



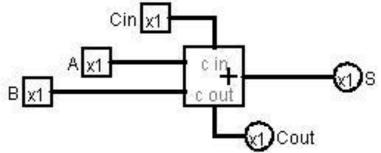
# CSE 1326: Digital Logic Design Lab Implementing Full Adder

**United International University** 

#### What to do

• (1) Implement a 1-bit full-adder using XOR gates.

Cin	A	В	Cout S
0	0	0	0 0
0	0	1	0 1
0	1	0	0 1
0	1	1	1 0
1	0	0	0 1
1	0	1	1 0
1	1	0	1 0
1	1	1	1 1



- C<sub>in</sub> is X
- A is Y
- B is Z

$$S = \overline{X}\overline{Y}Z + \overline{X}Y\overline{Z} + X\overline{Y}\overline{Z} + XYZ$$
$$C = XY + XZ + YZ$$



### What to do (contd.)

- First, simulate a one-bit Full-Adder (FA) in logisim using "adder". Get the truth table. Find expressions for S and Cout
- Previous equations can be transformed to the following forms:

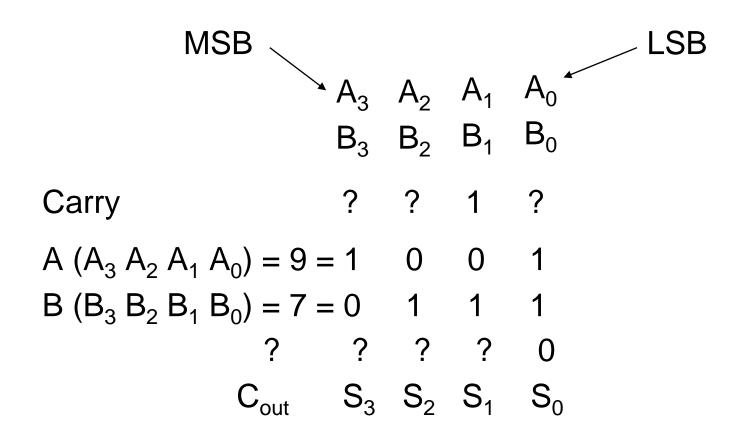
$$S = (X \oplus Y) \oplus Z$$
$$C = XY + Z(X \oplus Y)$$

Implement 1-bit FA using xor and verify it in both logisim and trainer-board

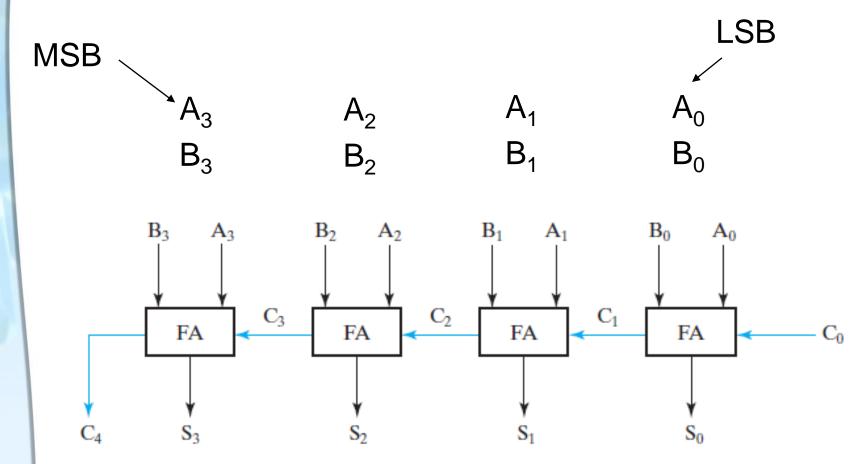


- (2) In Logisim (only), add two digits (e.g., 8 and 9) using
  - a) Four 1-bit full adders
  - b) Two 2-bit full adders
  - c) One 4-bit full adder

## Add Two Digits (Supplementary)



# **Add Two Digits (Supplementary)**



C<sub>in</sub> or C<sub>0</sub> is provided in LSB stage



#### **Writing Report**

- The report should contain
  - Truth table for 1-bit full adder
  - Circuit diagram of 1-bit full adder using XOR (S and Cout)
  - Logisim circuit designs for adding two digits that uses
    - 4 1-bit full adders
    - 2 2-bit full adders
    - 1 4-bit full adder