Input: 0


Input: 0
(saw a 0 while in " C " then a 1 , then another 0 )

## State Encoding

| State Name | State_2 | State_1 | State_0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| A | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| B | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| C | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| D | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| E | 1 | 0 | 0 |

Since there are 5 states, we will need at least 3 bits of state. You can encode the names into numbers in any way you want to, so long as each state is assigned a different number.

In this example, state " $A$ " is now named 0 while state " $B$ " is $1, \ldots$, and state " $E$ " is 4.

## State Transition table

| State_2 | State_1 | State_0 | Input | New <br> State_2 | New <br> State_1 | New <br> State_0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

There are 5 states and each state has 2 possible inputs. Therefore, there are 10 transitions that may take place. Filling in this table requires only consulting the drawn diagram.

## Output table

| State_2 | State_1 | State_0 | Output |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

