| Total No. of Questions: 8] | 200 | SEAT No.: | | | |
|---|--|------------------|------------------|--|--|
| PA-1237 | | [Total | No. of Pages : 2 | | |
| | [5925] 259 | | | | |
| S.E. (Computer Engineering) | | | | | |
| DIGITAL ELECTI | RONICS AND LO | GIC DESIG | GN | | |
| (2019 Pattern | (Semester - III) | (210245) | | | |
| | ************************************** | | | | |
| Time: 2½ Hours] | | [. | Max. Marks: 70 | | |
| Instructions to the cardidates. | | | | | |
| Attempt Q1 or Q2, Q3 or Q4 Neat airgrams must be draw | | | ~ | | |
| 2) Neat diagrams must be draw3) Assume suitable data, if nec | • | 3 | | | |
| o) Hassing same, y nee | essary. | | CV | | |
| | | | | | |
| Q1) a) What are sequential circ | _ | ion table of J | K flipflop. [6] | | |
| b) Convert Following Flip | flops: | | [6] | | |
| i) SR to JK | 20, 80 | | | | |
| ii) JK to D | | | | | |
| c) What is MOD counter? | Design MOD - 24 co | ounter using | 7490. [6] | | |
| | OR | | | | |
| Q2) a) What are sequential circu | its? Explain SR flipflo | p using a suital | ble example.[6] | | |
| b) Convert Following Flip | | | [6] | | |
| i) JK to T | | | | | |
| 9 | | | | | |
| ii) SR to D | | | | | |
| c) Design sequence detect | tor using MS JK flipf | lop for seque | nce 1101. [6] | | |
| | | 3 | | | |
| Q3) a) Draw ASM chart for 2-bi | t UP counter using mult | tiplexer contro | oller method.[6] | | |
| b) Draw a block diagram | of the PLA device and | i explain. | [6] | | |
| c) Implement following B | oolean function using | PAL. | [5] | | |
| $F1 = \sum m(0,2,3,4,5,6,$ | 7,8,10,11,15) | 330 | | | |
| $F2 = \sum m(1,2,8,12,13)$ | | • | | | |

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| <i>Q4</i>) | a) | what is an ASM Chart? Design the ASM chart for a 2-bit binary counter having one enable line E such that when: [6] |
|-------------|------------|---|
| | | E = 1 (count enabled) and |
| | | E = 0 (counting is disabled). |
| | b) | Implement 3 bit binary to gray code converter using PLA. [6] |
| | c) | A combinational Circuit is defined by the following function: [5] |
| | | $F1(A,B,C) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} m(0,1,3,7)$ |
| | | $F2(A,B,C) = \sum_{i} m(1,2,5,6)$ |
| | | Implement this circuit with PLA. |
| | | |
| <i>Q</i> 5) | a) | Explain the operation of TTL NAND gate. [6] |
| | b) | Compare TTL and CMOS families and also draw CMOS-NOR Gate.[6] |
| | c) | Define the following terms and mention the standard values for TTL |
| | | logic Family: [6] |
| | | i) Noise Margin Royar Dissipation |
| | \Diamond | ii) Power Dissipation |
| | | iii) Propagation Delay |
| Q6) | a) | Explain TTL open collector. [6] |
| | b) | Draw and explain the circuit diagram of the CMOS Inverter. [6] |
| | c) | Draw two input standard TTL NAND gate circuit and explain their |
| | | operation. [6] |
| | | |
| <i>Q7</i>) | a) | What is Microprocessor? Explain the system bus in brief. [6] |
| | b) | Which are various functional units of microprocessors? Explain ALU in brief. [6] |
| | c) | How Basic Arithmetic operations are performed using ALU 1C 74181?[5] |
| | | OR |
| Q8) | a) | What is Microprocessor? Explain various operations of the microprocessor. [6] |
| | b) | Explain the Memory organization of the microprocessor. [6] |
| | c) | Explain the 4-bit Multiplier circuit using ALU and shift registers in brief.[5] |
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