Analysis and Synthesis of Boolean Relations using Digital Comparator of two binary numbers

INSTRUCTION

- 1. Apply high to Voc and low voltage to ground(GND)
- For all the combinations of the 4 bit inputs A (A₃A₂A₁A₀),B (B₃B₂B₁B₀) verify that the LLDs are ON or not.
 Enter binary input A=0110 (Decimal value is 6), B=0110 (Decimal value is 6). Output A=B, the led will be on.
- 4. Luter binary input A=1010 (Decimal value is 10), B=0010 (Decimal value is 2). Output A:-B, the led will be on.
- 5. Luter binary input A=0010 (Decimal value is 2), B=1010 (Decimal value is 10). Output A=B, the led will be on.
- 6. Later other input combination of A and B
- 7. Note: Red button symbolize as Low (L), Green button symbolize as High(H).

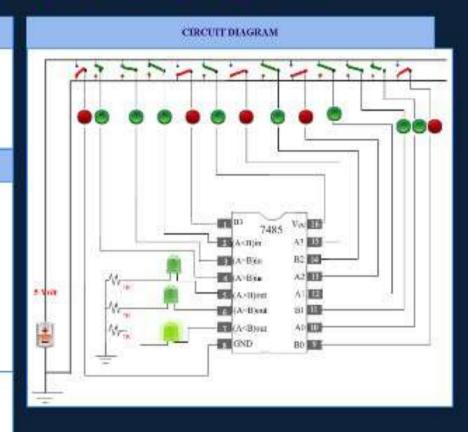
TRUTH TABLE

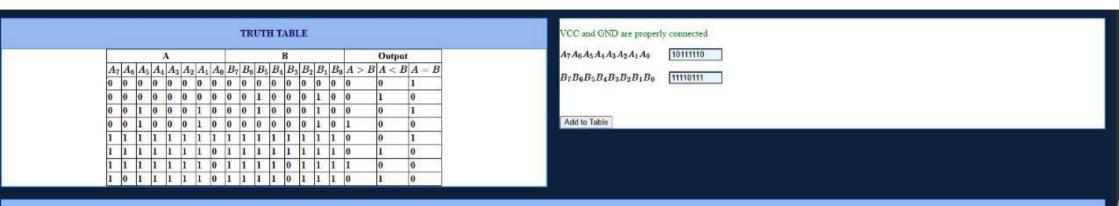
		4		R				Output		
A_3	A_2	A	A_0	B_3	B_2	B_1	B_0	A > B	A < B	A - B
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
0		0	0	0	9		0	0	0	1
0	Φ.	0	0	0	0	1	0	Ü	1	U
0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0.	0	Ð	1
0	8	1	1	0	4	1	0	1	0	n
0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	Ð	0
1	0	0.	0	0	1	Ď .	0	1	0	0
0		1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
9	0	1	U	0	1	1	0	0	1 .	U

VCC and GND are properly connected

Add to Lable

A3A3A1A0 B3B2B1B0 1010 0110





CIRCUIT DIAGRAM

