

 Binary Numbers – are base 2 numbers represented by 0 and 1.

 Octal – are base 8 numbers represented by 0 to 7.

 Decimal – are base 10 numbers represented by 0 to 9.



 Hexadecimal – are base 16 numbers represented by 0 to 9 and the letters A to F. They are equivalent to 4 bits per hexadecimal digit.



 Radix – refers to the base of a number system.

 Weight – refers to the place value of a digit in a set of numbers of a particular number system.



How do we determine what base a number is?

- Usually, it is decimal
- Other bases will be labeled
- We can rule out bases if the digits are large enough.



ILLEGAL BASES EXAMPLE

7010 cannot be binary because the 7 is not a valid binary digit. This number could be octal. 4291 cannot be octal because the 9 is not a valid octal digit. This number could be decimal. 4A711D cannot be decimal because A is not a valid decimal digit. This number is most likely hex.





- Binary to Decimal
- Binary to Octal
- Binary to Hexadecimal
- Decimal to Binary
- Decimal to Octal



- Decimal to Hexadecimal
- Octal to Decimal
- Octal to Binary
- Hexadecimal to Decimal
- Hexadecimal to Binary



Binary to Decimal

- Note all the place values of the binary value.
- Sum up all the place values that has 1 on the binary value.



Binary to Octal

- Starting from the rightmost column, separate the binary value into 3 bits.
- Find the octal value of every separated 3 bits using the 4, 2, 1 place value.



Binary to Hexadecimal

- Starting from the rightmost column, separate the binary value into 4-bits.
- Find the hexadecimal value of every separated 4 bits using the 8, 4, 2, 1 place value.



Decimal to Binary

- Divide the decimal value by 2.
- Separate the remainder by the whole number.
- Divide the whole number again by 2.
- Stop if the decimal value is less than by 2.
- Write the listed remainders orderly and create the binary result.



Decimal to Octal

- Divide the decimal value by 8.
- Separate the remainder by the whole number.
- Divide the whole number again by 8.
- Stop if the decimal value is less than 8.
- Write the listed remainders orderly and create the octal result.



Decimal to Hexadecimal

- Divide the decimal value by 16.
- Separate the remainder by the whole number.
- Divide the whole number again by 16.
- Stop if the decimal value is less than 16.
- Write the listed remainders orderly and create the hexadecimal result.

