Representation of Numbers and Characters

Course Code: COE 3205

Course Title: Computer Organization & Architecture



Dept. of Computer Science Faculty of Science and Technology

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Lecture Outline



- 1. Number System
- 2. Conversion Between Number Systems
- 3. Addition and Subtraction
- 4. Integer Representation in computer
- 5. Character encoding and usage by computer (ASCII Code)

Topic sub heading..



Decimal Numbers

Binary Number system

Hexadecimal Number system

Decimal Numbers



➤In a positional number system

- Each digit in the number is associated with a power of 10.
- i.e.3245 = 3 thousands, 2 hundreds, 4 tens and 5 ones.
 OR, 3245 = 3X(10³)+2X(10²)+4X(10¹)+5X(10⁰)

➤In a positional number system

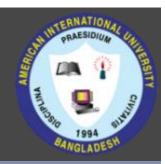
- A number b is selected as the base
- Symbols are assigned to numbers between 0 and b-1
- In decimal system symbols are 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9.
- The base ten is represented as 10



Binary Number System

- The base is two
- There are only two digits, 0 and 1.
- i.e. binary string 11010 represent the number
 1X(2^4)+1X(2^3)+0X(2^2)+1X(2^1)+0X(2^0) = 26
- Base two is represented in binary as 2

Why Hexadecimal?



We have decimal and binary. Why Hex?

- Binary:
 - Numbers written in binary tend to be long and difficult to express
 - 16 bits are needed to represent a word in 8086-based computer.
- > Decimal:
 - Difficult to convert into binary.
 - *** Thus a third number became necessary



Hexadecimal Number System

- The base is sixteen
- There are total sixteen digits: 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,A,B,C,D,E,F
- i.e. hex digit 4A represent the number:
 - $4X(16^1) + AX(16^0) = 74$
 - Base sixteen is represented in hex as 16
- Conversion between binary and hex is easy
- Sixteen is = 2⁴, So each hex digit corresponds to a unique four-bit number.

Decimal, Binary and Hex Numbers



DEC	HEX	BIN	DEC	HEX	BIN	DEC	HEX	BIN
О	00	00000000	43	2B	00101011	86	56	01010110
1	01	00000001	44	2C	00101100	87	57	01010111
2	02	00000010	45	2D	00101101	88	58	01011000
3	03	00000011	46	2E	00101110	89	59	01011001
-4	04	00000100	47	2F	00101111	90	5A	01011010
5	05	00000101	48	30	00110000	91	5B	01011011
6	06	00000110	49	31	00110001	92	5C	01011100
7	07	00000111	50	32	00110010	93	5D	01011101
8	08	00001000	51	33	00110011	94	5E	01011110
9	09	00001001	52	34	00110100	95	5F	01011111
10	OA	00001010	53	35	00110101	96	60	01100000
11	OB	00001011	54	36	00110110	97	61	01100001
12	oc	00001100	55	37	00110111	98	62	01100010
13	OD	00001101	56	38	00111000	99	63	01100011
1.4	OE	00001110	57	39	00111001	100	64	01100100
15	OF	00001111	58	3A	00111010	101	65	01100101
16	10	00010000	59	3B	00111011	102	66	01100110
17	11	00010001	60	3C	00111100	103	67	01100111
18	12	00010010	61	3D	00111101	104	68	01101000
19	13	00010011	62	3E	00111110	105	69	01101001
20	14	00010100	63	3F	00111111	106	6A	01101010
21	15	00010101	64	40	01000000	107	6B	01101011
22	16	00010110	65	41	01000001	108	6C	01101100
23	17	00010111	66	42	01000010	109	6D	01101101
24	18	00011000	67	43	01000011	110	6E	01101110
25	19	00011001	68	44	01000100	111	6F	01101111
26	1.A	00011010	69	45	01000101	112	70	01110000
27	1B	00011011	70	46	01000110	113	71	01110001
28	1C	00011100	71	47	01000111	114	72	01110010
29	1D	00011101	72	48	01001000	115	73	01110011
30	1E	00011110	73	49	01001001	116	74	01110100
31	1F	00011111	74	4A	01001010	117	75	01110101
32	20	00100000	75	4B	01001011	118	76	01110110
33	21	00100001	76	4C	01001100	119	77	01110111
34	22	00100010	77	4D	01001101	120	78	01111000
35	23	00100011	78	4E	01001110	121	79	01111001
36	24	00100100	79	4F	01001111	122	7A	01111010
37	25	00100101	80	50	01010000	123	7B	01111011
38	26	00100110	81	51	01010001	124	7C	01111100
39	27	00100111	82	52	01010010	125	7D	01111101
40	28	00101000	83	53	01010011	126	7E	01111110
41	29	00101001	84	54	01010100	127	7F	01111111
42	2A	00101010	85	55	01010101			



- Binary to decimal
- Decimal to Binary
- Hexadecimal to Decimal
- Decimal to Hex
- Hex to Binary
- Binary to Hex



Decimal to Binary



Given a Decimal Number: 25₁₀

Divide it with 2 until the quotient becomes zero

2 25
2 12 - 1 (remainder of 25/2)
2 6 - 0 (remainder of 12/2)
2 3 - 0 (remainder of 6/2)
2 1 - 1 (remainder of 3/2)
2 0 - 1 (remainder of 1/2)

Place the remainders in the reverse order to reach the equivalent Binary number: 11001₂



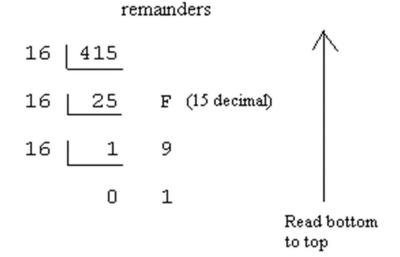
Hexadecimal to Decimal

Convert hex number 589 into decimal number.



Decimal to Hex

Convert 415 to Hex

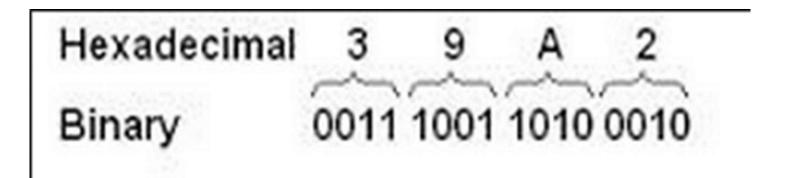


Result: 415 in decimal is 19F in hexadecimal



Hex to Binary

Convert 39A2h to Binary





Binary to Hex

- Convert the Binary number 1000011001000011 into Hex
- ➤ 1000 0110 0100 0011
- **>** 8 6 4 3
- Convert the Binary number 100100100100100110111111 into Hex



Conversion Task: Binary and Hex to Decimal

- > 1110b
- > 100101011101b
- > 46Ah
- FAE2Ch



Conversion Task: Decimal and Hex into Binary

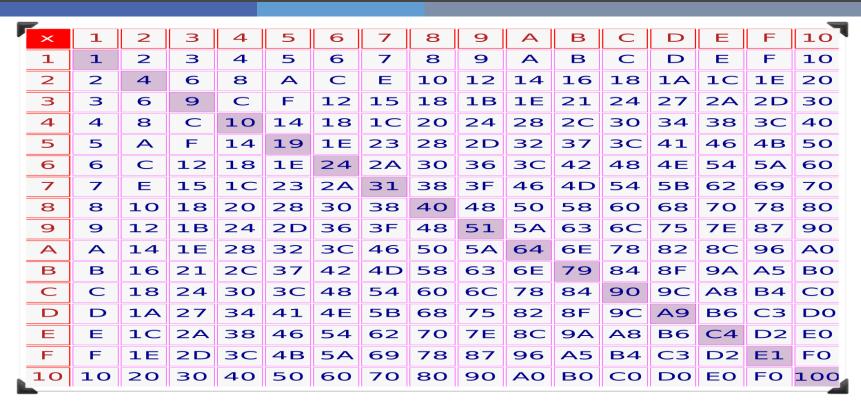
- **>** 97
- **627**
- > A2Ch
- > **B34Dh**



- Hex Addition
- Binary Addition
- Hex Subtraction
- Binary Subtraction



Hex Addition Table





Hex Addition

Add hex number 5B39h with 7AF4h

- In Unit's column 9h+4h=13d=Dh
- In next column, 3h+Fh=12h, we write 2 and carry 1
- In next column, Bh+Ah+ 1h (from previous carry)= 16h, we write
 6 and carry 1
- Finally, in last column, we compute, 5h+7h+1=Dh thus, if we combine it all,
 5B39h
 7AF4h

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D62Dh



Task: Hex Addition

> Solve the following:

- B23CDh + 17912h
- FEFFEh + FBCADh



Binary Addition

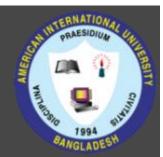
- > Add binary number 100101111b with 110110b
 - add some padding Zero with small number. So 110110b becomes 000110110b
 - In Unit's column 1b+0b=1b
 - In next column, 1b+1b=10b, we write 0 and carry 1
 - In next column, 1b+1b+1b (from previous carry)= 11b, we write 1 and carry 1
 - In next column, 1b+0b+1b (from previous carry)= 10b, we write 0 and carry 1
 - In next column, 0b+1b+1b (from previous carry)= 10b, we write 0 and carry 1
 - In next column, 1b+1b+1b (from previous carry)= 11b, we write 1 and carry 1
 - In next column, 0b+0b+1b (from previous carry)= 1b, we write 1 and No Carry
 - In next column, 0b+0b+No carry = 0b
 - In Last column, 1**b+0b = 1b**
 - thus, if we combine it all,
 1001011111b
 000110110b



Task: Binary Addition

➤ Solve the following:

- 100101b+10111b
- 100111101b+10001111001b



Subtraction: Hex

> Subtract hex number BA94h from D26Fh

- In Unit's column Fh-4h=11d=Bh
- In next column, 6<9 so, we must borrow 1 from the third (right to left) column. Thus,
 16h-9h=?
 - **16h-9h = Dh,** (Looking at Hex addition table, D+9=16
 - Or, Hex numbers are A...F,10,11,12,13,14,15,16h/22d 9d/h = 14d/Dh
- In next column, 12h-Ah-1(previously lend one) = 12h/18d-10d-1d/h = 7h
- In next column, Dh-Bh-1(previously lend one) = Dh/13d-11d-1d/h = 1h

thus, if we combine it all,

D26Fh

- BA94h

====

17DBh



Task: Hex Subtraction

Solve the following:

- 5FC12h-3ABD1h
- F001Ch-1FF3Fh



Task: Binary Subtraction

Solve the following:

- 11011b-10110b
- 10000101b-111011b



- Hardware of a computer restricts the size of a number can be stored.
- **Isb** = least significant bit [**Right most bit or bit 0**]
- msb = most significant bit [left most bit or bit 15]



Unsigned integers

- Unsigned integers: Non-negative integer
- The largest unsigned integer of a byte= 11111111b or 255d or FFh
- The largest unsigned integer of a word= 1111111111111111 or 65535d or FFFFh
- *** if LSB of an integer is 1 then its ODD. However, if it is 0 then Even



Signed Integer

- Signed Integer: Can be positive or negative number
- The MSB is reserved for the sign
- MSB =1 [Negative]
- MSB =0 [Positive]
- *** Negative integers are stored in a computer using TWO's complement



One's Complement

- Ones complement is obtained by complementing each bit.
- i.e. replacing 0 by a 1 and 1 by a 0.
- To find the one's complement of 5 or 000000000000101 [16bit representation of 101]
- 1111111111111010 [complementing each bit]



Two's Complement

To get Two's Complement,

- Add 1 to the one's complement of a number
- Thus, Two's complement of 5 is

1111111111111010 [one's complement of 5]

+1



Two's Complement- Observation

If we add two's complement of 5 with it, we get

1111111111111011

000000000000101

==========

10000000000000000

- We get total 17bits here, however, word bits can hold only 16bits.
- Thus the carried out MSB 1 is lost and final result is 0
- 5 +(-5) also results zero.
- Adding a number N and ones complement gives 16 one's
- Adding a number N and Two's complement gives 16 zero's



Two's Complement- Task: 8/16bit Representation

Find the two's complement of the two's complement of 5.

Show how the following decimal integer would be represented in

- a) 8 bits b)16bits. [express the result in hex]
- -97
- -120
- -40000
- -128
- 65536



Two's Complement- Task

Give 16-bit representation of each of the following integers and express the result in hex:

- 234
- -16
- 31634
- -32216



Subtraction as Two's Complement Addition

If AX contains 21FCh and BX contains 5ABCh, find AX-BX

AX=21FCh = 0010000111111100

BX= 5ABCh = 0101101010111100

O'C of 5ABCh = 1010010101000011 [one's complement]

+1

1010010101000100 = A544h [1 is carried and lost]

Now, AX+BX=21FCh+A544h = C740h

ASCII Code

ASCII Table



Decimal	Hex	Char	Decimal	Hex	Char	Decimal	Hex	Char	Decimal	Hex	Char
0	0	[NULL]	32	20	[SPACE]	64	40	@	96	60	
1	1	[START OF HEADING]	33	21	1	65	41	A	97	61	а
2	2	[START OF TEXT]	34	22		66	42	В	98	62	b
3	3	[END OF TEXT]	35	23	#	67	43	C	99	63	c
4	4	[END OF TRANSMISSION]	36	24	\$	68	44	D	100	64	d
5	5	[ENQUIRY]	37	25	%	69	45	E	101	65	e
6	6	[ACKNOWLEDGE]	38	26	&	70	46	F	102	66	f
7	7	[BELL]	39	27		71	47	G	103	67	g
8	8	[BACKSPACE]	40	28	(72	48	н	104	68	h
9	9	[HORIZONTAL TAB]	41	29)	73	49		105	69	i
10	Α	[LINE FEED]	42	2A	*	74	4A	J	106	6A	j
11	В	[VERTICAL TAB]	43	2B	+	75	4B	K	107	6B	k
12	C	[FORM FEED]	44	2C	,	76	4C	L	108	6C	1
13	D	[CARRIAGE RETURN]	45	2D	-	77	4D	М	109	6D	m
14	E	[SHIFT OUT]	46	2E		78	4E	N	110	6E	n
15	F	[SHIFT IN]	47	2F	1	79	4F	0	111	6F	0
16	10	[DATA LINK ESCAPE]	48	30	0	80	50	P	112	70	р
17	11	[DEVICE CONTROL 1]	49	31	1	81	51	Q	113	71	q
18	12	[DEVICE CONTROL 2]	50	32	2	82	52	R	114	72	r
19	13	[DEVICE CONTROL 3]	51	33	3	83	53	S	115	73	s
20	14	[DEVICE CONTROL 4]	52	34	4	84	54	т	116	74	t
21	15	[NEGATIVE ACKNOWLEDGE]	53	35	5	85	55	U	117	75	u
22	16	[SYNCHRONOUS IDLE]	54	36	6	86	56	V	118	76	v
23	17	[ENG OF TRANS. BLOCK]	55	37	7	87	57	w	119	77	w
24	18	[CANCEL]	56	38	8	88	58	X	120	78	x
25	19	[END OF MEDIUM]	57	39	9	89	59	Υ	121	79	У
26	1A	[SUBSTITUTE]	58	3A	:	90	5A	Z	122	7A	z
27	1B	[ESCAPE]	59	3B	;	91	5B	[123	7B	{
28	1C	[FILE SEPARATOR]	60	3C	<	92	5C	\	124	7C	Ī
29	1D	[GROUP SEPARATOR]	61	3D	=	93	5D]	125	7D	}
30	1E	[RECORD SEPARATOR]	62	3E	>	94	5E	^	126	7E	~
31	1F	[UNIT SEPARATOR]	63	3F	?	95	5F		127	7F	[DEL]

ASCII Code

SANGLADESH

ASCII in detail

- ASCII code system Uses 7bits = 2^7 = 128 to code each character.
- Codes from 32 to 126 = 95 characters are only printable.
- ** to display the character A on the screen, a program sends the ASCII code 41h to the screen.

If we type "RG 2z" in computer, it will process like following:

Address	Character	ASCII Code	Content
0	R	52	0101 0010
1	G	47	0100 0111
2	Space	20	0010 0000
3	2	32	0011 0010
4	Z	7A	0111 1010

Topic Heading...

Task: String Processing in a Computer



- If we want to print "Hello World" on the screen, How the memory will look like?
- [Hint: Find ASCII code, content of string from the ASCII table and order them in a address sequence].

Books



 Assembly Language Programing and Organization of the IBM PC

> Ytha Yu Charles Marut

References



- Number Systems Introduction Decimal, Binary, Octal, Hexadecimal & Conversions
 - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L2zsmYaI5ww&t=1435s
- Hex Addition, Subtraction
 - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y0B6tuC6niE
 - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3mV7q3 OAGM
- Binary Addition , Subtraction
 - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TaQS3qSDXV0
- Two's Complement
 - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v= 7RK3rsfQ8w
- ASCII Code
 - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KYEDJChGxh8
 - youtube.com/watch?v=5aJKKgSEUnY