



In the name of Allah, the Most Merciful, the Most Kind

Date: 15-11-2021

# BCS 103 Digital Logic & Computer Architecture

Lecture 33 and 34

#### **LAST LECTURE**

#### In the Last Lecture

- Multiplexer
- De-multiplexer

#### **TODAY'S LECTURE**

Today we will discuss about:

- Sequential Logic Circuits
- Flip-Flop

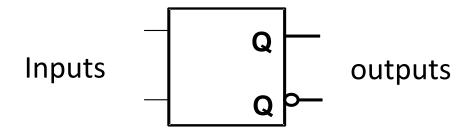
#### Combinational vs Sequential Circuits

- Combinational circuits are defined as the time independent circuits which do not depends upon previous inputs to generate any output are termed as combinational circuits.
- Sequential circuits are those which are dependent on clock cycles and depends on present as well as past inputs to generate any output.

# Flip Flop

### Flip Flop

- Flip-Flop is a memory element which is capable of storing one bit of information and it is mostly used in clocked sequential circuits.
- A Flip-Flop has two outputs, one for normal value and other for complement value of the bit stored in it.
- A Flip-Flop can maintain a binary state indefinitely (as long as power is delivered to the circuit) until directed by an input signal to switch states.
- A Flop-Flop is also known as Bistable Multivibrator.



### Flip Flop

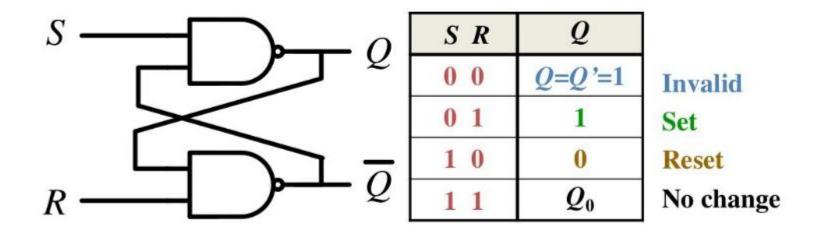
- Flip-Flops are of different types depending on how their inputs and clock pulses cause transition between two states.
- There are four Basic types:
  - 1. SR Flip-Flop / RS Flip-Flop
  - 2. JK Flip-Flop
  - 3. D Flip-Flop
  - 4. T Flip-Flop

### Flip Flop Usage / Applications

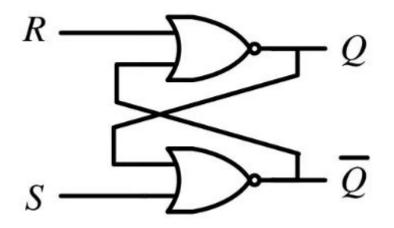
- For Memory circuits
- For Logic Control Devices
- For Counter Devices
- For Register Devices

# SR Flip Flop

#### SR Flip Flop - NAND GATE LATCH



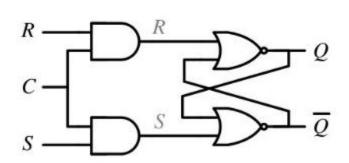
### RS Flip Flop - NOR GATE LATCH

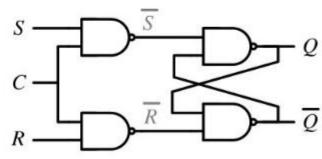


S R	Q
0 0	$Q_0$
0 1	0
1 0	1
1 1	Q = Q' = 0

No change Reset Set

### Clocked SR Flip Flop





CSR	Q
0 x x	$Q_0$
1 0 0	$Q_0$
1 0 1	0
1 1 0	1
111	Q=Q'

No change

No change

Reset

Set

**Invalid** 

## **Thanks**