# COE 205, Term 092 <br> Computer Organization \& Assembly Programming Quiz\# 2 

Date: Saturday, March 13, 2010

Q1. Fill the blank in each of the following:

1. The unsigned binary numbers 11011011 represents the decimal value $\underline{219}$.
2. The unsigned decimal number 1015 is represented in binary as $\underline{1111110111 .}$
3. The unsigned hexadecimal number F6 represents the decimal number $\underline{246}$.
4. Using 12 bits, the largest number than can be represented in decimal is $2^{12}-1=4095$.
5. Assuming 8 -bit representation, the result of addition of the numbers $\mathrm{FA}+\mathrm{FE}$ is $\mathrm{F8}$.
6. Assuming 8 -bit representation, the signed number -20 is represented in sign-magnitude as $\underline{10010100}$ and in 1 's complement as $\underline{11101011}$ and in 2's complement as $\underline{11101100}$.
7. Assuming 2's complement representation, the 12-bit number E20 represents the decimal value $\underline{-480}$ and is represented using 16-bits as FE20.
8. Assuming 2's complement representation, the operation FE0E -0 F 20 produces the result $\underline{\mathrm{FE} 0 \mathrm{E}+\mathrm{F} 0 \mathrm{E} 0=\mathrm{EEEE}}$ and overflow $=\underline{0}$.
9. Assuming 12-bit 2 's complement representation, the smallest number that can be represented is $\underline{-2^{11}=-2048}$ in decimal and $\underline{100000000000}$ in binary.
10. Assuming that an 8 -bit register contains the hexadecimal value E 4 representing a character, the character stored is 'd' and the parity used is even. Note that the ASCII code of character ' $a$ ' is 61 h .
