

	$+10$	$\cancel{+10}$	$-1 \times 2^3 + 0 \times 2^2 + 0 \times 2^1 + 0 \times 2^0$
(4)	0000	0000	$-8$
	0001	1111 (-1)	
	0010	1110 ( $-2$ )	
	0011	1101 ( $-3$ )	
	0100	1100 ( $-4$ )	
	0101	1011 ( $-5$ )	$\rightarrow 10+7$
	0110	1010 ( $-6$ )	$\boxed{-8 \rightarrow +7}$
	0111	1001 ( $-7$ )	$\boxed{-8 \rightarrow +7}$

$(10101)$

$$\begin{array}{r} +8 \\ + -7 \\ \hline 1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} +8 \\ - +7 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

2<sup>b</sup> Complement is a weight system —  
But sign bit always treated as (Eve) Number

$$\begin{array}{r} 0111 \\ -1 \times 2^3 + 1 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0 \\ \hline 7 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 100 \\ -1 \times 2^3 + 0 \times 2^2 + 0 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0 \\ -8 + 0 + 0 + 1 \Rightarrow -7 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \cancel{+10} \rightarrow \text{Difference} \\ +8 \\ \hline 00000010 \\ \hline 00000001 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1000 \\ -1 \times 2^3 + 0 \times 2^2 + 0 \times 2^1 + 0 \times 2^0 \\ \hline -8 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 10 \\ 15 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{array}$$

int  $x = 20$ ;  
int  $y = -11$ ;

int  $c = x \& y$ ;

$$\begin{array}{r} +20 \\ 00010100 \\ \hline -11 \\ 1111101101 \\ \hline 00010100 \\ \hline C \leftarrow 20 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} A \ B \mid Y \\ 0 \ 0 \quad 0 \\ 0 \ 1 \quad 1 \\ 1 \ 0 \quad 1 \end{array}$$

$\rightarrow$

Truth Table

A	B	Y
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1

Truth Statement:  
If Input are same  
output is zero  
otherwise one

i i | 0

int z = n << 1;

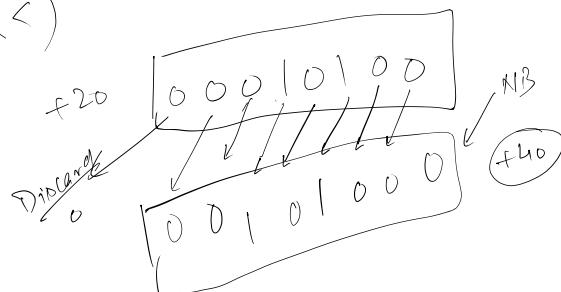
$$\begin{array}{r} 00010100 \\ 11110101 \\ \hline 11100001 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -1 \times 2^7 + 1 \times 2^6 + 1 \times 2^5 + 1 \times 2^0 \\ -128 + 64 + 32 + 1 \\ -128 + 97 \rightarrow -31 \end{aligned}$$

int z = n << 1;

Left shift :- (<<)

z = n << 1;



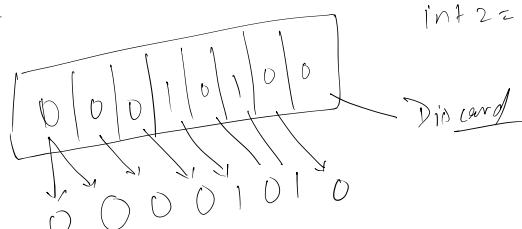
if we left shift  
a number  
it will be multiplied  
by  $\times 2$

99  
990

If left shift  
Any Number  
then it will be  
multiplied by  
its Base x.

Right shift :-

/2  
→ sign maintained  
by right shift.



int z = n >> 1;

In C programming, storage classes define the scope, visibility, lifetime, and default initial value of variables and functions. They determine where a variable or function can be accessed from and how long it exists in memory.

There are four storage classes in C:

## 1. auto

- Default storage class for local variables.
- Automatically assigned to variables declared inside a function if no other storage class is specified.
- Scope: Local to the block in which it's defined.
- Lifetime: Exists during the execution of the block.
- Default initial value: Garbage value (uninitialized).

void main() {

auto int x = 5; // 'auto' is optional here

printf("%d", x);

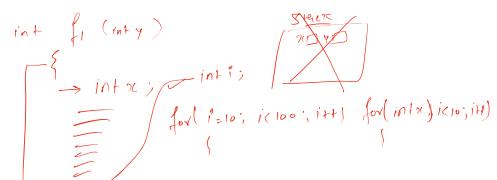
## 2. register

- Suggests that the variable be stored in a CPU register instead of RAM for faster access.
- Scope: Local to the block.
- Lifetime: Duration of the block.
- Default initial value: Garbage value.
- You cannot get the address of a register variable using the & operator.

void main() {

register int speed = 20;

printf("%d", speed);



### 3. Static

- Keeps the value of a variable between function calls.
- Can be used with local variables and global variables/functions.
- For local variables:
  - Scope: Local to the function/block.
  - Lifetime: Entire program execution.
  - Initial Value: Zero.
- For global variables/functions:
  - Visibility: Limited to the file (file scope).

```
void example() {
    static int count = 0;
    count++;
    printf("%d", count);
}
```

/ Output across multiple calls: 1 2 3 ...

### 4. extern

- Used to declare a global variable or function that is defined in another file or later in the code.
- Scope: Global.
- Lifetime: Entire program.
- It does not allocate memory; just declares the variable.

```
// file1.c
```

```
int count = 10;
```

```
// file2.c
```

```
extern int count;
```

```
void printCount() {
    printf("%d", count);
}
```

**Summary Table**

Storage Class	Scope	Lifetime	Default Value	Usage
auto	Local	Block	Garbage	Default for local variables
register	Local	Block	Garbage	Fast-access (no address)
static	Local/File	Entire program	Zero	Persistent local vars
extern	Global	Entire program	Zero (if defined)	Access global vars/functions

If you want a deep dive into any one of them or example use cases, let me know!



```
#include <stdio.h>
void Hello()
{
    static int x = 10;
    printf("%d\n", x);
}
int main()
{
    Hello();
    Hello();
    Hello();
    Hello();
}
```

