

Template Week 1 – Bits & Bytes

Student number: 581558

Assignment 1.1: Bits & Bytes intro

What are Bits & Bytes?

Bits short for “binary digits” is the smallest unit of data a computer can process.

Bytes is unit of digital information that consists of 8 bits.

What is a nibble?

Nibble is unit of digital information that consists of 4 bits (half a byte)

What relationship does a nibble have with a hexadecimal value?

The relation is a one to one mapping, because every nibble can be represented by a single character in hexadecimal. The number of possible combinations for a single nibble is $2^4 = 16$ and we have 16 characters in hexadecimal so, every combination of nibbles can be perfectly mapped to one digit in hexadecimal.

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

We can store long strings of binary digits in a few hexadecimal digits (1 hex = 16 bits). This helps human readability significantly.

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

Each digit in hexadecimal can represent 2 digits in byte. (1 hex = 2 bytes = 16 bits)

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

*IPv4 consists of 4 numbers ranging from 0 to 255 (numbers are in bytes: $2^8 = 256$). and so $4 * 8$ -bits gives us 32 bits.*

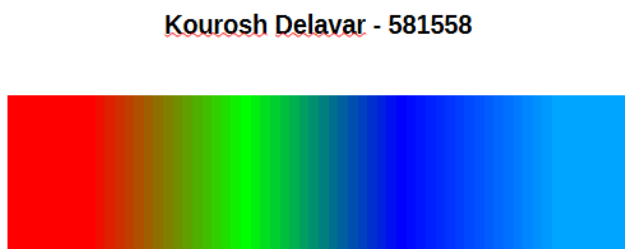
Assignment 1.2: Your favourite color

Hexadecimal color code: FFA500

Assignment 1.3: Manipulating binary data

Color	Color code hexadecimal (RGB)	Big Endian	Little Endian
RED	FF0000	FF 00 00	00 00 FF
GREEN	00FF00	00 FF 00	00 FF 00
BLUE	0000FF	00 00 FF	FF 00 00
WHITE	FFFFFF	FF FF FF	FF FF FF
Favourite (previous assignment)	FFA500	FF A5 00	00 A5 FF

Screenshot modified BMP file in hex editor:



```
00000000 42 4D 86 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 7A 00 00 00 6C 00
00000010 00 00 04 00 00 00 01 00 00 00 01 00 18 00 00 00
00000020 00 00 0C 00 00 00 13 0B 00 00 13 0B 00 00 00 00
00000030 00 00 00 00 00 00 42 47 52 73 00 00 00 00 00 00
00000040 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00000050 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00000060 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 02 00 00 00 00 00
00000070 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 FF 00 FF 00
00000080 FF 00 00 FF A5 00 +
```

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.

student number: 581558

$$581558 / 16 = 36347, \text{ remainder} = 6$$

$$36347 / 16 = 2271, \text{ remainder} = 11 \text{ (hex: B)}$$

$$2271 / 16 = 141, \text{ remainder} = 15 \text{ (hex: F)}$$

$$141 / 16 = 8, \text{ remainder} = 13 \text{ (hex: D)}$$

$$8 / 16 = 0, \text{ remainder} = 8$$

Hexadecimal: 8DFB6

$$581558 / 2 = 290779, \text{ remainder} = 0$$

$$290779 / 2 = 145389, \text{ remainder} = 1$$

$$145389 / 2 = 72694, \text{ remainder} = 1$$

$$72694 / 2 = 36347, \text{ remainder} = 0$$

$$36347 / 2 = 18173, \text{ remainder} = 1$$

$$18173 / 2 = 9086, \text{ remainder} = 1$$

$$9086 / 2 = 4543, \text{ remainder} = 0$$

$$4543 / 2 = 2271, \text{ remainder} = 1$$

$$2271 / 2 = 1135, \text{ remainder} = 1$$

$$1135 / 2 = 567, \text{ remainder} = 1$$

$$567 / 2 = 283, \text{ remainder} = 1$$

$$283 / 2 = 141, \text{ remainder} = 1$$

$$141 / 2 = 70, \text{ remainder} = 1$$

$$70 / 2 = 35, \text{ remainder} = 0$$

$$35 / 2 = 17, \text{ remainder} = 1$$

$$17 / 2 = 8, \text{ remainder} = 1$$

$$8 / 2 = 4, \text{ remainder} = 0$$

$$4 / 2 = 2, \text{ remainder} = 0$$

$$2 / 2 = 1, \text{ remainder} = 0$$

$$1 / 2 = 0, \text{ remainder} = 1$$

Binary: 10001101111110110110

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