



Prof. Philip Koopman

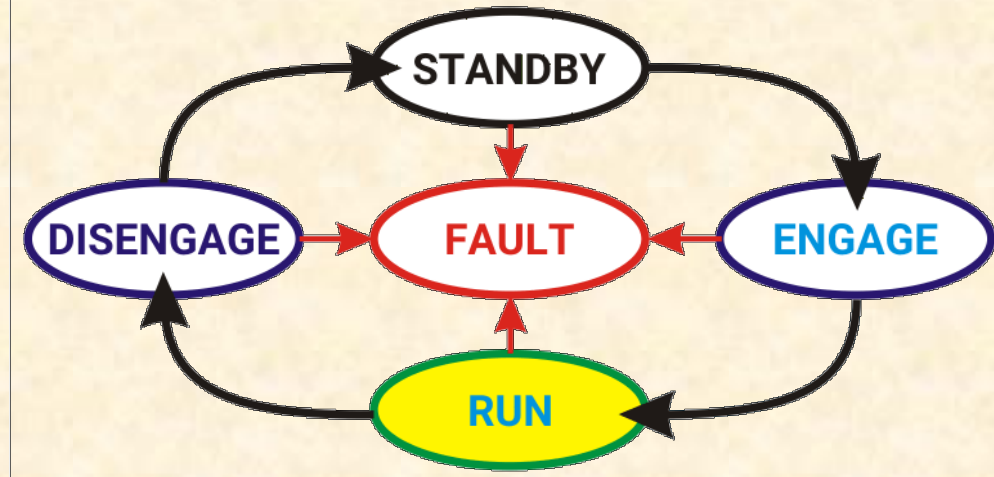
Modal Systems & Statecharts

“When you come to a fork in the road – take it.”

– *Yogi Berra*

■ Anti-Patterns:

- No detailed design; just code
- Deeply nested if statements instead of switch statements for state-full code
- Mixing mode change logic with normal output sequences



■ Detailed design of state-intensive behaviors

- Operating modes, e.g., stop, start, run
- Inputs that drive sequences of events
- Key technique: statecharts (software finite state machine)

3-Speed Fan FlowChart

■ Example code for 3-speed fan

- Draw a flowchart -- how easy is it to understand this code?
- Are there any bugs in this code?

```
// Change: input true on cycle when speed change button depressed
```

```
// OnOff : input true one cycle when on/off switch depressed
```

```
static uint8_t speed; // 0=Off; 1=Slow; 2=Medium; 3=Fast
```

```
.....
```

```
if(speed == 0)
```

```
{ if(Change == 1 || OnOff == 1) { speed = 1; }
```

```
} else if (Change == 1)
```

```
{ if (speed == 1) { speed = 2; }
```

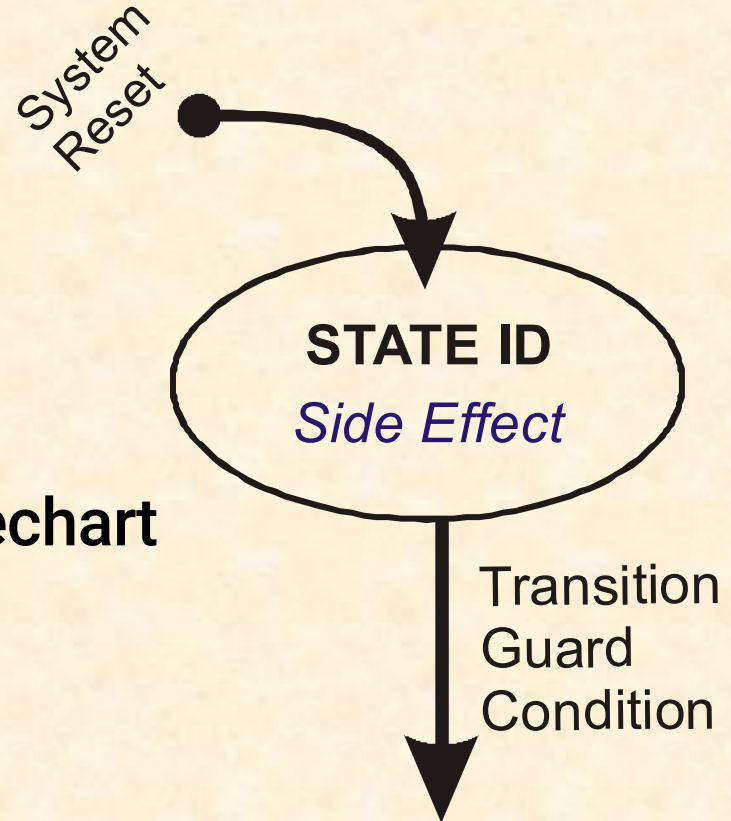
```
  else if (speed == 2) { speed = 3;}
```

```
  else { speed = 0;}
```

```
} else if ( OnOff == 1)
```

```
{ speed = 0;}
```

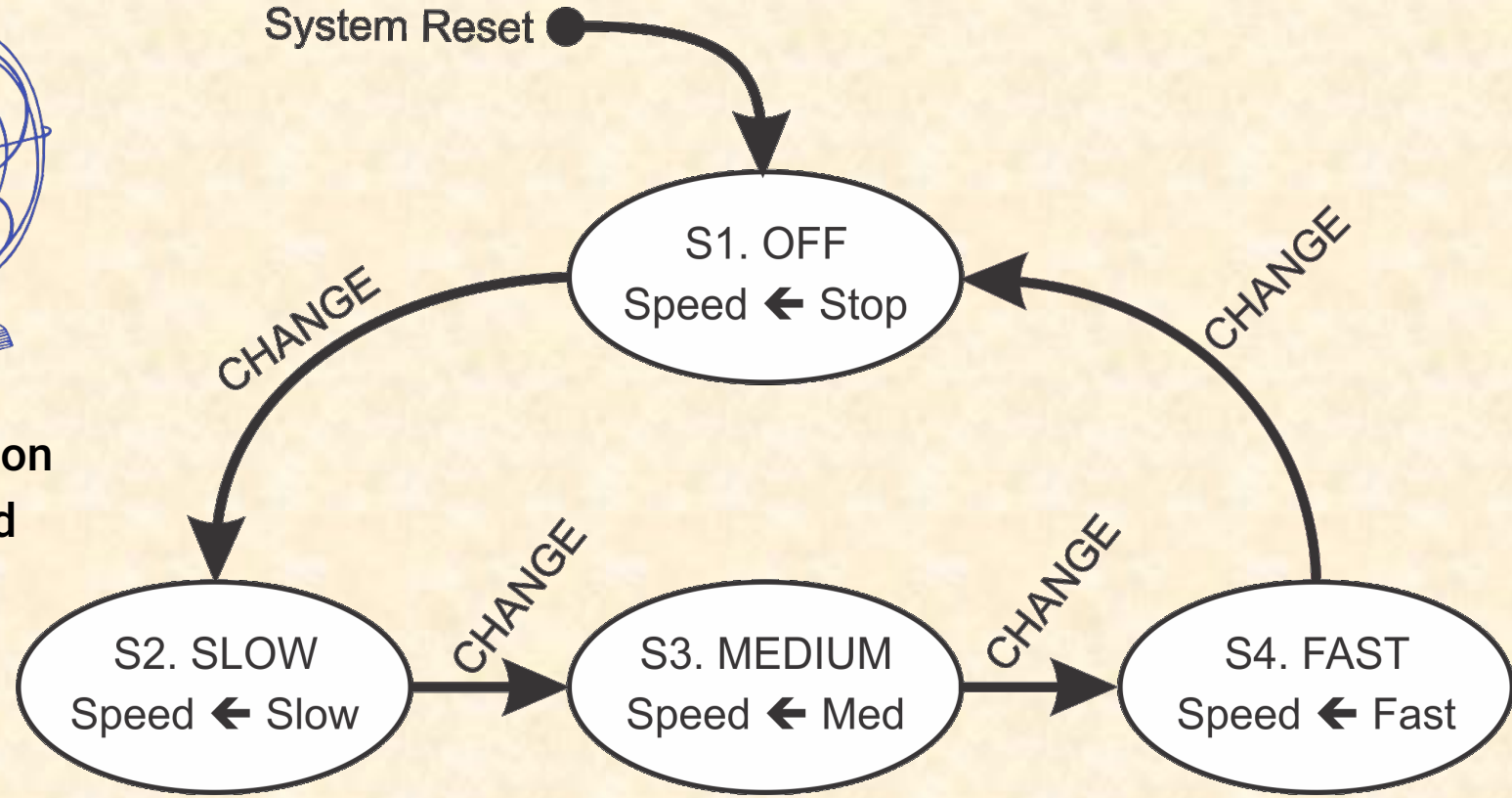
- A statechart is a software Finite State Machine:
 - Set of states with side effects
 - Set of guards that cause transitions
 - No side effects on transitions
 - Initial state
- Convert example fan code to statechart
 - (See following four slides)
 - Define a state for each fan speed
 - Define transitions
 - Easier to understand? Any bugs?



Exercise: One Button 3-speed Fan



System Reset

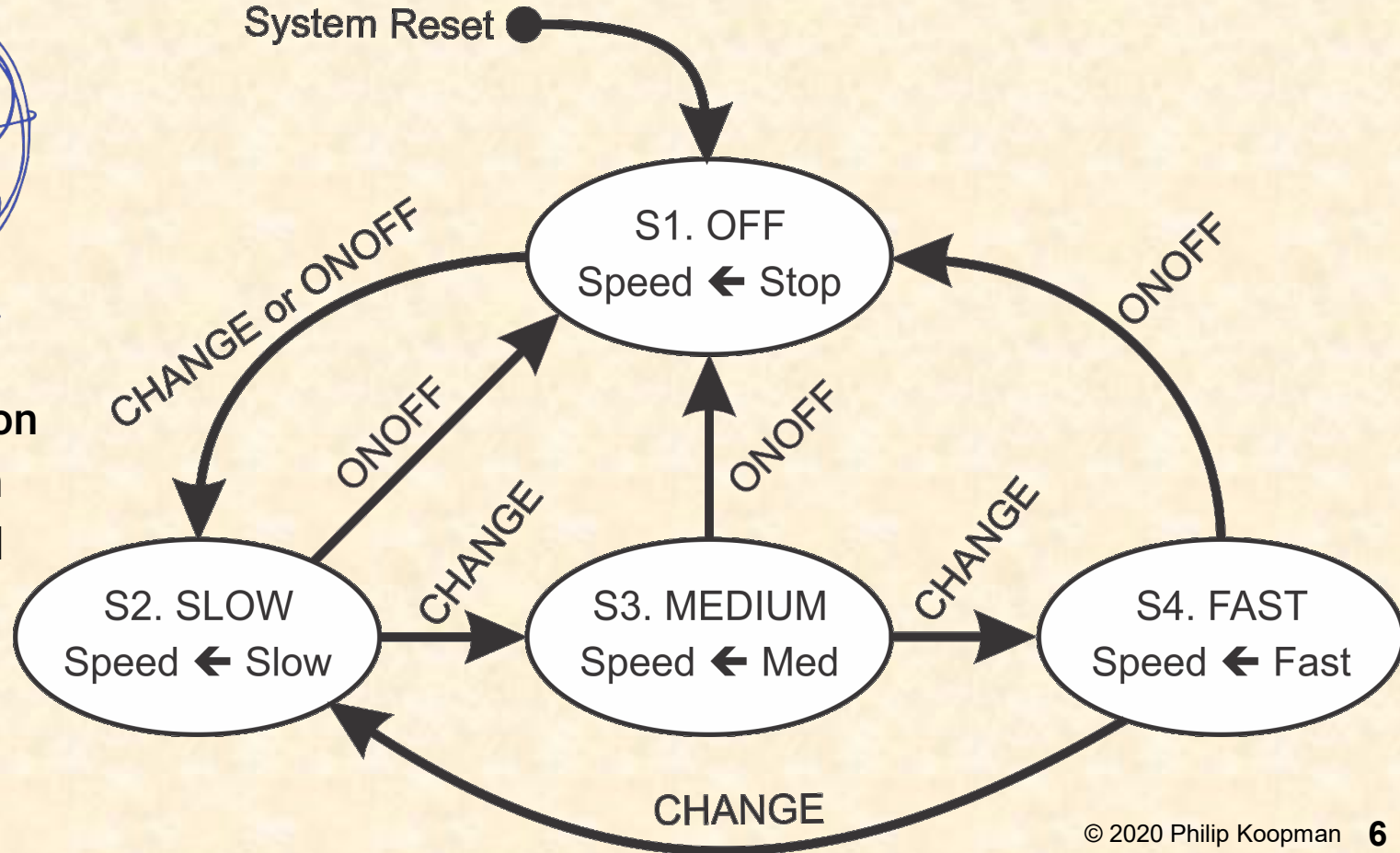


- CHANGE button
- Output: Speed

Exercise: Two Button 3-speed fan



System Reset



- CHANGE button
- ONOFF button
- Output: Speed

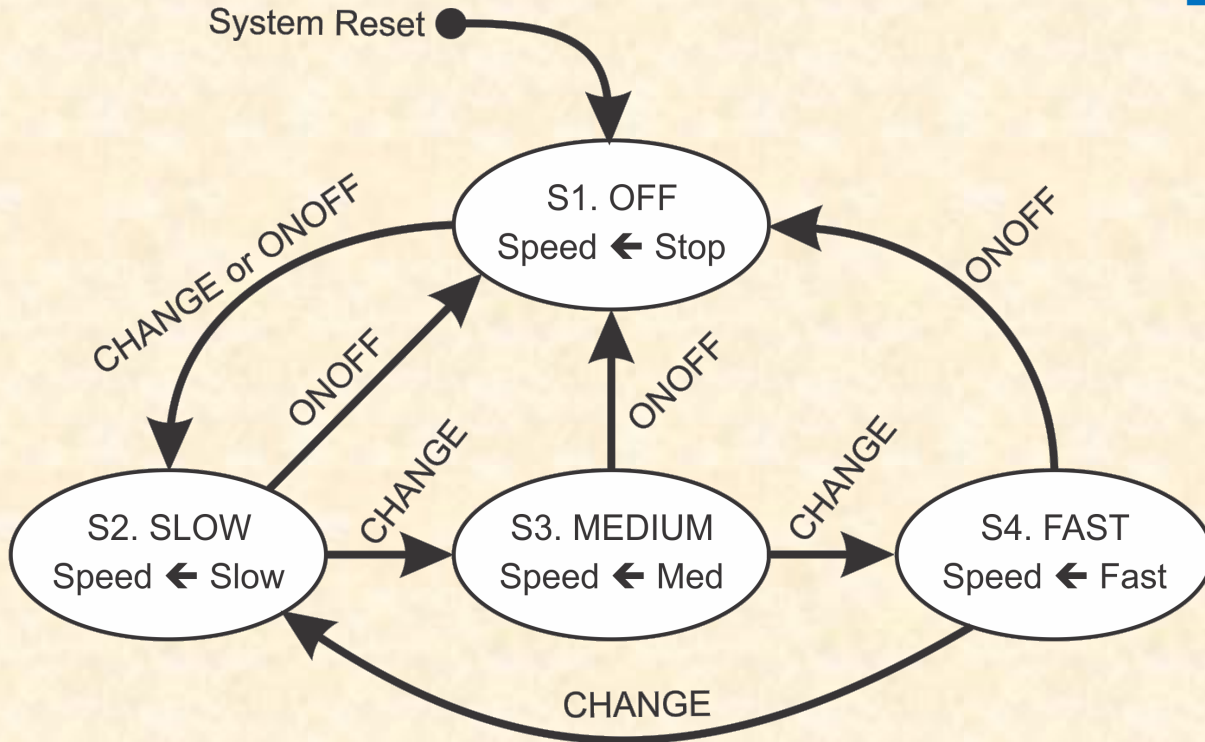
Fan Example Code – part 1

```
static enum CurrState {OFF, SLOW, MEDIUM, FAST}; // define states
static const uint8_t SpdOff =0; // define speed constant values
static const uint8_t SpdSlow =10;
static const uint8_t SpdMed=15;
static const uint8_t SpdFast =25;
CurrState = OFF; // initialize state machine to OFF
void ProcessStates (void) // run periodically from main loop
{ switch ( CurrState )
  { case OFF: // State S1
    speed( SpdOff ); // Take action in state
    // Test arc guards and take transitions
    if ( SpdButton () == TRUE || OnOffButton () == TRUE) { CurrState = SLOW;}
    break; // go to end of switch statement
  case SLOW: // State S2
    speed( SpdSlow ); // take action
    if ( SpdButton () == TRUE) { CurrState = MEDIUM;}
    if ( OnOffButton () == TRUE) { CurrState = OFF;}
    break;
```


Fan Example Code – part 2

```
case MEDIUM: // State S3
    speed( SpdMed); // take action
    if ( SpdButton () == TRUE) { CurrState = FAST;}
    if ( OnOffButton () == TRUE) { CurrState = OFF;}
    break;
case FAST: // State S4
    speed( SpdFast ); // take action
    if ( SpdButton () == TRUE) { CurrState = SLOW;}
    if ( OnOffButton () == TRUE) { CurrState = OFF;}
    break;
default: // Error: invalid state
    error(INVALID_STATE_ERROR); // should never get here
}
}
```


Finished Statechart

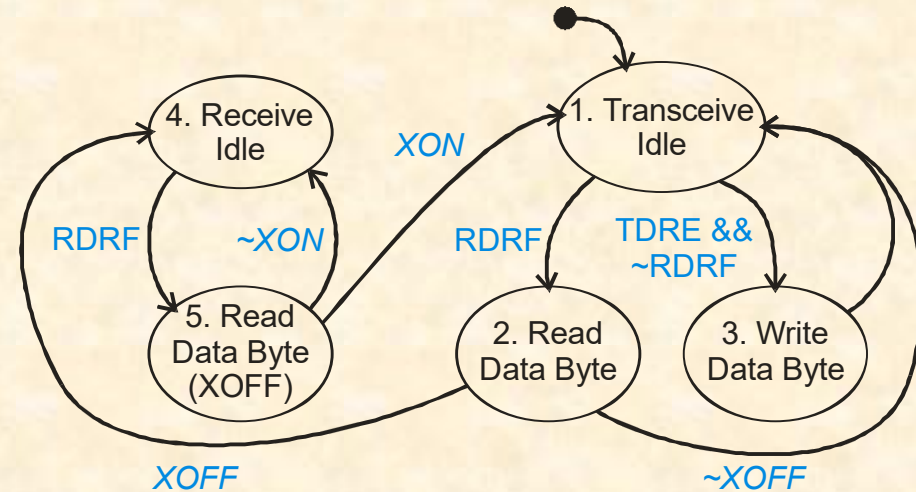
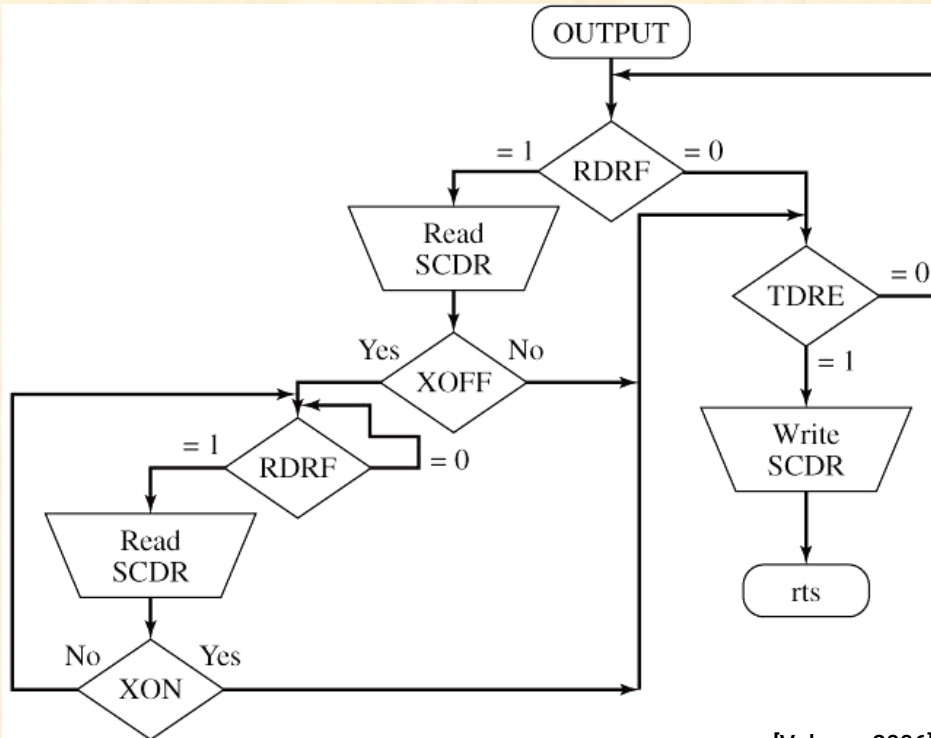


- **Controller for a multi-speed motor or other similar application**
 - **Inputs:** CHANGE, ONOFF
 - **Outputs:** Speed = {Stop, Slow, Med, Fast}
 - **State names (arbitrary labels):** {OFF, SLOW, MEDIUM, FAST}
 - **System Reset is to state S1**

Half-Duplex Serial Port Example

RDRF = "Receive Data Register Full" → Data byte arrived
TDRE = "Transmit Data Register Empty" → Done sending

SCDR = "Serial Comms. Data Reg."
XON/XOFF → Flow Control





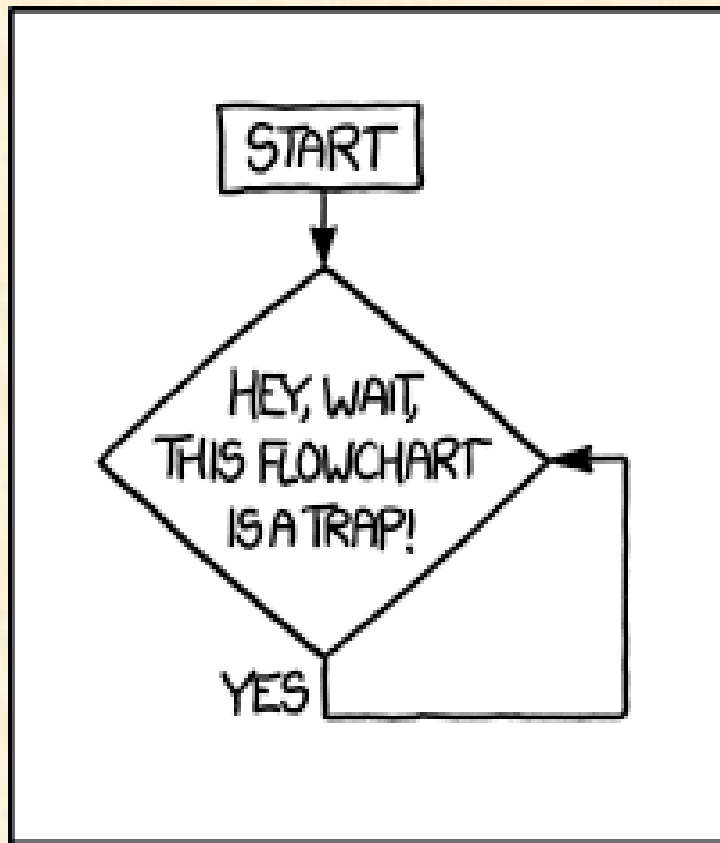
<https://goo.gl/ocnSRS>

■ Use statecharts for stateful code

- Maps to easier-to-test switch statement
- Avoid actions on arcs to simplify code
- Move complex behaviors to per-state subroutine helper functions to limit cyclomatic complexity

■ Summary of pitfalls

- Some code is better as flowchart if there is no state history
- Don't let statechart get too complex
 - Might need to decompose into nested or parallel state machines



<https://xkcd.com/1195/>