One mark Question with Answer - COA

1. A gate is a logic circuit with one or more input signal but _____output signal.
2. The Exclusive –NOR gate is equivalent to an _____ gate followed by an inverter.
3. De-multiplexer is also known as_____.
4. A register is a group of _____ with each flip flop capable of storing 1 bit of information.
5. A flip-flop can store _____bit off duty.
6. An inverter is also called a _____gate.
7. The NAND function is the complement of the AND function. True or False?
8. AND, OR, and NOT are considered as universal gate. True or False?
9. In Half Adder the outputs X-OR gate is _____.
10. Full name of SISO _____.
11. A Three input NOR gate logic high output only when_____.
12. Full name of VLSI_____.
13. One byte= _____ bits.
14. The K-MAP is also known as _____ diagram.
15. If both input is high then what is output in NAND gate?
16. Which combinational circuit adds two binary bits?
17. A XOR gate has input A and B and output Y. Then the output equation is_____.
18. Demorgan's theorem is _____.
19. JK flip-flop is Universal flip-flop? (True/False).
20. J=1, K=1 is a J-K flip-flop made to toggle? (True/False).
21. An example of SOP expression is _____.
22. On a karnaugh map, grouping the 0s produces a _____.
23. After counting 00, 01, __, 11.
24. SR flip-flop is face the indeterminate condition problem? (True/False).
25. The Digital system usually operated on _____ system.
26. An Encoder has 2^n input lines and _____output line.
27. BR signal is activated by _____.
28. Logic sates can only be ___or 0.
29. Asynchronous counter are known as_____.
30. The Radix of the binary number is _____.
31. A floating-point number is said to be normalized if the most significant digit of the mantissa is nonzero. (True/False).
32. The first part represents a signed, fixed-point number called the mantissa. (True/False).
33. The register that holds the address for the stack is called a _____.
34. Give full form of RPN.
35. A ___ command is issue to activate the peripheral and to inform it what to do.
36. A ____ command is responsible for transferring data from the bus into peripheral.
37. Address bus is bidirectional. (True/False).
38. Which bus is bidirectional?
39. Stack means _____.
40. Floating point representation is used to store _____.
41. The circuit used to store one bit of the data is known as ____.

Answer:

1. 1 (one)
2. XOR
3. DEMUX
4. Flip-flop
5. 1 (one)
6. NOT
7. True
8. False
9. Carry and sum
10. Serial in serial out
11. All the input low or ‘0’
12. Very large scale integration.
13. Eight (8)
14. Veitch diagram.
15. Low or ‘0’
16. Half adder circuit.
17. Y=A’B+AB’
18. The complement of a sum and The complement of product.
19. True.
20. True.
21. (A.B + C.D + E.F)
22. POS expression.
23. 10
24. True.
25. Binary number system.
26. n bit
27. Clear (CLR) signal.
28. 1 (one)
29. Ripple counter.
30. Two.
31. True.
32. False.
33. Stack pointer.
34. Reverse polish notation.
35. Control command.
36. Output data command.
37. False.
38. Address bus and Data bus.
39. LIFO.
40. Real integers.
41. Flip-flop or letch.