

# THEORY OF COMPUTATION 

PROJECT

## VENDING MACHINE

B-10

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## IMPLEMENTATION OF VENDING MACHINE

In this project a state diagram is constructed for the proposed machine which can vend four products that is coffee, cold drink, candies and snacks. Four select (select1, select2, select3, select4) inputs are taken for selection of products. Select1 is used for the selection of snacks. Similarly select2, select3, select4 are used for coffee, cold drink and candies respectively. Rs_10 and rs_20 inputs represents rupees 10/- and 20/- notes respectively. A cancel input is also used when the user wants to withdraw his request and also the money will be returned through the return output. Return, product and change are the outputs. Return and change vectors are seven bits wide. Money is an in/out signal which can be updated with the total money of all products delivered at a time. Money signal is seven bits wide. Money_count is an internal signal which can be updated at every transition. This signal is also seven bits wide. If the inserted money is more than the total money of products then the change will be returned through the change output signal. The products with their prices are shown by table 1. The machine will work on the positive edge of clock and will return to its initial state when reset button is pressed.

## DESIGN METHODOLOGY

The state diagram mainly consists of four states (User Selection, Waiting for the money insertion, product delivery and servicing (when product_not_available=' 1 ')). Initially when the reset button is pressed, the machine will be ready for the users to select the product. This state is the initial state of the design. After this the user will select the product to be dispensed. This state can be one of the select1, select2, select3 and select 4 . The machine can accept only two types of notes i.e. rupees $10 /$ - and $20 /$-. Let us suppose that the user selects sel1 input. The machine will firstly check that whether the products are available in the machine or not. After this the control unit will move to the waiting state, where it will wait for the money to be inserted. Then if rupees $10 /$ - note is inserted then the machine will go to state_1 and wait until the desired money is inserted. And if rupees 20/- note is inserted the machine will move to state_2 and then wait until $30 /$ - rupees are inserted to the machine. When the desired amount is inserted the machine will go to the snacks state and snacks will be delivered at the product output. If products are not available in the machine then the control unit will demand for servicing and after service the machine will get reset. This methodology is explained using a flow diagram shown in figure 3.

There is also an additional feature of withdrawing the request if the user doesn't want to take the product. When cancel button is pressed then the money inserted will be returned to the user Yes Yes No No No Yes Yes Yes No No Product out with change returns if any Insert Desired Money for selected product If right Amount? Start Select 1? Select 2? Select 3? Select 4? If Product available? Select Product Cancel the request Inserted Money Returned End. A money_count signal is used for calculating the total money inserted in the machine. And if the money inserted is more than the money of the product then the extra change will be returned to the user. The total amount of the product taken at a time is shown by the money signal. Similarly the user can select and get the other products following the above procedure.


Figure 3: Flow Chart for Proposed Vending Machine

## Description of states

The selection of products and all the states are shown below in figure 4 .

- When initialize $=>$
$>$ money_count $=0$;
- Change $=0$;
$>$ Product $=0$;
- When selectl=>
$>$ Sel1\&!sel2\&!sel3\&!sel4
$>$ When product_available $=1 \Rightarrow n x \_$st $1<=$ waiting 1 ;
$>$ When product_available $=0 \Rightarrow \mathrm{nx}$ _st $1<=$ servicel;
- When waiting l $=>$
$>$ When rs_10\&!rs_20 $=>\mathrm{nx}$ _stl<=state_1;
$>$ When !rs_10\&rs_20 $=>$ nx_stl $<=$ state_2;
> Change $=0$; product $=0$;
$>$ When money_count>=30 nx_stl<= snacks;
- When state_1=>
$>$ Rs_10=1 \& rs_20=0;
$>$ Change $=0 ; \quad$ Product $=0$;
> Money_count=money_count +10 ;
- When state_2=>
$>$ Rs_10=0 \& rs_20=1;
$>$ Change $=0 ; \quad$ Product $=1$;
$>$ Money_count=money_count +20 ;
- When snacks=>
$>$ Money_count $>=30$;
$>$ Product $=1$;
> Change=money_count-30;
> Snack_count=snack_count-1;
- When service $=>$
$>$ snack_count $=4$
$>$ product $<=0$;
> next_state<=resett;
- When cancell $=>$
$>$ cancel $=1$;
> return<=money_count;
Similarly we can select other products (coffee, Cold drink and candies).


## Screenshots of Automata on J-Flap Environmemt

## Screnshot of selecting $\boldsymbol{\&}$ ordering an item



## States \& Its meanings

| State | Meaning |
| :--- | :--- |
| Q0 | Initialize |
| Q1 | Select 1 |
| Q2 | Service 1 |
| Q3 | Select 2 |
| Q4 | Service 2 |
| Q5 | Select3 |
| Q6 | Service 3 |
| Q7 | Select 4 |
| Q8 | Service 4 |
| Q9 | Waiting 1 |
| Q10 | Snacks |
| Q11 | Waiting 2 |
| Q12 | Coffee |
| Q13 | Waiting 3 |
| Q14 | Cold Drink |
| Q15 | Waiting 4 |
| Q16 | Candie |
| Q17 | Final State |
| Q18 | cancel |

## Regular Grammmar



## Regular Expressions

S -> aA
Q $->\lambda$
I -> fJ
C $->\mathrm{D}$
L $->$ Q
A $->B$
D -> S
K -> fL
E -> pM
M $->\mathrm{fN}$
P $->$ Q
G $->\mathrm{pO}$
F -> S
E -> F
K $->$ R
M -> R
S -> cE
N -> Q
I -> R
H -> S

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { S }->\mathrm{dG} \\
& \mathrm{G}->\mathrm{H} \\
& \mathrm{~B}->\mathrm{S} \\
& \mathrm{~A}->\mathrm{pI} \\
& \mathrm{~S}->\mathrm{bC} \\
& \mathrm{O}->\mathrm{R} \\
& \mathrm{O}->\mathrm{fP} \\
& \mathrm{~J}->\mathrm{Q} \\
& \mathrm{C}->\mathrm{pK}
\end{aligned}
$$

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$>$ Screenshot of vending machine accepting money


This automata accepts only Rs 30 that might be in 1go or may be in several combinations.


S -> 10B
S -> 5A
D $->5 \mathrm{E}$
B $->10 \mathrm{D}$
F $->\chi$
B -> 5C
D -> 10 F
C $->5 \mathrm{D}$
E $->5 \mathrm{~F}$
B -> 20F
A $->5 \mathrm{~B}$
S -> 20D


