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UNIVERSITY**

**ICS 232 Computer Organization & Architecture  
Homework 2 - Chapter 2 - 10 points  
Due Date: 9/11/2024**

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Note: Please post your homework to ICS232 D2L on or before the due date.

**Chapter 2 – Data Representation**

**Essential Terms and Concepts**

7. What does overflow mean in the context of unsigned numbers?

It means nothing in the context of unsigned numbers. (textbook page 137)

18. What are the three components of a floating-point number?

1. Sign bit

2. Exponent

3. Significand

(textbook page 142)



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25. Explain the difference between ASCII and Unicode.

ASCII: (textbook page 158)

- American Standard Code for Information Language
- 7-bit codes
- 32 control characters, 10 digits, 52 letters, 32 special characters, and the space character.
- The high-order bit was intended to be used for parity.

Unicode: (textbook page 160 - 161)

- 16-bit alphabet that is downward compatible with ASCII and the Latin-1 character set.
- Enough capacity for every language in the world.
- Define an extension mechanism that will allow for the coding of an additional million characters.
- 5 character types
  1. Alphabets
  2. Symbols
  3. CJK
  4. Han
  5. User Defined

26. How many bits does a EBCDIC, ASCII and Unicode character require?

EBCDIC - 8 (textbook page 156)

ASCII – 7, but there is also 8-bit ASCII (textbook page 158)

**Exercises**

2. Perform the following base conversions using subtraction or division-remainder:

a)  $588_{10} = 1001001100_2$

b)  $2254_{10} = 4316_8$

c)  $652_{10} = 28C_{16}$

d)  $3104_{10} = C10_{16}$



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5. Perform the following base conversions.

- a)  $100011_2 = 43_8$
- b)  $4103_8 = 843_{16}$
- c)  $3236_{16} = 31066_8$
- d)  $13_{16} = 10011_2$

8. Convert the following decimal fractions to binary with a maximum of six places to the right of the binary point:

- a)  $25.84375 = 11001.11011_2$
- b)  $57.55 = 111001.100110_2$
- c)  $80.90625 = 10110000.11101_2$
- d)  $84.874023 = 1010100.110111_2$

10. Convert the following binary fractions to decimal:

- a)  $10111.1101 = 23.8125$
- b)  $100011.10011 = 35.59375$
- c)  $1010011.10001 = 83.53125$
- d)  $11000010.111 = 194.875$

15. Convert the hexadecimal number DEAD BEEF<sub>16</sub> to binary.

1101 1110 1010 1101 1011 1110 1110 1111 (added the spaces for readability)



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17. Represent the following decimal numbers in binary using 8-bit signed magnitude, one's complement, and two's complement representations:

a) 60

- Signed Magnitude:  $00111100_2$
- One's Complement: Positive numbers to not need one's or two's complement.
- Two's Complement: Positive numbers to not need one's or two's complement.

b) -60

- Signed Magnitude:  $10111100_2$
- One's Complement:  $11000011_2$
- Two's Complement:  $11000100_2$

c) 20

- Signed Magnitude:  $00010100_2$
- One's Complement: Positive numbers to not need one's or two's complement.
- Two's Complement: Positive numbers to not need one's or two's complement.

d) -20

- Signed Magnitude:  $10010100_2$
- One's Complement:  $11101011_2$
- Two's Complement:  $11101100_2$

22. What decimal value does the 8-bit binary number 10110100 have if:

- a) it is interpreted as an unsigned number? **180**
- b) it is on a computer using signed-magnitude representation? **52**
- c) it is on a computer using one's complement representation? **-75**
- d) it is on a computer using two's complement representation? **-76**
- e) it is on a computer using excess-127 representation? **53**

55. Given that the ASCII code for A is 1000001, what is the ASCII code for J?  
01001010 or 74



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58. Decode the following ASCII message, assuming 8-bit ASCII characters and no parity:  
01001010 01001111 01001000 01001110 00100000 01000100 01001111 01000101

JOHN DOE

X1. Encode the following four characters in Unicode:

0  $\Sigma$  @  $\pi$  (zero, summation, at-sign, pi)

0 = 30

$\Sigma$  = 2211

@ = 40

$\pi$  = 3C0

X2. Perform the following unsigned hexadecimal arithmetic:

a) 1AF4	b) 3DE7	c) F938
+ 3304	+ D496	- 395D
=====	=====	=====
10,210	54,422	78,485

X3. Decode the following hexadecimal ASCII message, assuming 8-bit ASCII characters:

54 68 65 20 45 6E 64

The End

**On a Windows PC: Install WSL 2**

1. Install WSL 2 by following these instructions:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/wsl/install-win10>

You can install any Linux distribution you like. I used Ubuntu.



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The following video may also help:

[WSL2 Ubuntu GUI - Bing video](https://www.bing.com/videos/search?q=wsl+ubuntu&&view=detail&mid=E14207E987583178E63EE14207E987583178E63E&&FORM=VRDGAR)

(<https://www.bing.com/videos/search?q=wsl+ubuntu&&view=detail&mid=E14207E987583178E63EE14207E987583178E63E&&FORM=VRDGAR>)

2. Install GCC compiler by
  - a. Use `sudo apt update` to update the package database.
  - b. Use `sudo apt upgrade` to make sure all of your packages are current.
  - c. Use `sudo apt install gcc` to install the GNU C x86 and x86-x64 compiler.
  - d. Use `sudo apt install gcc-multilib` to install the GNU C cross-compilation feature.
  - e. Use `sudo apt install gdb` to install the GNU debugger.

**On a Mac: You may need to install Xcode. Then use a terminal window which will act just like the WSL window.**

3. Refer to <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/2603489/how-do-i-compile-a-c-file-on-my-mac> for more help.

**If you unable to install a GCC compiler or run WSL on your PC, the web site Godbolt.org can also be used to compile the program. Make sure you use the correct compiler options.**

**Then either using WSL or the Mac terminal window:**

4. Write or copy from the Internet any simple C program and run it. Include the program and the output here. Compile with `gcc <filename.c>` and run with `./a.out`.

**Prepare for next class by reading Chapter 3 – Boolean Algebra and Digital Logic**