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	Roll. No:
	NOIDA INSTITUTE OF ENGINEEDING AND TEGUNOLOGY GREATED NOIDA
	NOIDA INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY, GREATER NOIDA (An Autonomous Institute Affiliated to AKTU, Lucknow)
	B.Tech.
	SEM: III - CARRY OVER THEORY EXAMINATION - JUNE (2021 - 2022)
Time: 3	Subject: Digital Logic & Circuit Design Hours Max. Marks: 100
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<ol> <li>The que</li> <li>Section</li> <li>Section</li> <li>Section</li> </ol>	estion paper comprises three sections, A, B, and C. You are expected to answer them as directed.  A - Question No- 1 is 1 marker & Question No- 2 carries 2 mark each.  B - Question No-3 is based on external choice carrying 6 marks each.  C - Questions No. 4-8 are within unit choice questions carrying 10 marks each.  et should be left blank. Any written material after a blank sheet will not be evaluated/checked.
J. INO SHOO	SECTION A 20
1 Attemn	t all parts:-
1. Attemp 1-a.	The Gray code is called unit distance code. (CO1)
ı u.	(a) TRUE
	(b) FALSE
1-b.	Hamming code is capable of (CO1)
	(a) Only detect single-bit error
	(b) Only correct single-bit error
	(c) Detect and correct single bit error
	(d) Detect and correct multiple bit errors
1-c.	A half adder circuit has two inputs and (CO2)
	(a) one output
	(b) two output
	(c) three output
	(d) none of these
1-d.	How many basic binary subtraction operations are possible? (CO2)
	(a) 2
	(b) 3
	(c) 1
	(d) 4
1-e.	What is one disadvantage of an S-R flip-flop? (CO3)
	(a) It has no Enable input
	(b) It has a RACE condition
	<ul><li>(c) It has no clock input</li><li>(d) Invalid State</li></ul>
1-f.	The basic latch consists of (CO3)
1-1.	(a) Two inverters
	(b) Two comparators
	(c) Two amplifiers
	(d) Two adders
1-g.	How many different states does a 3-bit asynchronous counter have? (CO4)
_	(a) 2
	(b) 4

	(c) 8	
	(d) 16	
1-h.	How many types of resets are there in hardware design? (CO4)	1
	(a) One	
	(b) Two	
	(c) Three	
	(d) Four	
1-i.	The full form of PROM is (CO5)	1
	(a) Previous Read Only Memory	
	(b) Programmable Read Out Memory	
	(c) Programmable Read Only Memory	
	(d) Previous Read Out Memory	
1-j.	Which is a reprogrammable gate array(CO5)	1
	(a) EPROM	
	(b) FPGA	
	(c) Both EPROM and FPGA	
	(d) ROM	
	t all parts:-	
2.a.	Perform the Hexadecimal subtraction of F827-ABCD. (CO1)	2
2.b.	Define Multiplexer. (CO2)	2
2.c.	What is race around condition in J-K flip-flop. (CO3)	2
2.d.	What is State Assignment? (CO4)	2
2.e.	Why dynamic RAM is more preferable than static RAM? (CO5)	2
	SECTION B 30	
3. Answer	any <u>five</u> of the following:-	
3-a.	Construct the Hamming code for the 4 bit data 1010. Consider the even parity. (CO1)	6
3-b.	Convert the Boolean expression (i) $Y = [(A+B'+C')'. (A'+B)']$ to its minterm form (ii) $Y = [(A'B')+(BC)]$ to its maxterm form. (CO1)	6
3-c.	Implement the SUM and CARRY Boolean functions of full adder using multiplexers. (CO2)	6
3-d.	Explain BCD Adder with proper logic circuit diagram. (CO2)	6
3.e.	Explain Universal Shift Register with proper logic diagram. (CO3)	6
3.f.	Define critical race and non-critical race. What is hazard? Also explain the elimination of hazard. (CO4)	6
3.g.	Differentiate and compare FPGA and CPLD. (CO5)	6
	SECTION C 50	
4. Answer	any one of the following:-	
4-a.	Minimize the four variable logic function and realize the simplified expression using NOR	10
	gates. $f(A, B, C, D) = (A+B+C'+D')(A'+C+D')(A'+B+C'+D')(B'+C)(B'+C')(A+B')(B'+D')$ (CO1)	
4-b.	Simplify the function $F = \sum m(1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 28,29, 31)$ using Quine Mc-Cluskey method. (CO1)	10
5. Answer	any one of the following:-	
5-a.	Design a 32-to-1 multiplexer using 8-to-1 multiplexer having active-LOW Enable input. (CO2)	10
5-b.	Design a combinational circuit that will compare two 4-bit numbers. (CO2)	10

6. Answer	any <u>one</u> of the following:-	
6-a.	Explain ring counter in detail. (CO3)	10
6-b.	Explain the Master-Slave Flip-Flop. How it overcome the race condition of J-K flip-flop? Use proper logic diagram. (CO3)	10
7. Answer	any one of the following:-	
7-a.	Describe the working of asynchronous decade counters. (CO4)	10
7-b.	Design a sequence detector circuit to detect a serial input sequence of 1010. It should produce an output 1 when the input pattern has been detected. (CO4)	10
8. Answer	any one of the following:-	
8-a.	Implement the following functions using PLA (CO5) i) $A(x,y,z)=\sum m(1,2,4,6)$ ii) $B(x,y,z)=\sum m(0,1,6,7)$ iii) $C(x,y,z)=\sum m(2,6)$	10
8-b.	Draw the basic circuit diagram of static RAM and explain its operation. (CO5)	10