

CS175: Chapter 3

Section: 220

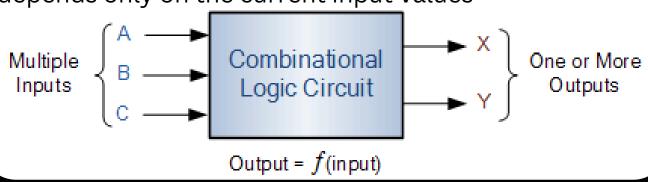
Instructor: Dr. Yasir Javed

Khaled Samer Abdou - 223110669



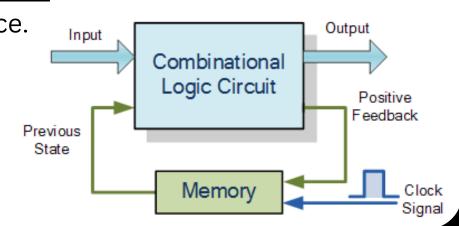
Combinational Circuit

- •A set of m Boolean inputs,
- •A set of n Boolean outputs, and
- •n switching functions, each mapping the 2m input combinations to an output such that the current output depends only on the current input values



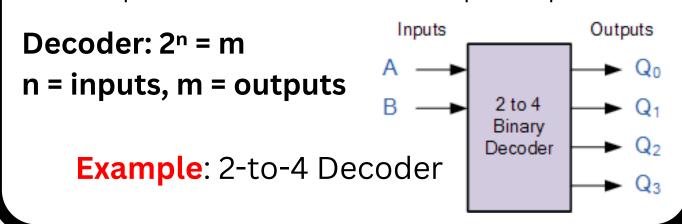
Sequential Circuit

type of digital circuit whose output <u>depends</u> on both current inputs and past inputs, due to the <u>presence</u> of memory elements. This means it has a notion of time and sequence.



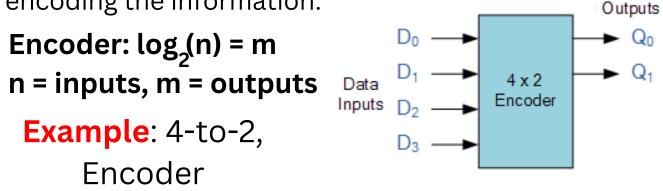
Decoder

A binary code of n bits is capable of representing 2n elements. Decoding - the conversion of an n-bit coded input to a maximum of 2n unique outputs.



Encoder

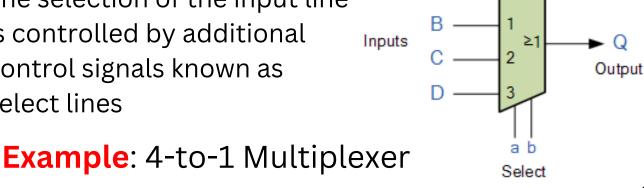
combinational circuit that converts active input signals into a coded output signal. It typically reduces multiple input lines into fewer output lines by encoding the information.



Multiplexer

A multiplexer selects information from an input line and directs the information to an output line

The selection of the input line is controlled by additional control signals known as select lines

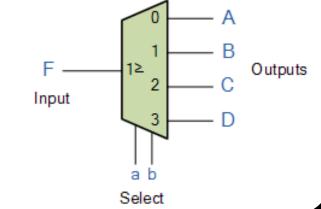


Demultiplexer

A demultiplexer routes (or connects) the data input to the selected output.

The value of the control inputs determines the output that is selected

Example: 1-to-4 Demultiplexer



Design Procedure

- 1. Specification: Write a specification for the circuit (inputs and outputs)
- 2. Formulation: Derive a truth table or initial Boolean equations that define the required relationships
- 3. KMAP: Apply multiple-level optimization
- 4. **Technology Mapping:** Map the logic diagram

References & Sources

Charles Kime & Thomas Kaminski 2008 Pearson Education, Inc (Slides on LMS)

Electronic Tutorials website URL: https://www.electronics-tutorials.ws/

GeekforGeeks website

URL: https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/