

Template Week 1 – Bits & Bytes

Student number:

578848

Assignment 1.1: Bits & Bytes intro

What are Bits & Bytes?

Bits are the smallest piece of data and can either be 0 or 1, while bytes equal 8 bits and are used to represent characters.

What is a nibble?

One nibble is half a byte, so 4 bits.

What relationship does a nibble have with a hexadecimal value?

Because nibble is 4 bits, it can represent any of the 16 hexadecimal values.

Why is it wise to display binary data as hexadecimal values?

Because hexadecimal values can hold 4 bits in one digit, so instead of using 4 different binary values, it could be represented with one hexadecimal value.

What kind of relationship does a byte have with a hexadecimal value?

Because byte is 8 bits, it can be represented by two hexadecimal values.

An IPv4 subnet is 32-bit, show with a calculation why this is the case.

IPv4 addresses have four numbers ranging from 255 to 0; So, since 255 is 11111111 in binary (eight bits), four sets of 8 bits multiplied by 4 is 32, hence it is 32-bit.

Assignment 1.2: Your favourite color

Hexadecimal color code: **#0fffc03**

Assignment 1.3: Manipulating binary data

Color	Color code hexadecimaal (RGB)	Big Endian	Little Endian
RED	#FF0000	FF0000	0000FF
GREEN	#00FF00	00FF00	00FF00
BLUE	#0000FF	0000FF	FF0000
WHITE	#FFFFFF	FFFFFF	FFFFFF
Favourite (previous assignment)	#0FFC03	0FFC03	03FC0F

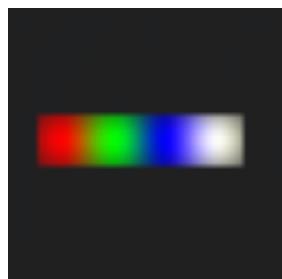
Screenshot modified BMP file in hex editor:

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4pixels2.bmp x
42 4D 86 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 7A 00 00 00 00 6C 00 BMå.....z...l.
00 00 04 00 00 00 01 00 00 00 01 00 18 00 00 00 ..... .
00 00 0C 00 00 00 13 0B 00 00 13 0B 00 00 00 00 00 ..... .
00 00 00 00 00 00 42 47 52 73 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... BGRs...
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... .
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... .
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 02 00 00 00 00 00 ..... .
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 FF 00 FF 00 ..... .
FF 00 00 0F FC 03 + ..... n.

```

Was:



Now:



Assignment 1.4: Student number to HEX and Binary

Convert your student number to a hexadecimal number and a binary number.

Explain in detail that the calculation is correct. Use the PowerPoint slides of week 1.

578848

To HEX:

$$578848 / 16 = 36,178 \text{ (0)}$$

$$36,178 / 16 = 2,261.125 \text{ (125 * 16 = 2)}$$

$$2,261 / 16 = 141.3125 \text{ (0.3125 * 16 = 5)}$$

$$141 / 16 = 8.8125 \text{ (0.8125 * 16 = 13 = D)}$$

$$8 / 16 = 0.5 \text{ (0.5 * 16 = 8)}$$

8D520

To binary

$$\underline{578848 / 2 = 289,424 \text{ (0)}}$$

$$\underline{289,424 / 2 = 144,712 \text{ (0)}}$$

$$\underline{144,712 / 2 = 72,356 \text{ (0)}}$$

$$\underline{72,356 / 2 = 36,178 \text{ (0)}}$$

$$\underline{36,178 / 2 = 18,089 \text{ (0)}}$$

$$\underline{18,089 / 2 = 9,044.5 \text{ (1)}}$$

$$\underline{9,044 / 2 = 4,522 \text{ (0)}}$$

$$\underline{4,522 / 2 = 2,261 \text{ (0)}}$$

$$\underline{2,261 / 2 = 1,130.5 \text{ (1)}}$$

$$\underline{1,130 / 2 = 565 \text{ (0)}}$$

$$\underline{565 / 2 = 282.5 \text{ (1)}}$$

$$\underline{282 / 2 = 141 \text{ (0)}}$$

$$\underline{141 / 2 = 70.5 \text{ (1)}}$$

$$\underline{70 / 2 = 35 \text{ (0)}}$$

$$\underline{35 / 2 = 17.5 \text{ (1)}}$$

$$\underline{17 / 2 = 8.5 \text{ (1)}}$$

$$\underline{8 / 2 = 4 \text{ (0)}}$$

4 / 2 = 2 (0)

2 / 2 = 1 (0)

1 / 2 = 0 (1)

1000 1101 0101 0010 0000

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