

Homework Solutions (28th January 2023)

Q1. What is the difference between compiler and interpreter?

Ans1.

Q2. What is ASCII Table?

Ans2.

ASCII table

This table contains letters, numbers, control, characters & other symbols. Each character is assigned a unique 7 bit code.

ASCII stands for American Standard Code for Information Interchange.

ASCII TABLE

Decimal	Hex	Char	Decimal	Hex	Char	Decimal	Hex	Char	Decimal	Hex	Char
0	0	[NULL]	32	20	[SPACE]	64	40	@	96	60	`
1	1	[START OF HEADING]	33	21	!	65	41	A	97	61	a
2	2	[START OF TEXT]	34	22	"	66	42	B	98	62	b
3	3	[END OF TEXT]	35	23	#	67	43	C	99	63	c
4	4	[END OF TRANSMISSION]	36	24	\$	68	44	D	100	64	d
5	5	[ENQUIRY]	37	25	%	69	45	E	101	65	e
6	6	[ACKNOWLEDGE]	38	26	&	70	46	F	102	66	f
7	7	[BELL]	39	27	'	71	47	G	103	67	g
8	8	[BACKSPACE]	40	28	(	72	48	H	104	68	h
9	9	[HORIZONTAL TAB]	41	29	)	73	49	I	105	69	i
10	A	[LINE FEED]	42	2A	*	74	4A	J	106	6A	j
11	B	[VERTICAL TAB]	43	2B	+	75	4B	K	107	6B	k
12	C	[FORM FEED]	44	2C	,	76	4C	L	108	6C	l
13	D	[CARRIAGE RETURN]	45	2D	-	77	4D	M	109	6D	m
14	E	[SHIFT OUT]	46	2E	.	78	4E	N	110	6E	n
15	F	[SHIFT IN]	47	2F	/	79	4F	O	111	6F	o
16	10	[DATA LINK ESCAPE]	48	30	0	80	50	P	112	70	p
17	11	[DEVICE CONTROL 1]	49	31	1	81	51	Q	113	71	q
18	12	[DEVICE CONTROL 2]	50	32	2	82	52	R	114	72	r
19	13	[DEVICE CONTROL 3]	51	33	3	83	53	S	115	73	s
20	14	[DEVICE CONTROL 4]	52	34	4	84	54	T	116	74	t
21	15	[NEGATIVE ACKNOWLEDGE]	53	35	5	85	55	U	117	75	u
22	16	[SYNCHRONOUS IDLE]	54	36	6	86	56	V	118	76	v
23	17	[END OF TRANS. BLOCK]	55	37	7	87	57	W	119	77	w
24	18	[CANCEL]	56	38	8	88	58	X	120	78	x
25	19	[END OF MEDIUM]	57	39	9	89	59	Y	121	79	y
26	1A	[SUBSTITUTE]	58	3A	:	90	5A	Z	122	7A	z
27	1B	[ESCAPE]	59	3B	;	91	5B	[	123	7B	{
28	1C	[FILE SEPARATOR]	60	3C	<	92	5C	\	124	7C	|
29	1D	[GROUP SEPARATOR]	61	3D	=	93	5D	]	125	7D	}
30	1E	[RECORD SEPARATOR]	62	3E	>	94	5E	^	126	7E	~
31	1F	[UNIT SEPARATOR]	63	3F	?	95	5F	_	127	7F	[DEL]

Q3. What is the difference between 32-bit and 64-bit CPU?

Page _____

32 and 64 bit CPU

64 bit CPU is more capable than the 32 bit CPU because it can handle more data at once. A 64 bit CPU can access over 4 billion times the physical memory of a 32 bit processor.

Q4. Explore various naming conventions of naming a variable.

Variable naming conventions

- 1) Can contain letters, digit & underscores
- 2) Names must begin with letter or underscore.
- 3) Names are case sensitive
- 4) Names can not have spaces & no special characters other than underscore can be used.

Q5. Explore the associativity and precedence table.

OPERATOR	TYPE	ASSOCIATIVITY
() [] . ->		left-to-right
++ -- ! ~ (type) * & sizeof	Unary Operator	right-to-left
* / %	Arithmetic Operator	left-to-right
+ -	Arithmetic Operator	left-to-right
<< >>	Shift Operator	left-to-right
< <= > >=	Relational Operator	left-to-right
== !=	Relational Operator	left-to-right
&	Bitwise AND Operator	left-to-right
^	Bitwise EX-OR Operator	left-to-right
|	Bitwise OR Operator	left-to-right
&&	Logical AND Operator	left-to-right
||	Logical OR Operator	left-to-right
? :	Ternary Conditional Operator	right-to-left
= += -= *= /= %= &= ^= |= <<= >>=	Assignment Operator	right-to-left
,	Comma	left-to-right

Precedence & associativity table

Operators	As sociativity
Unary * / %	Right - to - left
+ -	Left - to - right
<<, >>	
<, <=, >, >=	
=, !=	
&	
^	
&&	
Ternary	Right to left
Assignment	Right to left
,	Left to right

→ $10 + 20 * 30$ different and
+ and * have precedence the
associativity is from left to right.

$10 + 20 * 30$
lower higher

This will be solved as $10 + (20 * 30)$
 $= 10 + 600$
 $= 610$

Ex → $100 + 200 / 10 - 3 * 10$

First we will solve / & * as they are
having higher precedence than +. First / &
then * as associativity is from left to
right.

$$100 + 200 - 3 * 10$$

$$100 + 200 - 30$$

$$(100 + 200) - 30$$

$$1200 - 30 = 90 \text{ Ans}$$

Note → Instead of learning the associativity &
precedence table, it is better to use
brackets as brackets will always be
solved first.