

Template Week 1 – Bits & Bytes

Student number: 571334

Assignment 1.1: Bits & Bytes intro

What are Bits & Bytes?

Bits are the smallest units a computer can process.

8 bits = 1 byte

What is a nibble?

1 nibble is a collection of 4 bits

4 bits = 1 nibble

What relationship does a nibble have with a hexadecimal value?

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

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

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

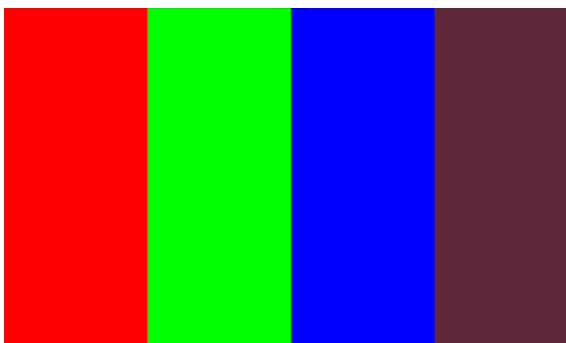
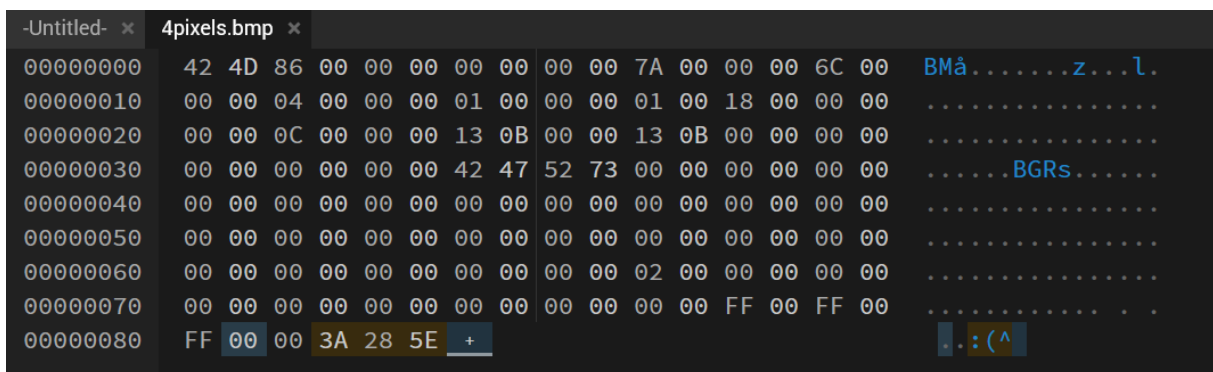
Assignment 1.2: Your favourite colour

Hexadecimal colour code: #3a285e

Assignment 1.3: Manipulating binary data

Colour	Colour code hexadecimaal (RGB)	Big Endian	Little Endian
RED			
GREEN			
BLUE			
WHITE			
Favourite (previous assignment)	#3a285e		

Screenshot modified BMP file in hex editor:



Bonus point assignment – week 1

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.

$$571334 / 2 = 285667 = 0$$

$$285667 / 2 = 142833 = 1$$

$$142833 / 2 = 71416 = 1$$

$$71416 / 2 = 35708 = 0$$

$$35708 / 2 = 17854 = 0$$

$$17854 / 2 = 8927 = 0$$

$$8927 / 2 = 4463 = 1$$

$$4463 / 2 = 2231 = 1$$

$$2231 / 2 = 1115 = 1$$

$$1115 / 2 = 557 = 1$$

$$557 / 2 = 278 = 1$$

$$278 / 2 = 139 = 0$$

$$139 / 2 = 69 = 1$$

$$69 / 2 = 34 = 1$$

$$34 / 2 = 17 = 0$$

$$17 / 2 = 8 = 1$$

$$8 / 2 = 4 = 0$$

$$4 / 2 = 2 = 0$$

$$2 / 2 = 1 = 0$$

$$1 / 2 = 0 = 1$$

Student Number: 571334

Binary : 1000 1011 0111 1100 0110

Hex : 8 B 7 C 6

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Binary	Decimal	Hex
0000	0	0
0001	1	1
0010	2	2
0011	3	3
0100	4	4
0101	5	5
0110	6	6
0111	7	7
1000	8	8
1001	9	9
1010	10	A
1011	11	B
1100	12	C
1101	13	D
1110	14	E
1111	15	F

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