COMP I22/L Lecture 27

Kyle Dewey

Outline



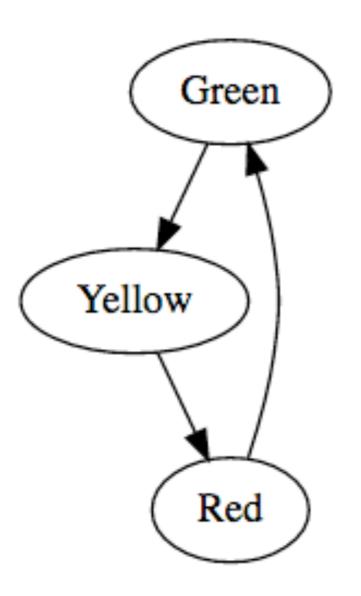
Finite State Machines

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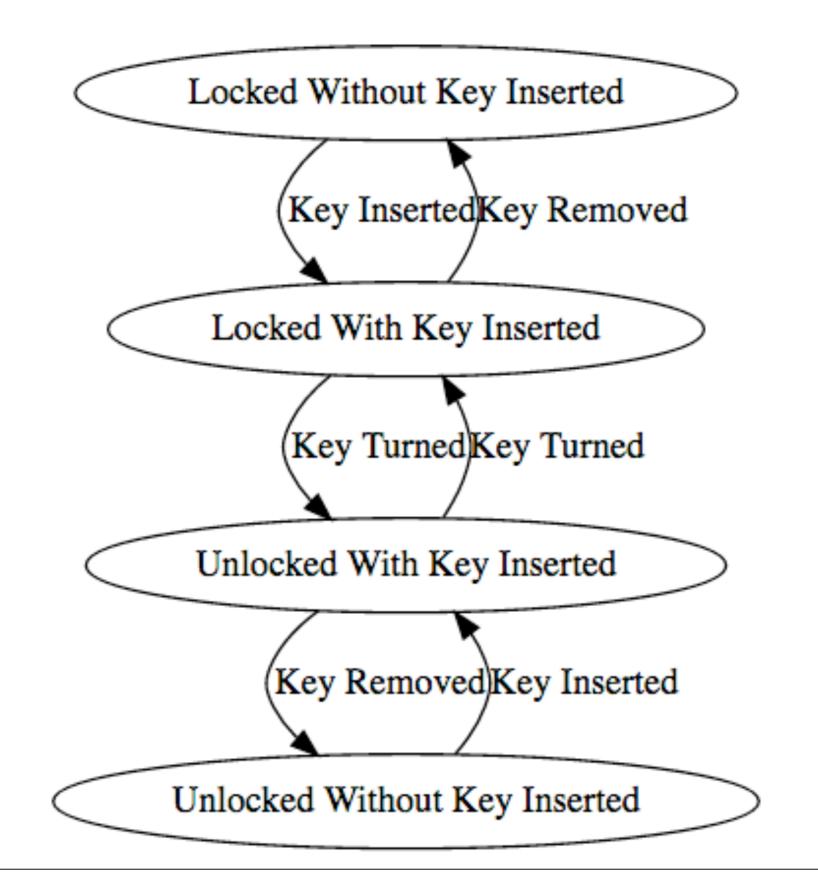
Basic idea: computation is done via traversal of **states**, where the states are known ahead of time.

Finite State Machines

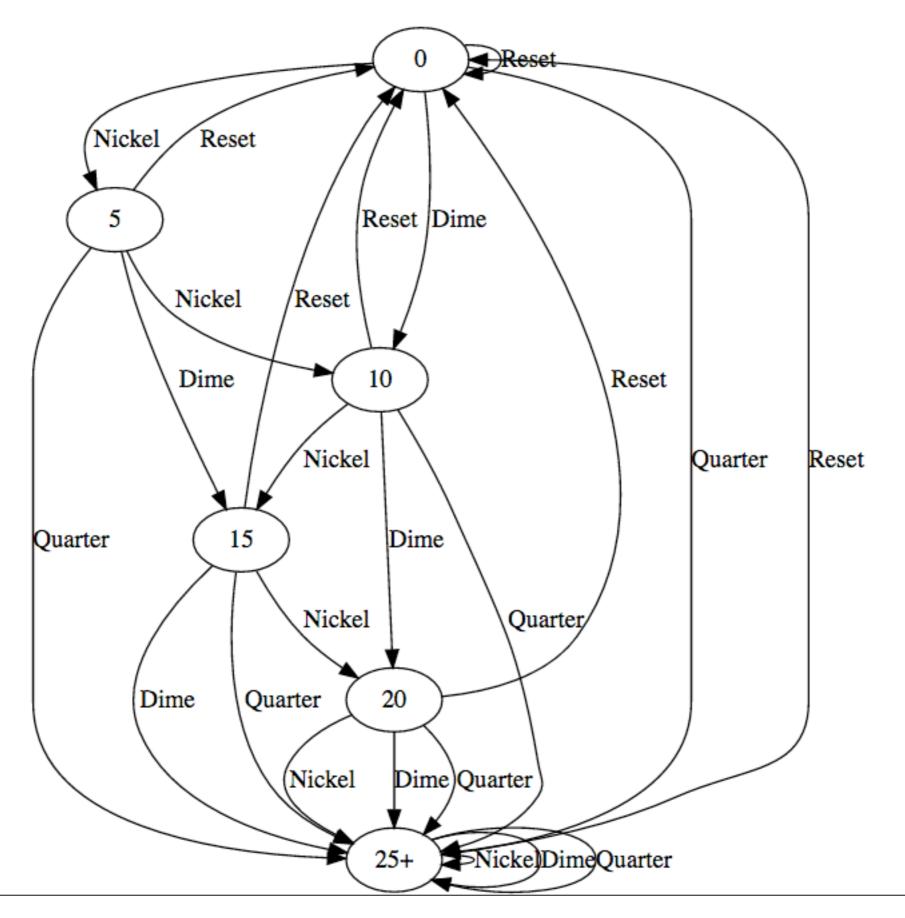
Basic idea: computation is done via traversal of **states**, where the states are known ahead of time.



Example: Lock and Key



Example: Counting Change

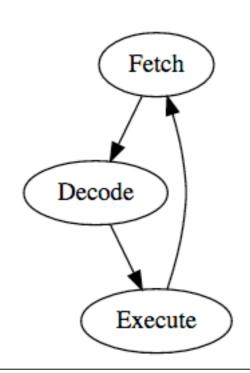


Significance

- Can encode many problems using finite state machines (FSMs)
- FSMs can be implemented with sequential circuits
- Internals of processors can be encoded with FSMs

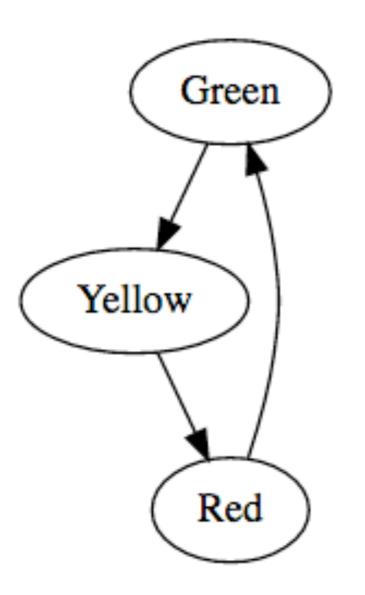
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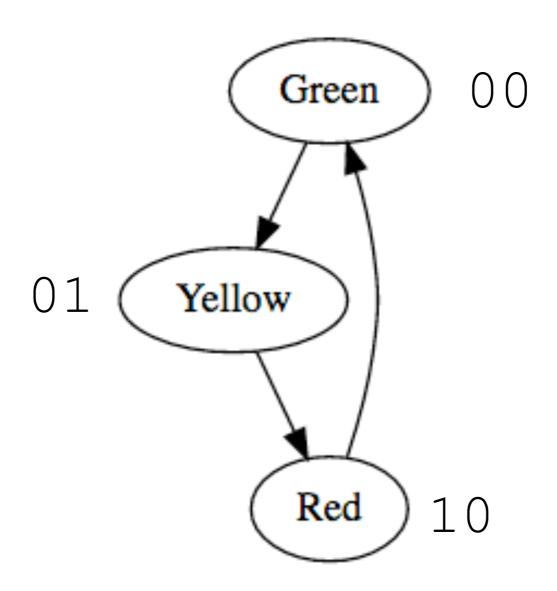


Step I: Encode each state in binary

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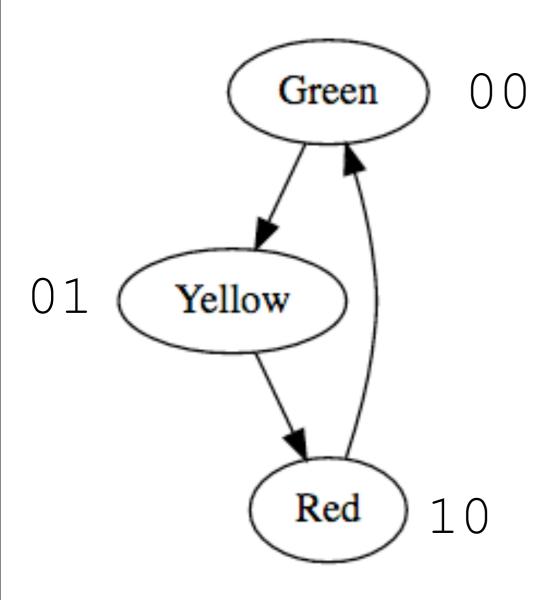


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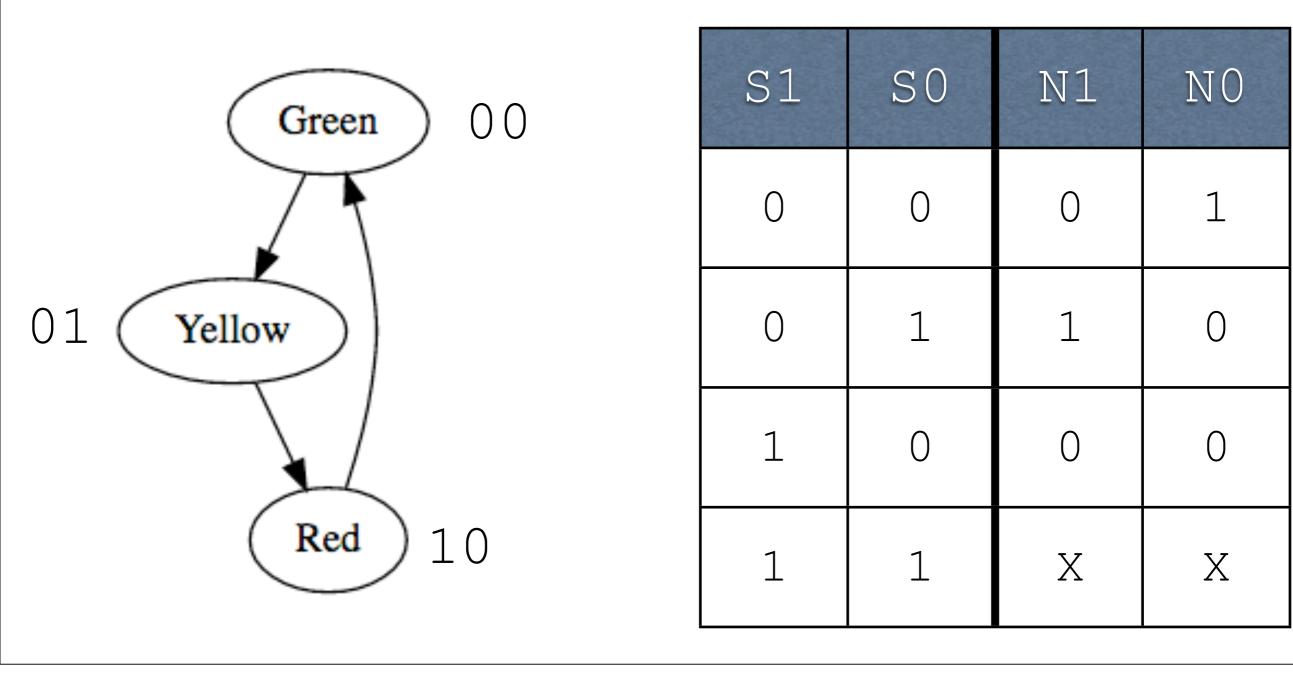


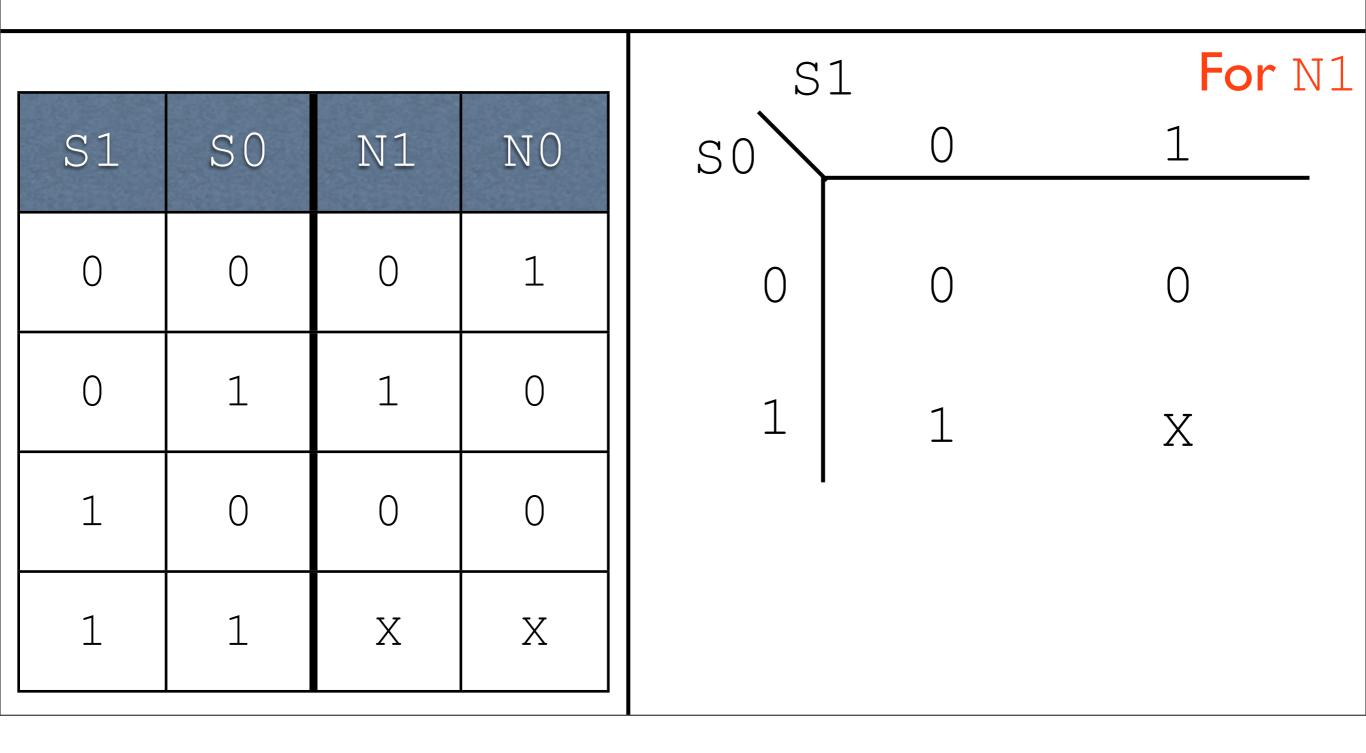
Step 2: Make truth table mapping current state to next state

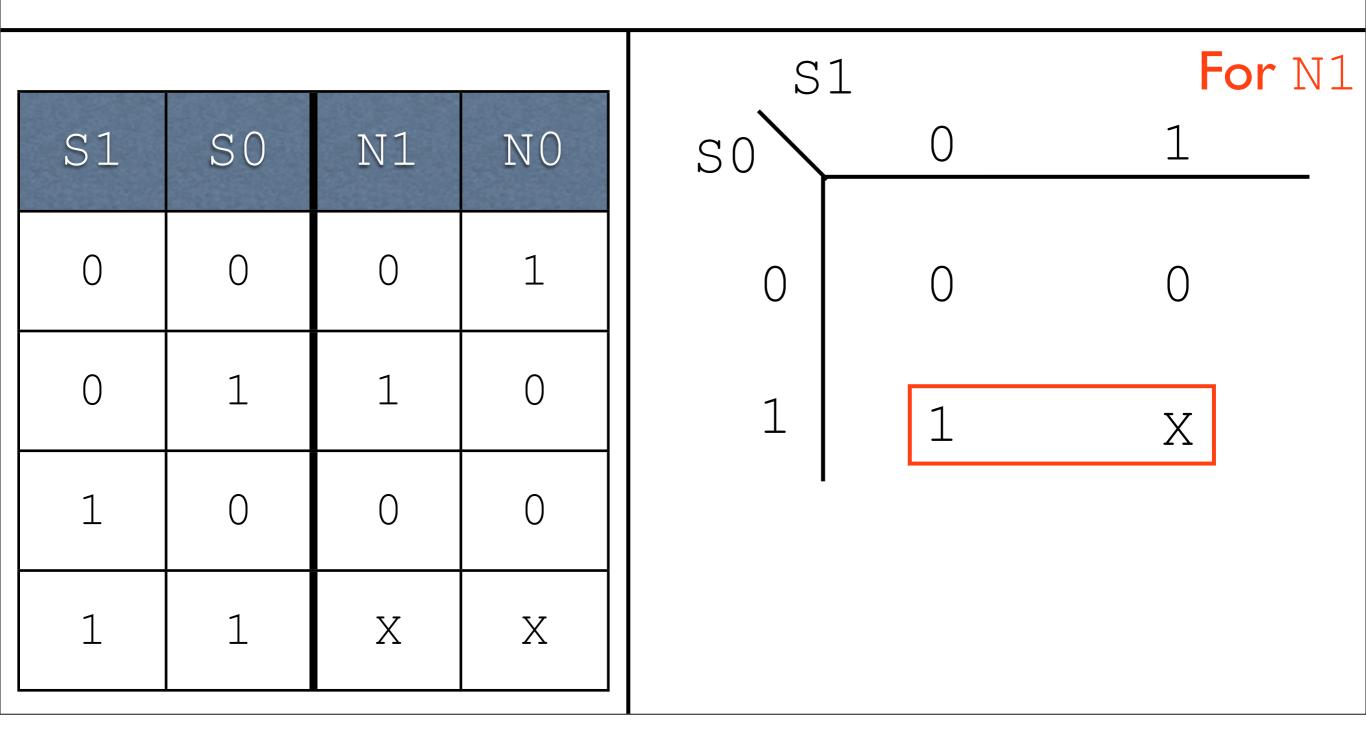
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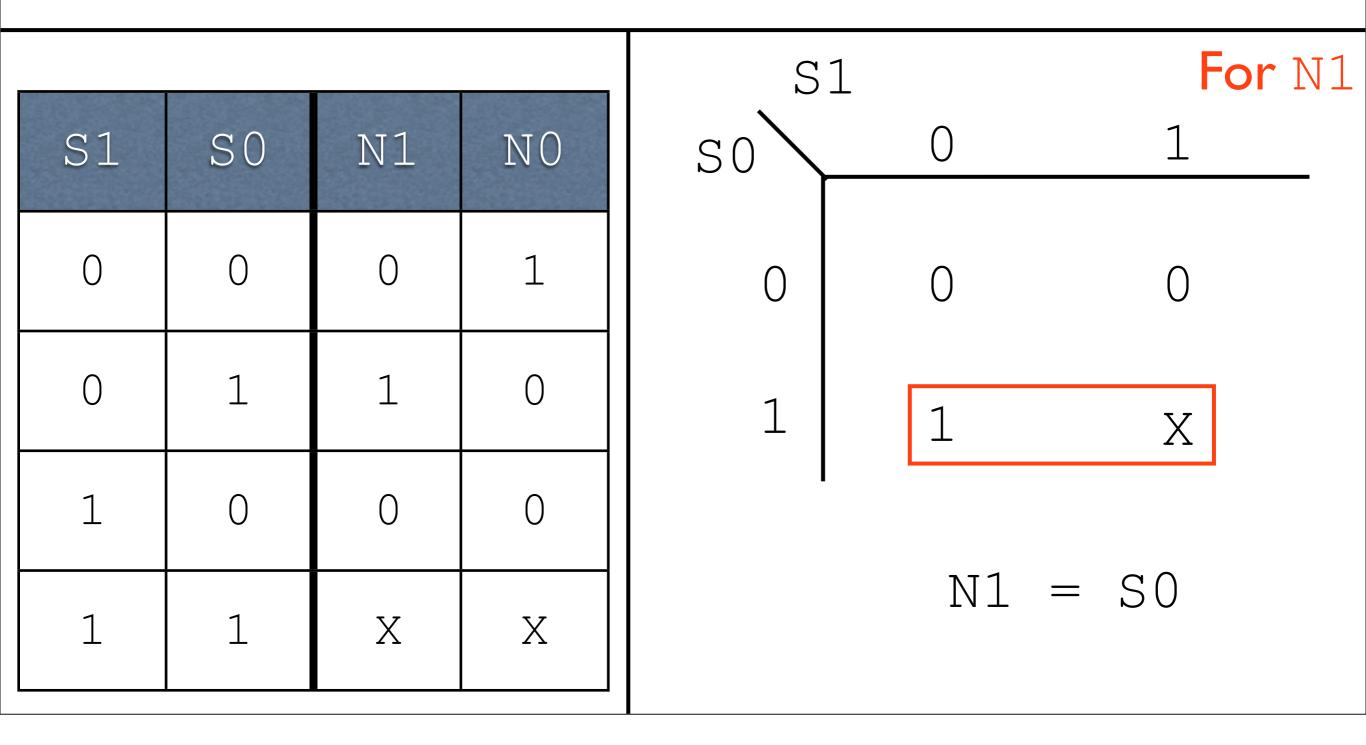


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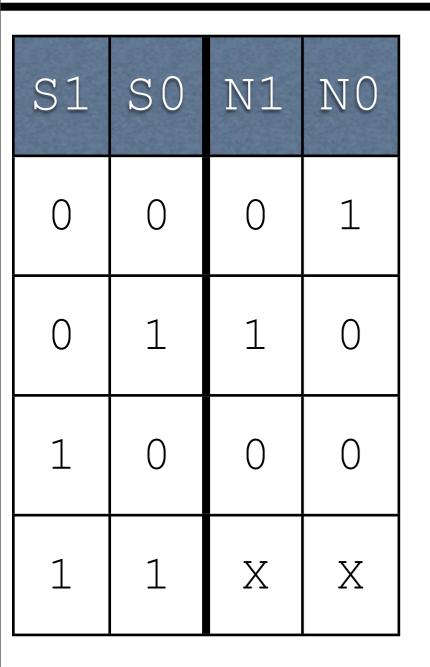






Step 4: Build sequential circuit

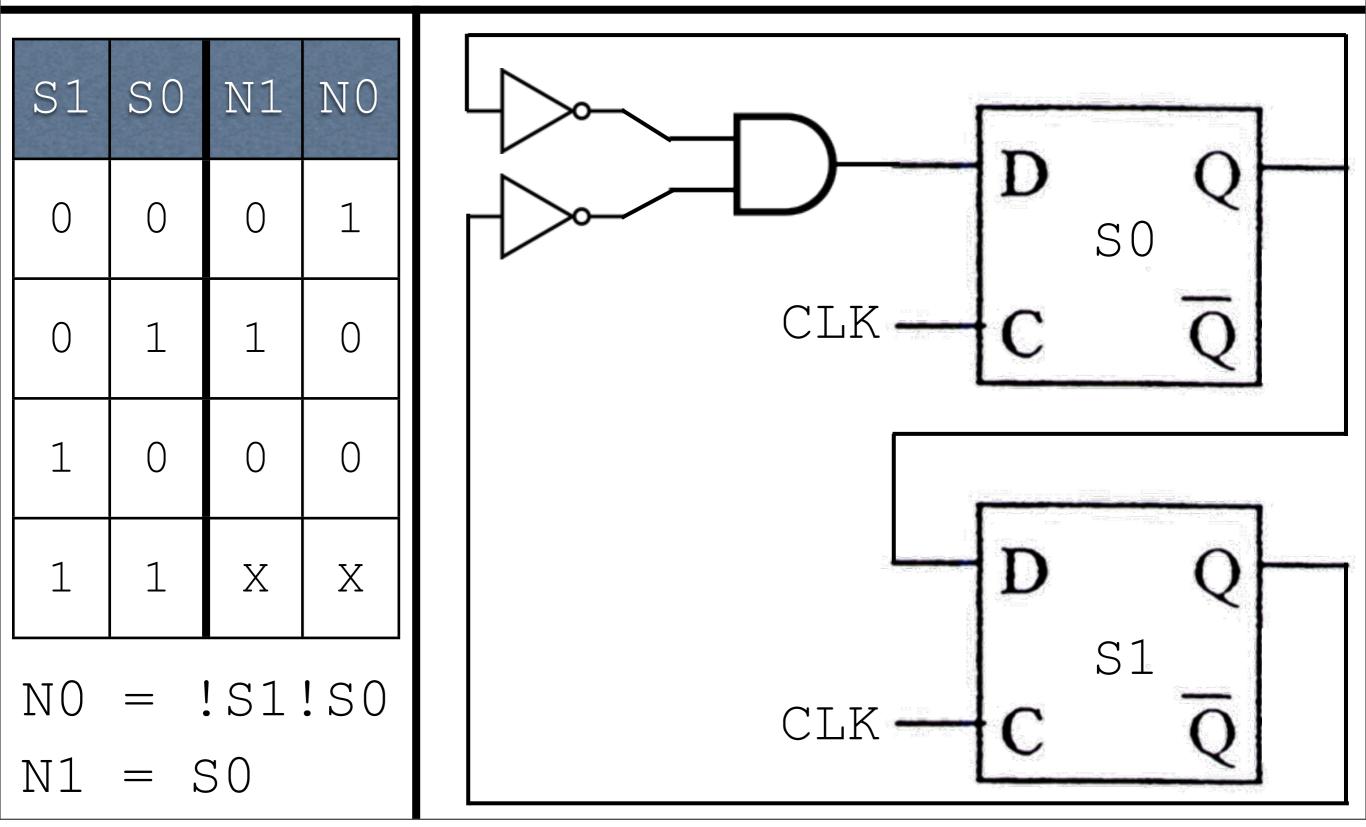
Step 4: Build sequential circuit



N0 = !S1!S0

N1 = S0

Step 4: Build sequential circuit

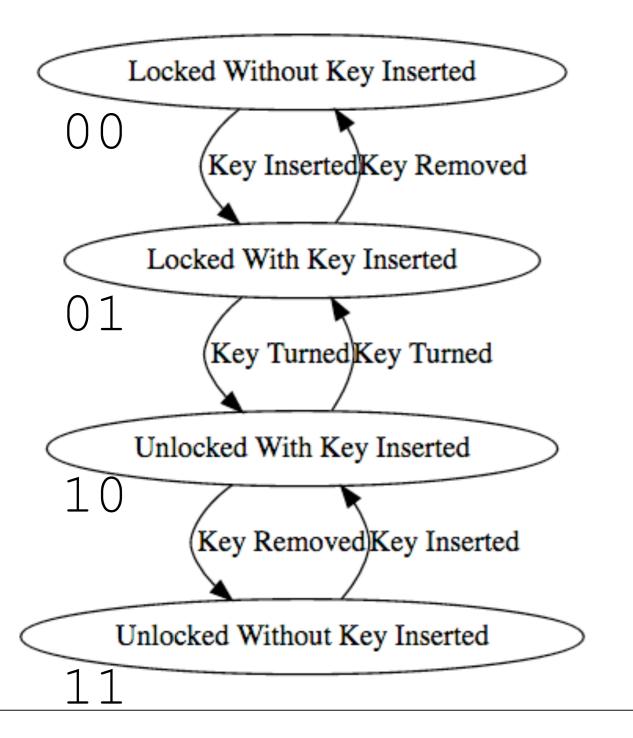


FSMs with External Inputs

Same process, but with more inputs in the truth table

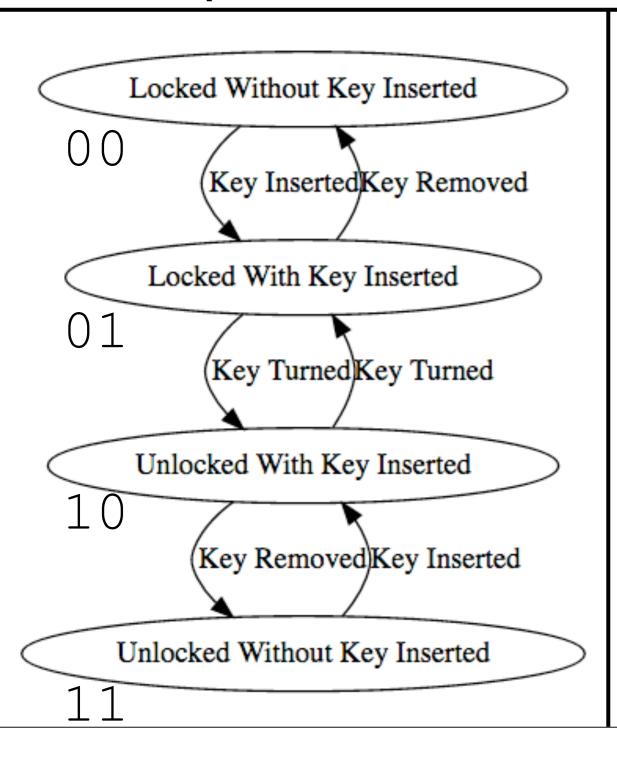
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Same process, but with more inputs in the truth table



FSMs with External Inputs

Same process, but with more inputs in the truth table



KI	KR	ΚT	S1	S0	N1	NO
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
••	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •
1	0	0	0	0	0	1
••	••	••	• •	••	••	• •

