### Tabular method

## 사용 언어





기능

# 값을 입력해주세요 값은 ,로 구분됩니다 input size : 4 minterm: 0,2,5,6,7,8,10,12,13,14,15 don' care : 입력





	# of 1s	Minterm	Binary	Combined
1	0	[0]	0000	V
2	1	[2]	0010	V
3	1	[8]	1000	V
4	2	[5]	0101	V
5	2	[6]	0110	V
6	2	[10]	1010	V
7	2	[12]	1100	V
8	3	[7]	0111	V
9	3	[13]	1101	V
10	3	[14]	1110	V
11	4	[15]	1111	٧

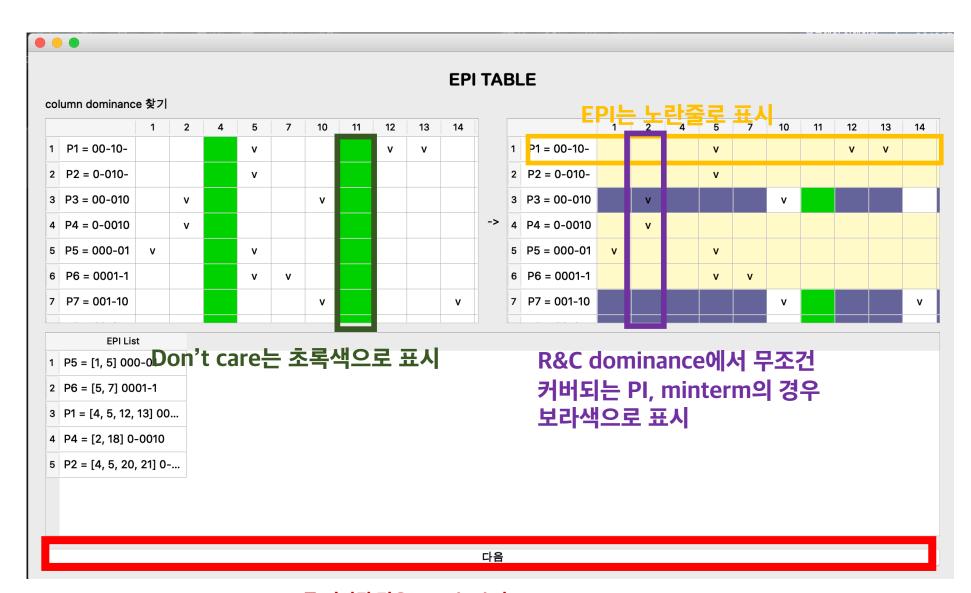
	# of 1s	Minterm	Binary	Combined
1	0	[0, 2]	00-0	
2	0	[0, 8]	-000	
3	1	[2, 6]	0-10	
4	1	[2, 10]	-010	
5	1	[8, 10]	10-0	
6	1	[8, 12]	1-00	
7	2	[5, 7]	01-1	
8	2	[5, 13]	-101	
9	2	[6, 7]	011-	
10	2	[6, 14]	-110	
11	2	[10, 14]	1-10	
12	2	[12, 13]	110-	
13	2	[12, 14]	11-0	

next

#### 다음 버튼을 누르면 어떤 것을 할 지

- 1. EPI 찾기
- 2. Column dominance





모두 커버된 경우, Finished 라고 뜨고, 아직 커버되지 않은 minterm이 있는 경우 Patrick method로 이동



#### NEPI들로 뽑아낸 식

#### Petrick Method

(P4+P5)(P6+P7)(P4+P6)(P8+P9)(P5+P8)(P7+P9)=

(P5\*P6\*P9)+(P4\*P7\*P8)+(P5\*P6\*P7\*P8)+(P4\*P6\*P8\*P9)+(P4\*P5\*P7\*P9)

#### 2 1 P1 [0, 2, 4, 6] 2 P2 [0, 2, 8, 10] 3 P3 [0, 4, 8, 12] 4 P4 [2, 3, 6, 7] 5 P5 [2, 3, 10, 11] [4, 5, 6, 7] 6 P6 7 P7 [4, 5, 12, 13] 8 P8 [8, 9, 10, 11] [8, 9, 12, 13] 9 P9

#### Petrick method 결과

모든 PI에 대한 정보

구현

### 구현 - PI 찾기

```
for i in range(len(data)-1):
    for j in range(i+1, len(data)):
        arr_tmp = data[i][0].numbers + data[j][0].numbers
       if self.__get_hd(data[i][0].binary, data[j][0].binary) <= 1 and \</pre>
                len(arr_tmp) == len(set(arr_tmp)) and \
                 len(data[i][0].numbers) == len(data[j][0].numbers):
            sett.isrinisn<u>_ratse</u>
            t = copy.deepcopy(data[i])
            t[0].combineNum(data[j][0].numbers)
            self.data[i][2] = True
                                            1. 해밍거리가 1이고
            self.data[j][2] = True
            t[2]=False
            result.append(t)
                                            커버하지 않는지
```

### 구현 - EPI 찾기

```
def get_epi(self, currentData):
   for i in range(len(currentData[0])):
       count = sum(row[i] for row in currentData)
       if count == 1 and self.isCoveredMintermList[i] == False and
               Secretaries column count가 1이면
           for j in range(len(currentData)):
               self.isChanged=True
# column count가 1인 minterm을 포함하는 PI를 찾음
if currentData[j][i] == 1:
2. 해당 PI가 커버하는 minterm들 체크
                   self.isCoveredMintermList[i]=True
                   self.isCoveredPIList[j] = 1 # epi 찾음
                   # currentData[j]=[0 for i in range(len(self.tableHeaderList))] # 0으로 초기화
                   # 해당 PI가 가지고 있는 minterm들도 모두 cover된 것으로 체크
                   for k in range(len(self.data[j][0].numbers)):
                       idx = self.tableHeaderList.index(str(self.data[j][0].numbers[k]))
                       self.isCoveredMintermList[idx] = True
                       for k2 in range(len(currentData)):
                           currentData[k2][idx] = 0
                   self.epiList.append(self.data[j])
                   break
```

### 구현 - column dominance

```
def check_column_dominance(self, currentData):
    result = currentData
    updateCover = []
    for i in range(len(currentData[0])):
        for j in range(len(currentData[0])):
            if not self.isCoveredMintermList[j] and i != j: #
                tor k in range(len(currentData)):
                    if currentData[k][j] == 1 and currentData[k][i] == 0:
                        break
                else: #j가 superset
                    self.isCoveredMintermList[i] = True
                    updateCover.append(i)
                    self.isChanged=True
    for i in range(len(updateCover)):
        for j in range(len(currentData)):
            currentData[j][updateCover[i]] = 0
    return result
```

# i= 0 && j=1인 경우는 없음

j j											
	4	8	10	11	12	15	=>	Α	В	С	D
m(4,12)*	Χ				X		=>	-	1	0	0
m(8,9,10,11)		X	Х	X			=>	1	0	-	-
m(8,10,12,14)		X	Х		X		=>	1	-	-	0
m(10,11,14,15)*			Х	X		Χ	=>	1	-	1	-

### 구현 - row dominance

```
def check_row_dominacnce(self, currentData):
    result = currentData
   updateCover = []
   for i in range(len(currentData)):
        for j in range(len(currentData)):
            if self.isCoveredPIList[i] == 0 and self.isCoveredPIList[j] == 0 and i != j:
                for k in range(len(currentData[0])):
                   if currentData[j][k]==1 and currentData[i][k]==0:
                        break
                else:
                    # print(i,j,"rd")
                    self.isCoveredPIList[j] = 2
                    updateCover.append(j)
                    self.isChanged = True
   emptyList = [0 for i in range(len(self.tableHeaderList))]
    for i in range(len(updateCover)):
        currentData[updateCover[i]] = emptyList
    return result
```

#### 구현 - Petrick method

```
for i in range(1 len(self.NEPIList)):

p = []

for j in range(len(self.NEPIList[i])):

# 각 단항식에 추가

모든 괄호를 풀고 set을 이용해서 중복제거

for k in range(len(polynomial[i-1])):

s = set(list(polynomial[i-1][k])+[self.NEPIList[i][j].getName()])

p.appenu(s)

polynomial = polynomial[len(self.NEPIList)-1]

deduplicate = set(map(lambda x: frozenset(x), polynomial))
```

#### 구현 - Petrick method

```
X*(1+Y)=X
while len(deduplicate)≥idx:
    # subset 제거
                                        X+XY=X
    deleteList=[]
    for i in range(idx+1. len(deduplicate)):
       if deduplicate[idx].issubset(deduplicate[i]):
            deleteList.append(deduplicate[i])
   # 삭제
                                                         Subset 제거
    for i in range(len(deleteList)):
        deduplicate.remove(deleteList[i])
    idx += 1
```

느낀점