

**Instruction:**

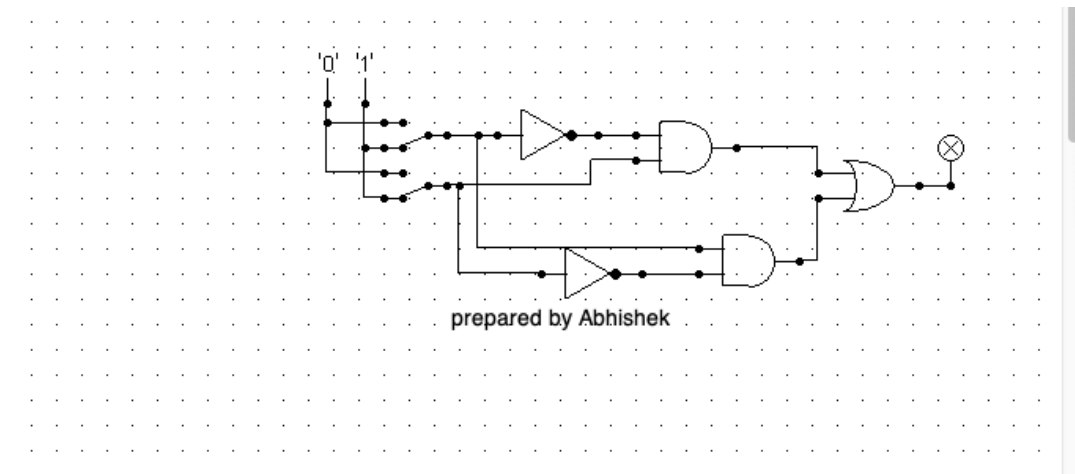
Complete all questions in **1 hour**.

1. The table below shows the Truth table of Half Subtractor, write SOP expression for difference, and borrow and design the circuit using Logsim.

A	B	Difference	Borrow
0	0	0	0
0	1	1	1
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	0

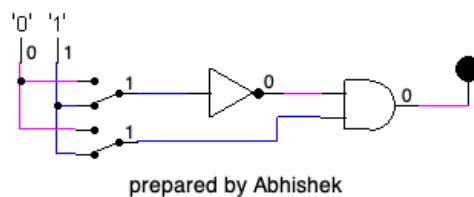
Difference

$$\neg A.B + A.\neg B$$

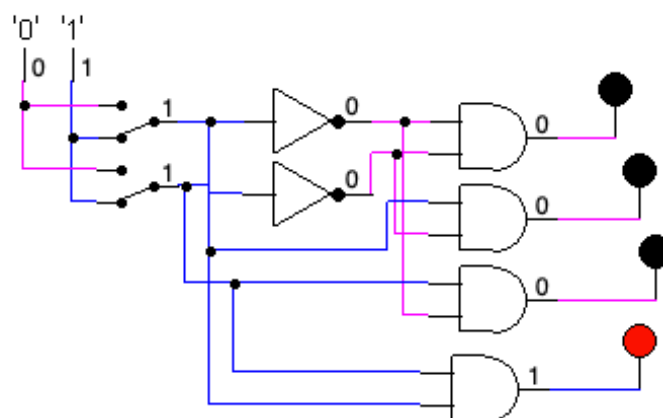
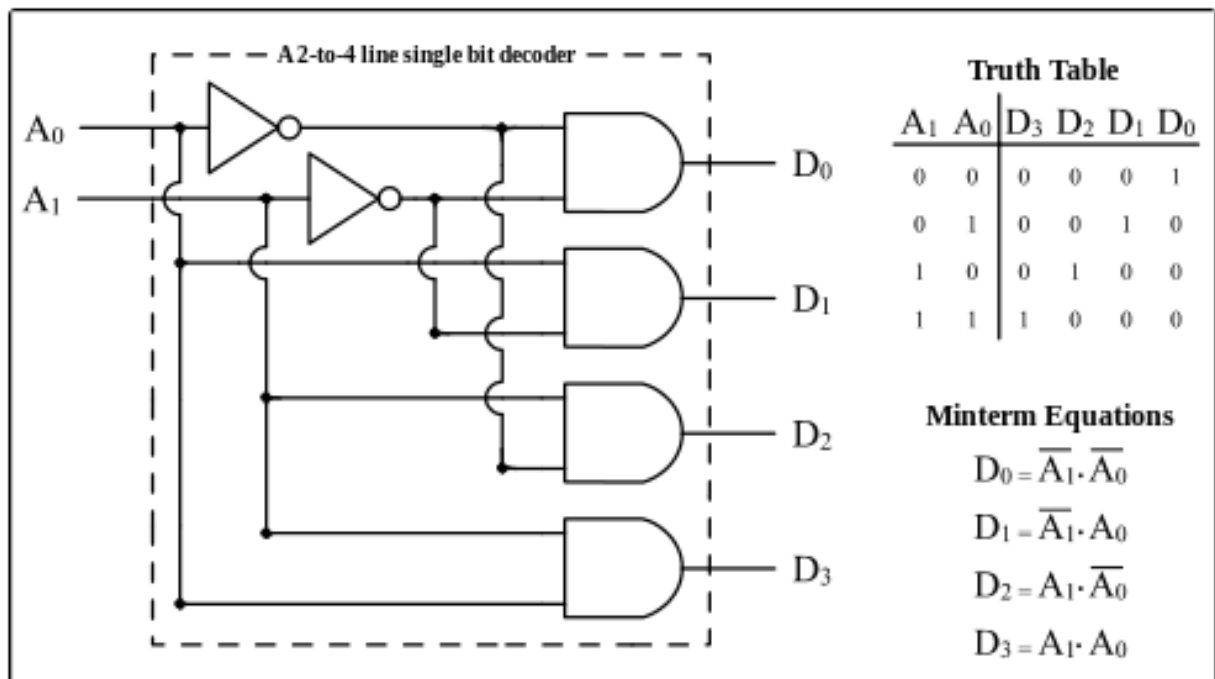


Borrow

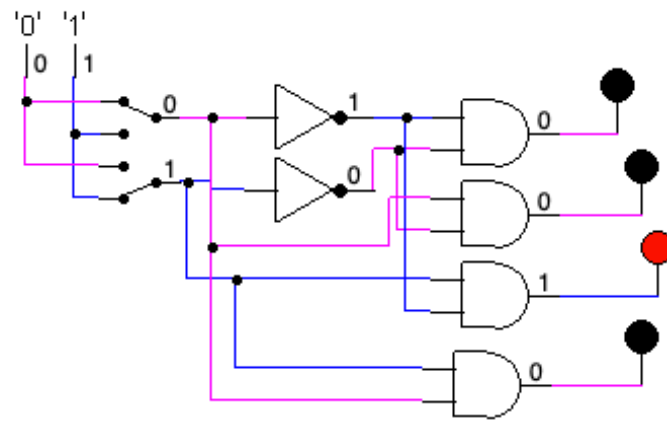
$$\neg A.B$$



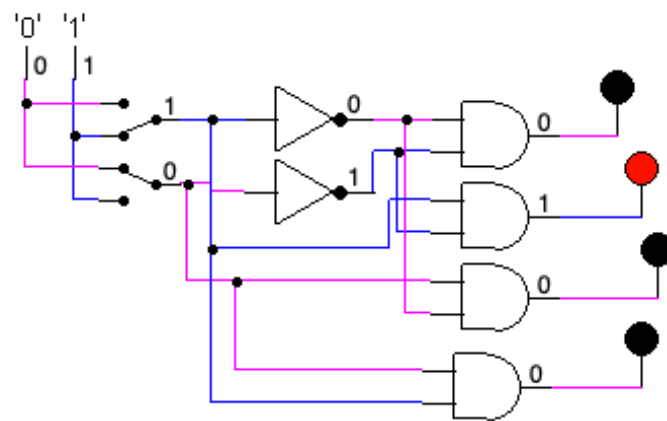
2. Design 2:4 decoder using logsim and Construct Truth table.



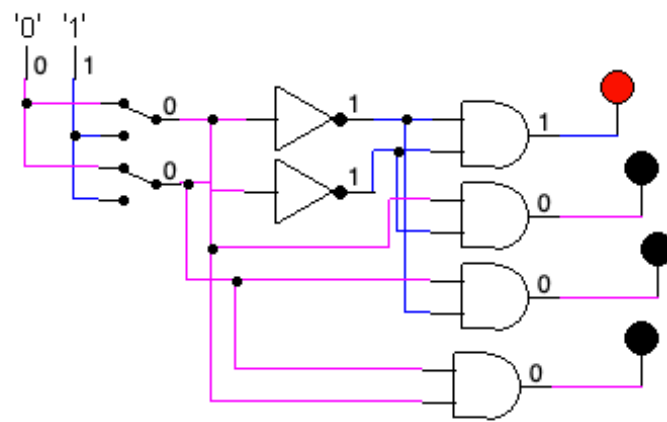
prepared by Abhishek



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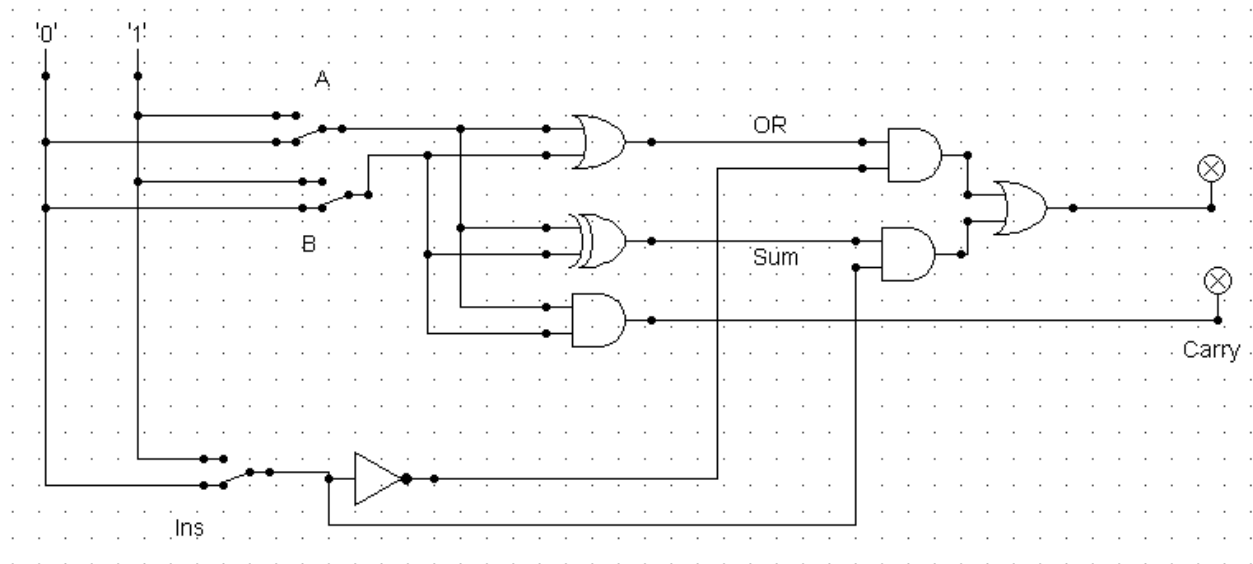


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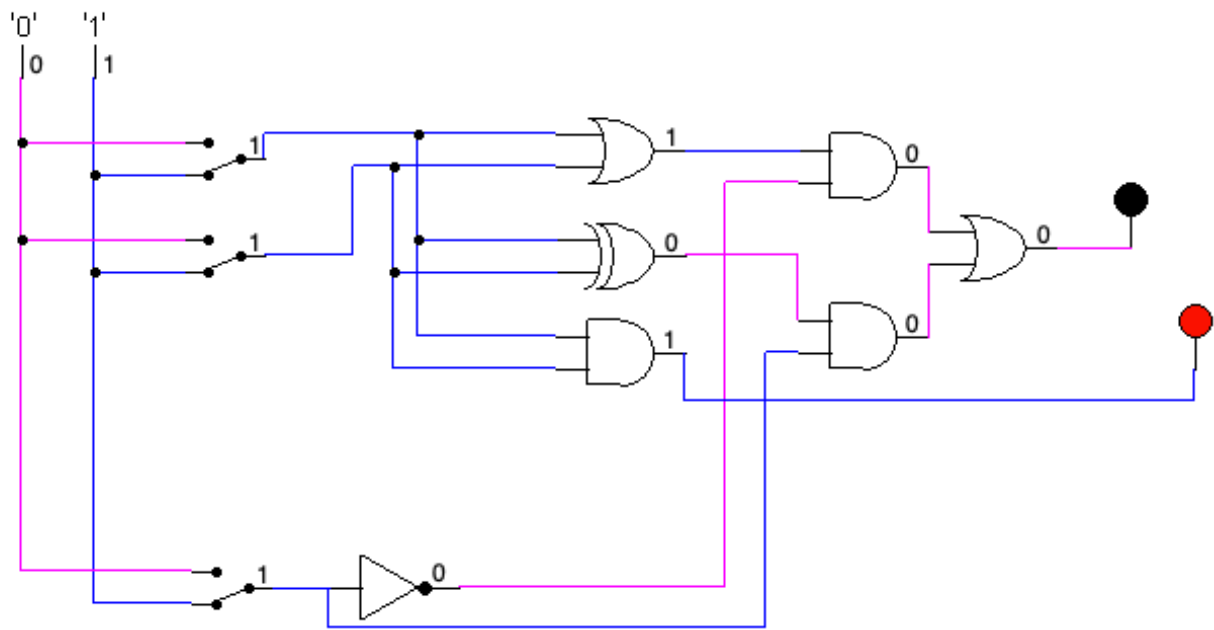


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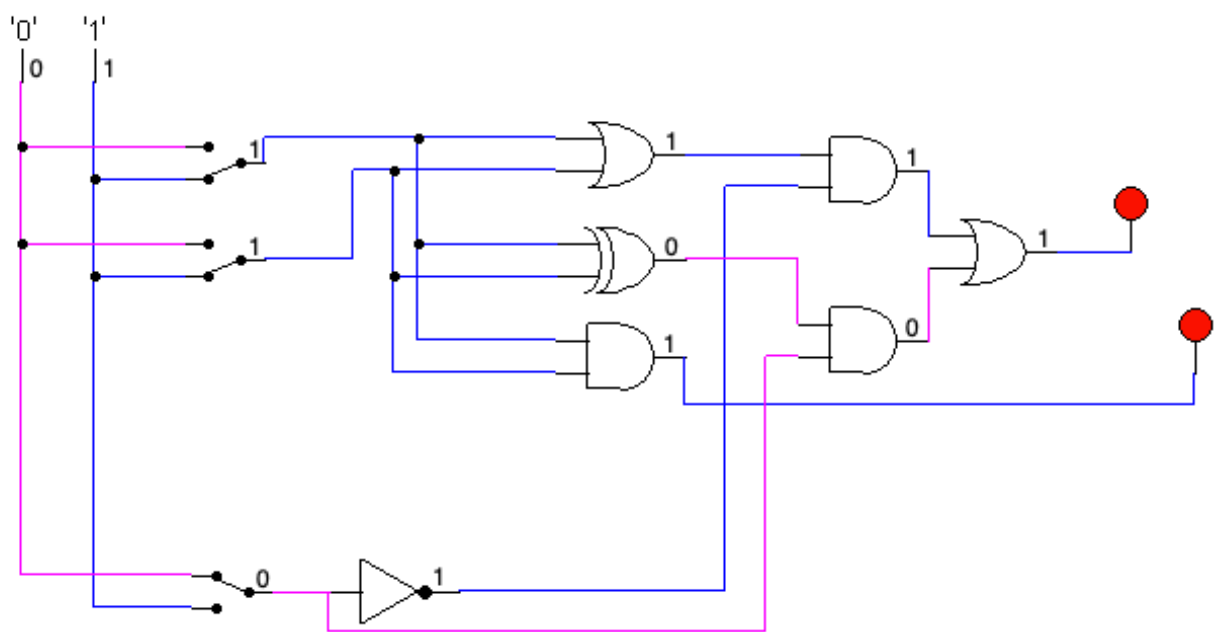
3. Draw the following simple ALU circuit using Logsim and describe the outputs when instructions are 1 and 0.



A	B	INS	OUTPUT	CARRY
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0
0	1	0	1	0
0	1	1	1	0
1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	1	0
1	1	0	1	1
1	1	1	0	1

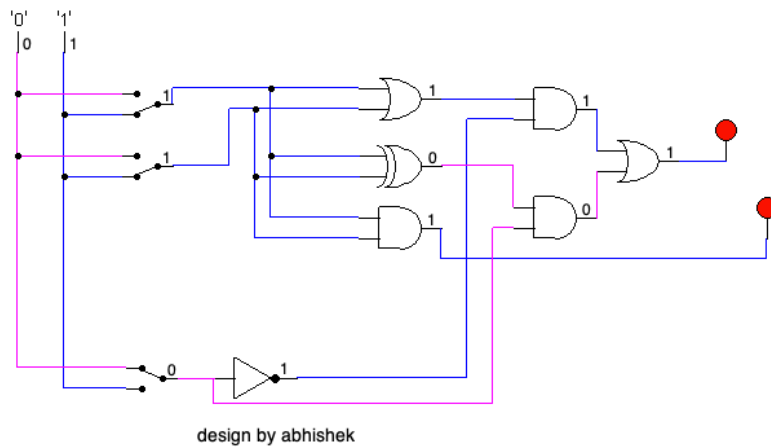


design by abhishek



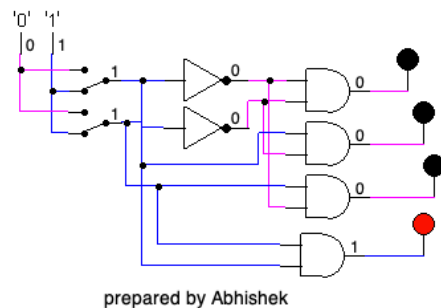
design by abhishek

4. Write sort notes on the following topic:  
= ALU



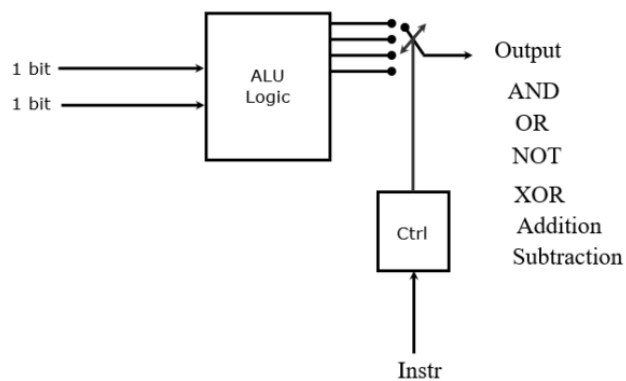
ALU is also known as Arithmetic Logical unit, is simply an operator for a computer. It is a major component of the CPU in a computer system. ALUs, in addition to doing addition and subtraction calculations, also handle the process of multiplication of two integers because they are designed to perform integer calculations; thus, the result is likewise an integer. Division operations, on the other hand, are frequently not done by ALU since division operations can result in a floating-point value. Instead, division operations are normally handled by the floating-point unit (FPU), which may also execute other non-integer calculations.

= Decoder



The basic function of a decoder is to detect the presence of a specified combination of bits on its inputs and to indicate that presence by a specified output level. A decoder has  $n$  input lines or handles  $n$  bits and from one to  $2^n$  output lines to indicate the presence of one or more  $n$  – bit combinations.

= Multiplexer



The basic function of a decoder is to detect the presence of a specified combination of bits on its inputs and to indicate that presence by a specified output level. A decoder has  $n$  input lines or handles  $n$  bits and from one to  $2^n$  output lines to indicate the presence of one or more  $n$  – bit combinations.