2
Display	start	read	print	start	read	print	start	read	print	start	read	print	start	read	print	start	read



```

// DFF1
// DFF2
// DFF3
// DFF4
// Display

```

```

// DFF1
// DFF2
// DFF3
// DFF4
// Display

```

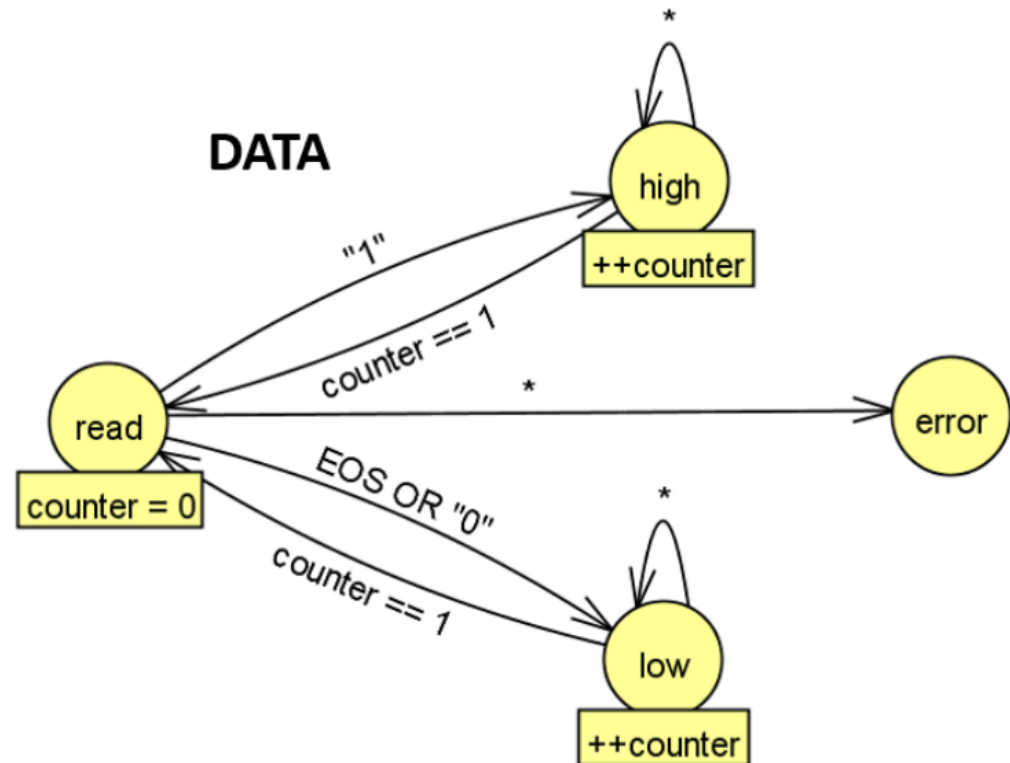
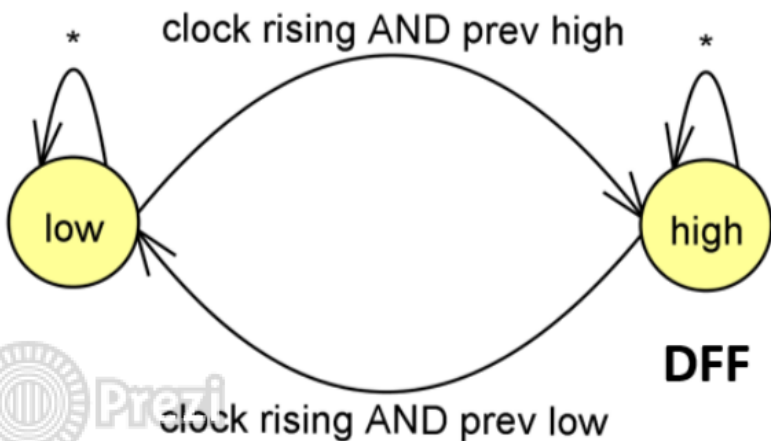
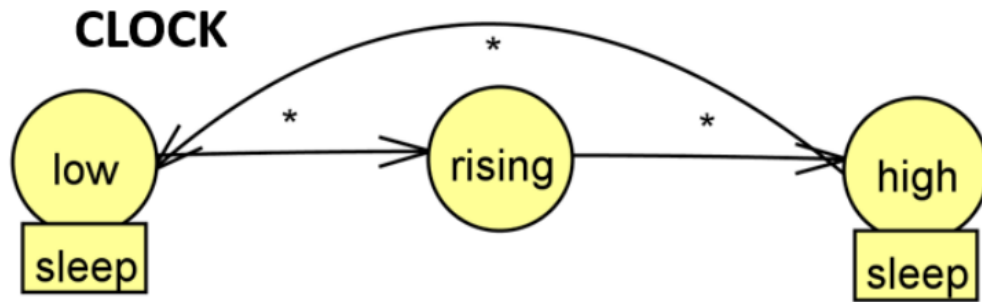
```

// DFF1
// DFF2
// DFF3
// DFF4
// Display

```

Shift Register

	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>
Clock	L	R	H	L	R	H	L	R	H	L	R	H	L	R	H	L	R
Data	Read	D1	D1	Read	D2	D2	Read	D3	D3	Read	D4	D4	Read	D5	D5	Read	D6
DFF1	L	L	D1	D1	D1	D2	D2	D2	D3	D3	D3	D4	D4	D4	D5	D5	D5
DFF2	L	L	L	L	L	D1	D1	D1	D2	D2	D2	D3	D3	D3	D4	D4	D4
DFF3	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	D1	D1	D1	D2	D2	D2	D3	D3	D3
DFF4	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	D1	D1	D1	D2	D2	D2
Display	start	read	print	start	read	print	start	read	print	start	read	print	start	read	print	start	read



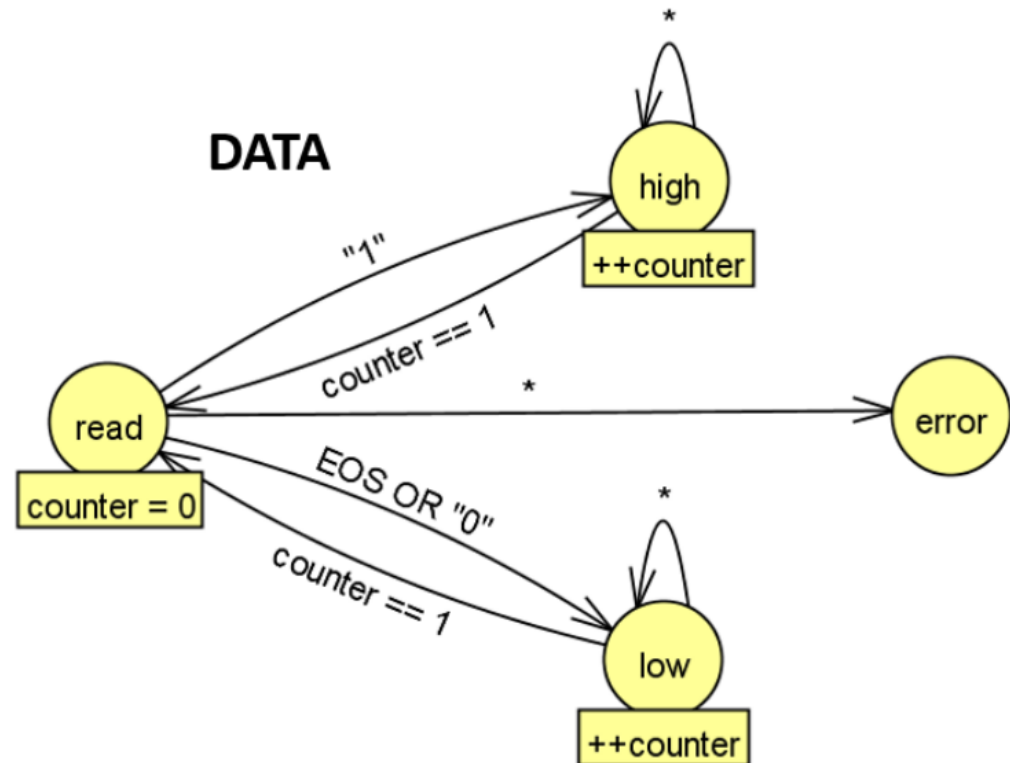
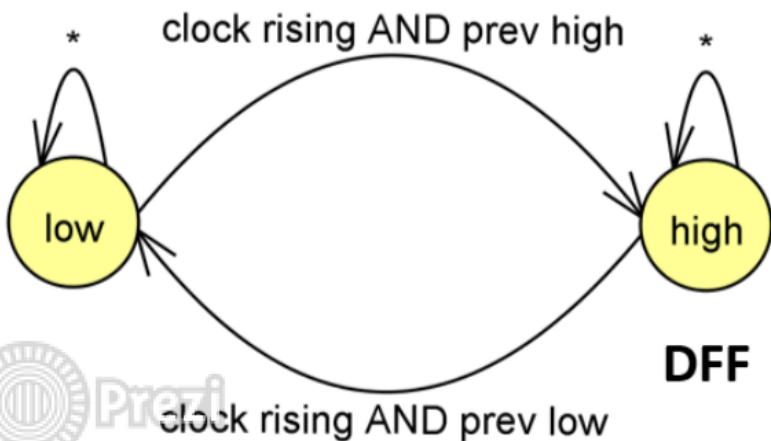
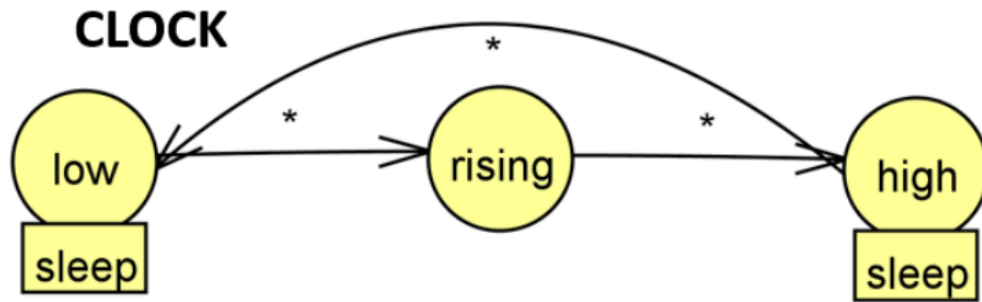
```
// DFA to represent a clock
// halfPeriod: integer to represent period/2 in ms
void DFA clock(int halfPeriod)
{
    // Start == low
    // Wait halfPeriod ms, then toggle
    start
    {
        sleep(halfPeriod);
        rising      <- *;
    }


    // state that triggers a catch for the DFFs
    rising
    {
        high      <- *;
    }

    high
    {
        sleep(halfPeriod);
        start     <- *;
    }
}
```

Shift Register

	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>
Clock	L	R	H	L	R	H	L	R	H	L	R	H	L	R	H	L	R
Data	Read	D1	D1	Read	D2	D2	Read	D3	D3	Read	D4	D4	Read	D5	D5	Read	D6
DFF1	L	L	D1	D1	D1	D2	D2	D2	D3	D3	D3	D4	D4	D4	D5	D5	D5
DFF2	L	L	L	L	L	D1	D1	D1	D2	D2	D2	D3	D3	D3	D4	D4	D4
DFF3	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	D1	D1	D1	D2	D2	D2	D3	D3	D3
DFF4	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	D1	D1	D1	D2	D2	D2
Display	start	read	print	start	read	print	start	read	print	start	read	print	start	read	print	start	read





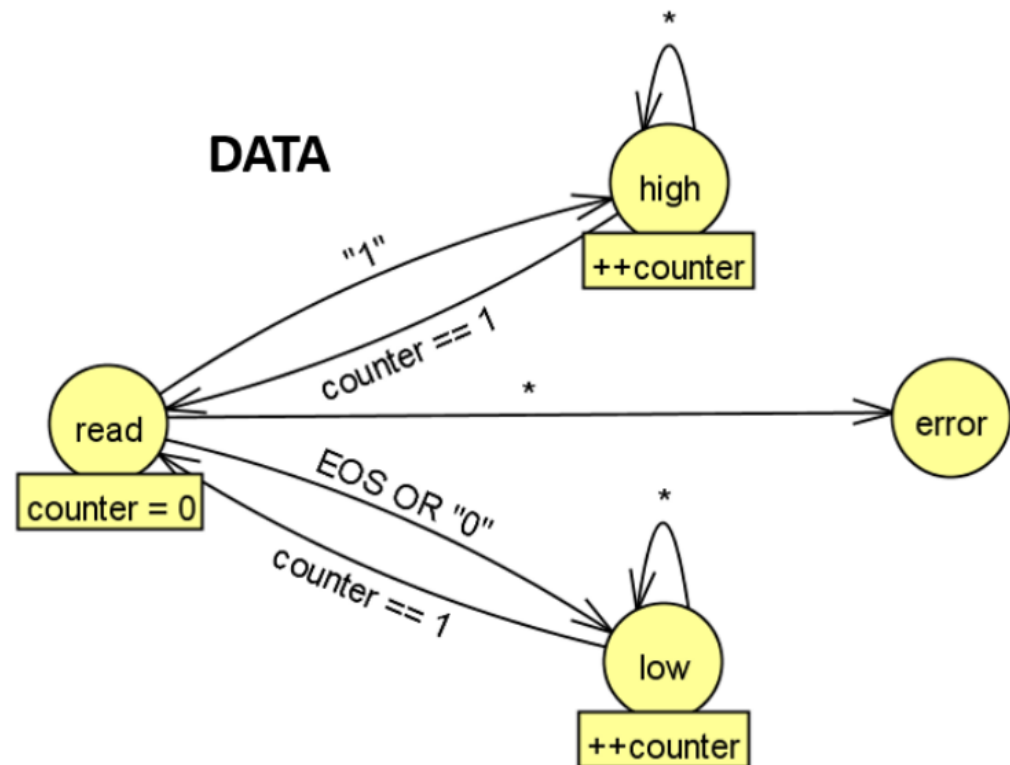
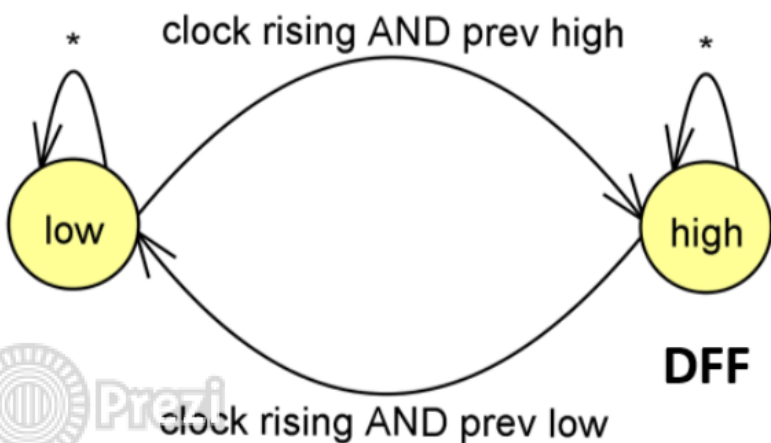
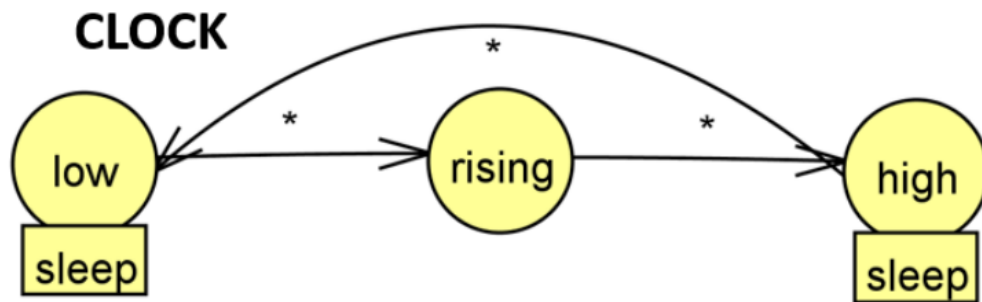
```
// 1st T-FlipFlop in Shift Register
// Catches data on every rising clock
void DFA DFF1()
```

```
{
    // low output
    start
    {
        high    <- (state("clock") == "rising" && state("dataIn") == "high");
        start   <- *;
    }

    // high output
    high
    {
        start   <- (state("clock") == "rising" && state("dataIn") == "low");
        high    <- *;
    }
}
```

Shift Register

	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>
Clock	L	R	H	L	R	H	L	R	H	L	R	H	L	R	H	L	R
Data	Read	D1	D1	Read	D2	D2	Read	D3	D3	Read	D4	D4	Read	D5	D5	Read	D6
DFF1	L	L	D1	D1	D1	D2	D2	D2	D3	D3	D3	D4	D4	D4	D5	D5	D5
DFF2	L	L	L	L	L	D1	D1	D1	D2	D2	D2	D3	D3	D3	D4	D4	D4
DFF3	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	D1	D1	D1	D2	D2	D2	D3	D3	D3
DFF4	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	D1	D1	D1	D2	D2	D2
Display	start	read	print	start	read	print	start	read	print	start	read	print	start	read	print	start	read




```

void DFA dataIn(stack<string> data)
{
    int counter = 0;
    //Read state
    start
    {
        counter = 0;
        low <- data.peek() == EOS;
        string currData = data.pop();
        high <- currData == "1";
        low <- currData == "0";
        error <- *;
    }
}

```

```

low
{
    start <- counter == 1;
    counter = counter + 1;
    low <- *;
}

error
{
    print("invalid input");
    return;
}
}

```

//high and low states to represent the
// current data input.
// counter is used for synchronicity

```

high
{
    start <- counter == 1;
    counter = counter + 1;
    high <- *;
}

```



Testing in Progress ...

Lessons Learned

- Tests are king
- #gitblame
- Everyone has strengths (and weaknesses)
- Copying is good, thinking is better, and OCAML isn't actually that bad.

StateMap

A DFA Simulation Language

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