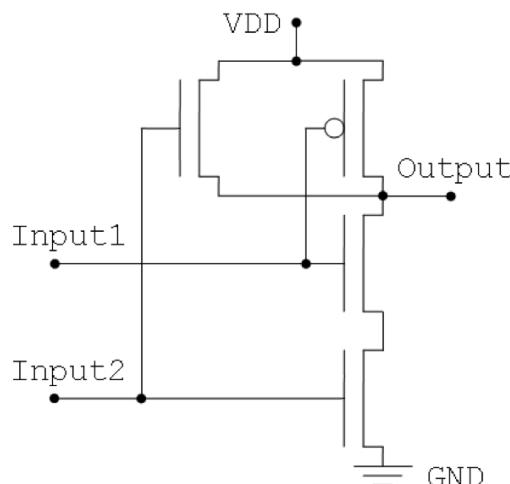




Peer Instruction #4: Logic and State Machines



What will happen to the output of the gate shown below when Input1 is 1 and Input 2 is 1?

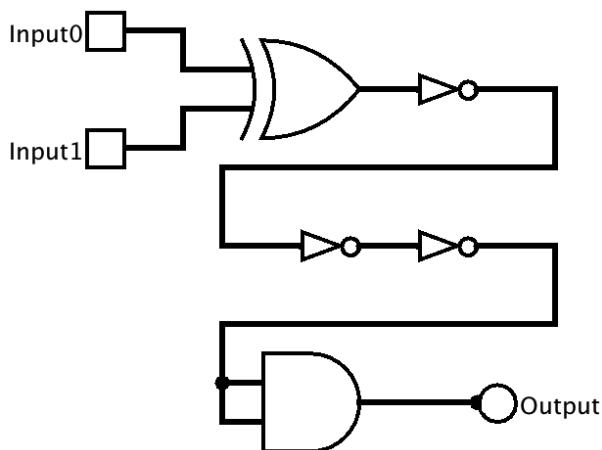


- A. Connected to ground (0)
- B. Connected to power (1)
- C. Connected to both (!)
- D. Disconnected (x)
- E. None of the above

Gates



What is the column of the truth table for the Output signal, in binary order for Input1 and Input 0 of 00, 01, 10, 11?

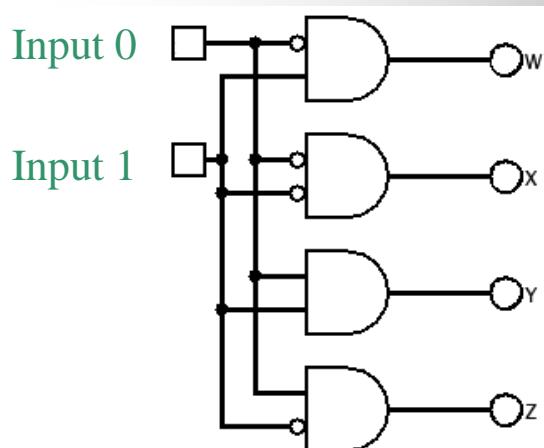


- A. 0, 1, 1, 0
- B. 1, 0, 0, 1
- C. 1, 1, 1, 0
- D. 0, 0, 0, 1
- E. None of the above

Combinational
Logic



Which output signal is asserted for all possible values for Input1 (most significant) and Input 0 (least significant) in binary order 00, 01, 10, 11?

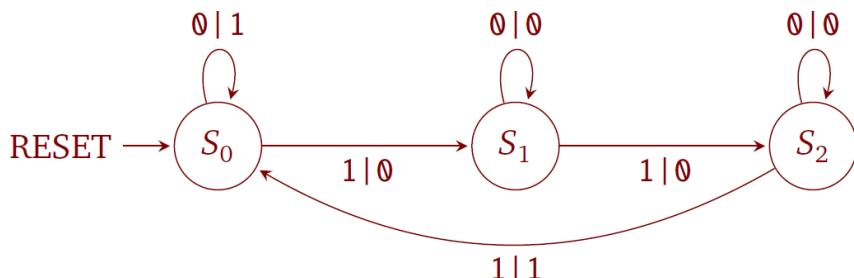


- A. W, X, Y, Z
- B. X, W, Z, Y
- C. Y, Z, W, X
- D. X, Z, W, Y
- E. None of the above

Combinational
Logic



After RESET, which state will the machine shown below end up in if the inputs are 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1



- A. S_0
- B. S_1
- C. S_2
- D. None of the above

State Machines



Will the following C program segment print the array elements in order, separated by colons, i.e. “6:7:8”?

- ```
int array[3] = {6, 7, 8}; A. Yes
printf("%d:", array[0]); B. No
printf("%d:", *(&array[1])); C. Will not compile
printf("%d\n", *(array+2)); D. Hard to say!
```



Are lines 1 and 2 functionally equivalent to lines 3 and 4 in the program shown below?

```
1: int a [3];
2: *a++ = 7; *a++ = 8; *a++ = 9;
3: int *b = malloc(3 * sizeof(int));
4: b[0] = 7; b[1] = 8; b[2] = 9;
```

- A. Yes B. No C. Almost

Arrays and  
Pointers