***King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals***

***College of Computer Science and Engineering***

***Computer Engineering Department***

**COE 202: Digital Logic Design (3-0-3)**

**Term 151 (Fall 2015)**

**Final Exam**

**Sunday Dec. 20, 2015**

**7:00 p.m. – 9:30 p.m.**

**Time: 150 minutes, Total Pages: 12**

**Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ID: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Section: \_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Notes:**

* Do not open the exam book until instructed
* Calculators are not allowed (basic, advanced, cell phones, etc.)
* Answer all questions
* All steps must be shown
* Any assumptions made must be clearly stated

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Question** | **Maximum Points** | **Your Points** |
| **1** | **12** |  |
| **2** | **14** |  |
| **3** | **10** |  |
| **4** | **8** |  |
| **5** | **9** |  |
| **6** | **7** |  |
| **Total** | **60** |  |

**Question 1. (12 Points)**

The shown synchronous sequential circuit has a single input X and a single output Y. Answer the following questions:



## The circuit is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Moore / Mealy) **(1 point)**

## Derive Boolean expressions for the flip-flop D-inputs, i.e. DA and DB and the output Y.

 **(3 points)**

## Fill in the state table of this circuit and draw the corresponding state diagram **(6 points)**

00

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **PS****AB** |  **NS (A+ B+)** **X=0 X=1**  |  **Y****X=0 X=1**  |
| 0 0 |  |  |
| 0 1 |  |  |
| 1 1 |  |  |
| 1 0 |  |  |

10

11

01

## For a starting state of **(10)**, what is the resulting output sequence (**Y**) for an applied input sequence (**X**) of **{1🡪 1🡪0}? (2 points)**

**Question 2. (14 Points)**

Consider the following state transition table for a synchronous sequential circuit that increments a binary number by two, i.e. Z=X+2. The circuit has a single input **X**, a single output **Z**, and two state variables **Y1**, and **Y0**. The states are encoded using binary codes **00**, **01**, **10.** The **reset state** is **10.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **PS** (**Y1 Y0**)t | **NS (Y1 Y0)t+1** | **Z** |
| **X = 0 X = 1** | **X = 0 X = 1** |
| 0 0  | 0 0 0 0  | 0 1 |
| 0 1  | 0 0 0 1 | 1 0 |
| 1 0  | 0 1 0 1 | 0 1 |

## Using D-FFs and **minimal** combinational logic, determine the equations for the D-FF inputs and the output Z for this circuit.

## Draw the resulting circuit and add the required logic to achieve **Synchronous Reset**, to reset the machine to state Y1Y0=**10** when a Reset input is asserted.

## **(7 points)**

## You are required to implement the above circuit using a **ROM** and a **register** with minimum sizes.

1. What is the minimum size of the ROM (number of memory locations × number of memory bits per location)? **(2 points)**
2. Draw the block diagram for such implementation. Add **Asynchronous Reset** to the register to reset the machine to state Y1Y0=**10**. (**Label all components inputs and outputs together with various signals**) **(3 points)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Binary Address** | **Binary Stored Data** |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

1. Starting from address **0,** fill in the following table to show the data stored in the first four memory locations in the ROM device. **(2 points)**

**Question 3. (10 Points)**

## Using minimum number of states, show the state diagram of a circuit that counts the number of 1's in an input stream (not necessarily consecutive). The circuit has one input X and one output Y. Y remains 0 until 4 ones are received on X, then Y becomes 1 and the circuit starts counting the number of 1s in the input stream again and Y return to 0. The asynchronous Reset input resets the circuit to an initial state where no 1 has been received yet. An example of an input sequence and the corresponding output sequence is shown below: **(5 points)**

t = 0

time

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| X | 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 |
| Y | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 |

 (**NOTE**: You are *only* required to draw the state diagram **Nothing MORE**)

## Show the **Moore-Model** state diagram of a sequential circuit that has two inputs X1, X2 and one output Z. The asynchronous Reset input resets the circuit to an initial state with Z=0. If X1=X2 (i.e. X2X1 = 00 or 11), the circuit remains at the initial state. While in the initial state, if X2X1 become 01, the circuit produces an output of 1 then goes back to the initial state. If X2X1 become 10, the circuit produces the output sequence {1,1} then goes back to the initial state. **If the inputs change while the circuit is producing an output sequence, these changes are ignored until the circuit goes back to the initial state.** An example of an input sequence and the corresponding output sequence is shown below: **(5 points)**

t = 0

time

##

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| X2 | 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 … |
| X1 | 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 … |
| Z | 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 … |

(**NOTE**: You are *only* required to draw the state diagram **Nothing MORE**)

**Question 4. (8 Points)**

## Using minimum number of D-FFs and other needed components, show the design of a 3-bit register Q that has two control inputs: Load and Shift. The register has a 3-bit external input I2I1I0 and a serial inputSin. The table below shows the functionality of the register. **(4 points)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Load | Shift | Action |
| 0 | 0 | No change in Q |
| 1 | X | Load parallel input (i.e. Q2Q1Q0🡨 I2I1I0) |
| 0 | 1 | Shift Q to the right with Sin inserted from the left (i.e., most significant bit) |

## Complete the following table by showing the content of register Q after each clock cycle:

##  **(4 points)**

Inputs in a cycle affect the register in the next cycle

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Clock # | Load | Shift | Sin | D2 D1 D0 | Q2 Q1 Q0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 |
| 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 0 1 | 0 0 0 |
| 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 1 1 | 1 0 1 |
| 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 0 1 |  |
| 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 0 0 |  |
| 6 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 0 0 |  |
| 7 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 1 0 |  |

**Question 5 (9 Points)**

***In this question, you are to use only a 4-bit register and MSI parts, and minimum number of gates.***

## Design a modulo-16 counter that can increment by 3, i.e. (0 🡪 3 🡪 6 …13 🡪 0). **(3 points)**

## Show how to modify the above counter such that it can count either up (by 3) or down (by 3) based on the value of an additional control input **U (**if U=1 counting is up otherwise it is down**)**

 **(2 points)**

## Show how to modify the above counter to have synchronous clear, parallel load and count enable capabilities as follows:  **(4 points)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **CLR CE LD** | **Operation** |
|  1 X X | Counter is Cleared |
|  0 1 X | Counting (Up or down depending on the value of U) |
|  0 0 1 | Parallel Load of external input Data |
|  0 0 0 | No Change |

**Note that you have the option to show the final design to implement all the requirements without showing a step-by-step design**.

**Question 6 (7 Points)**

## Write a Verilog module for modeling the behavior of the sequential circuit represented by the state diagram given below which has a single input X and a single output Z. Assume the state assignment: S0=00, S1=01, and S2=10. Assume the availability of **Synchronous Reset** input that resets the machine to state S0.

##

1/1

Reset

0/1

0/0

S0

S1

1/0

0/0

S2

1/1

