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## Digital Electronics MCQ Quiz

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## Q1. which of the following is Universal Gate?

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


## Q2. Which of the following is Inverter?

- A. OR gate
- B. NOT gate
- C. AND gate
- D. NAND GATE


## Q3. The NOR gate is OR gate followed by which gate?

- A. AND gate
- B. NOT gate
- C. NAND gate
- D. None of the mentioned

Q4. In the boolean algebra, a variable has $\qquad$ different state(s)/value(s).

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

Q5. AND operation is equivalant to -

- A. Intersection
- B. Division
- C. Union
- D. none of the above

Q6. $\mathrm{A}+$ ? is $=$ ?

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

Q7. Which is the example of digital device from the given option ?

- A. Record players
- B. Microprocessors
- C. Sensors
- D. Thermistors

Q8. $\qquad$ numbers are used in the decimal number system?
-A. 0 to 9

- B. 0 to 10
-C. 1 to 10
- D. None of the above


## Q9. Combinations that not listed for the input variables are -

- A. Borrow
- B. Don't Care
- C. Overflow
- D. Carry


## Q10. A full adder have -

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

Q11. In Positive logic, logic gate 1 corresponds to -

- A. Zero Voltage Level
- B. Positive Voltage
- C. Lower Voltage Level
- D. Higher Voltage Level


## Q12. An X-OR Gate Produces an output only when it's two inputs are -

- A. Low
- B. Different
- C. Same
- D. High


## Q13. The Only Function of a Not gate is to -

- A. Invert an input signal
- B. Stop A signal
- C. Act an universal set
- D. Recomplement a signal

Q14. ASCII code is a $\qquad$ bit code.

- A. 8
- B. 7
-C. 2
- D. 1
- A. Many in to One
- B. Many in to Many
- C. One in to Many
- D. None of the Above

Q16. Binary Number system has $\qquad$ symbols.

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


## Q17. The Steps required for the analysis of combinational circuits are -

- A. Obtain the functions of intermediate points and outputs
- B. Label the inputs and outputs
- C. Draw the truth table
- D. All of the Above


## Q18. There are two types of parity -

- A. Odd
- B. Even
- C. Both 1 \& 2
- D. None of the above


## Q19. The Four common and useful MSI circuits are

- A. Decoder
- B. Encoder
- C. Demultiplexer
- D. All of the above

Q20. $\qquad$ Multiplexers can be constructed from smaller ones.

- A. Larger
- B. Small
- C. Dimultiplexers
- D. None of the above

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