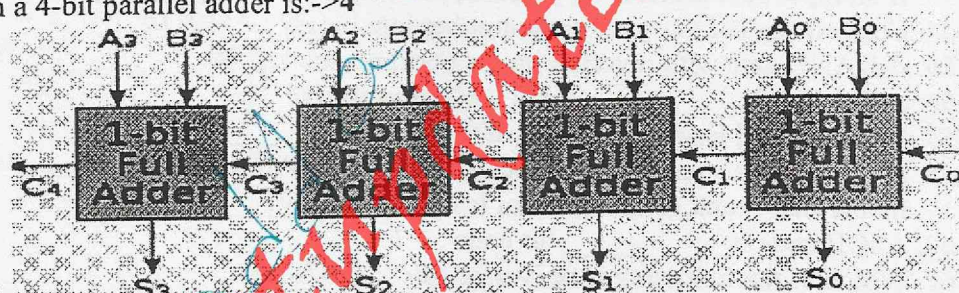


## STLD

1. The difference bit output of a half-subtractor is the same as :-> **difference bit output of a full-subtractor**
2. Which of the following is known as half-adder? :-> **XOR gate**
3. How many inputs and outputs does a full subtractor circuit have? :-> **three inputs, two outputs**
4. How many inputs and outputs does a full adder have? :-> **three inputs, two outputs**
5. A combinational circuit :-> **never contains memory elements**
6. In a combinational circuit the outputs at any instant of time depend :-> **only on the inputs present at that instant of time** *www.ExamSadda.com*
7. The half-adder carry equation is :->  **$A \cdot B$**
8. The half-adder sum is given by :-> **XOR gate**
9. The half adder has how many inputs and outputs? :-> **2,2**
10. The combinational circuits depends on :-> **Present inputs only**
11. The full adder can perform :-> **3 bit addition with carry**
12. The number of full adders in a 4-bit parallel adder is :-> **4**



13. Which type of adder is this? :-> **4-bit ripple carry adder**
14. The carry generated in binary subtraction with 1's or 2's complement method is called :-> **End around-carry method**
15. The number of full-adders in 4-bit parallel adder is :-> **4**
16. EX-3 adder requires how many number of full adders :-> **2**
17. The carry look-ahead adder calculates one or more carry bits, which reduces the wait time to calculate the result of the larger value bits :-> **before the sum**
18. Which adder each full adder inputs a  $C_{in}$ , which is the  $C_{out}$  of the previous adder? :-> **ripple carry adder**
19. BCD subtractor requires how many parallel adders? :-> **4**
20. A full subtractor can be realized by :-> **two half subtractors, one OR gate**
21. BCD adder requires how many number of full adders? :-> **2**
22. A full adder can be realized by :-> **two-half-adder, one OR gates**
23. EX-3 subtractor can be implemented by using how many numbers of parallel adders :-> **2**
24. The carry expression for a full adder is :->  **$xy + yz + xz$**
25. A full subtractor can be realized by :-> **two- half subtractors, one OR gate**
26. BCD adder requires how many number of full adders. :-> **2**
27. The number of full adders required to add two 4-bit data in a Serial adder :-> **1**
28. A full adder can be realized by :-> **two- half -adder, one OR gates**
29. The number of NAND gates is required to realize a half-subtractor :-> **5**
30. Identify the borrow expression for full-subtractor circuit :->  **$X'(Y+Z)+YZ$**
31. The minimum number of NAND gates are required to realize the OR gate are \_\_\_\_\_ :-> **3**
32.  $A \oplus B =$  \_\_\_\_\_ :->  **$A'B + AB$**  *www.ExamSadda.com*
33. The output expression for NOR gate is \_\_\_\_\_ :->  **$(A+B)'$**
34. The given maxterm is  $A+B+C$  is equivalent binary number is \_\_\_\_\_ :-> **000**
35. The minimum number of NAND gates is required to implement the function  $F = (x' + y')(z + w)$  :-> **4**
36. The simplified expression for  $A(A+B)$  is \_\_\_\_\_ :-> **A**
37. How many number of outputs are available for logic gate? :-> **1**
38. An XOR gate with 6 terms contains \_\_\_\_\_ number of minterms :-> **32**



39. The operation which is commutative but not associative is \_\_\_\_\_ :>NAND
40. In Cyclic Redundancy Check if the number of information bits are 'n', then the length of the divisor is \_\_\_\_\_ :>n+1
41. Vertical redundancy check is also called as \_\_\_\_\_ :>Parity check
42. Error correcting code can perform the operation is \_\_\_\_\_ :>Both
43. Convert the 11001010 binary number into gray code :>10101111
44. Boolean algebra does not have \_\_\_\_\_ operations :>All of the above
45. The positions of redundancy bits in Hamming code is \_\_\_\_\_ :>powers of 2
46.  $AB + A'BC + BC$  is an example for \_\_\_\_\_ :>SOP
47.  $(x')' =$  :>x *www.Examsadda.com*
48. Simplify the expression  $A + AB + ABC + ABCD + ABCDE$  :>A
49. An example of canonical SOP is \_\_\_\_\_ :> $AB'C + A'BC$
50. The dual of the given function can be obtained by \_\_\_\_\_ :>Both a & b
51.  $X.1 = 1.X = X$  is \_\_\_\_\_ Law :>Union
52. NOT gate consists \_\_\_\_\_ no. of inputs :>1
53. If an input A is given to an inverter, the output will be \_\_\_\_\_ :>A'
54. Convert the 101101 gray code number into binary :>110110
55. A NAND gate with inverted inputs performs the logical \_\_\_\_\_ function :>OR
56.  $A.B = B.A$  is \_\_\_\_\_ Law :>Commutative
57. In two valued Boolean algebra, if  $x=1$ , then  $x.x=$  \_\_\_\_\_ :>1
58. For the inputs a and b, the output expression for AND gate is \_\_\_\_\_ :>a.b
59. In a K-map, each given minterm is represented by \_\_\_\_\_ :>1
60. ASCII code is \_\_\_\_\_ bit code :>7
61. Which of the following is universal gate? :>NAND
62. Cyclic Redundancy Check is \_\_\_\_\_ type of code :>Error detecting
63. EBCDIC stands for \_\_\_\_\_ :>Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange
64. The number of cells in a 4-variable K-map is \_\_\_\_\_ :>16
65. In the Hamming code for each group of 'm' information digits, K parity checking digits are added with \_\_\_\_\_ condition :> $2^K \geq m + K + 1$
66. Gray code is \_\_\_\_\_ :>Non weighted code
67. The equivalent gray number for the binary number is \_\_\_\_\_ :>1101
68. The don't care in K-map covered in a looping, then its value is treated as \_\_\_\_\_ :>1
69. The function and its dual are same then the function is called as \_\_\_\_\_ :>Self-dual
70.  $(a.b)' = a' + b'$  is \_\_\_\_\_ theorem :>de Morgan's
71.  $(x+y)' =$  :> $X'.y'$
72. The MSB of a signed binary number indicates its :>sign
73. Gray code is :>non-weighted
74. The process of subtraction gets converted into that of addition by using :>2's complement method
75. The minimum distance of \_\_\_\_\_ is required for a code to be error correcting code :>3
76. 2's complement of a 2's complement is :>same number itself
77. The number of bits required to represent 25 in BCD is :>8
78. In the Hamming code for each group of 'M' information digits, K parity checking digits are added with a \_\_\_\_\_ condition :> $2^k \geq M + K + 1$
79. Cyclic codes are useful in : :>continuously varying digital signals representation
80. Which of the following Boolean algebra rules is correct? :> $(A + B)(A + C) = AC + B C$
81. The Boolean expression  $(XYZ + YZ - XZ)$  after simplification :>Y
82. The minimum distance required for a code to be a error detecting code is :>2
83. The parity of 01110010 is :>even *www.Examsadda.com*
84. The NAND can function as NOT gate if :>inputs are connected together
85. Which of the following gates is known as coincidence detector? :>AND gate
86.  $AB + A + 1 =$  :>1
87.  $(a+b)' = a'b'$  and  $(ab)' = a' + b'$ . This theorem is called :>Demorgan's theorem
88. Which of the following code is used in K - map for representing the min terms? :>Gray code
89. The given max term is  $A+B+C$ , its equivalent Binary representation is :>000



90.  $a+b=1$ ,  $ab=0$ , then:  $\rightarrow a=b'$  and  $b=a'$
91.  $a+b = a+c$  and  $ab=ac$ , then  $\rightarrow b=c$
92.  $aa' = \rightarrow 0$
93.  $a+a' = \rightarrow 1$
94. If  $a' = b$ ; then  $(a')' = \rightarrow b'$
95.  $a+a = \rightarrow a$
96. The given max term is  $A+B+C$ , its equivalent Binary representation is  $\rightarrow 101$
97. Which of the following code issued in K - map for representing them in terms?  $\rightarrow$  Gray code
98. In which of the following gates, the output is 0 If and only if at least one input is 1?  $\rightarrow$  NOR
99. Identify the universal gate from the following gates  $\rightarrow$  NAND
100.  $a+1 = \rightarrow 1$
101.  $a.0 = \rightarrow 0$
102. Express (1111 1011) 2421 code into decimal form  $\rightarrow 954$
103. Express 970 into excess-3 code  $\rightarrow 1100 1010 0011$
104. Convert 0110 1011 1100 0111 excess-3 code into decimal  $\rightarrow 3894$
105. Convert gray code 1110011 into binary  $\rightarrow 1011101$
106. Convert 1011101.1011 into hexadecimal  $\rightarrow 5D.B$
107. Convert (FFF)<sub>16</sub> into decimal equivalent  $\rightarrow 4095$
108. Convert (2BD)<sub>16</sub> into octal equivalent  $\rightarrow 1275$
109. Subtract 438 from 473 using 10's complement method  $\rightarrow 359$
110. Encode the 7-bit even parity hamming code 1110000 into binary code  $\rightarrow 1000$
111. Perform  $111111/1001 \rightarrow 111$
112. 1's complement of 111001101  $\rightarrow 000110010$
113. Convert 434.45 into floating point decimal notation  $\rightarrow 43445 \times 10^{-2}$
114. Multiply 1011 and 111  $\rightarrow 1001 101$
115. Convert 0.00379 into floating point decimal notation  $\rightarrow 379 \times 10^{-5}$
116. Perform  $10110.1101/11.1 \rightarrow 111.00011$
117. Subtract 15 from 39 using 9's complement method  $\rightarrow 7$