



# IMPLEMENTATION OF BOOLEAN LOGIC FOR D1 USING IN ARDUINO IDE

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FWC220101 IITH-Future Wireless Communications Assignment-1

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## 1 Abstract

This manual shows Implementation of boolean expression for d1 on using arduino after converting into D flipflop in karnaugh map

## 2 flipflop way of working

the single input is called data input.if the data input is high the flipflop would be SET. when the data input is low the flipflop would be RESET.that was shown in the below table.ny below table if we give

high value means 1 flipflop would be SET.if we give low value means 0 flipflop would be RESET

## 3 Transition table

| Q | Q+ | D |
|---|----|---|
| 0 | 0  | 0 |
| 0 | 1  | 1 |
| 1 | 0  | 0 |
| 1 | 1  | 1 |

## 4 source code given

000-001-011-010-110-111-101-100-000——  
—

## 5 Components

| Component    | Value   | Quantity |
|--------------|---------|----------|
| Arduino      | UNO     | 1        |
| Bread board  | -       | 1        |
| Jumper wires | M-M     | 8        |
| Led          | -       | 1        |
| Resistor     | 150ohms | 1        |

### 5.1 Arduino

The Arduino uno has some ground pins, analog input pins A0-A3 and digital pins D1-D13 that can be used for both input as well as output. It also has two power pins that can generate 3.3V and 5V.In the following exercises, only the ground, 5V and digital pins will be used.

## 6 Truth table for given K-9 Software map

| Q2 | Q1 | Q0 | Q2+ | Q1+ | Q0+ | D2 | D1 | D0 |
|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|
| 0  | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0   | 1   | 0  | 0  | 1  |
| 0  | 0  | 1  | 0   | 1   | 1   | 0  | 1  | 1  |
| 0  | 1  | 1  | 0   | 1   | 0   | 0  | 1  | 0  |
| 0  | 1  | 0  | 1   | 1   | 0   | 1  | 1  | 0  |
| 1  | 1  | 0  | 1   | 1   | 1   | 1  | 1  | 1  |
| 1  | 1  | 1  | 1   | 0   | 1   | 1  | 0  | 1  |
| 1  | 0  | 1  | 1   | 0   | 0   | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| 1  | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0  |

TABLE 1

Execute the following code using the below provided link.

<https://github.com/satthish-devaragatla>

|       |   |          |    |    |    |
|-------|---|----------|----|----|----|
|       |   | $Q_1Q_0$ |    |    |    |
|       |   | 00       | 01 | 11 | 10 |
| $Q_2$ | 0 | 0        | 1  | 1  | 1  |
|       | 1 | 0        | 0  | 0  | 1  |

k-map diagram

## 7 procedure

**Step 1:** connect 5v of the Arduino to the top red of the bread board and GND to the bottom green

**Step 2:** connect d13 pin in the arduino to connect to one LED+

**Step 3:** connect arduino d2 pin to the gnd or vcc according to inputs

**Step 4:** connect arduino d3 pin to the gnd or vcc according to inputs

**Step 5:** connect arduino d4 pin to the gnd or vcc according to inputs

**Step 6:** connect one LED+ to one end of the resistor and other end of resistor to vcc and gnd the other terminal of LED

**Step 7:** change the d2 d3 d4 pins in the arduino from vcc to gnd and observe the outputs

## 10 BooleanEquation

By solving the given K-map diagram we get the boolean equation as follows

$$D1 = Q_2'Q_0 + Q_1Q_0'$$

## 8 equation by truth table

D1 have high logic(1,3,2,6)=sum(1,3,2,6)