

## **Tribhuvan University**

### Faculty of Humanities & Social Sciences OFFICE OF THE DEAN 2019

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	lor in Computer Applications		Full Marks: 60		
	e Thie: Dighai Logic No: CACS 105				
	ter: 1 <sup>st</sup>				
Cent	re:	Symbol No:			
Cand	idates are required to answer		r as nossible.		
Culiu	itite: Digital Logic CACS 105 Symbol No:  tes are required to answer the questions in their own words as far as possible.  Group A  all the questions. (O) the correct answer.  Which one of the following is hexadecimal equivalent of (5073.052)8? (A3C.150 (A3B.150 (A) B3A.150 (A) B3A.150 (A) B3A.150 (A) B3A.150 (A) Ayacondo of the following is 9's complement of (3578.501)10? (A) 4926.947 (A) 4926.947 (A) 4926.947 (A) 4926.937 (B) None of the Above (A) Ayacondo of the following is the equivalent reflected code of 1101? (A) 1000 (A) 1010 (A)				
		Group A			
Atten	pt all the questions.		$[10 \times 1 = 10]$		
1. Cir	rcle (O) the correct answer.				
i)	Which one of the following is hexadecimal equivalent of (5073.052)8?				
	a) A3C.150	b) B2B.140			
	c) A3B.150	d) B3A.150			
ii)	Which one of the following is 9's complement of (3578.501)10?				
	a) 4926.947	b) 3926.947			
	c) 4926.937	d) None of the Above			
iii)	Which one of the following is	the equivalent reflected code of 1101?			
	a) 1001	b) 1011			
	c) 1000	d) 1010			
iv)	When output will go high in NOR Gate?				
	a) if all inputs are high	b) if any input is high			
	c) if any input is low	d) if all inputs are low			
v)	According to Boolean algebra: What is the value of $+1 = ?$				
	a)	b) 1			
	c) 0	d)			
vi)	The logic circuits whose outputs at any instant of time depends only on the present input But also on the past outputs are called				
	a) Combinational circuits b) Sequential circuits c) Latches				
	d) Flip-flops				

V11)	If $Q = 1$ , the output is said to be			
	a) Reset	b) Set		
	c) Previous state	d) current state		
viii) Which one of the following are also called ripple counters?				
	<ul><li>a) SSI counters</li><li>c) Asynchronous counters</li></ul>	<ul><li>b) Synchronous counters</li><li>d) VLSI counters</li></ul>		
ix)	How many flip-flops are required to construct MOD-30 counter?			
	a) 5	b) 6		
	c) 4	d) 8		
x)	How much storage capacity does each stage in a shift register represent			

a) One bit b) Two bits c) Four bits d) Eight bits



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**Bachelor in Computer Applications** 

Course Title: Digital Logic Pass Marks: 24

Code No: CACS 105 Time: 3 hours

Semester: 1st

Candidates are required to answer the questions in their own words as far as possible.

#### Group B

#### Attempt any SIX questions.

 $[6 \times 5 = 30]$ 

Full Marks: 60

2. Subtract: 1010.110 – 101.101 using both 2's and 1's complement.

[5]

3. Simplify (Using k-map) the given Boolean function in both SOP and POS using the don't care condition d:

[2+3]

4. Define decoder. Draw logic diagram and truth table of 3 to 8-line decoder.

[1+4]

5. Define ROM. Implement the following combinational logic function using ROM:

[2+3]

A1	A0	F1	F2
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	1
1	0	1	1
1	1	1	0
		1	

- 6. What are the drawbacks of clocked RS flip flop? Explain the operation of JK Flip flop along with its circuit diagram and characteristic table. [2+3]
- 7. What is T flip-flop? Explain clocked JK flip-flop with its logic diagram and truth table.

[1+4]

#### **Group C**

#### Attempt any TWO questions.

 $[2 \times 10 = 20]$ 

9. Define PLA. Design a PLA circuit with given functions.

F1 (A, B, C) = 
$$\Sigma$$
 (3, 5, 6, 7)

F2 (A, B, C) = 
$$\Sigma$$
 (0, 2, 4, 7). Design PLA program table also.

[3+7]

- Distinguish between sequential and combinational logic with example? Discuss theDesign procedure of combinational logic. [4+6]
- 11. A sequential circuit with two D flip-flops, A and B, two inputs x and y, and one output z, is specified by the following next state and output equations [4+3+3]

$$A(t+1) = x'y + x A$$

$$B(t+1) = x'B + x A$$

$$z = B$$

- a) Draw the logic diagram.
- b) Derive the state table.
- c) Derive the state diagram.