1. Fill in the terms for the definition.

Term	Definition
i)	Being continuous or having continuous values.
ii)	A basic logic operation in which a true (HIGH) output occurs only when all the input conditions are true (HIGH).
iii)	The basic timing signal in digital system.
iv)	Related to digits or discrete quantities.
v)	A sudden change from one level to another, followed after a time, called the pulse width, by a sudden change back to the original level.
vi)	The time interval on the leading edge of a pulse between 10% and 90% of the amplitude

i) analog
ii) AND gate
iii) clock
iv) digital
v) pulse
vi) risetime

2. Find the duty cycle of a digital waveform if the period is twice the pulse width.

Duty cycle = $(t_w/T) \times 100\%$
$= (t_w/2T_w) \times 100\% = 50\%$

3. Name the device that is use for

i. converting a binary number to 7-segment display format.

ii. data storage.

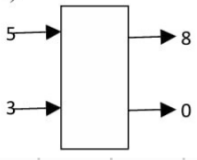
i) 7 segment driver
ii) memory

4. A basic 2-input logic circuit has a HIGH on one input and a LOW on the other input, and the output is LOW. Identify the circuit.

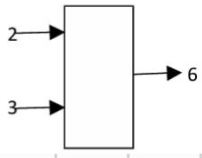
AND / NOR / XNOR gate

5. Name the logic function of each of the block below based on your observation of the inputs and outputs.

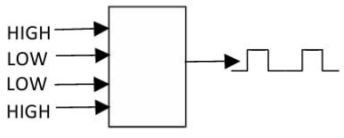
i)



ii)



iii)



i) Adder function
ii) Multiplier function
iii) Multiplexer function

6. A pulse waveform with a frequency of 10 kHz is applied to the input of a counter. During 100ms, how many pulses are counted?

1000

7. A periodic digital waveform has a pulse width of 25 µs and a period of 150 µs. Determine the frequency and the duty cycle.

$f = \frac{1}{150\mu} = 6666.67\,Hz = 6.67\,kHz$
$d = \frac{25\mu}{150\mu} \times 100\% = 16.67\%$

8. i) List 3 main advantages of a digital system compared to an analog system.

ii) An _____ is required to convert an analog signal to a digital signal, and a system that consist of both analog and digital circuits is called a _____ system

iii) The smallest unit in a digital systems is called _____

iv) Determine wheter the following is an analog or a digital quantities, circle the right answer

1) A person weight — ***Analog / Digital***
2) Number of cars at the parking lot — ***Analog / Digital***
3) Storage capacity of a memory — ***Analog / Digital***
4) Tyre pressure — ***Analog / Digital***

i) a) programmable b) ease of storage c) ease of fabrication on IC
ii) Analog to Digital Converter (ADC), hybrid
iii) bit
iv) 1. Analog 2. Digital 3. Digital 4. Analog

9 i) Determine the frequency of a waveform in Fig 1 if T is 10ms.

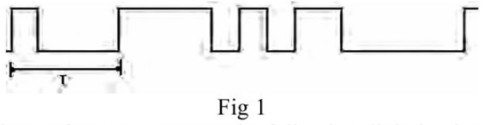


Fig 1

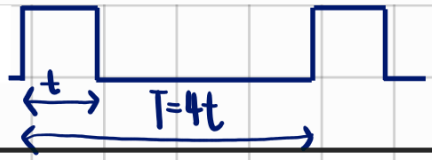
ii) Draw a digital waveform to represent the following digital value 1000101110 (left value first),if the pulse width is 1µs, determine the duration of each bit before it change to a new bit.

i) cannot. it is non periodic (aperiodic) signal.
ii) 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0
duration : 1 µs

10. How many times the digital logic level changed in 1 second if the signal is a square wave with a frequency of 1MHz.

period, $T = \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{10^6} = 1\,\mu s$
for 1 second, no of cycles $= \frac{1}{1\mu s} = 1 \times 10^6$
no of signal change $= 2 \times (1 \times 10^6) = 2 \times 10^6$

11. Draw a square wave with 25% duty cycle and clearly label the positive edge and the trailing edge.



12. List the suitable logical function for the following problems

i) sending multiple input to a destination using a single cable : _____

ii) converting a key press on a keypad to a BCD code : _____

iii) determine the number of visitors to an expo : _____

iv) determine whether a car exceed the speed limit : _____

v) routing a different packet for a designated destination : _____

vi) memorize characters type on a keyboard : _____

i) Multiplexer vi) Memory
ii) Encoder
iii) Counter
iv) comparator
v) DeMultiplexer

13. What is the difference between a fixed function IC compared to programmable IC

For fix function IC the function of the IC cannot be changed while for Programmable IC, its function can be change by reprogramming the IC.

14. Determine which gate has the following property, assume FALSE = 0 and TRUE = 1

a. Output is opposite of the input
b. If both input FALSE then the output will be FALSE
c. If one of the input FALSE the output will be FALSE

a. NOT
b. OR, AND
c. AND