

"Digital Logic Design"

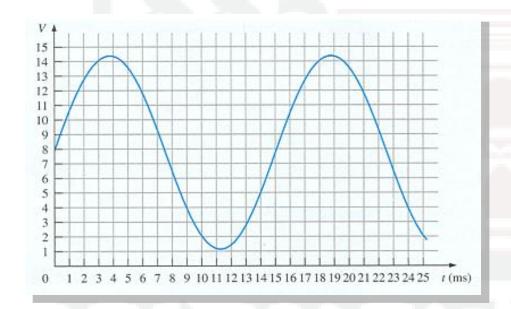
Lecture # 3

Digital and Analog Quantities



Digital and Analog Quantities

- Analog quantities have continuous values
- □ Digital quantities have discrete sets of values



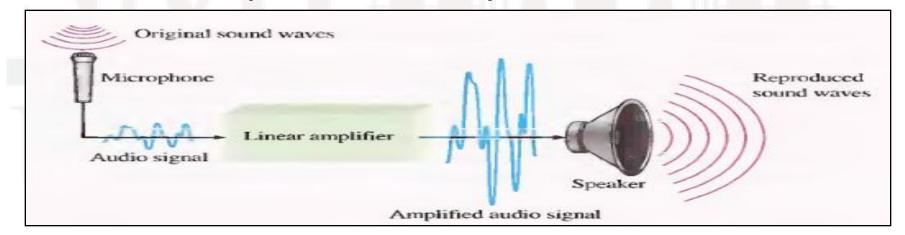
Analog quantities have continuous values

Digital quantities have discrete sets of values

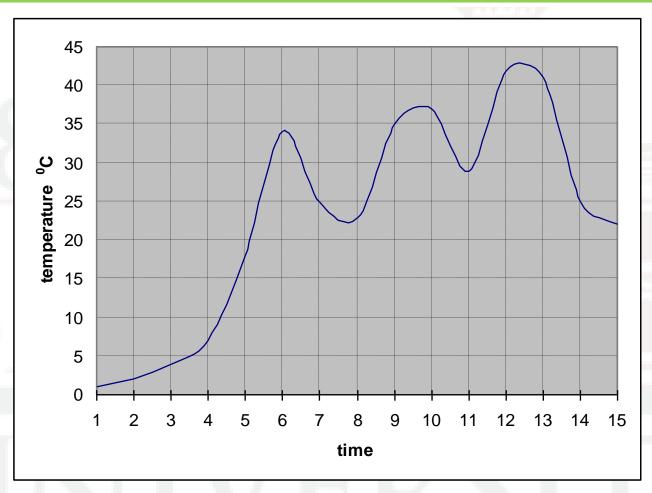
Analogue Quantities

Most of the quantities in nature that we can measure are Continuous, for example

- Intensity of Light
- Temperature
- □ Velocity
- Basic audio public addres system



Continuous Signal

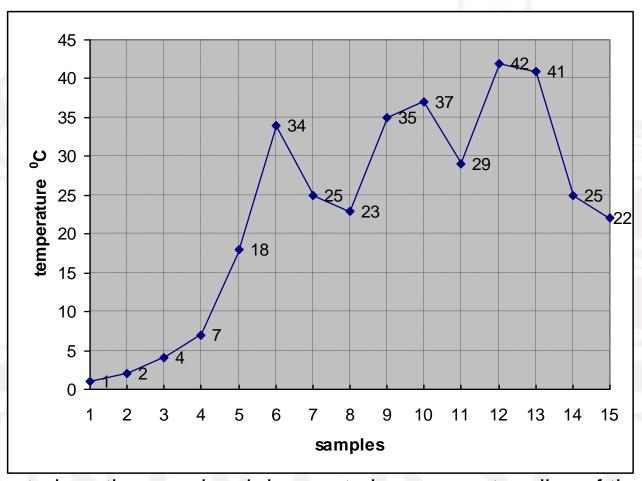


Consider the continuous signal shown in the diagram.

Digital Quantities

- Digital values on the other hand are a discrete set of values which represent the actual Continuous Signal
- Personal computers
- Laptops
- Mobiles phones
- And many so on

Digital Representation



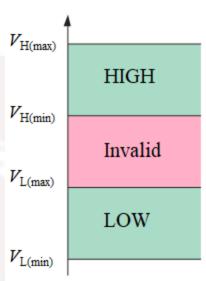
The reconstructed continuous signal does not give an exact replica of the original, it has sharp edges and corners in contrast to the original signal which has smooth curves

Digital Systems

- Digital systems use electronic circuitry that only works with two levels. The two voltage levels represent two states. A value near the supply voltage represents logic high or logic 1 state and a reference value at 0 voltage level or ground which represents logic low or logic 0 state. The Two Levels can be represented as:
- Two States
 - Number 0/1
 - □ On/Off
 - Black/White
 - Hot/Cold
 - Stationary/Moving

Binary Digits and Logic Levels

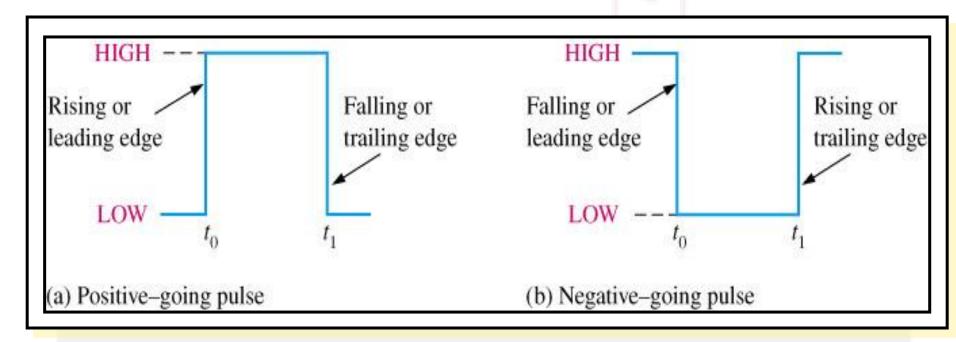
- In binary, a single number is called a bit (for binary digit). A bit can have the value of either a 0 or a 1, depending on if the voltage is HIGH or LOW.
 - In binary, a single number is called a bit (for binary digit). A bit can have the value of either a 0 or a 1, depending on if the voltage is HIGH or LOW.



What is group of bits called?

Digital Waveforms

Binary values are also represented by voltage levels



- What is positive logic ?
- What is negative logic?

Thanks