ME2008 C程式語言 HW #5 LED點矩陣中文顯示

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OCR

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Part1 - 11位元浮點數

完成 (1,5,5)11位元浮點數的心得和(表格答案)。表格請參考於3/28公告之pdf檔案,自行製作 (1,5,5)表格,因表格數目過於龐大,故於四個角落各取12個數值共48個數值,表示其規則性即可。

Part2 - LED點矩陣中文顯示

參考HWbitmapINT.cpp的例子,完成以下小題。

- 1. 中文姓名直式列印。
- 2. 數字(學號)三碼橫式列印。

P.S.-

- 1. 姓名,每一字以16 X 16 規格列印。
- 2. 數字(本程式碼)以8 X 8方式列印。
- 3. 以正式的C#/C, cin/cout和 printf/scanf方式各製作函式版本的列印程式碼。

HW5作業告知:

- 1. W07_(4月2日)前完成,你中文姓名的"繪圖",並完成本例的compiler可產生.exe 的動作。
- 2. HW5 正式作業報告,請在 4/9日中午前完成上繳BB動作,將做 <u>計分</u>的評量。(上傳part1、part2 完成之輸出與程式碼)

有任何問題請至E1-411,謝謝。

參考

- 1. RENOIR website: [Homework]-[HW5] CLick this for HW5
- 2. C source HWbitmapINT.cpp (Here)
- 3. NTUST BB Blackboard System CLick for BB System



- 4. NTUST site
- 5. You should Check out this: PDF file about IEEE754

C Source

```
#include <iostream>
// #include <vector>
// 點矩陣文字
   cout << "> 輸入中文字所對應的 8 個點矩數字 : ";
        cout << i <<( 1 == 1 ? "*" : " " ) ;
           cout << ( bitmap[j] ? " *" : " " ) ;</pre>
```

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Program Output Snapshots

1. Sample -8By8

```
10
      using namespace std :
                                                                        Note:
11
      // 點矩陣文字
12
                                                                        Dynamic Array --
13
     - int main() {
14
          int i , j , n ;
cout << "> 輸入中文字所對應的 8 個點矩數字 (Each 0~255): " 1) Declare a POINTER :: int * nptr;
15
16
17
18
          // vector<int>
                            no(8) :
                                                                        2) Request to allocate spaces ::
        .....//..wector<hool>.....bitmap(8) ;
.19...
                                                                        nptr = new int [Num]
          int* no;
20
21
          int bitmap[8];
22
          no = new int [8];
                                                              Ch Ch-Y70
·29·
                                                             E:/EElab> cl /EHsc HWbitDynamic.cpp
          // 儲存文字點矩陣資料
24
25
          for ( i = 0 ; i < 8 ; ++i ) cin >> no[i] ;
                                                             Microsoft (R) 32-bit C/C++ Optimizing Compiler Version
                                                             Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. All rights rese
26
27
          cout << endl ;</pre>
                                                             HWbitDynamic.cpp
          for (i=7; i >= 0; i--){
28
                                                             Microsoft (R) Incremental Linker Version 10.00.30319.
              cout << i <<( 1 == 1 ? "*" : " " ) ;
29
                                                             Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. All rights rese
30
          }
31
          cout <<endl;</pre>
          // 迴圈重複每一行
                                                             out:HWbitDynamic.exe
32
33
          for (i = 0 ; i < 8 ; ++i)
                                                             HWbitDynamic.obj
                                                             E:/EElab> HWbitDynamic.exe < mybitdata.txt
> 輸入中交字所對應的 8 個點矩數字 (Each 0~255):
7*6*5*4*3*2*1*0*
34
35
              n = no[i];
3.6
              // 將每一列的各個格子值存入 bitmap 矩陣中
37
              for (j = 7; j >= 0; --j) {
38
39
                  bitmap[j] = n % 2 ;
                  n \neq 2;
40
41
42
              // 列印每一列
43
44
              for (j = 0; j < 8; ++j)
                  cout << ( bitmap[j] ? " *" : " " ) ;</pre>
                                                             E:/EElab>
45
46
47
              cout << endl ;</pre>
48
49
50
51
          return 0 ;
52
53
      }
54
```

2. Toy Precsion:7Bit

13/4/2 HW5MD-with-Pics

```
Q1: which 48 numbers? (Exact Number =? , Ex: 2, 4, 8, ...)
Q2: 12.5, 12.55, 13.75, -14.3, -11.275, 10.8725 - How to Express them ? (Why/ Why Not ?)
                            Toy precision, using IEEE rules
            7 bits (only 27=128 different possibilities)
                1 sign bit, S, (0 means positive, 1 means negative)
                3 bits for the exponent, E (000,001,010,011,100,101,110,111)
            Rules
                -If 1≤E≤6, then value is -1^{S} \times 2^{E-3} \times 1.M

    2<sup>E-3</sup> takes on values 0.25, 0.5, 1, 2, 4, 8

    1.M values: 1, 1.125, 1.25, 1.375, 1.5, 1.6125, 1.75, 1.8725

                     • Minimum value is 0.25, maximum value is 15 (realmin, realmax)
                     · 48 positive numbers, 48 negative numbers
                -If E=0, and M≠0, then value is -1^{S} \times 2^{-2} \times 0.M
                     • 1/32, 2/32, 3/32, 4/32, 5/32, 6/32, 7/32 (and their negatives)
                     • These are the unnormalized numbers (14 of them)
                                                                                [0 000 011]=?
                                                                                [1 000 110]=?
                -If E=0 and M=0, then value is 0 or -0 (based on S)
                -If E=7 and M=0, then value is Inf or -Inf (based on S)
                -If E=7 and M≠0, then value is NaN (14 of these)
               Q3: If it is [ 0 001 110] , then Value =? (Decimal value =?)
               Q4: if [1 110 110] / [1 010 011] / ..., Value ?
```