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Modal Systems & Statecharts

"When you come to a fork in the road – take it." — Yogi Berra

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State Intensive Systems



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;}
```

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Elements of a Statechart



A <u>statechart</u> 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



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Exercise: Two Button 3-speed fan



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Fan Example Code – part 1

static static

static

static

static

void

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```
enum { OFF, SLOW, MEDIUM, FAST } CurrState ; // define states
                         SpdOff =0; // define speed constant values
        const uint8 t
        const
               uint8 t
                         SpdSlow =10;
               uint8 t
                        SpdMed=15;
        const
        const uint8 t
                        SpdFast =25;
CurrState
            = OFF: // initialize state machine to OFF
     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
           SpdButton () == TRUE) { CurrState
                                                   = MEDIUM;}
       if (
           OnOffButton () == TRUE) { CurrState
                                                      = OFF;
       if (
       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

}

}

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Finished Statechart



- Controller for a multispeed 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

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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

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Best Practices for Statecharts

- 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

https://goo.gl/ocnSRS

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- 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



Discussion Questions

- What happens if multiple transition arcs from a state are true?
 - Need to have some way of prioritizing exits or requiring only-one-true
- Why should actions ("side effects") be avoided on arcs?
 - How do you handle executes-once actions?
- Explain "mode confusion" and its cause
 - Hint: this is a contributing factor to some aviation mishaps
- When should you:
 - Use a flowchart, use a statechart, use model-based design approach, use pseudocode?

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Exercises

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- Find some code with deeply nested if statements and convert to a statechart
- List three everyday systems with modal behavior and briefly describe how mode affects user interface
 - For example, buttons change function depending upon mode