

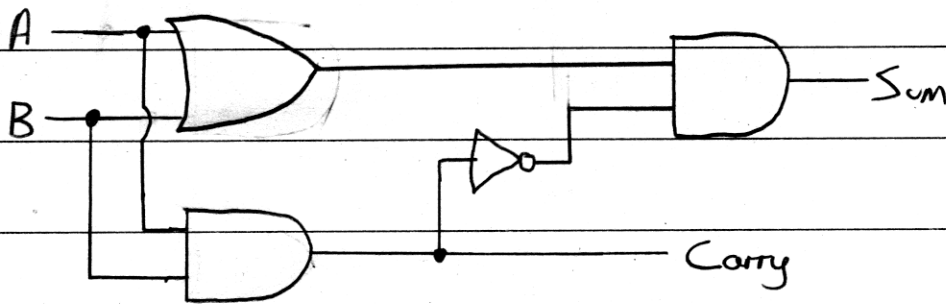
Q25

a)(i)

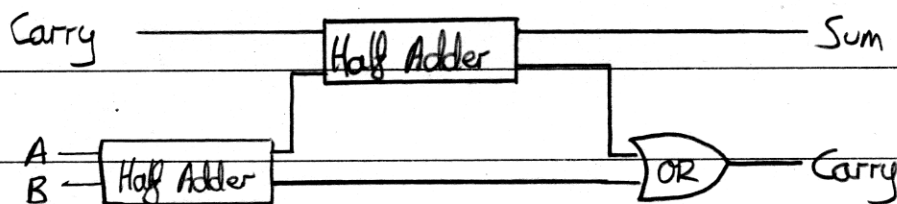
A	B	A AND B	A OR B	NOT (A AND B)	(A OR B) AND NOT (A AND B)	C	S
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0

(ii) A full-adder consists of two half-adders and an OR gate.

Half-adder:



Full-Adder:



b) Integers are represented by full numbers (eg 1, 5, 10) and are very limited in use. They only serve to provide simple calculations and/or provide approximate values for real



~~Real~~ numbers. They can be inaccurate.

Floating point numbers are far more complex. They are represented with a mantissa (eg. 456.1234) and an exponent (eg. 09) creating a far more accurate representation of a real number. (456.1234E09). They provide a far more accurate value than integers and can serve to provide infinitely more complex calculations.

c) (i) 011011001011 - X movement

This first data bit is telling the car to turn right and go $2+16+32=50$ millimetres in that^x direction.

01101001111 - Y movement.

The car is being instructed to go up a total of $1+2+16+64=83$ millimetres.

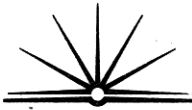
(ii) $(50+128) + (83+128)$ Start, stop bits N/A

$$= 178 + 211$$

$$= 389 - 377 (29 \times 13)$$

$$= \text{Remainder } 12$$

$$\therefore \text{Checksum} = 1100$$



(iii) BEGIN MoveCar (StringIn)

→ Get StringIn

↗ Checksum-StringIn

IF Checksum = True THEN

READ # StringIn[X]

READ # StringIn[Y]

Move X

Move Y

~~FOR SEND 'Return StringIn'~~

~~SE~~

ENDWHILE

→ END MoveCar (StringIn)

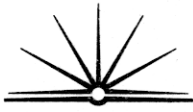
BEGIN StringIn-Extract

READ String-In

IF StringIn is correct length THEN

return StringIn

END



BEGN Checksum-Stringh

READ Stringh-Checksum