LAB 1 SECTION A

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1. Old Computers

1.1 MITS Altair 8800

Input devices: Front-panel switches

Output devices: Front-panel LEDs

Expansion cards were released, including a keyboard

interface, TTY, monitor, printer and data storage

Minimum amount of RAM: 0.256 kilobytes, 256 bytes, 2,048 bits

Maximum amount of RAM: 64 kilobytes, 64,000 bytes, 512,000 bits

CPU: Intel 8080, 2.0 MHz

1.2 MOS KIM-1

Input devices: On-board hexadecimal keypad

An ASCII terminal or video monitor could also be used through the serial port.

Output devices: 6 digital LED display

Data could be stored on a cassette recorder, or paper-tape reader.

Amount of RAM: 1.024 kilobytes, 1,024 bytes, 8,192 bits

CPU: MOS 6502, 1MHz

1.3 Apple 1

Input devices: Keyboard (not included)

Output devices: Composite video output, cassette interface

Minimum amount of RAM: 4 kilobytes, 4,000 bytes, 32,000 bits

Maximum amount of RAM: 65 kilobytes, 65,000 bytes, 520,000 bits

CPU: MOS 6502, 1.0 MHz

1.4 IBM Personal Computer (PC) 5150

Input devices: Cassette (load and save data), keyboard, and floppy drive

which is optional

Output devices: Television set

Minimum amount of RAM: 16K kilobytes, 16,000 bytes, 128,000 bits

Maximum amount of RAM: 640K kilobytes, 640,000 bytes, 5,120,000 bits

CPU: Intel 8088, 4.77MHz

1.5 Apple Macintosh

Input devices: Mouse, keyboard, external floppy port

Output devices: 9-inch monochrome screen, printer port

Minimum amount of RAM: 128K kilobytes, 128,000 bytes, 1,024,000 bits

Maximum amount of RAM: 512K kilobytes, 512,000 bytes, 4,096,000 bits

CPU: Motorola 68000, 7.83 Mhz

2. Base Conversion

Pase Conversion Decimal → Binary $1 \rightarrow 1$ $0 \neq 1$ $255 \rightarrow 1111111$ $0 \neq 1$ $271 \neq $
$42 \rightarrow 010101$ 0 21 2 1 20 2 2 21 2 5 20 2 10 21 2 21 20 2 42
Decimal \rightarrow Octal 1 \rightarrow 1

```
Decimal > Hexadecimal A=10 B=11 C=12 D=13
1->1
                       E=14 F=15
             42 -> 2A
                             255 > FF
16/1
                0 22
                             16/15 RIS->F
                                 0 1215 > F
             16/2 RIO+A
10 -> A
             16/42
                             16/255
 0 R107A
16/10
Hexadecimal -> Decimal A=10 B=11 C=12 D=13
                        E=14 F=15
F -> 15
(F.16°) = (15.1) = 15
DF -> 223
(D.16')+(F.16°)=(13.16)+(15.1)=223
81-> 129
(8.16') + (1.16°) = (8.10) + (1.1) = 129
04 -> 4
(0-16)+(4.16)=(0)+(4)=4
Hexadecimal -> Binary
F-9 1111
              DF -> 40111111
F=15
              D=13 F=15
  0 121
               0 81
2/1 21
             2/12/ 2/121
2/3 RI
             2/3 RO
2/7 21
             2/6 21 2/7 21
2/15
```

81→ 1000 0001	
2/2 RO	
2420	
<u> </u>	5-1-5-5-5-1
04 -> 0100	
0 121	
	St. A. 04 346 4010
2/2 20	
2/4	
Hexadecimal - Octal	
F → 17	04 > 4
F= 1111 (convert to binary)	4 = 0,100, (convert to
001 = 2° = 1	100 = 22+0+0=4 binary
111 = 22+2'+2°=7	Braver - Homeron
DF -> 337	
D=1101 F=1111	
D = 0 F = 1 $DF = 0 1 $ (Convert to binary) $O = 0 + 2' + 2'' = 3$	
DF=11011111 (convert to binary)	
DF=11011111 (convert to binary) 011=0+2'+2°=3 011=0+2'+2°=3	
DF=11011111 (convert to binary) 011=0+2'+2°=3 011=0+2'+2°=3	
DF=11011111 (convert to binary) $011 = 0 + 2' + 2^{\circ} = 3$ $011 = 0 + 2' + 2^{\circ} = 3$ $111 = 2^{2} + 2' + 2^{\circ} = 7$	
DF=11011111 (convert to binary) $011 = 0 + 2' + 2^{\circ} = 3$ $011 = 0 + 2' + 2^{\circ} = 3$ $111 = 2^{2} + 2' + 2^{\circ} = 7$ $81 \rightarrow 201$	
DF=11011111 (convert to binary) $011 = 0 + 2' + 2^{\circ} = 3$ $011 = 0 + 2' + 2^{\circ} = 3$ $111 = 2^{2} + 2' + 2^{\circ} = 7$ $81 \rightarrow 201$ $8 = 1000 = 10001$	
DF=11011111, (convert to binary) $011 = 0 + 2' + 2^{\circ} = 3$ $011 = 0 + 2' + 2^{\circ} = 3$ $111 = 2^{2} + 2' + 2^{\circ} = 7$ $81 \rightarrow 201$ $8 = 1000 = 10001$ $81 = 100000001$, (convert to binary)	
DF=11011111 (convert to binary) $011 = 0 + 2' + 2^{\circ} = 3$ $011 = 0 + 2' + 2^{\circ} = 3$ $111 = 2^{2} + 2' + 2^{\circ} = 7$ $81 \rightarrow 201$ $8 = 1000 = 10001$	

Binary -> Decimal 10010011 -> 147 27+0+0+2"+0+6+2'+2° = 147

 $\begin{array}{c} |1|1|1| \rightarrow 63 \\ 2^{5} + 2^{4} + 2^{3} + 2^{2} + 2^{1} + 2^{6} = 63 \end{array}$

Binary - Octal 10010011, -> 223 010 = 0+2'+0=2 010 = 0+2'+0=2 011 = 0+2'+2°=3

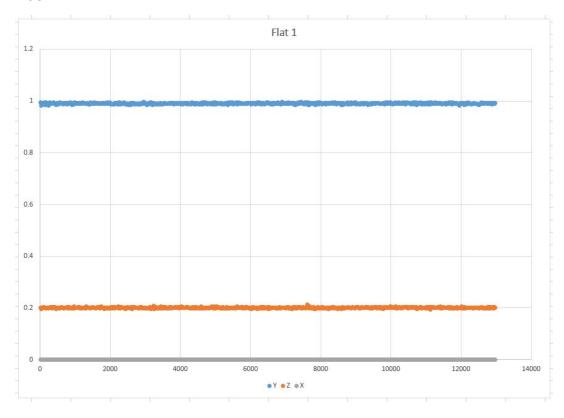
 $|11111| \rightarrow 77$ $|111 = 2^2 + 2' + 2' = 7$ $|111 = 2^2 + 2' + 2' = 7$

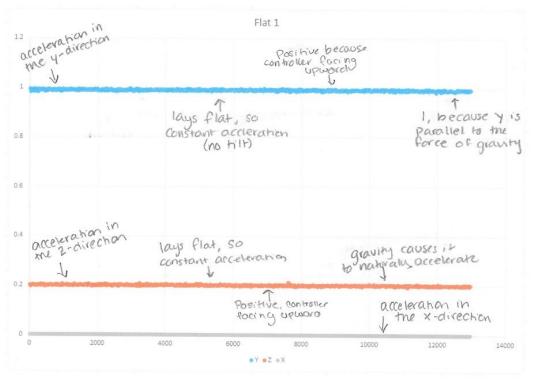
Binary > Hexadecimal $10010011 \rightarrow 93$ $1001 = 2^3 + 0 + 0 + 2^\circ = 9$ $0011 = 0 + 0 + 2' + 2^\circ = 3$

 $\begin{array}{c} |1||1|| \rightarrow 3F \\ |001| = 0 + 0 + 2' + 2^{\circ} = 3 \\ |11| = 2^{3} + 2^{2} + 2' + 2^{\circ} = 15 = F \end{array}$

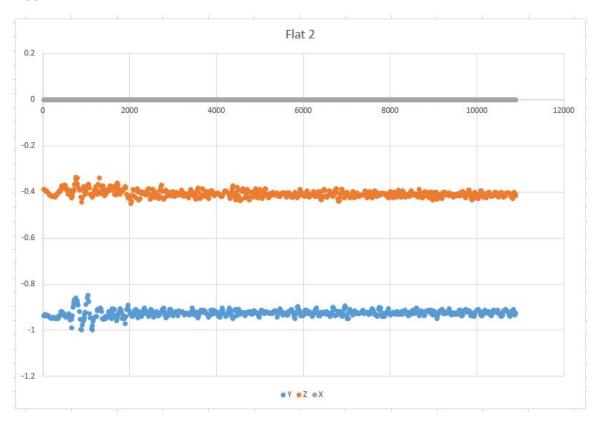
3. Exploration

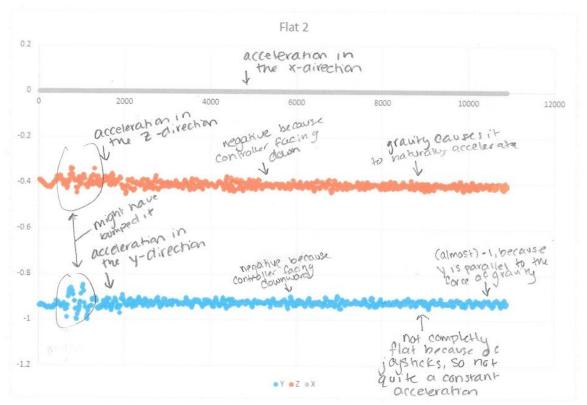
Flat 1



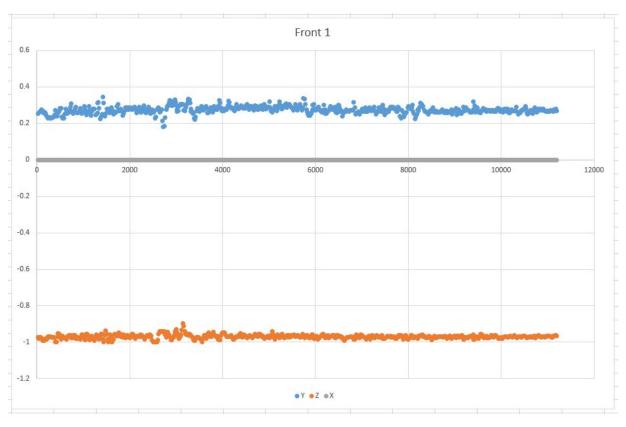


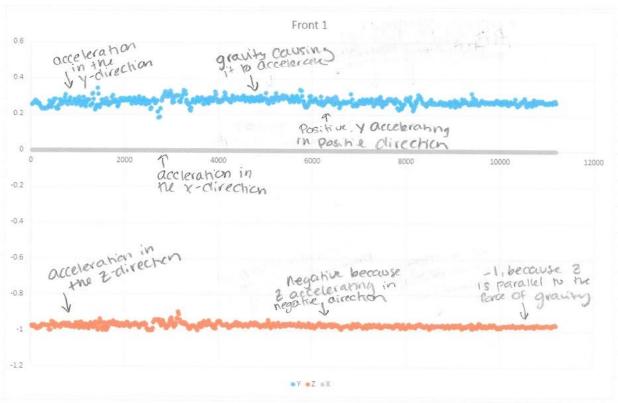
Flat 2



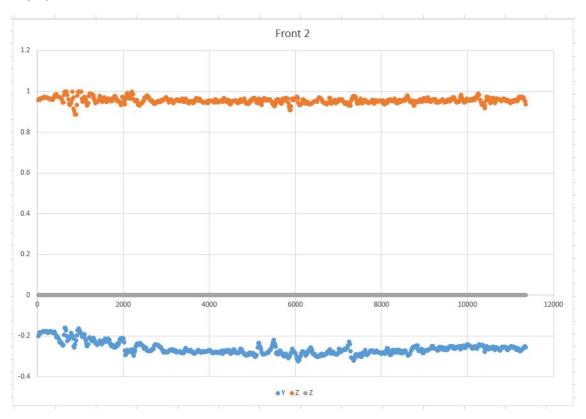


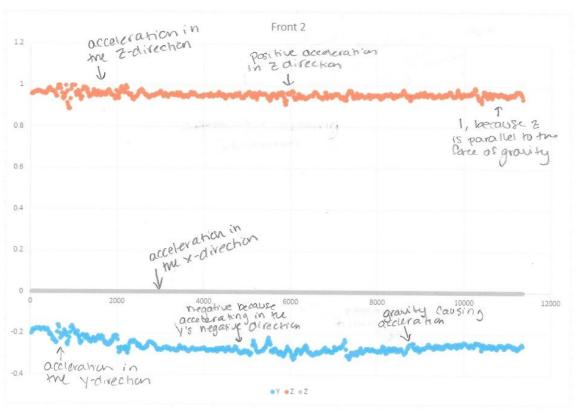
Front 1



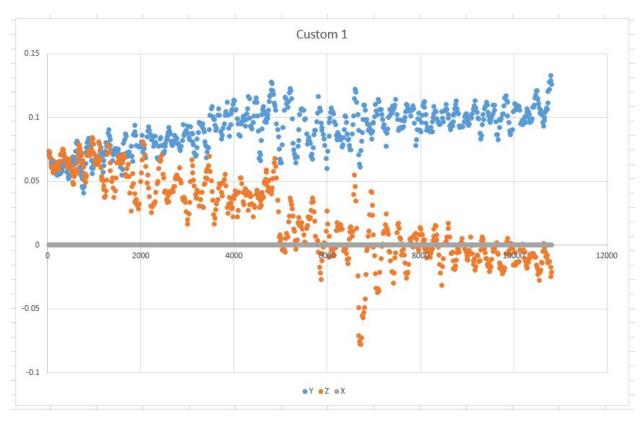


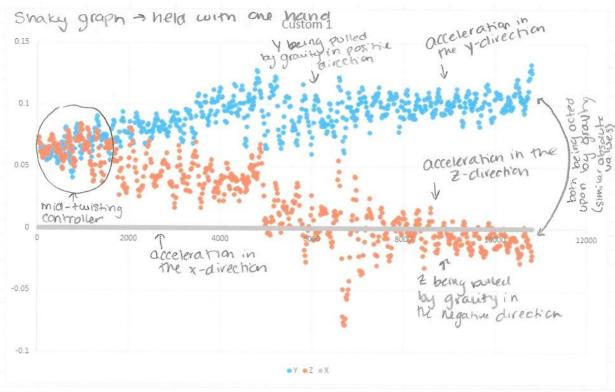
Front 2



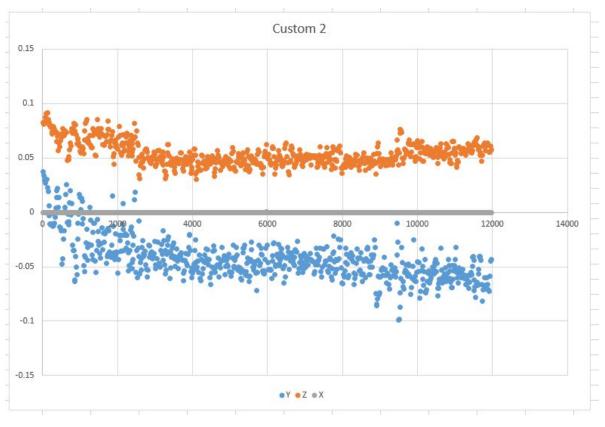


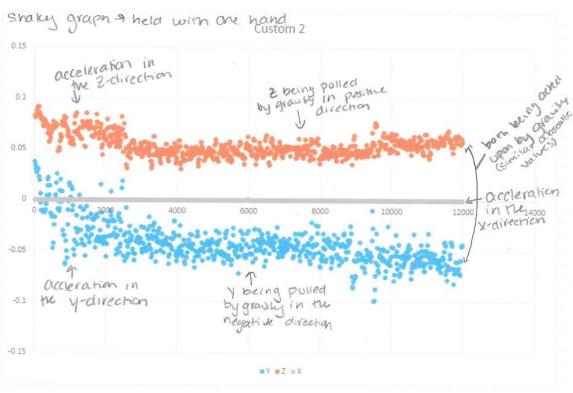
Custom 1





Custom 2





Questions

1. What do you think each column of data represent?

Column A: Time, increments constantly

Column B: Y-axis, acceleration in the y-direction (Y = tilt)

Column C: Z-axis, acceleration in the z-direction (Z = lift)

Column D: X-axis, gravity doesn't act in the x direction (X = twist doorknob)

2. How does this relate the the flags (-t and -g) that you used?

I'm guessing that -t prints out the time in the console, and -g is the gyroscope which prints out the x, y, and z coordinates in the console.

3. What unit of measure are the data in?

m/s² -> acceleration

4. On each of your plots, explain what is going on. Try to understand why the graphs look like they do and then relate the graphs to what you did when you took the data. Label, by hand (scan and include in your PDF), parts of the graphs and then describe what is going on.

(On same page as each graph)