Gray Code
• Different than normal binary ordering
• Reflective code
    – When you add the (n+1)th bit, reflect all the previous n-bit combinations
• Consecutive code words differ by only 1-bit

Karnaugh Map Construction
• Every square represents 1 input combination
• Must label axes in Gray code order
• Fill in squares with given function values
• Squares with a '1' represent minterms that must be
included in the SOP solution
• Squares with a '0' represent maxterms that must be
included in the POS solution