- 1. A = 53 and B = 29, and they are decimal numbers.
 - 1-a) Convert the numbers to binary form first and make this calculation in term of 2's complement arithmetic: S = B A
 - 1-b) Convert the numbers to BCD (Binary Coded Decimal) form and make this calculation. S = A + B
 - 1-c) Write a program for BCD summing of S = A + B. Fetch the value of A from memory \$100 and, B from memory \$101 and, write the S into memory \$103.
- 1-a) A=53 >> 00110101 B=29 >> 00011101 2's complement of A is 11001011

00011101 11001011

11101000 : S = B-A

1-b) A: 0101 0011 B: 0010 1001

1100 > 9

1 0110 2's complement of 1010

1000 0010

1-c) Yük A,<\$100>

Yük B,<\$101>

Top A,B

DYY ileri if there is no half carry

Add A,\$16

ileri Yaz A,<\$103>

3 A program will be written for a simple encryption algorithm. The steps of the algorithm is given as follows:

Step -1: The character will be fetch from memory location \$100. The character looks like;

D7 D6 D5 D4 D3 D2 D1 C	D0
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Step -2: Move some bits of the character like this.

D5 D4	D7	D6	D1	D0	D3	D2
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Step-3: Move some bits of the character like this.

D1	D0	D3	D2	D5	D4	D7	D6
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Step-4: XOR the last form of character with \$AA and store the result into memory location \$200.

3) Yük A,<\$100>

Akt B,A

Ve A,%00110011

Sol A

Sol A

Ve B,%11001100

Sağ A

Sağ A

Veya A,B

Dğş A

Yada A,\$AA

Yaz A,<\$200>

- 2. 2K*8 memory chips are given. You are going to design a memory for generic microcomputer. The capacity of memory will be 16K*8 and starting address will be \$0000. The data bus of microcomputer is 8 bits and address bus is 16 bits.
 - 2-a) Design the memory.
 - 2-b) If you need more 16K*8 continuous memory, what you should do?

