## **Tutorial Unit 3**

#### **MCA I Semester**

# **PS01CMC35: Computer Fundamentals**

# Prof. Priti Srinivas Sajja

## **Short Questions/Objective Questions**

- **1.** Define logic gate.
- **2.** What is a truth table? Give example.
- 3. Define <u>OR</u> gates with logic circuit and truth table.

  <u>Same question may be asked for AND, NOT, NAND, NOR, XOR, XNOR, BUBBLLED OR, and BUBBLLED AND gate.</u>
- **4.** What is the only one input combination that will produce a high output of a six input AND gate?
- **5.** Which logic gate is called (a) any or all gate (b) all or nothing gate (c) inverter gate?
- **6.** What is the minimum number of inputs that a NOT gate can take?
- **7.** Why NAND gate is called universal gate?
- **8.** What is the only set of input combination that will produce a high output from a three input NOR gate?
- **9.** What is the only set of input combination that will produce a low output from a three input NAND gate?
- 10. What is the maximum number of output for any logic gate?
- **11.** How many rows should be there in a truth table for three binary symbols?
- **12.** How many digits a half added can consider?
- **13.** How many digits a full added can consider?
- **14.** List an application of AND gate.
- **15.** List an application of OR gate.
- **16.** List an application of XOR gate.
- **17.** Define latch/flip-flop.

- **18.** What is use of counter?
- **19.** Draw the logic diagram and construct truth table for the following expression:

$$X = A + B + CD$$

- **20.** State only the DeMorgan's 1st law.
- **21.** State only the DeMorgan's 2<sup>nd</sup> law.

# Big questions:

- **1.** What do you mean by logic gate? Define three basic gates with logic circuit and truth table.
- **2.** Name any one universal gate. Also give its circuit diagram & truth table.
- **3.** State DeMorgan's first and second laws. Prove them with truth table. Also give their logic circuits.
- **4. Prove that** A(B+C)=AB+AC with help of truth table.
- **5.** Draw a logic circuit for following.
  - (i) Decimal to Binary Encoder.
  - (ii) To block/transmit word
  - (iii) Binary-to-decimal decoder
  - (iv) Odd parity generator
  - (v) A 4 to 1 multiplexer
  - (vi) Binary adder
  - (vii) 2's Complement adder-subtractor
  - (viii) RS latch
  - (ix) Buffer register
  - (x) Ring counter