

Lab: lab 2
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Date: 2/3/26

Please refer to the lab manual posted on the blackboard and fill in the blanks in the following table as your lab report.

Notice: All labs are individual work and submission. All academic misconduct behaviors will be penalized to the maximum extent possible according to college policy. Thanks for your attention. (Reference Link: [About Academic Misconduct](#))

Fill in all the **lab report submission requirements** in the following table. Please add more rows if necessary.

Requirements	Your submissions (Answers/Source Code/Screenshots/File Submissions, etc.) Please note: If it is required to submit a separate file, please attach it separately on the blackboard or attach a link to a GitHub repo with the file.																				
Part 1 - Question	<p>No, I did not use strcpy() in my program.</p> <p>I used scanf() to get the binary input from the user, and then I directly passed that input to the conversion functions.</p> <p>Using strcpy() was only suggested in the lab instructions as a hint for testing predefined binary strings.</p> <p>But in my final code, I did not use it.</p> <p>However, I don't think using strcpy() is the best practice for real programs. strcpy() does not check the size of the destination array, so if the input string is larger than the array, it can cause a buffer overflow and crash the program.</p>																				
Part 2 – Question	<table border="1" data-bbox="589 1104 1529 1653"> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="589 1104 948 1153">Overall Score</td><td data-bbox="948 1104 1529 1153">997</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="589 1153 948 1201">CPU Model</td><td data-bbox="948 1153 1529 1201">Intel Core i7 – 1255U</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="589 1201 948 1250">CPU Score</td><td data-bbox="948 1201 1529 1250">379</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="589 1250 948 1298">GPU Score</td><td data-bbox="948 1250 1529 1298">58</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="589 1298 948 1347">RAM Score</td><td data-bbox="948 1298 1529 1347">227</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="589 1347 948 1396">Disk Score</td><td data-bbox="948 1347 1529 1396">333</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="589 1396 948 1491">Disk Write Speed</td><td data-bbox="948 1396 1529 1491">Sequential – 3237 MB/s Random – 84 MB/s</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="589 1491 948 1586">Disk Read Speed</td><td data-bbox="948 1491 1529 1586">Sequential – 3146 MB/s Random – 39 MB/s</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="589 1586 948 1634">RAM Read Speed</td><td data-bbox="948 1586 1529 1634">7151 – MB/s</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="589 1634 948 1653">GPU Model</td><td data-bbox="948 1634 1529 1653">Intel Iris Xe Graphics</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Overall Score	997	CPU Model	Intel Core i7 – 1255U	CPU Score	379	GPU Score	58	RAM Score	227	Disk Score	333	Disk Write Speed	Sequential – 3237 MB/s Random – 84 MB/s	Disk Read Speed	Sequential – 3146 MB/s Random – 39 MB/s	RAM Read Speed	7151 – MB/s	GPU Model	Intel Iris Xe Graphics
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Your source code (in C programming language)	https://github.com/yashikabhatt1425/Computer-Systems-Arch---CENG-356-OCB.git																				
Screenshots of the code's running results (at least 4 cases: 2 cases for whole	<pre data-bbox="589 1759 1529 1902">1 Please input your BINARY number, I will convert it to signed decimal: 00000101 Signed decimal value: 5</pre>																				

numbers in option 1; and 2 cases for floating-point numbers in option 2.)

```
1
Please input your BINARY number, I will convert it to signed decimal:
1111111
Signed decimal value: -1
```

```
2
Please input your 32-bit floating point number in binary, I will convert
it to decimal
11000001010010000000000000000000
Floating point value: -12.500000
```

```
2
Please input your 32-bit floating point number in binary, I will convert
it to decimal
01000001010101000000000000000000
Floating point value: 13.250000
```