5a:

The code prints the first byte of incoming serial data available in decimal representation. If no serial data is available, it does not print anything since `Serial.read()` will be -1, meaning we do not enter the if-statement.

5b-5c:

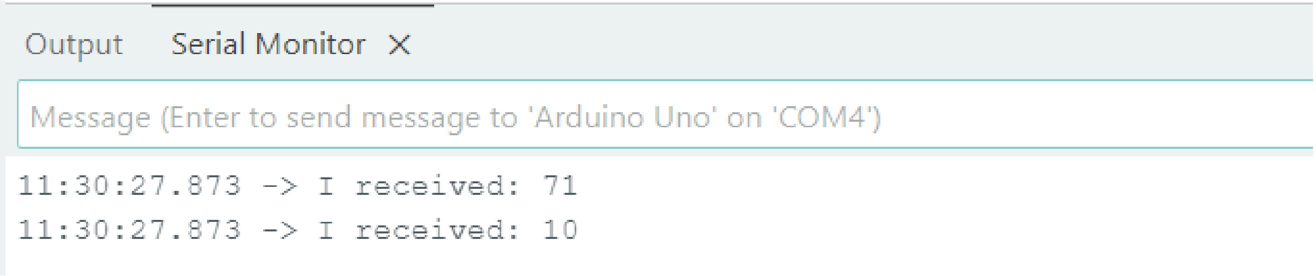
Refer to the code 1_serial_monitor.

5d:

When the letter G is pressed, the serial monitor prints 71. This is in accordance with the code (`Serial.println(incomingByte, DEC)`), so it makes sense. Whatever input the is read is printed to the monitor in decimal representation.

5e: Pressing the key *G*

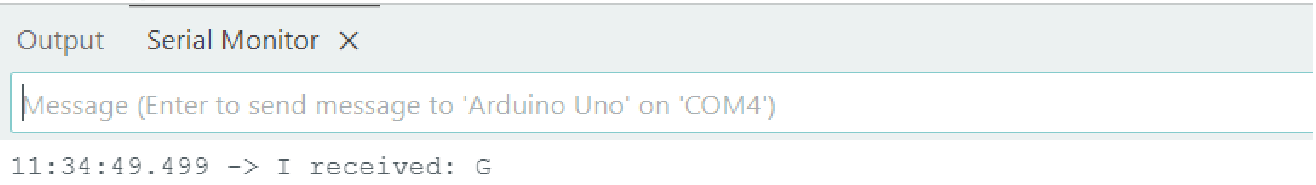
When *New line* is chosen over *No line ending*, we receive an extra decimal number (10). This is because of the new line character: `\n` whose decimal encoding in ASCII is 10.



```
11:30:27.873 -> I received: 71
11:30:27.873 -> I received: 10
```

5f: Pressing the key *G*

Now that we cast `incomingByte` to a char type, we expect the serial monitor to print the letter *G*:



```
11:34:49.499 -> I received: G
```