

Perform implication: we get $B2=D'$, $B3=D'$, and $B4=0$.

D-frontier={F, G}.

D-algorithm

You also have to give the decision tree.

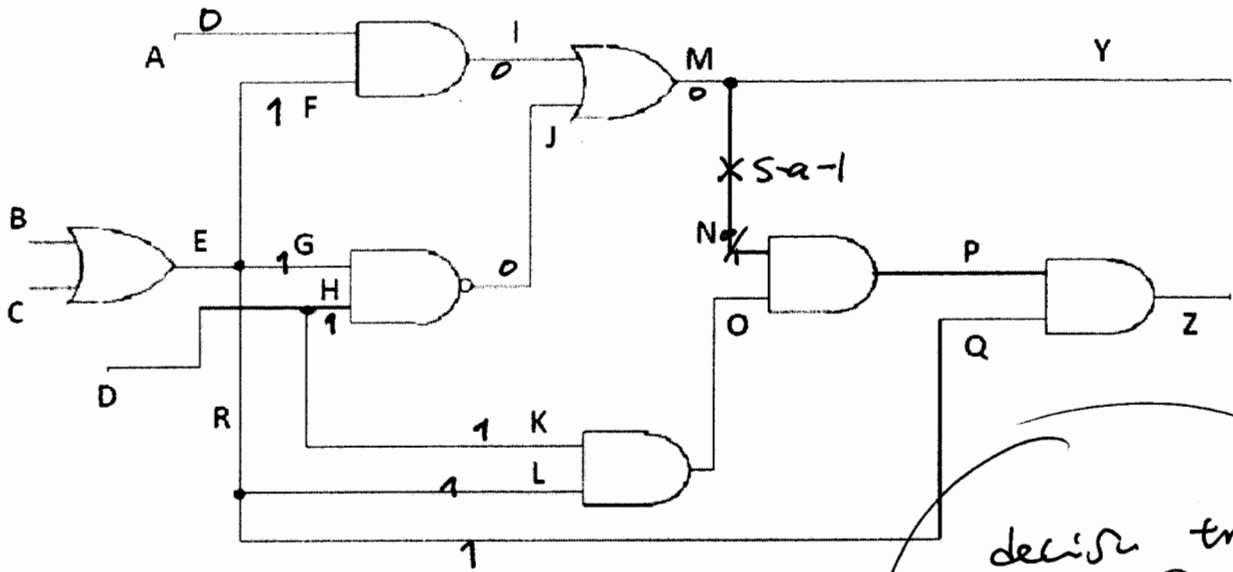
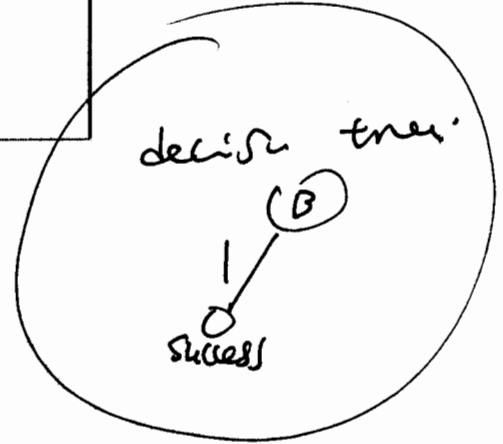


Fig. 1



D-algorithm:

Decision	Implication	Comment
	$M=0, I=0, J=0$	implied by (N)
	$G=1, H=1, F=1, D=1$	fault activate &
	$A=0, K=1, L=1$	fault propagate (0)
	$R=1, Q=1, O=1,$	
	$P=1/0, Z=1/0$	J-front: (E=1)
$B=1$	$E=1$	

Test pattern: $A=0, B=1, D=1$, No backtrack for decision tree.

PODZM

objective	PI assignment	implications	D-frontier
(N, 0)	A=0	I=0	}
(N, 0)	B=1	E=1, F=1, G=1	
(N, 0)	D=1	H=1, J=0, M=0, N=0%, K=1, R=1, Q=1, L=1, O=1 P=0% Z=0%	

Test pattern: A=0
B=1
D=1,

No back track for decision tree

Perform implication: we get $B2=D'$, $B3=D'$, and $B4=0$.

D-frontier={F, G}.

You also have to give the decision tree.

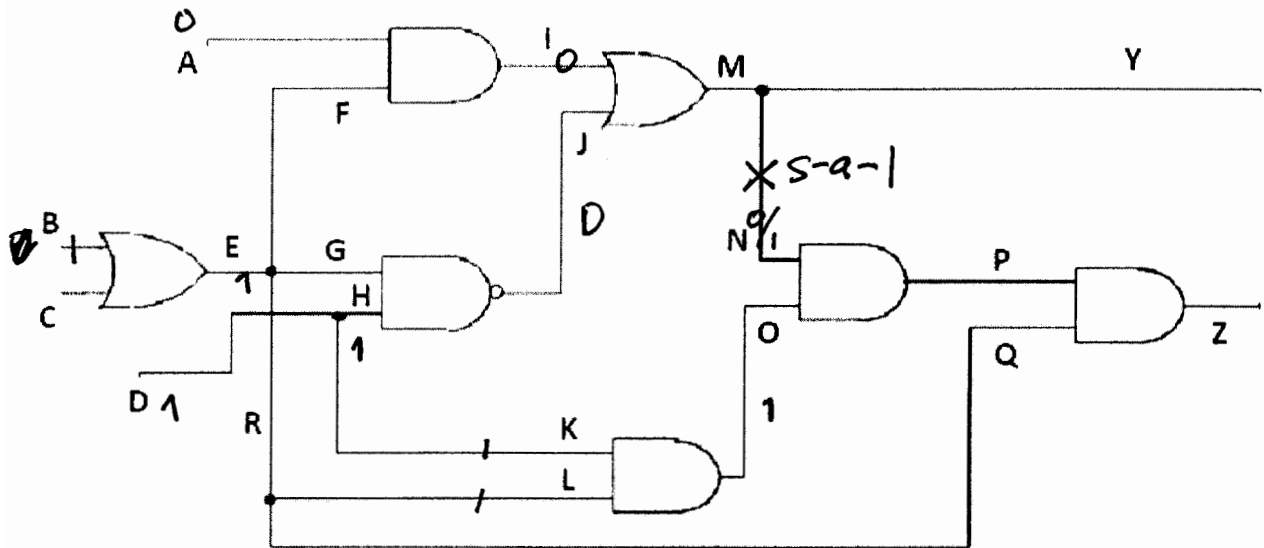
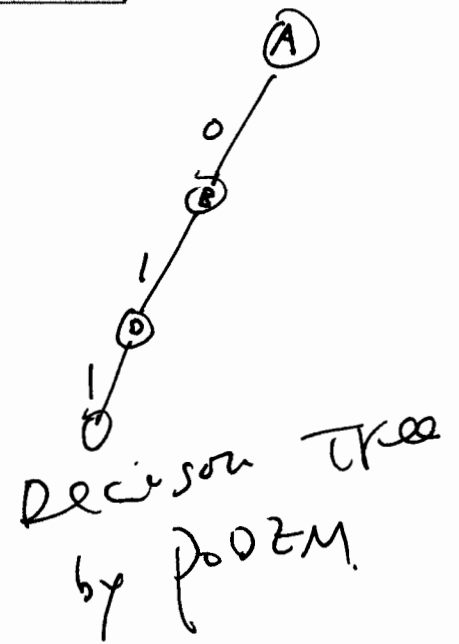


Fig. 1



FAN

Step 1: By unique determination, we can uniquely determine logic values to activate the fault and propagate the fault.

The logic values implied are exactly the same as ~~the~~ those in the case of D-algorithm.

Step: FAN identifies E as a headline, and tries to justify $E=1$.

$\therefore B=1$ is assigned.

No decision tree is ~~generated~~ generated by FAN.