

# CSE 260 LAB ASSIGNMENT - 7

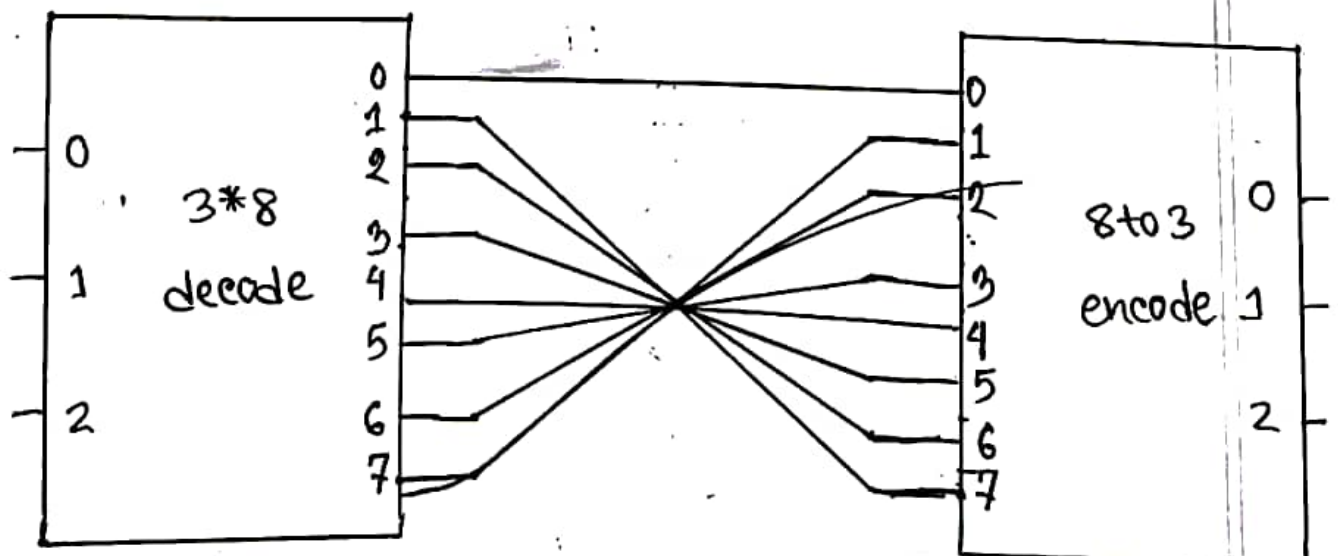
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SECTION: 6

Experiment-07Truth Table

Inputs				Outputs				Active Low Output			Output line Connection	
Minterm	C	B	A	Minterm	D <sub>2</sub>	D <sub>1</sub>	D <sub>0</sub>	D <sub>2</sub>	D <sub>1</sub>	D <sub>0</sub>	Decoder	Encoder
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	1	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	7
2	0	1	0	6	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	6
3	0	1	1	5	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	5
4	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	1	1	4	4
5	1	0	1	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	5	3
6	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	6	2
7	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	7	1



## Lab Assignment 7 (Report)

(1) Name of the experiment: Design a circuit that outputs 2's complement of a 3 bit number using encoder & decoder

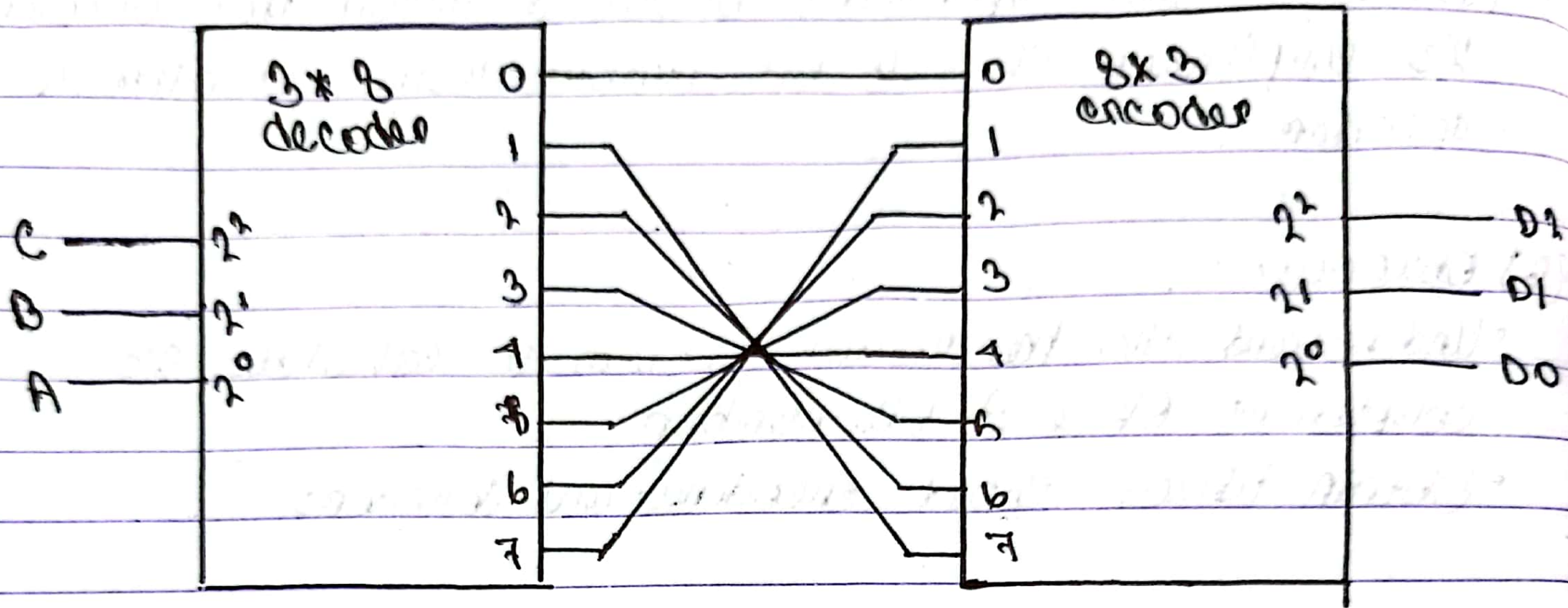
(2) Objective:

- Understand the hardware system to calculate 2's complement of a 3 bit number
- Obtain ideas about encoders and decoders

(3) Required components and equipments:

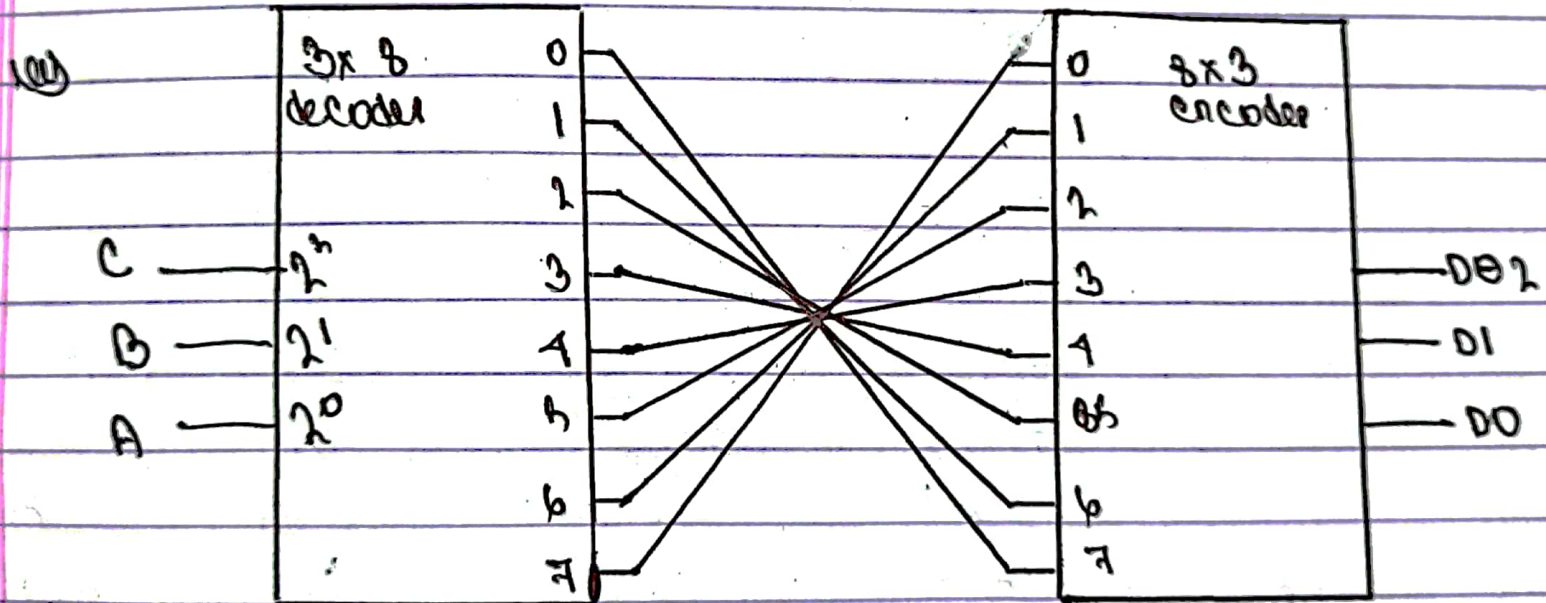
- Breadboard
- Jumper wires
- decoder (IC 7413138)
- encoder (IC 7413140)

# 1) Experimental Setup





## (G) Results and Discussions



16) We can implement a code convert using a decoder and encoder. For example, '3' is given in the input of a  $3 \times 8$  decoder (0,1,1) and the 3rd line in the output activates. The 3rd line in the output of the  $3 \times 8$  decoder needs to be connected with the 6th line of the input of the  $8 \times 3$  encoder. Thus, BCD is converted to excess 3 using  $3 \times 8$  decoder and  $8 \times 3$  encoder.