
EECE 276

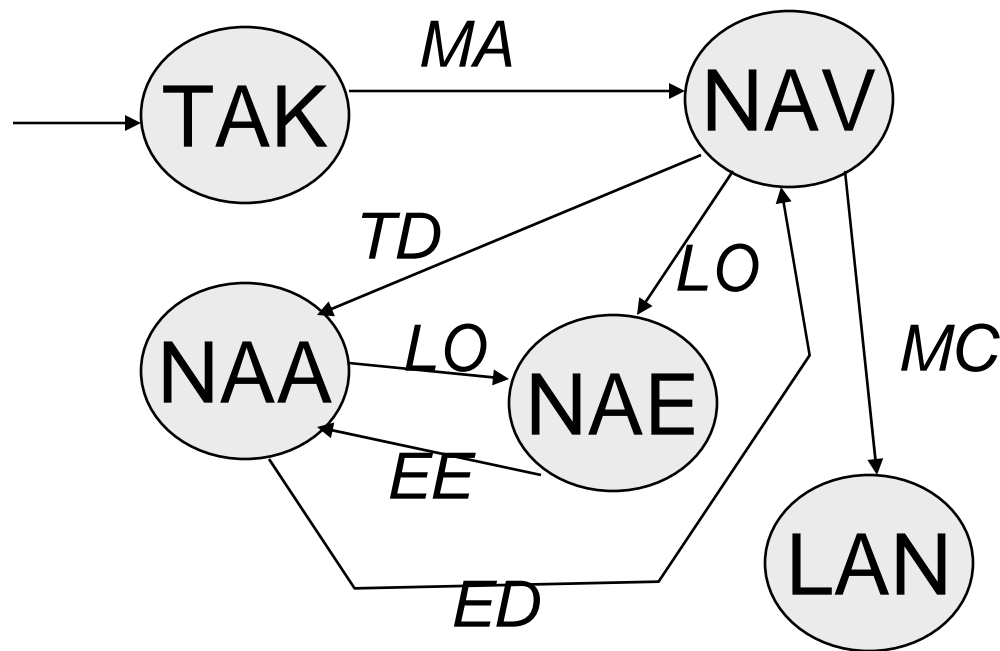
Embedded Systems

Techniques:
FSMs and StateCharts

Finite State Machines

- Finite state model
 - » States: States of the system (finite set)
 - » Initial State: a single element of States
 - » Terminal States: a subset of States for “stopping”
 - » Events: cause state transitions
 - » State transition function:
F: States X Events -> States
- Variants:
 - » Self-loops
 - » Deterministic/non-deterministic transitions

FSM Example: Fighter aircraft



Self-loops are not shown!

States:

TAK: takeoff

NAV: navigate

NAE: navigate/evade

NAA: navigate/attach

LAN: land

Events:

MA: mission assignment

LO: enemy lock-on

TD: target detected

EE: enemy evaded

ED: enemy destroyed

MC: mission completed

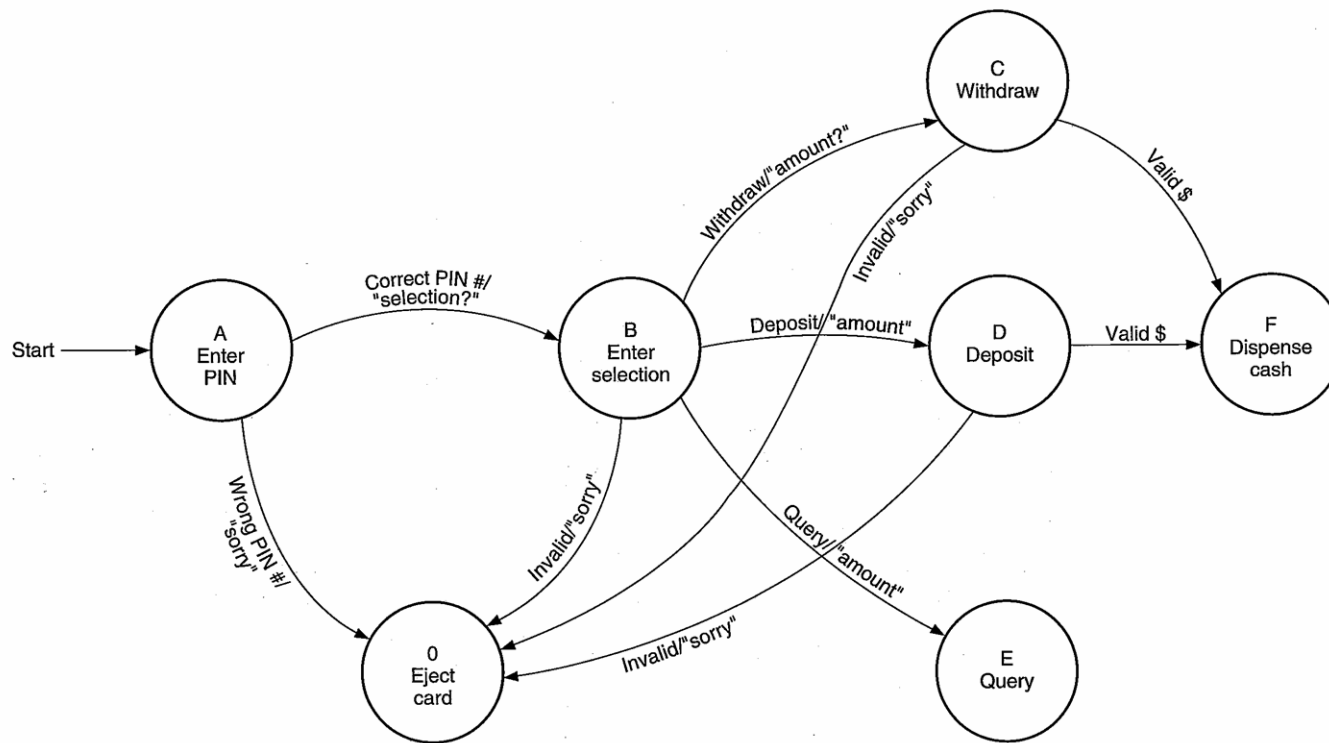
FSM Example: Table

- Tabular form

	<i>MA</i>	<i>LO</i>	<i>TD</i>	<i>MC</i>	<i>EE</i>	<i>ED</i>
TAK	NAV	TAK	TAK	TAK	TAK	TAK
NAV	NAV	NAE	NAA	LAN	NAV	NAV
NAE	NAE	NAE	NAE	NAE	NAA	NAE
NAA	NAA	NAE	NAA	NAA	NAA	NAV
LAN	LAN	LAN	LAN	LAN	LAN	LAN

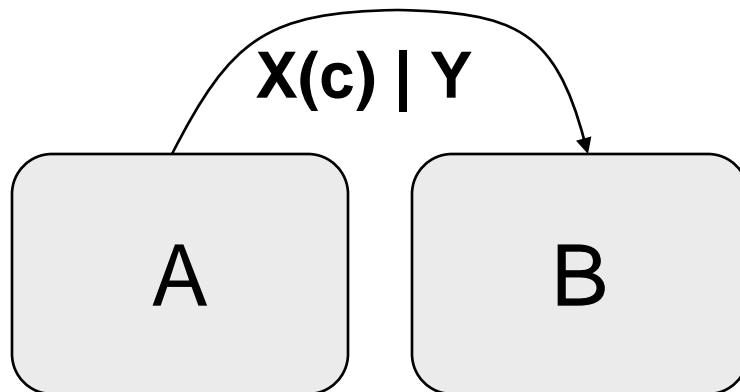
- Extensions:
 - Time triggers, variables.

FSM Example



Statecharts

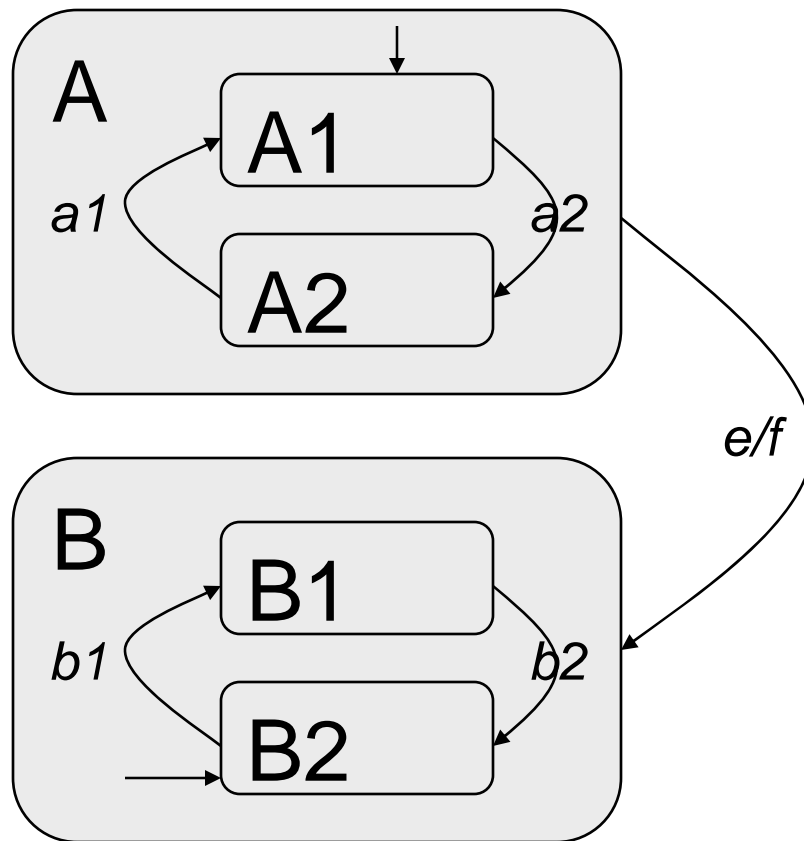
- Statecharts extend FSMs with
 - » Hierarchy: containment of states
 - » Orthogonality: concurrent states
 - » Broadcast communication: events triggering events



Event X triggers a transition if condition C is true. When the transition is taken, event Y is broadcast.

Statecharts

- Hierarchy

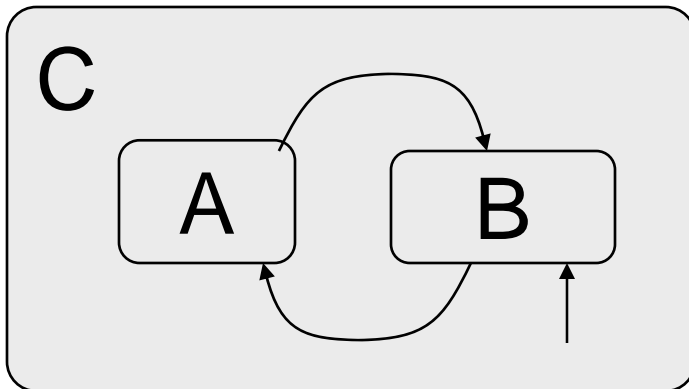


A has two sub-states: A1(initial), A2

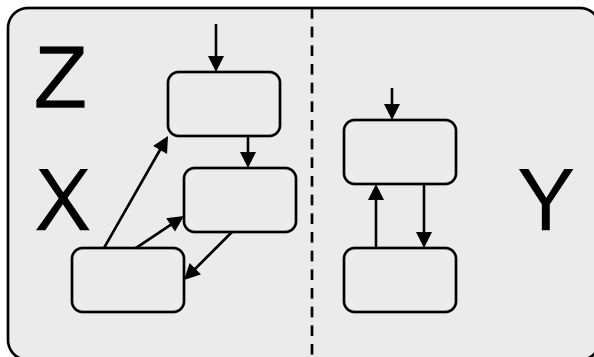
B has two sub-states: B1, B2(initial)

Statecharts

- Orthogonality

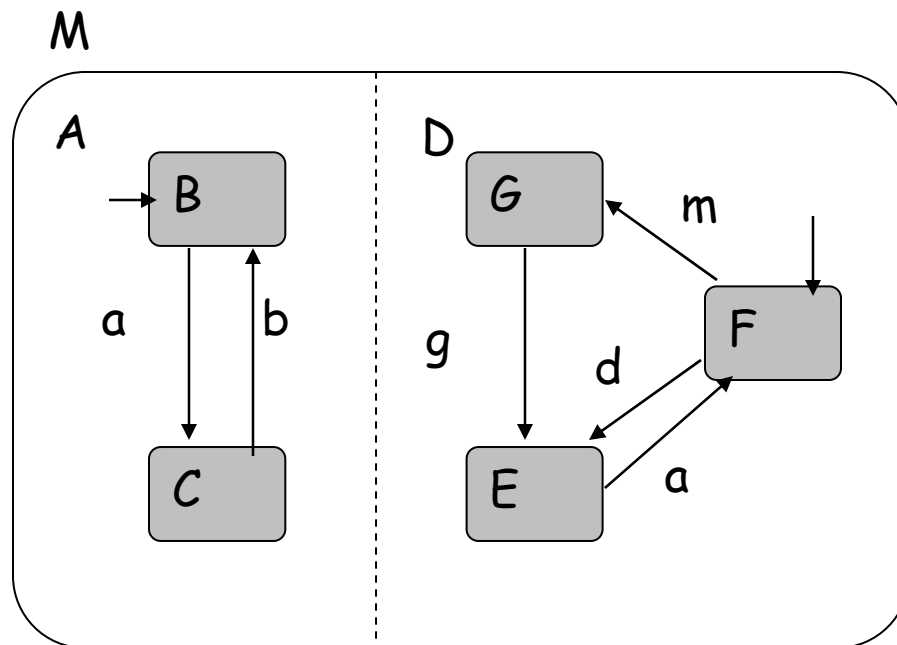


OR-state “C”: The system is either in A or B, but never in both.



AND-state Z: The system is in both X and Y

Statechart Summary



Summary:

- *Concise notation to describe complex reactive systems*
- *Easy to generate code from*
- *Standardized (UML)*

Statechart Example

