## CSCI 1108

## State Transition Diagrams



## State Transition Diagrams

- How to organize code for an reactive controller?



## Crossing at an Intersection

- If light is red, wait for light to turn green
- If light is yellow, wait for light to turn green
- If light is green but there is not enough time, wait for light to turn red and then green
- If light is green and there is enough time,
- Proceed on crosswalk
- If a car is speeding at you, get out of the way
- Stop crossing when other side is reached
$\rightarrow$ Formulating such a rule-based system as a state transition diagram


## State

- A state is a unique set of conditions that hold at a given time
- Conditions include:
- Measured or sensed properties of the environment
- E.g., light is green and there is 20 seconds to cross
- Current behaviour
- E.g., Crossing the street
- Current expectations
- E.g., Will reach the other side without being run over
- Key Idea: A robot can be in one state at a time
- Robots can transition from one state to another state


## State Transitions

- A state transition occurs when
- An event occurs
- One of the conditions describing the state changes
- The state of the robot changes
- Transitions are typically caused by
- External events
- E.g. The stoplight changing colour
- Internal event (Completion of a step in a task)
- E.g. Completion of crossing the street


## State Transition Diagrams

- Idea: We use a state transition diagram to model a task
- States are represented by circles
- Arrows represent transitions between states

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- If light is green and there is enough time,
- Proceed on crosswalk
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## Creating State Transition Diagrams

- Identify the states (steps) of a task
- Determine what actions must be performed
- Determine groups of unique (relevant) conditions
- Label each group with a unique name
- Identify state to state transitions
- What is being sensed?
- What external events will be sensed?
- What internal events will occur?
- What conditions will these events change?

- Determine which conditions change?
- Determine the corresponding states in the transition
- Label each transition with a unique label
- Create diagram
- Combine states and transitions
- Refine the diagram by repeating the process
- This diagram is a blueprint for your program!


## Determine if Number of People is Even

- Idea
- Don't want to count people
- Just keep track if \# of people is odd or even
- States: (2)
- Even
- Odd
- Transitions:

- Each additional person causes a transition to the other state


## Avoid the Boundary

- Idea
- Two actions
- Move forward
- Back off
- Two events
- Black line sensed

- States: (2)
- Forward
- Back-off
- Transitions:
- Line sensed (prox event)
- Back-off done (timer event)


## Move in a Square

- Idea
- Two actions
- Move forward
- Turn right
- Two events
- Finish straight move (timer expired)

- Finish right turn (timer expired)
- States: (2)
- Forward
- Turn
- Transitions:
- On timer events
- (timers expire)

```
onevent timer0
    motor.left.target = -motor.left.target
    if motor.left.target < 0 then
        timer.period[0] = TURN_PERIOD
    else
        timer.period[0] = FWD_PERIOD
    end
```


## Make One Square

- Idea
- Two actions
- Move forward
- Turn right
- Repeated 4 times
- Two events
- Finish straight move (timer)
- Finish right turn (timer)
- States: (?)
- Forward?
- Turn?
- Transitions:
- When timers expire
- ...


## Follow the Line

- Setup
- Actions?
- Events?
- States: (?)
- Transitions: ?



# Determine if Number of People is Divisible by 3 

- Idea
- Don't want to count people
- Just keep track if \# of people is divisible by 3
- States: (?)
- Transitions:
- Each additional person causes a transition

