

**OX** **BARE**  
**CB** **METAL**

**WTF is  
a transistor?**

It's  
basically a  
switch.

If  
small current...

WE GET A BIG CURRENT

# Representing a switch

The “why” of base 2  
(or, “binary”)



ON (1)



OFF (0)

**And a switch is  
basically a single**

***bit***

← Short for “binary digit,” coined  
by John W. Tukey in 1945.

# Stringing bits together

Bit	Single digit	0, 1
Nibble	Two digits	01,00,10,11
Byte	8 bits	01011001

## Base

Decimal	0	1	2	3	4	8	10	16	31
Binary	0	01	10	11	100	1000	1010	10000	11111
Octal	0	1	2	3	4	10	12	20	37
Hexadecimal	0	1	2	3	4	8	A	10	1F

**Converting:  
the easy way**

200

Even

0

# Converting: the easy way

200

Even

0

$200 \div 2$

Even

0



# Converting: the easy way

200	Even	0
-----	------	---

200 ÷ 2	Even	0
---------	------	---

100 ÷ 2	Even	0
---------	------	---

# Converting: the easy way

200	Even	0
-----	------	---

200 ÷ 2	Even	0
---------	------	---

100 ÷ 2	Even	0
---------	------	---

50 ÷ 2	Odd	1
--------	-----	---

# Converting: the easy way

200	Even	0
-----	------	---

200 ÷ 2	Even	0
---------	------	---

100 ÷ 2	Even	0
---------	------	---

50 ÷ 2	Odd	1
--------	-----	---

25 ÷ 2	Even	0
--------	------	---

# Converting: the easy way

200	Even	0
-----	------	---

200 ÷ 2	Even	0
---------	------	---

100 ÷ 2	Even	0
---------	------	---

50 ÷ 2	Odd	1
--------	-----	---

25 ÷ 2	Even	0
--------	------	---

12 ÷ 2	Even	0
--------	------	---

# Converting: the easy way

200	Even	0
-----	------	---

$200 \div 2$	Even	0
--------------	------	---

$100 \div 2$	Even	0
--------------	------	---

$50 \div 2$	Odd	1
-------------	-----	---

$25 \div 2$	Even	0
-------------	------	---

$12 \div 2$	Even	0
-------------	------	---

$6 \div 2$	Odd	1
------------	-----	---

# Converting: the easy way

200	Even	0
-----	------	---

$200 \div 2$	Even	0
--------------	------	---

$100 \div 2$	Even	0
--------------	------	---

$50 \div 2$	Odd	1
-------------	-----	---

$25 \div 2$	Even	0
-------------	------	---

$12 \div 2$	Even	0
-------------	------	---

$6 \div 2$	Odd	1
------------	-----	---

$3 \div 2$	Odd	1
------------	-----	---

# Converting: the easy way

200                  Even                  0

200 ÷ 2              Even                  0

100 ÷ 2              Even                  0

50 ÷ 2                Odd                    1

25 ÷ 2                Even                  0

12 ÷ 2                Even                  0

6 ÷ 2                  Odd                    1

3 ÷ 2                  Odd                    1

1 ÷ 2                  No carry            0

Base

Decimal

64

159

318

Binary

Octal

Hexadecimal



Base

Decimal	64	159	318
Binary	1000000		
Octal	100		
Hexadecimal	40		

Base

Decimal	64	159	318
Binary	1000000	10011111	
Octal	100	237	
Hexadecimal	40	9F	

Base

Decimal	64	159	318
Binary	1000000	10011111	100111110
Octal	100	237	400
Hexadecimal	40	9F	13E

# Numeric size

$2^7$	$2^6$	$2^5$	$2^4$	$2^3$	$2^2$	$2^1$	$2^0$
1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0

**11001000** is an **8 bit** number.

200                  Even                  0

200 ÷ 2              Even                  0

100 ÷ 2              Even                  0

50 ÷ 2                Odd                    1

25 ÷ 2                Even                  0

12 ÷ 2                Even                  0

6 ÷ 2                  Odd                    1

3 ÷ 2                  Odd                    1

1 ÷ 2                  No carry            0

# Your turn

Derive the 8-bit BIN  
and HEX equivalents  
for...

66	01000010	42
123	01111011	7B
253	11111101	FD
491	IT'S A TRAP! NOT 8 BITS!	

# Number size

Its physical impacts  
on memory

Byte	8-bit values
------	--------------

Half word	16-bit values
-----------	---------------

Word	32-bit values
------	---------------

Double word	64-bit values
-------------	---------------

# Number size

Representation in  
programs: how many  
bytes?

Python      `a = 5`

C            `int a = 5;`

Assembly    `a:      .word      5`

# Math

Because we have to

	111
5	101
+3	+011
<hr/>	<hr/>
8	1000



# Math

Because we have to

5	<sup>111</sup> 101
+5	+101
<hr/>	<hr/>
10	1010

# Math

Negative numbers in  
base 2

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ + (-3) \\ \hline 2 \end{array}$$

011 (+3)  
100 (Invert)  
101 (Add +1)

# Math

Negative numbers in  
base 2

5	<sup>111</sup> 101
+ ( - 3 )	+101
<hr/>	<hr/>
2	1010

**So...what's:**

**$16363 + (-32767)?$**

(In Base 2)

# Vocab review

What do all of these terms mean?

Bit

Nibble

Byte

Half word

Word

Double Word