



COMPUTER SYSTEMS FUNDAMENTALS (4COSC004W)

Lecture: Week 2



Previous weeks:

- Introduction to the module
 - *Structure*
 - *Administration*
- Positional Number Systems
 - *Denary*
 - *Binary*

Tutorials

- See YOUR personalised timetable to find out time & tutor
- Online exercises on Blackboard - Live now
 - *Apps to help*
- Tutor available to assist
- Will cover all topics from lectures
- Feedback after each attempt
- Re-attempt each exercise until you achieve full marks
- Always wear a face mask unless you are exempt

HEXADECIMAL BASE 16

Positive Integers

By the end of this lecture, you will:

- Be able to convert Hexadecimal Positive Integers to their Binary values
- Be able to convert Binary Positive Integers to their Hexadecimal values
- Be able to convert Hexadecimal Positive Integers to their Denary values

Hexadecimal

- Base-16
- Each digit can be a value 0-F
 - *One of 16 different values*

| Denary | Hexadecimal |
|--------|-------------|
| 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 |
| 4 | 4 |
| 5 | 5 |
| 6 | 6 |
| 7 | 7 |
| 8 | 8 |
| 9 | 9 |
| 10 | A |
| 11 | B |
| 12 | C |
| 13 | D |
| 14 | E |
| 15 | F |

Why Hexadecimal?

- Denary works well for us humans
- Binary works for digital computers
 - *00101011*
 - *0100101000101011*
- Hexadecimal is convenient way to represent Binary values:
 - *Base-16*
 - *One Hexadecimal digit maps to a 4-Bit Binary Nibble*
 - *Each 4-Bit Binary Nibble maps to a Hexadecimal digit*

Hexadecimal Table

| Denary | Binary | | | | Hexadecimal |
|--------|--------|---|---|---|-------------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| 6 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| 7 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| 9 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| 10 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | A |
| 11 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | B |
| 12 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | C |
| 13 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | D |
| 14 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | E |
| 15 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | F |

Binary:
Bit weightings

| 2^3 | 2^2 | 2^1 | 2^0 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 |

| Denary | Binary | | | |
|--------|--------|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 6 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 7 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 10 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 11 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 12 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 14 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 15 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

Binary:
Bit weightings

| 2^3 | 2^2 | 2^1 | 2^0 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 |

| Denary | Binary | | | | Hexadecimal |
|--------|--------|---|---|---|-------------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| 6 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| 7 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| 9 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| 10 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | A |
| 11 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | B |
| 12 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | C |
| 13 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | D |
| 14 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | E |
| 15 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | F |

| Binary | | | | Hexadecimal |
|--------|---|---|---|-------------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | A |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | B |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | C |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | D |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | E |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | F |

Try it for yourself

- Generate the Hexadecimal Nibble (4-bit) Table with its corresponding columns for Binary and Hexadecimal values

| Binary | | | | Hexadecimal |
|--------|---|---|---|-------------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | A |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | B |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | C |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | D |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | E |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | F |

Converting from Hexadecimal to Binary

| 2 | | | | A | | | | B | | | | 3 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |

| Binary | | | | Hexadecimal |
|--------|---|---|---|-------------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | A |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | B |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | C |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | D |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | E |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | F |

Converting from Binary to Hexadecimal

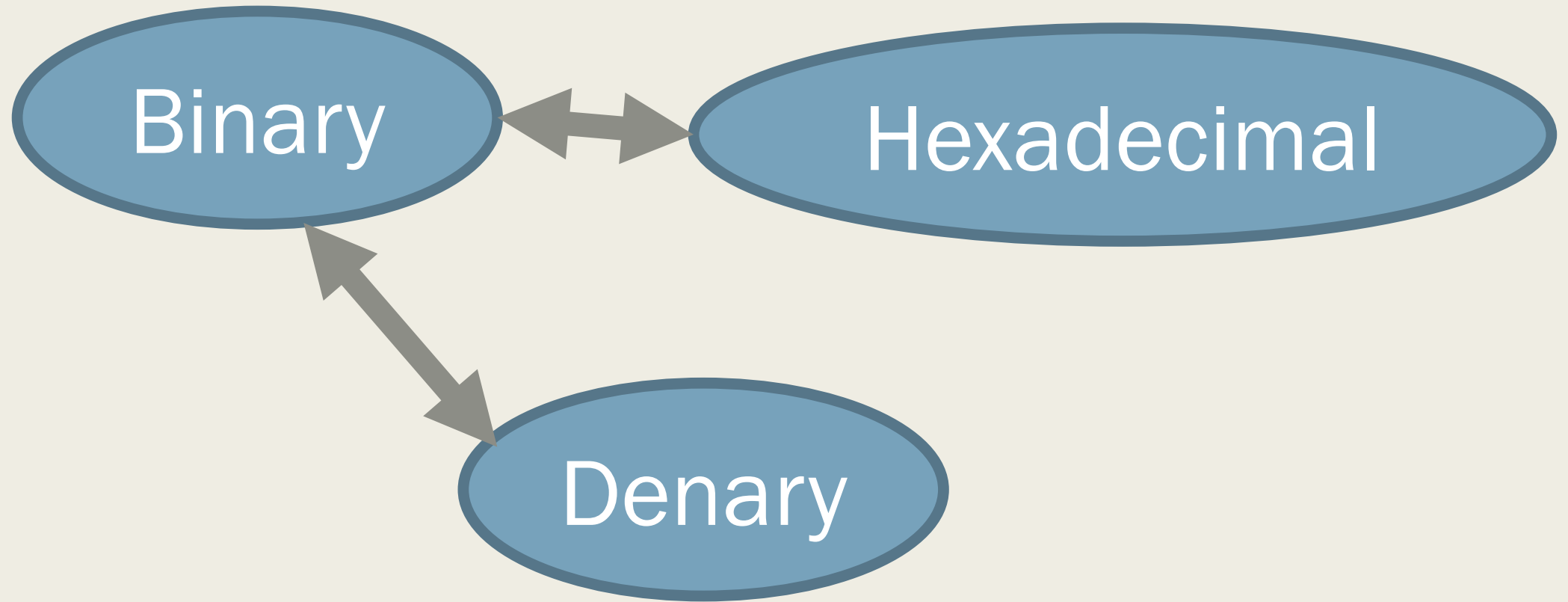
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | | | | A | | | | B | | | | 3 | | | |

| Binary | | | | Hexadecimal |
|--------|---|---|---|-------------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | A |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | B |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | C |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | D |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | E |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | F |

Try it for yourself

- Convert a long (no less than sixteen bits long) binary number to Hexadecimal
- Convert the Hexadecimal value you found back to Binary

Number System Triangle



Converting from Hexadecimal to Denary

- Base 16
- Weighting of each position are successive powers of 16

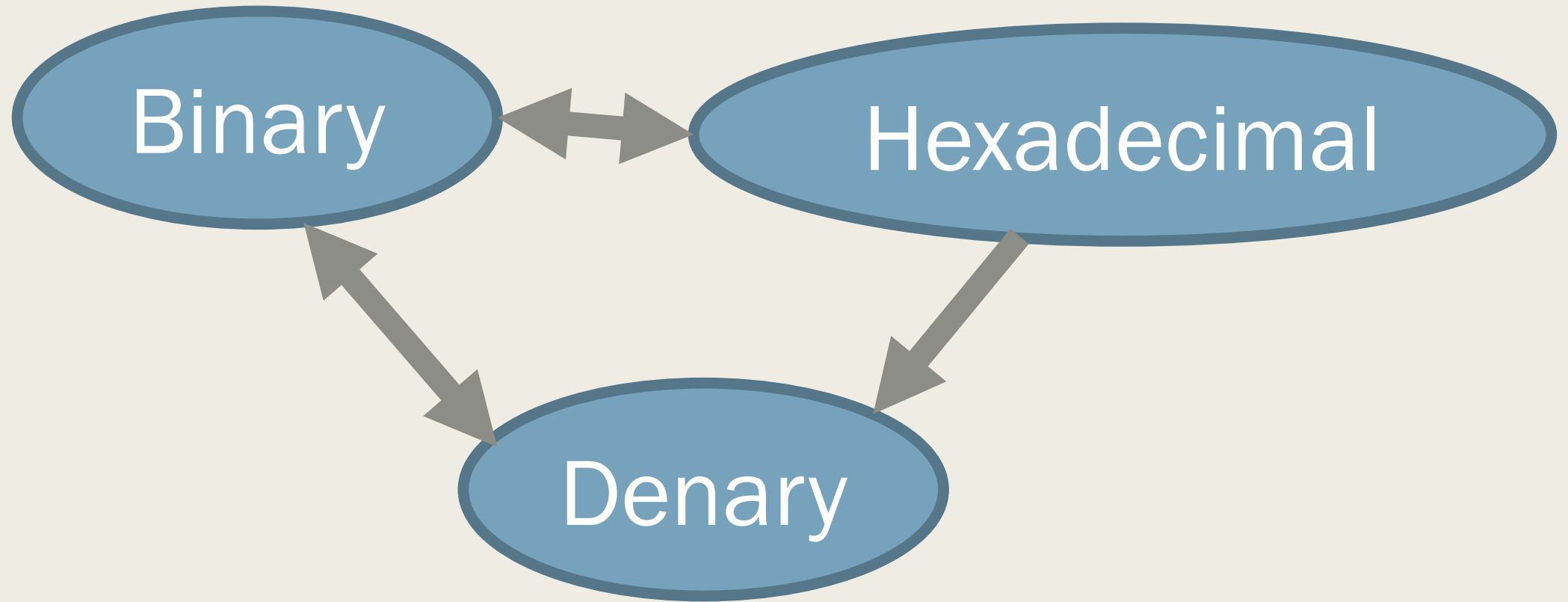
| 16^3 | 16^2 | 16^1 | 16^0 |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 4096 | 256 | 16 | 1 |

| 4096 table | |
|------------|-------|
| 1 | 4096 |
| 2 | 8192 |
| 3 | 12288 |
| 4 | 16384 |
| 5 | 20480 |
| 6 | 24576 |
| 7 | 28672 |
| 8 | 32768 |
| 9 | 36864 |
| 10 | 40960 |
| 11 | 45056 |
| 12 | 49152 |
| 13 | 53248 |
| 14 | 57344 |
| 15 | 61440 |

| 256 table | |
|-----------|------|
| 1 | 256 |
| 2 | 512 |
| 3 | 768 |
| 4 | 1024 |
| 5 | 1280 |
| 6 | 1536 |
| 7 | 1792 |
| 8 | 2048 |
| 9 | 2304 |
| 10 | 2560 |
| 11 | 2816 |
| 12 | 3072 |
| 13 | 3328 |
| 14 | 3584 |
| 15 | 3840 |

| 16 table | |
|----------|-----|
| 1 | 16 |
| 2 | 32 |
| 3 | 48 |
| 4 | 64 |
| 5 | 80 |
| 6 | 96 |
| 7 | 112 |
| 8 | 128 |
| 9 | 144 |
| 10 | 160 |
| 11 | 176 |
| 12 | 192 |
| 13 | 208 |
| 14 | 224 |
| 15 | 240 |

Number System Triangle



In this lecture we have covered:

- Hexadecimal:

- *Converting values from Hexadecimal to Binary*
- *Converting values from Binary to Hexadecimal*
- *Converting values from Hexadecimal to Decimal*

Further reading:

- Foundation Maths
 - *Chapter 14*
- Computer Science Illuminated
 - *Chapter 2*

Thank you

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