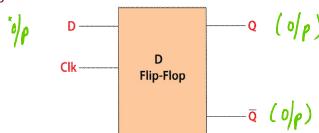
D flipflop



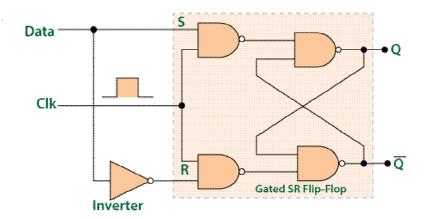


In D flip flop, the single input "D" is referred to as the "Data" input. When the data input is set to 1, the flip flop would be set, and when it is set to 0, the flip flop would change and become reset. However, this would be pointless since the output of the flip flop would always change on every pulse applied to this data input.

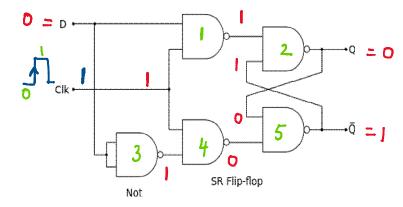
The "CLOCK" input is used to avoid this for isolating the data input from the flip flop's latching circuitry. When the clock input is set to true, the D input condition is only copied to the output Q. This forms the basis of another sequential device referred to as D Flip Flop.

When the clock input is set to 1, the "set" and "reset" inputs of the flip-flop are both set to 1. So it will not change the state and store the data present on its output before the clock transition occurred. In simple words, the output is "latched" at either 0 or 1.

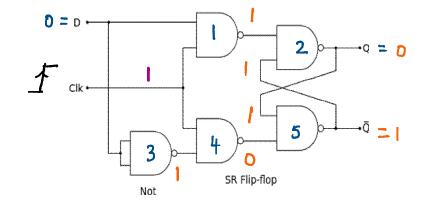
Circuit Diagram



D flip flop (+ve edge twoggering)

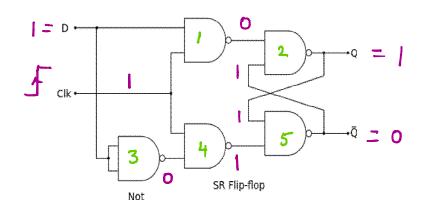


clock	D	Q	Q(t+1)
不	0	6	0

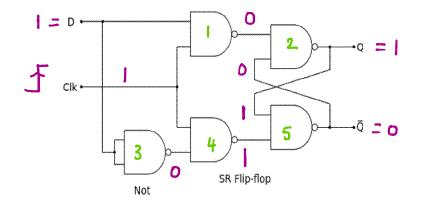


clock	D	Q	Q(t+1)
	0		0

clock	D	Q	Q(t+1)	
子	0	0	6 7	•
手	0	1	· 0]	D=0

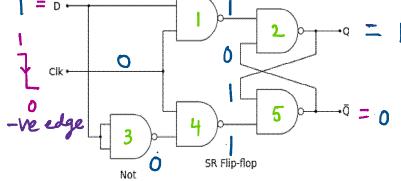


clock	D	Q	Q(t+1)
	1	0	1



clock	D	Q	Q(t+1)
	1	1	1

clock	D	Q	Q(t+1)	
子	1	b	12_	→ D =
	1	1	15	フレン

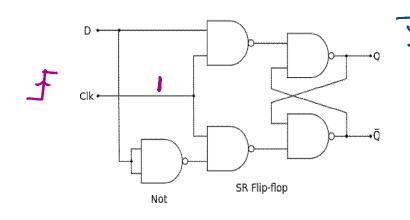


Clock	D	Q	Q(t+1)	State	
Y0	0	0	01	Also	lange
40	٥	1	15	Noc	runge
0	1	0	07	47.	. /
0	I	1	1.	NO	change

for the edge tweggered flip flop. If you apply -ve edge tenggaing then flip flop will always get no change state

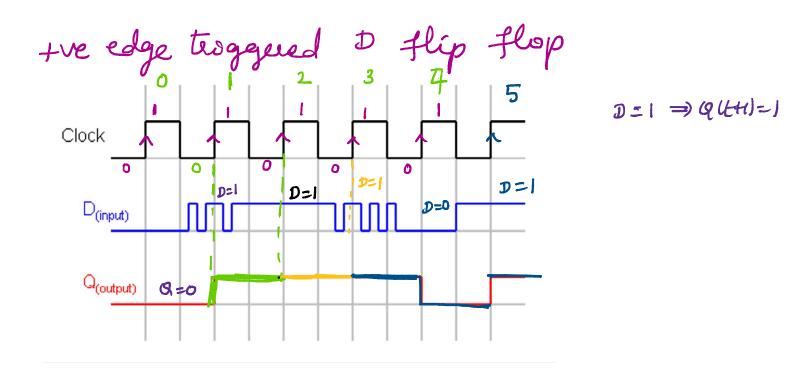
To Delig To No change state the edge tanggered to flip flop

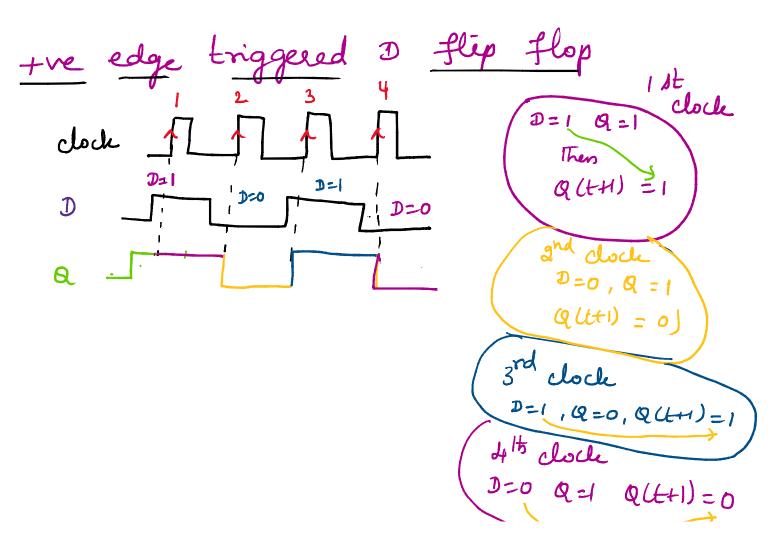
tre edge toggered D flip flop



Clock	D	Q	Q(t+1)		
0	Ķ	X	No	change	gesta
<u> 子</u> :1	6	0	6.	1	
不	0	1	0	בע ל	0
季	1	0	1	7	
	1	1	l ,	J D =	1

D	Q (L+H)
0	0
1	1





1st clock
$$\rightarrow$$
 D=0, Q=0, Q(+1)=0
2nd clock \rightarrow D=1, Q=0 Q(+1)=1
3rd clock \rightarrow D=0, Q=1 Q(+1)=0
41t clock \rightarrow D=1, Q=0 Q(+1)=1