

| Lab# | Date | Title | Due Date | Grade Release Date |
|--------|---------|-----------|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Lab 11 | Week 11 | Gray Code | April 06, 2022, Wednesday 4 AM EDT | April. 11, 2022 |

This lab's objectives will be to master the topics in logic circuit design by implementing the algorithms with a programming language, herein, C/C++.

Step 1. Environment Setup

Our programming environment is the same as the first lab (Lab 01). In this lab, we want to implement the Gray code, named after Frank Gray¹. This code is an ordering of the binary numeral system such that two successive values differ in only one bit. For example, the Gray codes for the decimal numbers 4 and 5 are 0110 and 0111, where the only change is the first bit. To implement Gray code, we must first convert a given decimal number to a binary number. Then, we follow the below steps:

Moving from the highest significant bit to the lowest significant bit (last bit to the first bit)

- 1) The last bit of the Gray code is the same as the last bit of the binary number
- 2) The i-th bit of the Gray code is the XOR of the i-th and (i+1)-th bits of the binary number

For instance, the Gray code for 20 is:

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| (20) ₁₀ | Binary Number | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | Gray Code | | | | | |
| (20) ₁₀ | Binary Number | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | Gray Code | 1 | | | | |
| (20) ₁₀ | Binary Number | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | Gray Code | 1 | $1 \oplus 0 = 1$ | | | |
| (20) ₁₀ | Binary Number | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | Gray Code | 1 | 1 | $0 \oplus 1 = 1$ | | |
| (20) ₁₀ | Binary Number | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | Gray Code | 1 | 1 | 1 | $1 \oplus 0 = 1$ | |
| (20) ₁₀ | Binary Number | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | Gray Code | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | $0 \oplus 0 = 0$ |

Lab Assignment

You should implement the above algorithm output a menu of commands as follows:

Enter the encoding command number:

- 0) Exit
- 1) Gray code

If a user selects (1), the program asks for a decimal number:

Enter a decimal number: 20

¹ [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frank_Gray_\(researcher\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frank_Gray_(researcher))



When the user enters a decimal number, the program should print out the Gray code for the given decimal number as shown below:

Gray code for 20 -> 11110

and come back to the main menu. If the user selects (0), the program ends. **Please restrict the user to enter inputs within the range $[0, 2^8-1=255]$ for the decimal number.** For instance, if the user enters -1, 999, print out an error message and comes back to ask for correct inputs.

It is required to write a *modular* program. Please put the part of the code that outputs the Gray code in a new function called `to_Gray()` inside the `main.c` file.

Deliverables

Deliverables

You will prepare and submit the program in one single zip file `lab11_{UWinID}.zip` containing the following items:

1. The code files and executable file (`main.exe` in windows or `main` in unix/mac)
2. The result of the commands in the file `results.png/jpg`. Simply make a screenshot of the results.
3. [Optional and if necessary] A readme document in a txt file `readme.txt`. It explains how to build and run the program as well as any prerequisites that are needed. **Please note that if your program cannot be built and run on our computer systems, you will lose marks.**

Lab11_hfani.zip

- (70%) `main.c` => Printing Gray code
- (05%) `main.exe` or `main`
- (10%) `results.jpg/png`
- (Optional) `readme.txt`

(10%) Modular Programming (using separate header and source files and functions)

(05%) Files Naming and Formats

Please follow the naming convention as you lose marks otherwise. Instead of UWinID, use your own UWindsor account name, e.g., mine is hfani@uwindsor.ca, so, `lab11_hfani.zip`.