## CC Lectures 7-8-9

Compiled for: 7th Sem, CE, DDU

Compiled by: Niyati J. Buch

## **Topics Covered**

#### Moore Machine

- Count the occurrences of "01"
- Count the occurrences of "aab"
- Find 1's complement of a binary number
- Count the occurrences of 1101 (non-overlapping)
- Count the occurrences of 1101 (overlapping)
- Replace first 1 with 0 for every substring starting with 1

#### Mealy Machine

- Count the occurrences of "01"
- Find 1's complement of a binary number
- Count the occurrences of "aab"
- Count the occurrences of "01\*0"

# **Topics Covered**

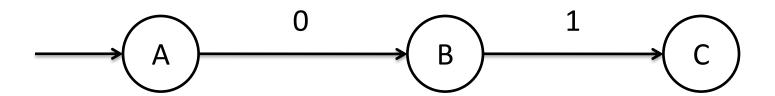
- Convert the given Moore machine to Mealy machine
  - <u>Ex 1</u>
- Convert the given Mealy machine to Moore machine
  - <u>Ex 1</u>
  - <u>Ex 2</u>
- Construct Moore machine and Mealy machine
  - <u>Ex 1</u>
  - Ex 2

## Mealy Machine and Moore Machine

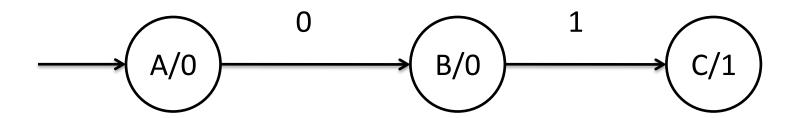
- A **Mealy machine** is a finite-state machine whose output values are determined both by its current state and the current inputs.
- A **Mealy machine** is a deterministic finite-state transducer: for each state and input, at most one transition is possible.
- A **Moore machine** is a finite-state machine whose current output values are determined only by its current state.
- Like other finite state machines, in Moore machines, the input typically influences the next state.
- Thus the input may indirectly influence subsequent outputs, but not the current or immediate output.

## Moore Machine

- Basically a Moore machine is just a FA with two extras.
  - It has 2alphabets- an input and output alphabet.
  - 2. It has an output letter associated with each state.
    - The machine writes the appropriate output letter as it enters each state.

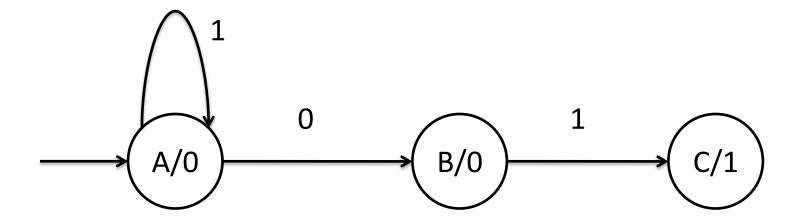


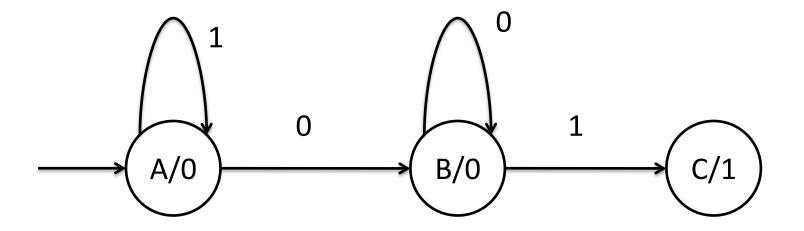
3 states are required for the smallest input 01

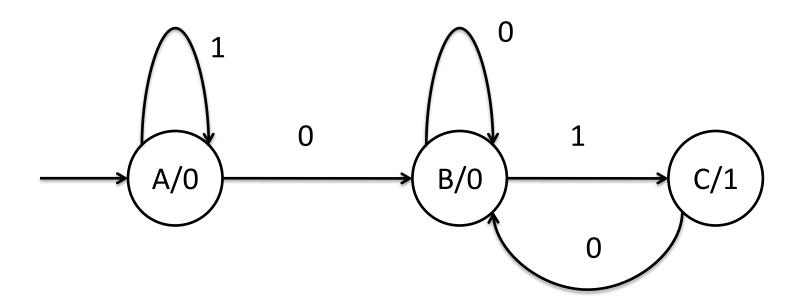


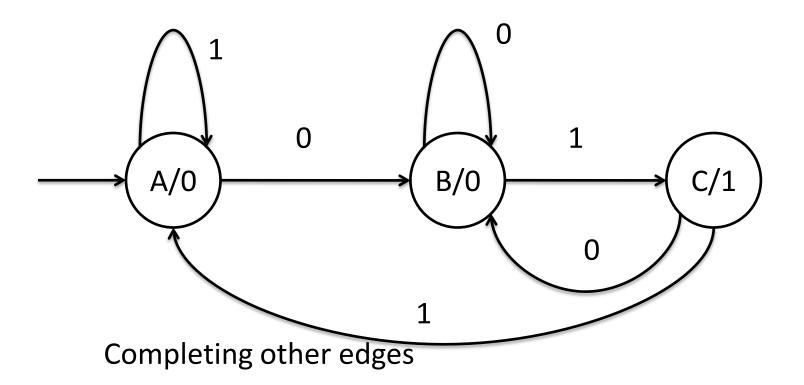
The Moore machine will print 1 as output when 01 is found.

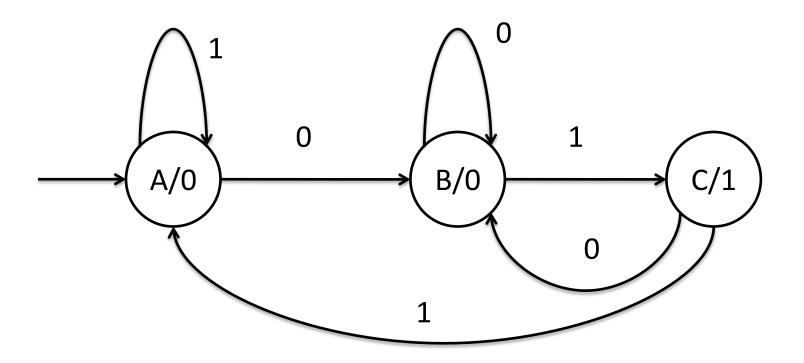
It will print 0 for any other transition.



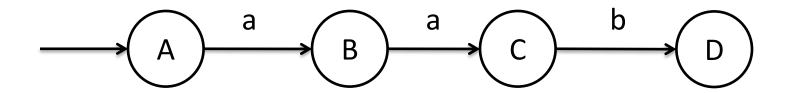




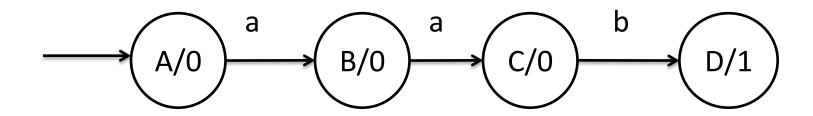




INPUT	STATE	OUTPUT
10101	AABCBC	000101
00010	ABBBCB	000010
110011	AAABBCA	0000010

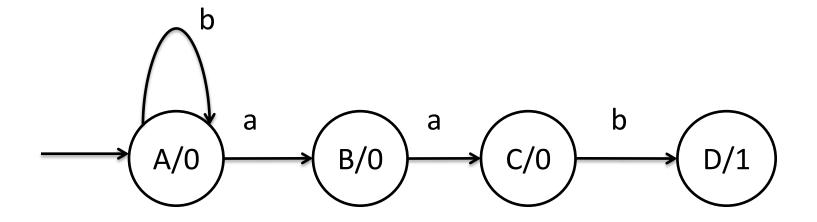


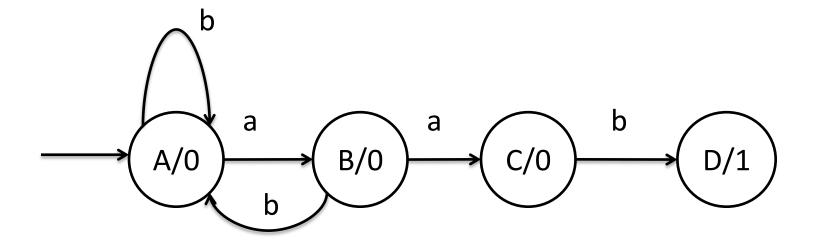
4 states are required for the smallest input aab

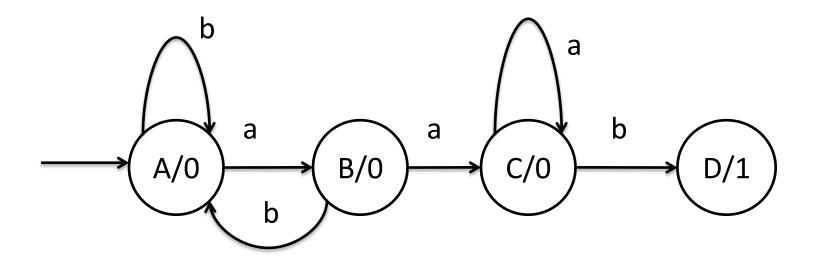


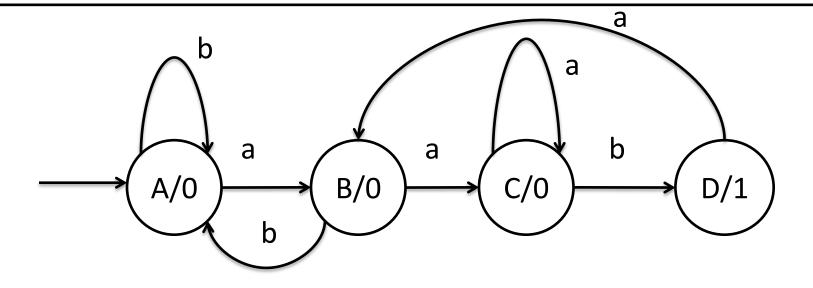
The Moore machine will print 1 as output when **aab** is found.

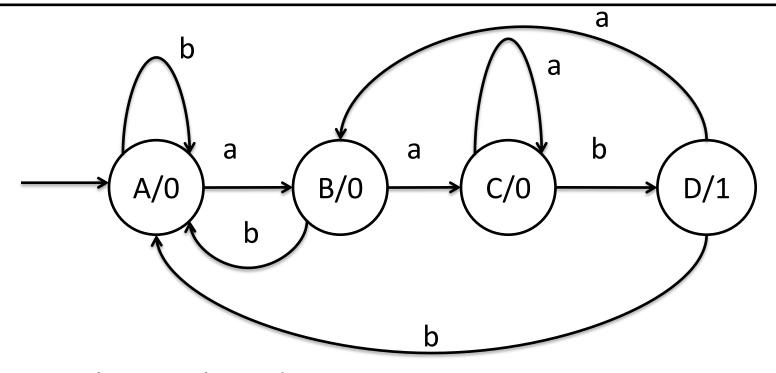
It will print 0 for any other transition.

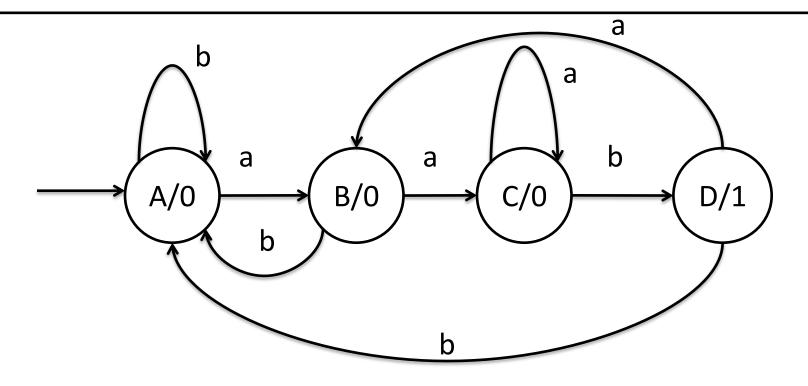






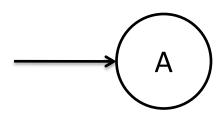




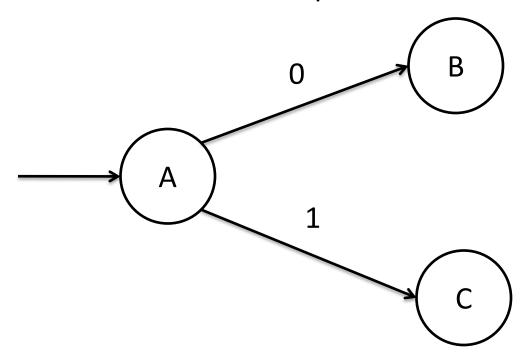


INPUT	STATE	OUTPUT
aab	ABCD	0001
abaababbb	ABABCDBAAA	0000010000
aabaabab	ABCDBCDBA	000100100

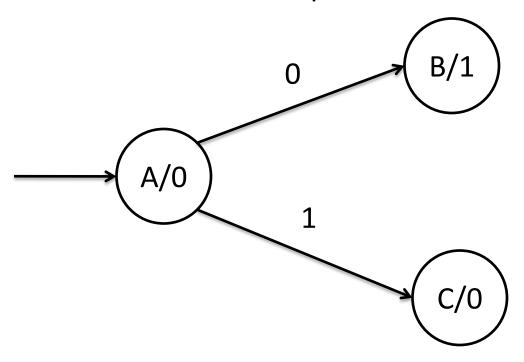
Start state A

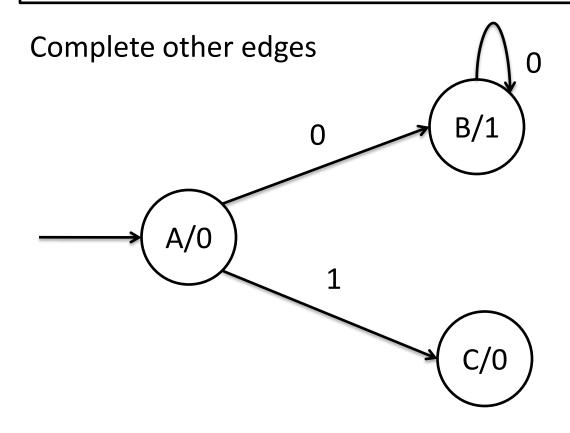


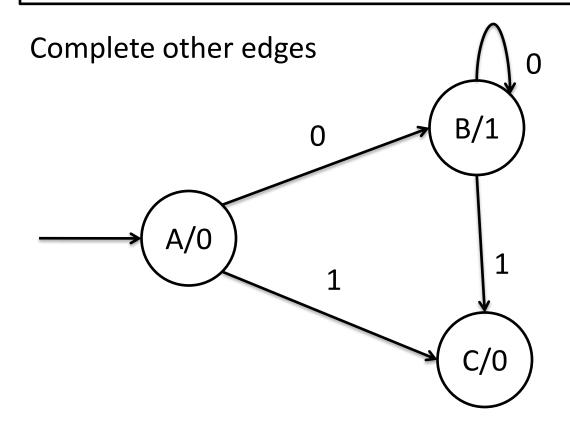
Two more states are required.

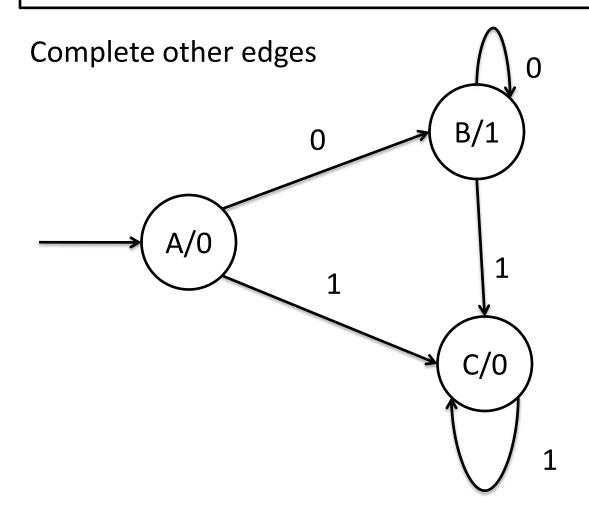


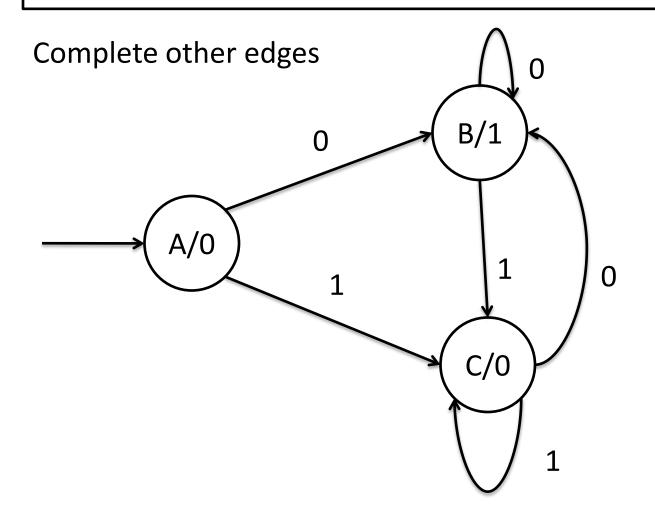
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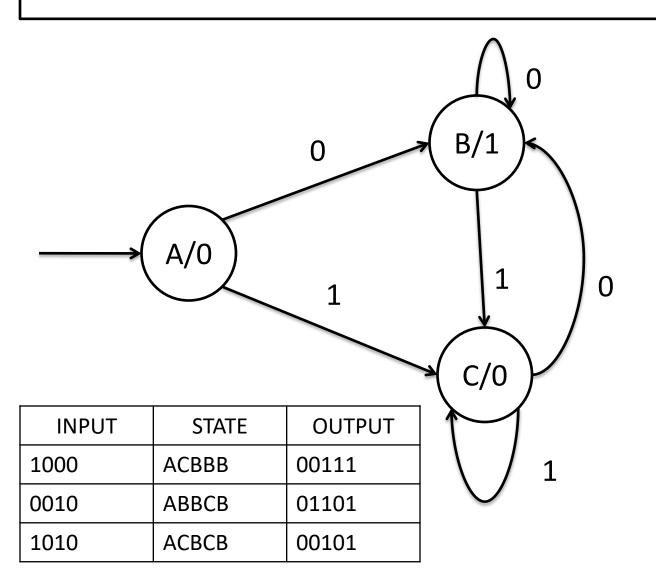




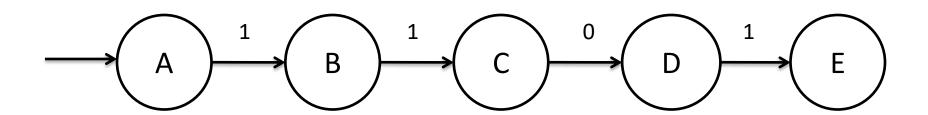




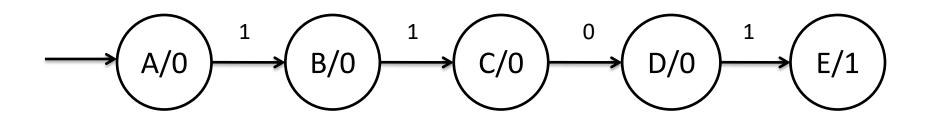


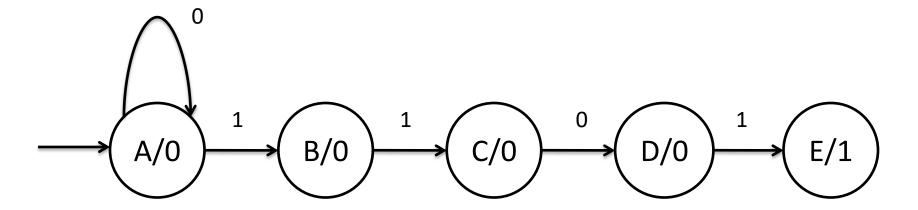


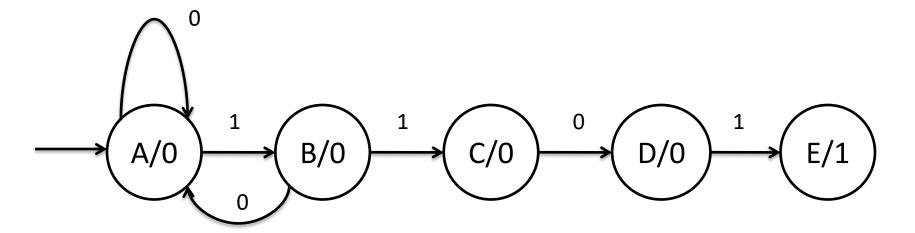
For input 1101, 5 states are required.

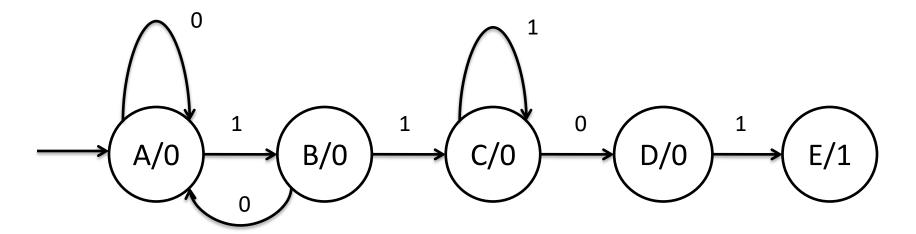


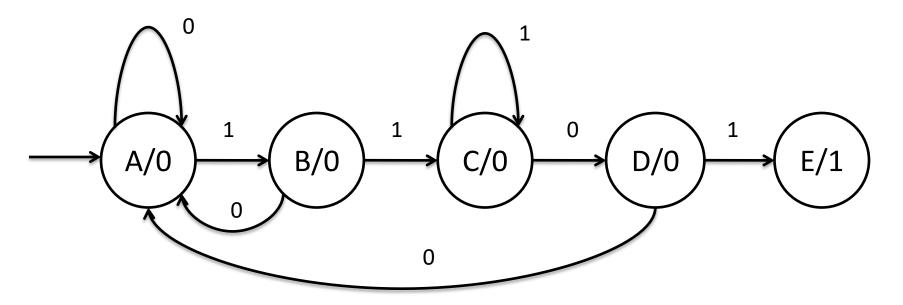
For input 1101, 5 states are required.

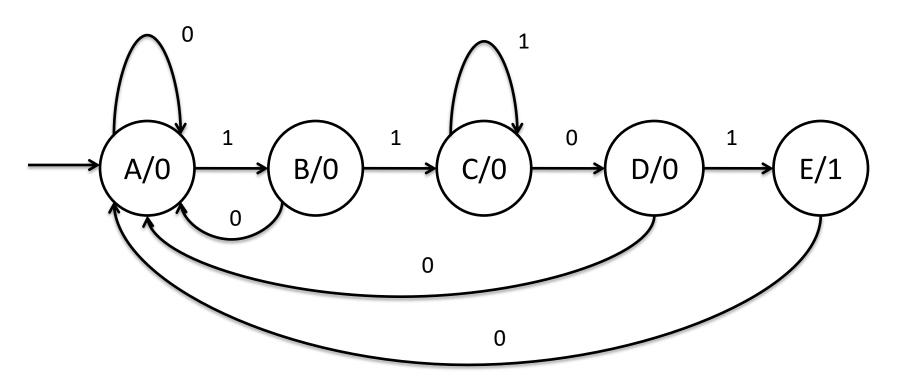


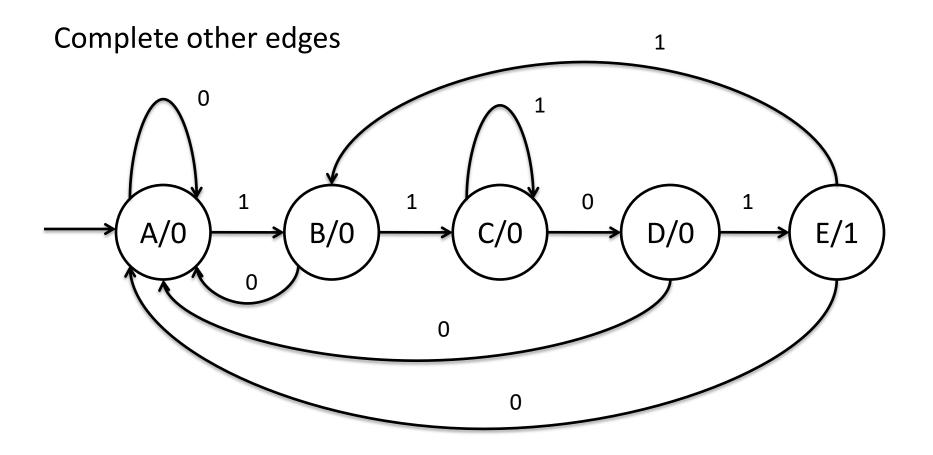


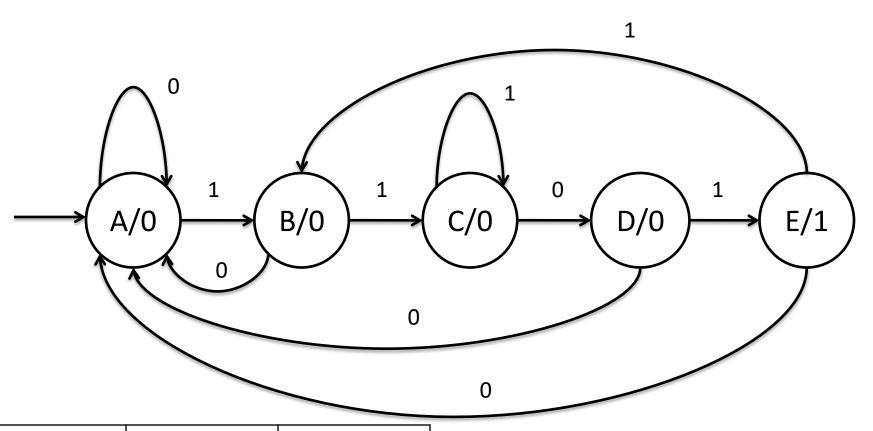




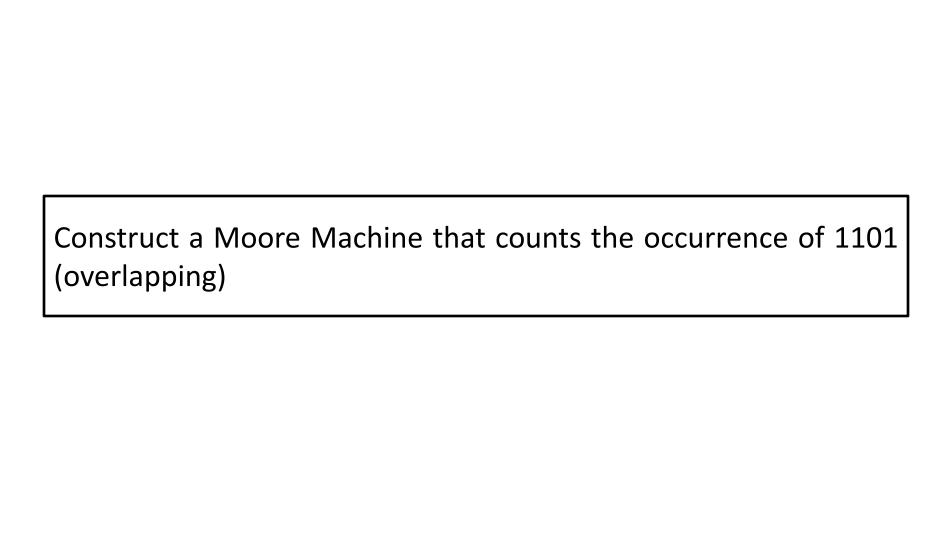




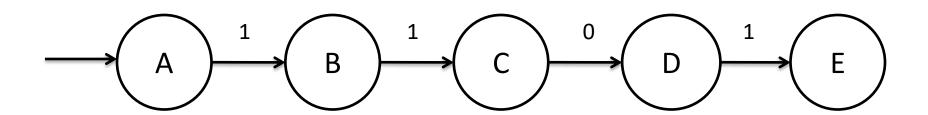




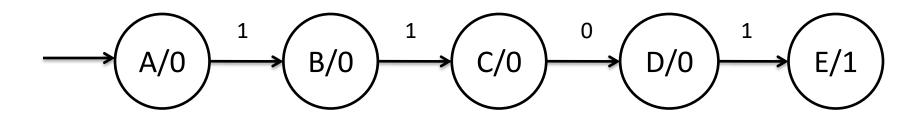
INPUT	STATE	OUTPUT
011011101	AABCDEBCDE	0000010001
01101101	AABCDEBAB	000001000

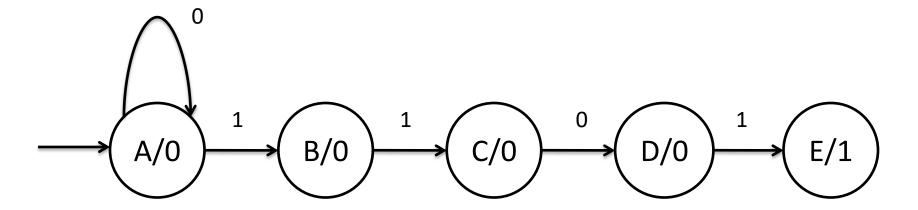


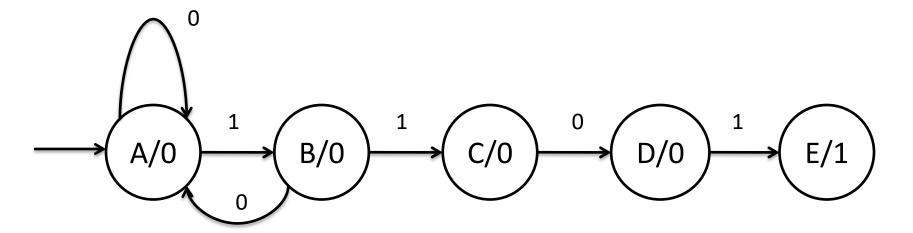
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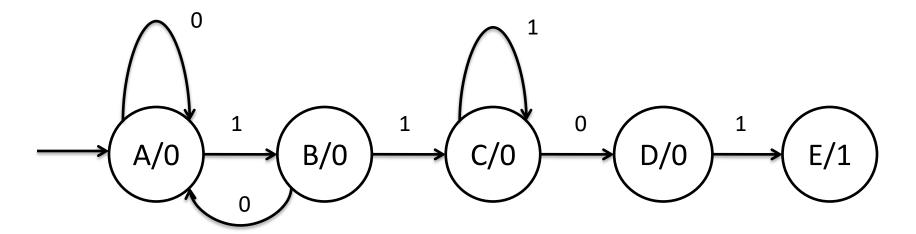


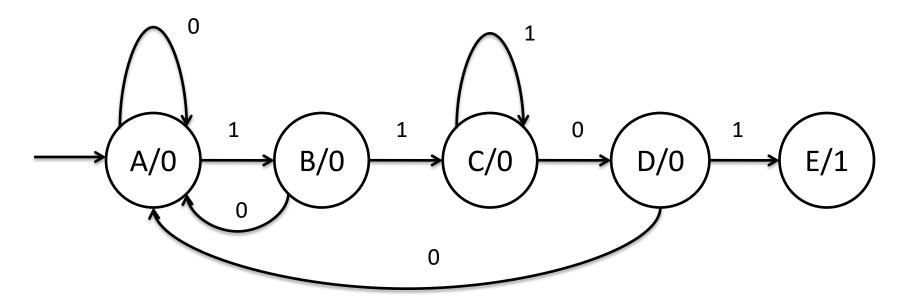
For input 1101, 5 states are required.

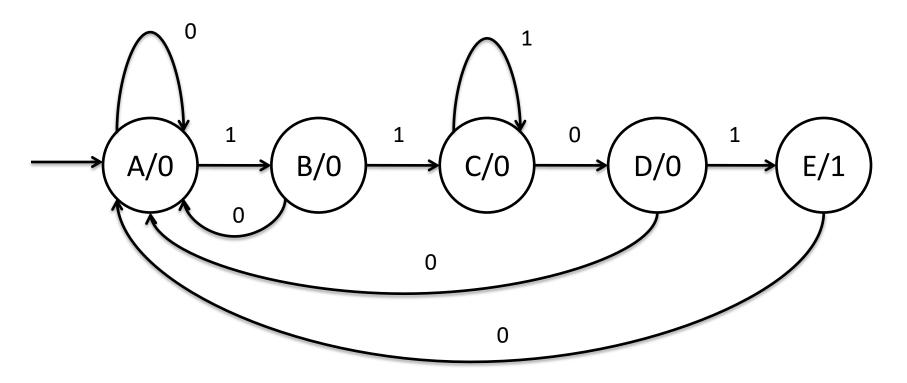


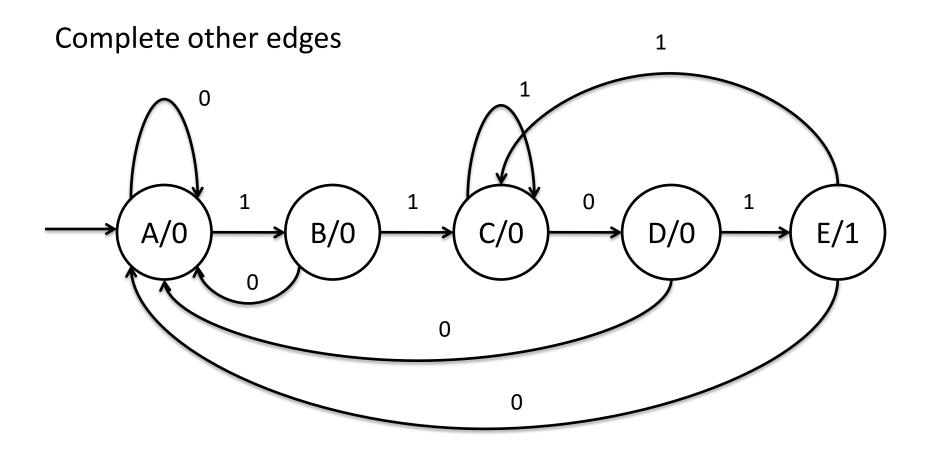


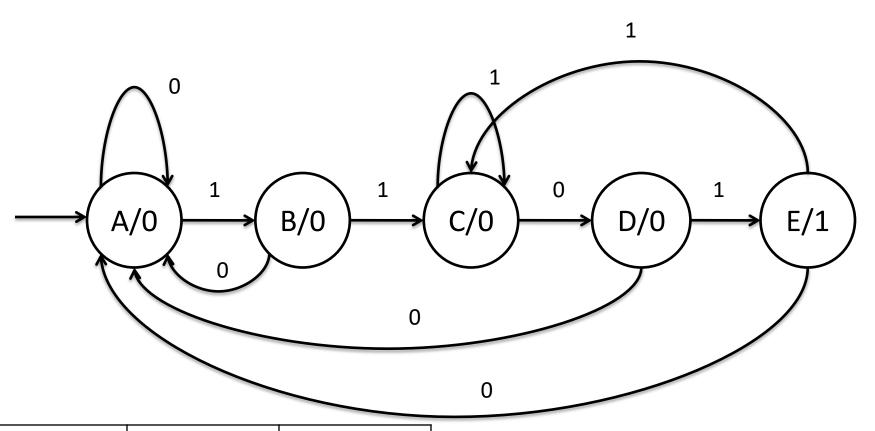












INPUT	STATE	OUTPUT
011011101	AABCDECCDE	0000010001
01101101	AABCDECDE	000001001

```
e.g.
i/p 0111001 \rightarrow 0111001
o/p 0011000
i/p 0001001110 \rightarrow 0001001110
o/p 0000000110
i/p 111010110 \rightarrow 111010110
o/p 011000010
```

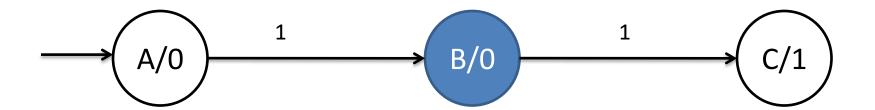
So, for every 1 in input after a 1, output is 1.

For 1 in input after a 0, output is 1.

And, for every 0 in input, output is 0.

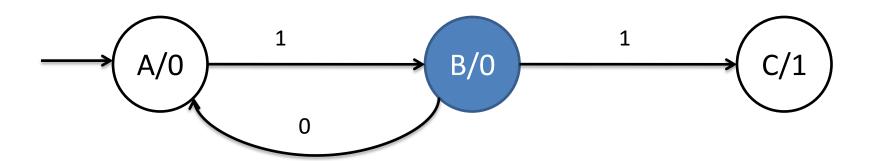
A substring starting with 1 can be either 11 or 10.

$$11 \rightarrow 01$$
 and  $10 \rightarrow 00$ 

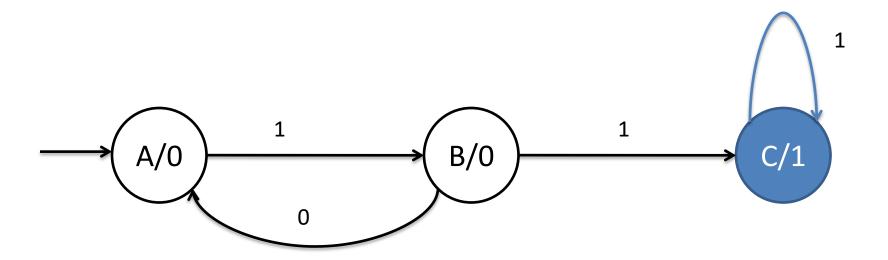


A substring starting with 1 can be either 11 or 10.

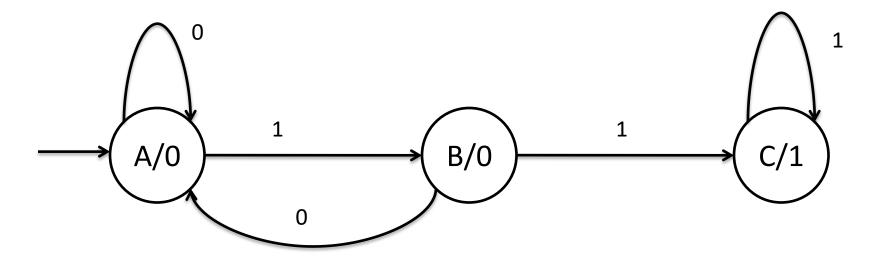
$$11 \rightarrow 01$$
 and  $10 \rightarrow 00$ 



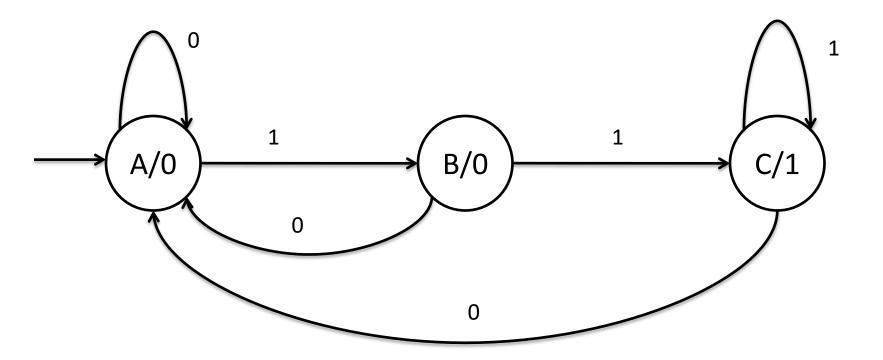
Any 1's following a 1 will remain 1.

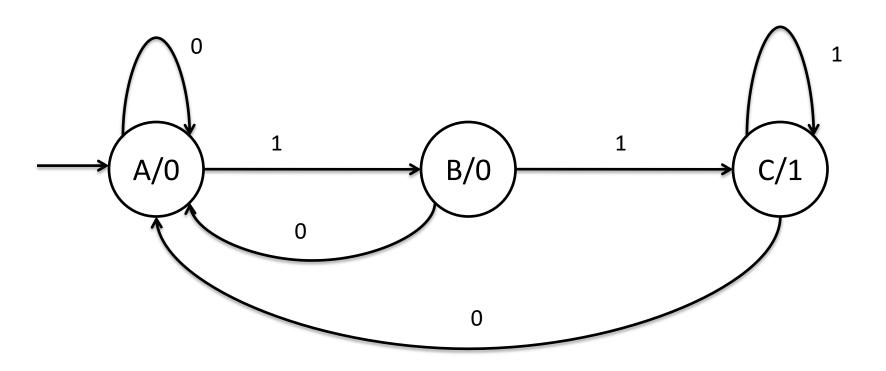


Any 0's will remain 0.



Any 0's will remain 0.

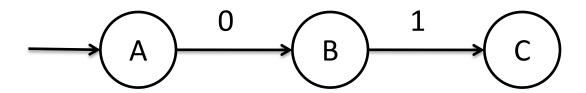


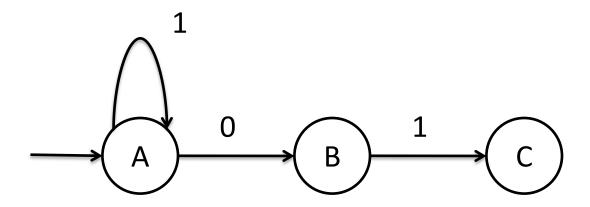


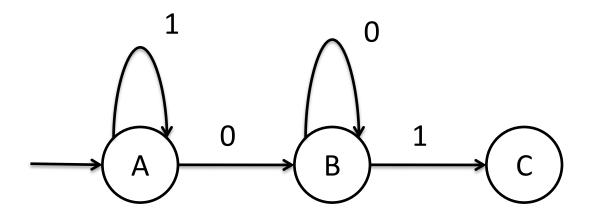
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i/p0111001i/p0001001110i/p111010110\rightarrow0111001\rightarrow0001001110\rightarrow111010110o/p0011000o/p0000000110o/p011000010
```

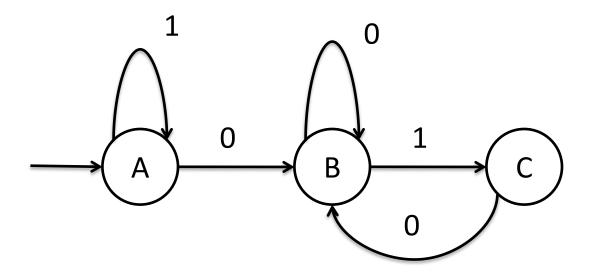
# Mealy Machine

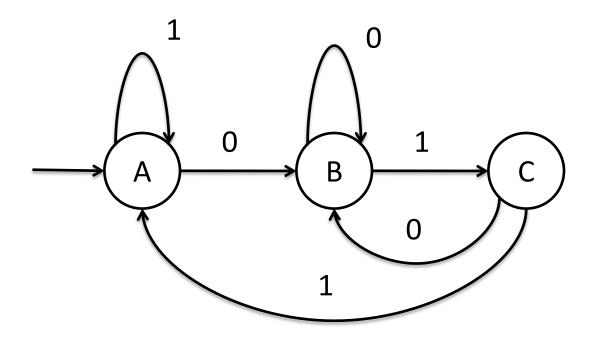
- A Mealy machine is a finite-state machine whose output values are determined both by its current state and the current inputs.
- The state diagram for a Mealy machine associates an output value with each transition edge, in contrast to the state diagram for a Moore machine, which associates an output value with each state.

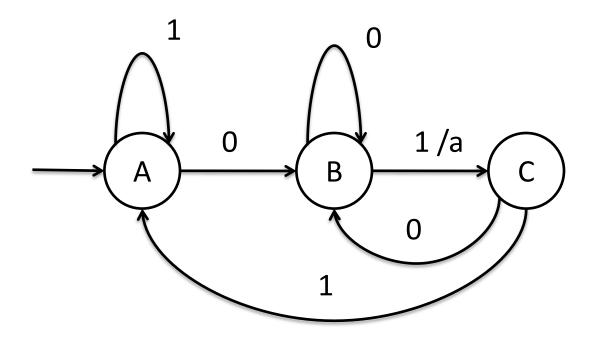


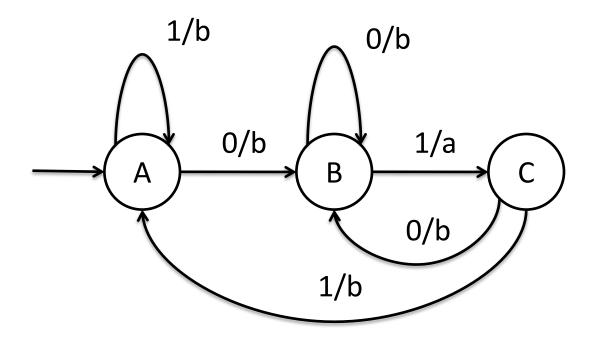


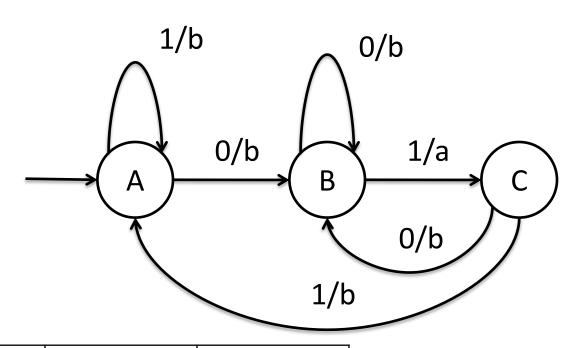




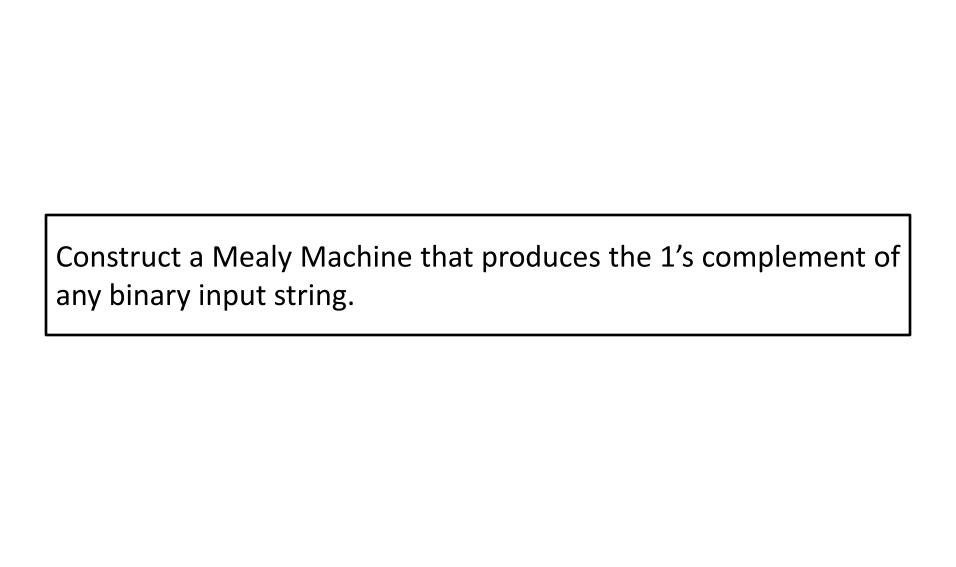




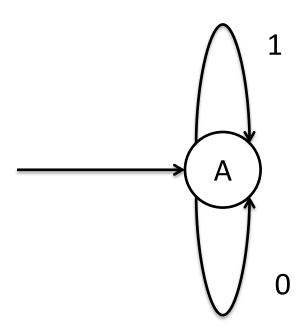




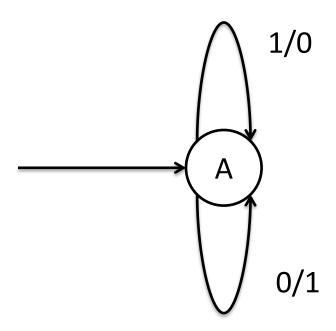
INPUT	STATE	OUTPUT
010101	ABCBCBC	bababa
001001	ABBCBBC	bbabba
1001	AABBC	bbba



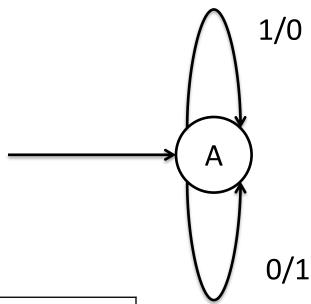
Construct a Mealy Machine that produces the 1's complement of any binary input string.



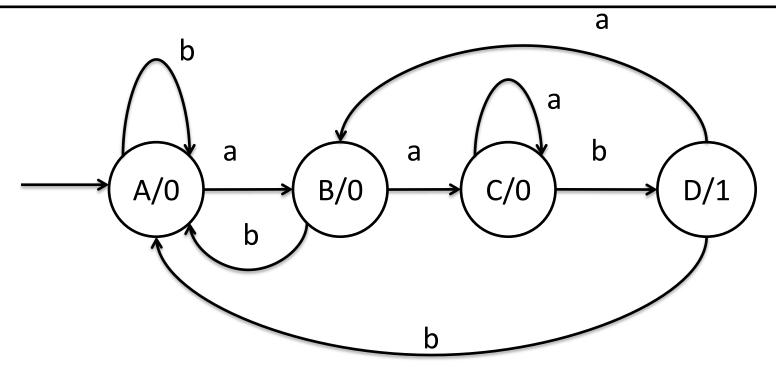
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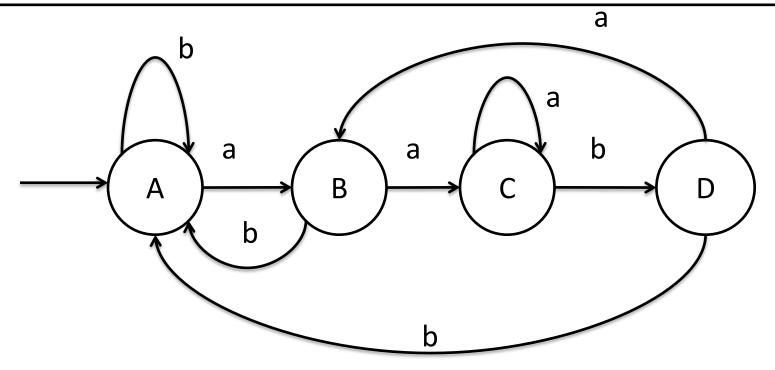
Construct a Mealy Machine that produces the 1's complement of any binary input string.



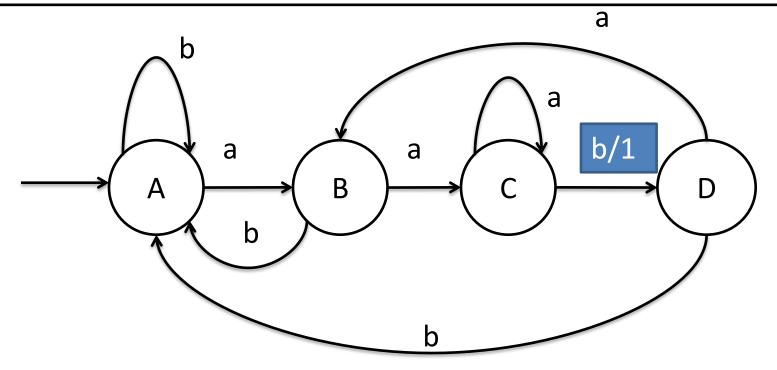
INPUT	OUTPUT
010101	101010
001001	110110
1001	0110



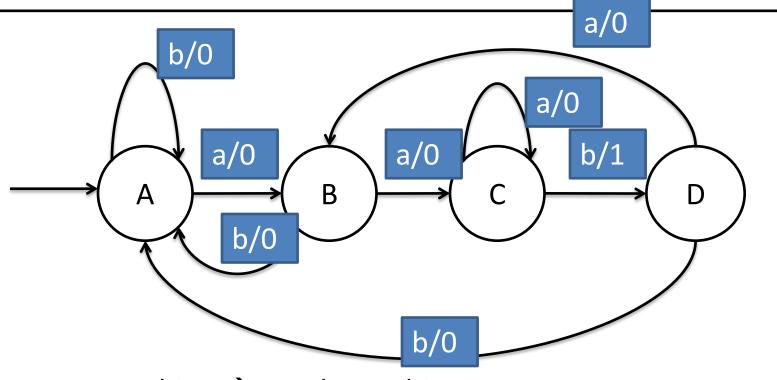
Moore Machine

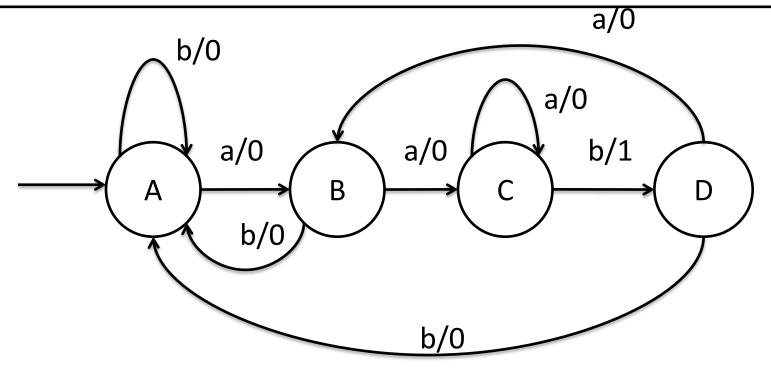


Moore Machine → Mealy Machine

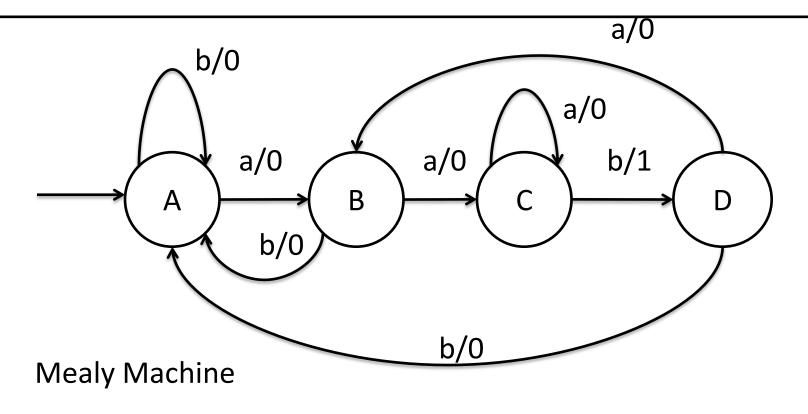


Moore Machine → Mealy Machine



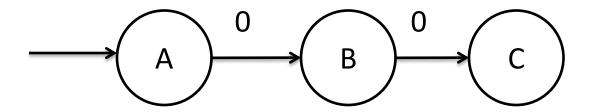


Mealy Machine

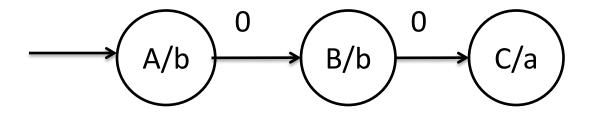


INPUT	OUTPUT
aab	001
aaab	0001
aababaab	00100001

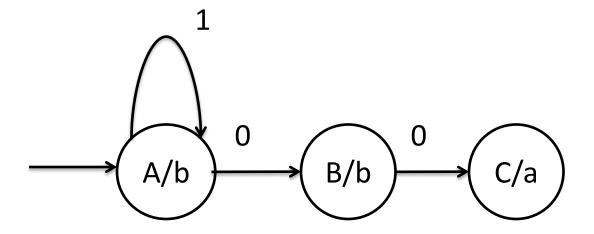
First, constructing Moore machine. Taking 3 states for smallest input 00



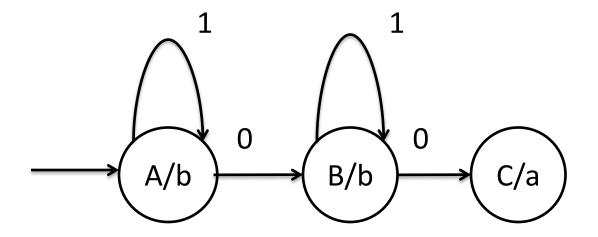
Constructing Moore machine.



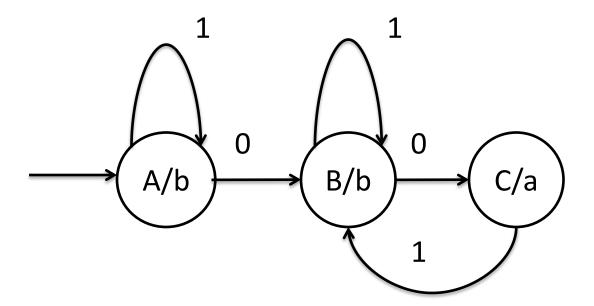
Constructing Moore machine. Completing remaining edges.



Constructing Moore machine. Completing remaining edges.

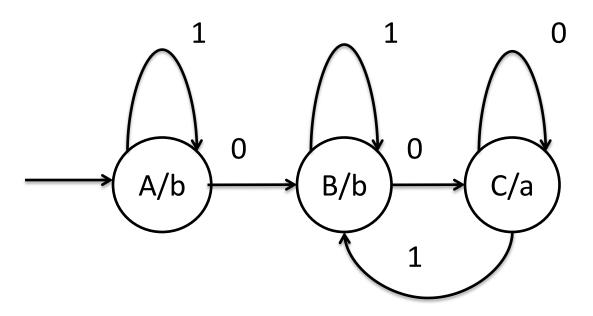


Constructing Moore machine. Completing remaining edges.

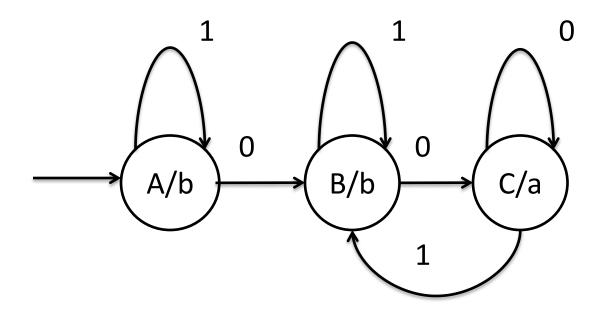


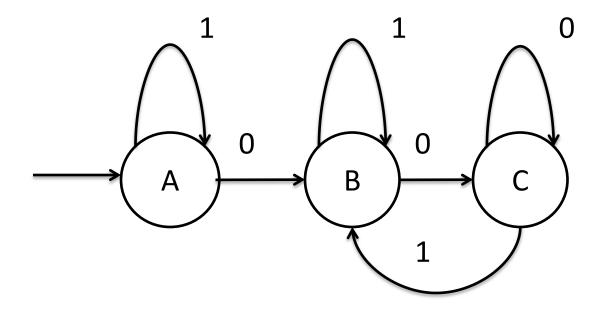
Assuming overlapping is allowed.

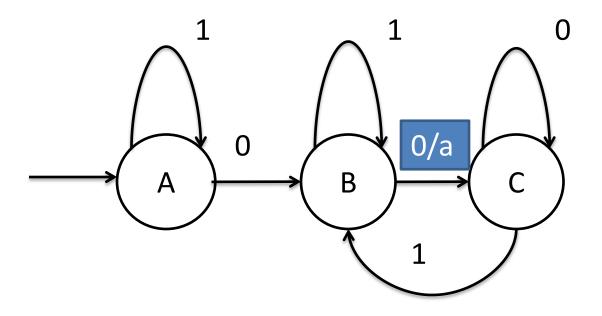
Constructing Moore machine. Completing remaining edges.

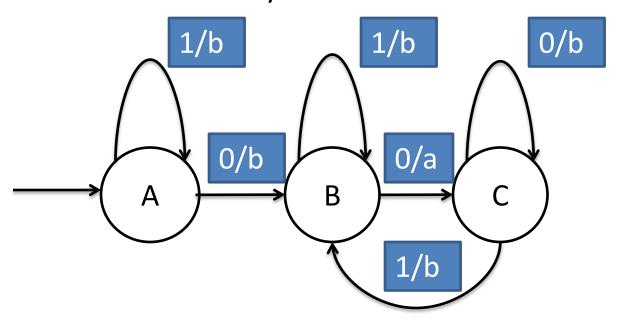


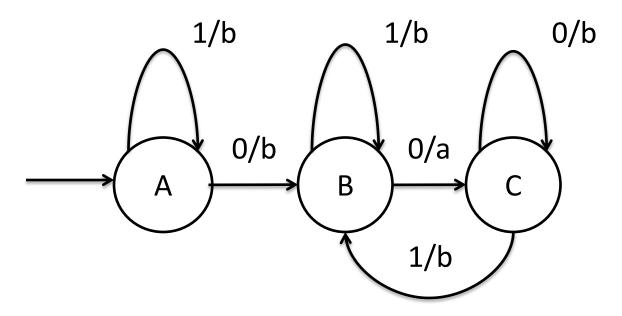
#### Moore machine



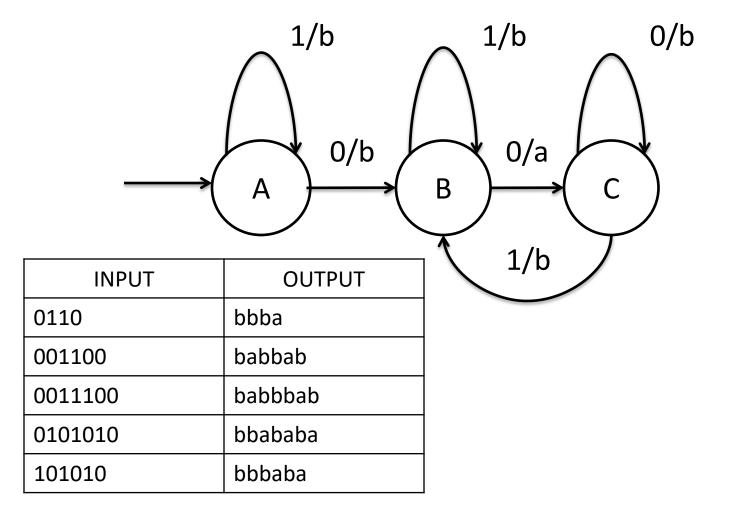


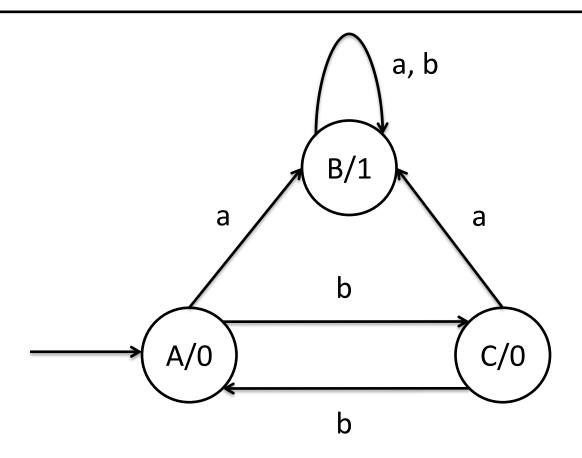


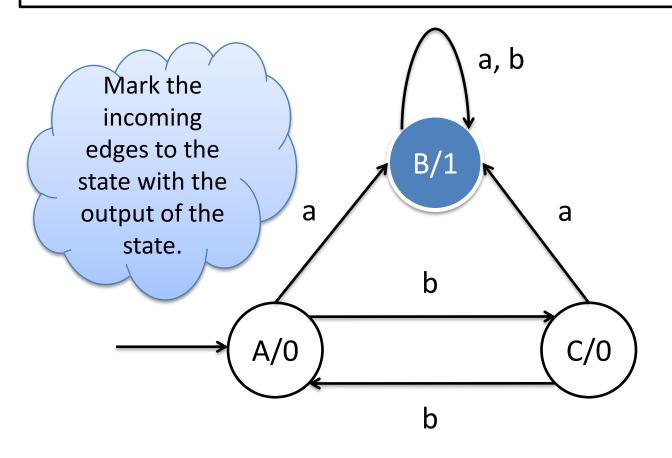


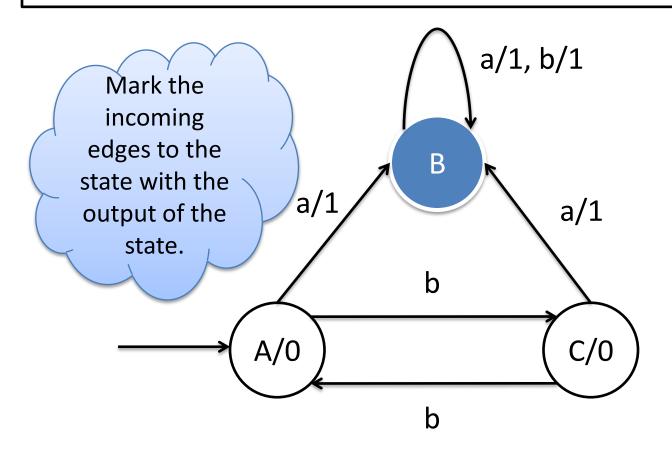


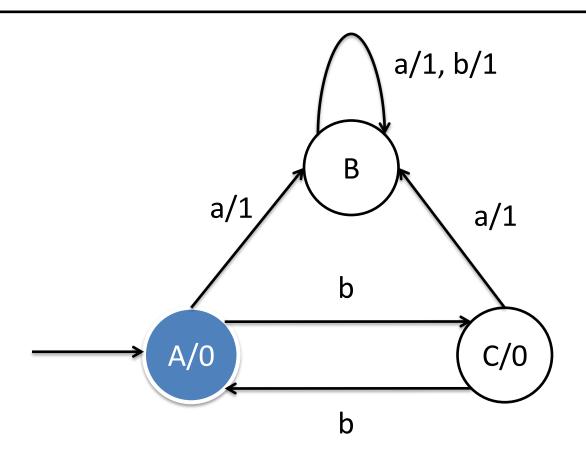
#### Mealy Machine

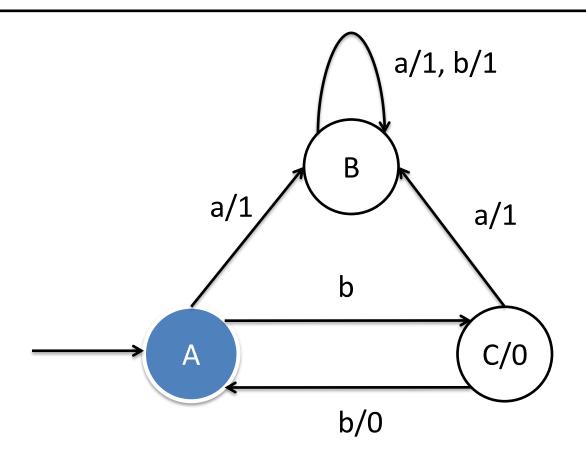


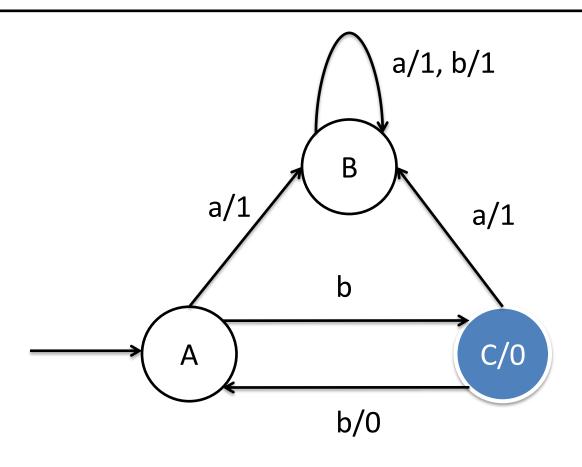


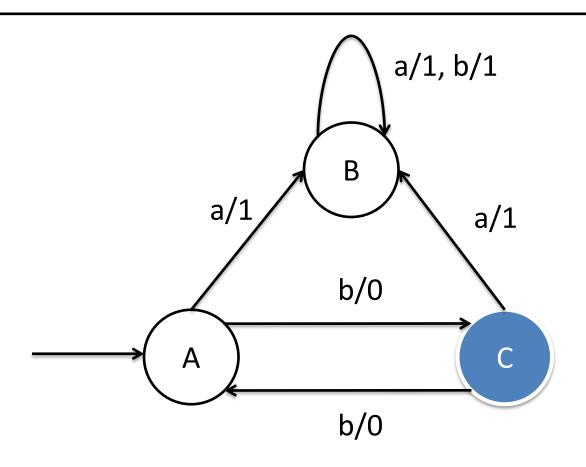


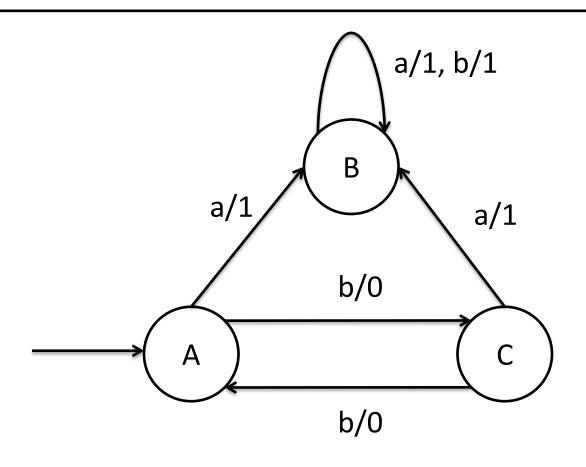


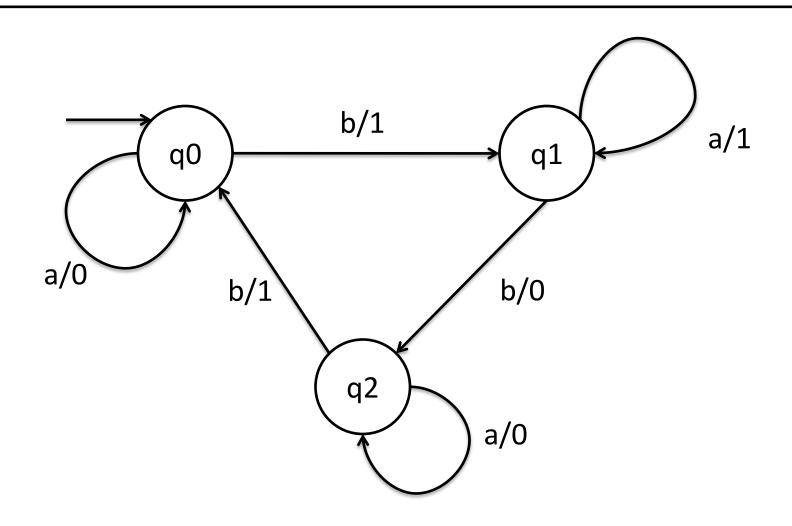


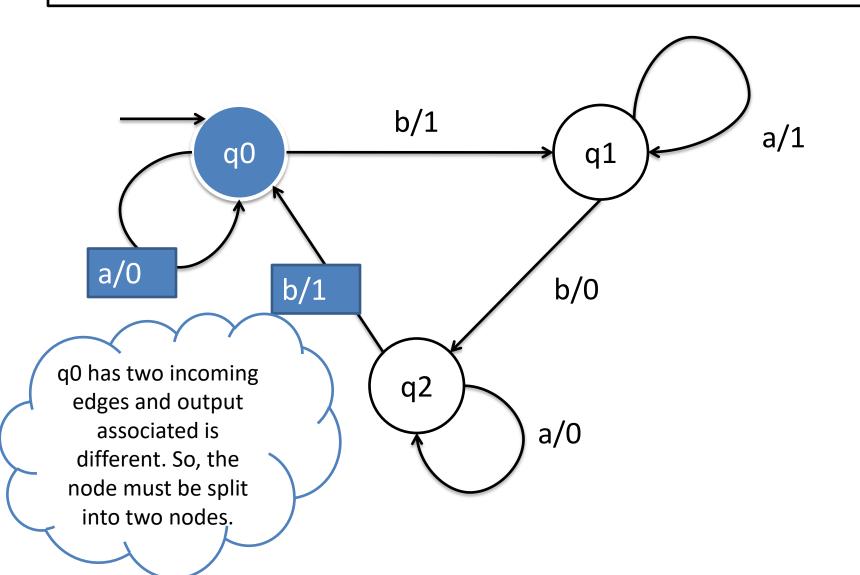


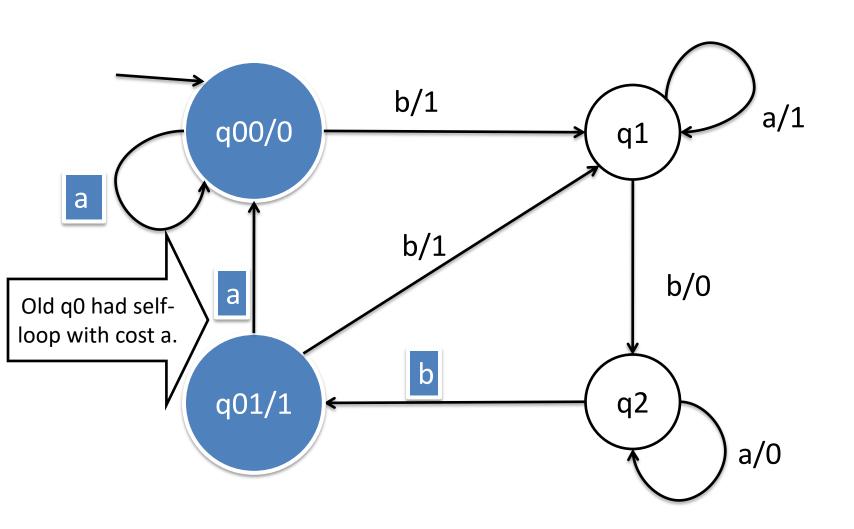


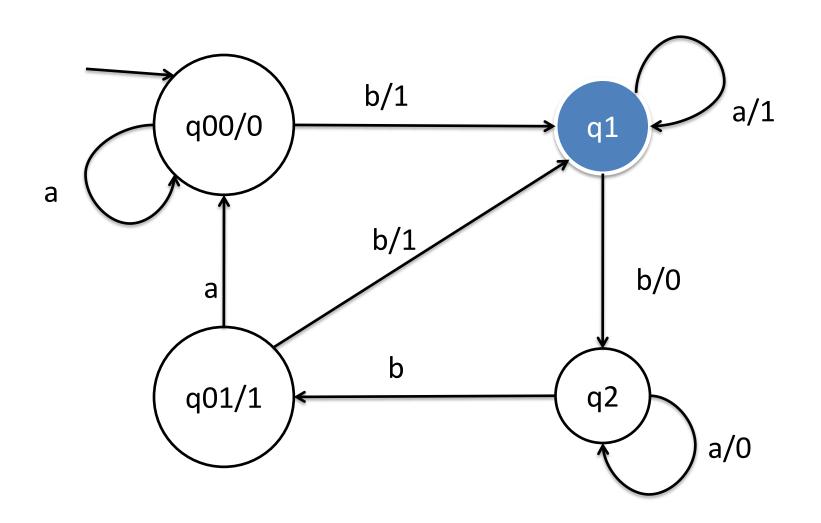


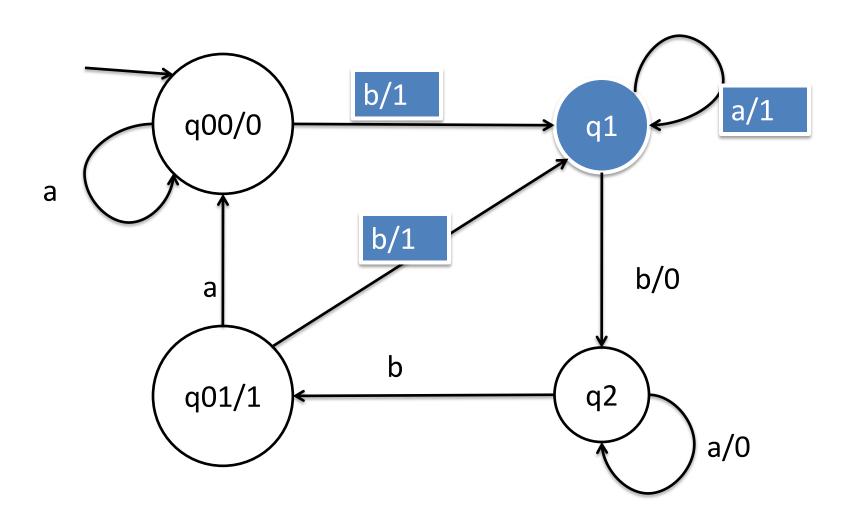


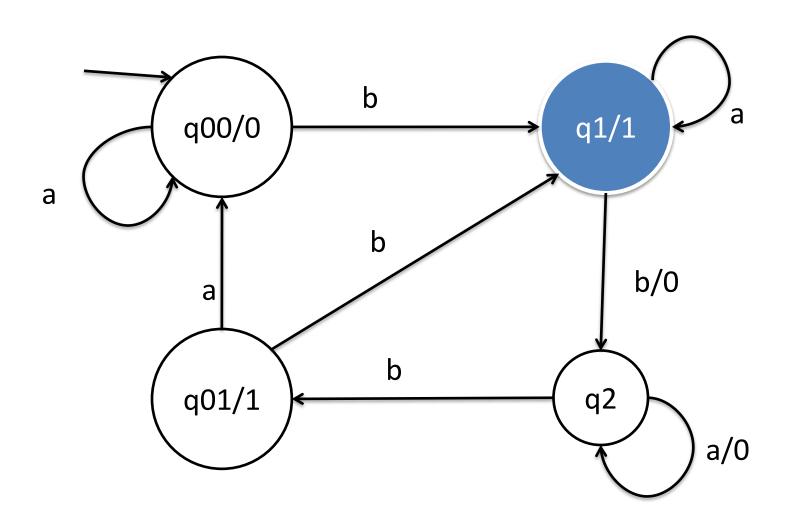


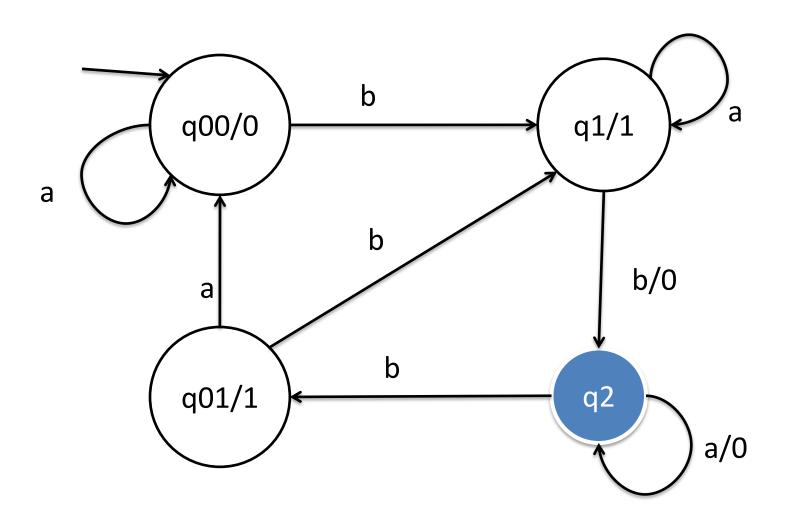


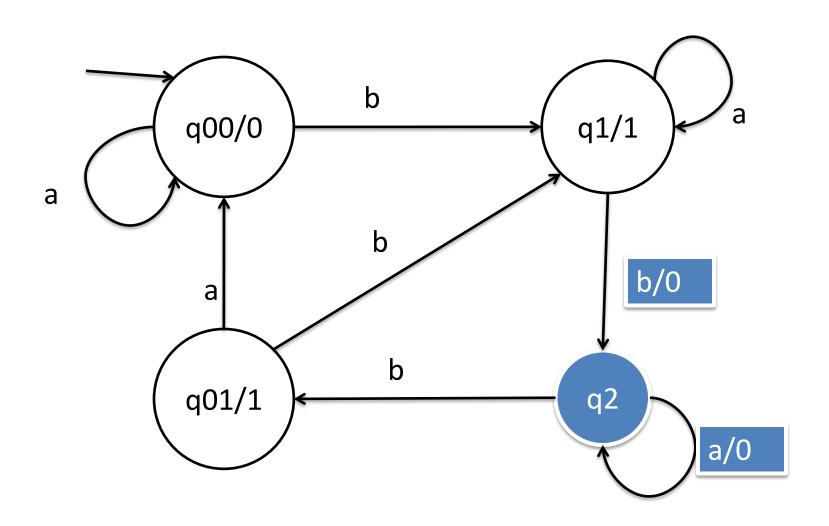


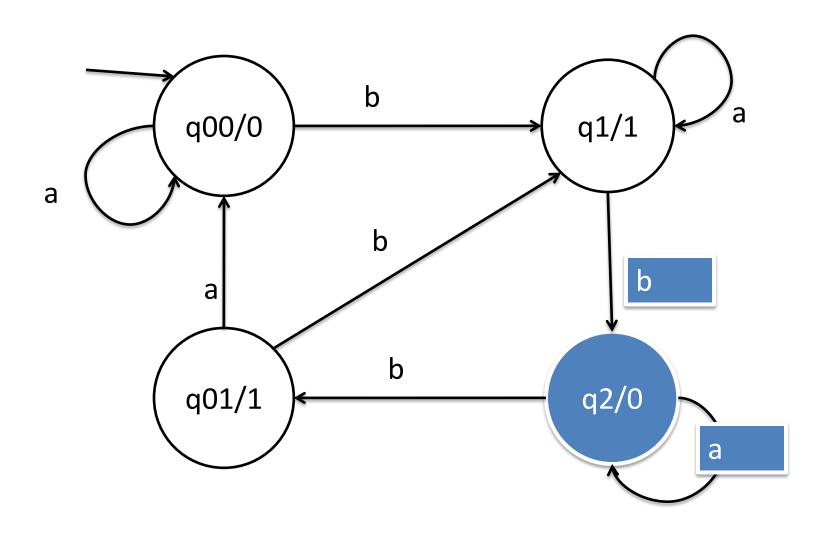


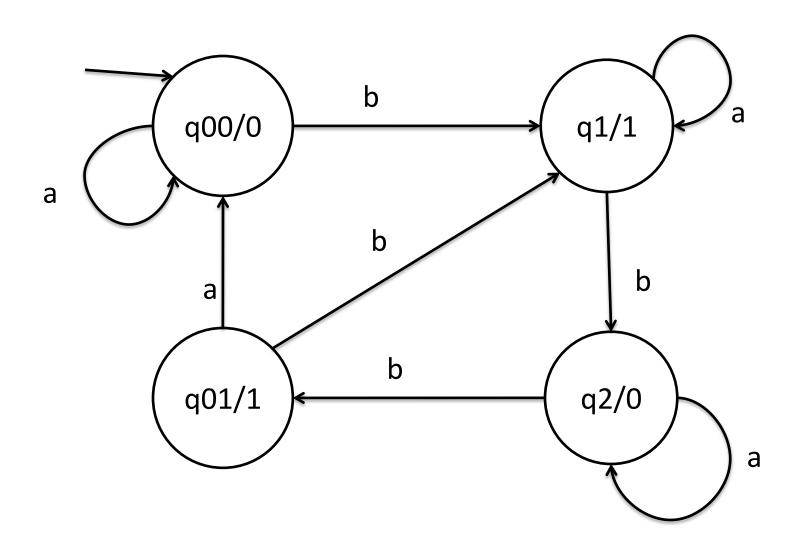


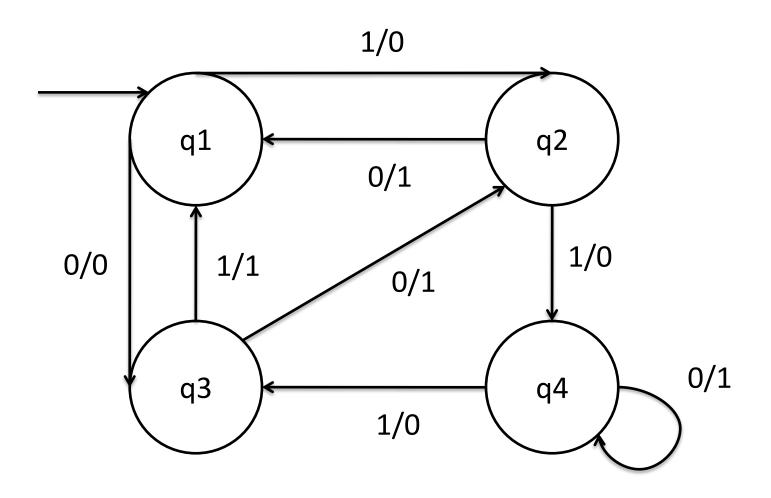


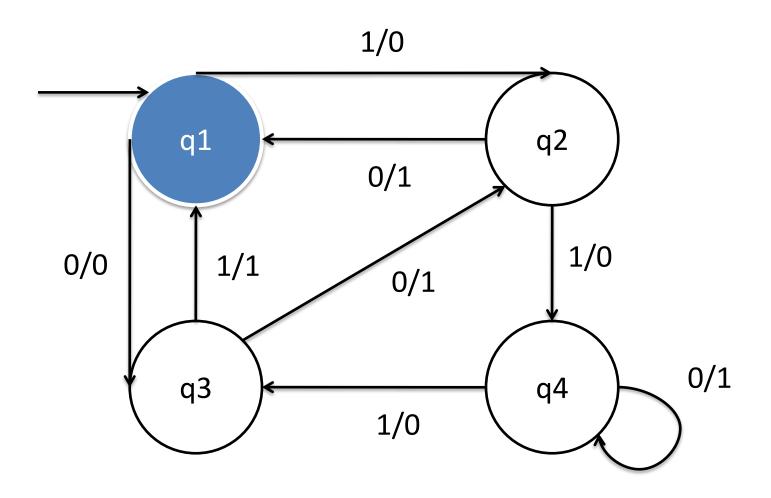


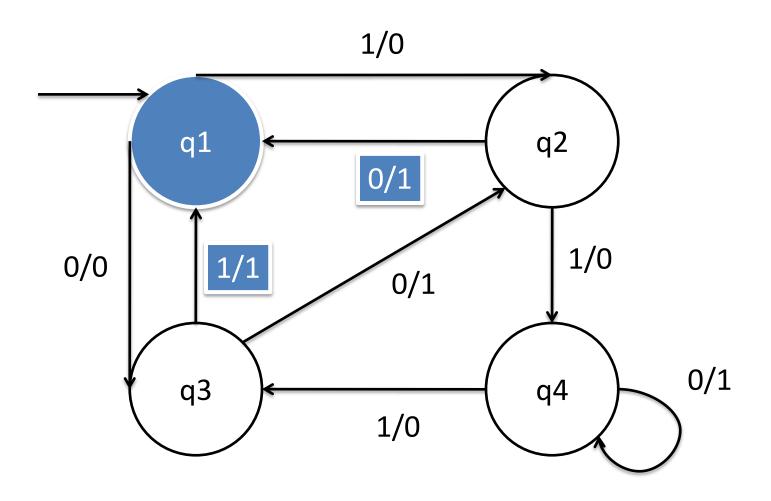


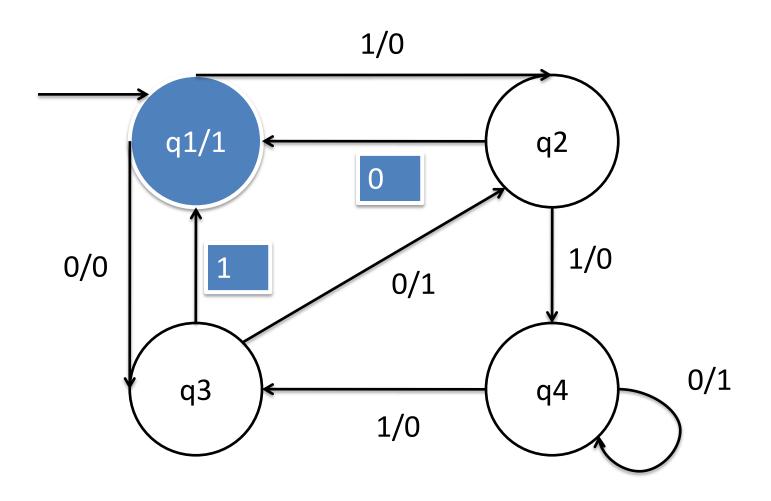


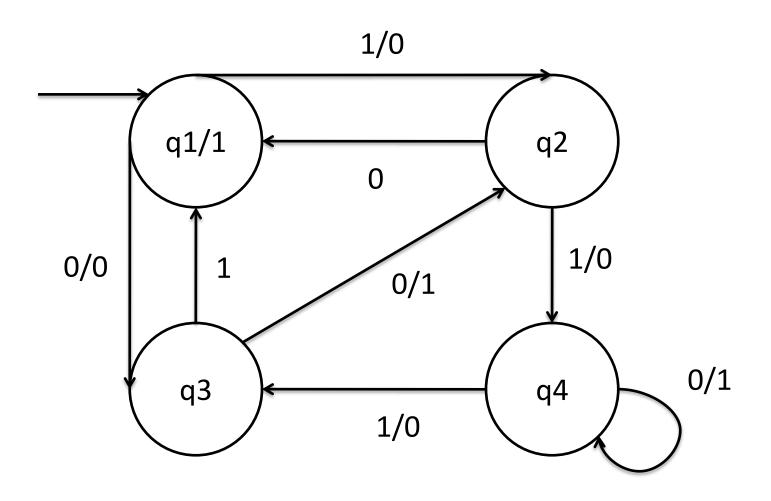


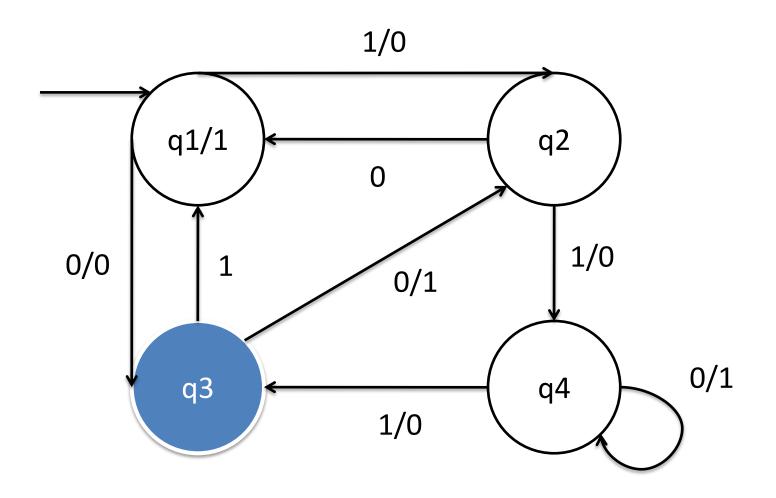


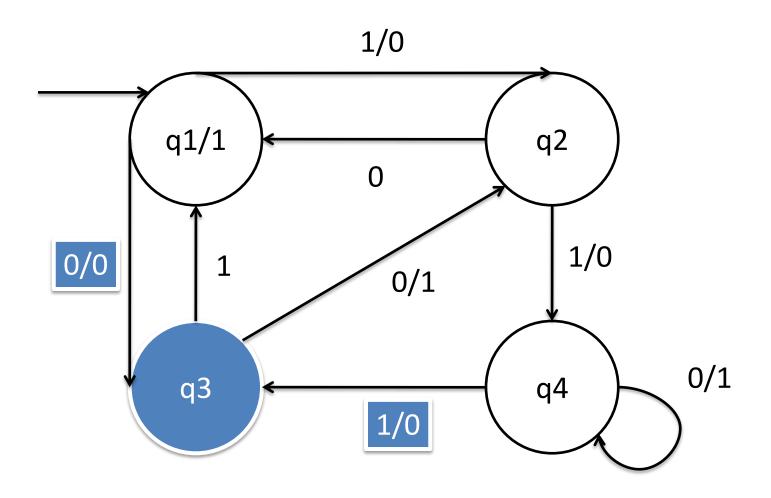


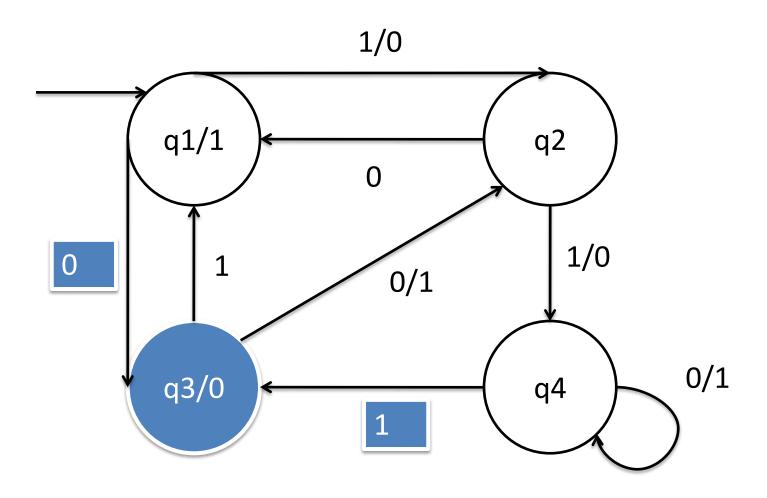


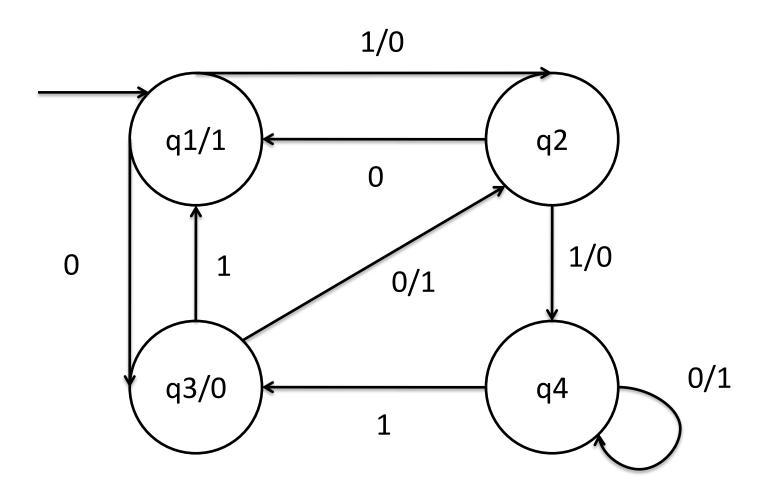


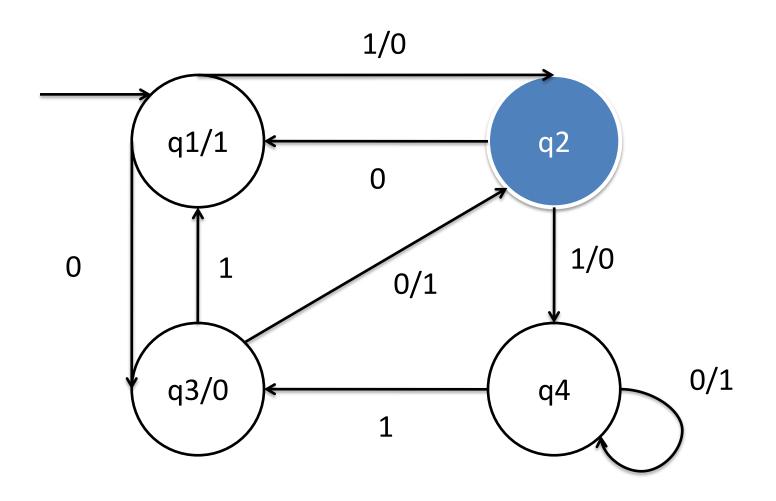


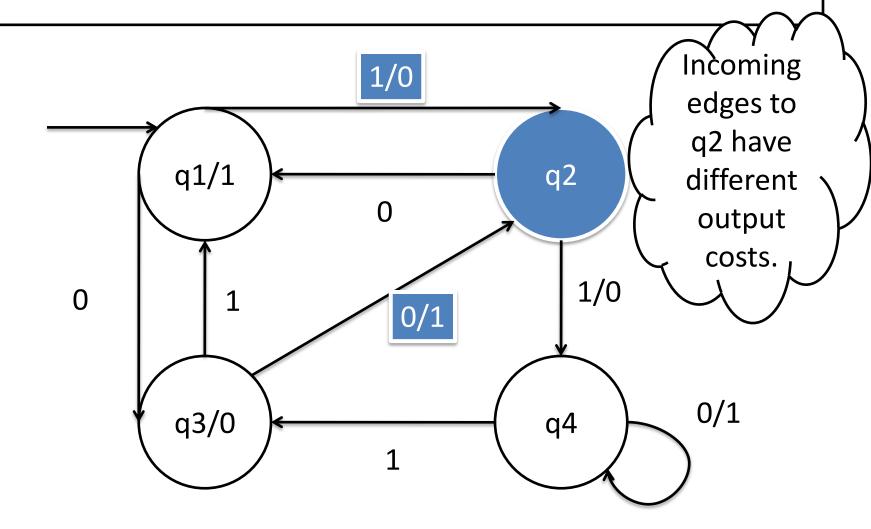


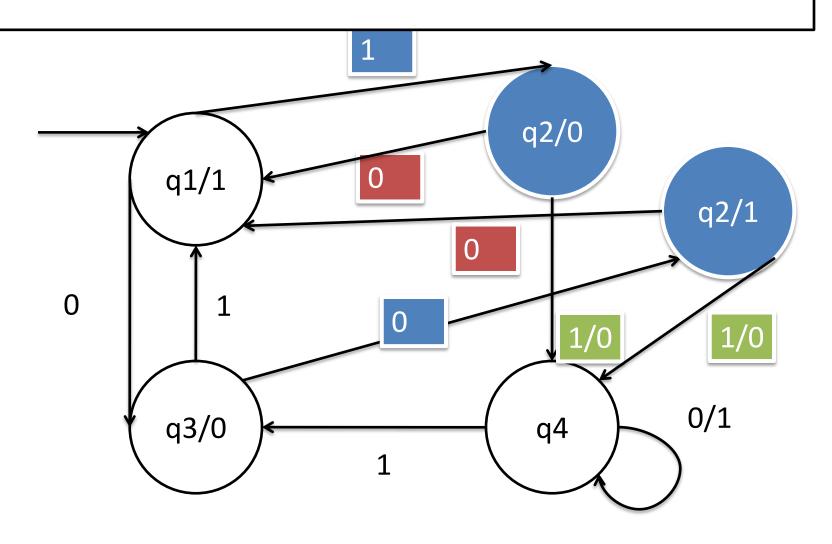


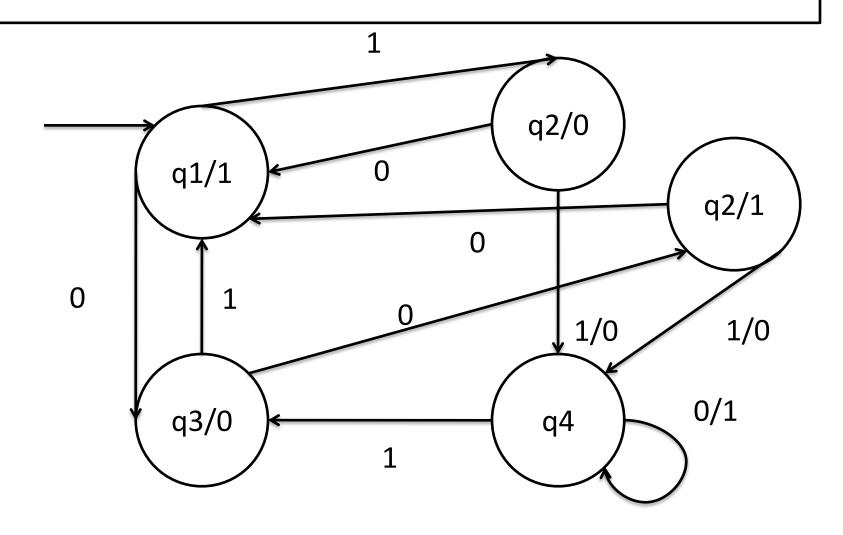


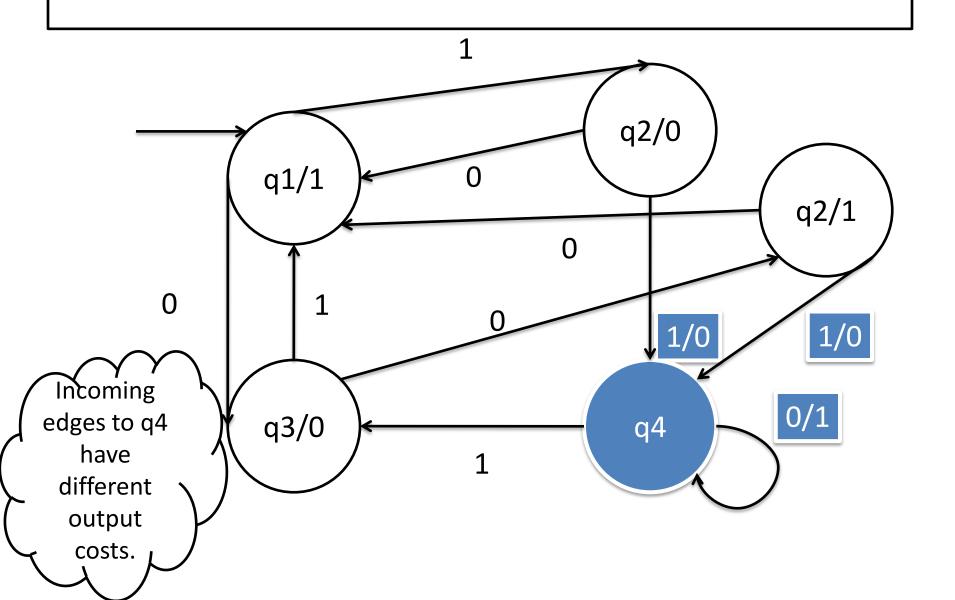


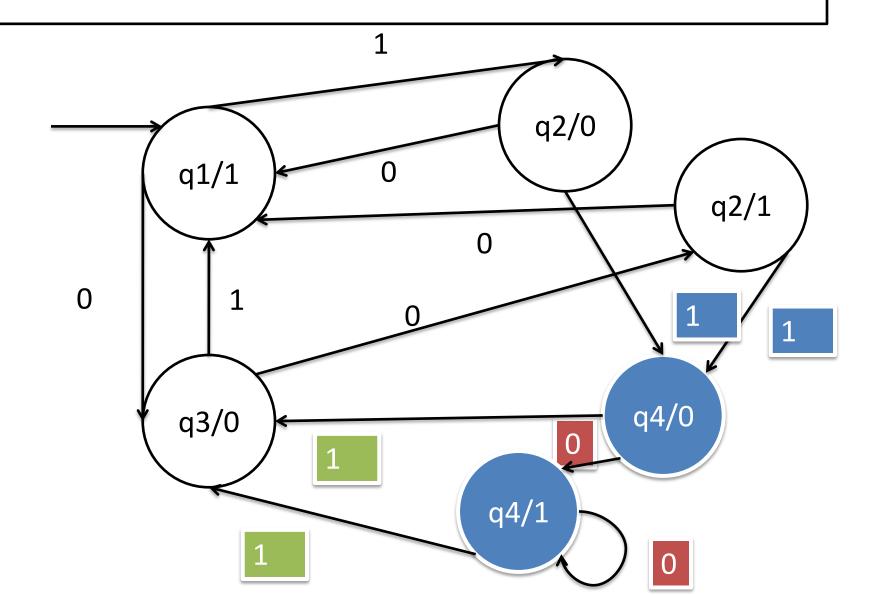


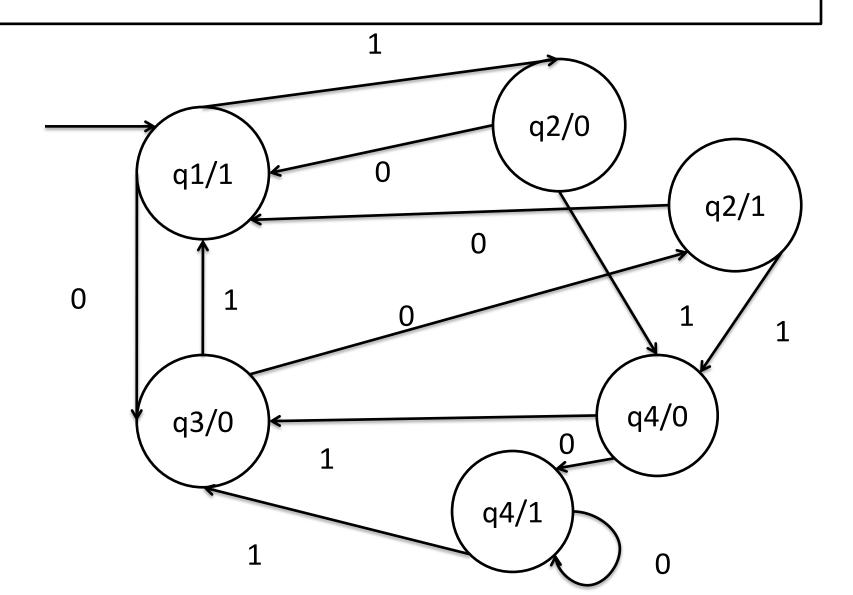






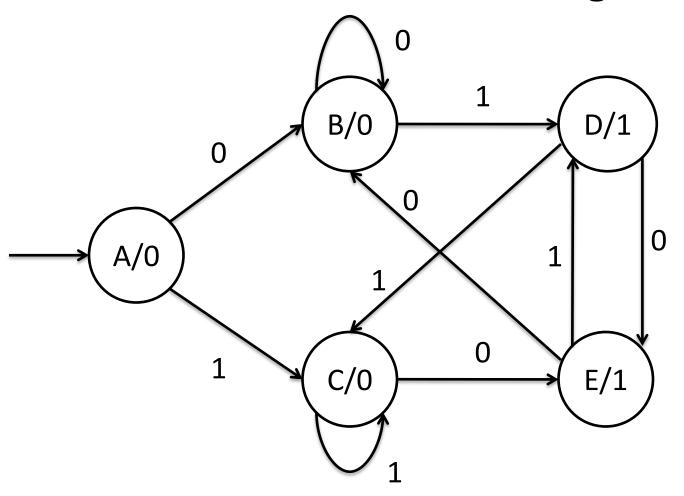




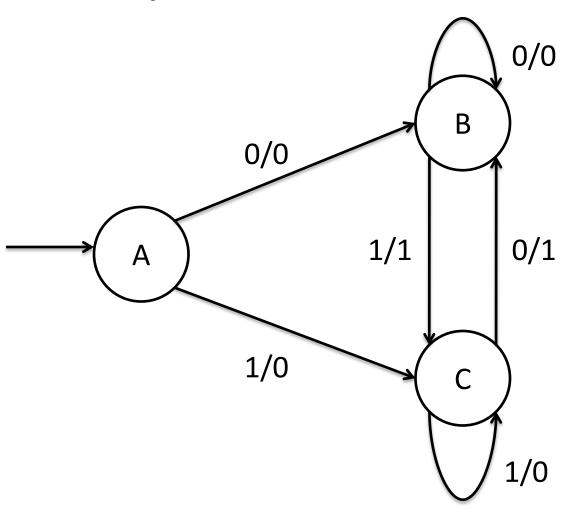


Construct a Moore Machine and a Mealy Machine that counts the occurrences of the sequence 01 or 10 in any input strings over {0,1}

## Moore Machine: Count strings 01 or 10

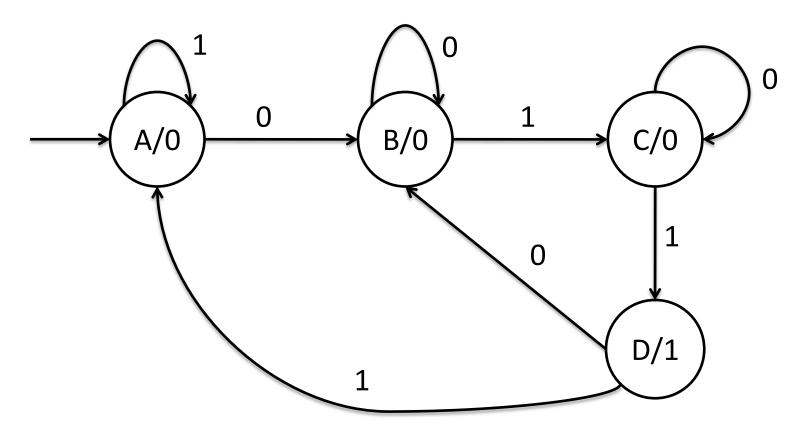


## Mealy Machine: Count strings 01 or 10



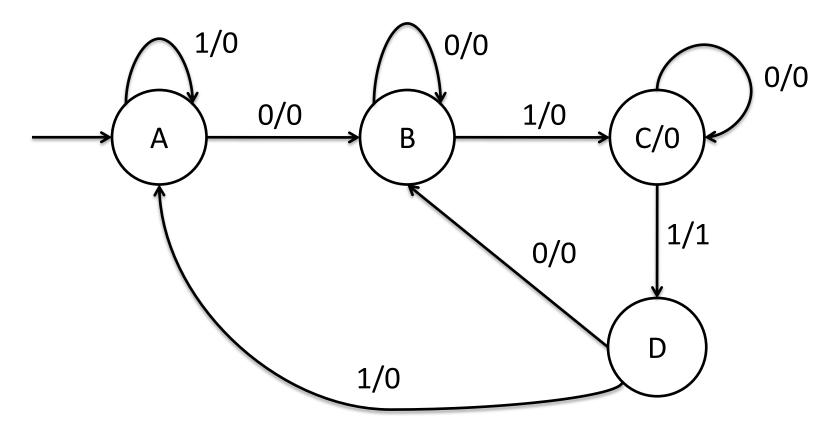
Construct a Moore Machine and a Mealy Machine that counts the occurrences of the sequence 010\*1 in any input strings over {0,1}

## Moore Machine: Count strings 010\*1



INPUT	STATE	OUTPUT
01001	ABCCD	00001
01010101	ABCCDBCCD	000010001
0110101	ABCDBCCD	00010001

#### Mealy Machine: Count strings 010\*1



INPUT	OUTPUT
01001	00001
01010101	00010001
0110101	0010001