

(Week12) Lecture23-24

Objectives: Learning objectives of this lecture are

- **FSA's With Outputs**
 - **MELAY MACHINES**
 - **Examples**
 - **MOORE MACHINES**
 - **Examples**
 - **MEALY TO MOORE AND MOORE TO MEALY
CONVERSION Rules**
 - **Conversion Examples**

Text Book &Resources: Introduction to Computer Theory–2nd Edition-(I. O. Cohen)

Video Resources link

https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLOIUSe71PzPG_YxnHL_MosWvn6DwztzNJ

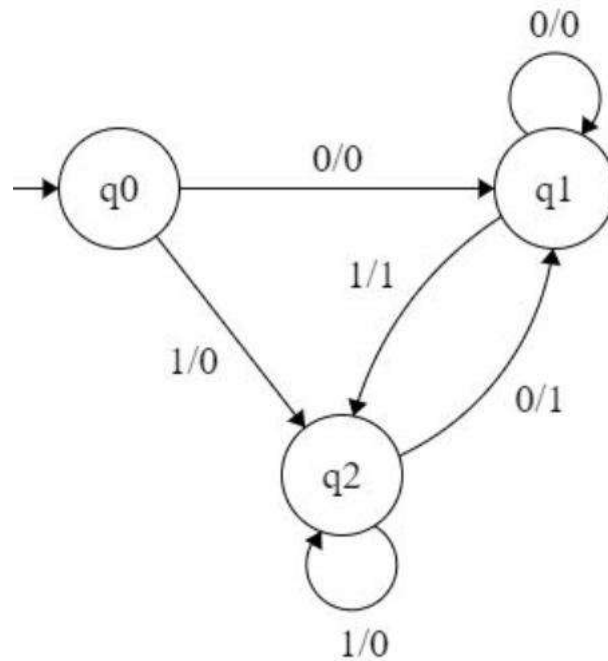
Finite State Automata with output

Finite State Automata have always with some final states that accept words of a particular language. Now we will discuss FSA's with outputs called Mealy Machines and Moore Machines. In this FSA, we have a separate output alphabet set which may or may not equal to input alphabets sets.

Mealy Machines

Mealy machines are finite state machines with output value and its output depends on present state and current input symbol. It can be defined as $(Q, q_0, \Sigma, O, \delta, \lambda)$ where:

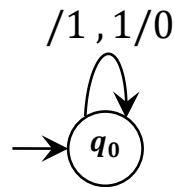
- Q is finite set of states.
- q_0 is the initial state.
- Σ is the input alphabet.
- O is the output alphabet.
- δ is transition function which maps $Q \times \Sigma \rightarrow Q$.
- ' λ ' is the output function which maps $Q \times \Sigma \rightarrow O$.



In the mealy machine shown in Figure above the output is represented with each input symbol for each state separated by /. The length of output for a mealy machine is equal to the length of input.

- Input:11
- Transition: $\delta(q_0,1) \Rightarrow \delta(q_2,1) \Rightarrow q_2$
- Output:00 (q0 to q2 transition has Output 0 and q2 to q2 transition also has Output 0)

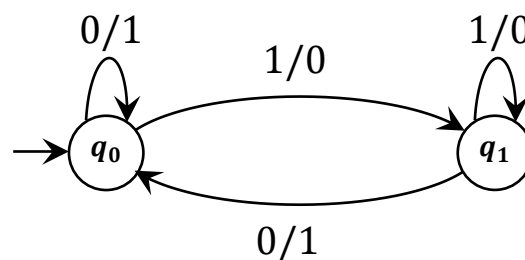
Example1: Provide a Mealy Machine gives complement of a given input binary stream.



state	q ₀	q ₀	q ₀	q ₀	q ₀	q ₀	q ₀	q ₀
i/p	-	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
o/p	-	1	1	0	0	0	1	0

Above table shows the output of the complement mealy machine. Here input was 0011101 having output 1100010 for the input.

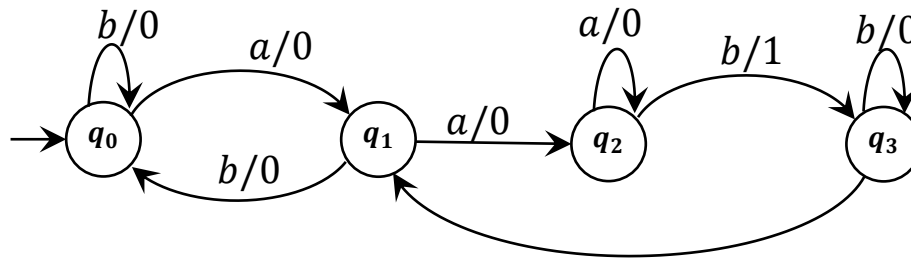
Example2: Provide a Mealy Machine gives complement of a given input binary stream.(Another solution).



state	q ₀	q ₀	q ₀	q ₁	q ₁	q ₁	q ₀	q ₁
i/p	-	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
o/p	-	1	1	0	0	0	1	0

Above table shows the output of the complement mealy machine. Here input was 0011101 having output 1100010 for the input

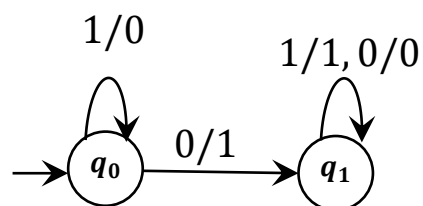
Example3: Design a Mealy machine that beep on 'aab'



state	q ₀	q ₁	q ₀	q ₁	q ₀	q ₁	q ₂	q ₃
i/p	-	a	b	a	b	a	A	b
o/p	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

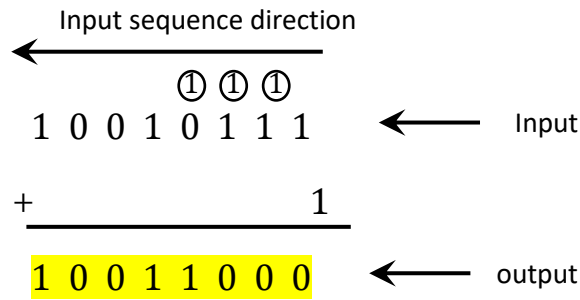
Initially, we are on state q_0 having no input and no output. Now on giving input a , the next state will be q_1 and having output 0. And finally, on input string $ababaab$, output string will be 0000001.

Example4: Make a Mealy machine that add 1 in input.



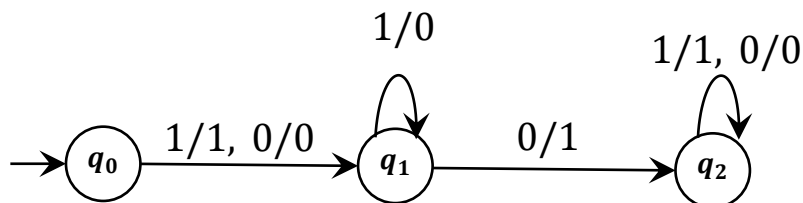
In above figure, initial state will be operated on the input from right to left.

For example, for the input sequence 10010111 the operation will be



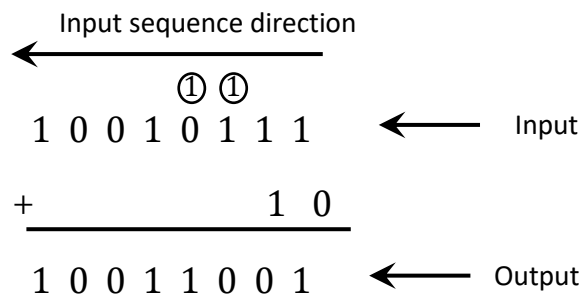
state	q ₀	q ₀	q ₀	q ₀	q ₁	q ₁	q ₁	q ₁	q ₁
i/p	-	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1
o/p	-	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1

Example5: Make a Mealy machine that increment 2 in input.



In above figure, initial state will be operated on the input from right to left.

For example, for the input sequence 10010111 the operation will be

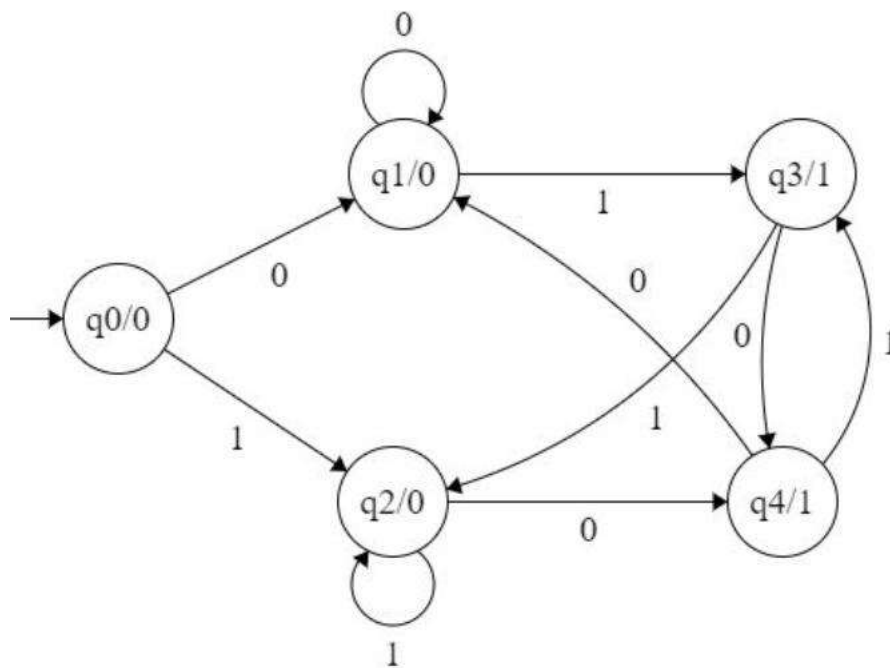


state	q ₀	q ₁	q ₁	q ₁	q ₂	q ₂	q ₂	q ₂	q ₂
i/p	-	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1
o/p	-	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1

Moore Machines

Moore machines are finite state machines with output value and its output depends only on present state. It can be defined as $(Q, q_0, \Sigma, O, \delta, \lambda)$ where:

- Q is finite set of states.
- q_0 is the initial state.
- Σ is the input alphabet.
- O is the output alphabet.
- δ is transition function which maps $Q \times \Sigma \rightarrow Q$.
- λ is the output function which maps $Q \rightarrow O$.

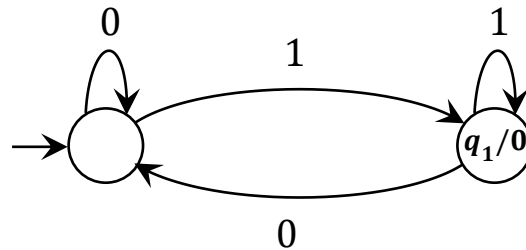


In the moore machine shown in Figure, the output is represented with each input state separated by / . The length of output for a moore machine is greater than input by 1.

- Input:11

- Transition: $\delta(q_0, 1) \Rightarrow \delta(q_2, 1) \Rightarrow q_2$
- Output: 000 (0 for q_0 , 0 for q_2 and again 0 for q_2)

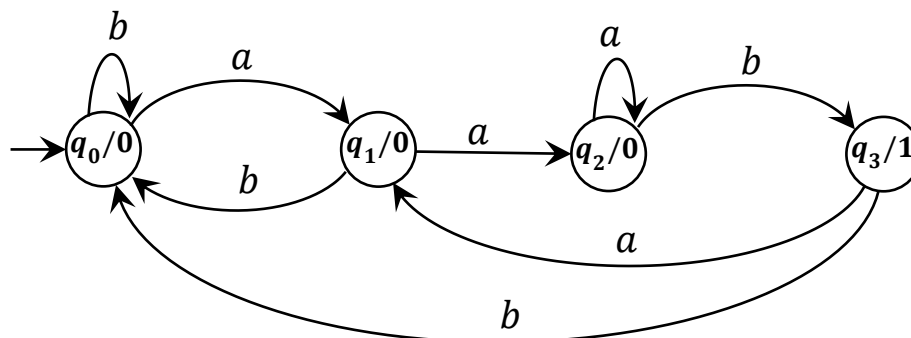
Example6: Provide a Moore Machine gives complement of a given input binary stream.



state	q ₀	q ₀	q ₀	q ₁	q ₁	q ₁	q ₀	q ₁
i/p	-	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
o/p	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0

Above table shows the output of the complement moore machine. Here input was 0011101 having output **1**1100010 for the input. Highlighted bit is always ignore in Moore machines. It was produced on first entry of start state when no input was given. So it will always be ignored.

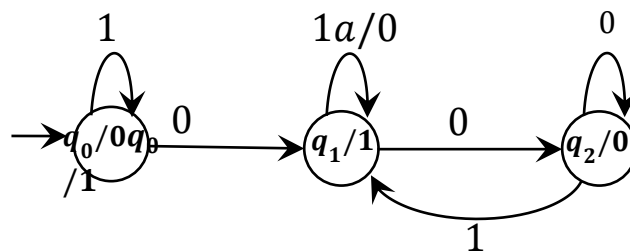
Example7: Design a Moore machine that beep on 'aab'



state	q ₀	q ₁	q ₀	q ₁	q ₀	q ₁	q ₂	q ₃
i/p	-	a	b	a	b	a	a	b
o/p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

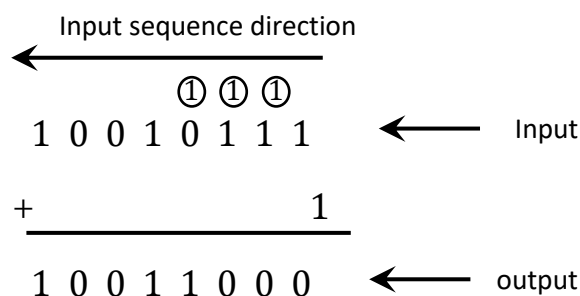
Initially, we are on state q_0 having no input and output as 0. Now on giving input a , then state will be q_1 and having output 0. And finally, on input string $ababaab$, output string will be 00000001.

Example8: Make a Moore machine that add 1 in input.



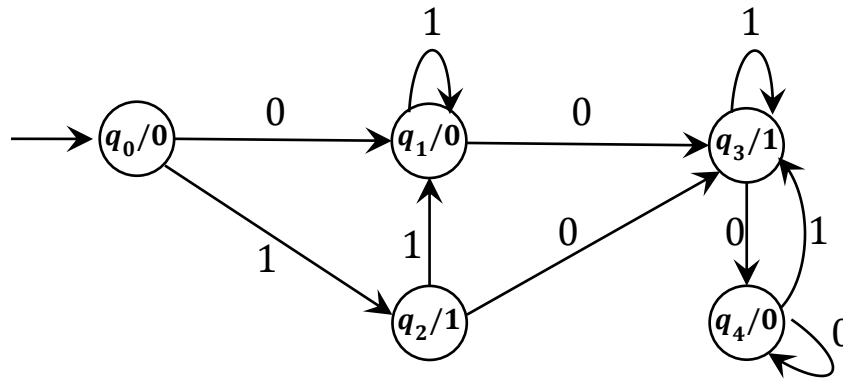
In above figure, initial state will be operated on the input from right to left.

For example, for the input sequence 10010111 the operation will be



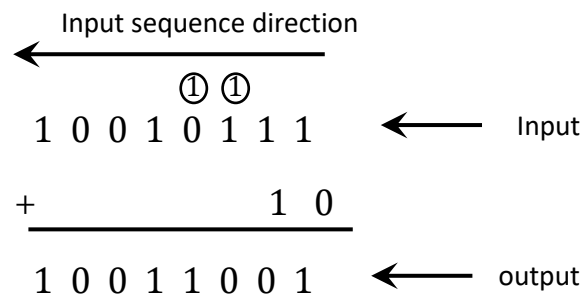
state	q ₀	q ₀	q ₀	q ₀	q ₁	q ₁	q ₂	q ₂	q ₁
i/p	-	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1
o/p	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1

Example9: Make a Moore machine that increment 2 in input.



In above figure, initial state will be operated on the input from right to left.

For example, for the input sequence 10010111 the operation will be

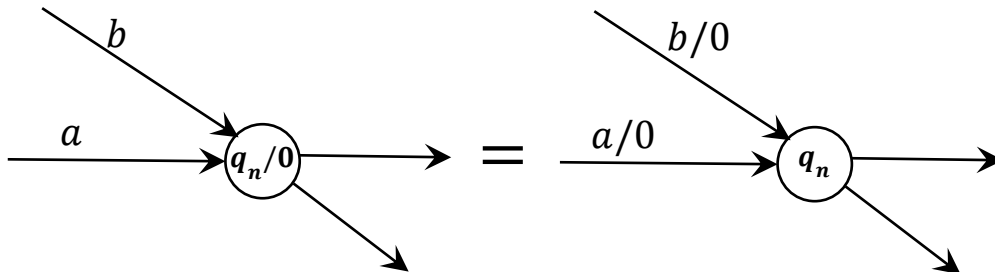


state	q ₀	q ₂	q ₁	q ₁	q ₃	q ₃	q ₄	q ₄	q ₃
i/p	-	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1
o/p	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1

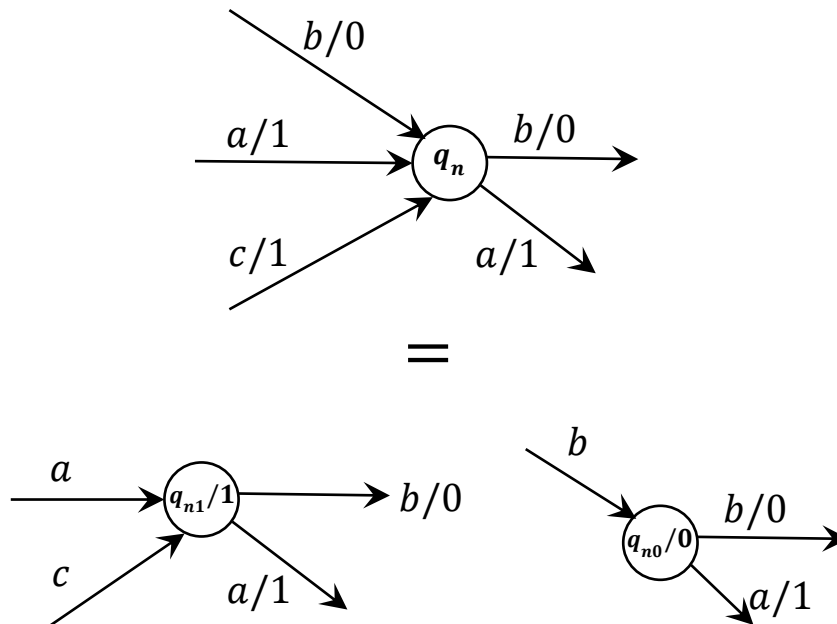
Mealy Machine to Moore Machine Conversion

We can follow some rules to convert from Mealy to Moore

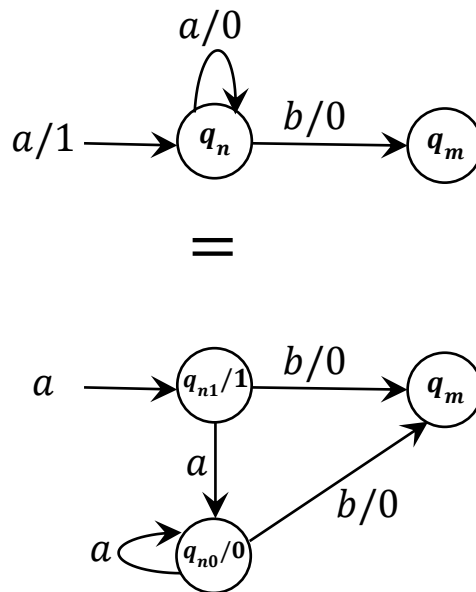
Rule 1



Rule 2



Rule 3



Example 10: Convert the following Mealy machine to Moore machine?

