

- c) Adding two binary numbers and handling carry d) Subtracting two binary numbers
- (ix) Choose the maximum number of input lines in a 4:1 multiplexer.
- a) 1 b) 2
c) 3 d) 4
- (x) Two nibble is equal to
- a) 1 byte b) 2 bits
c) 2 byte d) 4 bits
- (xi) What is the primary characteristic that differentiates sequential circuits from combinational circuits?
- a) Feedback b) Inputs
c) Outputs d) Gates
- (xii) The OR operation performs in Boolean algebra by
- a) Associative properties b) Commutative properties
c) Distributive properties d) all of these
- (xiii) Identify which number system uses the letters A-F?
- a) Octal b) Binary
c) Decimal d) Hexadecimal
- (xiv) Tell the equivalent hexadecimal number of the decimal number 30.
- a) 1F b) 1B
c) 1D d) 1E
- (xv) The DeMorgan's theorem state that
- a) $(A + B)' = A' * B'$ b) $(AB)' = A' + B'$
c) $A' + B' = A'B$ d) $(AB)' = A' + B$

Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

2. Write a short note on De-Morgan's Law (3)
3. Draw a truth table for the equation: $Y = ABC(C+D')$ (3)
4. Compare between Analog and Digital system (3)
5. Why are subtractions using 2's complement used in modern computers? (3)
6. What is the main difference between latch & flip flop? (3)

OR

Design the full subtractor circuit with using Decoder and explain the working principle. (3)

Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

7. You have been given a hexadecimal number 3A7 and a binary number- 11011001. Convert both numbers into their decimal equivalents. Show your work. (5)
8. What are the fundamental properties of Boolean algebra? (5)
9. Explain the operation of a JK flip-flop. (5)
10. Distinguish between combinational and sequential switching circuits. (5)
11. Contrast the characteristics of a D flip-flop with those of an SR flip-flop (5)
12. What is NAND, NOR, X-OR, and X-NOR operations in Boolean algebra? (5)

OR

Write the Boolean algebraic laws. (5)
