Reg. No:	
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## SIDDHARTH INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY:: PUTTUR (AUTONOMOUS)

## B.Tech I Year II Semester Regular & Supplementary Examinations October-2022 DIGITAL LOGIC DESIGN

(Common to CSE, CSIT & CCC)

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T	ime	e: 3 hours	Max. Mark	s: 60
		(Answer all Five Units $5 \times 12 = 60$ Marks)		
		UNIT-I		
1	a	Represent the decimal number 3451 in	L1	6M
		i)BCD		01.1
		ii)Hexadecimal and		
		iii)perform (-60)-(-20) in binary using the signed-2's complement		
	b	1	<b>L2</b>	<b>6M</b>
		i) (A + B)(A + C')(B' + C')		
		ii) $AB + (AC)^{\circ} + AB^{\circ}C(AB + C)$		
2		OR		
2	a	Explain the Excess-3 code.	L2	6M
	IJ	Simplify the Boolean expressions to minimum number of literals i) $X' + XY + XZ' + XYZ'$ ii) $(X+Y)(X+Y')$	L5	6 <b>M</b>
		UNIT-II		
3	a	Simplify the Boolean expression using K-map and implement using NAND gat	I =	
3	а	$F(A,B,C,D) = \sum m(0,2,3,8,10,11,12,14)$	tes L5	6M
	b	Design the circuit by Using NOR gates $F = (X+Y)$ . $(X'+Y'+Z')$	L5	<b>6M</b>
		OR	LS	OIVI
4	a	Design the circuit by Using NAND gates F= ABC'+ DE+ AB'D'	L5	<b>6M</b>
		Explain NAND- NOR implementations.	L2	6M
		UNIT-III		
5	a	Explain about parallel Adder.	L2	6M
	b	Implement the following Boolean function using 8:1 multiplexer	L5	6M
		$F(A,B,C.D) = \Sigma (0,1,2,5,7,8,9,14,15)$		
		OR		
6	a	Explain Design Procedure of combinational circuits.	L2	<b>6M</b>
	b	Explain Full binary subtractor in detail.	L2	<b>6M</b>
		UNIT-IV		
7	a	Explain the Logic diagram of RS flip-flop.	<b>L2</b>	<b>6M</b>
	b	Explain about Ring counter.	L2	<b>6M</b>
		OR		
8	a	Write difference between Combinational and Sequential circuits.	<b>L5</b>	<b>6M</b>
	b	1	L5	<b>6M</b>
		UNIT-V		
9	a	Compare between PROM, PLA & PAL.	<b>L2</b>	<b>6M</b>
	b	Encode the 11-bit code 10111011101 into 15 bit information code.	L5	6M
10		OR		- LL
10		Explain the memory decoding, error detection and correction.	L1	6M
	Ŋ	Implement the following function using PLA $A(x,y,z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} m(1,2,4,6) R(x,y,z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} m(0,1,6,7) C(x,y,z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} m(2,6)$	L5	6M
		$A(x,y,z) = \sum m(1,2,4,6) B(x,y,z) = \sum m(0,1,6,7) C(x,y,z) = \sum m(2,6)$ *** END ***		
		END		