\*\*

```
HW01.c
                      ×
#include <stdio.h>
 int main (int argc, const char * argv[]) {
     printf("Please input the long int\n");
     int firstNibble, secondNibble;
      long int x;
      //intake user input for the nibbles they are interested in
      scanf("%lx", &x);
      printf("Please input the two nibble indexes to swap\n");
      scanf("%i%i", &firstNibble, &secondNibble);
      long int y = 0x0;
       long int z = 0x0;
       long int firstMask = 0x0F;
       long int secondMask = 0x0F;
       long int mainMask = 0x0;
       //spits out the original hex value
       printf("The original hex value is:
                                              0x%lx\n'', x);
       //this gets you the first nibble of interest and places it in the new location
       y = ((x >> (firstNibble + firstNibble + firstNibble)) & 0x0F);
0
        y = y << ( (secondNibble + secondNibble + secondNibble + secondNibble));
        //this gets you the second nibble of interest and places it in the new location
2
        z = ((x \gg (secondNibble + secondNibble + secondNibble + secondNibble)) & 0x0F);
23
        z = z << ( (firstNibble + firstNibble + firstNibble + firstNibble ));</pre>
24
        //this concatenates the first and second nibbles with 0's in the remaining spots
25
        y = y \mid z;
26
        //this will get a 1111 in the first nibble's index
27
        firstMask = (firstMask << (firstNibble + firstNibble + firstNibble));</pre>
28
29
30
         //this will get a 1111 in the second nibble's index
         secondMask = (secondMask << (secondNibble + secondNibble + secondNibble + secondNibble));</pre>
         //this will concatenate the first and second masks and then invert it
         mainMask = (mainMask | firstMask);
         mainMask = (mainMask | secondMask);
         //we then do an and operator to retain all values except where the main mask had 0's
         //the main mask had 0's where we wanted to update the values
         mainMask = (mainMask & x);
         //finally, we do an or operator with y and the main mask to update the 0 values inside
          //the main mask to be the newly updated values from y, giving us the updated 64 bit int
          y = (y \mid mainMask);
```

printf("The updated hex value is now: 0x%lx\n", y);

}

return 0;

ext

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Q2.

	Decimal	Binary	37-13-18	Hexadecimal
ı	15	060000000000001111		0x000F 20 8
2	-15	06 11111111110001		Ox FFF1 30 5
3	156	060000000000000000000000000000000000000		0x0090
4	-4875	06 11101100 11110101		OxEC F5
5	13 276	0 6011001111 011100		0×33 DC
C	-23140	06 10100101.10011100		0x A59C
٦	- G911	06/11/11/01/01/00/10/10		0 × FD4 A 200 NOT
8	20987	Ob0101 00011111 1011		0x 51 FB
4	7608	0 6 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0		0×1DB8
10	-9926	06 1101 1001 0011 1010		0,0934
u	8942	0600100010 11101110		0x 22 EE
12	7021	060001101101101101		0x 1860

$$6 - 2^{15} + 2^{13} + 2^{10}$$

7. 
$$3$$
  $2^{9} + 2^{7} + 2^{6} + 2^{7} + 2^{2} + 2^{2} = 694$ 

11. 8192 (2'3) + 512 (2<sup>9</sup>) + 128 (2<sup>7</sup>) + 121 (2<sup>6</sup>) + 32 (2<sup>5</sup>) + 8 (2<sup>3</sup>) + 4(2<sup>7</sup>) + 2 (2<sup>7</sup>)

00 100010111 01110

<sup>4. -2 +2 +2 +2 +2 +2 +2 +2 +2 +2 +2 +2</sup> 

	Decimal	Binary	Hex
1	18. 125	C60000000.0000000	0 . 12,20
1	- 18,125	Ob 1110 not, 1110 0000	OX ED . EO
3	-29.75	06 moaro. 0100000	0x E2.40
4	- 92.2148438	06 1010 0011. 1100 1001	0×A3.C9
5	74,7109375	0601001111, 1011 0110	0x4F.B6
6	43,8125	06 00101011. 11010000	0×28.00
1	124.625	06 011111 00 . 10100000	0x7C.A0
8	-196.250	0610011111.11000000	0x9F.C0
9	53,796875	06 00110101. 11001100	0×35.cc
lo	89.9375	0601011001.11110000	0x59.F0
tı	102.5625	0601100110.10010000	0x66.90
12	114.21875	06 01110010 .001110 00	0×72.38