Bits, Bytes and Integers – Part 1

15-213/18-213/15-513: Introduction to Computer Systems
2nd Lecture, Jan. 19, 2017

Instructors:

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Waitlist

- Please be patient.

- If you register for autolab, theproject.zone, and gitlab
- and get the work done
  → you will be ready when you get into the class

- You SHOULD be registered for autolab, etc. as of last night.
  (please check)

Waitlist questions

- 15-213: Catherine Fichtner (cathyf@cs.cmu.edu)
- 18-213: Zara Collier (zcollier@andrew.cmu.edu)
- 15-513: Catherine Fichtner (cathyf@cs.cmu.edu)

- Please don't contact the instructors with waitlist questions.

Bootcamp

- **Noon Sunday in GHC4401**
- **Linux basics**
- **Git basics**

- **Things like:**
  - How to ssh to the shark machines from windows or linux
  - How to setup a directory on afs with the right permissions
  - How to initialize a directory for git
  - The basics of using git as you work on the assignment
  - Basic linux tools like: tar, make, gcc, …

First Assignment: Data Lab

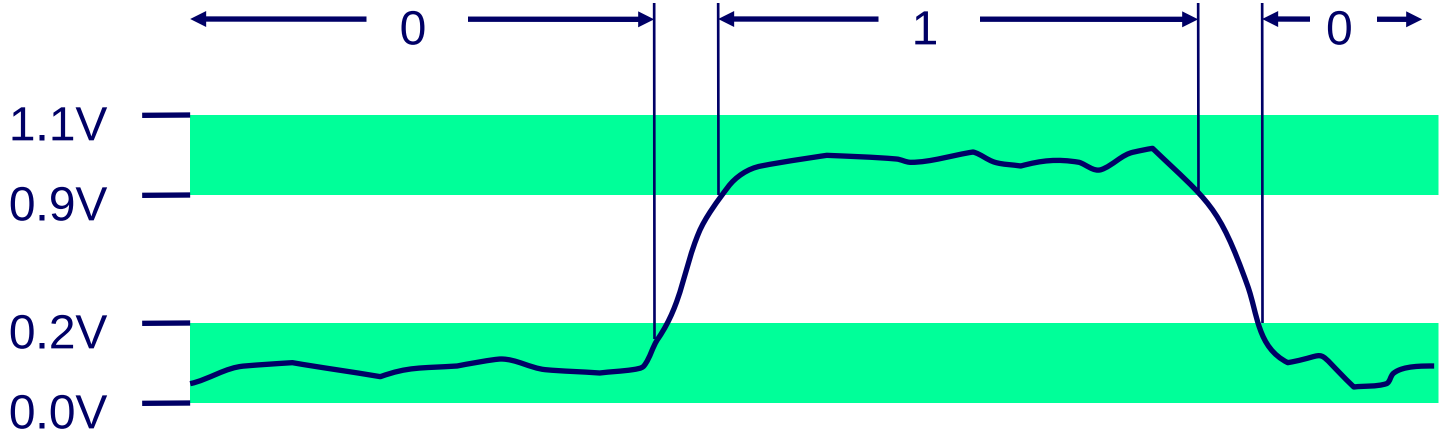
- **Datalab is out**
- **Due: Thursday, 2/2 at 11:59pm**
- **Absolute last time to turn in: Friday, 2/3 at 11:59pm**
- **Goto theproject.zone soon and read the handout carefully**
- **Start early**
- **Don't be afraid to ask for help**
  - Piazza
  - Office hours
  - Walkin tutoring
- **Based on lectures 2,3 and 4**

Today: Bits, Bytes, and Integers

- **Representing information as bits**
- Bit-level manipulations
- Integers
  - Representation: unsigned and signed
  - Conversion, casting
  - Expanding, truncating
  - Addition, negation, multiplication, shifting
  - Summary
- Representations in memory, pointers, strings

Everything is bits

- **Each bit is 0 or 1**
- **By encoding/interpreting sets of bits in various ways**
  - Computers determine what to do (instructions)
  - … and represent and manipulate numbers, sets, strings, etc…
- **Why bits? Electronic Implementation**
  - Easy to store with bistable elements
  - Reliably transmitted on noisy and inaccurate wires



For example, can count in binary

- **Base 2 Number Representation**
  - Represent 15213_{10} as 11101101101101_2
  - Represent 1.20_{10} as $1.0011001100110011[0011]..._2$
  - Represent 1.5213×10^4 as $1.1101101101101_2 \times 2^{13}$

Encoding Byte Values

- **Byte = 8 bits**
  - Binary 00000000_2 to 11111111_2
  - Decimal: 0_{10} to 255_{10}
  - Hexadecimal 00_{16} to FF_{16}
    - Base 16 number representation
    - Use characters ‘0’ to ‘9’ and ‘A’ to ‘F’
    - Write $FA1D37B_{16}$ in C as
      - 0xFA1D37B
      - 0xfa1d37b

Hex	Decimal	Binary
0	0	0000
1	1	0001
2	2	0010
3	3	0011
4	4	0100
5	5	0101
6	6	0110
7	7	0111
8	8	1000
9	9	1001
A	10	1010
B	11	1011
C	12	1100
D	13	1101
E	14	1110
F	15	1111

15213: $\underbrace{0011}_{3}\ \underbrace{1011}_{B}\ \underbrace{0110}_{6}\ \underbrace{1101}_{D}$

Example Data Representations

C Data Type	Typical 32-bit	Typical 64-bit	x86-64
`char`	1	1	1
`short`	2	2	2
`int`	4	4	4
`long`	4	8	8
`float`	4	4	4
`double`	8	8	8
pointer	4	8	8

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Boolean Algebra

- **Developed by George Boole in 19th Century**
  - Algebraic representation of logic
    - Encode “True” as 1 and “False” as 0

And

- **A&B = 1 when both A=1 and B=1**

&	0	1
0	0	0
1	0	1

Or

- **A|B = 1 when either A=1 or B=1**

|	0	1
0	0	1
1	1	1

Not

- **~A = 1 when A=0**

~	
0	1
1	0

Exclusive-Or (Xor)

- **A^B = 1 when either A=1 or B=1, but not both**

^	0	1
0	0	1
1	1	0

General Boolean Algebras

- **Operate on Bit Vectors**
  - Operations applied bitwise

```
  01101001     01101001     01101001
& 01010101   | 01010101   ^ 01010101   ~ 01010101
  01000001     01111101     00111100     10101010
```

- **All of the Properties of Boolean Algebra Apply**

Example: Representing & Manipulating Sets

- **Representation**
  - Width w bit vector represents subsets of {0, …, w–1}
  - $a_j = 1$ if $j \in A$

    - 01101001 { 0, 3, 5, 6 }
    - *76543210*

    - 01010101 { 0, 2, 4, 6 }
    - *76543210*

- **Operations**

&	Intersection	01000001	{ 0, 6 }
|	Union	01111101	{ 0, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 }
^	Symmetric difference	00111100	{ 2, 3, 4, 5 }
~	Complement	10101010	{ 1, 3, 5, 7 }

Bit-Level Operations in C

- **Operations &, |, ~, ^ Available in C**
  - Apply to any "integral" data type
    - long, int, short, char, unsigned
  - View arguments as bit vectors
  - Arguments applied bit-wise
- **Examples (Char data type)**
  - ~0x41 →
  - ~0x00 →
  - 0x69 & 0x55 →
  - 0x69 | 0x55 →

Hex	Decimal	Binary
0	0	0000
1	1	0001
2	2	0010
3	3	0011
4	4	0100
5	5	0101
6	6	0110
7	7	0111
8	8	1000
9	9	1001
A	10	1010
B	11	1011
C	12	1100
D	13	1101
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- **Operations &, |, ~, ^ Available in C**
  - Apply to any "integral" data type
    - long, int, short, char, unsigned
  - View arguments as bit vectors
  - Arguments applied bit-wise
- **Examples (Char data type)**
  - ~0x41 → 0xBE
    - ~0100 0001_2 → 1011 1110_2
  - ~0x00 → 0xFF
    - ~0000 0000_2 → 1111 1111_2
  - 0x69 & 0x55 → 0x41
    - 0110 1001_2 & 0101 0101_2 → 0100 0001_2
  - 0x69 | 0x55 → 0x7D
    - 0110 1001_2 | 0101 0101_2 → 0111 1101_2

Hex	Decimal	Binary
0	0	0000
1	1	0001
2	2	0010
3	3	0011
4	4	0100
5	5	0101
6	6	0110
7	7	0111
8	8	1000
9	9	1001
A	10	1010
B	11	1011
C	12	1100
D	13	1101
E	14	1110
F	15	1111

Contrast: Logic Operations in C

- **Contrast to Bit-Level Operators**
  - **Logic Operations &, ||, !**
    - View 0 as “Fals
    - Anything nonze
    - Alway
    - Early

Watch out for && vs. & (and || vs. |)… one of the more common oopsies in C programming

- **Example**
  - !0x41 →
  - !0x00 →
  - !!0x41→ 0x01

  - 0x69 && 0x55 → 0x01
  - 0x69 || 0x55 → 0x01
  - p && *p (avoids null pointer access)

Shift Operations

- **Left Shift: x << y**
  - Shift bit-vector **x** left **y** positions
    - – Throw away extra bits on left
    - Fill with 0's on right
- **Right Shift: x >> y**
  - Shift bit-vector **x** right **y** positions
    - Throw away extra bits on right
  - Logical shift
    - Fill with 0's on left
  - Arithmetic shift
    - Replicate most significant bit on left
- **Undefined Behavior**
  - Shift amount < 0 or ≥ word size

Argument x	01100010
<< 3	00010000
Log. >> 2	00011000
Arith. >> 2	00011000

Argument x	10100010
<< 3	00010000
Log. >> 2	00101000
Arith. >> 2	11101000

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Encoding Integers

Unsigned

$$B2U(X) = \sum_{i=0}^{w-1} x_i \cdot 2^i$$

Two's Complement

$$B2T(X) = -x_{w-1} \cdot 2^{w-1} + \sum_{i=0}^{w-2} x_i \cdot 2^i$$

Sign Bit

```
short int x =  15213;
short int y = -15213;
```

- **C `short` 2 bytes long**

	Decimal	Hex	Binary
x	15213	`3B 6D`	`00111011 01101101`
y	-15213	`C4 93`	`11000100 10010011`

- **Sign Bit**
  - For 2's complement, most significant bit indicates sign
    - 0 for nonnegative
    - 1 for negative

Two-complement: Simple Example

	-16	8	4	2	1	
10 =	0	1	0	1	0	8+2 = 10

	-16	8	4	2	1	
-10 =	1	0	1	1	0	-16+4+2 = -10

Two-complement Encoding Example (Cont.)

```
x =      15213: 00111011 01101101
y =     -15213: 11000100 10010011
```

Weight	15213		-15213	
1	1	1	1	1
2	0	0	1	2
4	1	4	0	0
8	1	8	0	0
16	0	0	1	16
32	1	32	0	0
64	1	64	0	0
128	0	0	1	128
256	1	256	0	0
512	1	512	0	0
1024	0	0	1	1024
2048	1	2048	0	0
4096	1	4096	0	0
8192	1	8192	0	0
16384	0	0	1	16384
-32768	0	0	1	-32768
Sum		**15213**		**-15213**

Numeric Ranges

- **Unsigned Values**
  - *UMin* = 0
    000…0
  - *UMax* = $2^w - 1$
    111…1

- **Two's Complement Values**
  - *TMin* = -2^{w-1}
    100…0
  - *TMax* = $2^{w-1} - 1$
    011…1
  - Minus 1
    111…1

Values for *W* = 16

	Decimal	Hex	Binary
UMax	65535	FF FF	11111111 11111111
TMax	32767	7F FF	01111111 11111111
TMin	-32768	80 00	10000000 00000000
-1	-1	FF FF	11111111 11111111
0	0	00 00	00000000 00000000

Values for Different Word Sizes

	W			
	8	**16**	**32**	**64**
UMax	255	65,535	4,294,967,295	18,446,744,073,709,551,615
TMax	127	32,767	2,147,483,647	9,223,372,036,854,775,807
TMin	-128	-32,768	-2,147,483,648	-9,223,372,036,854,775,808

- **Observations**
  - $|TMin| = TMax + 1$
    - Asymmetric range
  - $UMax = 2 * TMax + 1$

- **C Programming**
  - #include <limits.h>
  - Declares constants, e.g.,
    - ULONG_MAX
    - LONG_MAX
    - LONG_MIN
  - Values platform specific

Unsigned & Signed Numeric Values

X	B2U(*X*)	B2T(*X*)
0000	0	0
0001	1	1
0010	2	2
0011	3	3
0100	4	4
0101	5	5
0110	6	6
0111	7	7
1000	8	–8
1001	9	–7
1010	10	–6
1011	11	–5
1100	12	–4
1101	13	–3
1110	14	–2
1111	15	–1

- **Equivalence**
  - Same encodings for nonnegative values
- **Uniqueness**
  - Every bit pattern represents unique integer value
  - Each representable integer has unique bit encoding
- **$\Rightarrow$ Can Invert Mappings**
  - U2B(x) = B2U^{-1}(x)
    - Bit pattern for unsigned integer
  - T2B(x) = B2T^{-1}(x)
    - Bit pattern for two’s comp integer

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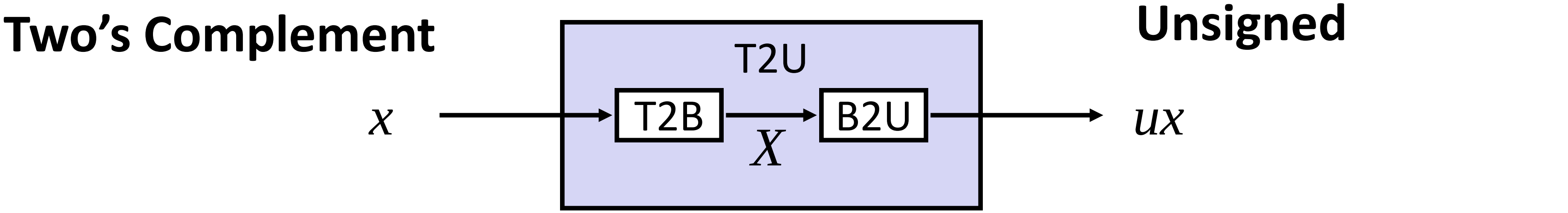
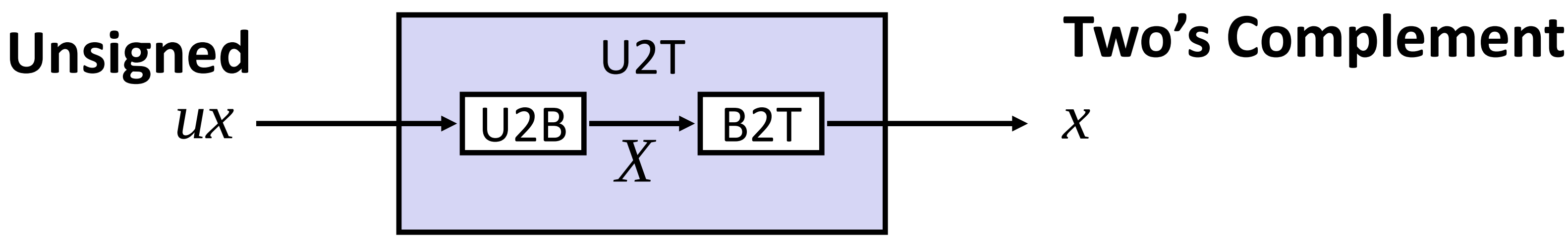
Mapping Between Signed & Unsigned



Maintain Same Bit Pattern



Maintain Same Bit Pattern

- **Mappings between unsigned and two's complement numbers:** **Keep bit representations and reinterpret**

Mapping Signed ↔ Unsigned

Bits	Signed	Unsigned
0000	0	0
0001	1	1
0010	2	2
0011	3	3
0100	4	4
0101	5	5
0110	6	6
0111	7	7
1000	-8	8
1001	-7	9
1010	-6	10
1011	-5	11
1100	-4	12
1101	-3	13
1110	-2	14
1111	-1	15

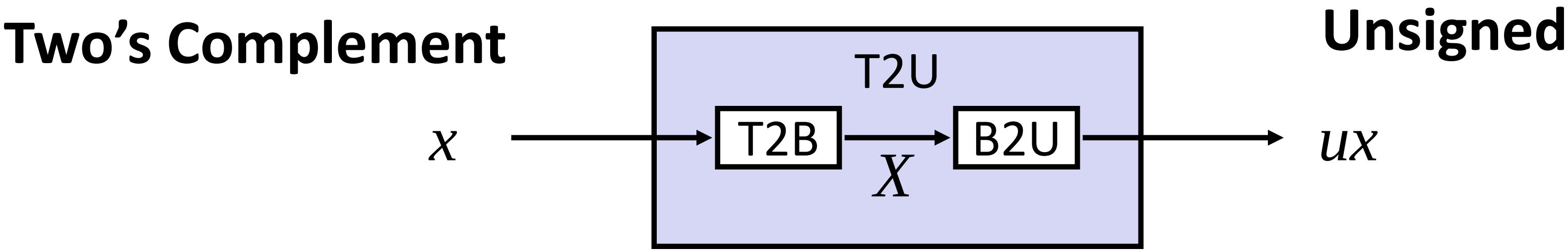
$\xrightarrow{\text{T2U}}$

$\xleftarrow{\text{U2T}}$

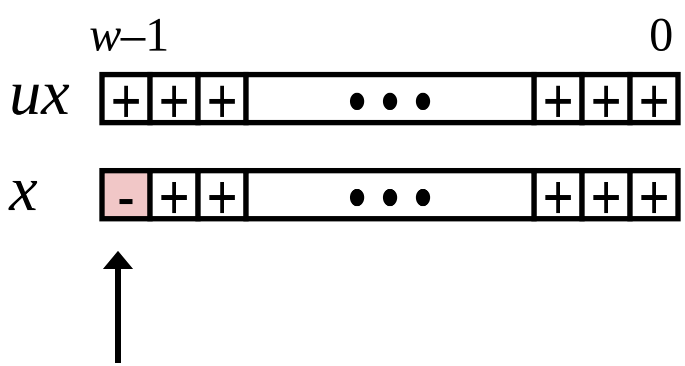
Mapping Signed ↔ Unsigned

Bits	Signed		Unsigned
0000	0		0
0001	1		1
0010	2		2
0011	3		3
0100	4	=	4
0101	5		5
0110	6		6
0111	7		7
1000	-8		8
1001	-7		9
1010	-6		10
1011	-5	+/- 16	11
1100	-4		12
1101	-3		13
1110	-2		14
1111	-1		15

Relation between Signed & Unsigned



Maintain Same Bit Pattern



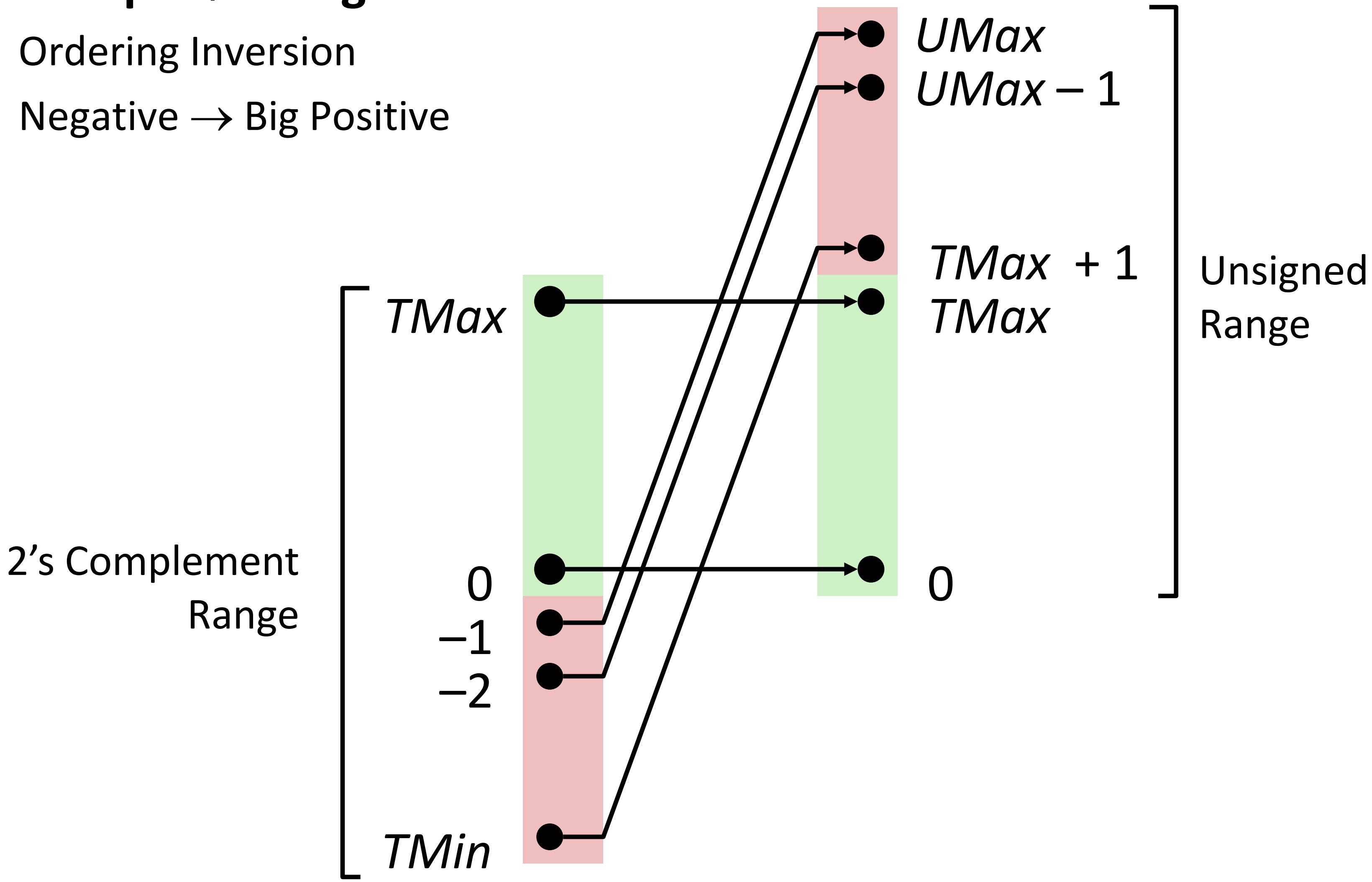
Large negative weight

becomes

Large positive weight

Conversion Visualized

- **2's Comp. → Unsigned**
  - Ordering Inversion
  - Negative → Big Positive



Signed vs. Unsigned in C

- **Constants**
  - By default are considered to be signed integers
  - Unsigned if have “U” as suffix

```
0U, 4294967259U
```

- **Casting**
  - Explicit casting between signed & unsigned same as U2T and T2U

```
int tx, ty;
unsigned ux, uy;
tx = (int) ux;
uy = (unsigned) ty;
```

  - Implicit casting also occurs via assignments and procedure calls

```
tx = ux;                    int fun(unsigned u);
uy = ty;                    uy = fun(tx);
```

Casting Surprises

- **Expression Evaluation**
  - If there is a mix of unsigned and signed in single expression, ***signed values implicitly cast to unsigned***
  - Including comparison operations **<, >, ==, <=, >=**
  - Examples for *W* = 32: **TMIN = -2,147,483,648 , TMAX = 2,147,483,647**

Constant$_1$	Constant$_2$	Relation	Evaluation
0	0U	==	**unsigned**
-1	0	<	**signed**
-1	0U	>	**unsigned**
2147483647	-2147483647-1	>	**signed**
2147483647U	-2147483647-1	<	**unsigned**
-1	-2	>	**signed**
(unsigned)-1	-2	>	**unsigned**
2147483647	2147483648U	<	**unsigned**
2147483647	(int) 2147483648U	>	**signed**

Unsigned vs. Signed: Easy to Make Mistakes

```
unsigned i;
for (i = cnt-2; i >= 0; i--)
  a[i] += a[i+1];
```

- Can be very subtle

```
#define DELTA sizeof(int)
int i;
for (i = CNT; i-DELTA >= 0; i-= DELTA)
  . . .
```

Summary
Casting Signed ↔ Unsigned: Basic Rules

- Bit pattern is maintained
- But reinterpreted
- Can have unexpected effects: adding or subtracting 2^w

- Expression containing signed and unsigned int
  - `int` is cast to `unsigned`!!

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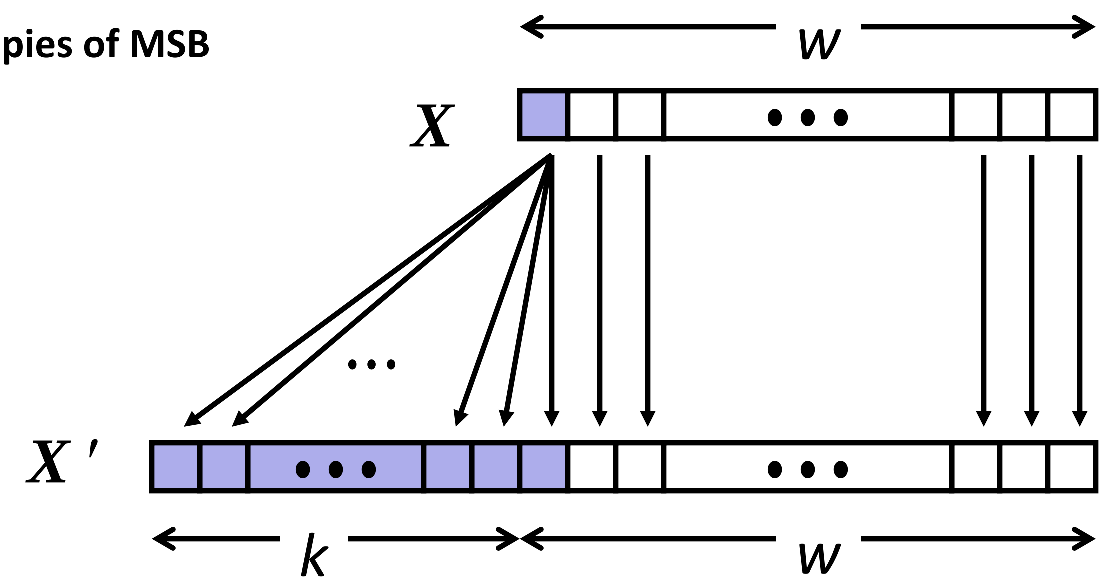
Sign Extension

- **Task:**
  - Given *w*-bit signed integer *x*
  - Convert it to *w*+*k*-bit integer with same value
- **Rule:**
  - Make *k* copies of sign bit:
  - $X' = \underbrace{x_{w-1}, \ldots, x_{w-1}}_{k \text{ copies of MSB}}, x_{w-1}, x_{w-2}, \ldots, x_0$



Sign Extension: Simple Example

Positive number

	-16	8	4	2	1
10 =	0	1	0	1	0

	-32	16	8	4	2	1
10 =	0	0	1	0	1	0

Negative number

	-16	8	4	2	1
-10 =	1	1	1	1	0

	-32	16	8	4	2	1
-10 =	1	1	1	0	1	0

Larger Sign Extension Example

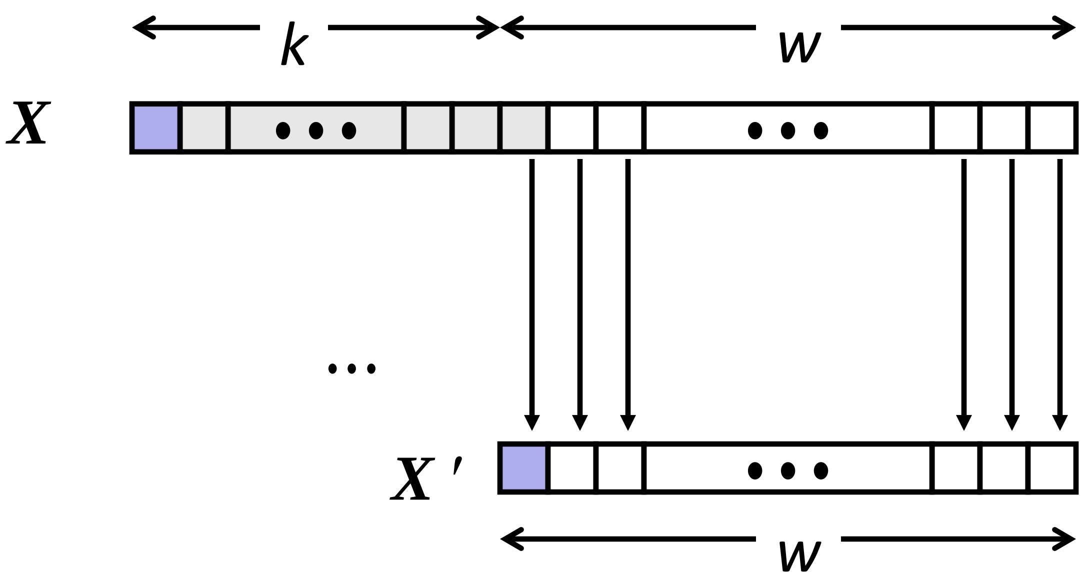
```
short int x =  15213;
int       ix = (int) x;
short int y = -15213;
int       iy = (int) y;
```

	Decimal	Hex	Binary
x	15213	3B 6D	00111011 01101101
ix	15213	00 00 3B 6D	00000000 00000000 00111011 01101101
y	-15213	C4 93	11000100 10010011
iy	-15213	FF FF C4 93	11111111 11111111 11000100 10010011

- Converting from smaller to larger integer data type
- C automatically performs sign extension

Truncation

- **Task:**
  - Given k+w-bit signed or unsigned integer X
  - Convert it to w-bit integer X' with same value for "small enough" X
- **Rule:**
  - Drop top k bits:
  - $X' = x_{w-1}, x_{w-2}, \ldots, x_0$



Truncation: Simple Example

No sign change

2 =

-16	8	4	2	1
0	0	0	1	0

2 =

-8	4	2	1
0	0	1	0

2 mod 16 = 2

-6 =

-16	8	4	2	1
1	1	0	1	0

-6 =

-8	4	2	1
1	0	1	0

-6 mod 16 = 26U mod 16 = 10U = -6

Sign change

10 =

-16	8	4	2	1
0	1	0	1	0

-6 =

-8	4	2	1
1	0	1	0

10 mod 16 = 10U mod 16 = 10U = -6

-10 =

-16	8	4	2	1
1	0	1	1	0

6 =

-8	4	2	1
0	1	1	0

-10 mod 16 = 22U mod 16 = 6U = 6

Summary:
Expanding, Truncating: Basic Rules

- **Expanding (e.g., short int to int)**
  - Unsigned: zeros added
  - Signed: sign extension
  - Both yield expected result

- **Truncating (e.g., unsigned to unsigned short)**
  - Unsigned/signed: bits are truncated
  - Result reinterpreted
  - Unsigned: mod operation
  - Signed: similar to mod
  - For small numbers yields expected behavior

Fake real world example

- Acme, Inc. has developed a state of the art voltmeter they are connecting to a pc. It is precise to the millivolt and does not drain the unit under test.
- Your job is to develop the driver software.


```
printf("%d\n", getValue());
```

Fake real world example

- Acme, Inc. has developed a state of the art voltmeter they are connecting to a pc. It is precise to the millivolt and does not drain the unit under test.
- Your job is to develop the driver software.


```
printf(“%d\n”, getValue());
```

Lets run some tests

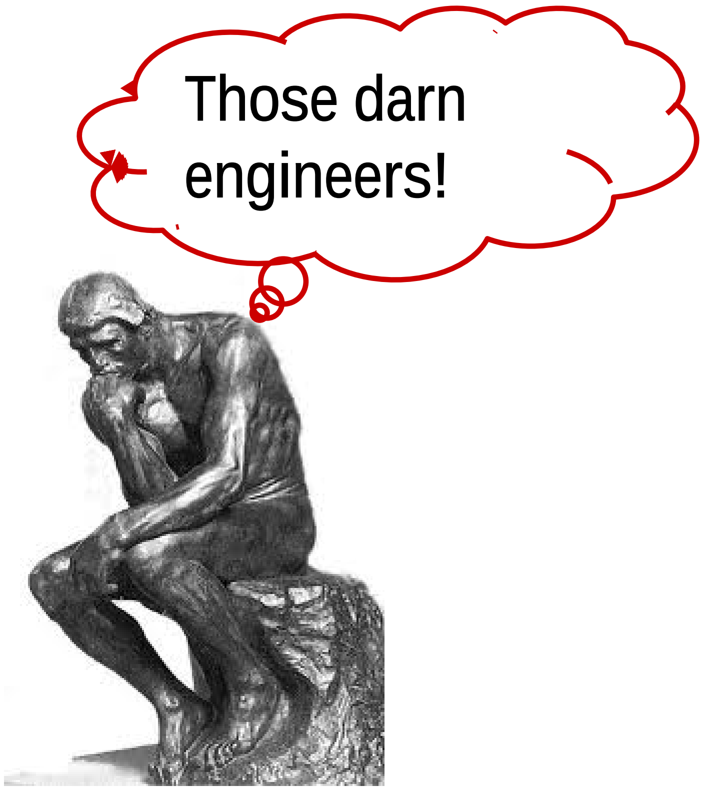
```
printf("%d\n", getValue());
```

- 50652
- 1500
- 9692
- 26076
- 17884
- 42460
- 34268
- 50652

Lets run some tests

```
int x=getValue(); printf("%d %08x\n",x, x);
```

- 50652 0000c5dc
- 1500 000005dc
- 9692 000025dc
- 26076 000065dc
- 17884 000045dc
- 42460 0000a5dc
- 34268 000085dc
- 50652 0000c5dc



Only care about least significant 12 bits

```
int x=getValue();
x=(x & 0x0fff);
printf("%d\n",x);
```

Only care about least significant 12 bits

```
int x=getValue();
x=x(&0x0fff);
printf("%d\n",x);
```


```
printf("%x\n", x);
```

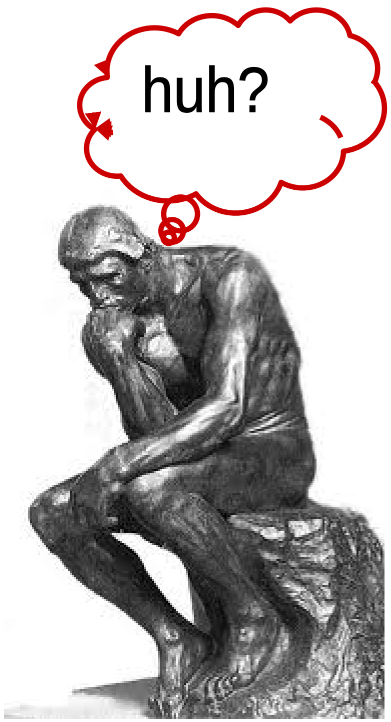
Must sign extend

```
int x=getValue();
x=(x&0x007ff)|(x&0x0800?0xfffff000:0);
printf("%d\n",x);
```

There is a better way.

Because you graduated from 213

```
int x=getValue();
x=(x&0x007ff)|(x&0x0800?0xffff000:0);
printf(“%d\n”,x);
```



Lets be really thorough

```
int x=getValue();
x=(x&0x00fff)|(x&0x0800?0xf
printf("%d\n",x);
```

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