For each statement, describe the values of k for which the code in the $\{...\}$ block is executed. (10)

- A) if (k > 5 & k < 10) $\{ \dots \}$ k = 6, 7, 8, 9
- B) if (!k) $\{...\}$ k = 0
- $C) \, \texttt{if(k\&0x40)} \\ \{ \dots \}$

 $k = \underline{if \ bit \ 6 \ in \ k}$, is set then a bit will be on and it will be true Hint: a certain bit needs to be in a given state for the code to be executed. Note the bits in a 16-bit number are $(15,14,13,12,\ 11,10,9,8,\ 7,6,5,4,\ 3,2,1,0)$

- D) for (k = 0; k < 10; k+=2)k = 0, 2, 4, 6, 8
- E) if ($k \mid 0x20$) { . . . }

k = Always, regardless of k, since the or operation forces a bit high a bit is always on

Assuming we have a variable (16-bit) in our program named "Pattern", write the C code to perform the following masking operations (i.e. Pattern &= 0x01;). (8)

Note the bits in a 16-bit number are (15,14,13,12, 11,10,9,8, 7,6,5,4, 3,2,1,0)

A) Toggle bit 10

Pattern = Pattern $^{\circ}$ 0x0400;

B) Force bits 3 and 6 to be high

Pattern = 0x0048;

C) Force bits 2 and 12 to be low

Pattern &= $\sim (0x1004)$;

D) Force bits 2 to be high and bit 4 to be low.

Pattern = ((Pattern | 0x0004) & 0xffef);

or you could use

Pattern = 0x04;

Pattern &= $\sim 0 \times 0010$; // Equivalent to Pattern &= 0xffef;

Binary Addition: Perform the following 8-bit additions, **showing all of the carry's, assuming a input carry of 0**. Also includes the interpretation of the addition as an 8-bit signed number, converted to decimal.

"Carries into sign bit don't match"

$$-55$$
 $+(-54)$
 -109