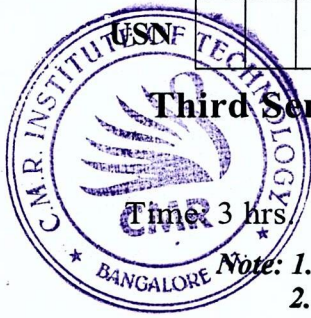


CBCS SCHEME

BEC302



Third Semester B.E./B.Tech. Degree Examination, Dec.2025/Jan.2026
Digital System Design Using Verilog

Max. Marks: 100

*Note: 1. Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing ONE full question from each module.
 2. M : Marks , L: Bloom's level , C: Course outcomes.*

Module – 1			M	L	C
Q.1	a.	Define the following : i) Canonical SOP ii) Canonical POS iii) Essential Prime Implicant (EPI) iv) Prime Implicant (PI) v) Min term and Max term with a table of two input variable representation	10	L1	CO1
	b.	Using Quine Mccluskey method and PI reduction table, determine the minimal SOP expression for the following function. $Y = f(a, b, c, d) = \Sigma(1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 12, 14, 15) + \Sigma d(4, 8, 11)$	10	L3	CO1
OR					
Q.2	a.	Explain the procedure to place SOP and POS equations into canonical form convert the following equations into canonical forms i) $T = f(a, b, c) = (a + b')(b' + c)$ ii) $G = f(w, x, y, z) = w'x + yz'$	10	L3	CO1
	b.	Solve the given functions using Kamangh Map i) $F = f(w, x, y, z) = \Sigma(0, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12) + \Sigma d(2, 5, 13)$ ii) $G = f(a, b, c, d) = \pi(0, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15)$ Also identify the prime implicants.	10	L3	CO1
Module – 2					
Q.3	a.	Implement the function using multiplexers i) $f(x, y, z) = \Sigma m(0, 2, 3, 5)$ using 4×1 multiplexer ii) $f(w, x, y, z) = \Sigma m(0, 1, 5, 6, 7, 9, 12, 15)$ using 8×1 multiplexer.	10	L2	CO2
	b.	Explain the concept of carry look ahead adder with related equation and block diagram.	10	L2	CO2
OR					
Q.4	a.	Using a 4-bit binary adder, design a logic to convert a decimal digit in 8421 code into a decimal adder.	10	L3	CO2
	b.	Implement the following functions using 3 : 8 decoder. i) $P = f(w, x, y, z) = \Sigma(1, 4, 8, 13)$ $Q = g(w, x, y, z) = \Sigma(2, 7, 13, 14)$ ii) $A = f(x, y, z) = \pi(0, 1, 3, 5)$ $B = f(x, y, z) = \Sigma(1, 4, 5, 7)$	10	L3	CO2

Module – 3					
Q.5	a.	Explain master slave JK flip-flop with the help of circuit diagram and timing diagrams.	10	L2	CO3
	b.	Design a synchronous Mod -6 counter with sequence 0-2-3-6-5-1 using JK flip-flop.	10	L3	CO3
OR					
Q.6	a.	Design a 4-bit binary ripple up counter with logic diagram and counting sequence and explain its operation.	10	L3	CO3
	b.	With the help of logic diagram and counting sequence, explain. i) Ring counter ii) Mod – 8 twisted ring counter.	10	L2	CO3
Module – 4					
Q.7	a.	What are the different data types in verilog. Explain with examples.	10	L2	CO4
	b.	i) Develop a verilog program to implement 2×1 multiplexer using conditional operator. Also write the truth table of 2×1 mux ii) Design a 2×1 multiplexer using dataflow verilog description draw a logic diagram and logic gate level circuit for it.	4 6	L3 L3	CO4 CO4
OR					
Q.8	a.	Discuss in detail different description styles in verilog.	8	L2	CO4
	b.	Let A = 5' b11011, B = 5' b 10101 C = 4' d3 Determine the output the following verilog statements. i) d = & A ii) e = ~^4' b1011 iii) f = ~ (A & (~B)) iv) g = A B v) b = 3** 2 vi) i = {2{A}}	12	L3	CO4
Module – 5					
Q.9	a.	Design a 4-bit counter with synchronous hold using verilog. Also draw the simulation waveform.	10	L3	CO5
	b.	Explain the operation of positive edge triggered JK flip-flop by using a verilog code using case statement. Write truth table and timing diagram.	10	L2	CO5
OR					
Q.10	a.	Explain the operation of half adder and implement using structural description in verilog.	6	L2	CO5
	b.	Write the verilog format of case statement and explain.	4	L2	CO5
	c.	Develop a verilog behavioral description for 3 bit binary up counter.	6	L3	CO5
	d.	Develop a verilog program for D latch using behavioral description style.	4	L3	CO5
