



NAME OF THE SCHOOL
CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT TEST - I
WINTER SEMESTER 2024-2025

Programme Name & Branch : B.Tech- Information Technology
Course Code and Course Name :BITE202L -Digital Logic and Microprocessors
Faculty Name(s) : Prof. Santhi.K, Prof. Pradeepa.M, Prof. Nithya.S
Prof. Krishnamoorthy.N
Class Number(s) : VL2024250502972, VL2024250502974, VL2024250502959,
VL2024250502968

Date of Examination : 28-Jan-2025

Exam Duration : 90 minutes

Maximum Marks: 50

General instruction(s):

- Answer All Questions
- M - Max mark; CO – Course Outcome; BL – Blooms Taxonomy Level (1 – Remember, 2 – Understand, 3 – Apply, 4 – Analyse, 5 – Evaluate, 6 – Create)
- Course Outcomes (Type the CO statements covered in this question paper. Use the CO number as per the syllabus copy)

CO 1.Understanding the structure of various number systems and Illustrate simplification of Boolean functions to achieve optimized design of digital logic circuits.

CO 2. Demonstrate the design, and analysis of various combinational logic circuits and Sequential logic circuits using flip flops and logic gates.

Q. No	Question	M	CO	BL
1.	i) a) Find the 10's complement of 3250 b) Convert (BABA.B) ₁₆ to binary. c) Convert (35.125) ₁₀ to octal. d) Find the binary number, whose 2's complement will result the original binary number. ii) Implement the following logical expression only by using NAND gates after simplification. $F(A, B, C, D) = AD + BC'D' + ABC + A'BC'D$	4 6	CO1	BL2
2.	Simplify the following Boolean functions, using five-variable K-map: $F(A, B, C, D, E) = \sum (0, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16, 20, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 31)$	10	CO1	BL3
3.	Design a combinational circuit that converts a four-bit Binary code B3, B2, B1 and B0 to a four-bit gray number G3, G2, G1 and G0. Implement the circuit with exclusive-OR gates.	10	CO2	BL3
4.	a) Implement Full Subtractor circuit using 1-to-8 De-Mux and a minimal number of basic logic gates	5	CO2	BL3
	b) A 1 to 8 de multiplexer with data input Din, address inputs S0, S1, and S2, (with S0 as the LSB) and $\bar{Y}0$ to $\bar{Y}7$ as the eight de-multiplexed output, is to be designed using two 2 to 4 decoders (with enable input E and address input A0 and A1) as shown in the figure. Din, S0, S1, and S2 are to be connected to P, Q, R, and S but not necessarily in this order. Identify the appropriate respective input connections to P, Q, R, and S terminals and justify your answer.	5		

5.	Design a digital logic circuit using decoders to monitor water quality. Water is not safe (“Logic 0”) to drink under the anyone of the following scenarios: a) If the pH sensor cross the appropriate pH range 6.5 and 8.5 b) If the turbidity sensor reading goes below 50 NTU and temperature sensor cross the appropriate range 10°C - 30°C. c) If dissolved oxygen is above 5 mg/L. Otherwise water can be considered as safe (“Logic 1”) to drink. pH sensor output will be “Logic 1” if pH is between 6.5 and 8.5. Otherwise “Logic 0”. Turbidity sensor output will be “Logic 0” if Turbidity is less than 50 NTU. Otherwise “Logic 1” Dissolved Oxygen sensor output is “Logic 1” if the reading is above 5 mg/L. Otherwise “Logic 0”. Temperature sensor output is “Logic 0” if temperature lies in range 10°C - 30°C. Otherwise “Logic 1” Construct the truth table, canonical and standard expression for the above application. Realize the logic circuit using decoder.	10	CO2	BL3

CAT-1

Answer Key .

BTE202L - Digital Logic and microprocessor

① (i) 10's complement of 3250 .

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{First find 9's} \quad 9999 \quad (-) \\ \quad \quad \quad 3250 \\ \hline \quad \quad \quad 6749 \\ \quad \quad \quad 10's \quad \quad \quad 1 \quad (+) \\ \hline \quad \quad \quad 6750 \end{array}$$

10's complement of 3250 is 6750

(ii) $(BABA.B)_{16} \rightarrow \text{Binary}$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} B & A & B & A & . & B \\ \hline (1011 & 1010 & 1011 & 1010 & . & 1011) & 2 \end{array}$$

(iii) $(35.125)_{10} = ()_8$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \overline{) 35} \\ \underline{4-3} \quad (43.1)_8 \end{array}$$

$$0.125 \times 8 = 1$$

$$\boxed{43.1}_8$$

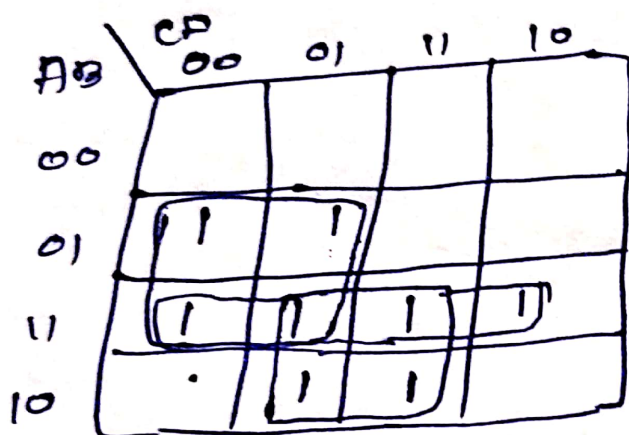
(iv) Binary Number whose 2's complement will result the same number .

$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \hline 01 \\ \hline 10 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ \hline 011 \\ \hline 100 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 1000 \\ \hline 0111 \\ \hline 1000 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 10000 \\ \hline 01111 \\ \hline 10000 \end{array}$	etc .
1's				

(11) $F(A, B, C, D) = AD + BC'D' + ABC + A'BC'D$ ②

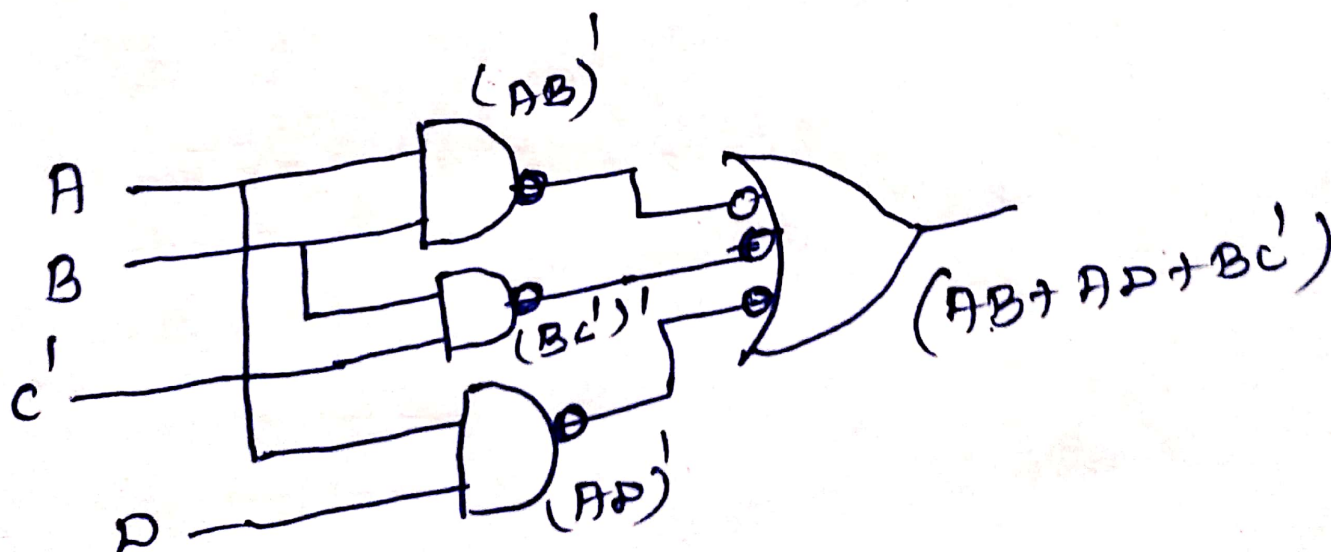
$$\begin{aligned} A'BC'D &= 0101 = 5 & -BC'D' &= 4 \\ A'00D &= 1001 = 9 & 0100 &= 4 \\ 1011 &= 11 & 1100 &= 12 \\ 1101 &= 13 & ABC &= 14 \\ 1111 &= \boxed{15} & 1110 &= 14 \\ & & 1111 &= \boxed{15} \end{aligned}$$

$$F(A, B, C, D) = \Sigma(4, 5, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15)$$



$$BC'D' + AD + AB$$

$$\boxed{AB + AD + BC'D'}$$



(2) $f(A, B, C, D, E) = \sum (0, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16, 20, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 31)$ (3)

A'

	DE	DE'	$A'E$	DE	DE'
BC					
$B'C'$	1				
$B'C$			1		1
BC					
$B'C'$	1	1	1	1	

A

	DE	$A'E'$	DE	DE	DE'
BC					
$B'C'$	1				
$B'C$	1				
BC			1	1	
$B'C'$	1	1	1	1	1

$$B'C' + ABE + C'D'E' + AB'D'E' + A'B'C'D'E' + A'B'CDE'$$

I/P

B_3	B_2	B_1	B_0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1
0	0	1	0
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	0
0	1	0	1
0	1	1	0
0	1	1	1
1	0	0	0
1	0	0	1
1	0	1	0
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	0
1	1	0	1
1	1	1	0
1	1	1	1

O/P

G_3	G_2	G_1	G_0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1
0	0	1	1
0	0	1	0
0	1	1	0
0	1	1	1
0	1	0	1
0	1	0	0
1	1	0	0
1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1
1	1	1	0
1	0	1	0
1	0	1	1
1	0	0	1
1	0	0	0

$$G_0 = (1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 13, 14)$$

$$G_1 = (2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13)$$

$$G_2 = (4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11)$$

$$G_3 = (8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15)$$

Q0

$b_3 b_2$	$b_1 b_0$	00	01	11	10
00			1		1
01			1		1
11			1		1
10			1		1

$\overline{b_1} b_0 + b_1 b_0$
 $g_0 = b_1 \oplus b_0$

Q1

$b_3 b_2$	$b_1 b_0$	00	01	11	10
00			1	1	
01		1	1		
11		1	1		
10				1	1

$b_2 b_1 + b_3 b_2 b_1 + b_3 b_2 b_1$
 $b_2 b_1 + b_2 b_1 [b_3 + b_3]$
 $b_2 b_1 + b_2 b_1 [1]$
 $g_1 = b_2 \oplus b_1$

Q3

$b_3 b_2$	$b_1 b_0$	00	01	11	10
00					
01					
11		1	1	1	1
10		1	1	1	1

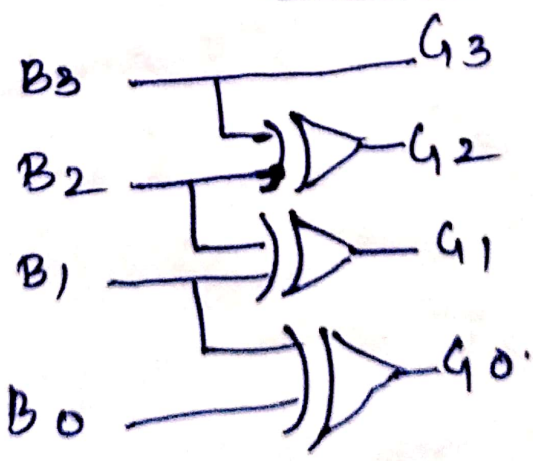
b_3

$g_0 = b_1 \oplus b_0$
 $g_1 = b_2 \oplus b_1$
 $g_2 = b_3 \oplus b_2$
 $g_3 = b_3$

Q2

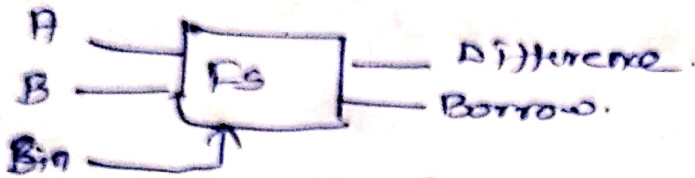
$b_3 b_2$	$b_1 b_0$	00	01	11	10
00					
01		1	1	1	1
11					
10		1	1	1	1

$b_3 b_2 + b_3 b_2$
 $b_3 \oplus b_2$



4. (i) Full subtractor using 1 to 8 - demux.

(5)

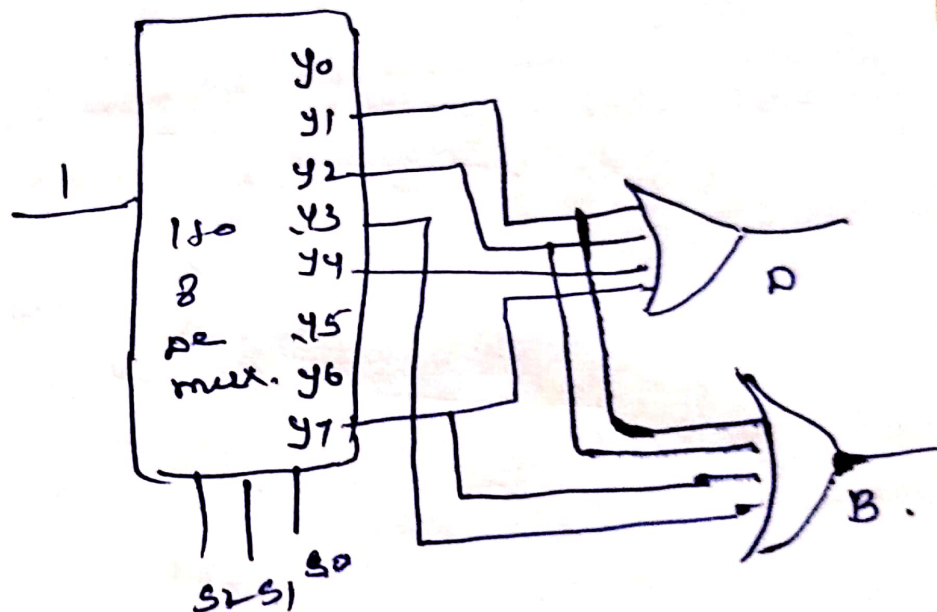


A	B	Bin	D	B
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	1	1
0	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	0
1	1	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1

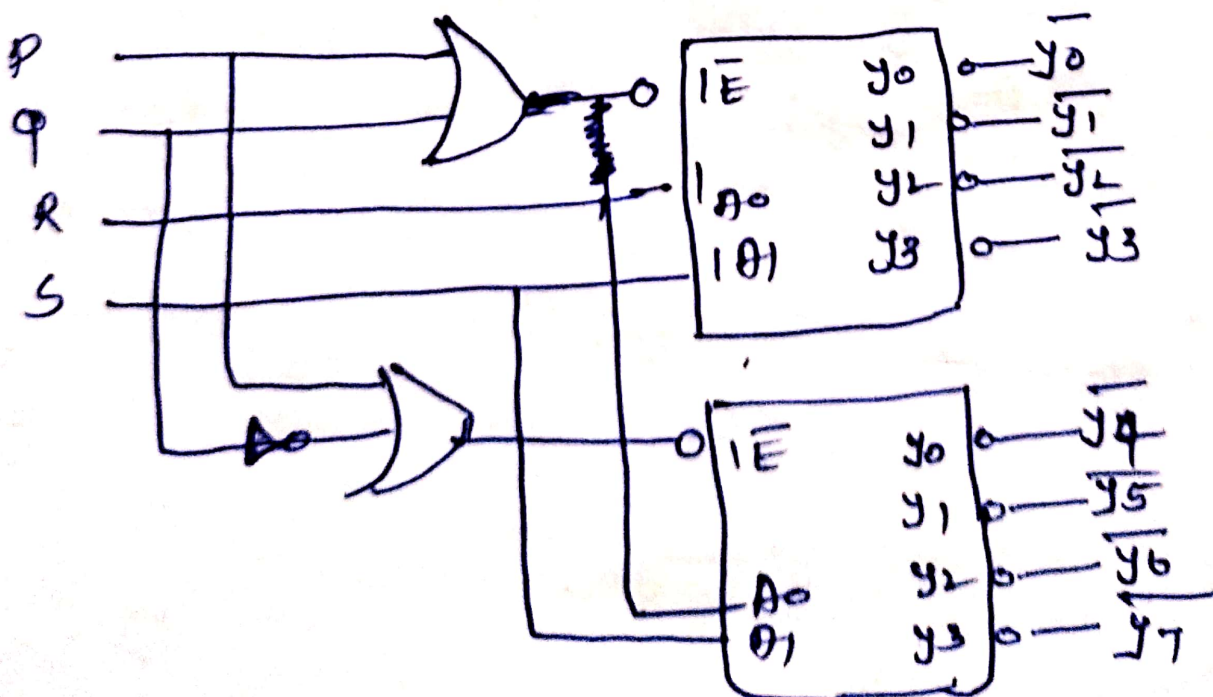
$$D = \sum (1, 2, 4, 7)$$

$$B = \sum (1, 2, 3, 7)$$

ABC	y0	y1	y2	y3	y4	y5	y6	y7
000	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
001	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
010	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
011	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
100	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
101	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
110	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1



(ii)



1 - to 8 - Demux.
 Select line of de-mux mapped to address lines of Decoder.
 LSB of de-mux should be connected to LSB of address lines of decoder.

R → S0
 S → S1
 input to both decoder should be same as S0

P → Pin.
 NOT gate along OR gate in case to select one decoder
 So Q → S2.

P → Pin, Q → S2 R → S0 S → S1

5.

Ph sensor	Turbidity sensor	Dissolved O2 sensor	Temperature sensor	Safe
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	0
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	0
1	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	0
1	0	1	1	0
1	1	0	0	1
1	1	0	1	0
1	1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1	0

⑦

Canonical form $F(A, B, C, D) = \sum (8, 12, 13)$

Standard form $F(A, B, C, D) = AB'C'D' + AB'C'D + ABC'D$

