"State Machine"

Improving your code with State Machine

Finite-state machine

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

"State machine" redirects here. For infinite-state machines, see Transition system. For Fault-tolerance methodology, see State machine replication.

"SFSM" redirects here. For the Italian railway company, see Circumvesuviana.

"Finite automata" redirects here. For the electro-industrial group, see Finite Automata (band).

A finite-state machine (FSM) or finite-state automaton (FSA, plural: automata), finite automaton, or simply a state machine, is a mathematical model of computation. It is an abstract machine that can be in exactly one of a finite number of states at any given time. The FSM can change from one state to another in response to some inputs; the change from one state to another is called a transition. [1] An FSM is defined by a list of its states, its initial state, and the inputs that trigger each transition. Finite-state machines are of two types—deterministic finite-state machines and non-deterministic finite-state machine can be constructed equivalent to any non-deterministic one.

The behavior of state machines can be observed in many devices in modern society that perform a predetermined sequence of actions depending on a sequence of events with which they are presented. Simple examples are vending machines, which dispense products when the proper combination of coins is deposited, elevators, whose sequence of stops is determined by the floors requested by riders, traffic lights, which change sequence when cars are waiting, and combination locks, which require the input of a sequence of numbers in the proper order.

The finite-state machine has less computational power than some other models of computation such as the Turing machine. [3] The computational power distinction means there are computational tasks that a Turing machine can do but an FSM cannot. This is because an FSM's memory is limited by the number of states it has. FSMs are studied in the more general field of automata theory.

State pattern

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The state pattern is a behavioral software design pattern that allows an object to alter its behavior when its internal state changes. This pattern is close to the concept of finite-state machines. The state pattern can be interpreted as a strategy pattern, which is able to switch a strategy through invocations of methods defined in the pattern's interface.

The state pattern is used in computer programming to encapsulate varying behavior for the same object, based on its internal state. This can be a cleaner way for an object to change its behavior at runtime without resorting to conditional statements and thus improve maintainability.[1]:395

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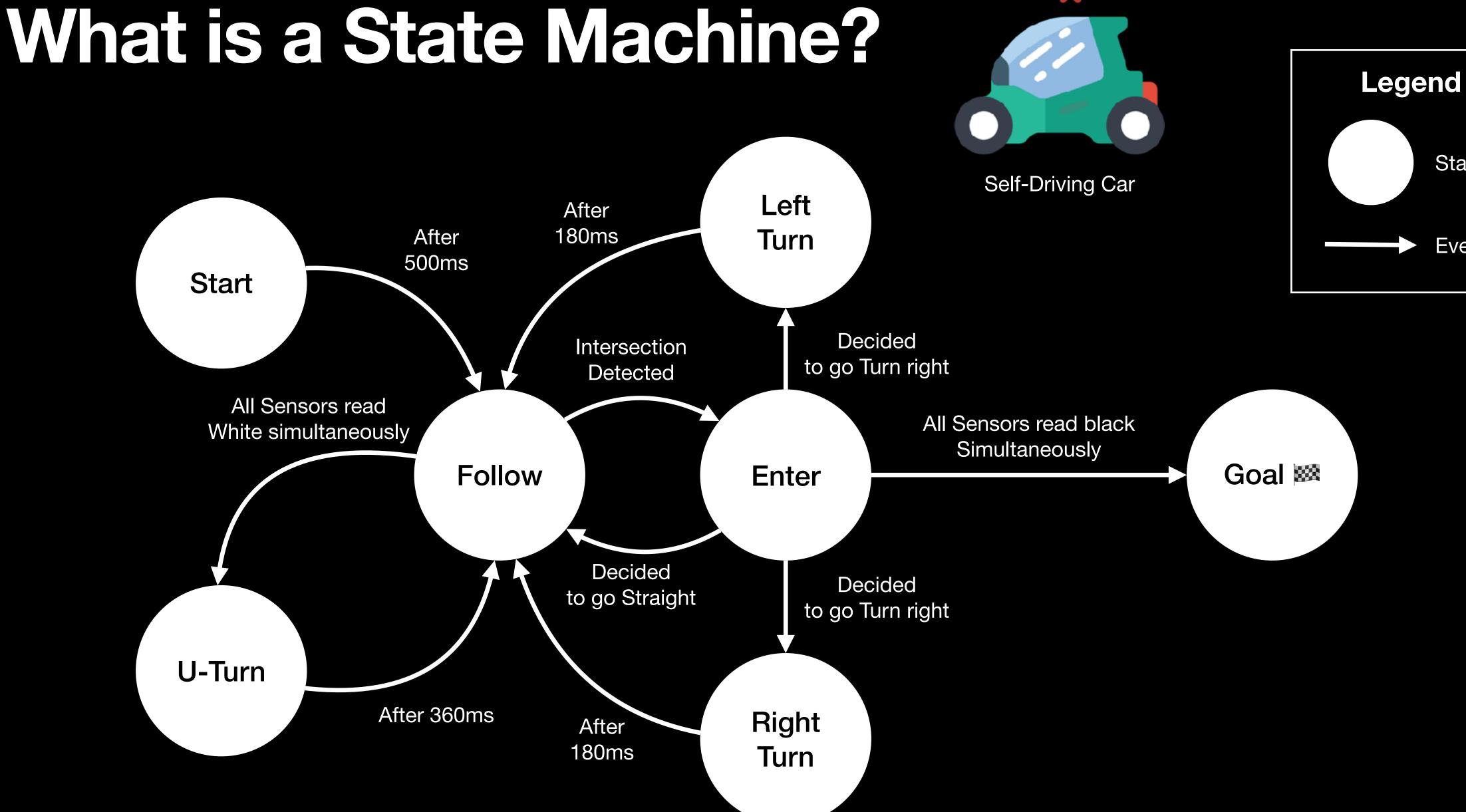
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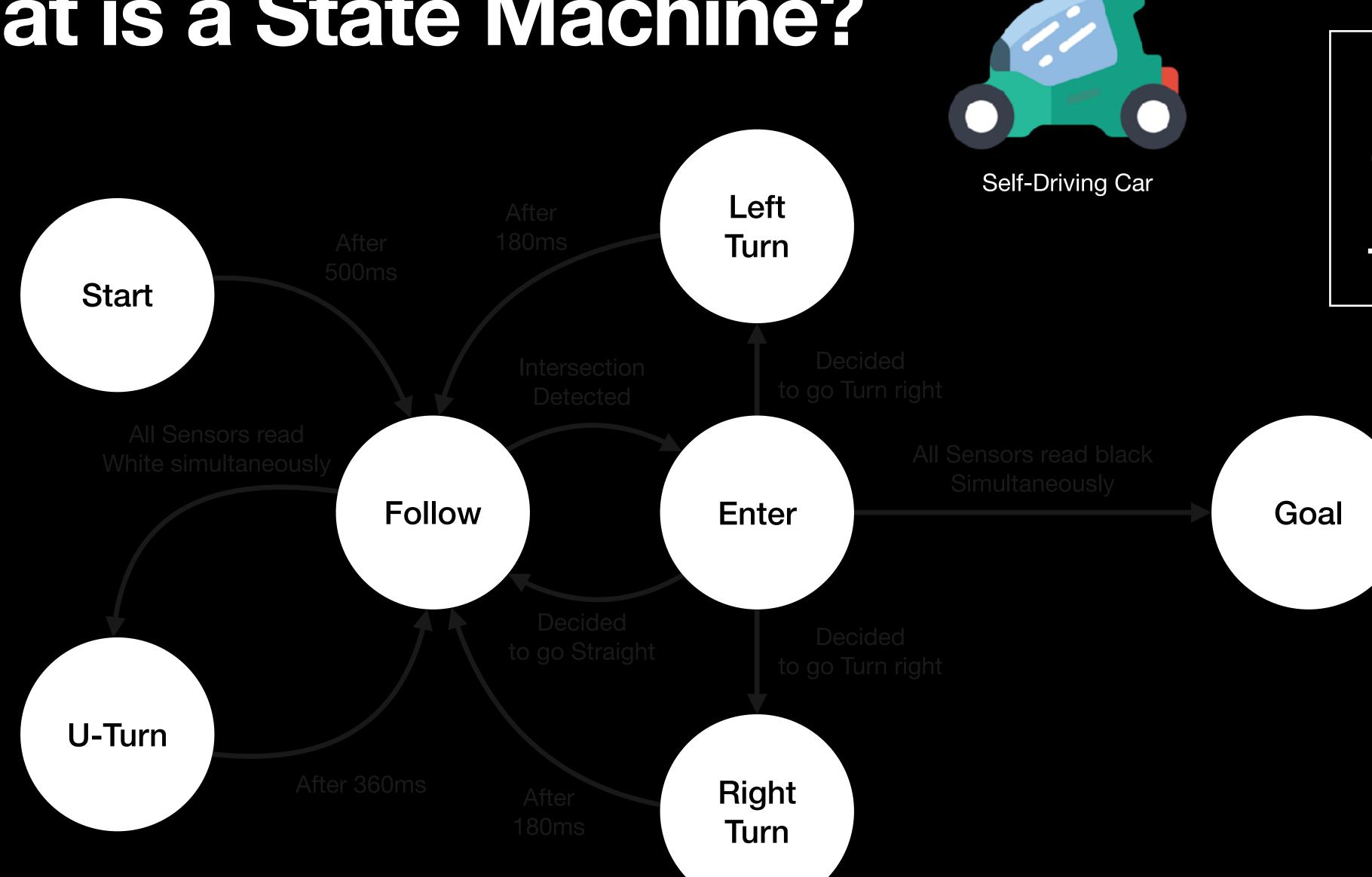


State

Event

A list of the finite states that a machine has.

The states determine how the behavior should be.



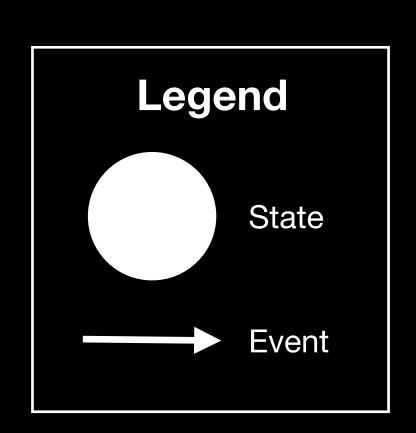
Legend

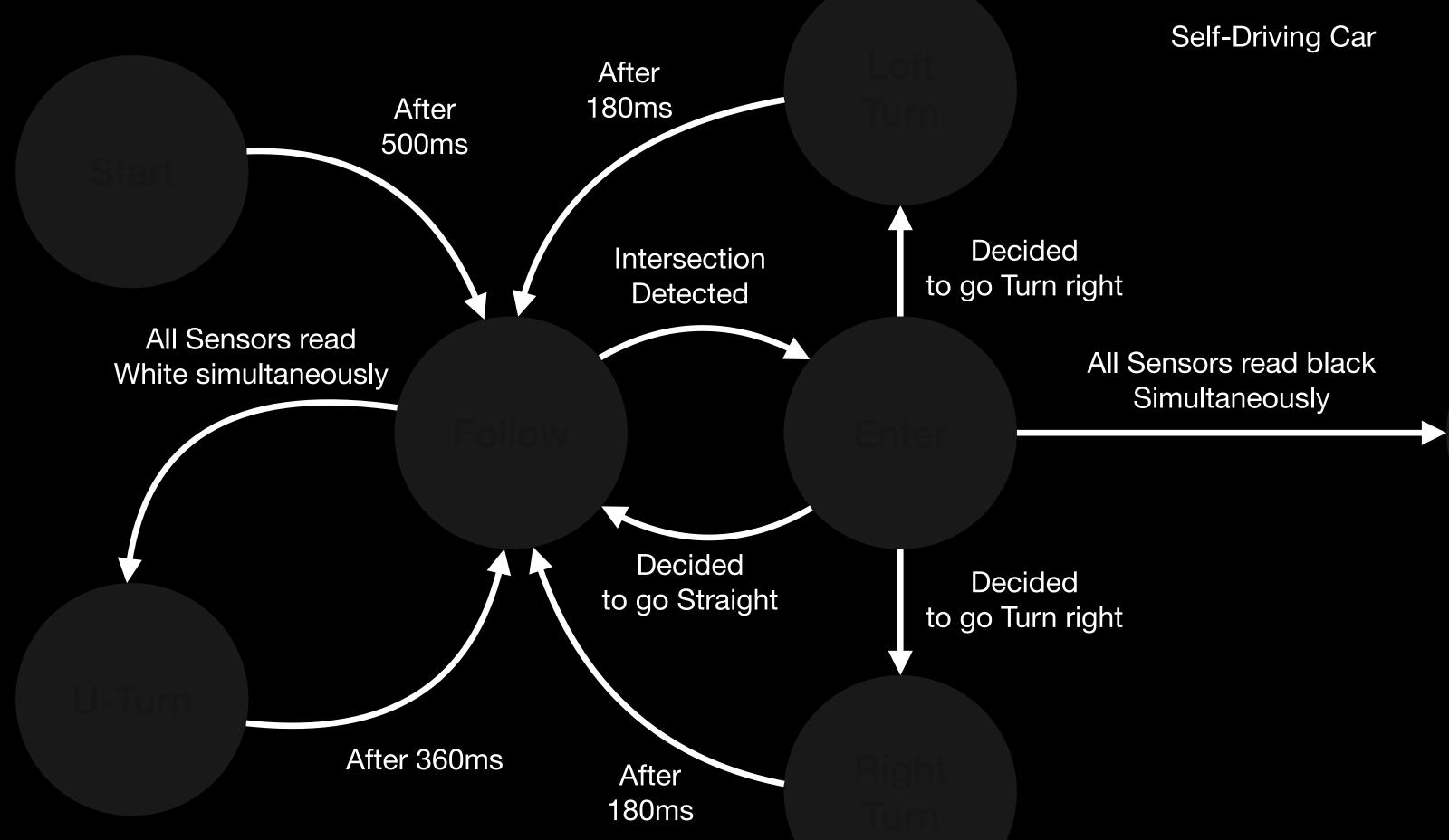
State

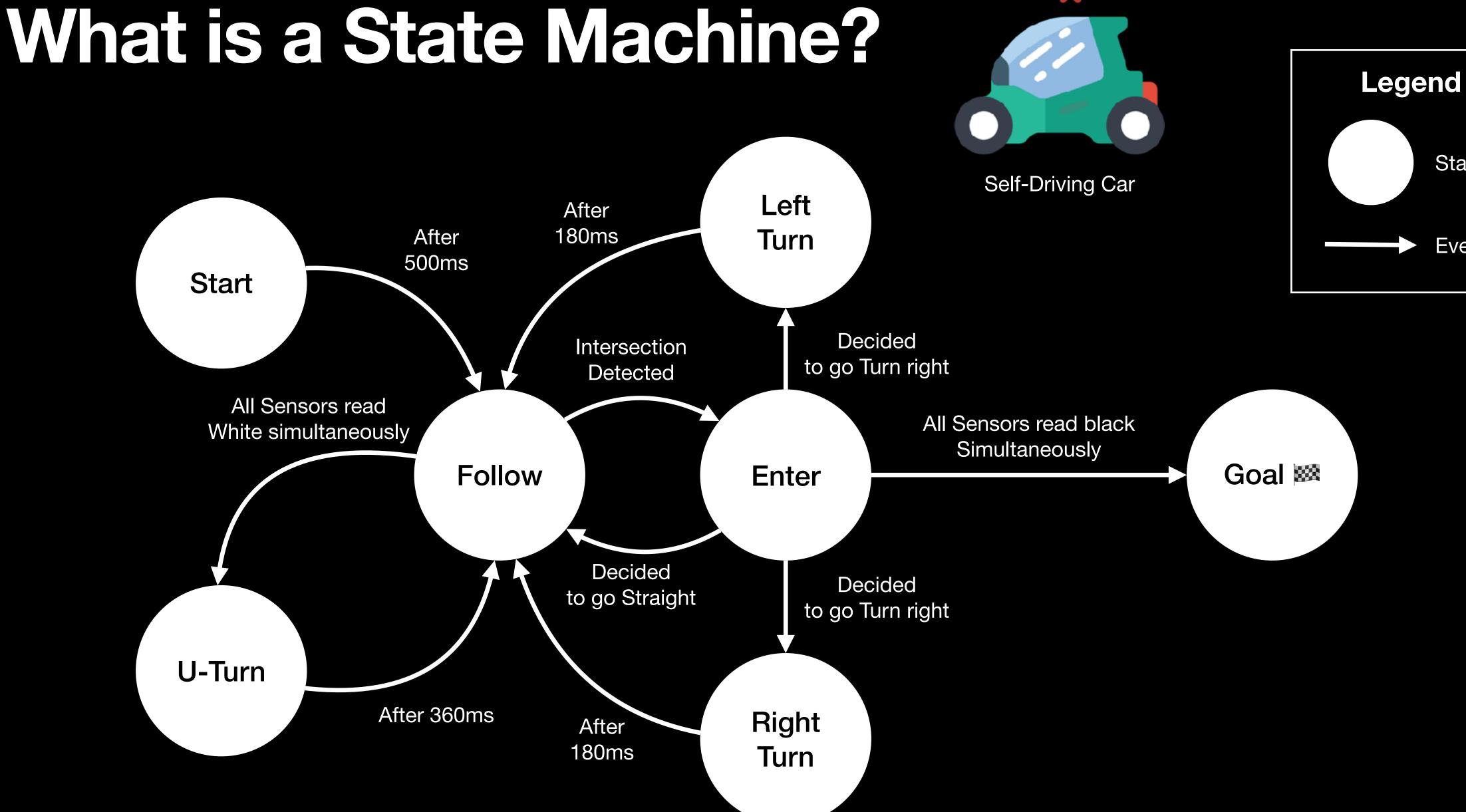
Event











State

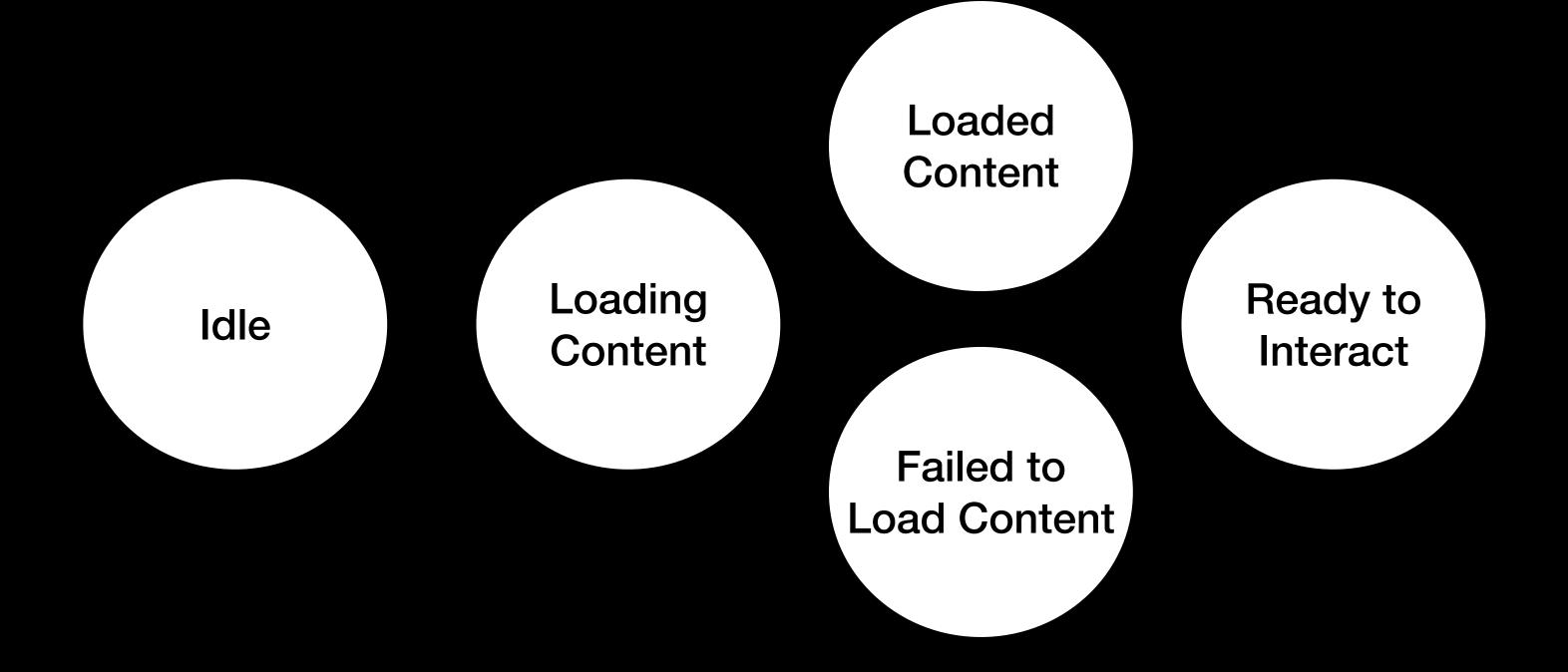
Event

Why State Machine?

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Readable and Predicted

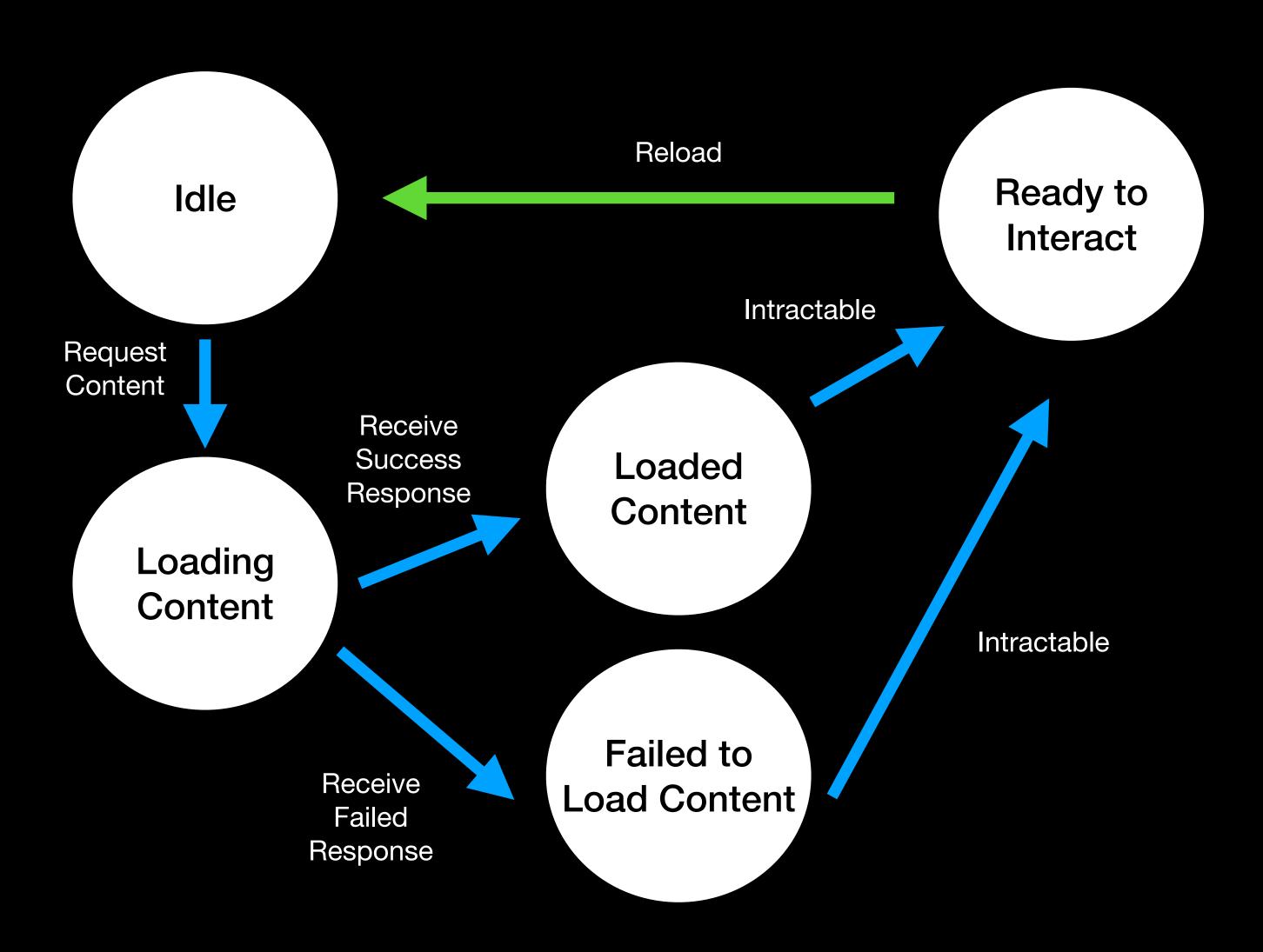
Home Screen e-Commerce



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Home Screen e-Commerce



How to implement:

- 1. Design Pattern. Link
- 2. Essential Implementation.

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How to implement State Machine:

Implementing State Machine as the essential Implementation

- 1. Determine the state of each components.
- 2. Determine the event State.
- 3. Determine the reaction state of each state.

Demo!

How to implement State Machine:

Implementing State Machine as the essential Implementation

- 1. Determine the state of each components.
- 2. Determine the event State.
- 3. Determine the reaction state of each state.
- 4. Write enum that readable.

Find this helpful? Do It!

Thank You!