Name: **Id#**

COE 205, Term 091

Computer Organization & Assembly Programming

Quiz# 1

Date: Wednesday, Oct. 21, 2009

Q1. Fill the blank in each of the following:

1. Assembly language is a programming language that uses _____ to represent operations, registers and memory locations.

2. There is one-to-one correspondence between _____ instructions and _____ instructions.

3. _____ translate assembly to machine code while _____ translate high-level programs to machine code.

4. Three advantages of programming in high level language include _____, _____, _____.

5. Two advantages of programming in assembly language include _____, _____.

6. The _____combines program's object file with other object files and link libraries, and produces a single executable program.

7. The _____ provides a hardware/software interface.

8. With a 32 bit address bus, the physical address space is _____.

9. Dynamic RAM is _____and _____than static RAM but _____.

10. _____ is used to bridge the CPU-memory performance gap.

11. Seek time is _____ while rotation latency is _____.

12. The decimal number 1000 is represented in binary as _____ and in hexadecimal as _____.

13. Using 16 bits, the range of represented unsigned numbers is _____ while the range of 2's complement signed numbers is _____.

14. Using 8-bit 2's complement, the number F0 represents the decimal value _____.

15. Assuming 16-bit 2's complement representation, the operation FFF2 – 7FFF produces the result _____ and will set the over flow flag to _____ and the carry flag to _____.

16. Assuming that an 8-bit register contains the hexadecimal value C5 representing a character, the character stored is _____ and the parity used is _____. Note that the ASCII code of character 'a' is 61h.