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Degree * B.S (software Engr)

Assignment * 7

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Q1:- What is a register?

Ans:- A register is an electronic device consists of series of flip-flop to store data bits and moving the data bits. The length of the stored binary word depend on the number of flip-flop that make of the register.

Q2:- What is the storage of a register that can retain one byte of data?

Ans:-

The storage capacity of register that can retain one byte of data is 8 bits.

This particular register will be an 8 stage shift register.

Q3:- What does the "shift capacity" of a register mean?

Ans:-

The shift capacity of a register permits to store and move data from an stage to another within into, or out of register.

Q4:- The sequence 1011 is applied to the input of 4-bit shift register that is initially cleared. What is the state of the shift register after three clock pulses?

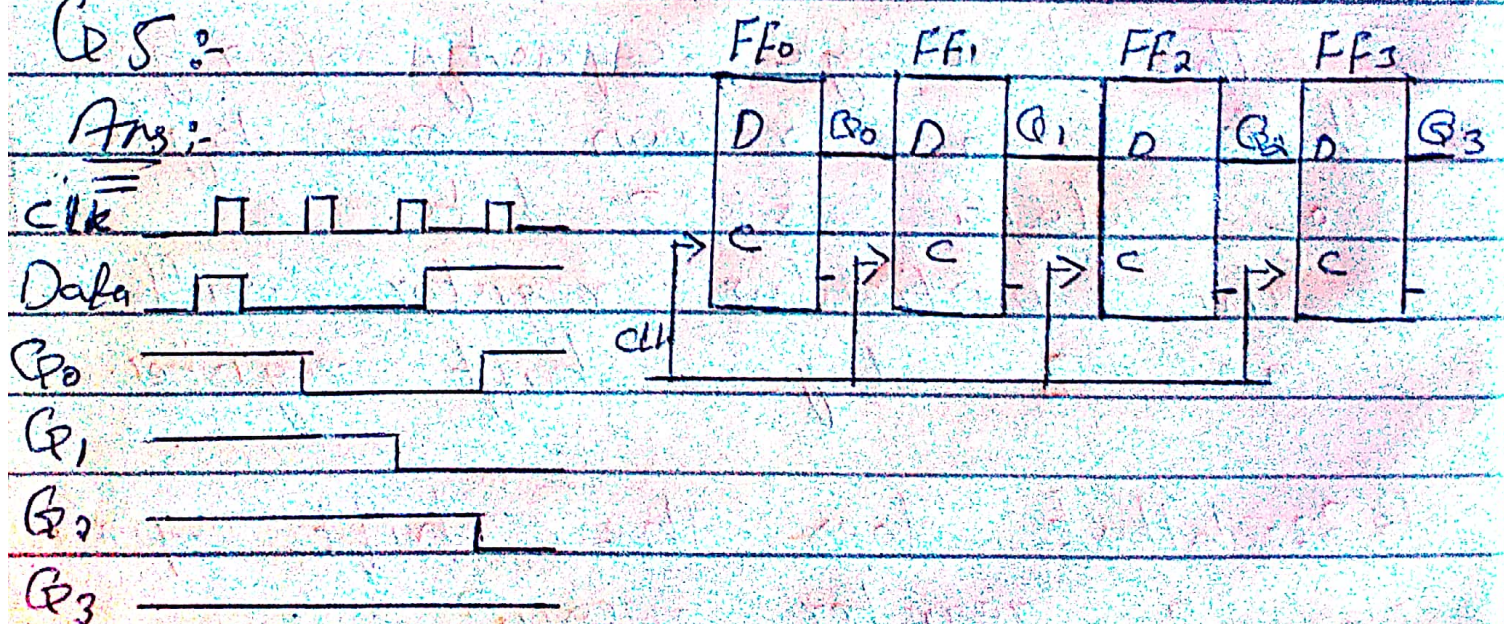
Ans:-

Since the shift register is initially cleared.

initially 0 0 0 0
 clk 1 0 0 0
 clk 1 1 0 0
 clk 0 1 1 0

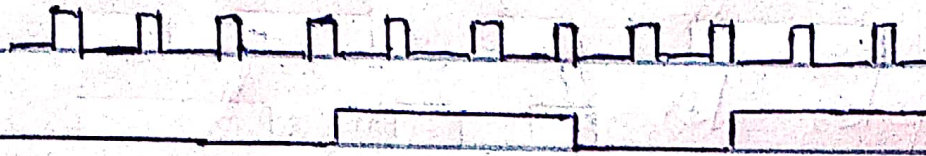
Q5:-

Ans:-



Q6:- What is the state of register in figure 02 after each clock pulse if starts in the 110001110000 state?

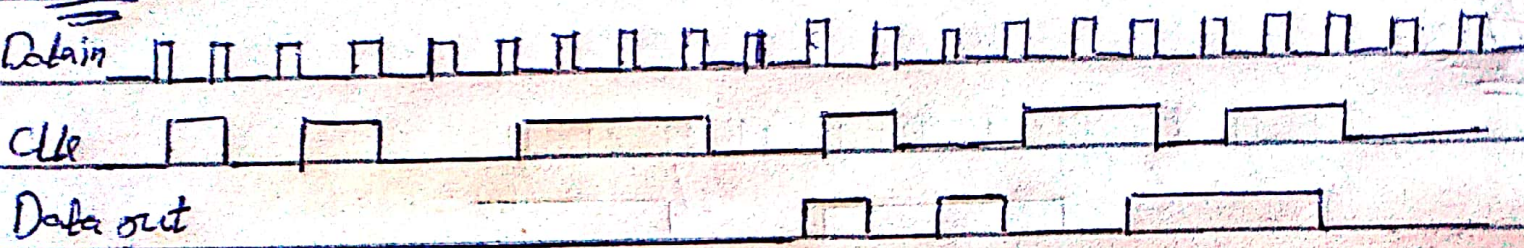
Ans:



initially	110001110000	Data	→ D	SR5012	→ Q
clk1	011001110000	clk	→ C		
clk2	001100011100				
clk3	000110001110				
clk4	000011000111				
clk5	100001100011				
clk6	110000110001				
clk7	111000011000				
clk8	011100001100				
clk9	001110000100				
clk10	000111000011				
clk11	100011100001				
clk12	110001110000				
clk13	011000111000				

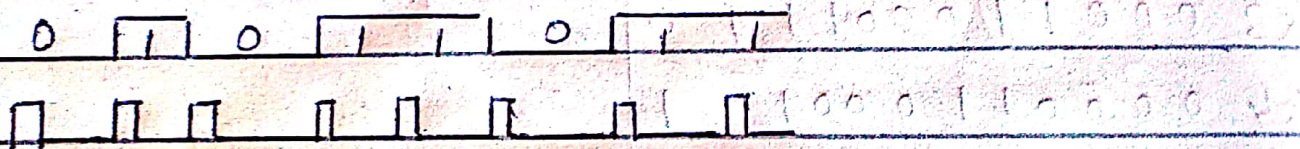
Q 7 :-

Ans :-



Q 8 :-

Ans :-

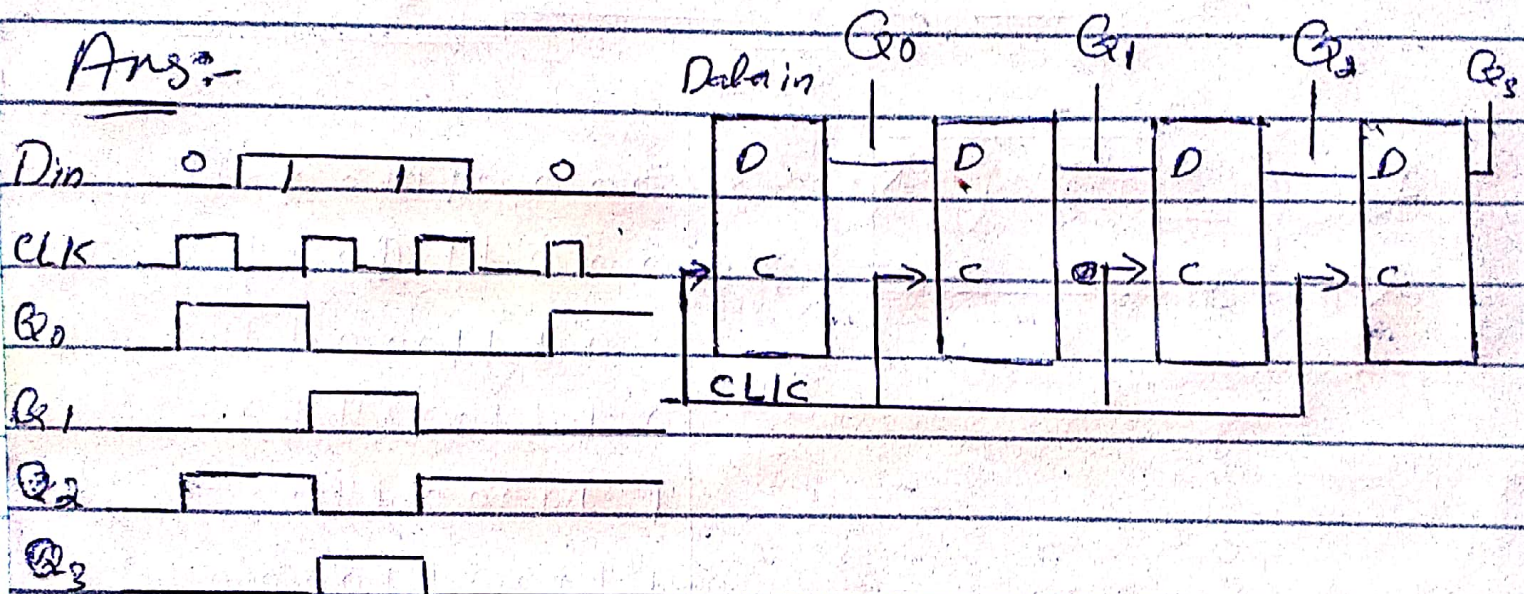


This data bits stored are

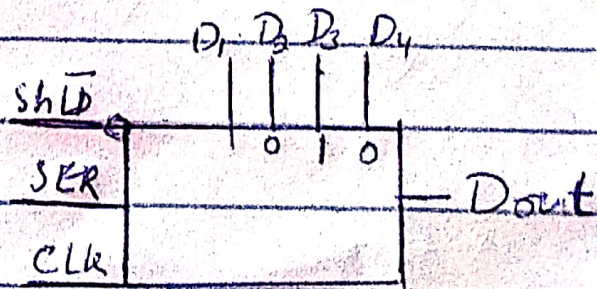
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Q9:- Show a complete timing diagram including the parallel outputs for the shift register in figure 05. Use the waveforms in figure 05 with the register initially clear.

Ans:-



Q10:-



Ans:-

