



Programming with C I

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Binary

- **©** Computers represent everything as bits
- Recall: a byte is 8 bits
- int: 4 bytes (32 bits)
- **3 What's the largest int we can represent?**

 $2^{32} - 1$

(unsigned)

Hexadecimal (base 16)

- **i** Binary takes up a lot of space
- Hexadecimal takes few digits but can easily be converted to binary (and vice versa)
 - Hex uses digits 0-9 and a-f
 - 1 hex digit = 4 bits
- **10000 0000 0000 0001 1101 0011 0101 1011**
- 🧓 1d35b

In C

© Format ints

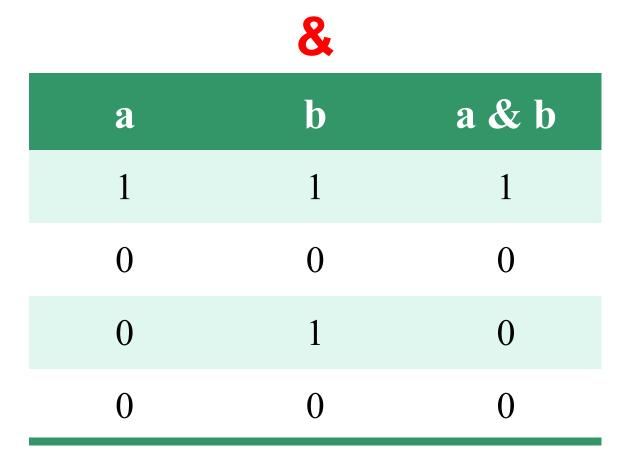
- %d for decimal
- %b for binary
- %x for hex

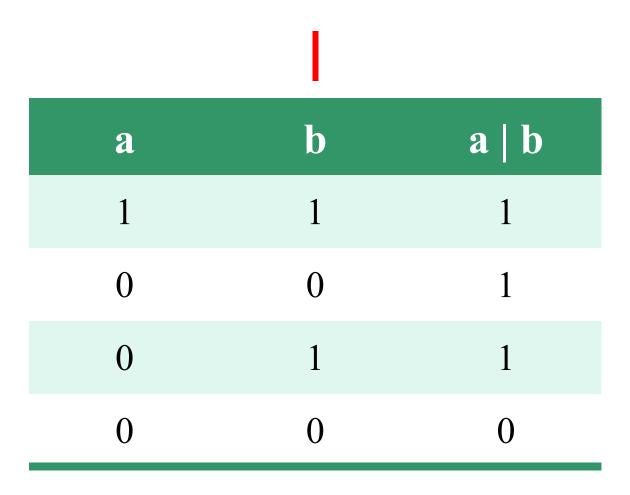
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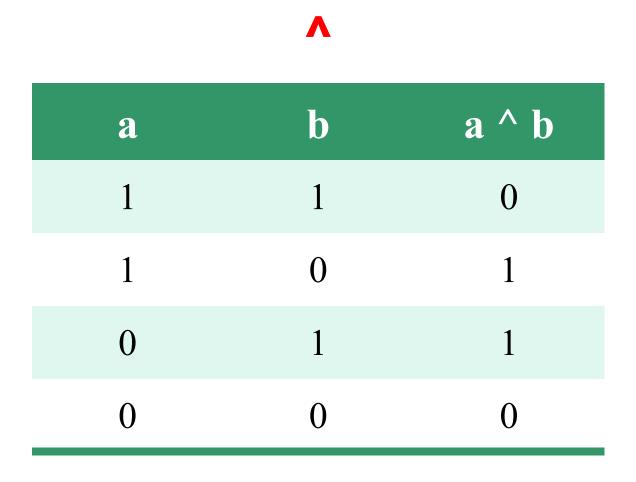
- 0b for binary (ex: 0b11011 is 27)
- 0x for hex (ex: 0x83fa9 is 540585)

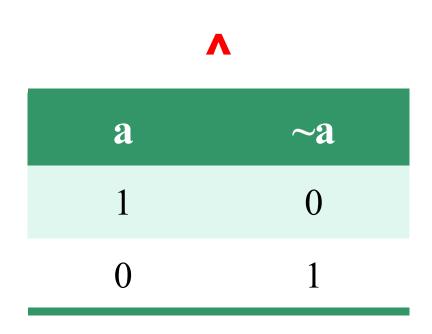
Bitwise Operators

- **10** You know logical operators...&&,||,!
- **(3)** We will now learn &,|,~,^,<<,>>
- These operate at the bit level

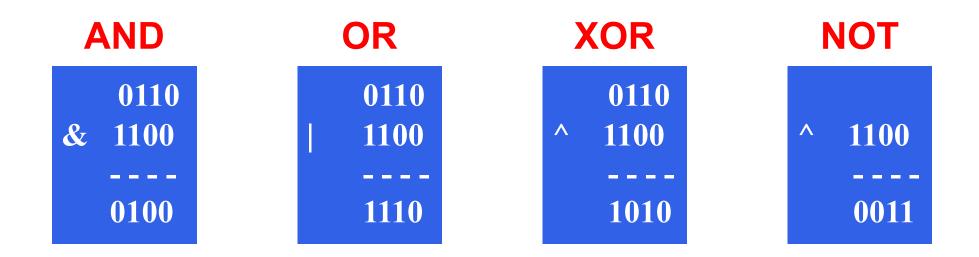








Operators on multiple bits



Bitmasks

- We often want to manipulate or isolate specific bits from a collection
- O A bitmask is a bit pattern that achieves this
- We can use and/or create bitmasks using bitwise operators

Example: CSCI courses

- Array of ints vs. storing bits
- **i** Bitmasks
 - Setting bits to 1 with |
 - Setting bits to 0 with &
 - Computing union and intersection
 - "Masking off" unwanted bits
- But how do we mask an arbitrary position?

<< and >>

- < < k shifts x left by k</pre>
 - 00110111 << 2 results in 11011100
 - 0110**0011** << 4 results in **0011**0000
 - 1001**0101** << 4 results in **0101**0000
- ight by k shifts x right by k
- © Careful with unsigned ints for >>





THE END

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