G.R. No.

OCTOBER 2018/IN-SEM (T2)

S. Y. B. TECH. (PROGRAM) (SEMESTER - I)

COURSE NAME: Digital Electronics

COURSE CODE: ETUA21175

(PATTERN 2017)

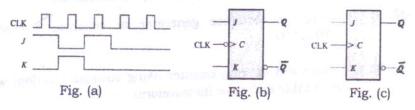
Time :[1 Hour]

[Max. Marks: 30]

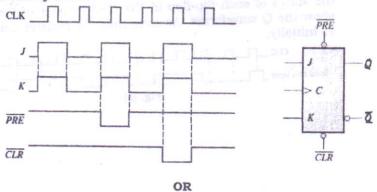
(*) Instructions to candidates:

1) Answer Q.1 OR Q.2, Q.3 OR Q.4

- 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- Use of scientific calculator is allowed
- 4) Use suitable data where ever required
- Q1 a) Two edge-triggered J-K flip-flops are shown in fig. b and fig. c. [6] If the inputs are as shown in fig. a, draw the Q output of each flip-flop relative to the clock, explain the difference between the two. The flip-flops are initially Reset.



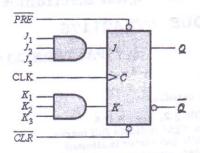
- b) Design a 4-bit parallel data storage to store data 0110 using [6] suitable flip-flop and explain it using waveforms
- c) Determine the Q waveform relative to the clock if the signals [4] shown in figure are applied to the J-K flip-flop. Assume the Q is initially LOW.



Q2 a) The following serial data are applied to the flip-flop through the AND gates as indicated in figure. Determine the resulting serial data that appear on the Q output. There is one clock pulse for each bit time. Assume that Q is initially 0 and that PRE and CLR are HIGH. Rightmost bits are applied first.

J1: 1 0 1 0 0 1 1; J2: 0 1 1 1 0 1 0; J3: 1 1 1 1 0 0 0;

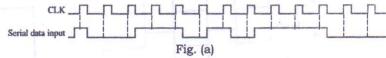
K1: 0 0 0 1 1 1 0; K2: 1 1 0 1 1 0 0; K3: 1 0 1 0 1 0 1

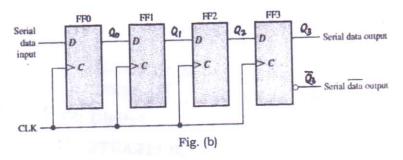


- b) What are the drawbacks of JK flip-flop? Explain working of [6] Master-Slave JK flip-flop?
- c) Using D flip-flop design, divide clock frequency by 4 and [4] explain its working with the help of waveforms
- Q3 a) Design a sequence generator to generate the sequence [6] ...1011110...
 - b) Design a 3 bit ring counter using suitable flip-flop, write its [4] truth table and draw its waveform
 - c) Design a MOD-6 Asynchronous counter using T flip-flops [4]

OR

Q4 a) For the data input and clock in shown in Fig. (a), determine [6] the states of each flip-flop in the shift register of Fig. (b) and show the Q waveforms. Assume that the register contains all 1s initially.





- b) Design a synchronous counter to produce the following sequence. [4] Use suitable flip-flop. 00, 10, 01, 11, 00,...
- c) Design a 3-bit Johnson counter using suitable flip-flop, write [4] its truth table and draw its waveform