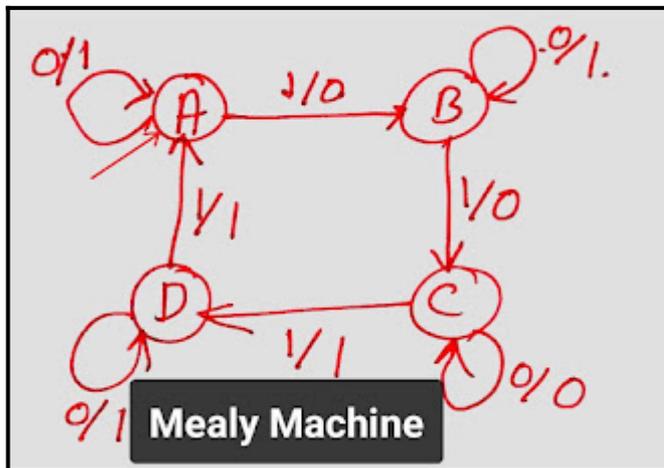


Mealy machine has 6 tuples: $(Q, q_0, \Sigma, O, \delta, \lambda')$

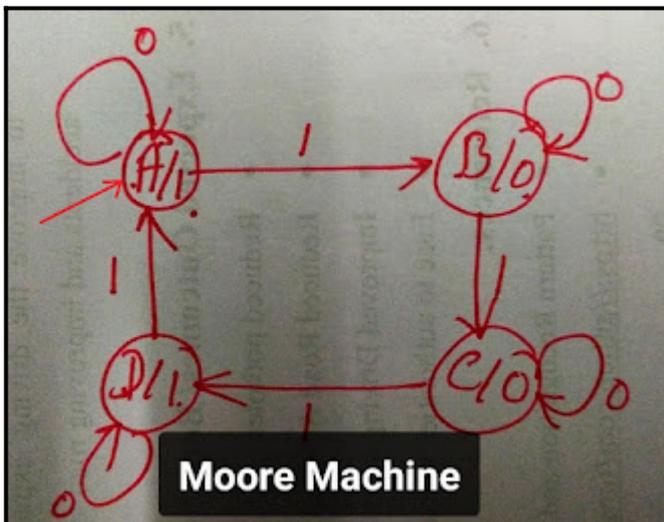
1. Q : Finite set of states
 - In diagram below $Q = \{A,B,C,D\}$
2. q_0 : Initial state/ Starting state
 - In diagram below A is initial state
3. Σ : Input alphabet
 - In diagram below input alphabets are $\{0,1\}$
4. O : Output alphabet
 - In diagram below output alphabets are $\{0,1\}$
5. δ is transition function which maps $Q \times \Sigma \rightarrow Q$
6. ' λ' ' is the output function which maps $Q \times \Sigma \rightarrow O$



Moore machine has 6 tuples: $(Q, q_0, \Sigma, O, \delta, \lambda')$

1. Q : Finite set of states
 - In diagram below $Q = \{A,B,C,D\}$

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3. Σ : Input alphabet
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6. ' λ ' is the output function which maps $Q \rightarrow O$



Mealy machine vs Moore machine

Mealy machine	Moore machine
Output depends on present state as well as present input.	Output depends on the present state.

If input changes, output also changes	If input changes, output does not changes.
Compare to Moore less number of states are required. Because states do not depends on output.	Compare to Mealy more number of states are required. Because states depends on number of output.
Difficult to develop. Difficulty due to input affects output.	Easy to develop.
Output is placed on transition arrow.	Output is placed with state.

Reference:

- Introduction to the Theory of Computation” by Michael Sipser.

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