

COL 215 Assignment 2

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Approach:

For expanding terms, the logic is that to drop one variable, i.e, double the size of the region in the k-map, you need to have terms that contain both the variable and its complement as 1s.

For example:

We can reduce ab' and ab to a by dropping the variable b .

This logic is repeated recursively to facilitate maximally expanding the terms with this logic until no further expansion is possible.

Here is a detailed explanation of what the code does:

- Find the number of variables we have to deal with
- Using the result from the previous step, construct a dictionary mapping the alphabets to indices, i.e., map $a, b, c \dots$ to $0, 1, 2 \dots$
- Convert the `func_TRUE` and `func_DC` list of terms to boolean representation list of lists. E.g., " $ab'c$ " is converted to $[1, 0, 1]$
- Expand the boolean list maximally:
 - Reduce one variable using `func_TRUE` and `func_DC`
 - Recursively keep reducing one term until no more variable can be reduced and add this result to the front of the list that the function will return.
 - Store these expanded terms in a list
 - By construction, the list is such that it is sorted in decreasing order of the number of terms present in the list.
 - Return this list
- Reduce each term of the boolean list corresponding to `func_TRUE`, taking elements from the list returned in the last step
 - For each term in `func_TRUE`
 - If an expansion of this term is present in the list of expanded regions, append it to the result list

- Otherwise, append the original term in the result list
 - Return the result list
- Convert the boolean terms list into variable terms list and return it

Test Cases:

Each Test Case output is verified with the help of K-map analysis.

- Test Case 1 (sample case 1 from assignment description)
 - Input:
 - `func_TRUE = ["a'bc'd'", "abc'd'", "a'b'c'd", "a'bc'd", "a'b'cd"]`
 - `func_DC = ["abc'd"]`
 - Output:
 - `["bc'", "bc'", "a'c'd", "bc'", "a'b'd"]`
- Test Case 2
 - Input:
 - `func_TRUE = ["a'b'c'd", "a'b'cd", "a'bc'd'", "abcd'", "ab'c'd'", "ab'c'd", "ab'cd"]`
 - `func_DC = ["a'bcd"]`
 - Output:
 - `["b'd", "b'd", "a'bc'd'", "abcd'", "ab'c'", "b'd", "b'd"]`

	cd	00	01	11	10
ab	00	0	1	1	0
	01	1	0	X	0
	11	0	0	0	1
	10	1	1	1	0

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- Test Case 3

- Input:

- func_TRUE =

- ["a'b'c'd'", "a'b'cd'", "a'bc'd'", "abc'd", "ab'c'd'", "ab'cd'"]

- func_DC = ["a'bcd"]

- Output:

- ["b'd'", "b'd'", "a'c'd'", "abc'd", "b'd'", "b'd'"]

ab \ cd	00	01	11	10
00	1	0	0	1
01	1	0	X	0
11	0	1	0	0
10	1	0	0	1

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Some other cases tested:

- func_TRUE = ['abcdef'] func_DC = ["abcdef"] Output: ['abcde']
- func_TRUE = ["a'b'cde", "a'b'c'd'e", "a'b'c'de", "a'bcde"] func_DC = ["abcd'e", 'abcde', "abcd'e"] Output: ["a'cde", "a'b'c'e", "a'b'de", "a'cde"]
- func_TRUE = ["abcd'e", 'abcde', "abcd'e"] func_DC = [] Output: ['abce', 'abce', "abcd"]
- func_TRUE = ["a'bc'd'e", "a'bc'de", "a'bcde"] func_DC = ['abcde', "ab'c'de", "ab'cde"] Output: ["a'bc'e", "a'bc'e", "a'bde"]
- func_TRUE = ["ab'c'd'e", "ab'c'de", 'abcde', "ab'c'd'e", "ab'cde"] func_DC = ["ab'cd'e", "ab'cd'e"] Output: ["ab'd", "ab'e", 'acde', "ab'd", "ab'e"]
- func_TRUE = ["a'bcd"] func_DC = ["ab'c'd", 'abcd', "ab'c'd", "ab'cd"] Output: ['bcd']
- func_TRUE = ["a'bcd", "a'b'cd", "a'b'cd"] func_DC = ["ab'c'd", 'abcd', "ab'c'd", "ab'cd"] Output: ['cd', "a'b'c", 'cd']