# Digital World (2018) Week 9, S1: State Machines

#### Chris Poskitt



# WHAT WAS IT?

"lunch today was exquisite!"

it





"the weather was atrocious"

it

"I just watched Stephen King's IT"



#### State machines

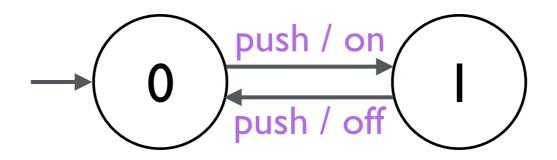
- state machines model systems for which the output depends on their history of inputs
- idea: find a set of states that capture the essential properties of the history of inputs
  - => use them to determine the current output...
  - => ...as well as the next state
- state machines perform a transduction from a stream of inputs to a stream of outputs



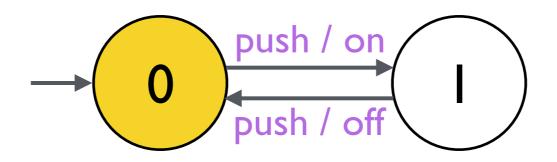
push push push push push push



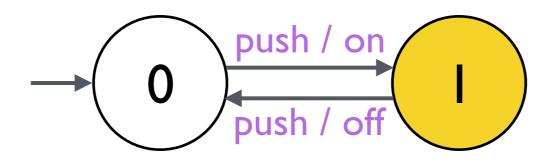
on off on off on



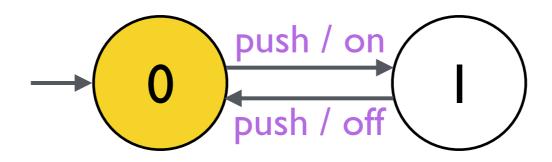
inþut:	þush	þush	push	þush	push	þush	push	
output:								



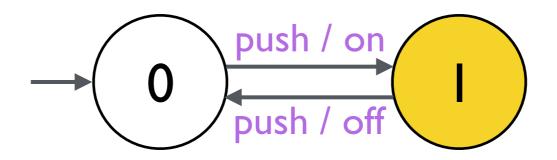
inþut:	þush	þush	push	þush	þush	þush	push
output:							



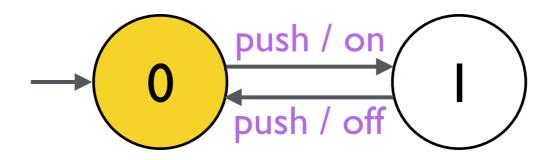
inþut:	þush	push	push	push	þush	push	push	1 1 1 1
output:	on						     	



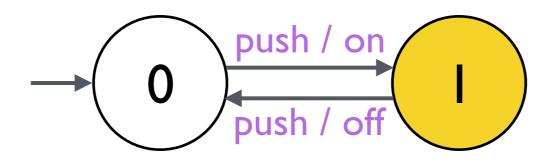
inþut:	þush	push	push	þush	push	push	push
output:	on	off					



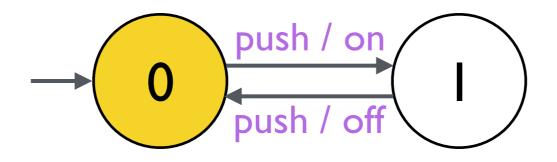
input:	push	þush	push	þush	þush	push	push	
output:	on	off	on					



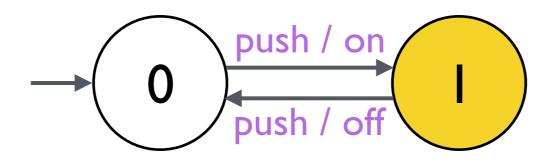
input:	push	þush	push	push	push	bush push	-
output:	on	off	on	off			-



input:	push	þush	push	push	push	push	push
output:	on	off	on	off	on		



inþut:	þush	þush	þush	þush	push	þush	þush
outþut:	on	off	on	off	on	off	



inþut:	þush	þush	push	push	push	þush	þush
output:	on	off	on	off	on	off	on

abcabcabc√

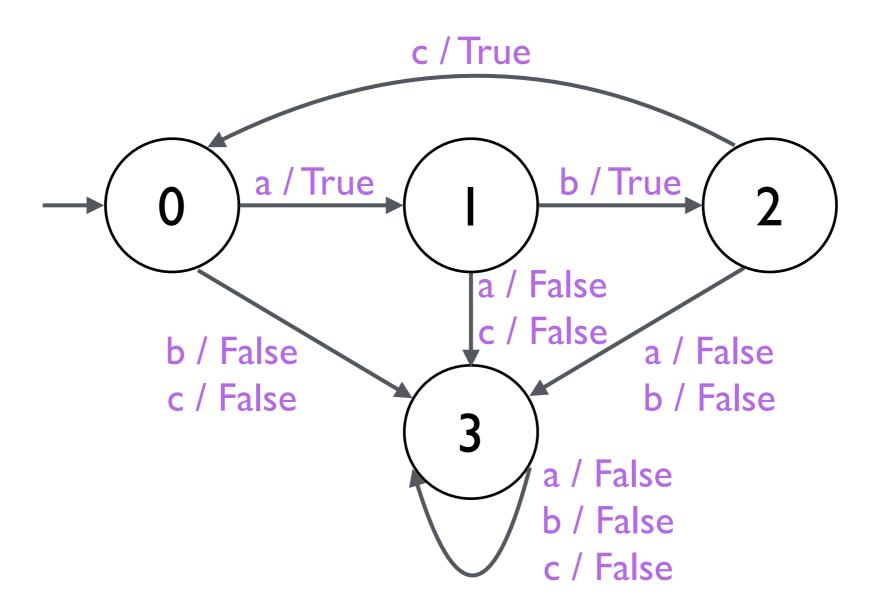
aabcabcabcX

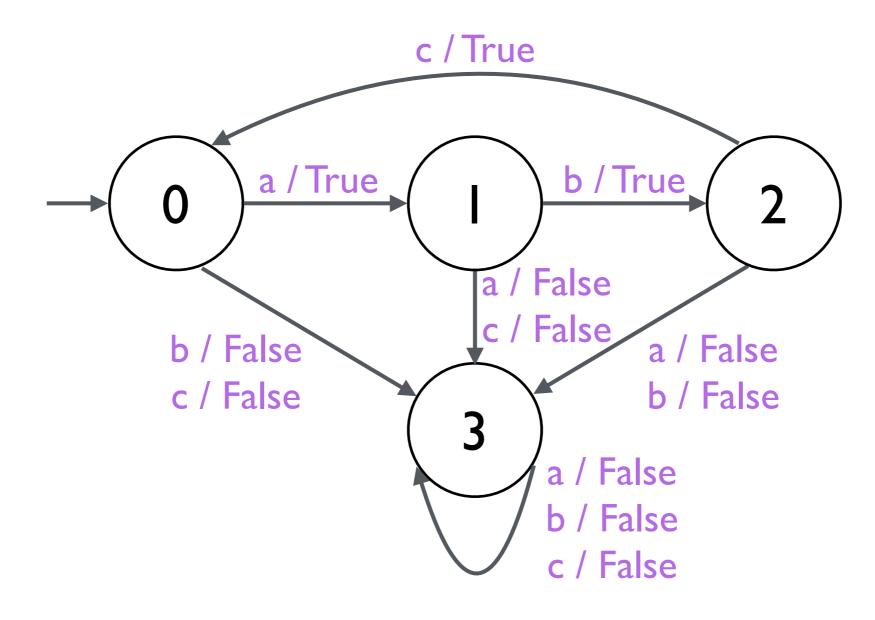
• abcabcaaaaaaa X

abcccccc

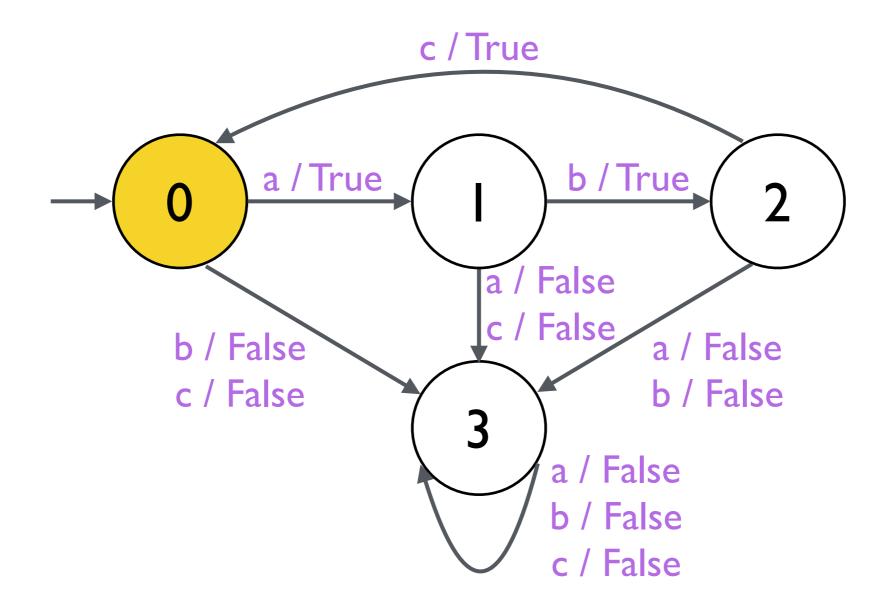
a b c c c transduce

True True False False

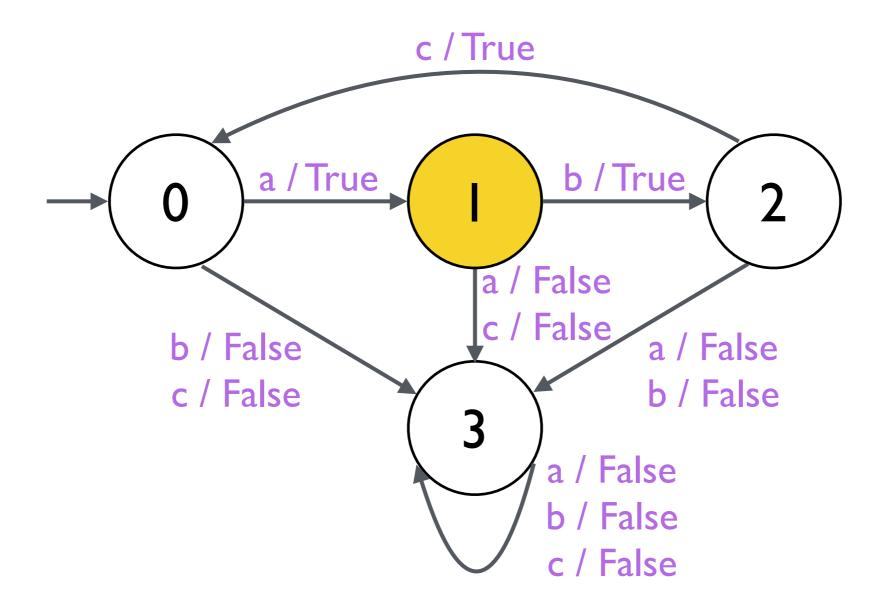




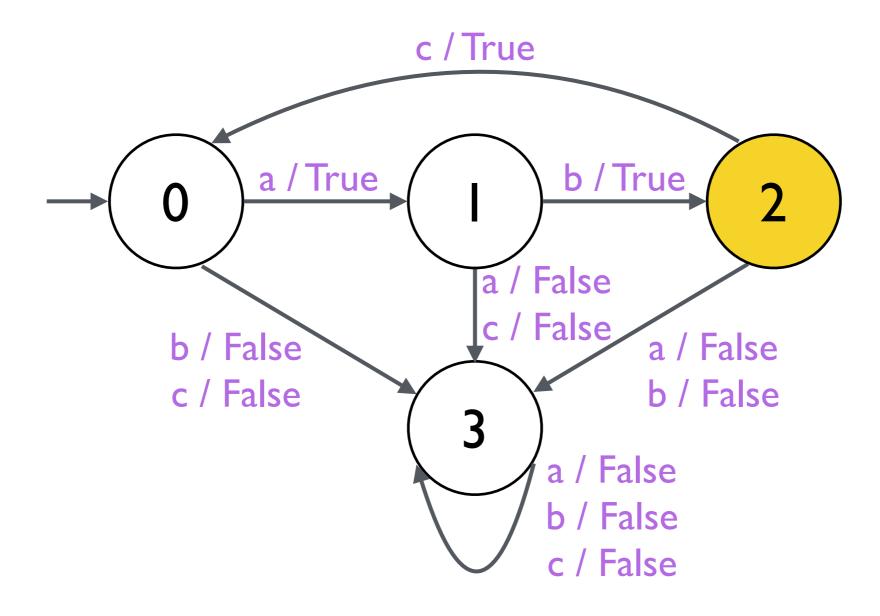
input:		C	1
output:			



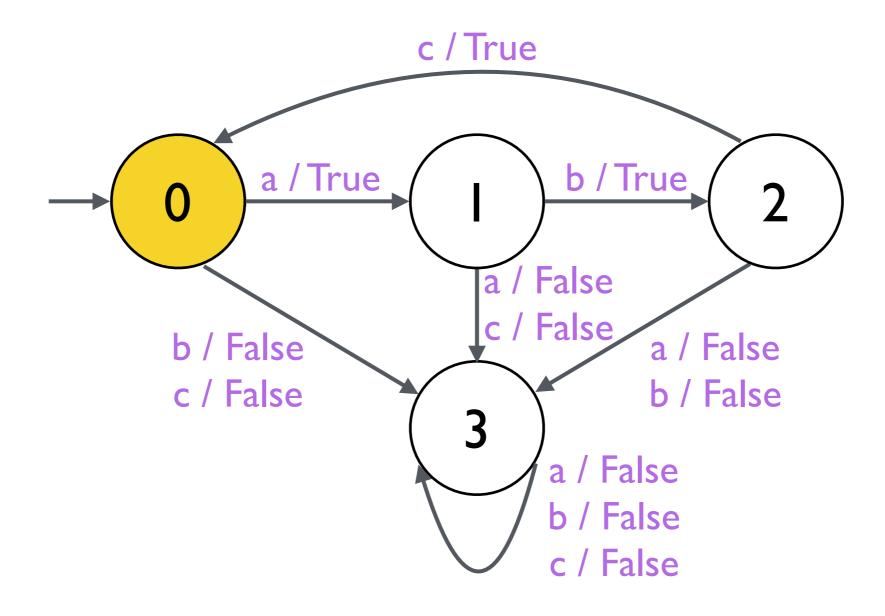
input:		C	C	C	
output:					



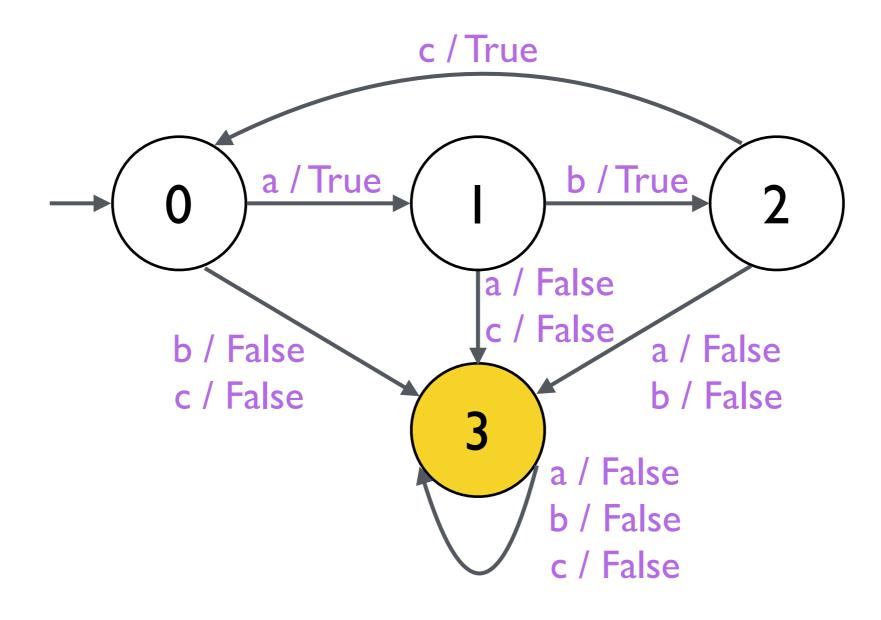
input:		C	
output:			



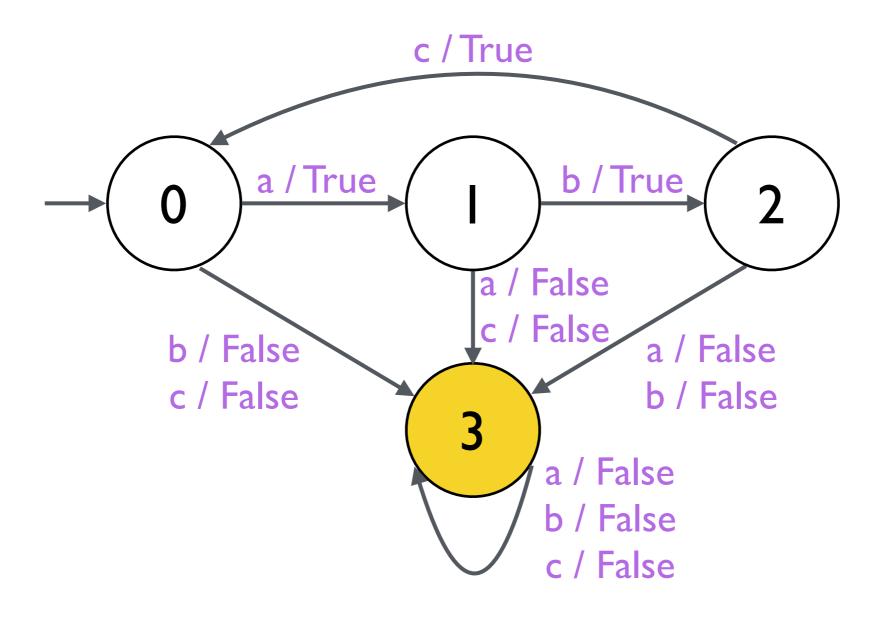
input:			 	c
output:		_		



inþut:	а	Ь		C		C	C	
output:	True	Tru	e 7	True	, i			

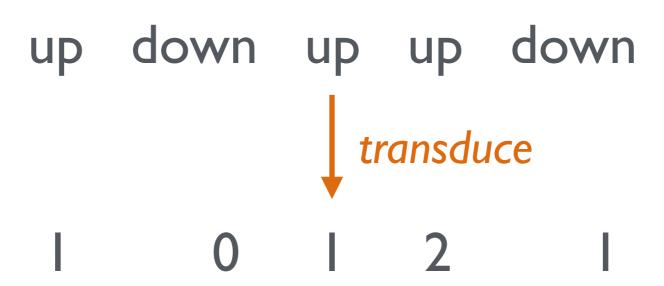


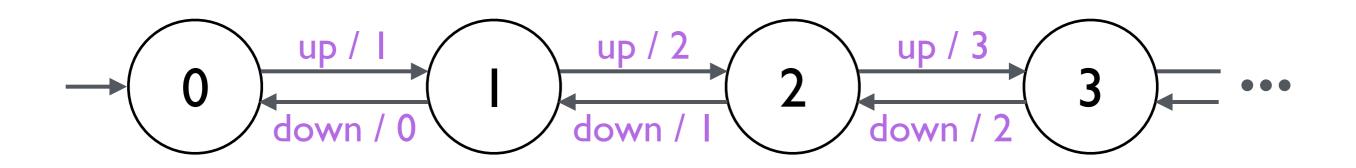
inþut:					C
output:		•	_	se	



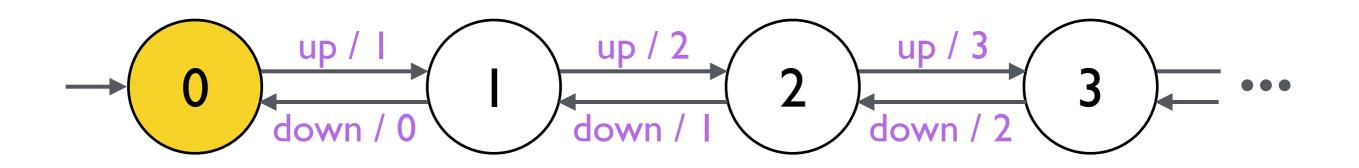
inþut:		_		_
output:		_	_	



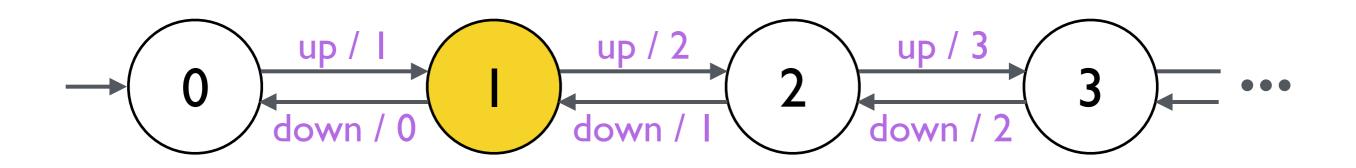




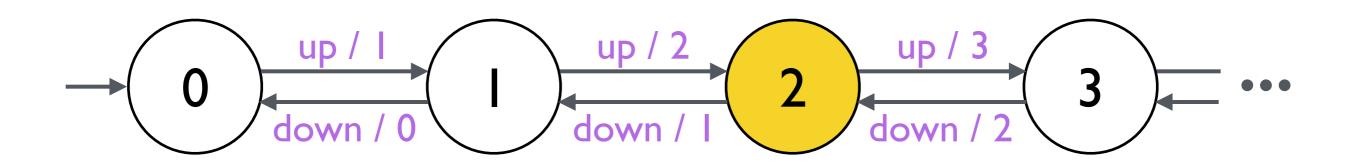
input:	иþ	иþ	иþ	dowr	down	иþ
output:						



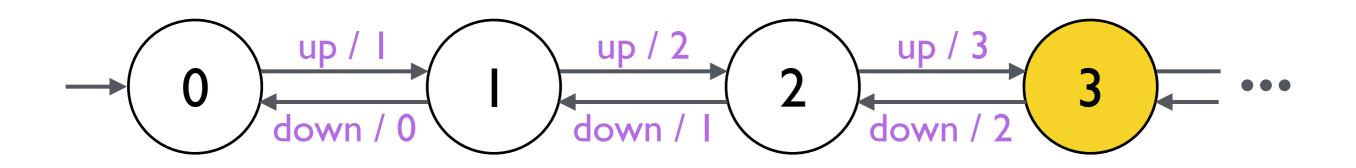
inþut:	иþ	иþ	иþ	down	down	иþ	:
output:							



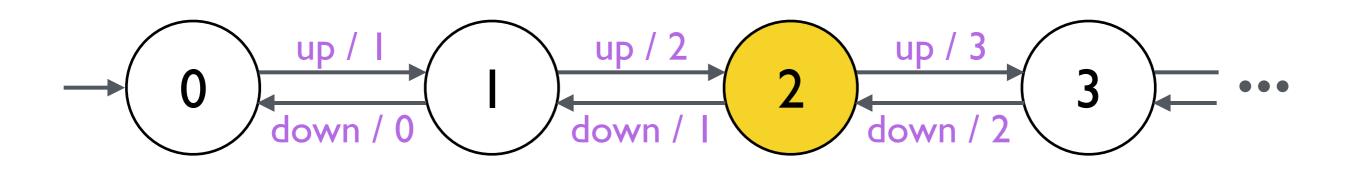
input:	ι	ıþ	иþ	иþ	dowr	down	иþ
output:		I					



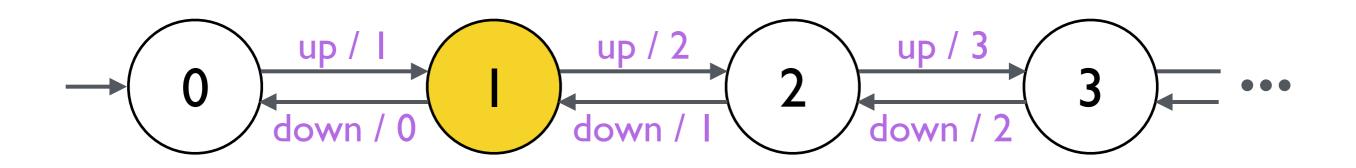
inþut:	иþ	иþ	иþ	dow	n down	иþ
outþut:	1	2				



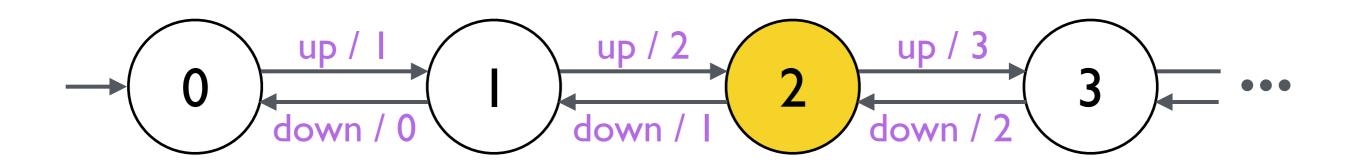
inþut:	иþ	иþ	иþ	down d	own	иþ
output:	I	2	3			



inþut:	иþ	иþ	иþ	down	down	иþ
output:	1	2	3	2		



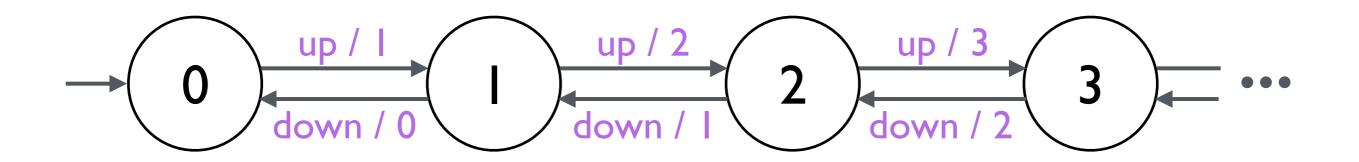
inþut:	иþ	иþ	иþ	down	down	иþ
output:	I	2	3	2	1	



input:	иþ	иþ	иþ	down	down	иþ	
output:	I	2	3	2	1	2	



the outputs come from the transitions, <u>not</u> the state IDs (even though they match in our model)

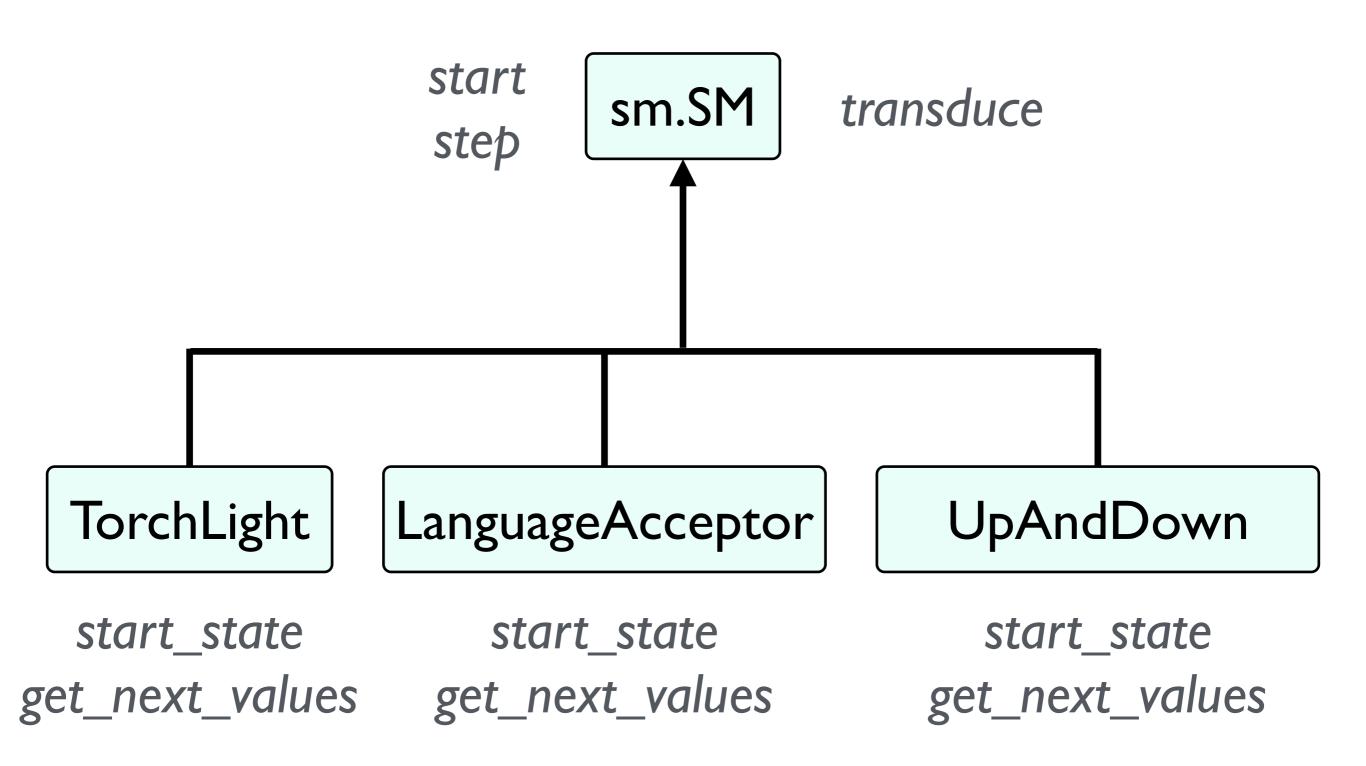


```
\begin{array}{lll} S &=& \mathbb{N}_0 \\ I &=& \{up, down\} \\ O &=& \mathbb{N}_0 \\ n(s,i) &=& \{s+1 \text{ if } i==up \\ && \{s-1 \text{ if } i==down \text{ and } s>0 \} \\ o(s,i) &=& n(s,i) \\ s0 &=& 0 \end{array}
```

#### State machines in Python

- we will implement state machines using the libdw library
- libdw provides a class called sm.SM that we inherit from
  - => inherit several useful methods: s.start(), s.step(i), s.transduce(list)
- we then define the start state via attribute start\_state, and the transitions via query get\_next\_values(self, state, inp)
  - => these are used by the inherited methods (start, step, transduce, ...) to realise the state machine

#### Inheritance hierarchy for state machines



#### Summary

 state machines model systems for which the output depends on their history of inputs

 they perform a transduction from input streams to output streams

 we can express state machines in Python as classes that inherit from sm.SM (in the libdw library)

 we define transitions in those subclasses, inheriting general methods that fire/transduce them from sm.SM