

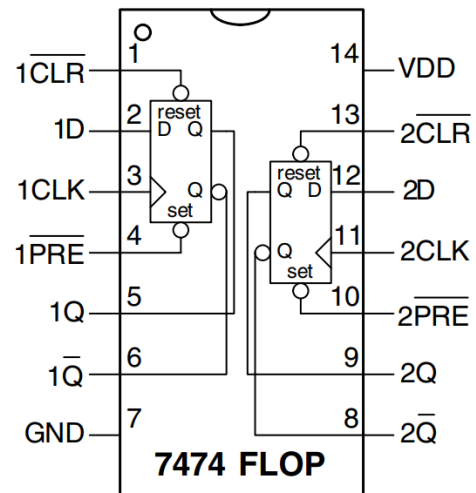
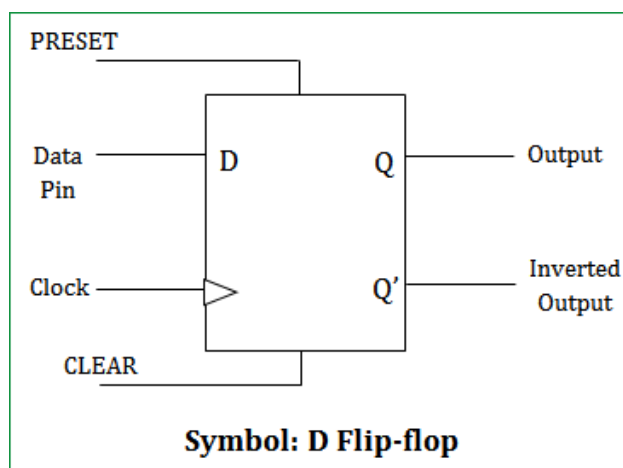
CS 4141

Pre-Lab 4: Sequential Logic

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Section: 106
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Question 1: DFF

Below are the DFF logic symbol and circuit diagram (from ic_diagrams.pdf).

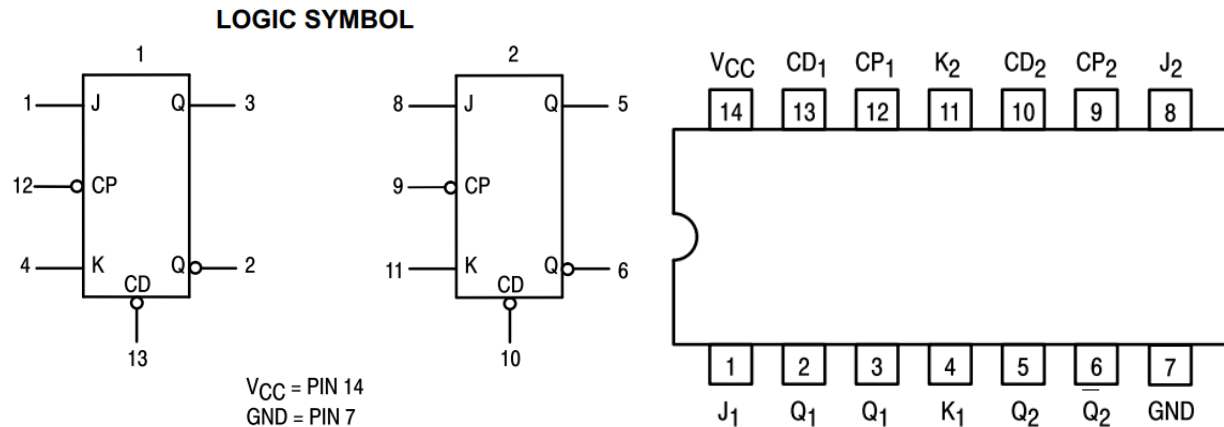


Learn about D Flip-Flop IC 7474. Draw truth table for the output Q and Q'. Consider all inputs including PRESET and CLEAR.

Input				Output	
CLEAR	PRESET	Clock	D(Data Pin)	Q	Q'
0	1	X	X	0	1
1	0	X	X	1	0
0	0	X	X	1	0
1	1	↑	1	0	1
1	1	↑	0	1	0
1	1	0	X	Q	Q'
1	1	1	X	Q	Q'

Question 2: JK-FF

Below are the logic symbol and IC diagram of the JK-FF.



Notes:

- CD stands for Clear, CP stands for Clock.
- **Pin 2 of the chip is Q1_bar, and pin 3 is Q1.**

Learn about JK Flip-Flop IC 74107. Draw truth table for the output Q and Q'. Consider all inputs including CLEAR.

Inputs				Outputs	
CLEAR	Clk	J	K	Q	Q̄
0	X	X	X	0	1 (clear)
1	↓	0	0	Q _n	Q̄ _n (no change)
1	↓	0	1	0	1 (reset)
1	↓	1	0	1	0 (set)
1	↓	1	1	Q̄ _n	Q _n (toggle)
1	↑	X	X	Q _n	Q̄ _n (no change)

Question 3: Building ALU based 4-bit addition using two 74SL74 (4 D FF's) and a 4-bit adder.

Provide an implementation to perform the following ALU addition operation.

Add A,B – This operation adds A and B and stores the result in A.

Create a 4-bit register using 4 D FFs and it acts as an accumulator. This accumulator is connected with an adder and is performing the following task.

The initial value of the accumulator is 0 and every time a clock pulse is given, it adds the current value of the accumulator (let's call it A) and a given 4-bit input B. The B input is provided using 4 input switches. Thus, the accumulator stores the addition of multiple 4-bit values provided to the ALU.

- Draw the circuit/logic diagram.

