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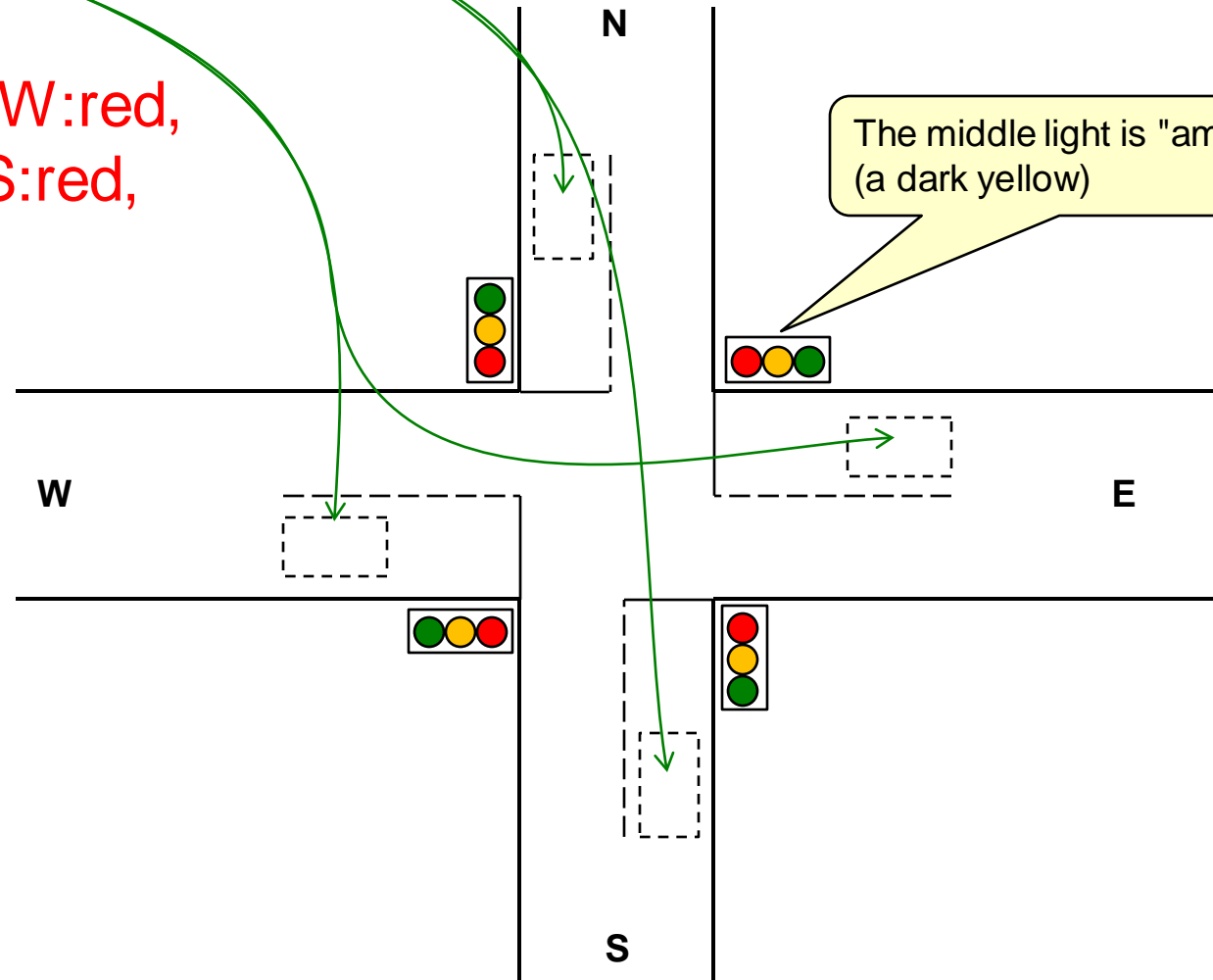
# **Engineering Technology (ENGR 101)**

## **FSM: Traffic lights**

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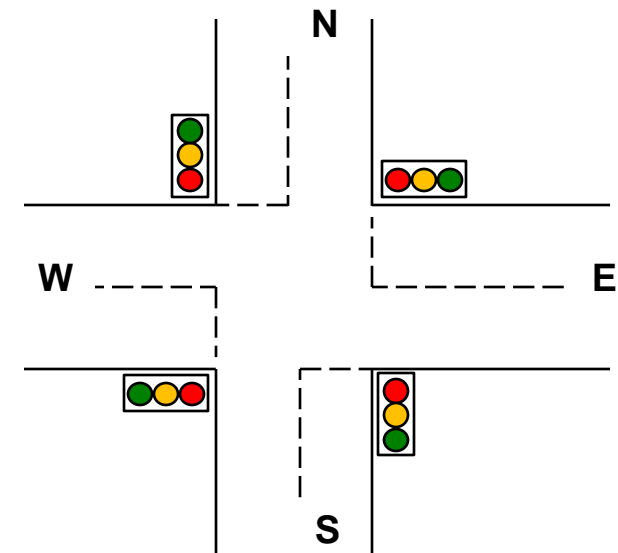
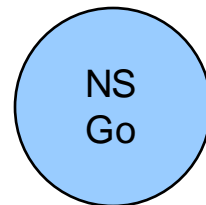
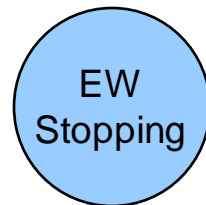
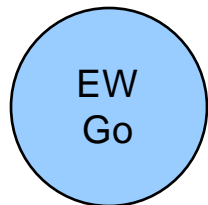
# Example: Traffic light controller

- Sensors: `carEW`, `carNS`,  
`timer`
- Actions: `EW:grn`, `EW:amb`, `EW:red`,  
`NS:grn`, `NS:amb`, `NS:red`,  
`setTimer(n)`
- States?
  - what are the different conditions where the Arduino should act differently?
  - eg:  
should it always change the lights when a car drives up?



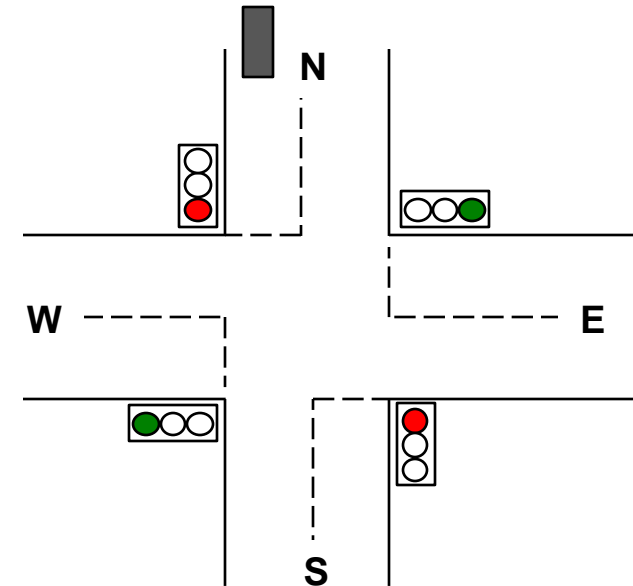
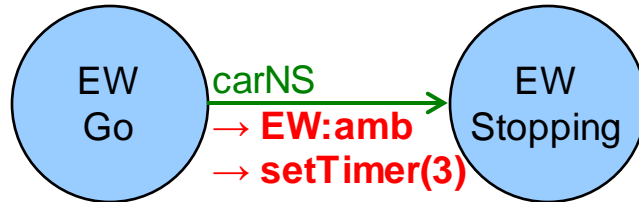
# States for Arduino sketch for traffic light

- Cars going East-West (and cars stopped North-South)      EW-Go
- Cars going North-South (and cars stopped East-West)      NS-Go
- Cars Stopping East-West (amber) (and cars stopped N-S)      EW-Stopping
- Cars Stopping North-South (amber) (cars stopped E-W)      NS-Stopping



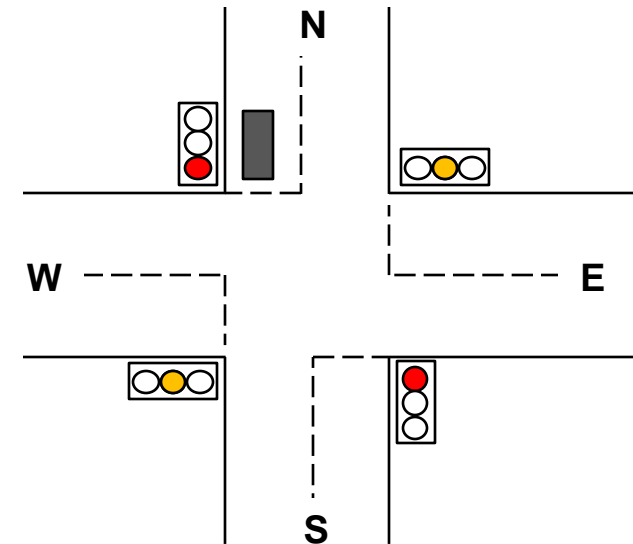
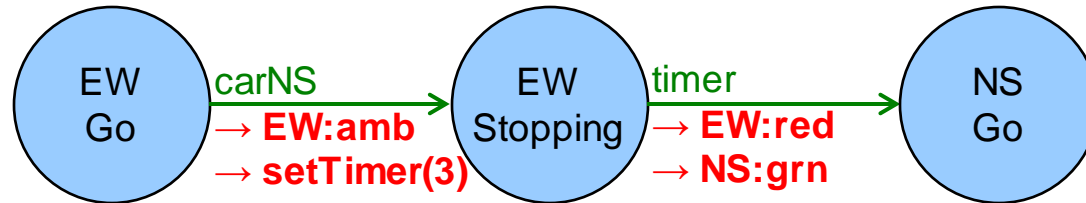
# States for Arduino sketch for traffic light

- Sensors: carEW, carNS, timer
- Actions: EW:grn, EW:amb, EW:red, NS:grn, NS:amb, NS:red, setTimer(n)



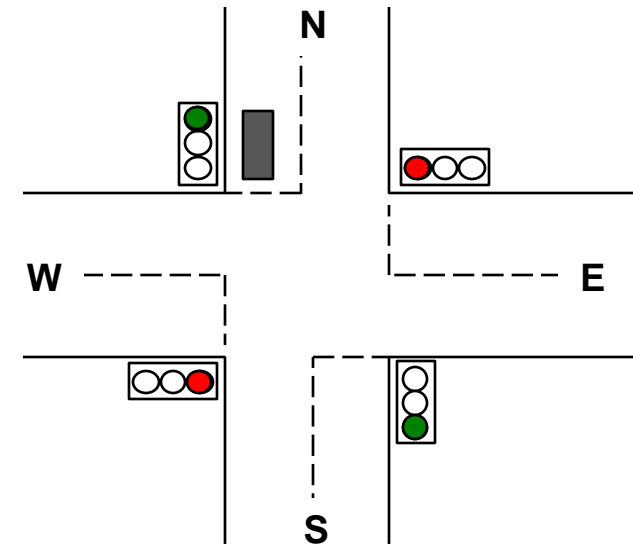
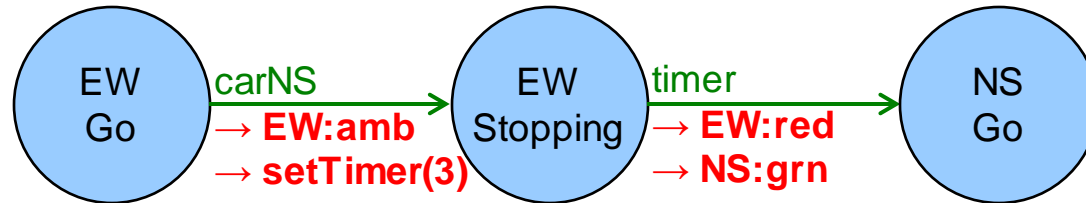
# States for Arduino sketch for traffic light

- Sensors: carEW, carNS, timer
- Actions: EW:grn, EW:amb, EW:red, NS:grn, NS:amb, NS:red, setTimer(n)



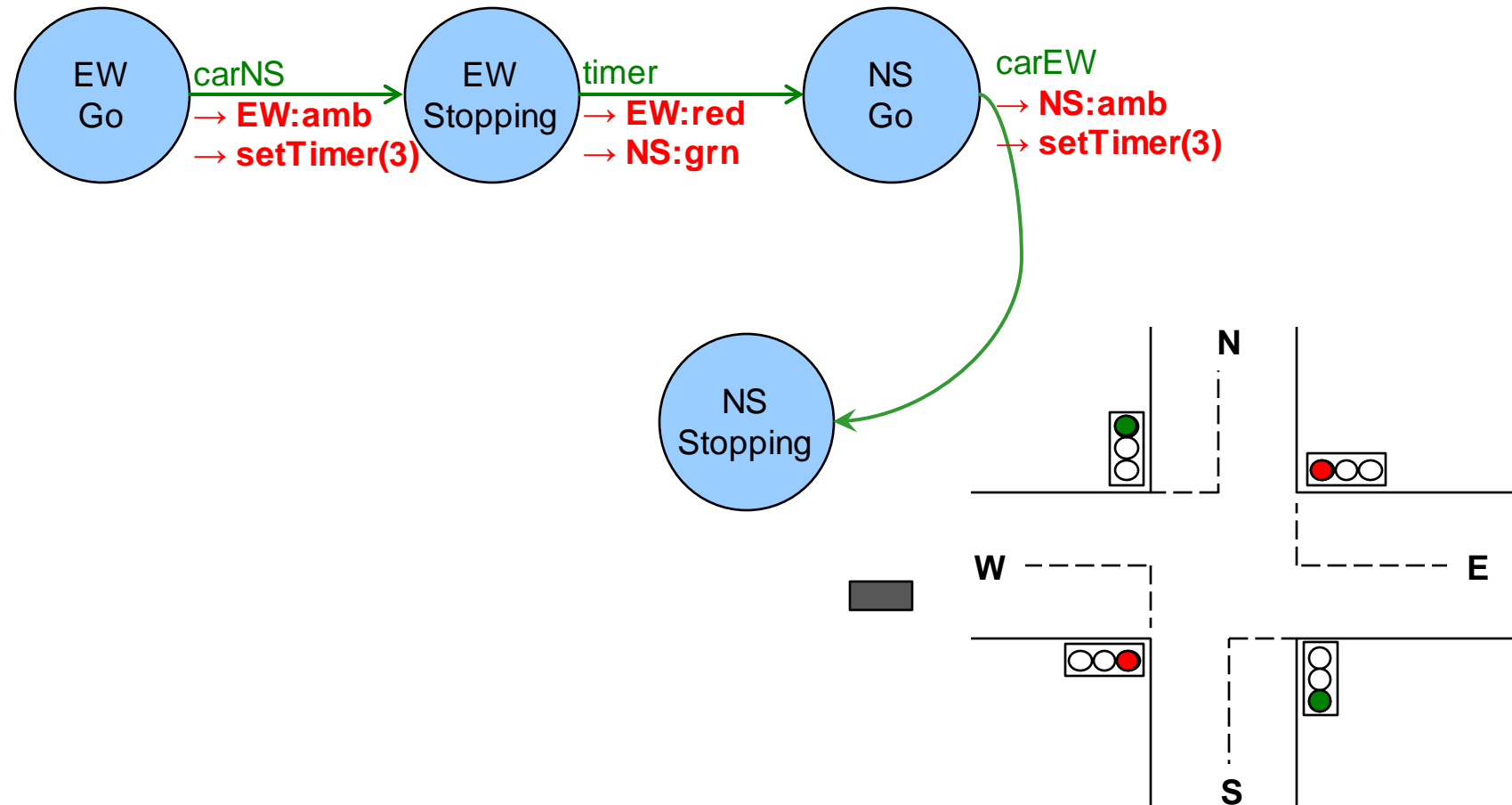
# States for Arduino sketch for traffic light

- Sensors: carEW, carNS, timer
- Actions: EW:grn, EW:amb, EW:red, NS:grn, NS:amb, NS:red, setTimer(n)



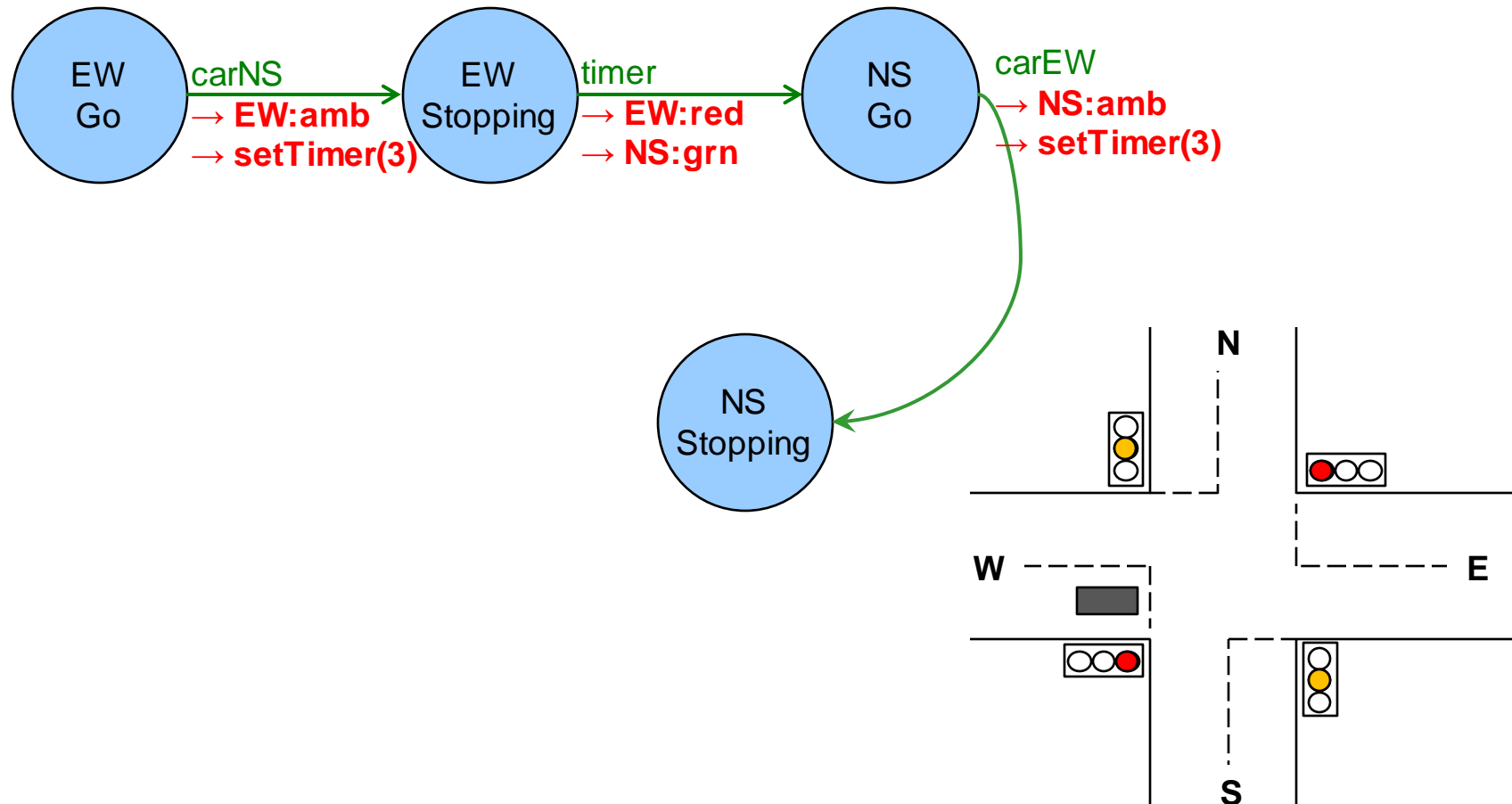
# States for Arduino sketch for traffic light

- Sensors: carEW, carNS, timer
- Actions: EW:grn, EW:amb, EW:red, NS:grn, NS:amb, NS:red, setTimer(n)



# States for Arduino sketch for traffic light

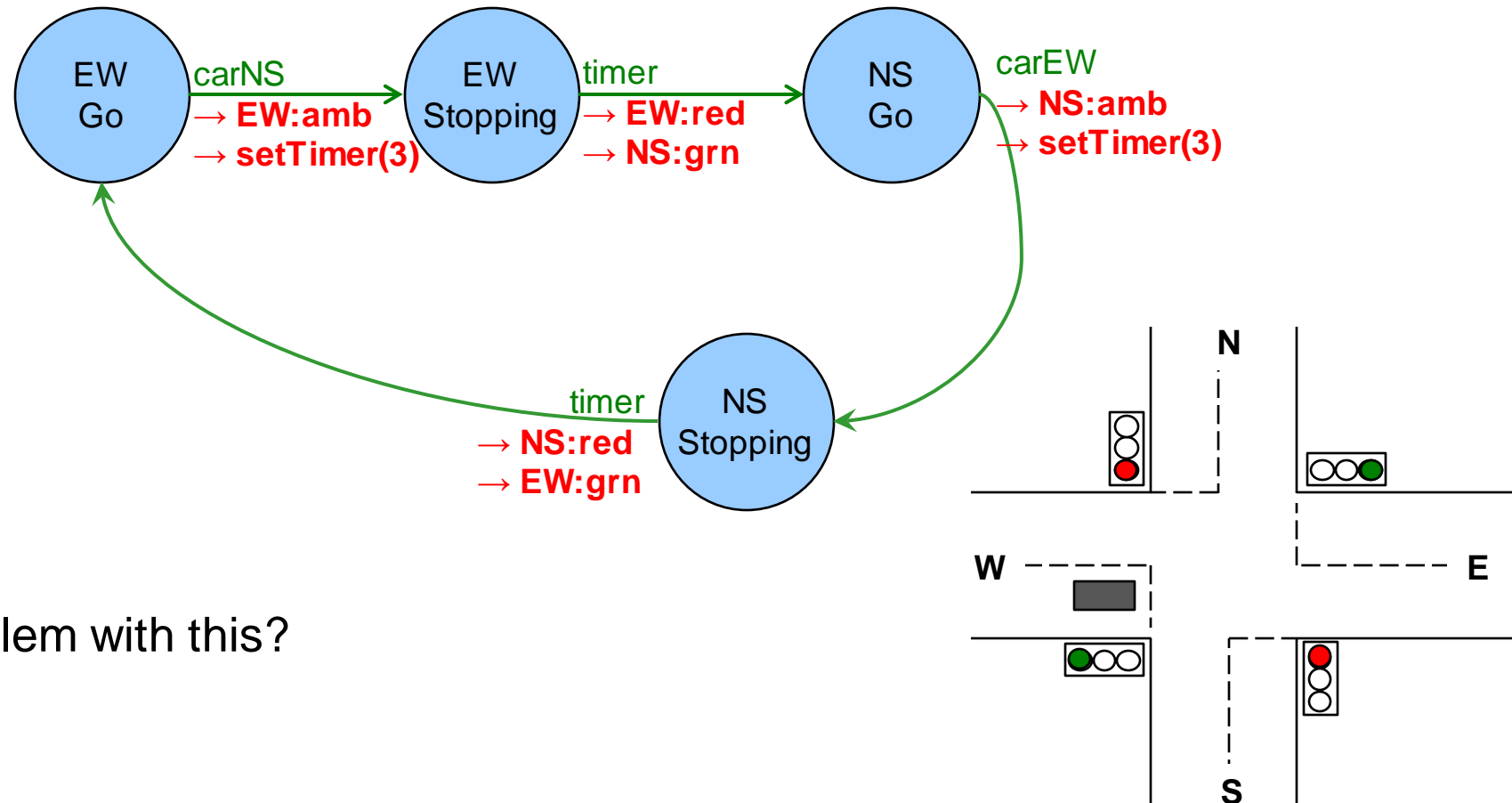
- Sensors: carEW, carNS, timer
- Actions: EW:grn, EW:amb, EW:red, NS:grn, NS:amb, NS:red, setTimer(n)





# States for Arduino sketch for traffic light

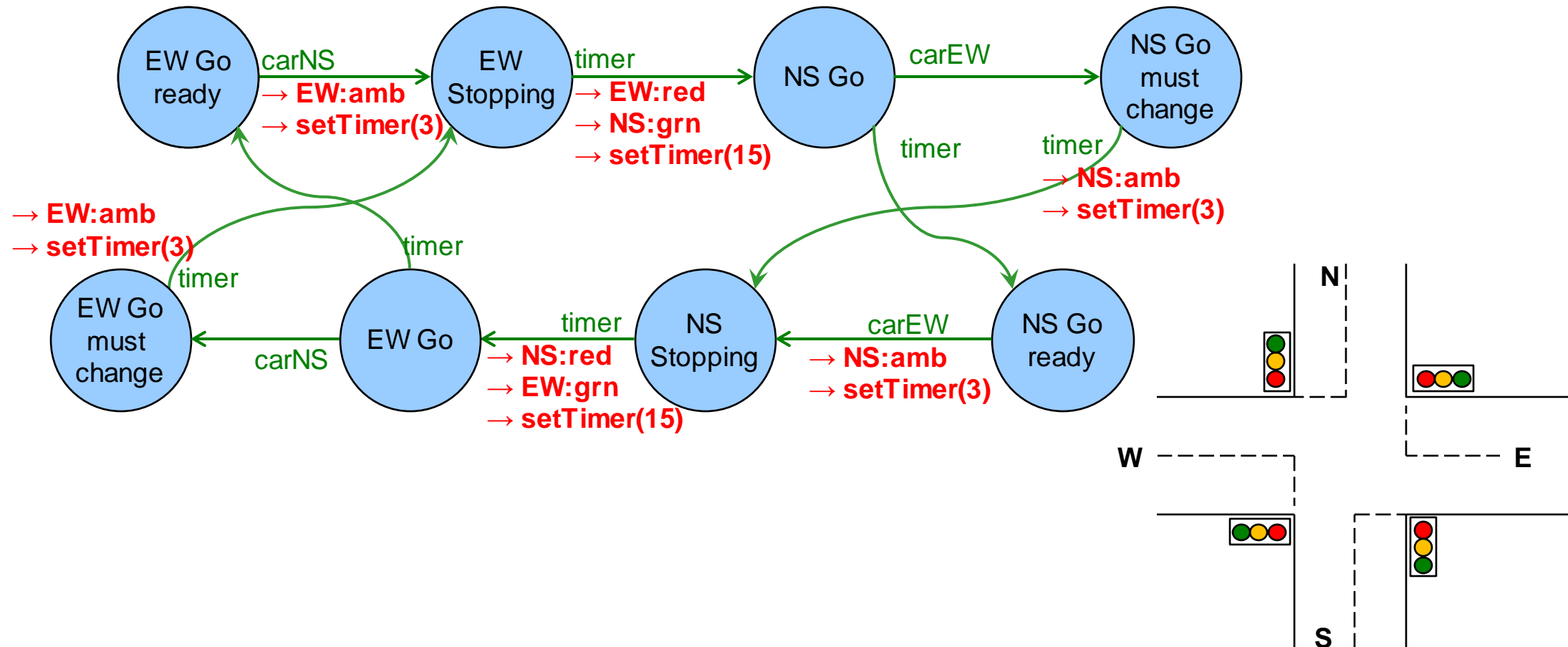
- Sensors: carEW, carNS, timer
- Actions: EW:grn, EW:amb, EW:red, NS:grn, NS:amb, NS:red, setTimer(n)



- What's the problem with this?

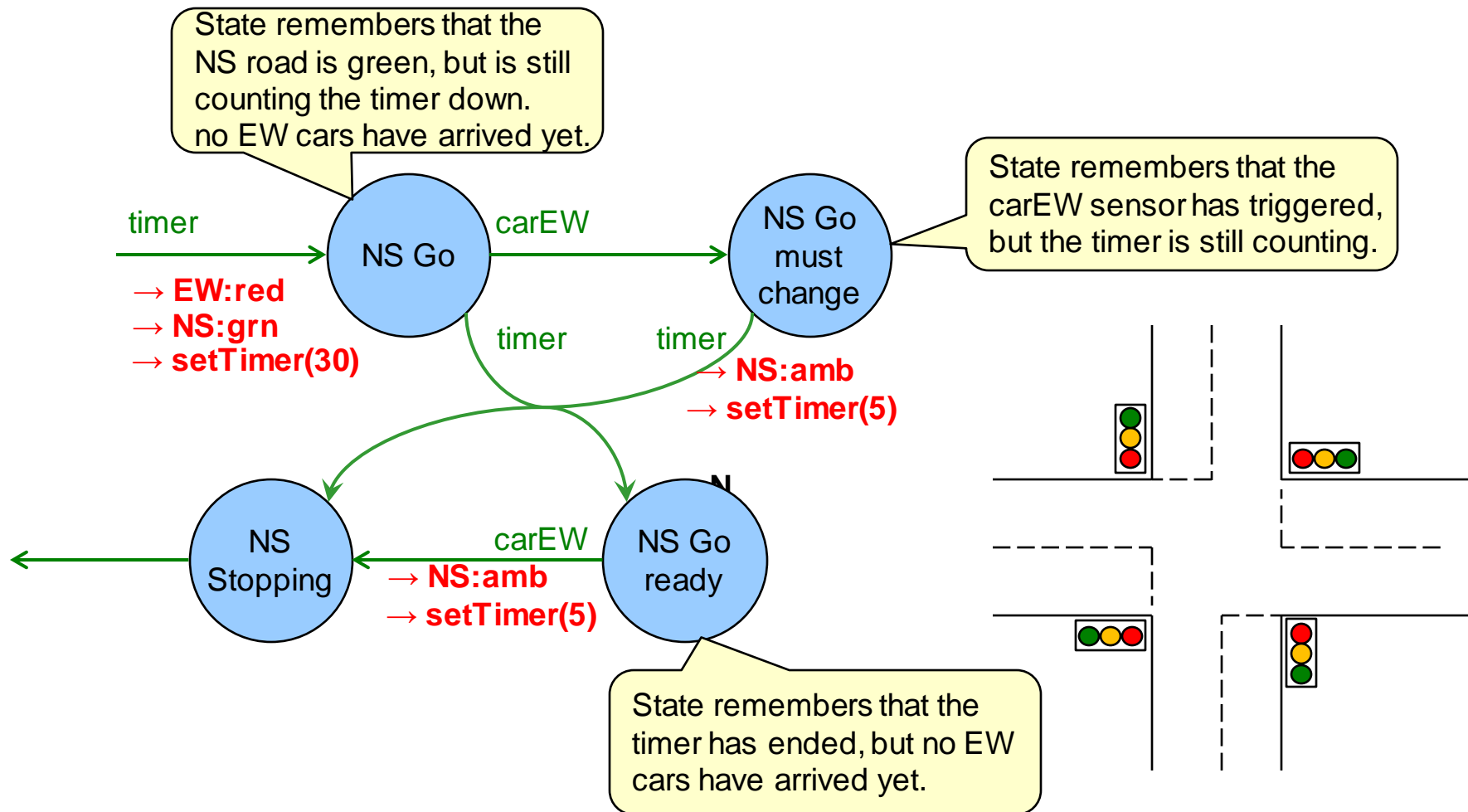
# States for Arduino sketch for traffic light

- Sensors: carEW, carNS, timer
- Actions: EW:grn, EW:amb, EW:red, NS:grn, NS:amb, NS:red, setTimer(n)



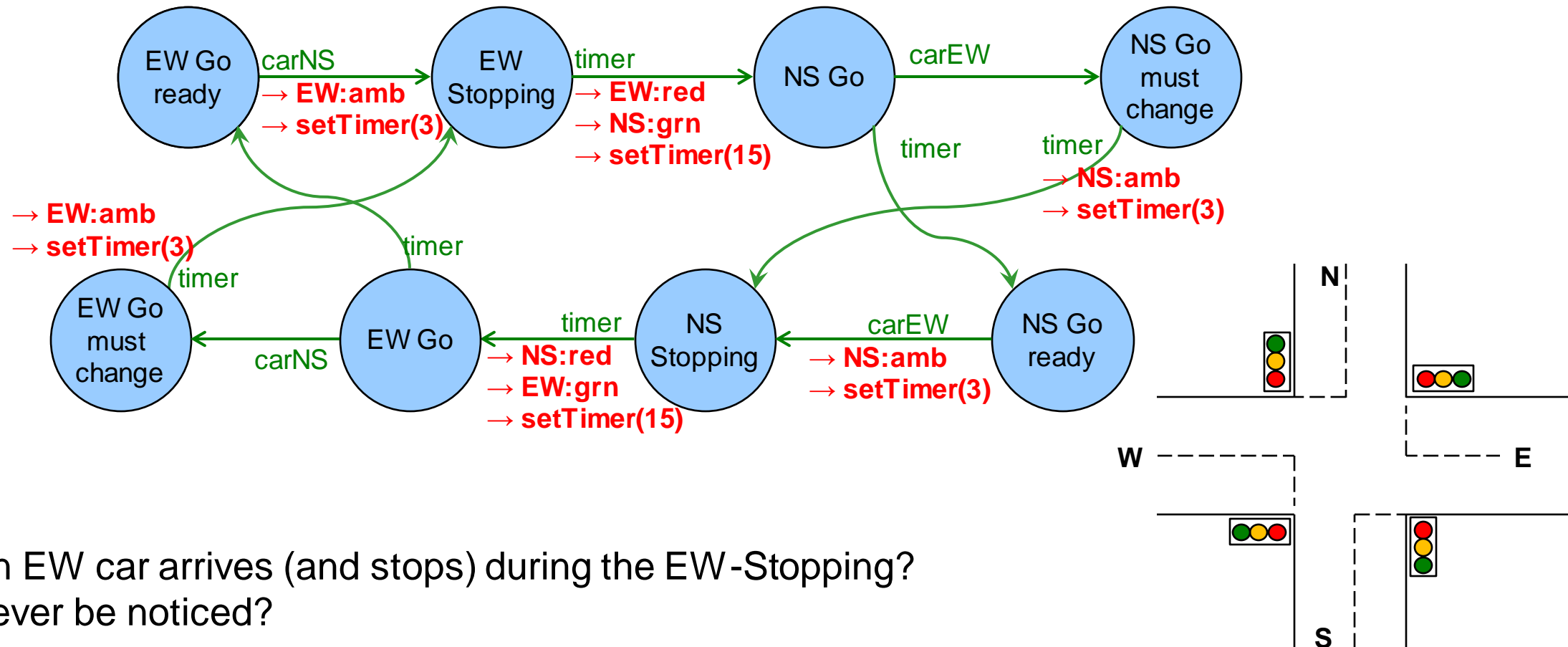
# States remember sensor values.

- Sensors: carEW, carNS, timer
- NS Go represents the state in which the N-S roads have the green.



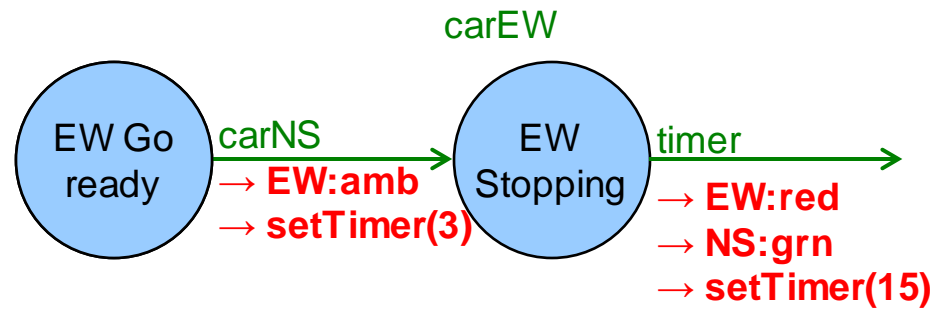
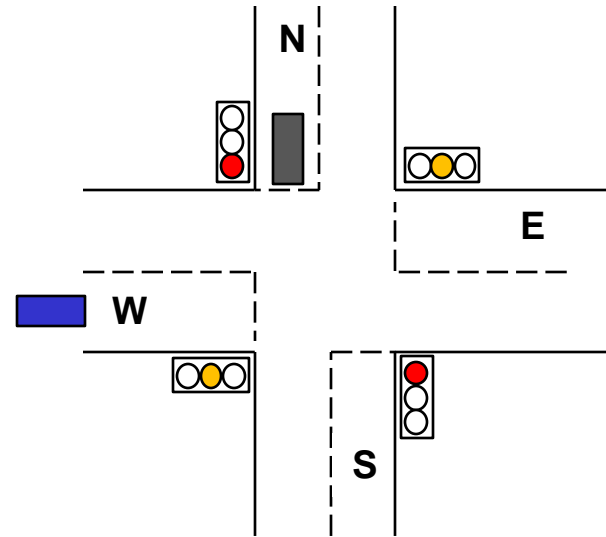
# States for Arduino sketch for traffic light

- Sensors: carEW, carNS, timer
- Actions: EW:grn, EW:amb, EW:red, NS:grn, NS:amb, NS:red, setTimer(n)



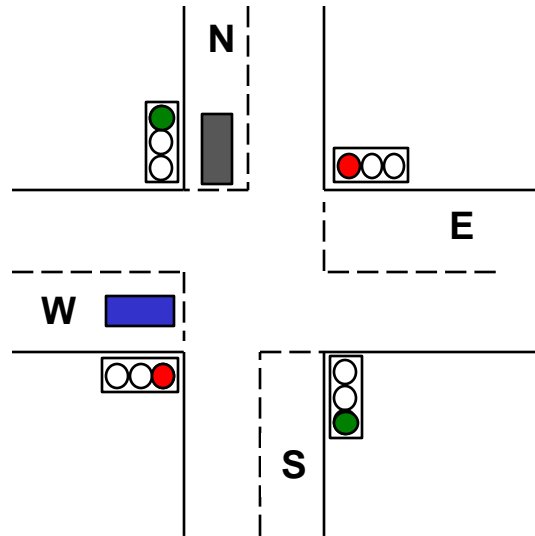
- What if an EW car arrives (and stops) during the EW-Stopping?  
Would it ever be noticed?

# States for Arduino sketch for traffic light

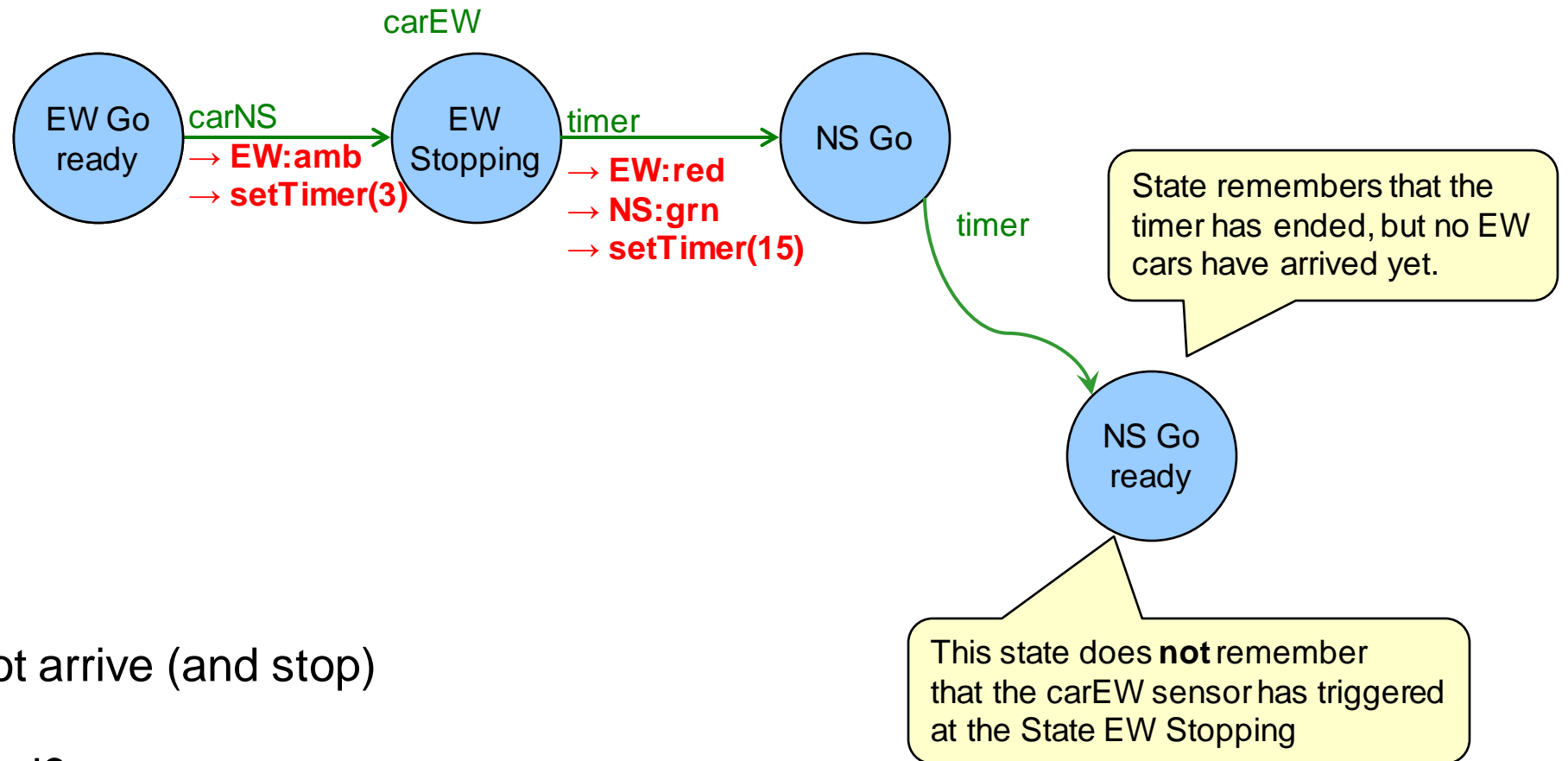


What if an EW car does not arrive (and stop)  
during the EW-Stopping?  
Would timer ever be noticed?

# States for Arduino sketch for traffic light

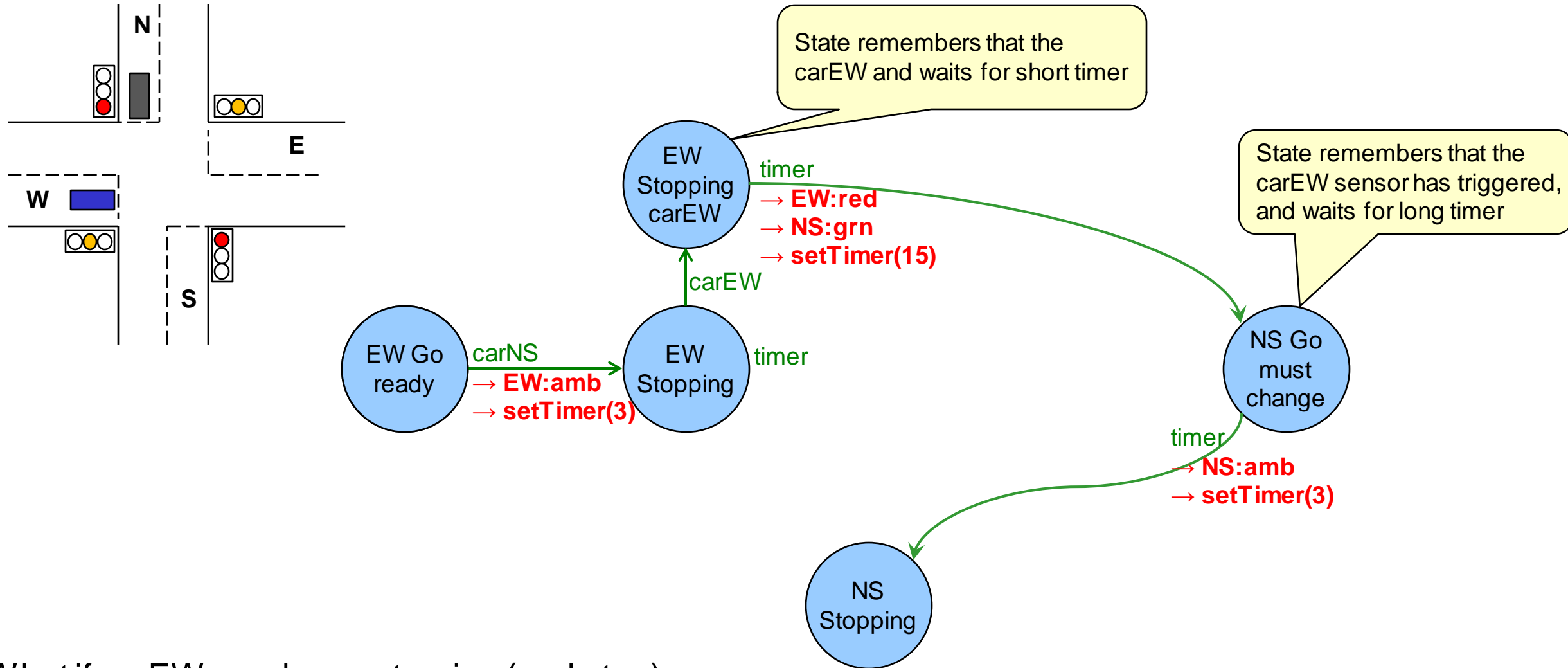


To remember the carEW sensor, we need to define new states.



What if an EW car does not arrive (and stop) during the EW-Stopping?  
Would timer ever be noticed?

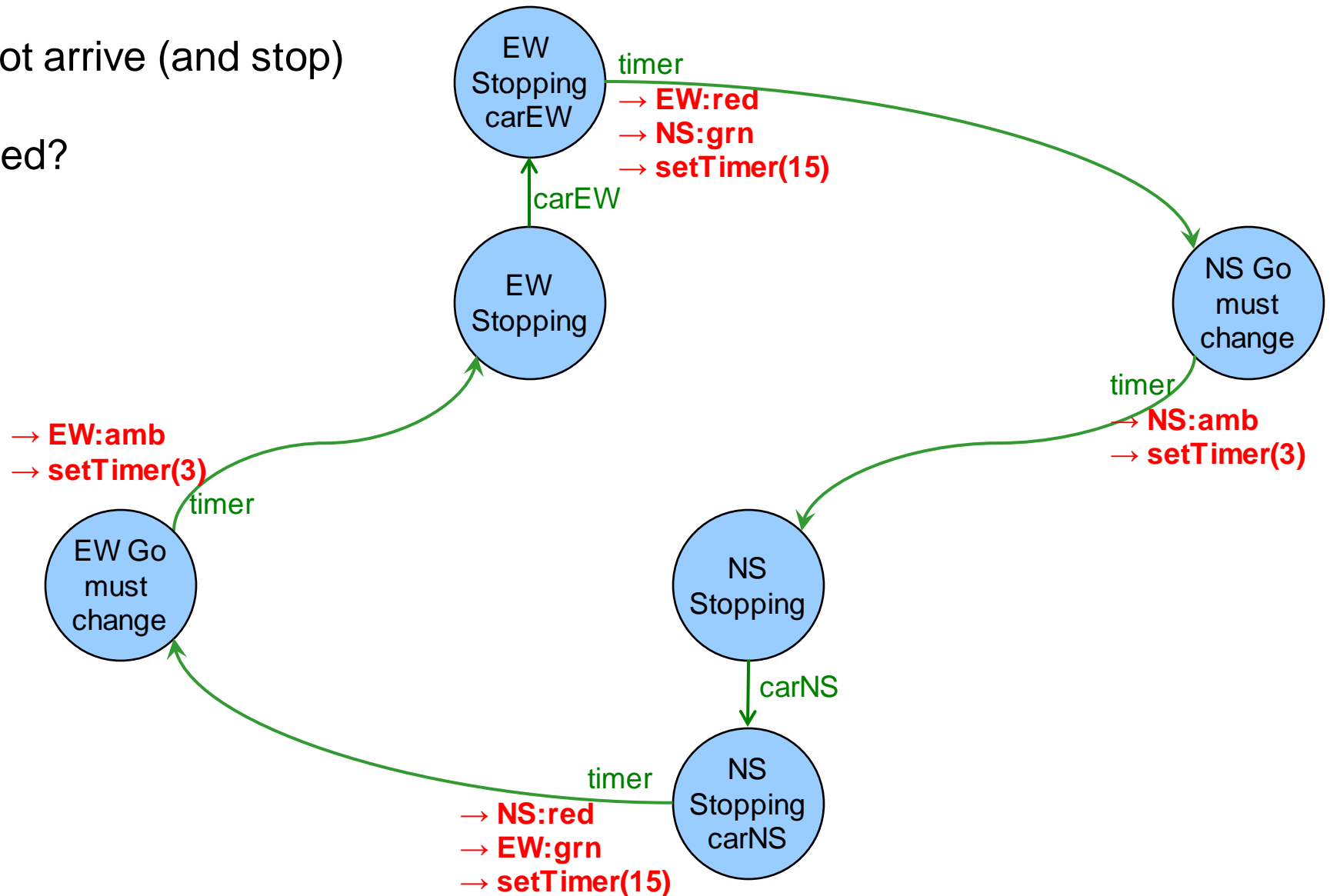
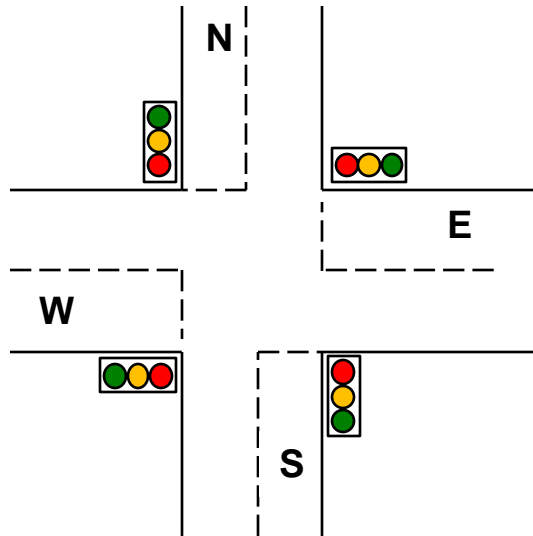
# States for Arduino sketch for traffic light



What if an EW car does not arrive (and stop) during the EW-Stopping?  
 Would timer ever be noticed?

# States for Arduino sketch for traffic light

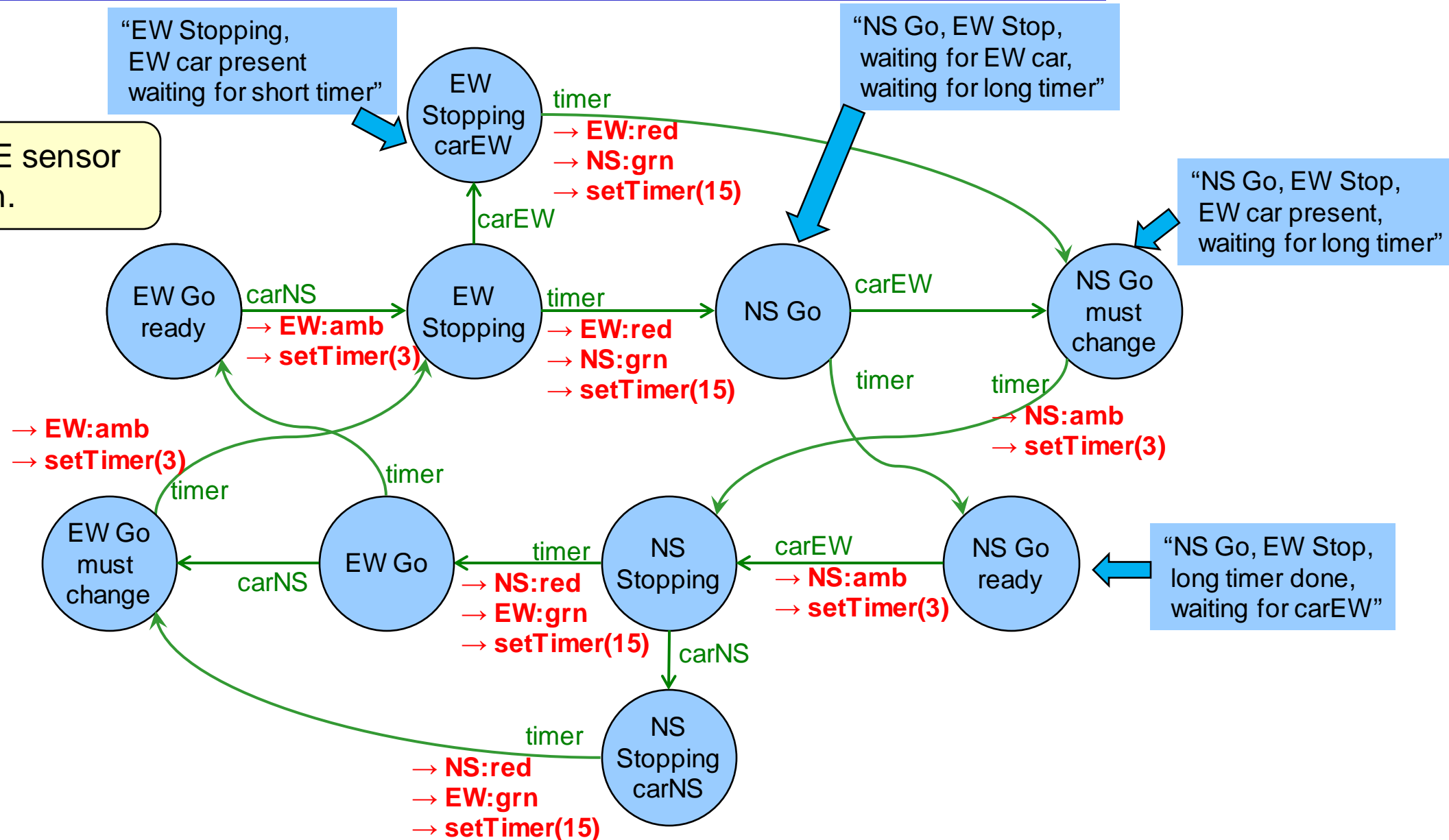
What if an EW car does not arrive (and stop) during the EW-Stopping?  
Would timer ever be noticed?





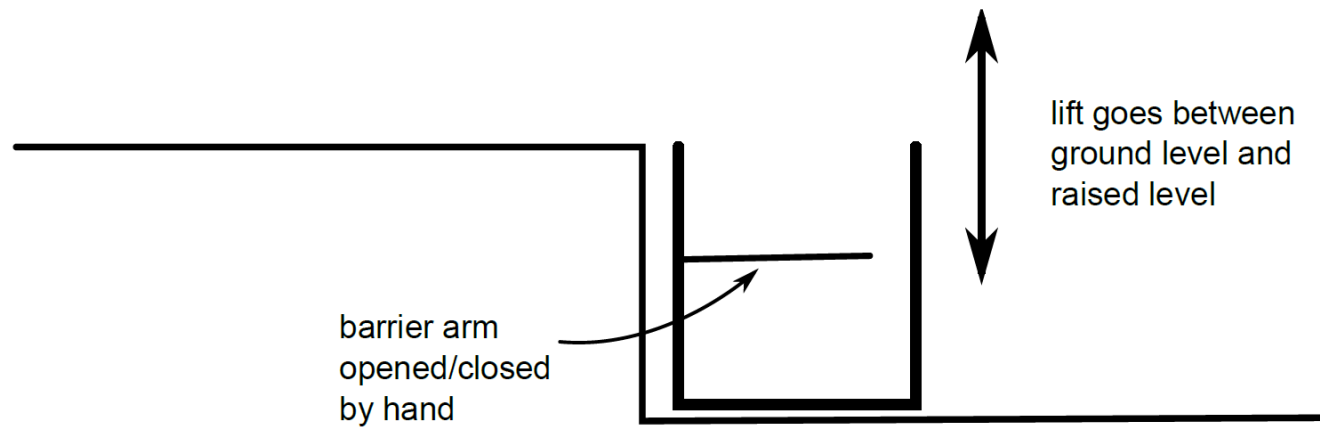
# traffic light controller for Lab 3

Always need ONE sensor on each transition.



# Example: Wheelchair lift

- The wheelchair lift has a barrier arm in front of the platform.
- When the barrier arm is closed, the lift will immediately start moving to the other level.
- The lift will lock the barrier arm while the lift is moving, and only unlocks the arm (allowing the rider to get off) when the lift reaches the other level
- If the lift detects an overload, it will sound a warning buzzer, and will not move when the barrier arm is closed

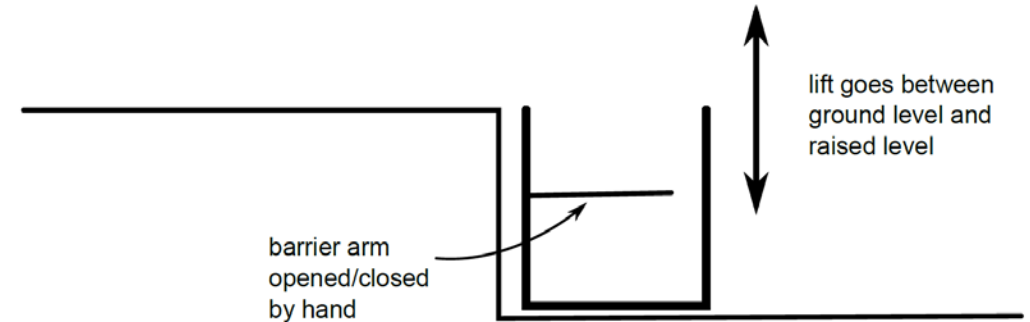


# Example: Wheelchair lift

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- Sensors:

- **atGround** when the lift arrives at ground level
- **atRaised** when the lift arrives at the raised level
- **barrierClosed** when the barrier arm is closed
- **overload** when a rider gets on the lift, taking the load above the limit.
- **withinload** when a rider gets off the lift, bringing the load below the limit



- Actions:

- **moveUp** to make the lift start moving up
- **moveDown** to make the lift start moving down
- **lockBarrier** to lock the barrier arm
- **unlockBarrier** to unlock the barrier arm
- **buzzer** to turn on the overload warning buzzer
- **silence** to turn off the overload warning buzzer

# Example: Wheelchair lift

- Sensors:
  - atGround, atRaised, barrierClosed, overload, withinload.
- Actions:
  - moveUp, moveDown, lockBarrier, unlockBarrier, buzzer, silence

