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F29FB Assignment

Chandrashekhara Ramaprasad

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Section 1

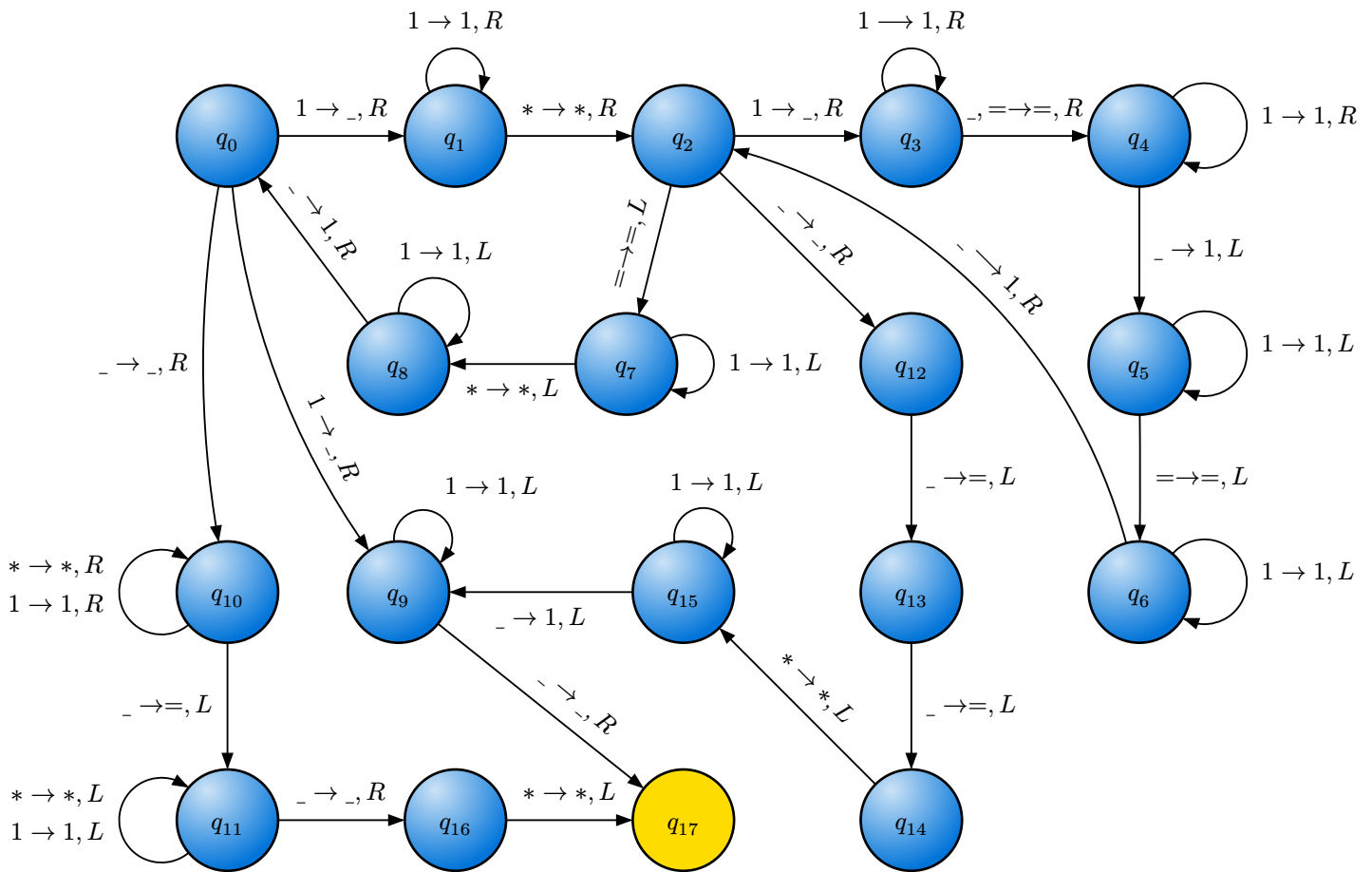


Figure 1: Turing Machine Graph

Section 2

The key difference between my proposed graph and the given graph is:

- The proposed graph has additional states $q_{11}, q_{12}, q_{13}, q_{14}, q_{15}, q_{16}, q_{17}$ compared to the given graph
- The proposed TM graph has additional transitions in states $q_{11}, q_{12}, q_{13}, q_{14}, q_{15}, q_{16}, q_{17}$ compared to the given graph
- The proposed graph writes the $*$ symbol in some of its transitions, while the given graph does not use that symbol

Section 3

States: $Q = \{q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4, q_5, q_6, q_7, q_8, q_9, q_{10}, q_{11}, q_{12}, q_{13}, q_{14}, q_{15}, q_{16}, q_{17}\}$

Where q_0 is the start state, and q_{17} is the halt state

Input Symbols: $\{1, *, ' '\}$ ('' is a blank symbol)

Tape Symbols: $\{1, *, ' ', =\}$, where = is a special symbol

Start State: $q_0 \in Q$

Halt State: $q_{17} \in Q$

Actions Table:

Current State	Input Symbol	New Symbol	Move Direction	New State
q_0	1	\wedge	R	q_1
	*	*	L	q_9
	\wedge	\wedge	R	q_{10}
q_1	1	1	R	q_1
	*	*		q_2
q_2	1	\wedge	R	q_3
	=	=	L	q_7
	\wedge	\wedge	R	q_{12}
q_3	1	1	R	q_3
	\wedge	=		q_4
	=			
q_4	1	1	R	q_4
	\wedge		L	q_5
q_5	1	1	L	q_5
	=	=		q_6
q_6	1	1	L	q_6
	\wedge		R	q_2
q_7	1	1	L	q_7
	*	*		q_8
q_8	1	1	L	q_8
	\wedge		R	q_0
q_9	1	1	L	q_9
	\wedge	\wedge	R	q_{17}
q_{10}	1	1	R	q_{10}
	*	*		
	\wedge	=		
q_{11}	1	1	L	q_{11}
	*	*		
	\wedge	\wedge		
q_{12}	\wedge	=	L	q_{13}

Current State	Input Symbol	New Symbol	Move Direction	New State
q_{13}	\wedge	\wedge	L	q_{14}
q_{14}	*	*	L	q_{15}
q_{15}	\wedge	1	L	q_{15}
	1			q_{15}
q_{16}	*	*	L	q_{17}
q_{17}	Final (Accept) State			

Section 4

The Turing Machine graph was implemented in the Python programming language. Python was used to implement the above Turing Machine graph due to its simple syntax to represent the graph and easily manipulate the values provided. It is also very flexible and easy to define and manipulate complex data structures like Turing machines using the List data structure.

```

def action(input_val: str, write: str, move: str, next_state: str):
    global tape_head, state
    if tape[tape_head] == input_val:
        tape[tape_head] = write
        state = next_state

        if move == 'L':
            tape_head -= 1
        else:
            tape_head += 1
        return True
    return False

input_text = "Make sure to enter your number as a set of ones\n(i.e. if the number is
2 * 3, enter it is '11*111')\nEnter the input:"
val: str = input(input_text)

length: int = len(val)
tape = ['^'] * (length*3)

i: int = 1
tape_head: int = 1

for n in range(length):
    if val[n] == '0' or val[n] == 'B':
        tape[i] = '^'
    else:
        tape[i] = val[n]
    i += 1

q0, q1, q2, q3, q4 = 'q0', 'q1', 'q2', 'q3', 'q4'
q5, q6, q7, q8, q9 = 'q5', 'q6', 'q7', 'q8', 'q9'

q10, q11, q12, q13, q14, q15, q16 = 'q10', 'q11', 'q12', 'q13', 'q14', 'q15', 'q16'
done: str = 'q17'

state: str = q0
r, l, b = 'R', 'L', '^'
accept: bool = False
old_tape_head = -1
tape_count = 0

```

Figure 2: Initialising variables and the function

```
while old_tape_head != tape_head:
    old_tape_head = tape_head
    print(tape, "Head: ", tape_head, "State: ", state)
    tape_count += 1

    if state == q0:
        if action('1', b, r, q1) or action(b, b, r, q10) or action('*', '*', l, q9):
            pass
    elif state == q1:
        if action('1', '1', r, q1) or action('*', '*', r, q2):
            pass
    elif state == q2:
        if action('1', b, r, q3) or action('=', '=', l, q7) or action(b, b, r, q12):
            pass
    elif state == q3:
        if action('1', '1', r, q3) or action(b, '=', r, q4) or action('=', '=', r, q4):
            pass
    elif state == q4:
        if action('1', '1', r, q4) or action(b, '1', l, q5):
            pass
    elif state == q5:
        if action('1', '1', l, q5) or action('=', '=', l, q6):
            pass
    elif state == q6:
        if action('1', '1', l, q6) or action(b, '1', r, q2):
            pass
    elif state == q7:
        if action('1', '1', l, q7) or action('*', '*', l, q8):
            pass
    elif state == q8:
        if action('1', '1', l, q8) or action(b, '1', r, q0):
            pass
    elif state == q9:
        if action('1', '1', l, q9) or action(b, b, r, done):
            pass
    elif state == q10:
        if action('1', '1', r, q10) or action('*', '*', r, q10) or action(b, '=', l, q11):
            pass
    elif state == q11:
        if action('1', '1', l, q11) or action('*', '*', l, q11) or action(b, b, r, q16):
            pass
    elif state == q12:
        if action(b, '=', l, q13):
            pass
    elif state == q13:
        if action(b, b, l, q14):
            pass
    elif state == q14:
        if action('*', '*', l, q15):
            pass
    elif state == q15:
        if action(b, '1', l, q9) or action('1', '1', l, q15):
            pass
    elif state == q16:
        if action('*', '*', l, done):
            pass
    else:
        accept = True
```

```

if accept:
    print("\nSuccessfull!!")
    print("*****")
    print(f"Number of tapes used: {tape_count}")
    print("*****")
else:
    print(f"Input not accepted on state = {state}\n")
    
```

Section 5

This Turing Machine is designed to multiply a decimal number represented by a sequence of ‘1’s with a separator in between the 2 inputs. It performs unary multiplication on these two numbers and adds the ‘=’ sign with the resulting binary product. The machine begins in state q_0 and halts at the state q_{17} when the input is valid, and the multiplication operation is complete. The product of the input is stored in the same format, a sequence of 1s separated by a ‘*’ symbol between the input and output followed by a ‘=’ symbol with the product in the same format.

Section 6

The Turing machine is represented by a tape, a head that can read, write, and move across the tape, and a set of states and transition rules. The transition rules dictate the movement of the head and the symbols written on the tape depending on the current state and the symbol under the head.

<p>The code initializes the tape with a “^” symbol (blank) and asks the user to input two numbers separated by a “*” symbol.</p>	<pre> input_text = "Make sure to enter your number as a set of ones\n(i.e. if the number is 2 * 3, enter it is '11*111')\nEnter the input:" val: str = input(input_text) length: int = len(val) tape = ['^'] * (length*3) </pre>
<p>The Turing machine uses a set of states and transition rules to perform the multiplication. The current state and symbol under the head determine which transition rule to apply.</p>	<pre> while old_tape_head != tape_head: old_tape_head = tape_head print(tape, "Head: ", tape_head, "State: ", state) tape_count += 1 if state == q0: if action('1', b, r, q1) or action(b, b, r, q10) or action('**', '**', l, q5): pass elif state == q1: if action('1', '1', r, q1) or action('**', '**', r, q2): pass elif state == q2: if action('1', b, r, q3) or action('=', '=', l, q7) or action(b, b, r, q12): pass elif state == q3: </pre>
<p>The transition rules are represented by the “action()” function, which takes four arguments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the <u>symbol</u> under the head to be compared with the input value, the <u>symbol</u> to <u>write</u> on the tape, the <u>direction</u> to <u>move</u> the head (left or right), and the <u>next state</u> to transition to. <p>If the symbol under the head matches the input value, the action() function writes the new</p>	<pre> def action(input_val: str, write: str, move: str, next_state: str): global tape_head, state if tape[tape_head] == input_val: tape[tape_head] = write state = next_state if move == 'L': tape_head -= 1 else: tape_head += 1 return True return False </pre>

<p>symbol on the tape, moves the head, and transitions to the next state. Otherwise it returns False</p>	
<p>The Turing machine transitions through several states, starting with “q_0” and ending with “q_{17}”. Along the way, it performs various operations to multiply the two numbers on the tape. For example, the machine moves the head to the right until it encounters a “=” symbol, then moves it back to the left until it finds a “1” symbol, and then repeats this process until the multiplication is complete.</p>	<pre> while old_tape_head != tape_head: old_tape_head = tape_head print(tape, "Head: ", tape_head, "State: ", state) tape_count += 1 if state == q0: if action('1', b, r, q1) or action(b, b, r, q10) or action('*', '*', l, q9): pass elif state == q1: if action('1', '1', r, q1) or action('*', '*', r, q2): pass elif state == q2: if action('1', b, r, q3) or action('=', '=', l, q7) or action(b, b, r, q12): pass elif state == q3: if action('1', '1', r, q3) or action(b, '=', r, q4) or action('=', '=', r, q4): pass elif state == q4: if action('1', '1', r, q4) or action(b, '1', l, q5): pass elif state == q5: if action('1', '1', l, q5) or action('=', '=', l, q6): pass elif state == q6: if action('1', '1', l, q6) or action(b, '1', r, q2): pass elif state == q7: if action('1', '1', l, q7) or action('*', '*', l, q8): pass elif state == q8: if action('1', '1', l, q8) or action(b, '1', r, q0): pass elif state == q9: if action('1', '1', l, q9) or action(b, b, r, done): pass elif state == q10: if action('1', '1', r, q10) or action('*', '*', r, q10) or action(b, '=', l, q11): pass elif state == q11: if action('1', '1', l, q11) or action('*', '*', l, q11) or action(b, b, r, q16): pass elif state == q12: if action(b, '=', l, q13): pass elif state == q13: if action(b, b, l, q14): pass elif state == q14: if action('*', '*', l, q15): pass elif state == q15: if action(b, '1', l, q9) or action('1', '1', l, q15): pass elif state == q16: if action('*', '*', l, done): pass else: accept = True </pre>
<p>The machine also keeps track of the number of tapes it has used and stops once the result is printed on the tape.</p>	<pre> tapeCount = 0 # To count the number of tapes ... tapeCount += 1 ... if accept: print("\nSuccessfull!!") print("*****") print(f"Number of tapes used: {tape_count}") print("*****") else: print(f"Input not accepted on state = {state}\n") </pre>

