



Unit 12 - Week 11

Course outline

How to access the portal

Week 1

Week 2

Week 3

Week 4

Week 5

Week 6

Week 7

Week 8

Week 9

Week 10

Week 11

- Lecture 61: Introduction to sequential circuits
- Lecture 62: Latch and flip-flop
- Lecture 63: JK flip-flop
- Lecture 64: D flip-flop
- Lecture 65: Shift registers
- Lecture 66: Counters-1
- Week 11 Slides PDF
- Quiz : Assignment-11
- Weekly Feedback Form
- Download Videos
- Assignment-11 Solutions

Week 12

Assignment-11

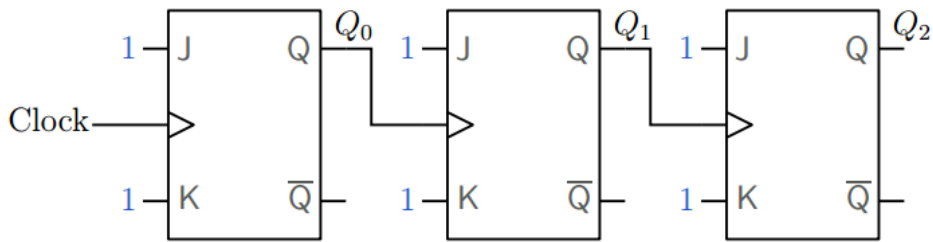
The due date for submitting this assignment has passed. As per our records you have not submitted this assignment.

Due on 2018-04-11, 23:59 IST

Week-11 Assignment

1) How would you describe the counter shown in the figure?

1 point



- 3 – bit binary synchronous up counter
- 3 – bit binary ripple up counter
- 3 – bit binary synchronous down counter
- 3 – bit binary ripple down counter

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

3 – bit binary ripple down counter

2) For the counter of $Q - 1$, the initial count is $Q_2Q_1Q_0 = 000$. What is the count after 13 clock pulses?

1 point

- $Q_2Q_1Q_0 = 011$
- $Q_2Q_1Q_0 = 100$
- $Q_2Q_1Q_0 = 010$
- $Q_2Q_1Q_0 = 111$

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

$Q_2Q_1Q_0 = 011$

3) For the counter of $Q - 1$, the initial count is $Q_2Q_1Q_0 = 000$. What is the count after 59 clock pulses?

1 point

- $Q_2Q_1Q_0 = 110$
- $Q_2Q_1Q_0 = 011$
- $Q_2Q_1Q_0 = 101$
- $Q_2Q_1Q_0 = 100$

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

$Q_2Q_1Q_0 = 101$

4) For the counter of $Q - 1$, the initial count is $Q_2Q_1Q_0 = 010$. What is the count after 23 clock pulses?

1 point

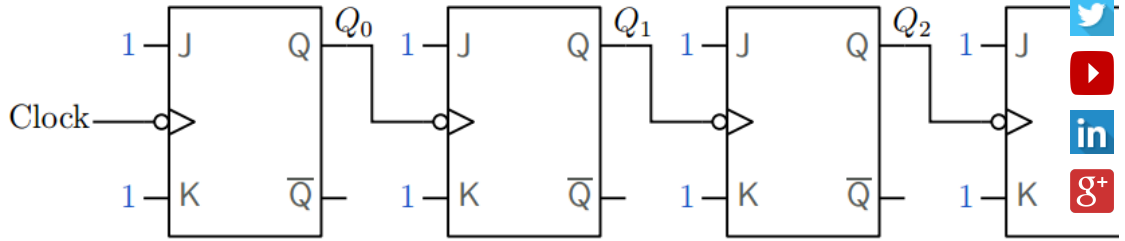
- $Q_2Q_1Q_0 = 010$
- $Q_2Q_1Q_0 = 011$

- $Q_2Q_1Q_0 = 110$
- $Q_2Q_1Q_0 = 000$

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
 $Q_2Q_1Q_0 = 011$

5) How would you describe the counter shown in the figure?



- 4 – bit binary synchronous up counter
- 4 – bit binary synchronous down counter
- 4 – bit binary ripple up counter
- 4 – bit binary ripple down counter

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
4 – bit binary ripple up counter

6) For the counter of $Q - 5$, the initial count is $Q_3Q_2Q_1Q_0 = 0000$. What is the count after 19 clock pulses?

1 point

- $Q_3Q_2Q_1Q_0 = 0010$
- $Q_3Q_2Q_1Q_0 = 0100$
- $Q_3Q_2Q_1Q_0 = 1011$
- $Q_3Q_2Q_1Q_0 = 0011$

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
 $Q_3Q_2Q_1Q_0 = 0011$

7) For the counter of $Q - 5$, the initial count is $Q_3Q_2Q_1Q_0 = 1010$. What is the count after 29 clock pulses?

1 point

- $Q_3Q_2Q_1Q_0 = 0111$
- $Q_3Q_2Q_1Q_0 = 1101$
- $Q_3Q_2Q_1Q_0 = 1001$
- $Q_3Q_2Q_1Q_0 = 0101$

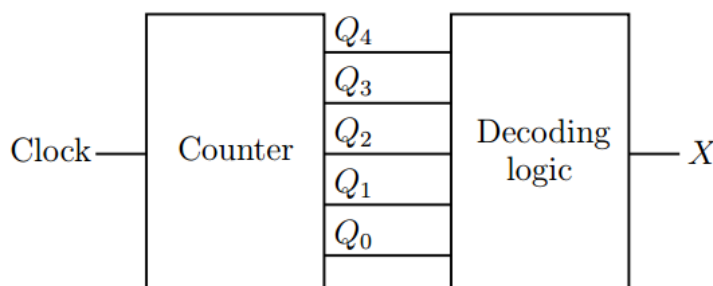
No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
 $Q_3Q_2Q_1Q_0 = 0111$

8) Consider a mod-24 counter (see figure) with the following sequence (with each state characterized by the decimal number represented by $Q_4Q_3Q_2Q_1Q_0$, Q_4 being the MSB and Q_0 the LSB):
 $0 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow 23 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2 \dots$

1 point

We want decoding logic to produce X which is high when the counter output is 16, 17, 18, or 19 (decimal) and low otherwise. Which one of the following functions is appropriate?



- $X = Q_4 \overline{Q_3} Q_1$
- $X = Q_4 \overline{Q_3} \overline{Q_2}$
- $X = Q_4 Q_2 \overline{Q_1} \overline{Q_0}$
- $X = Q_4 Q_3 \overline{Q_2} + Q_4 \overline{Q_3} Q_0$

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
 $X = Q_4 \overline{Q_3} \overline{Q_2}$

9) In the counter of $Q - 8$, if the clock frequency is 15 kHz , what is the frequency of the waveform $X(t)$?

- 1.8 kHz
- 2.5 kHz
- 1.2 kHz
- 625 Hz

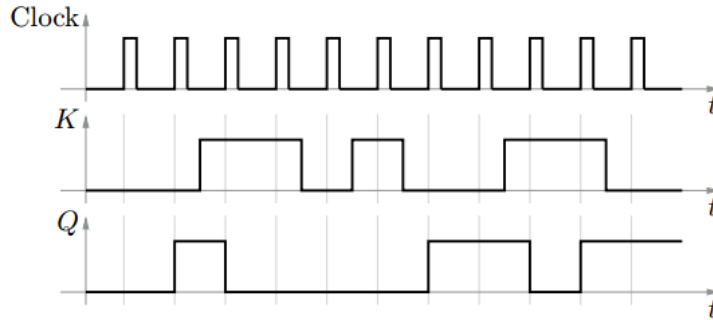
No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
 625 Hz

10) The clock, K , and Q waveforms for a positive edge-triggered JK flip-flop are shown in the figure. Which of the J waveforms is consistent with this situation?



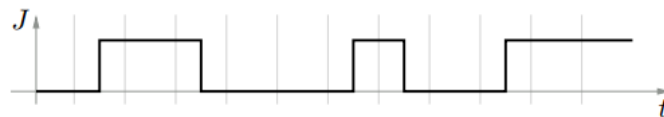
1 point



-
-
-
-

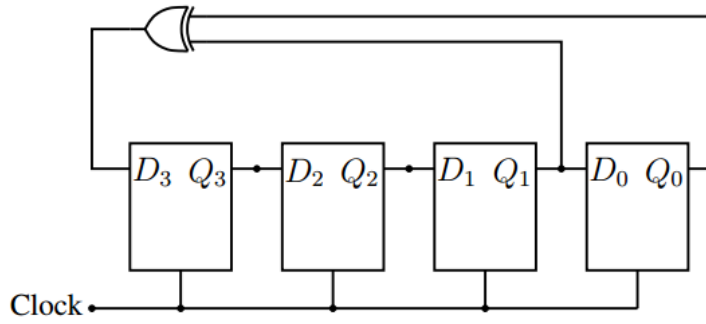
No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:



11) In the shift register shown in the figure, $Q_3Q_2Q_1Q_0 = 1001$ initially. What are the contents of the register after four clock pulses?

1 point



- $Q_3Q_2Q_1Q_0 = 0101$
- $Q_3Q_2Q_1Q_0 = 0110$
- $Q_3Q_2Q_1Q_0 = 1101$
- $Q_3Q_2Q_1Q_0 = 0011$

No, the answer is incorrect.

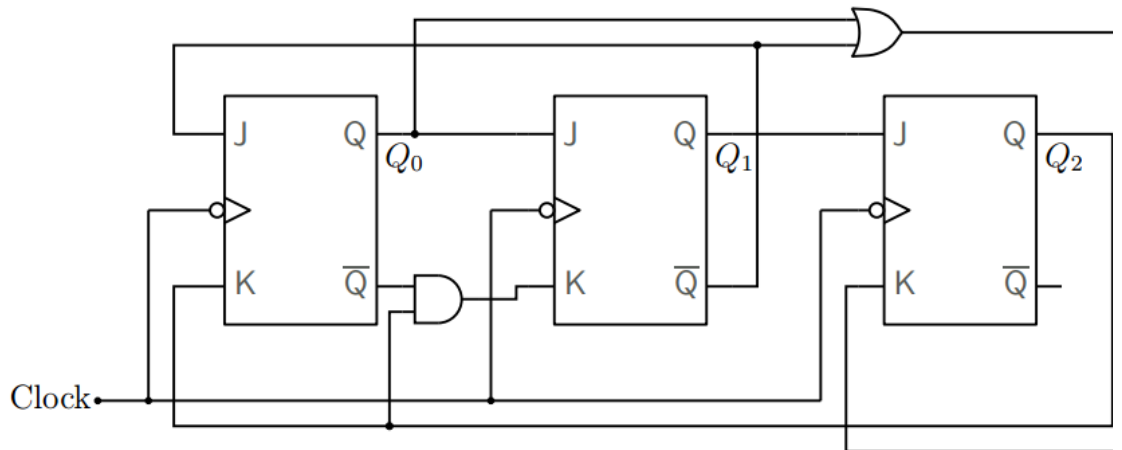
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

$Q_3Q_2Q_1Q_0 = 0101$

12) What is the modulus number of the counter shown in the figure if $Q_2Q_1Q_0 = 001$ is one of the counter states?

1 point



- 8
- 7
- 6
- 5

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

6

13) For the counter of $Q = 12$, the initial state is $Q_2Q_1Q_0 = 001$. What is the state after 15 clock pulses?

1 point

- $Q_2Q_1Q_0 = 111$
- $Q_2Q_1Q_0 = 010$
- $Q_2Q_1Q_0 = 000$
- $Q_2Q_1Q_0 = 110$

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

$Q_2Q_1Q_0 = 010$

14) The minimum number of flip-flops required to design a mod-60 counter is

1 point

- 5
-

- 6
- 7
- 8

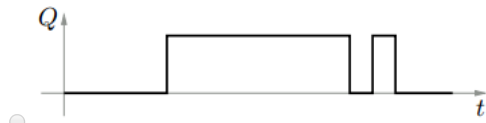
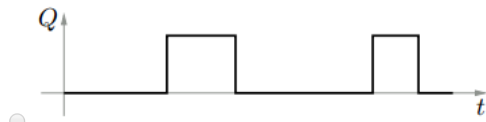
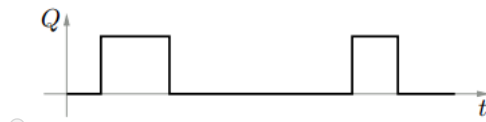
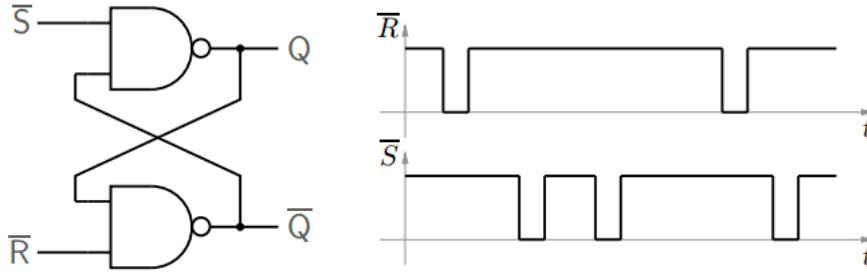
No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

6

15) The \bar{S} and \bar{R} inputs shown in the figure are applied to a NAND latch. Assuming that Q is 0 initially, which plot gives the correct waveform for Q ?



No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:



Previous Page

End

