

# Review on test #2

1. The memory of a CPU consists of a small program as shown in **TABLE 2**, each memory cell can hold 1 byte of data. The list of op-codes is given in **TABLE 1**. Describe what the program in **TABLE 2** does.

**TABLE 1.**

Op-code	Functions
0000	HALT (STOP)
0001	LOAD
0010	STORE
0011	ADD
0100	SUBTRACT
0101	SHIFT LEFT
0110	SHIFT RIGHT
0111	BRANCH
1000	BRANCH ON ZERO

**TABLE 2.**  
Memory

0000	
0001	
0010	
0011	
0100	00011000
0101	01001001
0110	00101010
0111	01111011
1000	00001000
1001	00000100
1010	
1011	00000000
1100	
1101	
1110	
1111	

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## ANS:

At cell address 0100, it loads the data from cell 1000, so it loads the decimal number 8

At cell address 0101, it subtracts the data in cell 1001, so it subtracts the decimal number 8 by 4

At cell address 0110, it stores the result to cell 1010

At cell address 0111, the program jumps to cell address 1011

At cell address 1011, the program stops

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2. If “A” is a Boolean variable which takes on values 0 or 1. Which of the following Boolean expression(s) always produces a value of 1?

- I.  $= A + 1$
- II.  $= A + A'$
- III.  $= A \cdot A'$
- IV.  $= A \cdot 1$

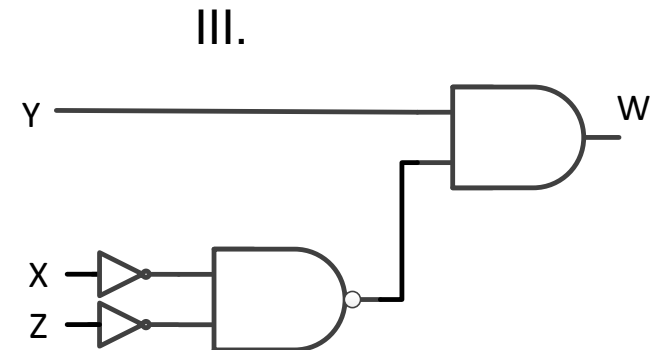
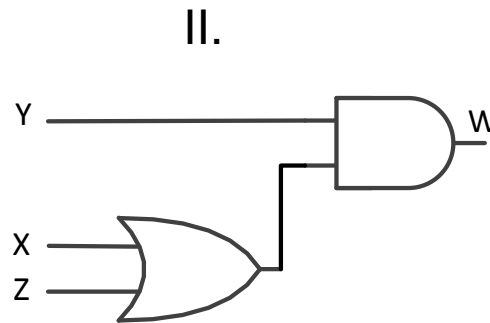
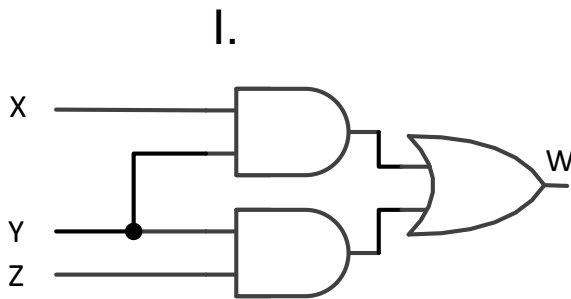
### ANS:

- I. involves the OR operator with one of the inputs as 1, so the output must be 1
- II. When A is 0,  $A + A' = 0 + 1 = 1$ , when A is 1,  $A + A' = 1 + 0 = 1$ , so the output is always 1
- III. When A is 0,  $A \cdot A' = 0 \cdot 1 = 0$ , so  $A \cdot A'$  does not always produce a value of 1
- IV. When A is 0,  $A \cdot 1 = 0$ , so  $A \cdot 1$  does not always produce a value of 1

So only I. and II. are correct.

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3. Which of the following circuits are equivalent?



**ANS:**

I. the Boolean expression is:  $W = X \cdot Y + Y \cdot Z$

II. the Boolean expression is:  $W = Y \cdot (X + Z)$

III. The Boolean expression is:  $W = Y \cdot (X' \cdot Z')'$

According to the De Morgan's theorem,  $X' \cdot Z' = (X + Z)'$ , so in III.,  $W = Y \cdot (X + Z)$

So all the circuits are equivalent.

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4. Which of the following excel formulas will return the Boolean value **TRUE**?

- A. = NOT (2)
- B. = NOT(-2)
- C. = AND(TRUE<>FALSE,FALSE)
- D. = NOT(NOT(0.1))
- E. = OR(FALSE,TRUE<>TRUE)

### ANS:

NOT() returns **TRUE** only when NOT(0) or NOT(FALSE). In C. one of the input arguments is FALSE, so using the AND operation would return FALSE. In E. TRUE<>TRUE would return FALSE, so the OR operation would return FALSE.

Hence, D. is the only one that would return **TRUE**

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5. What result is produced when the following Excel expression is evaluated?

`=LEN(CONCATENATE(LEFT("EECS",2),1520))`

**ANS:**

`LEFT("EECS",2) = EE`

`CONCATENATE(LEFT("EECS",2),1520) = EE1520`

The `LEN()` function returns the length of the string, so

`LEN(CONCATENATE(LEFT("EECS",2),1520)) = 6`

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6. The **Final marks** worksheet lists the marks of 8 individuals, and the **Lookup** worksheet classifies the marks with their grades.

	A	B
1		
2		
3	<b>Marks range</b>	<b>Grade</b>
4	0	F
5	50	D
6	60	C
7	80	B
8	90	A
9		
10		
11		

	A	B	C	D	E
1		<b>Name</b>	<b>Marks</b>	<b>Final Grade</b>	<b>Bonus point</b>
2		Peter	90		
3		Jane	75		
4		Mary			
5		Tommy	50		
6		Sam			
7		Jessica	95		
8		Stan	40		
9		Roger	88		
10					
11		<b>Average</b>	73.0		

Suppose the following formula has been entered in the column labelled “**Final Grade**” (i.e. D2 to D9) in the **Final\_marks** worksheet:

`=IF(ISNUMBER(Marks),LOOKUP(Marks,Marks_range,Grade),"Not Completed")`

Complete the cells from D2 to D9 to show what would be seen in the data view of the **Final\_marks** worksheet

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The **Final marks** worksheet lists the marks of 8 individuals, and the **Lookup** worksheet classifies the marks with their grades.

	A	B
1		
2		
3	<b>Marks range</b>	<b>Grade</b>
4	0	F
5	50	D
6	60	C
7	80	B
8	90	A
9		
10		
11		

	A	B	C	D	E
1		<b>Name</b>	<b>Marks</b>	<b>Final Grade</b>	<b>Bonus point</b>
2		Peter	90		
3		Jane	75		
4		Mary			
5		Tommy	50		
6		Sam			
7		Jessica	95		
8		Stan	40		
9		Roger	88		
10					
11		<b>Average</b>	73.0		

Suppose cell C11 is defined as “**Average**” and the following formula has been entered in the column labelled “**Bonus Point**” in the **Final\_marks** worksheet:

=IF(AND(Marks>Average,Final\_Grade="A"),"Yes","No")

Complete the cells from E2 to E9 to show what would be seen in the data view of the in the **Final\_marks** worksheet

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**ANS:**

Name	Marks	Final Grade	Bonus point
Peter	90	A	Yes
Jane	75	C	No
Mary		Not Completed	No
Tommy	50	D	No
Sam		Not Completed	No
Jessica	95	A	Yes
Stan	40	F	No
Roger	88	B	No

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7. The **Sales** worksheet lists the sales and the region from the individual sales person. The **Summary by Region** worksheet calculates the “**Sales total**” from each region as shown by cells: C3 to C6. Provide a SINGLE Excel function that you would enter in cell **C5** to obtain the sales total corresponds to the sales made in the “East” region

	A	B	C
1			
2		<b>Sales Region</b>	<b>Sales Total</b>
3		North	\$ 280,000
4		South	\$ 590,000
5		East	\$ 630,000
6		West	\$ 960,000
7			

	A	B	C	D
1		<b>Last Name</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Sales</b>
2		Au	North	\$ 150,000
3		Bernier	South	\$ 220,000
4		Bince	South	\$ 370,000
5		Bushby	East	\$ 190,000
6		Campbell	West	\$ 260,000
7		Carrick	West	\$ 410,000
8		Fraser	East	\$ 330,000
9		Hon	East	\$ 110,000
10		Smith	West	\$ 290,000
11		Ison	North	\$ 130,000
12				

*All ranges have been **named** using the labels that appear in the **Sales** worksheet*

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**ANS:**

The sales total in cell C5 can be obtained using the "SUMIF" function:

**= SUMIF(Region,B5,Sales)**