MIDTERM EXAMINATION Spring 2009 CS302- Digital Logic Design

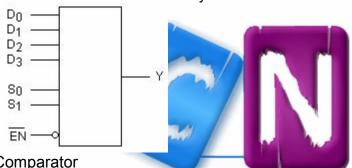
Question No: 1 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

GAL can be reprogrammed because instead of fuses logic is used in it

- ► E²CMOS
- ► TTL
- ► CMOS+
- ▶ None of the given options

Question No: 2 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

The device shown here is most likely a



- ▶ Comparator
- **►** Multiplexer
- ▶ Demultiplexer CYBARIEN | NETWORK
- ▶ Parity generator unending learning...

Question No: 3 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

If "1110" is applied at the input of BCD-to-Decimal decoder which output pin will be activated:

- ▶ 2nd
- **▶** 4th
- ► 14th
- ▶ No output wire will be activated

Question No: 4 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Half-Adder Logic circuit contains 2 XOR Gates

- ► True
- ► False

Question No: 5 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

A particular Full Adder has

▶ 3 inputs and 2 output

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 3 inputs and 3 output 2 inputs and 3 output 2 inputs and 2 output
Question No: 6 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
$Sum = A \oplus B \oplus C$ $CarryOut = C(A \oplus B) + AB$
are the Sum and CarryOut expression of
► Half Adder► Full Adder
► 3-bit parralel adder
► MSI adder cicuit
Question No: 7 (Marks: 1) Please choose one
A Karnaugh map is similar to a truth table because it presents all the possible
values of input variables and the resulting output of each value.
► True
► False
Question No: 8 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
The output A < B is set to 1 when the input combinations is
► A=10, B=01 CVRADIEN I NETWORK
► A=11. B=01
► A=01, B=01 unending learning
► A=01, B=10 Here output combination should A < B
Question No: 9 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one The 4-variable Karnaugh Map (K-Map) has cells for min or max terms
The 4-variable Namaugh Map (N-Map) has cells for thin or max terms
▶ 4
► 8 ► 12
▶ 16
Question No: 10 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
Generally, the Power dissipation of devices remains constant
throughout their operation.
► TTL
► CMOS 3.5 series
► CMOS 5 Series ► Power dissipation of all circuits increases with time

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Question No: 11	(Marks: 1)	- Please choose one		
The decimal "8" is	represented as	using Gray	-Code.	
▶ 0011				
▶ 1100				
▶ 1000				
► 1010				
Question No: 12	(Marks: 1)	- Please choose one		
(A+B).(A+C) =				
► B+C				
► A+BC				
► AB+C	_			
► AC+B				
Question No. 13	(Marks 1)	- Please choose one		
A.(B+C) = A.B +				
► Demorgan's	s Law	,		
► Commutativ				
► Distributive	e Law			
Associative	Law			
Question No: 14	(Marks: 1)	Please choose one	K	
NOR Gate can be	used to perform	the operation of AND,	OR and NOT Ga	te
► FALSE				
► TRUE				
Ougstion No: 15	(Marke: 1)	- Please choose one		
		issa" is represented by	32-bits	bits
► 8-bits				
► 16-bits				
▶ 32-bits				
► 64-bits				
Question No: 16	(Marks: 1)	- Please choose one		
		_5 number syste	em .	
▶ 2				
▶ 5				
▶ 10				
▶ 16				

Question No: 17 (Marks: 1)

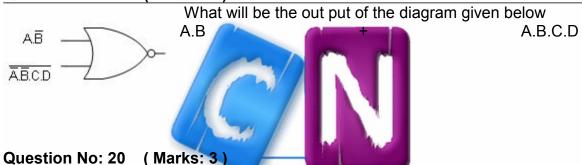
Briefly state the basic principle of Repeated Multiplication-by-2 Method.

Repeated Multiplication-by-2 method allows decimal fractions of any magnitude to be easily converted into binary.

Question No: 18 (Marks: 1)

How standard Boolean expressions can be converted into truth table format. Standard Boolean expressions can be converted into truth table format using binary values for each term in the expression. Standard SOP or POS expressions can also be determined from a truth table.

Question No: 19 (Marks: 2)



When an Input (source) file is created in ABEL a module is created which has three sections. Name These three sections.

Answer:

unending learning...

The three sections are:

- Boolean Equations
- Truth Tables
- State Diagrams

Question No: 21 (Marks: 5)

Explain "AND" Gate and some of its uses

AND gates are used to combine multiple signals, if all the signals are TRUE then the output will also be TRUE. If any of the signals are FALSE, then the output will be false. ANDs aren't used as much as NAND gates; NAND gates use less components and have the advantage that they be used as an inverter.

Question No: 22 (Marks: 10)

Write down different situations where we need the sequential circuits.

Digital circuits that use memory elements for their operation are known as Sequential circuits. Thus Sequential circuits are implemented by combining combinational circuits with memory elements.

