



Dr.G.R.Damodaran College of Science

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I B.Sc(Computer Science) [2017-2020]

Semester I

Core: Digital Computer Fundamentals - 107A.

Multiple Choice Questions.

1. The base or radix of octal system is _____.

- A. 8.
- B. 7
- C. 10
- D. 9

ANSWER: A

2. The number of digits in Hexadecimal system is _____.

- A. 15.
- B. 17.
- C. 16.
- D. 8.

ANSWER: C

3. The digit B in Hexadecimal system is equivalent to _____ in decimal system.

- A. 11.
- B. 15.
- C. 17.
- D. 8.

ANSWER: A

4. In _____ method binary number is obtained by taking the remainder after each division in the reverse order.

- A. Double-Double.
- B. Double-Dabble.
- C. Decimal-Decimal.
- D. Decimal-Dabble.

ANSWER: B

5. An AND gate with schematic "bubbles" on its inputs performs the same function as a(n) _____ gate.

- A. NOT.
- B. OR.
- C. NOR.
- D. NAND.

ANSWER: C

6. When grouping cells within a K-map, the cells must be combined in groups of _____.

- A. 2's.
- B. 1,2,4,8..
- C. 3's.

D. 4's.

ANSWER: B

7. Use Boolean algebra to find the most simplified SOP expression for $F = ABD + CD + ACD + ABC + ABCD$.

A. $F = ABD + ABC + CD$.

B. $F = CD + AD$.

C. $F = BC + AB$.

D. $F = AC + AD$.

ANSWER: A

8. Excess-3 code is known as _____.

A. weighted code.

B. cyclic redundancy code.

C. self-complementing code.

D. algebraic code.

ANSWER: C

9. The NAND or NOR gates are referred to as "universal" gates because either:

A. can be found in almost all digital circuits.

B. can be used to build all the other types of gates.

C. are used in all countries of the world.

D. were the first gates to be integrated.

ANSWER: B

10. Which of the examples below expresses the distributive law of Boolean algebra?

A. $(A + B) + C = A + (B + C)$.

B. $A(B + C) = AB + AC$.

C. $A + (B + C) = AB + AC$.

D. $A(BC) = (AB) + C$

ANSWER: B

11. Which of the examples below expresses the commutative law of multiplication?

A. $A + B = B + A$.

B. $AB = B + A$.

C. $AB = BA$.

D. $AB = A \times B$.

ANSWER: C

12. _____ is Binary Coded Decimal.

A. 8241.

B. 8421.

C. 8124.

D. 8121.

ANSWER: B

13. Which is Non-weighted Codes ?

A. Excess-3 code.

B. Reflective code.

C. 2421 code.

D. Sequential code.

ANSWER: A

14. Which of the following combinations cannot be combined into K-map groups?

- A. corners in the same row.
- B. corners in the same column.
- C. diagonal.
- D. overlapping combinations.

ANSWER: C

15. The 9's complement of a decimal number is obtained by subtracting each digit in the number from _____ .

- A. 10.
- B. 0.
- C. 1.
- D. 9.

ANSWER: D

16. Converting the Boolean expression $LM + M(NO + PQ)$ to SOP form, we get _____ .

- A. $LM + MNOPQ$
- B. $L + MNO + MPQ$
- C. $LM + M + NO + MPQ$
- D. $LM + MNO + MPQ$

ANSWER: D

17. The binary subtraction of two numbers $10 - 1$ produces result as _____ .

- A. 10.
- B. 11.
- C. 1.
- D. 0.

ANSWER: C

18. A product term containing all the K Variables of the function in either complemented or uncomplemented form is called _____ .

- A. Minterm.
- B. Maxterm.
- C. Product.
- D. Sum

ANSWER: A

19. A sum term containing all the K variables of the function in either complemented or uncomplemented form is called _____ .

- A. Minterm.
- B. Maxterm.
- C. Sum.
- D. Product.

ANSWER: B

20. Which is the correct order of the Hexadecimal number system ?

- A. 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,A,B,C,D,E.
- B. 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,A,B,C,D,E,F.
- C. 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,A,B,C,D,E.
- D. 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,A,B,C,D,E,F.

ANSWER: D

21. What is the primary motivation for using Boolean algebra to simplify logic expressions?

- A. It may make it easier to understand the overall function of the circuit.
- B. It may reduce the number of gates.

- C. It may reduce the number of inputs required.
- D. all of the above.

ANSWER: D

22. The systematic reduction of logic circuits is accomplished by _____.

- A. using Boolean algebra.
- B. symbolic reduction.
- C. TTL logic.
- D. using a truth table.

ANSWER: A

23. Which of the following expressions is in the sum-of-products (SOP) form?

- A. $(A + B)(C + D)$.
- B. $(A)B(CD)$.
- C. $AB(CD)$.
- D. $AB + CD$.

ANSWER: D

24. Exclusive-OR (XOR) logic gates can be constructed from what other logic gates?

- A. OR gates only.
- B. AND gates and NOT gates.
- C. OR gates and NOT gates.
- D. AND gates, OR gates, and NOT gates.

ANSWER: D

25. Give the 1's complement of 010011011.

- A. 111100001.
- B. 000011110.
- C. 010101010.
- D. 101100100.

ANSWER: D

26. A NAND gate has _____.

- A. None of the these.
- B. HIGH inputs and a HIGH output.
- C. LOW inputs and a HIGH output.
- D. LOW inputs and a LOW output.

ANSWER: C

27. The weight of the LSB as a binary number is _____.

- A. 4.
- B. 2.
- C. 1.
- D. 3.

ANSWER: C

28. What is the difference between binary coding and binary coded decimal?

- A. Binary coding is pure binary.
- B. BCD is pure binary.
- C. BCD has no decimal format.
- D. Binary coding has a decimal format.

ANSWER: A

29. Which of the following logical operations is represented by the + sign in Boolean algebra?

- A. inversion
- B. AND
- C. OR
- D. Complementation

ANSWER: C

30. The output of an exclusive-NOR gate is HIGH if _____.

- A. the inputs are equal.
- B. one input is HIGH, and the other input is LOW.
- C. the inputs are unequal.
- D. none of the above.

ANSWER: A

31. The basic types of programmable arrays are made up of _____.

- A. AND gates.
- B. OR gates.
- C. NAND and NOR gates.
- D. AND gates and OR gates.

ANSWER: D

32. How is a J-K flip-flop made to toggle?

- A. $J = 0, K = 0$
- B. $J = 1, K = 0$
- C. $J = 0, K = 1$
- D. $J = 1, K = 1$

ANSWER: D

33. ASCII stands for _____.

- A. Asian Standards Code for Information Interchange.
- B. American Standards Code for Interchange Information.
- C. American Standards Code for Information Interchange.
- D. Asian Standards Code for Interchange Information.

ANSWER: C

34. On a master-slave flip-flop, when is the master enabled?

- A. when the gate is LOW.
- B. when the gate is HIGH.
- C. both of the above.
- D. neither of the above.

ANSWER: B

35. What is the base of the decimal number system?

- A. 2.
- B. 8.
- C. 16.
- D. 10.

ANSWER: D

36. The expression of logic circuits are always expressed in which form?

- A. SOP
- B. POS
- C. SOP or POS
- D. SOP and POS

ANSWER: C

37. Which of the following is correct for a gated D flip-flop?

- A. The output toggles if one of the inputs is held HIGH.
- B. Only one of the inputs can be HIGH at a time.
- C. The output complement follows the input when enabled.
- D. Q output follows the input D when the enable is HIGH.

ANSWER: D

38. A J-K flip-flop is in a "no change" condition when _____.

- A. $J = 1, K = 1$
- B. $J = 1, K = 0$
- C. $J = 0, K = 1$
- D. $J = 0, K = 0$

ANSWER: D

39. The terminal count of a modulus-11 binary counter is _____.

- A. 1010.
- B. 1000.
- C. 1001.
- D. 1100.

ANSWER: A

40. What is the difference between combinational logic and sequential logic?

- A. Combinational circuits are not triggered by timing pulses, sequential circuits are triggered by timing pulses.
- B. Combinational and sequential circuits are both triggered by timing pulses.
- C. Neither circuit is triggered by timing pulses.
- D. None of the above.

ANSWER: A

41. The 10's complement of a decimal number is equal to its _____ .

- A. 9 complement - 1.
- B. 9 complement - 0.
- C. 9 complement + 1.
- D. 9 complement + 0.

ANSWER: C

42. A BCD counter is a _____.

- A. binary counter.
- B. full-modulus counter.
- C. decade counter.
- D. divide-by-10 counter.

ANSWER: C

43. How many flip-flops are required to construct a decade counter?

- A. 10.
- B. 8.
- C. 5.
- D. 4.

ANSWER: D

44. The output of an exclusive-NOR gate is 1. Which input combination is correct?

- A. $A = 1, B = 0$.
- B. $A = 0, B = 1$.

- C. $A = 0, B = 0$.
- D. none of the above.

ANSWER: C

45. How many exclusive-NOR gates would be required for an 8-bit comparator circuit?

- A. 4
- B. 6.
- C. 8.
- D. 10.

ANSWER: C

46. A binary code that progresses such that only one bit changes between two successive codes is

_____.

- A. nine's-complement code.
- B. 8421 code.
- C. excess-3 code.
- D. Gray code.

ANSWER: D

47. The most inexpensive switch is _____ switch.

- A. Electronic.
- B. Mechanical.
- C. Electromechanical.
- D. None of the above.

ANSWER: A

48. A solid-state drive (SSD) is a _____ storage device that stores persistent data on solid-state flash memory.

- A. Volatile.
- B. Non-Volatile.
- C. Semi-Volatile.
- D. None.

ANSWER: B

49. The weights of the 8421 code are read from _____ .

- A. right to left.
- B. top to bottom.
- C. bottom to top.
- D. left to right.

ANSWER: D

50. An SSD may also be referred to as a _____.

- A. Solid State Drum.
- B. Solid State Disk.
- C. Semi-Conductor State Disk.
- D. Semi-Conductor State Drum.

ANSWER: B

51. What is the output state of an OR gate if the inputs are 0 and 1?

- A. 0.
- B. 1.
- C. 3.
- D. 2.

ANSWER: B

52. What is the output state of an AND gate if the inputs are 0 and 1?

- A. 0.
- B. 1.
- C. 3.
- D. 2.

ANSWER: A

53. An SSD, has an array of _____ memory organized as a disk drive, using integrated circuits (ICs

- A. Semiconductor.
- B. Cache.
- C. Main.
- D. External.

ANSWER: A

54. Which of the following is essential concept related to Cloud ?

- A. Reliability.
- B. Productivity.
- C. Abstraction.
- D. All of the mentioned.

ANSWER: C

55. Which of the following is Cloud Platform by Amazon ?

- A. Azure.
- B. AWS.
- C. Cloudera.
- D. All of the mentioned.

ANSWER: C

56. The output of a _____ gate is only 1 when all of its inputs are 1.

- A. NOR.
- B. XOR.
- C. AND.
- D. NOT.

ANSWER: C

57. A NAND gate is equivalent to an AND gate plus a _____ gate put together.

- A. NOR.
- B. NOT.
- C. XOR.
- D. XNOR.

ANSWER: A

58. _____ describes a cloud service that can only be accessed by a limited amount of people.

- A. Data center.
- B. Private cloud.
- C. Virtualization.
- D. Public cloud.

ANSWER: B

59. Cloud in Cloud Computing represents _____.

- A. Wireless.
- B. Hard Drives.

- C. People.
 - D. Internet.
- ANSWER: D

60. An AND gate will function as OR if _____ .

- A. all the inputs to the gates are 1.
- B. all the inputs are 0.
- C. either of the inputs is 1.
- D. all the inputs and outputs are complemented.

ANSWER: D

61. _____ logic gate has the output which is the complement of its input.

- A. OR.
- B. AND.
- C. NOT.
- D. X-OR.

ANSWER: C

62. Which logic gate has output high if and only if all inputs are low ?

- A. NOR.
- B. NAND.
- C. X-NOR.
- D. AND.

ANSWER: B

63. $A+(B.C) = ?$

- A. $B+C$.
- B. $AB.AC$.
- C. A.
- D. $(A+B).(A+C)$.

ANSWER: D

64. $A.0 = ?$

- A. 1.
- B. A.
- C. 0.
- D. A or 1.

ANSWER: C

65. $A + A.B = ?$

- A. B.
- B. A.B.
- C. A.
- D. A or B.

ANSWER: C

66. _____ is known as Minterm.

- A. SOP.
- B. POS.
- C. Hybrid.
- D. both SOP and POS.

ANSWER: A

67. _____ is known as Maxterm.

- A. SOP.
- B. POS.
- C. Hybrid.
- D. both SOP and POS.

ANSWER: B

68. A karnaugh map with 4 variables has _____ .

- A. 2 cells.
- B. 4 cells.
- C. 8 cells.
- D. 16 cells.

ANSWER: D

69. Which of these are universal gates ?

- A. only NOR.
- B. only NAND.
- C. both NOR and NAND.
- D. NOT,AND,OR.

ANSWER: C

70. The don't care combinations are represented by _____ .

- A. d .
- B. dd .
- C. do .
- D. o .

ANSWER: A

71. Each maxterm can be obtained by the _____ operation of all the variables of the function.

- A. AND.
- B. OR.
- C. NAND.
- D. NOR.

ANSWER: B

72. Each minterm can be obtained by the _____ operation of all the variables of the function.

- A. AND.
- B. OR.
- C. NAND.
- D. NOR.

ANSWER: A

73. Which expression is basically an OR operation of AND operated variables?

- A. Product of Sums.
- B. Product of Products.
- C. Sum of Sums.
- D. Sum of Products.

ANSWER: D

74. Which expression is basically an AND operation of OR operated variables?

- A. Product of Sums.
- B. Product of Products.
- C. Sum of Sums.
- D. Sum of Products.

ANSWER: A

75. $A \cdot 1 = ?$

- A. 1.
- B. A.
- C. 0.
- D. A or 1.

ANSWER: B

76. $A \cdot A = ?$

- A. 1.
- B. A.
- C. 0.
- D. A or 1.

ANSWER: B

77. $A + A = ?$

- A. 1.
- B. A.
- C. 0.
- D. A or 1.

ANSWER: B

78. $A + 0 = ?$

- A. 1.
- B. A.
- C. 0.
- D. A or 1.

ANSWER: B

79. $A + 1 = ?$

- A. 1.
- B. A.
- C. 0.
- D. A or 1.

ANSWER: A

80. What is the output state of an X-OR gate if the inputs are 1 and 1 ?

- A. 0.
- B. 1.
- C. 3.
- D. 2.

ANSWER: A

81. By adding inverter to the EX-OR gate we can obtain _____ .

- A. OR.
- B. AND.
- C. EX-NOT.
- D. EX-NOR.

ANSWER: D

82. NAND gate is equivalent to _____ .

- A. Bubbled OR gate.
- B. Bubbled AND gate.
- C. Bubbled NOT gate.

D. Bubbled NOR gate.
ANSWER: A

83. NOR gate is equivalent to _____ .
A. Bubbled OR gate.
B. Bubbled AND gate.
C. Bubbled NOT gate.
D. Bubbled NOR gate.
ANSWER: B

84. A NOT gate also called as _____ .
A. convertor.
B. subtractor.
C. invertor.
D. selector.
ANSWER: C

85. A group of 4 cells in K-map is called _____ .
A. octet.
B. pair.
C. triple.
D. quad.
ANSWER: D

86. A group of 8 cells in K-map is called _____ .
A. octet.
B. pair.
C. triple.
D. quad.
ANSWER: A

87. In a maxterm a variable appears _____.
A. 1 in uncomplemented and 0 in complemented.
B. 0 in uncomplemented and 2 in complemented.
C. 2 in uncomplemented and 1 in complemented.
D. 0 in uncomplemented and 1 in complemented.
ANSWER: D

88. In a minterm a variable appears _____.
A. 1 in uncomplemented and 0 in complemented.
B. 0 in uncomplemented and 2 in complemented.
C. 2 in uncomplemented and 1 in complemented.
D. 0 in uncomplemented and 1 in complemented.
ANSWER: A

89. Which is the Absorption law ?
A. $A.(A+B)=A$.
B. $A+BC=(A+B)(A+C)$.
C. $A.(B.C)=(A.B).C$.
D. $A+(B+C)=(A+B)+C$.
ANSWER: A

90. Half adder circuit is _____.
A. Half of an AND gate.

- B. A circuit to add two bits together.
- C. Half of a NAND gate.
- D. Half of a NOR gate.

ANSWER: B

91. Parallel adder is a _____.

- A. sequential circuits.
- B. combinational circuits.
- C. either sequential or combinational circuits.
- D. linear circuits.

ANSWER: B

92. A half adder has _____.

- A. 2 inputs and 2 outputs.
- B. 2 inputs and 3 outputs.
- C. 3 inputs and 3 outputs.
- D. 3 inputs and 4 outputs.

ANSWER: A

93. The circuit that is used for parallel to serial conversion is _____.

- A. decoder.
- B. encoder.
- C. multiplexer.
- D. demultiplexer.

ANSWER: C

94. Which device has many inputs and one output ?

- A. Flip flop.
- B. Multiplexer.
- C. Demultiplexer.
- D. Counter.

ANSWER: B

95. The other name of multiplexer _____.

- A. data distributor.
- B. data multiplier.
- C. data converter.
- D. data selector.

ANSWER: D

96. The other name of demultiplexer _____.

- A. data distributor.
- B. data multiplier.
- C. data converter.
- D. data selector.

ANSWER: A

97. What does the term 'multiplex' mean?

- A. one into many.
- B. many into one.
- C. one into three.
- D. many into two.

ANSWER: B

98. What does the term "demultiplex" mean?

- A. one into many.
- B. many into one.
- C. one into three.
- D. many into two.

ANSWER: A

99. How many select lines does a 4-to-1 multiplexer requires ?

- A. 4 select lines.
- B. 2 select lines.
- C. 1 select line.
- D. 3 select lines.

ANSWER: B

100. How many select lines does a 8-to-1 multiplexer requires ?

- A. 4 select lines.
- B. 2 select lines.
- C. 1 select line.
- D. 3 select lines.

ANSWER: D

101. Which device has many inputs and one output ?

- A. Flip flop.
- B. Multiplexer.
- C. Demultiplexer..
- D. Counter.

ANSWER: B

102. The simplest combinational circuit which performs the arithmetic addition of two binary digits is called _____ .

- A. full adder.
- B. full converter.
- C. half adder.
- D. half converter.

ANSWER: C

103. How many inputs and outputs is used to construct a full adder ?

- A. 3 inputs and 2 outputs.
- B. 2 inputs and 1 output.
- C. 1 input and 1 output.
- D. 1 input and 2 outputs.

ANSWER: A

104. Which combinational circuit that performs subtraction involving three bits ?

- A. Quad subtractor.
- B. Half subtractor.
- C. Full subtractor.
- D. Multi subtractor.

ANSWER: C

105. The half adder circuit can be implemented using _____.

- A. Ex-OR and AND gates.
- B. Ex-NOR and AND gates.
- C. Ex-OR and NAND gates.

D. OR and AND gates.

ANSWER: A

106. The serial adder requires _____ circuitry than a parallel adder.

- A. larger.
- B. simpler.
- C. unique.
- D. single.

ANSWER: B

107. How can a full adder be implemented ?

- A. Two half adder circuits and an EX-OR gate.
- B. Two half adder circuits and an NOR gate.
- C. One half adder circuits and an OR gate.
- D. Two half adder circuits and an OR gate.

ANSWER: D

108. Which combinational circuit that performs subtraction involving two bits ?

- A. single subtractor.
- B. Half subtractor.
- C. Full subtractor.
- D. Multi subtractor.

ANSWER: B

109. How can a full subtractor be implemented ?

- A. Two half subtractors circuits and an OR gate.
- B. Two half subtractors circuits and an NOR gate.
- C. Two half subtractors circuits and an NAND gate.
- D. Two half subtractors circuits and an AND gate.

ANSWER: A

110. _____ is similar to demultiplexer but without any data input.

- A. encoder.
- B. multiplexer.
- C. decoder.
- D. demultiplexer.

ANSWER: C

111. The number of output is greater than the number of inputs in _____ .

- A. half adder.
- B. full adder.
- C. encoder.
- D. decoder.

ANSWER: D

112. A 3-to-8 decoder is also called _____ .

- A. binary-to-octal decoder.
- B. decimal-to-octal decoder.
- C. octal-to-binary decoder.
- D. octal-to-decimal decoder.

ANSWER: A

113. An encoder is a digital circuit that performs the _____ operation of a decoder.

- A. inverse.

- B. reverse.
- C. forward.
- D. backward.

ANSWER: A

114. The number of outputs is less than the number of inputs in _____ .

- A. half adder.
- B. full adder.
- C. encoder.
- D. decoder.

ANSWER: C

115. A decimal-to-BCD encoder has _____ .

- A. 10 inputs and 4 outputs.
- B. 4 inputs and 10 outputs.
- C. 4 inputs and 4 outputs.
- D. 10 inputs and 10 outputs.

ANSWER: A

116. The function of encoder is to produce _____ .

- A. octal codes.
- B. binary codes.
- C. hexa decimal codes.
- D. all of the above.

ANSWER: B

117. The circuit that is used for parallel to serial conversion is _____ .

- A. decoder.
- B. encoder.
- C. multiplexer.
- D. demultiplexer.

ANSWER: C

118. _____ are used for converting one type of number system into the other form.

- A. decoder.
- B. encoder.
- C. multiplexer.
- D. demultiplexer.

ANSWER: B

119. A flip flop is a _____ .

- A. combinational circuit.
- B. memory element.
- C. arithmetic element.
- D. memory or arithmetic.

ANSWER: A

120. The basic storage element in a digital system is _____ .

- A. flip flop.
- B. counter.
- C. multiplexer.
- D. encoder.

ANSWER: A

121. A counter is a _____ .

- A. sequential circuit.
- B. ombinational circuit.
- C. both combinational and sequential circuit.
- D. random circuit.

ANSWER: A

122. What is the other name of T flipflop ?

- A. trigger.
- B. toggle.
- C. both A and B.
- D. translator.

ANSWER: C

123. A register is a group of _____ suitable for storing binary information.

- A. counters.
- B. adders.
- C. flip flops.
- D. subtractors.

ANSWER: C

124. A group of flipflops sensitive to pulse duration is called _____ .

- A. registers.
- B. latch.
- C. multiplexer.
- D. demultiplexer.

ANSWER: B

125. Which register is capable of shifting binary information either to the left or right ?

- A. general register.
- B. latch.
- C. shift register.
- D. parallel register.

ANSWER: C

126. The _____ method shifts one bit at a time for each clock pulse.

- A. parallel shifting.
- B. random shifting.
- C. serial shifting.
- D. collective.

ANSWER: C

127. Data shifting from high to low order bits done by _____ register.

- A. shift left.
- B. shift right.
- C. shift in.
- D. shift out.

ANSWER: B

128. What is the other name of Asynchronous Counter ?

- A. parallel counter.
- B. ripple counter.
- C. circle counter.
- D. shift counter.

ANSWER: B

129. What is the other name of Synchronous Counter ?

- A. parallel counter.
- B. ripple counter.
- C. circle counter.
- D. shift counter.

ANSWER: A

130. Which flip flop is triggered by the output from the previous flipflop ?

- A. Synchornous counter.
- B. Circle counter.
- C. Asynchornous counter.
- D. Shift Counter.

ANSWER: C

131. In a computer _____ is capable to store single binary bit.

- A. capacitor.
- B. flip flop.
- C. register.
- D. inductor.

ANSWER: B

132. A set of flip flops integrated together is called _____ .

- A. counter.
- B. adder.
- C. register.
- D. accumulator.

ANSWER: C

133. A register organized to allow to move left or right operations is called a _____ .

- A. counter.
- B. loader.
- C. adder.
- D. shift register.

ANSWER: D

134. Which of the following is Universal flip-flop ?

- A. JK flip-flop.
- B. RS flip-flop.
- C. Master slave flip-flop.
- D. D flip-flop.

ANSWER: B

135. A _____ is a bi-stable electronic circuit that has two stable states.

- A. multivibrator.
- B. flipflop.
- C. decoder.
- D. encoder.

ANSWER: B

136. Which counter requires less hardware ?

- A. parallel .
- B. synchornous.

- C. delay.
 - D. ripple.
- ANSWER: D

137. Which shifting method is faster ?

- A. serial.
- B. parallel.
- C. sequential.
- D. random.

ANSWER: B

138. What is the other name of D flipflop ?

- A. data.
- B. deselector.
- C. delay.
- D. delimiter.

ANSWER: C

139. The latch with the additional control input called _____ .

- A. register.
- B. counter.
- C. adder.
- D. flip flop.

ANSWER: D

140. The basic shift register operations are _____ .

- A. serial in serial out.
- B. serial in parallel out.
- C. parallel in serial out.
- D. all of above.

ANSWER: D

141. An SR flip flop is also called a _____ .

- A. monostable multivibrator.
- B. bistable multivibrator.
- C. tri stable multivibrator.
- D. all of the above.

ANSWER: B

142. A flip flop is a _____ .

- A. storage device.
- B. hub.
- C. bistable device.
- D. chip.

ANSWER: C

143. Which of the following have the fastest access time?

- A. Semiconductor Memories .
- B. Magnetic Disks.
- C. Magnetic Tapes.
- D. Compact Disks.

ANSWER: A

144. _____ is a semi conductor memory.

- A. Dynamic.
- B. Static.
- C. Bubble.
- D. Dynamic & static.

ANSWER: D

145. Which of the following is a read only memory storage device ?

- A. Floppy disk.
- B. Hard disk.
- C. CDROM.
- D. Pen drive.

ANSWER: C

146. DMA stands for _____ .

- A. direct memory access.
- B. distinct memory access.
- C. direct module access.
- D. direct memory allocation.

ANSWER: A

147. EPROM is erased by _____ .

- A. red light.
- B. sodium light.
- C. ultra violet rays.
- D. infra-red rays.

ANSWER: C

148. Which of the following is associated with Optics ?

- A. Winchester disk.
- B. RAM.
- C. CD-ROM.
- D. CPU.

ANSWER: C

149. Which one of the following is fastest read/writable memory?

- A. PROM.
- B. EEPROM.
- C. Flash.
- D. Optic recognizer.

ANSWER: C

150. In Magnetic Disks the time required to move the read/write head to the addressed sector is known as _____.

- A. seek time.
- B. latency time.
- C. access time.
- D. write time.

ANSWER: C

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