CSE 102 Homework Assignment 7 (Due: November 24, 11:55 pm) (Grade weight is twice as much as of a regular assignment)

You are going to write a complete C program which implements the following functionality:

- your program reads two files:
 - circuit.txt
 - input.txt
- According to content in circuit.txt, the program dynamically creates necessary structures for a logic circuit and evaluates the cases listed in input.txt.
- Your program prints the output to stdout. After each output there should be a newline.

circuit.txt

• Each line starts with a keyword. Possible keywords:

INPUT AND OR NOT

FLIPFLOP

• The first line specifies input labels. Labels are separated by spaces. Example:

```
INPUT a input2 c3 k
```

- Here there are 4 inputs are defined. Each has an identifier. a, input2, c3,
 k.
- AND keyword specifies that there is an and gate defined. AND keyword follows the identifier for the gate and two other identifiers for the inputs. Example:

```
AND gate_A c3 another_id
```

- Here the and gate is identified by the string gate_A. Its inputs are identified c3 and another_id. These identifiers can be input identifiers or identifiers for other gates.
- OR keyword specifies that there is an or gate defined. OR keyword follows the identifier for the gate and two other identifiers for the inputs. Example:

```
OR gate_B ck id3
```

- Here the or gate is identified by the string gate_B. Its inputs are identified ck and id3. These identifiers can be input identifiers or identifiers for other gates.
- NOT keyword specifies that there is an not gate defined. NOT keyword follows the identifier for the gate and one other identifier for its input. Example:

```
NOT gate_C c5
```

- Here the not gate is identified by the string gate_C. It has only one input an it is identified by the string c5.
- FLIPFLOP keyword specifies that there is an flip-flop gate defined. FLIPFLOP keyword follows the identifier for the gate and one other identifier for its input. Example:

```
FLIPFLOP gate_F c6
```

• Here the flip-flop gate is identified by the string gate_F. Its input is identified by c6.

input.txt

• Each line is a list of 1 and 0. Example:

```
1 0 1 1
```

0 1 1 1

0 0 1 0

1 0 0 1

Example:

• Suppose that circuit.txt is has the following content:

```
INPUT a b c d
AND and1 a b
OR or1 and1 c
NOT n1 d
FLIPFLOP f1 n1
AND a2 or1 f1
```

• input.txt has the following content:

```
1 1 0 1
```

1 0 1 0

1 1 1 0

- Assume that initially former-out of any FLIPFLOP is 0.
- Any FLIPFLOPs should preserve the state throughout the evaluation of the whole input.txt.
- Each line in input.txt is assigned to identifiers a, b, c, d, defined in circuit.txt. According to the truth tables, outputs of gates are calculated
- For the input.txt given, the output of your program should be:
 - 0 1 0

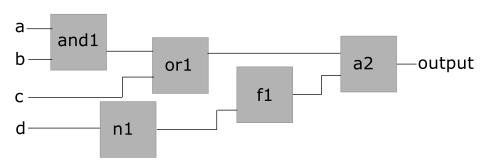


Figure 1: Example Logic Circuit

Remarks

- Output is not defined explicitly. It is your job to figure out the output pin. There will always going to be one output pin.
- Each identifier is unique
- There won't be any errors in the files.
- You have to use dynamical memory allocation and struct.

Turn in:

A complete C program <assignment_7_name_id.c> which can be compiled using the following command:

```
gcc -std=c99 assignment_7_name_id.c -o assignment_7_name_id
```

If your program requires additional compile and link options, state that requirement at beginning of your source code as a comment.

Caution:

- Read and apply "Assignment Submission Rules and Other Related Information" document which available on the class e-learning system.
- You may or may not get partial credit depending on how you structured or documented your code.

Truth Tables:

• AND

a	b	out
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

 \bullet OR

a b out	
	ū
0 0 0	
0 1 1	
1 0 1	
1 1 1	

• NOT

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
\hline
a & out \\
\hline
0 & 1 \\
1 & 0
\end{array}$$

• FLIPFLOP

a	former_out	out
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0