



**JARAMOGI OGINGA ODINGA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**  
**SCHOOL OF BIOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCES**  
**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF EDUCATION**  
**SCIENCE WITH IT**  
**2022/2023 ACADEMIC YEAR      4<sup>th</sup> YEAR      1<sup>ST</sup> SEMESTER**  
**MAIN**  
**REGULAR**

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**COURSE CODE: SPB 9429**

**COURSE TITLE: DIGITAL ELECTRONICS II**

**EXAM VENUE:                      STREAM: (BED SCI.)**

**DATE:                                      EXAM SESSION:**

**TIME: 2 HOURS**

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**Instructions:**

1. Answer question 1 (compulsory) and ANY other 2 questions.
2. Candidates are advised not to write on the question paper.
3. Candidates must hand in their answer booklets to the invigilator while in the examination room.

**QUESTION ONE**

- a. Define a sequential logic circuit and give an example of one. (3 marks)
- b. Draw the truth table of a full subtractor circuit hence write down the logic function of the Difference and Borrow in outputs (4 marks)
- c. Draw the schematic block diagram of a 4-bit multiplier (3 marks)
- d. Define a magnitude comparator (2 marks)
- e. Differentiate between;  
i) synchronous and asynchronous inputs;

- ii) level-triggered and edge-triggered flip-flops (4 marks)
- f. A series counter has a modulus of 32,768. If all the flip flops used to construct the counter are identical and each has a propagation delay of 0.02 seconds. Determine the propagation delay of the counter (3 marks)
- g. Briefly describe the following flip-flop timing parameters:
  - i) set-up time and hold time;
  - ii) propagation delay;
  - iii) maximum clock frequency. (4 marks)
- h. i) What is meant by the 'race problem' in flip-flops? (2 marks)
  - ii) Explain how a master-slave flip flop configuration helps in solving this problem (3 marks)
- i. Explain why Shift registers are mainly made of D-type flip flops. (2 marks)

## SECTION B

### QUESTION TWO

- a. Using well illustrated logic circuit diagrams, explain the operations of the following flip flops.
  - i) basic R-S flip-flop having active LOW inputs, (include its truth table). (8 marks)
  - ii) Clocked J-K flip-flop (6 marks)
  - iii) Master- Slave flip flop ( address the race-problem solution) (6marks)

### QUESTION THREE

- a. Construct the truth table of a full subtractor circuit and from the table write down the Boolean expressions for the Difference and Borrow out outputs (4 marks)
- b. Obtain the simplified versions of the Boolean expressions obtained in (a) above hence draw the hardware of the full subtractor circuit. (6 marks)

- c. Design a 16-to-1 multiplexer using two 8-to-1 multiplexers having an active LOW ENABLE input. Fully explain the working mechanism of your design (10 marks)

#### QUESTION FOUR

- a. Outline any three differences between a ripple counter and a parallel counter. (3 marks)
- b. Design a 4-bit asynchronous counter and fully explain its working mechanism showing the timing waveforms sourced at the output of each flip flop. (7 marks)
- c. Briefly explain the operation of the following counters
- i) Decade counter (5 marks)
  - ii) BCD counter (5 marks)

#### QUESTION FIVE

- a. Define a shift register. (2 marks)
- b. Briefly describe the following types of shift registers citing their unique features that make them perform their tasks
- i) Universal shift register (3 marks)
  - ii) Bidirectional shift register (3 marks)
- c. Using well illustrated circuit diagrams, fully explain the operation of the following types of shift registers
- i) Serial-In Serial Out shift registers (6 marks)
  - ii) Serial-In parallel Out shift registers (6 marks)