# / 1-SUEF UNIVERSITY

## TACULTY OF COMPUTERS & ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE GENERAL DEPARTMENT

1st year undergraduate level

MODEL (A) FINAL AND MID TERM EXAM



June 32th, 2021

Course Code : EE 102

Time : 2.00 Hrs

Digital Logic and Design

The Exam Consists of Three Questions in Seven pages .

Total Marks : 70 Marks

تعليمات هامة

١) حيازة التليفون المحمول مفتوحا داخل لجنة الامتحان يعتبر حالة غش تستوجب العقاب وإذا كان من الضروري الدخول بالمحمول فيوضع مغلق في الحقائب . ٢) لا يسمح بدخول سماعة الاذن أو البلوتوث أو الآلة الماسبة .

٣) لا يسمح بدخول كتب او ملازم أو أوراق داخل اللجنة والمخالفة تعتبر حللة غش .

٤) يمكنك استخدام ظهر الورقه الاخيره من ورق الاسئلة كمسودة لحل الاسئلة التي تحتاج الي مسودة لاختيار المناسب لها من الاجابات .

#### Question (1):

### Choose the correct answer from A, B, C or D:

1. The decoder is an e	xample of which type of B	Boolean circuit 2	
A. Sequential	<b>B.</b> Combinational	C. Moore machine	D. Analog
<ol> <li>An 9-input XOR ci</li> <li>A. 110111100</li> </ol>	reuit has an output Y = 0. B. 110111000	Which input combinati	on below is correct? <b>D.</b> 100011101
of the state of th	oer is a integer then its octa nd collecting the remainde	d equivalent is obtained	by the number
A. Dividing	B. Multiplying	C. Subtracting	D. Adding
<ul> <li>The representation</li> <li>A. (264)<sub>10</sub></li> </ul>	of octal number (410) <sub>8</sub> in 6 <b>B.</b> (410) <sub>10</sub>	decimal is	<b>D.</b> (409) <sub>10</sub>
<ol> <li>The binary equival (1100100)<sub>2</sub></li> </ol>	ent of the decimal number <b>B.</b> (0010011) <sub>2</sub>		7 7 20
6. Representation of 1	hexadecimal number (CE)H B. 13 * 16 + 13 * 16	r:	D. (1100101) <sub>2</sub>
comment to	octal: (111111100011) <sub>2</sub> =? <b>Pr.</b> (7743) <sub>8</sub>	C. (5543) <sub>8</sub>	
_ 8. (250)₁₀ is equiva ★. (FD)₁₀	B. (DF) <sub>16</sub>	C. (FA) <sub>16</sub>	D. (6634) <sub>8</sub> D. (AF) <sub>16</sub>
A. (740) <sub>8</sub>	ecimal number (3C) <sub>16</sub> is equi <b>J</b> . (74) <sub>8</sub>	C. (47) <sub>8</sub>	<b>D.</b> $(35)_8$
<ol> <li>What is the add</li> <li>A. 0111001000</li> </ol>	ition result of the binary num <b>B.</b> 11100011010	bers 1100110011 and 101 ••• 11000011010	1100111? <b>D.</b> None

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- 11. Perform binary subtraction by using 2,s complement: 110111 - 100101 = ? C. 010100 **B.** 1010100 A. 110100 - 12. What is the addition result of the hexadecimal numbers 32FA and 1F1B = ?D. None B. 5125 C. 1255 A. 5215 ■ 13. Perform binary subtraction by using 10,s complement: 3F - FF = ?D. None B. +192 14. If we add -50 and +30 using 2's complement, we get A. -10100 B:-110100 D. None 15. In boolean algebra, the OR operation is performed by which properties? A. Associative properties C. Commutative properties **B.** Distributive properties D. All of the Mentioned 16. The decimal equivalent of the excess-3 number 101110000011 is \_\_\_ A. 850 B. 1183 D. 1150 C. 580 17. The expression for Absorption law is given by \_ A.A + B = B + AC. AB + AA' = A D. AB + ABCD = ABB. A + AB = B18. DeMorgan's theorem states that A. A' + B' = A'B'B. (AB)' = A' + BC. (AB)' = A' + B' D. (A + B)' = A' \* B19. The boolean function X + YZ is a reduced form of C.(X+Y)(X+Z)A. XY + YZB. X'Y + XY'Z $\mathbf{D}.(\mathbf{X}+\mathbf{Z})\mathbf{Y}$ 20. The expression F=XY+YZ+XZ shows the \_\_\_\_\_ operation. B. EX-OR A. SOP D. NOR 21. The canonical sum of product form of the function F(X,Y) = X + Y is B. XY + XY' + X'Y C. YX + YX' + X'Y' D. XY' + X'Y + X'Y'A. XY + YY + X'X22. The output of an EX-NOR gate is 0. Which input combination is correct? A. A = 0, B = 0B. A = 1, B = 1C. A' = 1, B' = 1D. A = 1, B = 0- 23. The number of full and half adders are required to add 18-bit number is A. 1 half adders, 17 full adders C. 18 half adders, 0 full adders B. 9 half adders, 9 full adders D. 4 half adders, 14 full adders **24.** The following switching functions are to be implemented using a decoder:  $f1 = \sum m(1, 2, 4)$  $f2 = \sum m(2, 3)$   $f3 = \sum m(2, 4, 5, 6, 7)$  The minimum configuration of decoder will be... A. 2 to 4 line **B.** 4 to 16 line ' 2.3 to 8 line **D.** 5 to 32 line - 25. How many two-input OR and AND gates are required to realize Y = CD + EF + G? A. 3, 2 B. 3, 3 C. 2, 3D. 2, 2 26. In Figure 4, the equation S in the numareical form is ....... A.  $S(x, y, z) = \sum (2,4,7)$ C.  $S(x, y, z) = \sum (1, 2, 4, 5,7)$ B.  $S(x, y, z) = \sum (1, 2, 4, 7)$ **D.**  $S(x, y, z) = \sum (1, 2, 6, 7)$ Page 2 of 7

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27. If B and A are t  A. A AND B  28. Which circuit in	he inputs of a half adder, th <b>B.</b> B OR A n figure 1 (a to d) is the sur	ne sum is given by  C. B XOR A  n-of-products implemen	D. A EX-NOR B	
<b>A.</b> b	B. a	C. d	D. c	
waveform is corr	XNOR gate, with the input ect?			
A. d	В. с	C. a	<b>D.</b> b	
A. (One 4-inpu	lowing combinations of log t AND gate) at AND gate, two inverter)	C. (One 4-in	nary 1001?  put AND gate, two OR gate)  put NAND gate, two inverter)	
31. In figure 3, which	ch figure is Implement the F(x, y, z) = (1, 2,		etion with NAND gates:	
A. a	В. с	<b>C.</b> b	D. None	
$(A, B, C, D) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} of\text{-minterms for}$ A. F=(B'D')	(0, 6, 8, 13, 14) and d(A, B	$S, C, D = \Sigma(2, 4, 10), th$ $C_{r} F = (B'D' + C)$	't-care conditions d, when F ie simplified function in sum- CD'+AB'C'D	
33. In Figure 5, wh	nen xy =, output F is equa	If to z because $F = 0$ when	n z = 0 and $F = 1$ when $z = 1$	
A. 01	В. 11	C. 00	<b>D.</b> 10	
34. In table (1),th	e simplified function in sum	n-of-minterms form is		
A. $F=(xz'+x'yz+yz)$ B. $F=(xz'+x'yz+y'z')$		C. $F=(xz'+$ D. $F=(z'+$	C. $F=(xz'+x'yz'+y'z')$ D. $F=(z'+x'yz+y'z')$	
35. In table (1) ,th	e maxterm in numerical for			
	$\pi(0, 2, 7, 5) = \pi(0, 2, 7, 5)$ $\pi(0, 2, 7)$	<b>C.</b> F (x, y, z) <b>D.</b> F (x, y, z)	$= \sum (0, 2, 7, 5)$ = $\pi(1, 2, 7, 5)$	
36. Any signed p	ositive binary number is reco	ognised by its		
A. MSB Question (2):	B. LSB	C. Byte	D. Nibble	
Read the	statements carefully and i	identify whether they :	re true or false	
1. 1's comple	ement can be easily obtained t	by using inverter ( )		
2. In boolean	algebra, the AND operation is	s performed by Distributi	ve properties only ( )	
3. The logical	sum of two or more logical p	product terms is called SC	OP ( )	
	h map (K-map) is an abstract	•		
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5. It should be kept in mind the present in Minterms (	at don't care terms should )	be used along with the terms that are
6. Half adder has two inputs a	nd two outputs whereas Fu	ll Adder has 3 inputs and 2 outputs (
7. AND gate means addition	of two inputs, which output	s when any of the input is high ( )
8. In EX-OR gateThe output logic 1 ( )	of a logic gate is 1 when all	inputs are at logic 0 or all inputs are at
<ol> <li>In a combinational circuit time ( )</li> </ol>	, the output at any time deper	nds only on the Input values at that
10. A combinational circuit to Question (3):	hat selects one from many inp	outs are decoder ( )
Find from column (2)	he statement that matche	s the number in column (1):-
column (1)		column (2)
<ol> <li>The output will be for</li> <li>Which input value gate to produce a HIG</li> </ol>	A. All inputs are HIGH B. NOR gate	
3. Which of the follow longest switching time 4. If A and B are the carry is given by	wing logic families has the inputs of a half adder, the	C. A AND B D. CMOS 3
3. Which of the follow longest switching time 4. If A and B are the carry is given by	inputs of a half adder, the  Tables  Truth Table of Function F	

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#### **Figures**

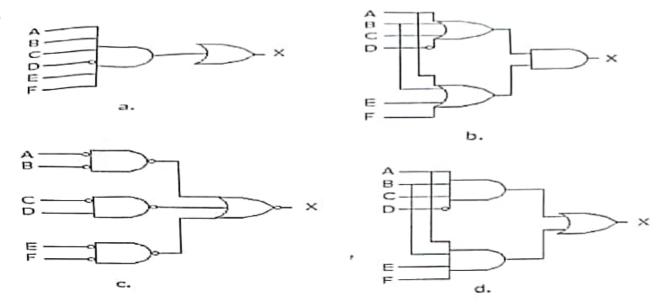


Figure 1

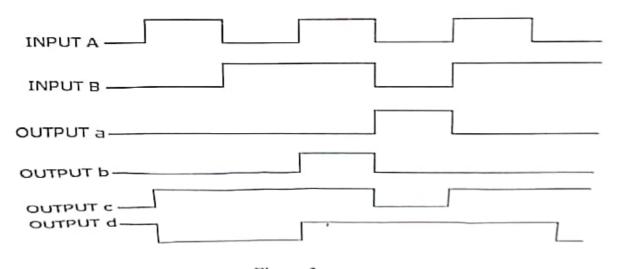


Figure 2

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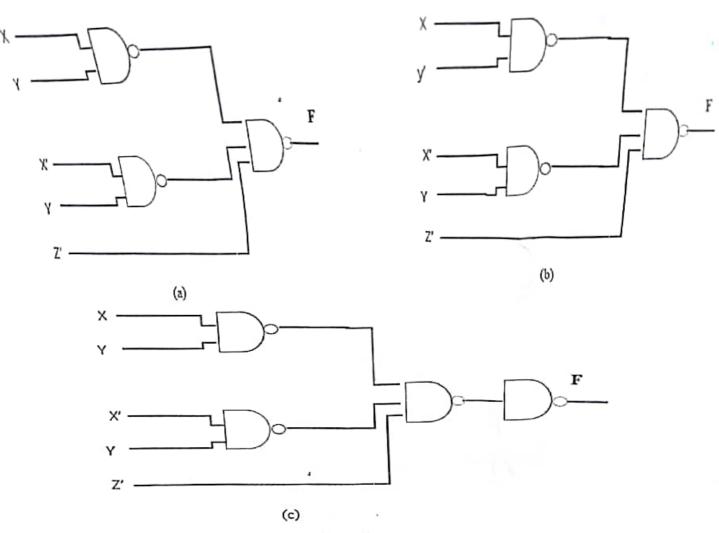
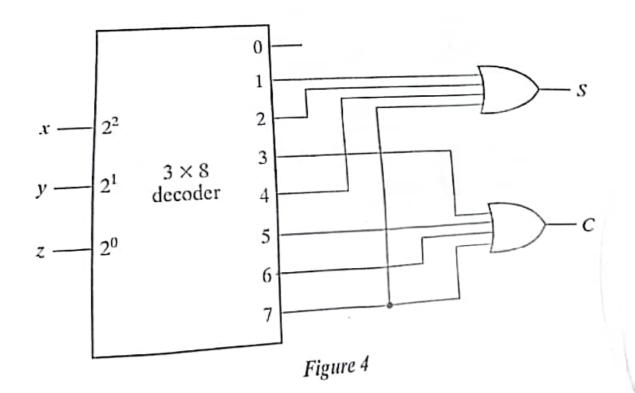


Figure 3



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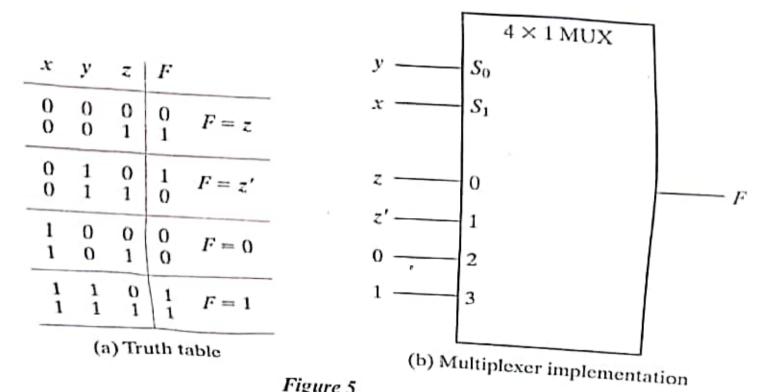


Figure 5

Best wishes and good luck

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