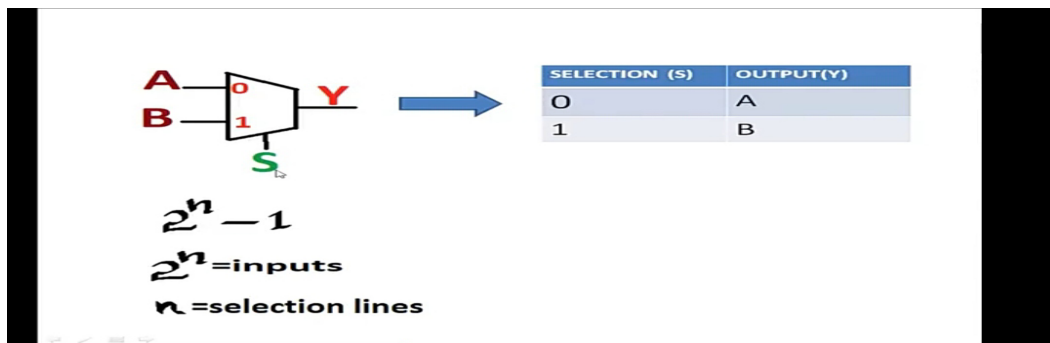
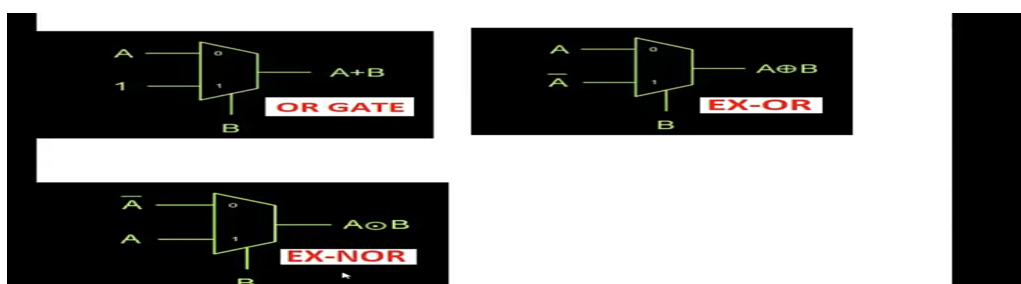
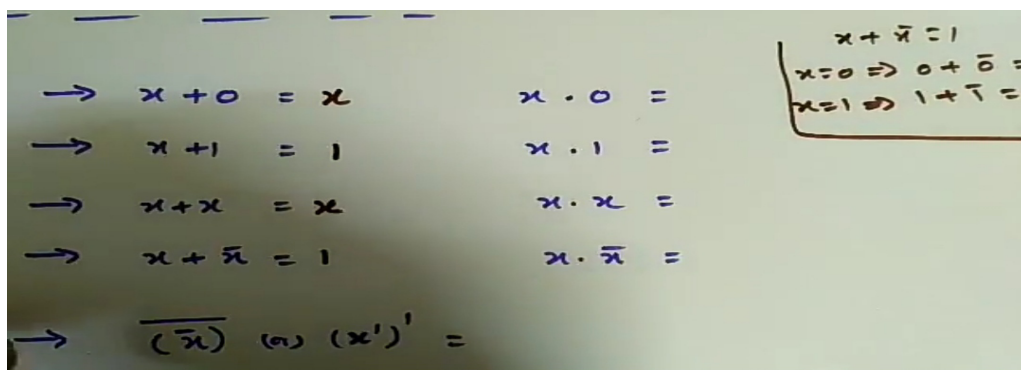


Date:	28-05-2020	Name:	Rajeshwari Gadagi
Course:	Logic design	USN:	4AL17EC076
Topic:	Boolean algebra,MUX.BCD to 7segment display	Semester and section	6 th sem and B sec

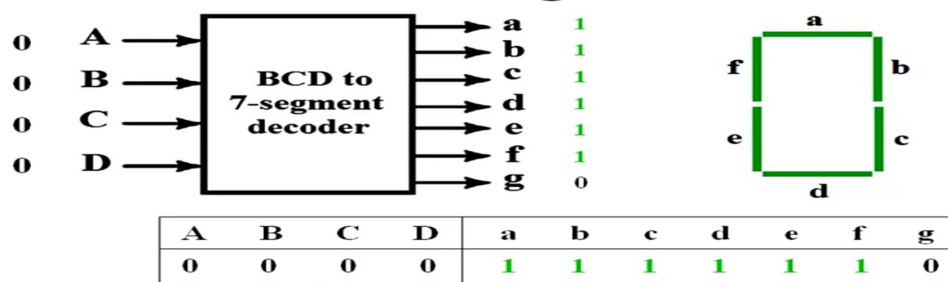


MUX to LOGIC gates conversion



MUX to LOGIC gates conversion

BCD to 7-segment decoder



BCD to 7 segment decoder

Logic Gates

- 0 or 1
- cost of the circuit & simple realization of a circuit
- Boolean algebra is a system of mathematical logic
- Two Binary Operators - OR (+) & AND (·)
- Unary Operator - NOT
- Boolean algebra -

$$A + A = A \quad A \cdot A = A$$

$$1 + 1 = 1 \quad 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$
- $$\begin{aligned} x + 0 &= x & x \cdot 0 &= 0 \\ x + 1 &= 1 & x \cdot 1 &= x \\ x + x &= x & x \cdot x &= x \\ x + \bar{x} &= 1 & x \cdot \bar{x} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$
- $(\bar{\bar{x}})$ or $(x')' = x$
- Identity Element -
 - The additive identity = '0'
 - The Multiplicative identity = '1'
- Laws of Boolean Algebra :-
 1. Commutative law:

$$\begin{aligned} x + y &= y + x & x \cdot y &= y \cdot x \\ A + B &= B + A & A \cdot B &= B \cdot A \end{aligned}$$
 2. Associative law:

$$\begin{aligned} x + (y + z) &= (x + y) + z & x \cdot (y \cdot z) &= (x \cdot y) \cdot z \\ A + (B + C) &= (A + B) + C & A \cdot (B \cdot C) &= (A \cdot B) \cdot C \end{aligned}$$
 3. Distributive law:

$$\begin{aligned} x(y + z) &= xy + xz \\ A(B + C) &= AB + AC \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x + yz &= (x + y)(x + z) \\ &= xx + xz + xy + yz \\ &= x + xz + xy + yz \\ &= x(1 + z + y) + yz = x + yz \end{aligned}$$

→ Theorems of Boolean Algebra

1. Absorption Theorem

(a) $x + xy = x$ $A + AB = A$

$$\begin{aligned} &x(1 + y) \\ &= x \cdot 1 = x \end{aligned}$$

(b) $x + \bar{x}y = x + y$

$$\begin{aligned} &(x + \bar{x})(x + y) \\ &= x + y \end{aligned}$$
 $A + \bar{A}B = A + B$

MUX to logic gates

- NAND, NOR - Universal gates
- MUX and Decoders are called 'Universal logic'

$2^n - 1$ n - selection lines

2^n - inputs

S	o/p
0	A
1	B

$Y = A\bar{S} + BS$

→ Inverter design → OR GATE

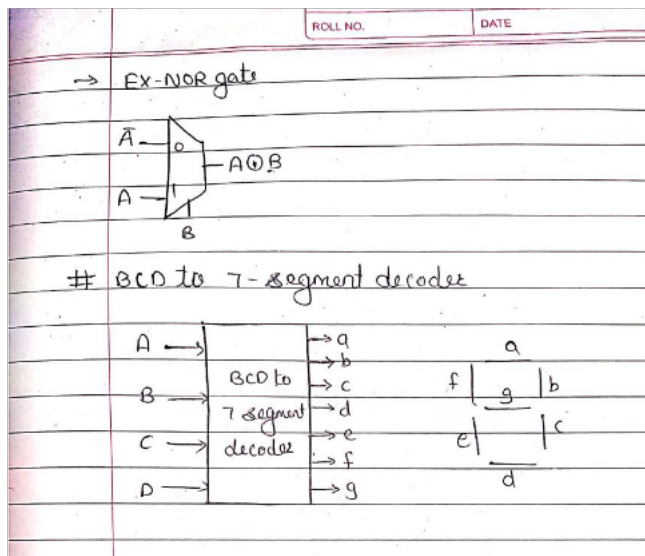
$Y = A\bar{S} + BS$
 $Y = 1 \cdot \bar{A} + 0 \cdot A$
 $Y = \bar{A}$

$Y = A\bar{S} + BS$
 $Y = A\bar{B} + B \cdot B$
 $Y = A\bar{B} + B$

→ AND gate → EX-OR gate

$Y = 0 \cdot \bar{B} + A \cdot B$
 $Y = AB$

$Y = A\bar{S} + BS$
 $Y = A\bar{B} + B \cdot \bar{A}$
 $Y = A \oplus B$



Date:	28-05-2020	Name:	Rajeshwari Gadagi
Course:	Python programming	USN:	4AL17EC076
Topic:	Application 5: build a desktop database application	Semester and section	6 th sem and B sec

Day 9:-

★ Application 5: Build a Desktop Database Application

→ from tkinter import *

window = Tk()

l1 = Label(window, text="Title")

l1.grid(row=0, column=0)

l2 = Label(window, text="Author")

l2.grid(row=0, column=2)

l3 = Label(window, text="Year")

l3.grid(row=1, column=0)

l4 = Label(window, text="ISBN")

l4.grid(row=1, column=2)

title_text = StringVar()

e1 = Entry(window, textvariable=title_text)

e1.grid(row=0, column=1)

author_text = StringVar()

e2 = Entry(window, textvariable=author_text)

e2.grid(row=0, column=3)

year_text = StringVar()

e3 = Entry(window, textvariable=year_text)

e3.grid(row=1, column=1)

isbn_text = StringVar()

e4 = Entry(window, textvariable=isbn_text)

e4.grid(row=1, column=3)

```
list1 = listbox(window, height=6, width=35)  
list1.grid(row=2, column=0, rowspan=6, columnspan=2)
```

```
sb1 = scrollbar(window)  
sb1.grid(row=2, column=2, rowspan=6)
```

```
list1.configure(yscrollcommand=sb1.set)  
sb1.configure(command=list1.yview)
```

```
b1 = Button(window, text="View all", width=12)  
b1.grid(row=2, column=3)
```

```
b2 = Button(window, text="Search by entry", width=12)  
b2.grid(row=3, column=3)
```

```
b3 = Button(window, text="Add Entry", width=12)  
b3.grid(row=4, column=3)
```

```
b4 = Button(window, text="Update selected", width=12)  
b4.grid(row=5, column=3)
```

```
b5 = Button(window, text="Delete selected", width=12)  
b5.grid(row=6, column=3)
```

```
b6 = Button(window, text="close", width=12)  
b6.grid(row=7, column=3)  
window.mainloop()
```