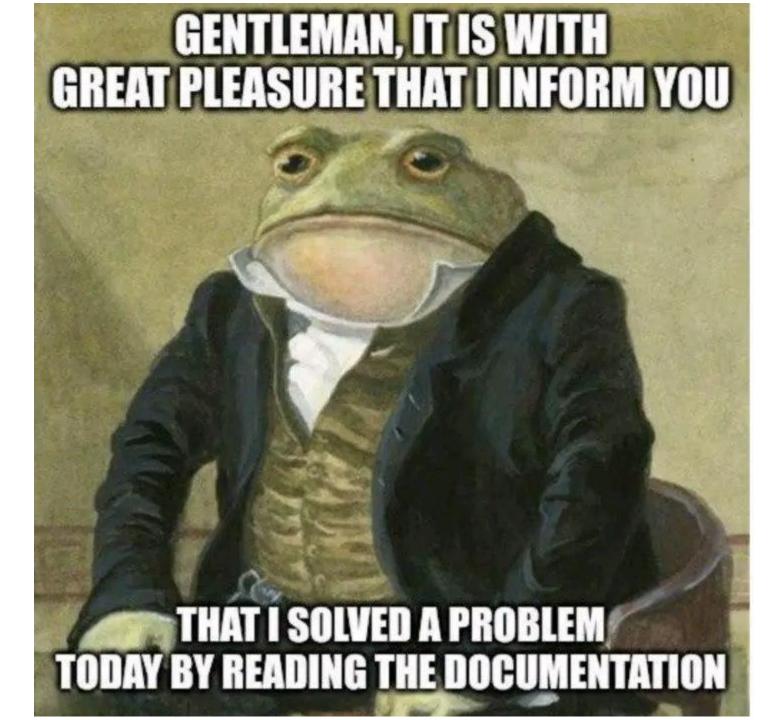
Documentation Notations and tools

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Tools and diagrams

Specifications are a **contract** between us and the customer (cit.)

> We use well-known tools and models

We typically specify/distringuish among:

- > Operational diagrams
 - Data flow, UML, models such as FSMs
- > Descriptive/structural diagrams
 - Entity-Relationship (inspired by DB entities analysis and design)

UML (standard) diagrams

- > Structural diagrams
 - Use-cases/scenarios
 - Notations for classes/objects/packages/components From OOP
- > Behavioral diagrams
 - Sequence diagrams
 - State diagrams
 - Activity diagrams



Sorry but... I cannot explain them in this order

We start from specifications, then system design, then implementation

UML has dedicated slide decks



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Data Flow Diagram (DFD)



Data Flow Diagrams (DFDs)

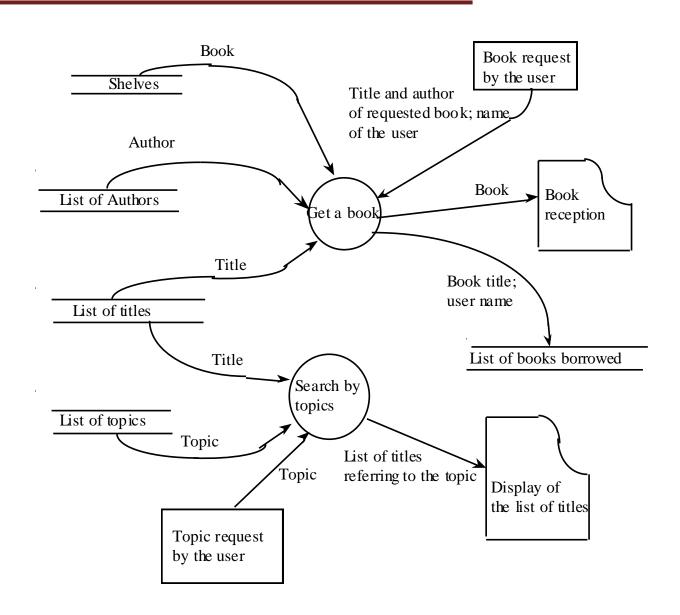
Describe functionalities (nodes) and data arcs, both input and output

- > I show them in B/W, but the recommendation is "play" with shapes to be more "communicative"
- > One color per functionality
- Lines can also be dotted/bold(er) etc

Functionality	 Data flow
Input	 Storage/archive
Output	

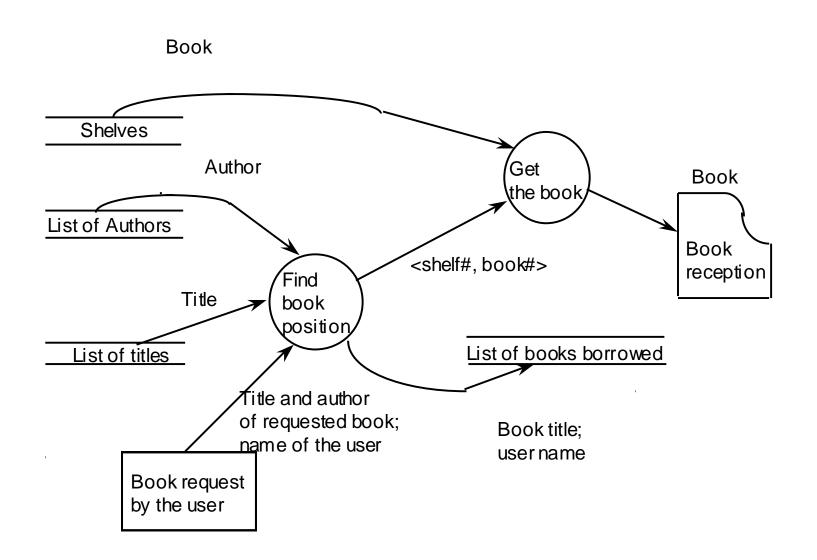


Example of DFD





Example of DFD (cont'd)





DFD are not standardized

Pros: they are extremely simple, and everyone uses them

Cons:

- > Informal, not standardized
- > I typically use a variant with additional symbols
- > They are not operational: they cannot, specify "control flows (if, or, switch,...)

Unified Modeling Language (UML)



UML

See the dedicated slide decks

> 05 - Unified Modeling Language.pptx

Finite state machines



Modeling stateful systems: an example

E.g., an elevator, reacts to multiple events

- > Typically in *idle* state
- > If you are <u>press</u> the button, the door opens
- > You select the floor, doors close
- > Then, it <u>reaches</u> the floor (feat. velocity control)
- Then, it opens the door, which subsequently closes <u>after X seconds</u>

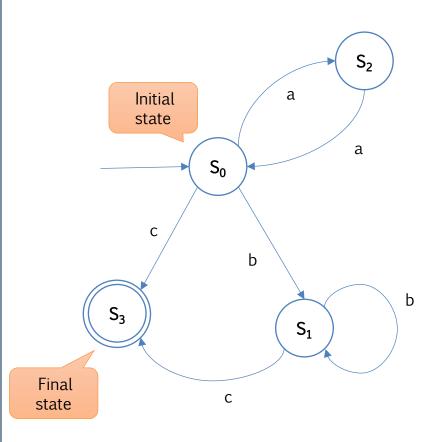
This behavior is controlled by a **finite state automations/machine**



Finite State Machines/Automata

Example problem

> Identify even sequences of a (even empty), followed by one, or more, or no, b, ended by c



Given an <u>alphabet</u> that models a set of inputs

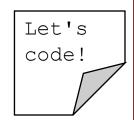
And validation rules for <u>producing</u> the sequence (aka: <u>words</u>)

Define FSA as

- \rightarrow \mathcal{S} : a non-empty states set
- $\rightarrow s_0 \in S$: initial state
- $\rightarrow S_f \subseteq S$: final states set
- \rightarrow t: $S \times V \rightarrow S$: states transaction func



Exercise



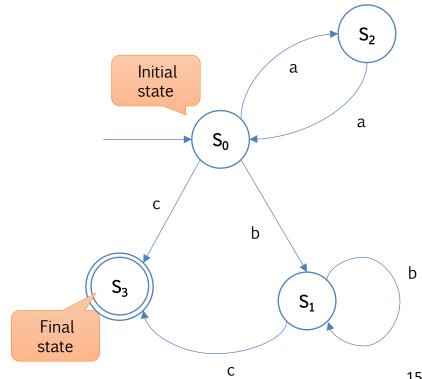
Implement the FSM that understands whether a word has the following form "Identify even sequences of a (even empty), followed by one, or more, or no, b, ended by c"

Use the language that you want

- You just need IFs, CASE-SWITCH, recursion, tables
- Receive the target word from stdin
- Hint: start simple...

What's missing?

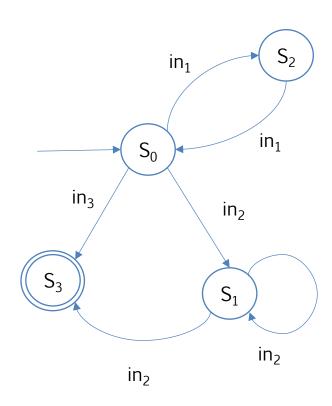
- In case of error => default error state
- Typically implicit in state diagrams





A generic FSM

- > Till now, we only saw machines that can recognize a word from a language
 - I say "word", you might want to understand "sentence"
- > Let's now see how a machine can actually **produce** an output





The Machine of Mealy

> When crossing an edge, produce an output

< I, O, S, mfn, sfn >

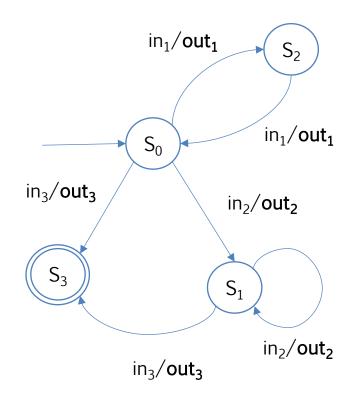
I: (finite) set of Input symbols

O: (finite) set of output symbols

S: (finite) set of states (s_0 initial state)

 $mfn: I \times S \rightarrow O$ machine/output function

 $sfn: I \times S \rightarrow S$ state transition function





The Machine of Moore

> When in a state an edge, produce an output

< I, O, S, mfn, sfn >

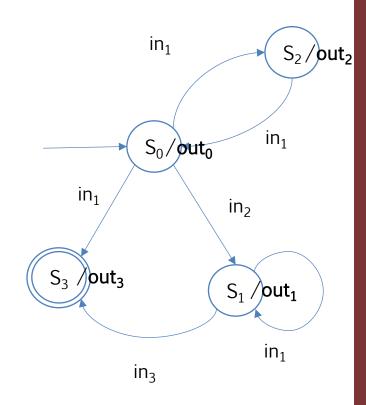
I: (finite) set of Input symbols

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S: (finite) set of states (s_0 initial state)

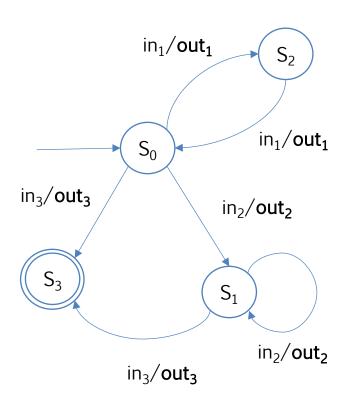
mfn: S → O machine/output function

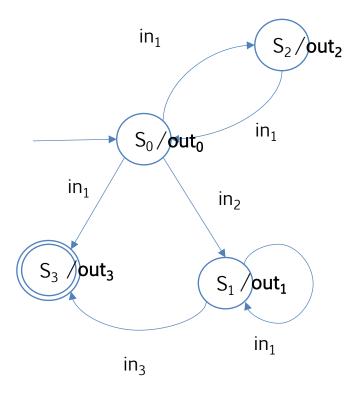
 $sfn: I \times S \rightarrow S$ state transition function





What's the difference?







What's the difference?

Mathematically equivalent

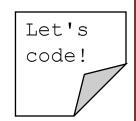
> One can be transformed in another

..but..

- > Mealy can potentially have different outs, to different inputs/transitions
 - Less states, if output depends on inputs one can add an edge to the machine
- Moore potentially keeps the output stable for all the state
 - Moore requires more states, in case out depends on input and not only on state



Exercise



Implement the automata that understands whether a words is from L

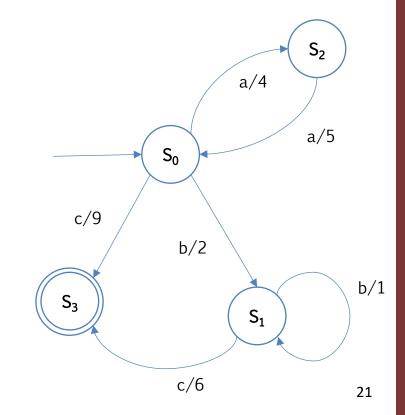
"Identify even sequences of a (even empty), followed by one, or more, or no, b, ended by c"

 ..and writes the corresponding number (I choose them <u>randomly</u>)

- > Mealy? Moore? You choose
 - Here, I show Mealy

Hint

If not already done, use tables for state/output transactions





More formalism

< I, O, S, mfn, sfn >

- > Partly already seen
- > Has memory
- > Memory is a limitation

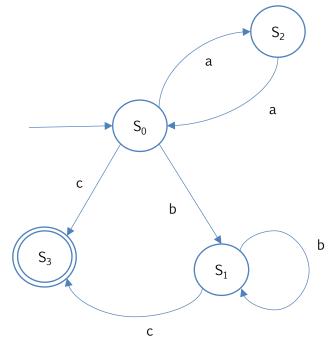
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Automate..the automata production process

At the end of the day, we just need to model the grammar, and them!



Several tools to support the design

> Matlab Stateflow, UML

I: (finite) set of Input symbols

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 $mfn: I \times S \rightarrow O$ machine function

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Several grammar interpreters to rely the burden of writing FSM code

- > FSF's GNU Bison Included in GCC
- > YACC Yet Another Compiler-Compiler



FSMs/Automata and UML

See the dedicated slide decks

> 05 - Unified Modeling Language.pptx



References



Course website

- http://hipert.unimore.it/people/paolob/pub/ProgSW/index.html
- http://hipert.unimore.it/people/paolob/pub/Industrial_Informatics/index.html

Book

- > I. Sommerville, "Introduzione all ingegneria del software moderna", Pearson
 - Chapter 3
- > Alessandro Fantechi, «Informatica Industriale», Città Studi Edizioni

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