



UNIT 1.

INFORMATION REPRESENTATION

Activities

Computer Systems
CFGS DAW

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Nomenclatura

A lo largo de este tema se utilizarán distintos símbolos para distinguir elementos importantes dentro del contenido. Estos símbolos son:

🔧 Actividad opcional. Normalmente hace referencia a un contenido que se ha comentado en la documentación por encima o que no se ha hecho, pero es interesante que le alumno investigue y practique. Son tipos de actividades que no entran para examen

👁 Atención. Hace referencia a un tipo de actividad donde los alumnos suelen cometer equivocaciones.

UD01. INFORMATION REPRESENTATION

Activities

(1) Convert to decimal the following values:

- a) $1001_{(2)}$ b) $110010_{(2)}$ c) $1010_{(2)}$ d) $100101,101_{(2)}$ e) $1011_{(2)}$

(2) Convert to binary the following values:

- a) $8_{(10)}$ b) $512_{(10)}$ c) $20,625_{(10)}$ d) $255_{(10)}$ e) $3560,75_{(10)}$

(3) Convert to hex the following values:

- a) $100100101_{(2)}$ b) $1000000000_{(2)}$ c) $1001001_{(2)}$ d) $11111_{(2)}$

(4) Convert to binary the following values:

- a) $5A43_{(16)}$ b) $BEA_{(16)}$ c) $23A_{(16)}$ d) $100_{(16)}$ e) $F410_{(16)}$

(5) Convert to octal the following values:

- a) $100101_{(2)}$ b) $11101_{(2)}$ c) $110011_{(2)}$ d) $100_{(2)}$ e) $11010101_{(2)}$

(6) Convert to binary the following values:

- a) $521_{(8)}$ b) $1234_{(8)}$ c) $100_{(8)}$ d) $7543_{(8)}$ e) $111_{(8)}$

(7) Convert to decimal the following values:

- a) $F2A3_{(16)}$ b) $4227_{(16)}$ c) $4227_{(8)}$ d) $AAFF_{(16)}$


(8) Convert to hex the following values:

- a) $16_{(10)}$ b) $427_{(10)}$ c) $255_{(10)}$ d) $534_{(10)}$

(9) Convert to octal the following values:

- a) $16_{(10)}$ b) $427_{(10)}$ c) $255_{(10)}$ d) $534_{(10)}$

(10) Add the numbers $45 + 31$ in binary code. Check the result by performing the conversion to decimal.

(11)  Subtract the numbers $80 - 46$ in binary code. Check the result by performing the conversion to decimal.

(12) Subtract the numbers $109 - 23$ in binary code. Check the result by performing the conversion to decimal.

(13) Multiply the numbers $30 * 6$ in binary code. Check the result by performing the conversion to decimal.

(14) What is the negative representation of 58 in binary code? Give the result in sign and magnitude, 1's complement, 2's complement and Excess-K with $K = 2^{n-1}$, all for a value of 8-bit word.

(15) What is the decimal value of 10101010 if it is represented using Excess-K with $K = 2^{n-1}$?

(16) Perform the following logical operations:

a) NOT (10001001 OR 10111001) b) 11011011 XOR 10111001

c) 00000111 AND 11111111 d) 00000111 XOR 11111111

(17) 👁 How many bits should I need to represent the number 62?

(18) 👁 With a 12 bits binary number, how many numbers can we represent?

(19) What is UNICODE? How many bits are used to encode a symbol?

(20) Encode in decimal, octal and hex the phrase “Sistemas de representación” using the ASCII code. Note that the o is accentuated.

(21) 👁 What is the decimal value of C19E0000? The number is represented using 32 bits IEEE754

(22) Perform the following conversions:

a) 34 TB \rightarrow MB b) 1200 GB \rightarrow EB c) 100 Mb \rightarrow kB d) 6Mb/s \rightarrow GB/week

(23) ⚡ Divide the numbers 105/5 in binary code. Check the result by performing the conversion to decimal.

(24) How long will it take (maximum) to download a 3.5GB movie if your Internet provider tells you that it provides 100 Mb/s ? And if they told you that the error rate is 5%,?

[illegible]

With this information, you must draw (with colors obviously), the image that represents the binary code that is indicated below. To do this, use the HTML code provided. The only thing you have to do is change the color by the code in each of the `<td>` of the code. By default is green (`#00FF00`). The image is 6 x 6 pixels (or cells ;))

```
0000000011111110000000 0000000011111110000000 00000000111101000101000
00000000111101000101000 0000000011111110000000 00000000111111100000000
0000000011111110000000 00000000111101000101000 10101010101010101111111
10101010101010101111111 00000000111101000101000 00000000111111100000000
0000000011111110000000 00000000111101000101000 10101010101010101111111
```

```

101010101010101011111111 000000001111101000101000 000000001111111100000000
000000001111111100000000 000000001111101000101000 000000001111101000101000
000000001111101000101000 000000001111101000101000 000000001111111100000000
000000001111111100000000 111011101110111010101010 111011101110111010101010
111011101110111010101010 111011101110111010101010 000000001111111100000000
1110111011101110101100110 000000001111111100000000 1110111011101110101100110
1110111011101110101100110 000000001111111100000000 1110111011101110101100110

```

(26) To save memory many programmers use a “word” (the minimum storage unit in memory that has a computer system) to indicate a state for each bit in the word. For example, if the word is 4 bits you could use the first one to know if the player is alive, the second one to know if he plays with a keyboard or a joystick, the third one to know if he has extra life and the fourth one to know if it's a network game. Thus, instead of using 16 bits (4 data to be stored, each 4-bit), it only uses 4.

The problem arises when you have to activate or deactivate one of these bits and, of course, get the value you save. With what you already know about binary operations, can you think of any way to do it easily?

For instance, with the word 0101:

How can I activate bit 1 to get the word 0111? and disable bit 0 to get the word 0110? and how can i get the state of the bit 3 (zero)?

Share the solution of the last 3 exercises and your doubts in the forum! If a classmate has troubles with them, try to help.