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Assignment

DLD

Assignment 1

Q1:- What is the weight of 7 in  $1799_{10}$ ?

Sol:-

$$(1 \times 10^3) + (7 \times 10^2) + (9 \times 10^1) + (9 \times 10^0)$$

$$1000 + 700 + 90 + 9$$

weight of 7 in  $1799$  is 700

Q2:- Give the value of each digit in

$(5436)_{10}$ ?

Sol:-

$$(5 \times 10^3) + (4 \times 10^2) + (3 \times 10^1) + (6 \times 10^0)$$

$$5000 + 400 + 30 + 6$$

value of 5 is = 5000

value of 4 is = 400

value of 3 is = 30

value of 6 is = 6

Q3:- Convert the following

(a)  $(11111111)_2 = (?)_{10}$

$$\Rightarrow (1 \times 10^7) + (1 \times 10^6) + (1 \times 10^5) + (1 \times 10^4) + (1 \times 10^3) + (1 \times 10^2) + (1 \times 10^1) + (1 \times 10^0)$$

$$\Rightarrow 128 + 64 + 32 + 16 + 8 + 4 + 2 + 1$$

$(255)_{10}$  Ans

$$(b) \quad (127)_{10} = (?)_2$$

Sol:- using Repeated division by 2

2	127
2	63 - 1
2	31 - 1
2	15 - 1
2	7 - 1
2	3 - 1
2	1 - 1

$$(1111111)_2 \text{ Ans}$$

$$(c) \text{:- } 10000000.1010_2 = (?)_{10}$$

Sol:-  $(1 \times 2^7) + (1 \times 2^{-1}) + (1 \times 2^{-3})$

$$128 + 0.5 + 0.125$$

$$\Rightarrow (128.625)_{10} \text{ Ans}$$

$$(e) \text{:- } (4D7F)_{16} = (?)_{10}$$

Sol:-

$$(4 \times 16^3) + (13 \times 16^2) + (7 \times 16^1) + (15 \times 16^0)$$

$$16384 + 3328 + 112 + 5$$

$$(19839)_{10} \text{ Ans}$$

$$(f) :- (128)_{10} = (?)_{16}$$

Sol:-

16	128
	8 - 0

$$(128)_{10} = (80)_{16} \text{ Ans.}$$

$$(g) :- (3A6F)_{16} = (?)_2$$

Sol:-

using - hexa - Binary Table

3	A	6	F
0011	1010	0110	1111

$$(0011101001101111)_2 \text{ Ans.}$$

$$(h) :- (1100001111100101)_2 = (?)_{16}$$

Sol:-

1100	0011	1110	0101
------	------	------	------

C	3	E	5
---	---	---	---

$$\Rightarrow (C3E5)_{16} \text{ Ans}$$

$$(i) :- (6173)_8 = (?)_{10}$$

Sol:-

$$(6 \times 8^3) + (1 \times 8^2) + (7 \times 8^1) + (3 \times 8^0)$$

$$3072 + 64 + 56 + 3$$

$$\Rightarrow (3195)_{10} \text{ Ans.}$$

$$(j) :- (169)_{10} = (?)_8$$

Sol:- Using Repeated division

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 8 & 169 \\ \hline 8 & 21 - 1 \\ 8 & 2 - 5 \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow (251)_8 \text{ Ans}$$

$$(k) :- (3740)_8 = (?)_2$$

Sol:- By Octal-Binary Table

$$\begin{array}{cccc} 3 & 7 & 4 & 0 \\ 011 & 111 & 100 & 000 \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow (011111100000)_2 \text{ Ans}$$

$$(L) :- (101011000101111)_2 = (?)_8$$

Sol:-

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 001 & 010 & 110 & 001 & 011 & 111 \\ 1 & 2 & 6 & 1 & 3 & 7 \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow (126137)_8 \text{ Ans}$$

$$(M) :- (7503)_8 = (?)_{16}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \underline{\text{Sol:-}} & 7 & 5 & 0 & 3 \\ & 111 & 101 & 000 & 011 \end{array}$$

Now using Group of 4

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 1110 & 0100 & 0011 \\ F & 4 & 3 \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow (F43)_{16}$$

$$(N):- (2A7D)_{16} = (?)_8$$

Sol:- Using hexa-Binary Table

2	A	7	D
0010	1010	0111	1101

Now using group of 3

000	010	101	001	111	101
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

0	2	5	1	7	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

$$= (25175)_8 \text{ Ans.}$$

$$(O):- (-12)_{10} = (?)_2 \text{ using 2's complement}$$

Sol:-

2	12	=	1100
2	6	-	0
2	3	-	0
	1	-	1

$$(1100)_2$$

Now Take 2's complement

0000	1100	
1111	0011	→ 1's compl
1111	0100	→ 2's compl

$$(11110100)_2 \text{ Ans.}$$

$$(P): (11111111)_2 = \pm (?)_{10} \quad 2's \text{ complement}$$

Sol:- Using weighted notation of the magnitude bits.

$$(1 \times 2^6) + (1 \times 2^5) + (1 \times 2^4) + (1 \times 2^3) + (1 \times 2^2) + (1 \times 2^1) + (1 \times 2^0)$$

$$64 + 32 + 16 + 8 + 4 + 2 + 1$$

$$= 127$$

since the sign-bit is 1

So

$$\Rightarrow (-127)_{10} \text{ Ans.}$$

$$(Q): (156)_{10} = (?)_{BCD}$$

Sol:- Using Deci-BCD Table

1	5	6
0001	0101	0110

$$(000101010110)_{BCD} \text{ Ans.}$$

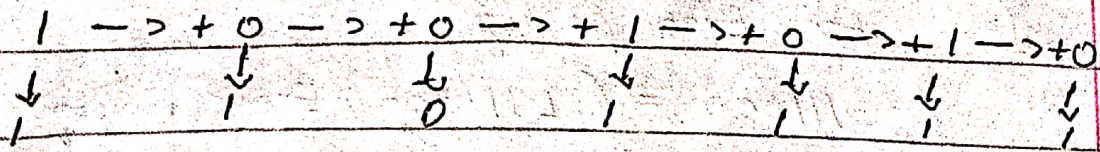
$$(R): 100001110000_{BCD} = (?)_{10}$$

Sol:-

1000	0111	0000
8	7	0

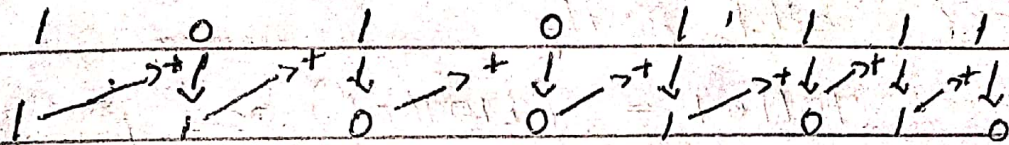
$$\Rightarrow (870)_{10} \text{ Ans}$$

(S):-  $(1001010)_2 = (?)_{\text{gray}}$



$\Rightarrow (1101111)_{\text{gray}}$  Ans

(T):-  $(10101111)_{\text{gray}} = (?)_2$



$(11001010)_2$  Ans.

(U):-  $01000000 = (?)_{\text{ASCII}} - \text{small}$

Sol:- Using ASCII Table

$(1 \times 2^6) + (1 \times 2^0)$

$64 + 1$

$(65)_{10} = A$  ASCII Character.

(V):-  $(01100000)_2 = (?)_{\text{ASCII}} - \text{capital}$

Sol:-  $(1 \times 2^6) + (1 \times 2^5)$

$64 + 32$

$(96)_{10} = ( ' )_{\text{ASCII}} - \text{capital}$

Ans.



(W):-  $111000 = (? 111000)$  Even parity

Sol:- For Even parity

$111000 = (111000)$  Even parity

The number of 1s must be Even

(X):-  $101101 = (? 101101)$  ~~even~~ odd parity

For odd parity

$101101 = (1101101)$  odd parity

As number of ones must be odd.

\* — \* — \* — \*

Q:Q:- Calculate each of the following.

(a)  $11110011 + 01011111$

Sol:-  
$$\begin{array}{r} 11110011 \\ + 01011111 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

①  $01010010$

$(01010010)_2$  Ans.

(b):-  $10000000 - 01111111$

Sol:- Taking 2's complement of subtracted

$$\begin{array}{r} 01111111 \\ + 10000000 \\ \hline 10000001 \end{array}$$

Now

$$\begin{array}{r} 10000000 \\ + 10000001 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Discard ①  $00000001$

$\Rightarrow (00000001)_2$  Ans.

$$(c) \text{: } (1100)_2 \times (1100)_2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Sol:} \\ \hline \phantom{00} \phantom{00} 11 \\ \phantom{00} \phantom{00} \times 1100 \\ \hline \phantom{00} \phantom{00} 00 \\ + \phantom{00} 00 \\ \phantom{00} 111 \\ \phantom{00} 11 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$10010000 \text{ - Ans.}$$

$$(d) \text{: } (1100)_2 \div 10_2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Sol:} \\ 10 \overline{) 1100} \\ \underline{10} \phantom{0} \\ 100 \\ \underline{10} \\ 00 \\ \underline{00} \\ 00 \\ \times \end{array}$$

$$(110)_2 \text{ Ans.}$$

$$(e) \text{: } (0111111)_2 - (00000111)_2$$

Sol: Take 2's complement of subtrahend

$$\begin{array}{r} 00000111 \\ + 11111000 \\ \hline 11111001 \end{array}$$

Now

$$\begin{array}{r} 01111111 \\ + 11111001 \\ \hline 01110000 \end{array}$$

Discard carry ①

$$(01110000)_2 \text{ Ans.}$$

$$(f):- \quad 01101010 \quad \times \quad 11110001$$

Sol:- Taking 2's complement

$$\begin{array}{r} 11110001 \\ + 00001110 \\ \hline 00001111 \end{array}$$

Now

$$\begin{array}{r} 00001111 \\ 01101010 \\ \hline 00000000 \\ 00001111 \\ \hline 00000000 \quad \times \times \\ 00001111 \quad \times \times \\ 00000000 \quad \times \times \quad \times \times \\ 00001111 \quad \times \times \quad \times \times \\ 00001111 \quad \times \times \quad \times \times \quad \times \times \\ 00000000 \quad \times \times \quad \times \times \quad \times \times \\ 00001111 \quad \times \times \quad \times \times \quad \times \times \\ 00001111 \quad \times \times \quad \times \times \quad \times \times \quad \times \times \\ 00000000 \quad \times \times \quad \times \times \quad \times \times \quad \times \times \\ 00001100011010 \end{array}$$

Takes 2's complement again

$$\begin{array}{r} 11000110110 \\ + 00111001001 \\ \hline 00111001010 \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow (111001010)_{10} \text{ Ans}$$

$$(g) \div (10001000)_2 \div (00100010)_2$$

Sol:- Take 2's complement

$$\begin{array}{r} 00100010 \\ + 11011101 \\ \hline 11011110 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Quotient} = 00000000$$

Subtracting divider from dividend with 2's complement

$$\begin{array}{r} 10001000 \\ + 11011110 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Discard carry ①  $0100110$

$$\text{Add 1 to the Quotient} = 00000001$$

subtracting divider from first partial remainder

$$\begin{array}{r} 01100110 \\ + 11011110 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Discard carry ①  $01000100$

$$\text{Add 1 to the Quotient} = 00000010$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 00100100 \\ + 11011110 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Discard carry ①  $00100010$

$$\text{add 1 to the Quotient} = 00000010$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 00100010 \\ + 11011110 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Discard carry ①  $00000000$

$$\text{Add 1 to the Quotient} = 00000100$$

Answer

$$(b) :- FC_{16} + AE_{16}$$

$$\text{Sol: } \begin{array}{r} F C \\ + A E \\ \hline 1 A A \end{array}$$

(1AA) Ans.

$$(i) :- F1_{16} - A6_{16}$$

Sol: Using 2's complement

$$A \quad 6$$

$$1010 \quad 0110$$

$$10100110$$

$$+ 01011001$$

$$01011010 \rightarrow 2's \text{ complement}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} F \quad C \\ 1111 \quad 1100 \end{array}$$

Now

$$1111 \quad 1100$$

$$+ 01011010$$

$$01011010$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 01010110$$

$$0101 \quad 0110$$

$$5 \quad 6$$

$\Rightarrow$  (56) Answer.

Q 5: Apply modulo -2 to  $1100_2 + 1011_2$

Sol:-

$$\begin{array}{r} 1100 \\ 1011 \\ \hline 0111 \end{array} \Rightarrow 0111 \text{ Ans.}$$

Q 6: Apply CRC to the data bits  $10110010_2$  using generator code  $1010_2$

Sol:-

$$D = \text{100011} \text{ 10110010}$$

$$G = 1010$$

$$D' = 110100110000$$

Using modulo -2 operation

$$\begin{array}{r} D' = 110100110000 \\ G = 1010 \\ \hline 1110 \\ 1010 \\ \hline 1000 \\ 1010 \\ \hline 1011 \\ 1011 \\ \hline 1011 \\ 1010 \\ \hline 1000 \\ 1010 \\ \hline 1000 \end{array}$$

non-zero

Again by adding remainder to data bits

$$\begin{array}{r} 110100110100 \\ 1010 \\ \hline 1110 \\ 1010 \\ \hline 1000 \\ 1010 \\ \hline 1011 \\ 1011 \\ \hline 1011 \\ 1010 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

Hence  $11010011010$  is Transmitted CRC

Q7: Assume that the code produced in Q.6 incurs an error in the most significant bit during transmission. Apply CRC to detect the error

Sol<sup>n</sup>-  $D' = 010100110100$

$G_c = 1010$

using module -2 operation

$$\begin{array}{r}
 010100110100 \\
 1010 \\
 \hline
 1111 \\
 1010 \\
 \hline
 1010 \\
 1010 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 0110 \\
 1010 \\
 \hline
 1100 \\
 1010 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1101 \\
 1010 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1110 \\
 1010 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1000 \\
 1010 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

10 → is not equal to zero

hence error is detected.

Ans.