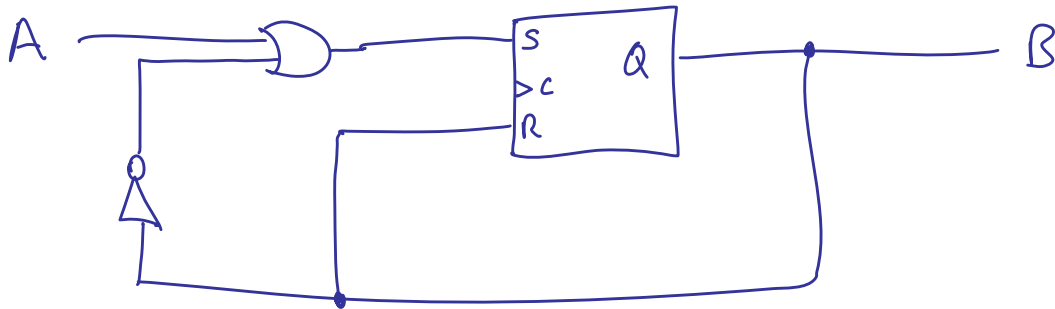


Simple, important example that demonstrates clock behavior



Obviously, if $A=1$ and clock ticks, then $B=1$.

But if A goes to zero and stays there, what happens at subsequent clock ticks? (Work it out for yourself: B alternates between 0 and 1 at each tick)

Very important lesson: new value of B does not feed back into the flip flop's input until the next clock tick.