

# COMP110: Principles of Computing Finite State Machines



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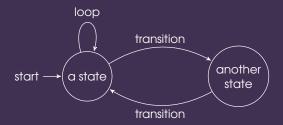
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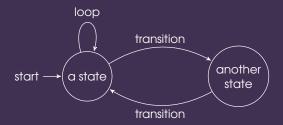
- A finite state machine (FSM) consists of:
  - ► A set of **states**; and
  - Transitions between states
- At any given time, the FSM is in a single state
- Inputs or events can cause the FSM to transition to a different state

### State transition diagrams



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- Reminiscent of flowcharts and certain types of UML diagram

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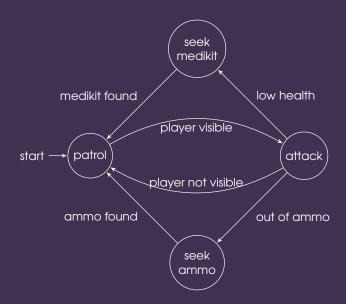
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### Activity

- In your COMP150 groups, on the whiteboards
- Extend the FSM on the previous slide to produce more realistic behaviour
- Add at least two states, and associated transitions
- ▶ 5 minutes...

As well as AI behaviours, FSMs may also be used for:

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- Token parsing
- ▶ ...

### Activity

- In your COMP150 groups, on the whiteboards
- Draw an FSM for the overall UI structure of a typical game
- Include at least the following states, and appropriate transitions:
  - Main menu
  - Options menu
  - Game screen
  - Pause menu
  - ► Exit
- ▶ 5 minutes...

## FSMs in C++: Option 1

Use an **enum** to represent the states:

```
enum class SoldierState
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    Patrol, Attack, SeekMedikit, SeekAmmo
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```

Store the **current state** as a field, initialised to the start state:

```
SoldierState currentState = SoldierState::Patrol;
```

#### Use a **switch** statement to implement the FSM itself:

```
void Soldier::update()
    switch (currentState)
    case SoldierState::Attack:
        attack();
        if (!isPlayerVisible())
            currentState = NPCState::Patrol;
        else if (health < LOW HEALTH THRESHOLD)</pre>
            currentState = NPCState::SeekMedikit;
        else if (ammo == 0)
            currentState = NPCState::SeekAmmo;
        break:
```

### FSMs in C++: Option 2

Use **classes** to represent the states:

```
class SoldierState
{
  public:
     virtual void update(Soldier& soldier) = 0;
};

class SoldierAttackState : public SoldierState
{
  public:
     virtual void update(Soldier& soldier);
};
```

### Implementing FSMs: Option 2

Store the current state as a (pointer to an) **instance** of a state class:

```
std::shared_ptr<SoldierState> currentState
= std::make_shared<SoldierPatrolState>();
```

#### Use **virtual method overriding** to implement behaviour:

```
void SoldierAttackState::update(Soldier& soldier)
    soldier.attack():
    if (!soldier.isPlayerVisible())
        soldier.currentState
            = std::make_shared<SoldierPatrolState>();
    else if (soldier.health < LOW_HEALTH_THRESHOLD)</pre>
        soldier.currentState
            = std::make shared<SoldierSeekMedikit>();
    else if (soldier.ammo == 0)
        soldier.currentState
            = std::make_shared<SoldierSeekAmmo>();
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Some topics for you to research, for when plain old FSMs aren't enough...

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- ▶ Hierarchical FSMs
- ▶ Nested FSMs
- ▶ Stack-based FSMs
- Behaviour trees
- ► Hierarchical task networks
- **.**..

### Summary

- Finite state machines (FSMs) can be used to model systems which have one state at any given time, and where inputs or events trigger transitions between states
- In games, often used for simple AI behaviours and for handling transitions between UI screens
- Can be implemented using enums and switch statements, or using classes and polymorphism