

DATA LOGIC & DESIGN (Final Term Paper)

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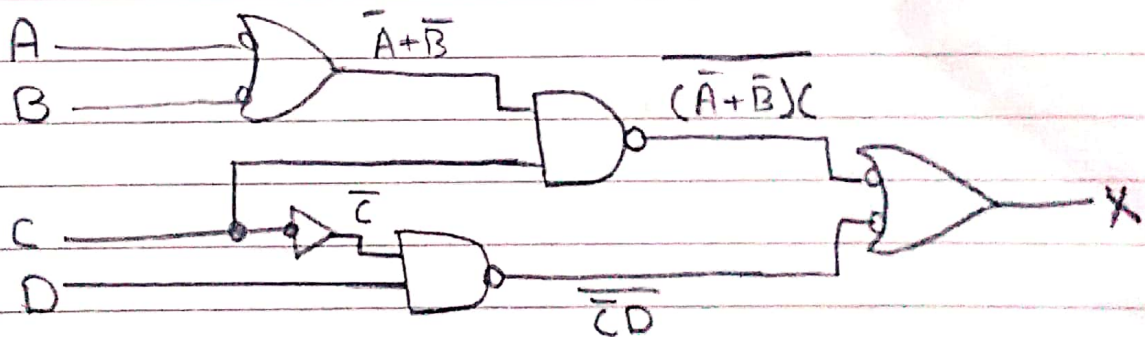
Session : Summer 2020 (Final Exam)

Instructor : Sir Muhammad Ameen

Date : 26th Sep - 2020

Q1 Draw the logic circuit using the input (A, B, C, D) & output (X) waveforms in Fig 01.

Solution:



So,

$$X = \overline{(\overline{A+B})C} + \overline{\overline{C}D} = (\overline{A+B}) + \overline{C}D = \overline{A}C + \overline{B}C + \overline{C}D$$

Subject: _____

DL D (Final)

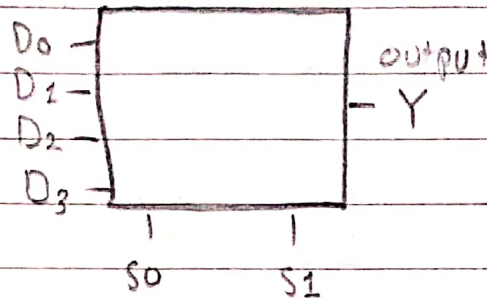
Q2 For the 4-input multiplexer data inputs are

$$D_0 = 0, D_1 = 1, D_2 = 0, D_3 = 1.$$

Solution:

We use 4x1 multiplexer

Block diagram:



Truth table:

S_1	S_0	Y
0	0	D_0
0	1	D_1
1	0	D_2
1	1	D_3

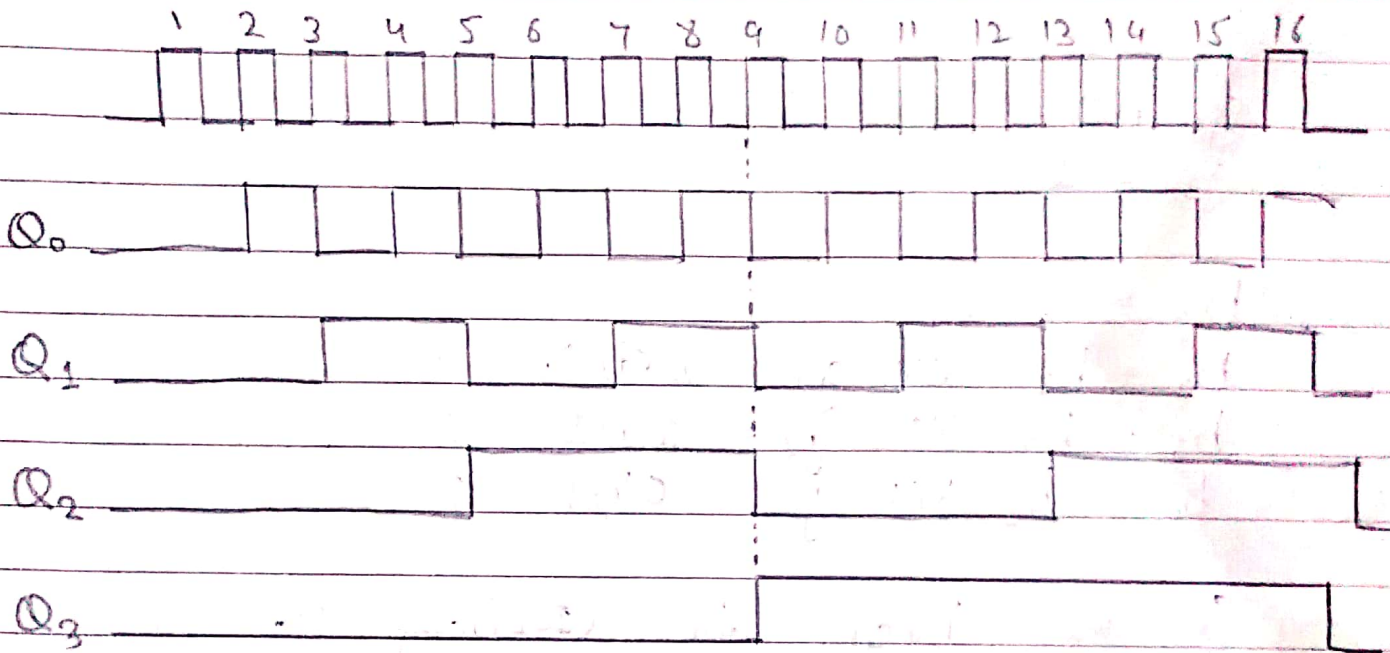
Finding Output Y

S_0	S_1	Output
1	0	$D_2 = 0$
0	1	$D_1 = 1$
1	1	$D_3 = 1$
0	0	$D_0 = 0$

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Date: 12/2/20

Q9 = Draw logic diagram & timing diagram for 4-stage synchronous binary counter.

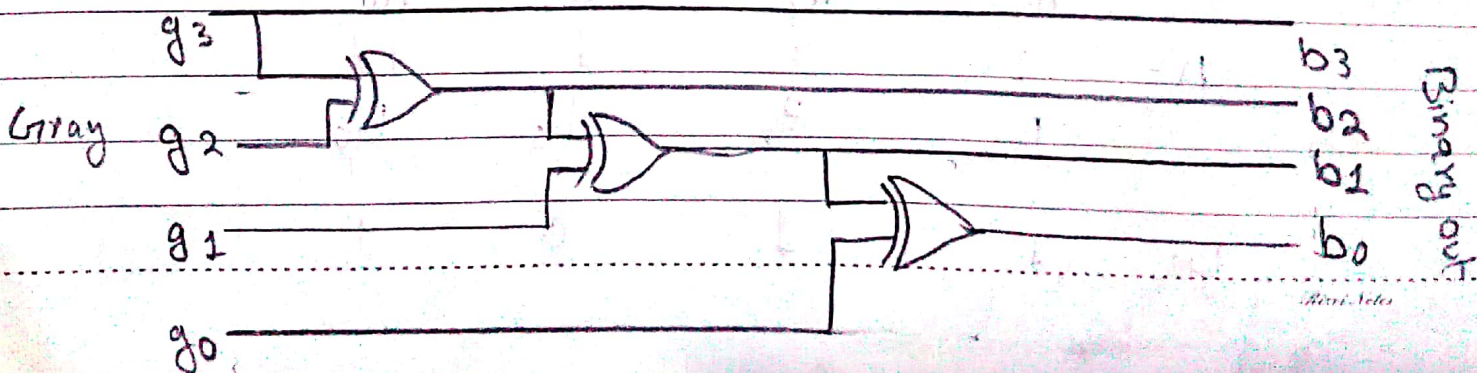


Count 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

Q5 Show logic required to convert a 4-bit gray code to binary & use that logic to convert following: 1011

Solution:-

Logic diagram for 4-bit gray to binary =



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Gray code =

1011.

$$g_0 = 1$$

$$g_1 = 1$$

$$g_2 = 0$$

$$g_3 = 1$$

$$b_3 = g_3 = 1$$

$$b_2 = b_3 \text{ XOR } g_2 = 1 \oplus 0 = 1$$

$$b_1 = b_2 \text{ XOR } g_1 = 1 \oplus 1 = 0$$

$$b_0 = b_1 \text{ XOR } g_0 = 0 \oplus 1 = 1$$

So the binary for (1011) Gray is =

1101 Answer.

Q4. Determine the $A=B$, $A>B$, & $A<B$ output for the input numbers shown

Solution:-

$$A > B = 1 \quad (\text{True})$$

$$A = B = 0 \quad (\text{Not True})$$

$$A < B = 0 \quad (\text{Not True})$$

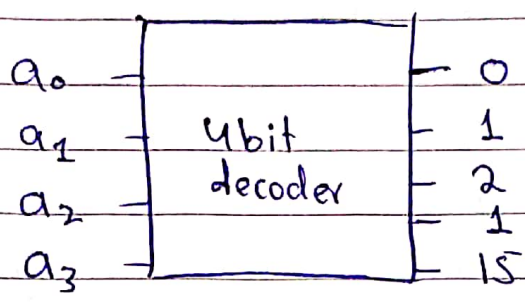
	A_3	A_2	A_1	A_0
A =	1	0	1	0
	B_3	B_2	B_1	B_0

B =	1	1	0	1
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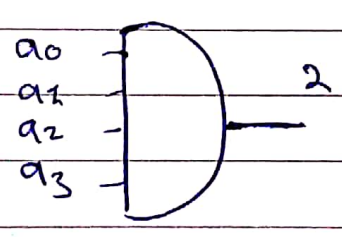
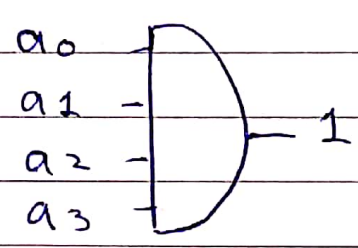
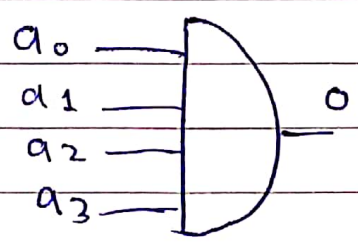
DLD (Final)

Q6 4-bit Decoder?

Answer:-



Logic diagram:-



Expression:-

$$0 = \bar{a}_3 \bar{a}_2 \bar{a}_1 \bar{a}_0$$

$$1 = \bar{a}_3 \bar{a}_2 \bar{a}_1 a_0$$

$$2 = \bar{a}_3 \bar{a}_2 a_1 a_0$$

$$3 = \bar{a}_3 \bar{a}_2 a_1 \bar{a}_0$$

$$4 = a_3 a_2 \bar{a}_1 \bar{a}_0$$

$$5 = \bar{a}_3 a_2 \bar{a}_1 a_0$$

$$6 = \bar{a}_3 a_2 \bar{a}_1 \bar{a}_0$$

$$7 = \bar{a}_3 a_2 a_1 a_0$$

$$8 = a_3 \bar{a}_2 \bar{a}_1 \bar{a}_0$$

$$9 = a_3 \bar{a}_2 a_1 \bar{a}_0$$

$$10 = a_3 \bar{a}_2 a_1 a_0$$

$$11 = a_3 \bar{a}_2 \bar{a}_1 a_0$$

$$12 = a_3 a_2 \bar{a}_1 \bar{a}_0$$

$$13 = a_3 a_2 \bar{a}_1 a_0$$

$$14 = a_3 a_2 a_1 \bar{a}_0$$

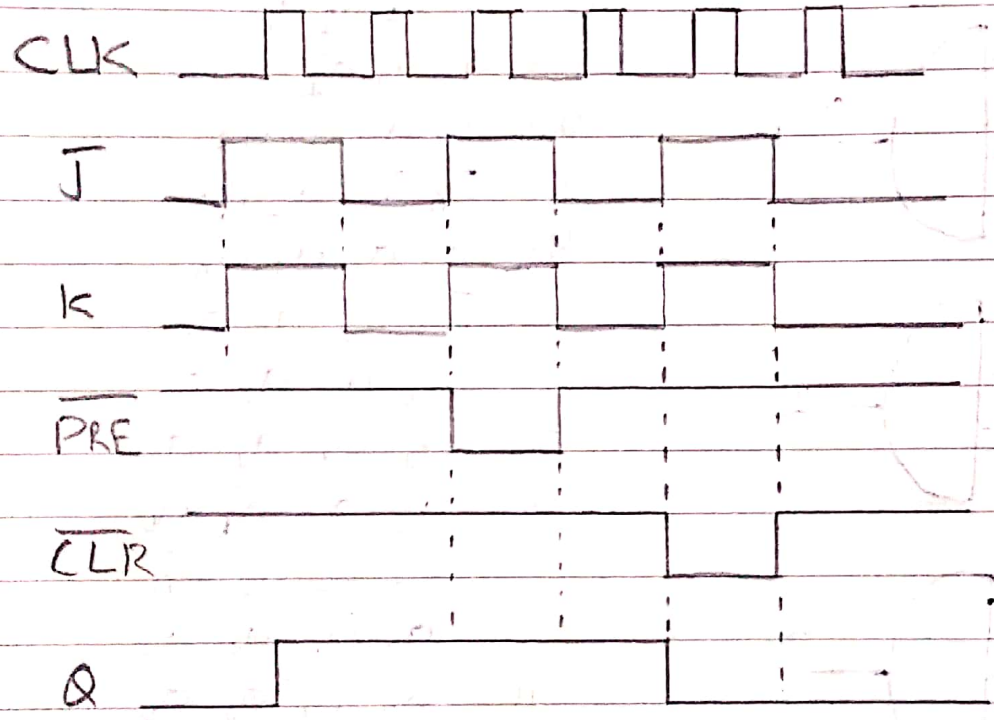
$$15 = a_3 a_2 a_1 a_0$$

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DLD (Final)

Q7 Draw & explain logic diagram for frequency divider using 3 J-K flip flops.

Q8 Determine the Q waveform relative to the clock if the signals shown in fig are applied.

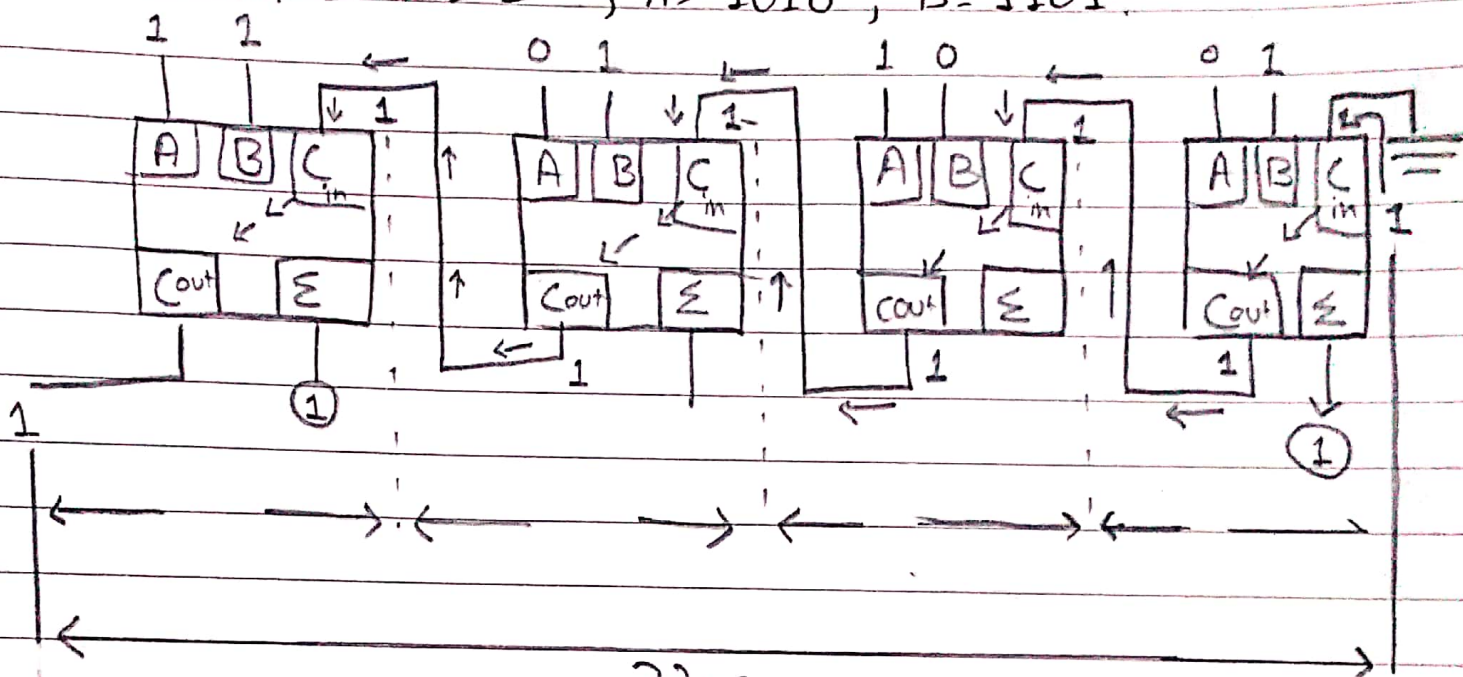


Truth table

CLK	J	K	PRE	CLR	Q
1	1	1	1	1	1
2	0	0	1	1	1
3	1	1	0	1	1
4	0	0	1	1	1
5	1	1	1	0	0
6	0	0	1	1	0

DLD Final.

Q3 For the circuit assum the inputs are
 $\overline{\text{Add/Subt}} = 1$, $A = 1010$, $B = 1101$.



Ans

The answer is 1101.

Finish.