

Print name clearly: _____

PART A: multiple choice (worth 50%)

Put a tick or cross in the box on the left of the correct answer (or answers).

Important: In some questions you need to possibly mark more than one box in a given question to get full marks for that question. Incorrect answers are penalised.

Q. 1 The number 233_{10} is equal to the following:

- 10101001_2 11001001_2 11111001_2 11101001_2

Q. 2 The number 233_8 is equal to the following:

- 150_{10} 164_{10} 155_{10} 159_{10}

Q. 3 What is the magnitude of the 10-bit two's complement number 1011100010_2 :

- 286_{10} -739_{10} 738_{10} -286_{10}

Q. 4 What is the 10's complement of 4 :

- $9's\ complement+1$ 5 -6 6

Q. 5 What representation scheme(s) let(s) me perform a 10's complement operation on binary representations of decimal digits, through performing the one's complement operation on the binary directly:

- $4221-code$
 the 2's complement number system
 $XS-3\ code$
 grey code

Q. 6 Express the unsigned fixed point binary 0011110010_2 as a decimal, assuming the format $bbbb.bbbb_2$:

- 7.06250 6.56250 -7.56250 7.56250

Q. 7 ABBA may represent :

- $a\ number\ in\ base\ 16$
 a number in base 10
 $a\ number\ in\ base\ 14$
 a 70's pop group

Q. 8 The Hexadecimal number 67565_{16} has a value :

- $= 1472545_8$ $< 67565_{10}$ $< F0000_{16}$ $< 1000000_{10}$

Q. 9 The sum $110101_2 + 101_2$ is equivalent to:

- none of the others 111010_{10} $= 65_8 + 5_8$ 00111010_2

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Q. 10 The binary product $110101_2 \times 101_2$ is equivalent to:

- none of the others
- [110101₂ + 11010100₂](#)
- $110101_2 + 1101010_2$
- [5₁₀ × 65₈](#)

Q. 11 Appendix A gives a table for 7-bit ASCII. Using this table, give the hexadecimal value corresponding to the encoding of the ascii string “ABBA” (Assume each 7-bit code occupies the space of an 8-bit byte with the MSB=0):

- 61626261₁₆
- 65666665₁₆
- [41424241₁₆](#)
- 101102102101₁₆

Q. 12 What decimal value has to be added to the ASCII for the upper case letter “F” to obtain the ASCII for the lower case letter “f” (see Appendix A):

- $2^5 - 1$
- [102 - 70](#)
- $66 - 46$
- $146 - 106$

Q. 13 From Appendix A, the binary ASCII code for the letter “G” is:

- [1000111](#)
- 0111×100
- $0111 + 100$
- 0111100

Q. 14 The first 32 characters of ASCII are control characters. For example, CR (Carriage Return) character is often used at the end of a line of text in a file. What key or combination of keys on the computer keyboard will generate the “CR” character

- [ctrl-M \(i.e. “ctrl” key simultaneously with the “M” key\)](#)
- shift-M (i.e. “shift” key simultaneously with the “M” key)
- ctrl-H (i.e. “ctrl” key simultaneously with the “H”)
- [“enter” key](#)

Q. 15 The binary number 11010.110001 is equivalent to:

- 1.110110001×2^6
 - 1.110110001×2^4
 - [0.11010110001 × 2⁵](#)
 - 1.110110001×2^5
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