## SYSC 2310 A Introduction to Digital Systems

## Lab Report

Lab 5: Combinational Logic Circuits

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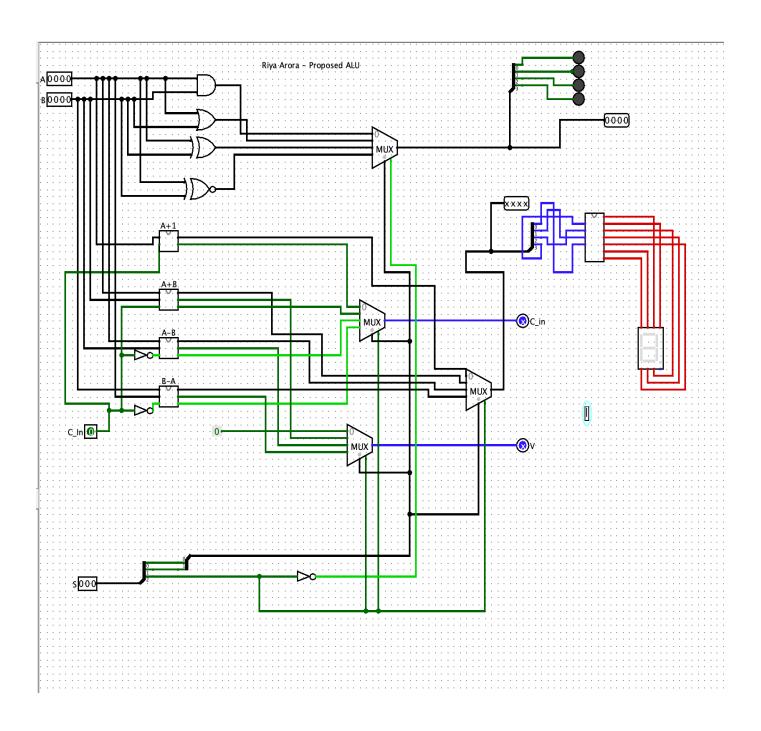
Lab Section: L2E

Lab Date: November 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2021

Date Completed: November 29th, 2021

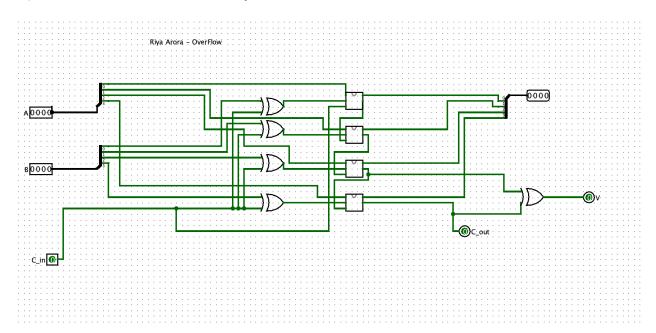
## **Exercise 1.A: (PRE-LAB)**

## 1. Draw a Complete Block Diagram of proposed ALU

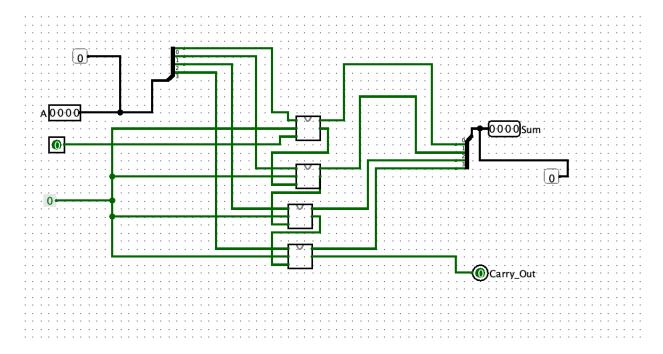


## 2. Any Block that has not been designed previously

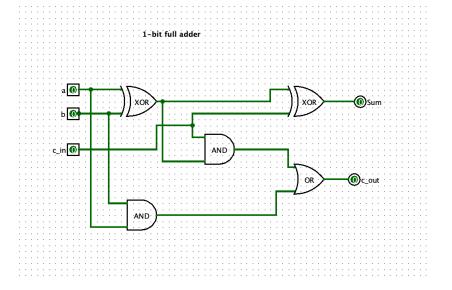
## a) 4-bit adder-subtractor with overflow detection



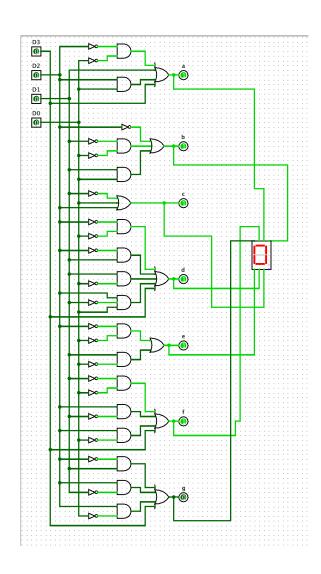
## b) 4-bit A+1 adder



# c) 1-bit full adder



## d)7 Segment Decoder



#### 3. Computer the total number of gates

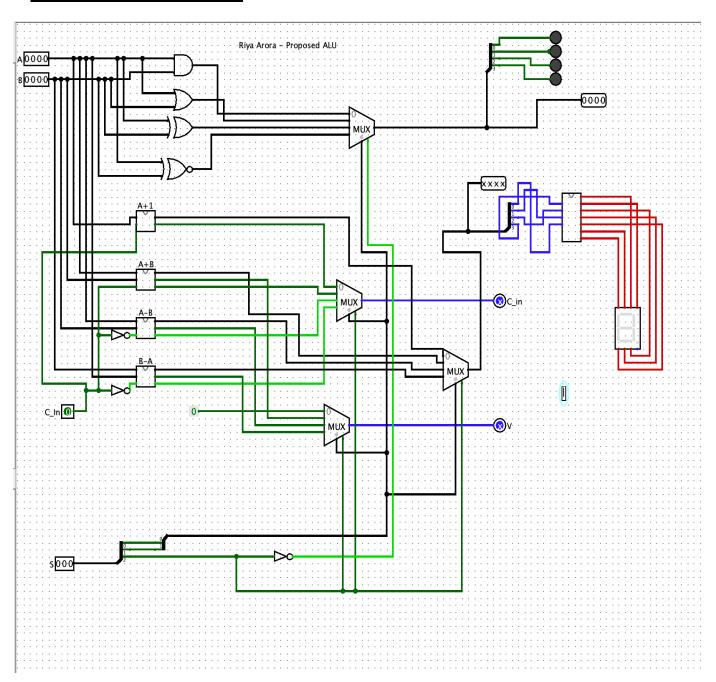
Assuming the hates have the same implementation area, the total number of gates in the proposed ALU design is 150 gates.

#### 4. Compute the Critical Path Delay (CPD)

Assuming all of the gates have the same delay, the CPD of the proposed ALU design is 9 gates.

#### Exercise 1.B

#### 1. Implement Circuit in Logisim



## 2. Logging File for ALU

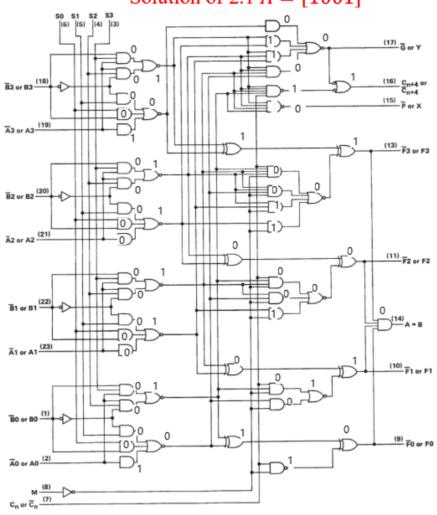
• •															<u>⊪</u> L	ab5_Ex1_log.txt
Color   Colo	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	S	Final   Final	C_DUT  X X  X X  X X  X X  X X  X X  X X  X	X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	LED(654, 70)	Control   Cont	LE (650, 64) E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E	LDC(850, MA) ER	7 separation (308, 250). 1	7 segment (989, 298). b	7 segment(990,230).c	7 segment(1900,230).d	7 segment(900,230).e	7 segment(990,230).f	7 segment(594,258).g

Α	В	C_In	S	Final	C_out	V	LED (85	0,20)	LED (	850,40)	LED(8	350,60)	LED(8	50,80)	7 sec	gment (900	,250).a
0000	0000	ø <sup>_</sup>	000	xxxx	× _	X	0	0	0	0	E	E	E	E	E `	E	Ė
0010	0000	0	000	xxxx	x	x	0	0	0	0	E	E	E	E	Е	E	E
1010	0000	0	000	xxxx	×	X	0	0	0	0	E	Е	Е	E	E	Е	Е
1110	0000	0	000	xxxx	x	x	0	0	0	0	E	E	Е	E	E	E	E
1111	0000	0	000	xxxx	×	x	0	0	0	0	Е	E	E	E	Е	Е	E
1111	0000	1	000	xxxx	x	х	0	0	0	0	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
1111	0000	1	001	xxxx	X	x	1	1	1	1	Е	E	E	E	Е	Е	E
1111	0000	1	011	xxxx	x	x	0	0	0	0	Е	E	Е	E	Е	Е	E
1111	0010	1	011	xxxx	×	X	0	1	0	0	E	Е	Е	E	E	Е	E
1111	1010	1	011	xxxx	x	X	0	1	0	1	Е	E	Е	E	Е	Е	E
1111	1000	1	011	xxxx	×	X	0	0	0	1	E	E	E	E	Е	E	E
1111	1001	1	011	XXXX	x	X	1	0	0	1	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
0111	1001	1	011	xxxx	×	X	1	0	0	0	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
0101	1001	1	011	XXXX	x	X	1	1	0	0	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
0100	1001	1	011	xxxx	×	X	0	1	0	0	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
0101	1001	1	011	XXXX	x	X	1	1	0	0	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
0101	1001	0	011	xxxx	×	X	1	1	0	0	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
0101	1101	0	011	XXXX	X	Х	1	1	1	0	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
0111	1101	0	011	xxxx	x	X	1	0	1	0	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
0110	1101	0	011	XXXX	X	X	0	0	1	0	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
1110	1101	0	011	xxxx	x	X	0	0	1	1	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
1010	1101	0	011	XXXX	x	X	0	0	0	1	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
1010	1001	0	011	xxxx	x	X	0	0	1	1	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
1010	1000	0	011	XXXX	X	X	1	0	1	1	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
1010	1000	0	001	xxxx	x	X	0	1	0	1	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
1010	1000	0	101	0010	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
1010	1100	0	101	0110	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
1010	1110	0	101	1000	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1000	1110	0	101	0110	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
1001	1110	0	101	0111	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
1011	1110	0	101	1001	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
0011	1110	0	101	0001	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
0001	1110	0	101	1111	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
0101	1110	0	101	0011	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
0111	1110	0	101	0101	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
0111	1010	0	101	0001	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
0111	0010	0	101	1001	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
0111	0000	0	101	0111	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
0111	0010	0	101	1001	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
0111	0000	0	101	0111	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
0111	0100	0	101	1011	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
0101	0100	0	101	1001	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
0111	0100	0	101	1011	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
1111	0100	0	101	0011	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
1011	0100	0	101	1111	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
1001	0100	0	101	1101	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
1000	ดาดด	α	101	1100	α	α	α	α	α	α	1	1	1	1	α	1	1

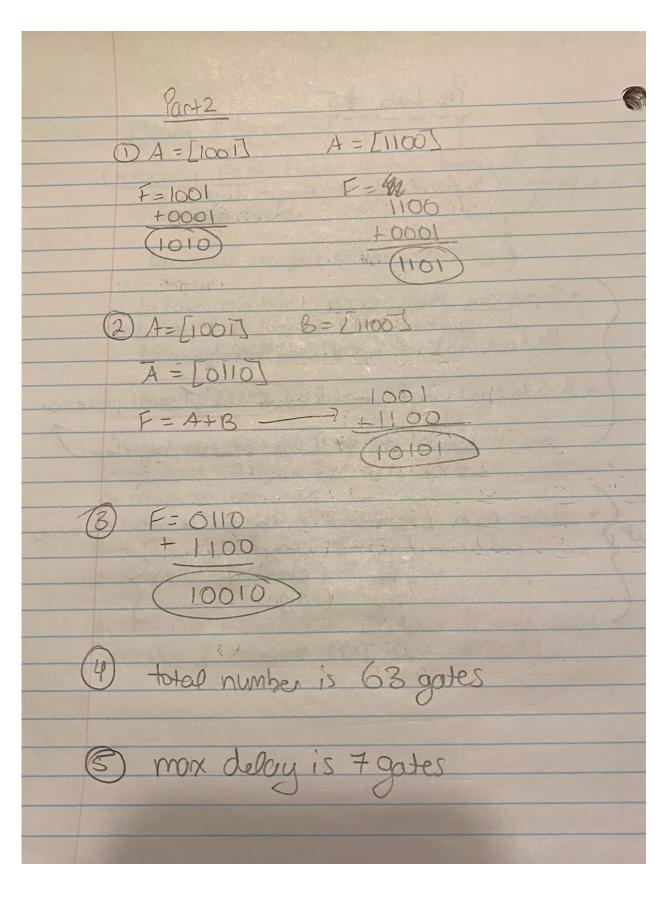
#### **Exercise 2: Study an Industrial ALU**

1. A = [1001]	A = [1100]
F = A + 1	F = A + 1
F = [1010]	F = [1101]

# Solution of 2.1 A = [1001]



2. 
$$A = [1001]$$
  $F = A + B$   
 $B = [1100]$   $F = [10101]$   
3.  $A = [1001]$   $F = A' + B$   
 $B = [1100]$   $F = [10010]$ 



#### **Exercise 3: Describe the Circuit (BONUS)**

Circuit Name: 4-bit ALU 8 Different Functions

1. Logic Functions (Only occur when S2 is equal to zero)

Output: LED's Input: 4 bits Uses a MUX

a) A AND B

Occurs when S1 = 0

Occurs when S0 = 0

b) A OR B

Occurs when S1 = 0

Occurs when S0 = 1

c) A XOR B

Occurs when S1 = 1

Occurs when S0 = 0

d) A XNOR B

Occurs when S1 = 1

Occurs when S0 = 1

2. Arithmetic Functions (Only occur when S2 is equal to one)

Output: 7 Segment Decoder

Input: 4 bits

Uses a MUX, C-Out and Overflow Indicator Included

a) A+1

Occurs when S1 = 0

Occurs when S0 = 0

Occurs when C in= 0

b) A+B

Occurs when S1 = 0

Occurs when S0 = 1

Occurs when C in = 0

c) A-B

Occurs when S1 = 1

Occurs when S0 = 0

Occurs when C in = 1

d) B-A

Occurs when S1 = 1

Occurs when S0 = 1

Occurs when C in = 1