

COMP110: Principles of Computing

8: Primitive Data Types



Learning outcomes

- Explain the representation of common "plain old data" types in memory
- Distinguish pass-by-reference and pass-by-value
- Distinguish allocation of memory on the stack and on the heap



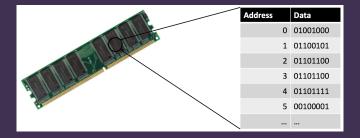


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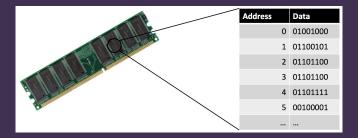




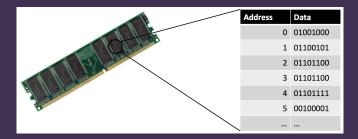




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- ► Each box has a number, its address



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- Each box has a number, its address
- ► Each box contains a byte (8 bits)



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 - Sequence of bits, in multiples of 8
 - ► Sequence of numbers between 0–255

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- ▶ Octal = base 8
- ▶ Hexadecimal = base 16
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 - $123_{10} = 7B_{16} = 173_8 = 01111011_2$

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- ▶ In some languages (including C, C++, Python 2.x):
 - ► Octal: 0173
- So beware of leading zeroes!

```
>>> print 77
77
>>> print 077
63
```

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$$\underbrace{0001}_{1}\underbrace{1110}_{E}\underbrace{0010}_{2}\underbrace{0100}_{4}\underbrace{0000}_{0}$$

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$$\underbrace{0001111000100100000}_{1}\underbrace{0100}_{E}\underbrace{0010}_{2}\underbrace{0100}_{4}\underbrace{0000}_{0}$$

So $11110001001000000_2 = 1E240_{16}$

Decimal - Binary - Octal - Hex - ASCII Conversion Chart

Decimal	Binary	Octal	Hex	ASCII	Decimal	Binary	Octal	Hex	ASCII	Decimal	Binary	Octal	Hex	ASCII	Decimal	Binary	Octal	Hex	ASCII
0	00000000	000	00	NUL	32	00100000	040	20	SP	64	01000000	100	40	@	96	01100000	140	60	
1	00000001	001	01	SOH	33	00100001	041	21	!	65	01000001	101	41	A	97	01100001	141	61	a
2	00000010	002	02	STX	34	00100010	042	22		66	01000010	102	42	В	98	01100010	142	62	b
3	00000011	003	03	ETX	35	00100011	043	23	#	67	01000011	103	43	С	99	01100011	143	63	С
4	00000100	004	04	EOT	36	00100100	044	24	\$	68	01000100	104	44	D	100	01100100	144	64	d
5	00000101	005	05	ENQ	37	00100101	045	25	%	69	01000101	105	45	E	101	01100101	145	65	е
6	00000110	006	06	ACK	38	00100110	046	26	&	70	01000110	106	46	F	102	01100110	146	66	f
7	00000111	007	07	BEL	39	00100111	047	27		71	01000111	107	47	G	103	01100111	147	67	g
8	00001000	010	08	BS	40	00101000	050	28	(72	01001000	110	48	Н	104	01101000	150	68	h
9	00001001	011	09	HT	41	00101001	051	29)	73	01001001	111	49	1	105	01101001	151	69	i
10	00001010	012	0A	LF	42	00101010	052	2A		74	01001010	112	4A	J	106	01101010	152	6A	j
11	00001011	013	0B	VT	43	00101011	053	2B	+	75	01001011	113	4B	K	107	01101011	153	6B	k
12	00001100	014	0C	FF	44	00101100	054	2C	,	76	01001100	114	4C	L	108	01101100	154	6C	1
13	00001101	015	0D	CR	45	00101101	055	2D	-	77	01001101	115	4D	M	109	01101101	155	6D	m
14	00001110	016	0E	SO	46	00101110	056	2E		78	01001110	116	4E	N	110	01101110	156	6E	n
15	00001111	017	0F	SI	47	00101111	057	2F	/	79	01001111	117	4F	0	111	01101111	157	6F	0
16	00010000	020	10	DLE	48	00110000	060	30	0	80	01010000	120	50	P	112	01110000	160	70	p
17	00010001	021	11	DC1	49	00110001	061	31	1	81	01010001	121	51	Q	113	01110001	161	71	q
18	00010010	022	12	DC2	50	00110010	062	32	2	82	01010010	122	52	R	114	01110010	162	72	r
19	00010011	023	13	DC3	51	00110011	063	33	3	83	01010011	123	53	S	115	01110011	163	73	s
20	00010100	024	14	DC4	52	00110100	064	34	4	84	01010100	124	54	T	116	01110100	164	74	t
21	00010101	025	15	NAK	53	00110101	065	35	5	85	01010101	125	55	U	117	01110101	165	75	u
22	00010110	026	16	SYN	54	00110110	066	36	6	86	01010110	126	56	٧	118	01110110	166	76	v
23	00010111	027	17	ETB	55	00110111	067	37	7	87	01010111	127	57	W	119	01110111	167	77	w
24	00011000	030	18	CAN	56	00111000	070	38	8	88	01011000	130	58	Х	120	01111000	170	78	x
25	00011001	031	19	EM	57	00111001	071	39	9	89	01011001	131	59	Υ	121	01111001	171	79	у
26	00011010	032	1A	SUB	58	00111010	072	ЗА	:	90	01011010	132	5A	Z	122	01111010	172	7A	z
27	00011011	033	1B	ESC	59	00111011	073	3B	;	91	01011011	133	5B	1	123	01111011	173	7B	{
28	00011100	034	1C	FS	60	00111100	074	3C	<	92	01011100	134	5C	\	124	01111100	174	7C	1
29	00011101	035	1D	GS	61	00111101	075	3D	=	93	01011101	135	5D]	125	01111101	175	7D	}
30	00011110	036	1E	RS	62	00111110	076	3E	>	94	01011110	136	5E	٨	126	01111110	176	7E	-
31	00011111	037	1F	US	63	00111111	077	3F	?	95	01011111	137	5F		127	01111111	177	7F	DEL

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ASCII Conversion Chart.doc Copyright © 2008, 2012 Donald Weiman 22 March 2012

Integers

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Represented in binary

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- Represented in binary
- ▶ *n* bits \implies numbers from 0 to $2^n 1$ inclusive

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- Bytes are in "reverse" order (least significant first)
- ► E.g. $123456_{10} = 1E240_{16}$, represented as 40 E2 01 00





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- ► For **objects** (i.e. instances of classes), variables actually hold **references** (a.k.a. **pointers**)

- Our picture of a variable: a labelled box containing a value
- ▶ For "plain old data" (e.g. numbers), this is accurate
- For objects (i.e. instances of classes), variables actually hold references (a.k.a. pointers)
- It is possible (indeed common) to have multiple references to the same underlying object

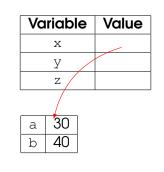
Variable	Value
X	
У	
Z	

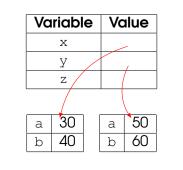
Variable	Value
	a 30
X	b 40
У	
Z	

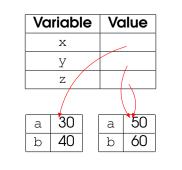
Variable	Vc	ilue
	a	30
X	b	40
7.7	a	50
У	b	60
Z		

Variable	Vo	alue
	а	30
X	b	40
У	а	50
	b	60
Z	a	50
	b	60

Variable	Value
Х	
У	
Z	







```
a = 10
b = a
a = 20
print "a:", a
print "b:", b
```



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Variable	Value
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```
class X:
    def __init__(self, value):
        self.value = value

a = X(10)
b = a
a.value = 20
print "a:", a.value
print "b:", b.value
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```
def double(x):
    x *= 2

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```
def double(x):
    x *= 2

a = 7
double(a)
print a
```

double does not actually do anything, as x is just a local copy of whatever is passed in!

However, instances are passed by reference

```
class Box:
    def __init__(self, v):
        self.value = v

def double(x):
        x.value *= 2

a = Box(7)
double(a)
print a.value
```

However, instances are passed by reference

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class Box:
    def __init__(self, v):
        self.value = v

def double(x):
        x.value *= 2

a = Box(7)
double(a)
print a.value
```

double now has an effect, as x gets a reference to the Box instance

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```
a = ["Hello"]
b = a
b.append("world")
print a # ["Hello", "world"]
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b = a
b.append("world")
print a # ["Hello", "world"]
```

... which means you should be careful when passing lists into functions, because the function might actually change the list!