

<b>AUTOMATA THEORY AND COMPUTABILITY</b> <b>(Effective from the academic year 2018 -2019)</b> <b>SEMESTER – V</b>			
<b>Course Code</b>	<b>18CS54</b>	<b>CIE Marks</b>	40
<b>Number of Contact Hours/Week</b>	3:0:0	<b>SEE Marks</b>	60
<b>Total Number of Contact Hours</b>	40	<b>Exam Hours</b>	03
<b>CREDITS –3</b>			
<b>Course Learning Objectives:</b> This course (18CS54) will enable students to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduce core concepts in Automata and Theory of Computation</li> <li>• Identify different Formal language Classes and their Relationships</li> <li>• Design Grammars and Recognizers for different formal languages</li> <li>• Prove or disprove theorems in automata theory using their properties</li> <li>• Determine the decidability and intractability of Computational problems</li> </ul>			
<b>Module 1</b>			<b>Contact Hours</b>
<b>Why study the Theory of Computation, Languages and Strings:</b> Strings, Languages. A Language Hierarchy, Computation, <b>Finite State Machines (FSM):</b> Deterministic FSM, Regular languages, Designing FSM, Nondeterministic FSMs, From FSMs to Operational Systems, Simulators for FSMs, Minimizing FSMs, Canonical form of Regular languages, Finite State Transducers, Bidirectional Transducers. <b>Textbook 1: Ch 1,2, 3,4, 5.1 to 5.10</b> <b>RBT: L1, L2</b>			08
<b>Module 2</b>			
<b>Regular Expressions (RE):</b> what is a RE?, Kleene's theorem, Applications of REs, Manipulating and Simplifying REs. Regular Grammars: Definition, Regular Grammars and Regular languages. Regular Languages (RL) and Non-regular Languages: How many RLs, To show that a language is regular, Closure properties of RLs, to show some languages are not RLs. <b>Textbook 1: Ch 6, 7, 8: 6.1 to 6.4, 7.1, 7.2, 8.1 to 8.4</b> <b>RBT: L1, L2, L3</b>			08
<b>Module 3</b>			
<b>Context-Free Grammars(CFG):</b> Introduction to Rewrite Systems and Grammars, CFGs and languages, designing CFGs, simplifying CFGs, proving that a Grammar is correct, Derivation and Parse trees, Ambiguity, Normal Forms. Pushdown Automata (PDA): Definition of non-deterministic PDA, Deterministic and Non-deterministic PDAs, Non-determinism and Halting, alternative equivalent definitions of a PDA, alternatives that are not equivalent to PDA. <b>Textbook 1: Ch 11, 12: 11.1 to 11.8, 12.1, 12.2, 12.4, 12.5, 12.6</b> <b>RBT: L1, L2, L3</b>			08
<b>Module 4</b>			
<b>Algorithms and Decision Procedures for CFLs:</b> Decidable questions, Un-decidable questions. <b>Turing Machine:</b> Turing machine model, Representation, Language acceptability by TM, design of TM, Techniques for TM construction. Variants of Turing Machines (TM), The model of Linear Bounded automata. <b>Textbook 1: Ch 14: 14.1, 14.2, Textbook 2: Ch 9.1 to 9.8</b> <b>RBT: L1, L2, L3</b>			08
<b>Module 5</b>			
<b>Decidability:</b> Definition of an algorithm, decidability, decidable languages, Undecidable languages, halting problem of TM, Post correspondence problem. Complexity: Growth rate of functions, the classes of P and NP, Quantum Computation: quantum computers, Church-			08

<p>Turing thesis. <b>Applications:</b> G.1 Defining syntax of programming language, Appendix J: Security</p> <p><b>Textbook 2: 10.1 to 10.7, 12.1, 12.2, 12.8, 12.8.1, 12.8.2</b></p> <p><b>Textbook 1: Appendix: G.1(only), J.1 &amp; J.2</b></p> <p><b>RBT: L1, L2, L3</b></p>	
<p><b>Course Outcomes:</b> The student will be able to :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acquire fundamental understanding of the core concepts in automata theory and Theory of Computation</li> <li>• Learn how to translate between different models of Computation (e.g., Deterministic and Non-deterministic and Software models).</li> <li>• Design Grammars and Automata (recognizers) for different language classes and become knowledgeable about restricted models of Computation (Regular, Context Free) and their relative powers.</li> <li>• Develop skills in formal reasoning and reduction of a problem to a formal model, with an emphasis on semantic precision and conciseness.</li> <li>• Classify a problem with respect to different models of Computation.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Question Paper Pattern:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The question paper will have ten questions.</li> <li>• Each full Question consisting of 20 marks</li> <li>• There will be 2 full questions (with a maximum of four sub questions) from each module.</li> <li>• Each full question will have sub questions covering all the topics under a module.</li> <li>• The students will have to answer 5 full questions, selecting one full question from each module.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Textbooks:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Elaine Rich, Automata, Computability and Complexity, 1<sup>st</sup> Edition, Pearson education, 2012/2013</li> <li>2. K L P Mishra, N Chandrasekaran , 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition, Theory of Computer Science, PHI, 2012.</li> </ol>	
<p><b>Reference Books:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. John E Hopcroft, Rajeev Motwani, Jeffery D Ullman, Introduction to Automata Theory, Languages, and Computation, 3rd Edition, Pearson Education, 2013</li> <li>2. Michael Sipser : Introduction to the Theory of Computation, 3rd edition, Cengage learning, 2013</li> <li>3. John C Martin, Introduction to Languages and The Theory of Computation, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition, Tata McGraw –Hill Publishing Company Limited, 2013</li> <li>4. Peter Linz, “An Introduction to Formal Languages and Automata”, 3rd Edition, Narosa Publishers, 1998</li> <li>5. Basavaraj S. Anami, Karibasappa K G, Formal Languages and Automata theory, Wiley India, 2012</li> <li>6. C K Nagpal, Formal Languages and Automata Theory, Oxford University press, 2012.</li> </ol>	
<p><b>Faculty can utilize open source tools (like JFLAP) to make teaching and learning more interactive.</b></p>	