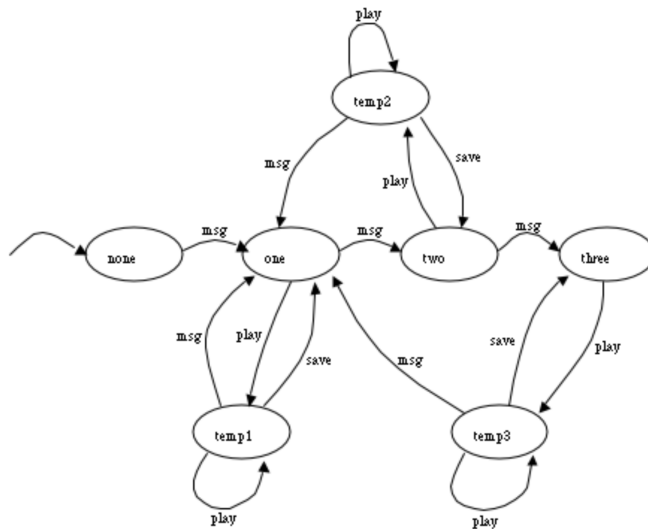


Homework #5: State Machines

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1. A certain, simple, answering machine has two buttons, “play” and “save” and can, of course, receive messages. If someone plays the messages and doesn’t save them, they are erased/overwritten when the next incoming message is received. The answering machine only holds a specified number of messages; when it reaches full capacity it refuses to accept new messages. The answering machine can be modeled by the state machine, **AnsMachine**, whose state transition diagram is attached.



- (a) Give a 4-tuple description for this state machine.
- ```

AnsweringMachine == (
 {none, one, two, three, temp1, temp2, temp3},
 {none},
 {msg, play, save},
 {(none, msg, one),
 (one, msg, two), (one, play, temp1),
 (two, msg, three), (two, play, temp2),
 (temp1, save, one), (temp1, msg, one), (temp1, play, temp1),
 (temp2, save, two), (temp2, play, temp2), (temp2, msg, one),
 (temp3, play, temp3), (temp3, save, tree), temp3, msg, one)}
)

```
- (b) Give three execution fragments of **AnsMachine**, at least one of which is not an execution.
- Given the GWC10 definition of execution fragment and execution:

“Definition 3. An execution fragment is a finite or infinite sequence  $\langle s_0, a_1, s_1, a_2, s_2, \dots \rangle$  of alternating states and actions such that for all  $i$   $(s_i, a_{i+1}, s_{i+1})$  is a step of  $M$ .”

“Definition 4. An execution is an execution fragment starting with an initial state of  $M$  (and ending in a state if finite)”

- i.  $\langle \text{none}, \text{msg}, \text{one}, \text{play}, \text{temp1}, \text{msg}, \text{one}, \text{msg}, \text{two} \rangle$
- ii.  $\langle \text{none}, \text{msg}, \text{one}, \text{msg}, \text{two}, \text{play}, \text{temp2}, \text{save}, \text{two} \rangle$
- iii. execution which is not an execution fragment:  
 $\langle \text{two}, \text{msg}, \text{three}, \text{play}, \text{temp3}, \text{play}, \text{temp3}, \text{msg}, \text{one} \rangle$   
 It is not an execution fragment because it starts at state two as opposed to *none*

(c) Give both a finite and an infinite execution of **AnsMachine**.

(d) For each of the following, indicate whether or not it is an event-based trace of **AnsMachine**.

Logic used to answer: I determined if the presented event-based traces are valid or not for AnsMachine:

- i.  $\langle \text{play}, \text{save}, \text{msg}, \text{msg}, \text{play} \rangle$   
 Not valid because the initial state none does not handle the play event.
- ii.  $\langle \text{msg}, \text{msg}, \text{msg}, \text{play}, \text{save}, \text{msg}, \text{msg}, \text{msg} \rangle$   
 Not valid because after the element 5 you end up in three which does not handle msg
- iii.  $\langle \text{msg}, \text{play}, \text{save}, \text{msg}, \text{msg}, \text{play}, \text{msg}, \text{msg}, \text{msg} \rangle$   
 It is a valid event-based trace, the final state is *three*

(e) Give two examples of state-based traces of **AnsMachine**.

(f) Give two sequences of states that are not state-based traces of **AnsMachine**.

(g) What are the reachable states of this machine?

(h) Is **AnsMachine**'s event-based behavior finite or infinite?

It is event-based behavior infinite because we can create an infinite number of events if we send the play message repeatedly while in any of the following states  $\{\text{one}, \text{two}, \text{three}, \text{temp1}, \text{temp2}, \text{temp3}\}$

(i) Can a state machine  $M = (S, I, A, \delta)$  with an infinite trace have finite behavior? Give an example or explain why not.

2. Consider a TV remote control that allows the user to select the channel to be viewed, add or remove a “parental block” to a channel that prevents the channel from being displayed (removal requires a password), and enter a password to allow a blocked channel currently selected to be displayed. If a blocked channel is selected, the channel is not initially displayed. The user may choose to select a different channel or may enter the password to display the channel. If the incorrect password is entered, the channel is not displayed. If the correct password is entered, the channel is displayed.

Your task is to model the described functionality of the remote control. That is,

- (a) Specify the set of states
- (b) Specify the pre- and post-conditions for each action

Your solution should satisfy the following requirements:

- i. Do *not* model any functionality other than that described above. In particular, assume that the correct password is fixed and cannot be changed.
- ii. Assume that the set of channels is  $Channels == \{n : \mathbb{N} \mid 1 \leq n \leq 100\}$ .
- iii. You may only use the following actions in your model:
  - *select*: Select a channel for viewing
  - *correctpw*: Enter correct password
  - *incorrectpw*: Enter incorrect password
  - *addblock*: Block selected channel
  - *removeblock*: Unblock selected channel
- iv. If (and only if) the requirements are ambiguous, state any assumptions that you made to resolve those ambiguities.