



COURSE: CEG2136/CEG2536
Computer Architecture I

SEMESTER: Fall 2012

Assignment 1

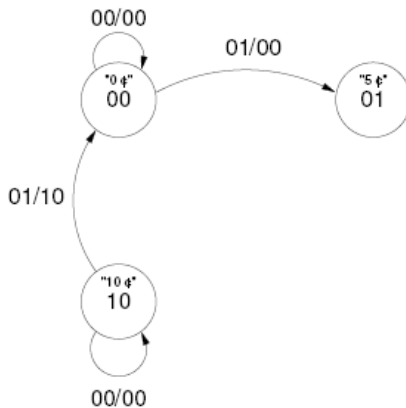
Q1. Design of a vending machine

Design and draw the logical diagram of a vending machine for pop drinks. Each can cost 15 cents. Only coins of 5 cents and of 10 cents are accepted. The circuit has two inputs X_1X_0 , and two outputs Y_1Y_0 . The behaviour of the circuit is described below:

X_1X_0 Description

0 0	No money is deposited in the machine	$Y_1 = 1 \Rightarrow$ Dispense a can
0 1	1 nickel is deposited in the machine	$Y_0 = 1 \Rightarrow$ Give change a nickel
1 0	1 dime is deposited in the machine	

- Assuming that the machine starts from state 00, complete the state diagram of the sequential circuit given in the following figure:



- Derive the state table and then the excitation table, given that JK flip-flops are used for the state register of this sequential circuit.
- Derive the simplified excitation equations of the JK flip-flops and the output equations.
- Draw the logic diagram of the circuit, using only NAND gates and JK flip flops.

Q2. Conceive a 3-bit multifunction register that can perform the following operations:

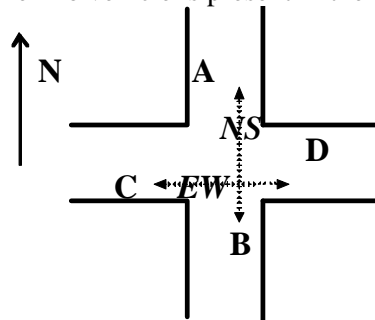
c_1	c_0	Function
0	0	Store (preserve) register's content
0	1	Right shift (register's <i>serial input</i> is connected to an external input I)
1	0	Increment by 1
1	1	Swap the most significant bit (msb) with the least significant bit (lsb)

Use T-type flip flops and any logic gates or other combinational digital circuits.

Q3. Implement $f(A,B,C,D) = \Sigma(1,4,5,7,9,12,13)$ using a MUX(8x1) where A , C , and D are connected to the multiplexor's select inputs.

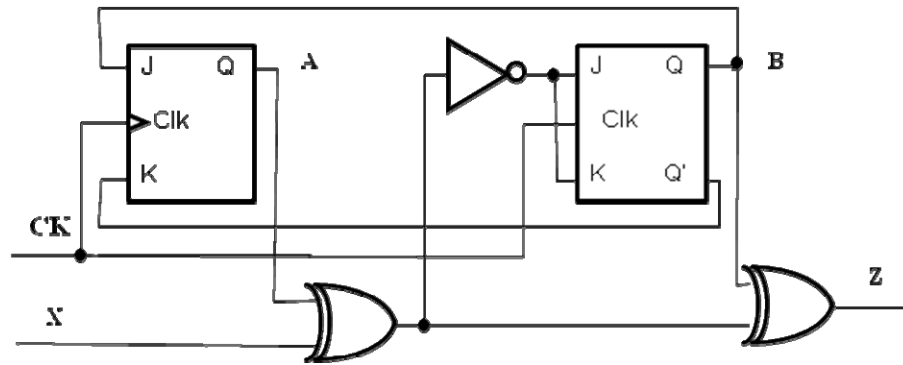
Q4. The figure below represents an intersection of two streets. Sensors have been placed in the proximity of the intersection, along A , B , C and D lanes to detect vehicles' presence. A sensor's output is **1** when there is no vehicle on its monitored lane (indicated as *free* in the following) and **0** when a vehicle is present (*busy* lane). The two sets of intersection lights (East-West or EW , and North-South or NS) observe the following logic:

- 1) The EW lights will turn green when vehicles will be simultaneously detected on both C and D lanes.
- 2) The EW lights will also be green when either C is *busy* or D is *busy*, and, if A and B are not both *busy* at the same time.
- 3) The NS lights will be green when vehicles will be sensed on both A and B lanes, and, if C and D are not simultaneously *busy*.
- 4) The NS lights will also turn green when either A is *busy* or B is *busy*, but C and D are both *free*.
- 5) The EW lights will also be green when no vehicle is present in the intersection.



- a) Using sensors A , B , C , D as input variables, implement a logical combinational circuit that controls the lights. There will be 2 output functions $NS(A,B,C,D)$ and $EW(A,B,C,D)$ whose values will be 1 when the light is green (and 0 for the red!). Simplify the 2 functions and derive their Sum-of-Products minimal form (no logic diagram asked).
- b) Realize $NS(A,B,C,D)$ and $EW(A,B,C,D)$ using a 4-to-16 decoder and 2 OR gates; draw the circuit diagram.

- Q5. A sequential circuit has two *JK* flip-flops *A* and *B*, one input *X* and one output *Z*. The circuit logic diagram is shown below. Derive the circuit State Table as well as the State diagram.



- Q6. Using *D flip-flops*, design and implement (devise the logic diagram) the sequential circuit specified by the following state table:

Present State	Next State		Output Z	
	X=0	X=1	X=0	X=1
00	00	01	0	0
01	00	11	0	0
10	10	11	0	0
11	00	01	0	1

- Q7. Using *JK flip-flops*, design and implement (devise the logic diagram) the sequential circuit specified by the following state table:

Present State	Input	Next State		
A	B	X	A	B
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	1
0	1	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	1	1
1	1	0	1	1
1	1	1	0	0