## COE 205, Term 991

# Computer Organization \& Assembly Programming Quiz\# 1 

Date: Saturday, Sep. 25
(I) Consider the following two numbers $\mathrm{A}=-200$ and $\mathrm{B}=-121$
(1) notations, assuming 9-bit representation.
(2) Perform the operation $\mathrm{A}+\mathrm{B}$ twice, once for sign-magnitude notation and once for 2`s complement notation. Indicate in your answer when an overflow occurs.
(3)

Perform the operation A-B twice, once for sign-magnitude notation and once for 2`s complement notation. Indicate in your answer when an overflow occurs.
(4) Determine, in binary and decimal, the smallest (negative) number and the largest (positive) number that can be stored using the sign-magnitude notation, assuming 9-bit representation.

Determine, in binary and decimal, the smallest (negative) number and the largest (positive) number that can be stored using the 2`s complement notation, assuming 9-bit representation. (II) Indicate whether the following is true or false, and if it is false correct it: (1) (True, False) The instruction register is a register in the CPU that contains the address of the next instruction to be fetched from memory. (2) (True, False) The fetch-execute cycle refers to the process of fetching the operands of an instruction from memory and then executing the instruction. (3) (True, False) The program counter is the register in the CPU counting the number of instructions executed so far by the CPU. (4) set, the machine`s memory, and all the registers in the machine.
(5)
(True, False) There is a one-to-one mapping from an assembly instruction to a machine instruction, but a one-to-many mapping from a high-level language to a machine language.
(6)
(True, False) Assembly programs written for the Intel 8086 family processors can run on the Motorolla 68000 processors using the Motorolla assembler and linker programs.

