

Understand
Binary
Representation

Understand
Addresses and
Pointers

Understand
Boolean
Algebra

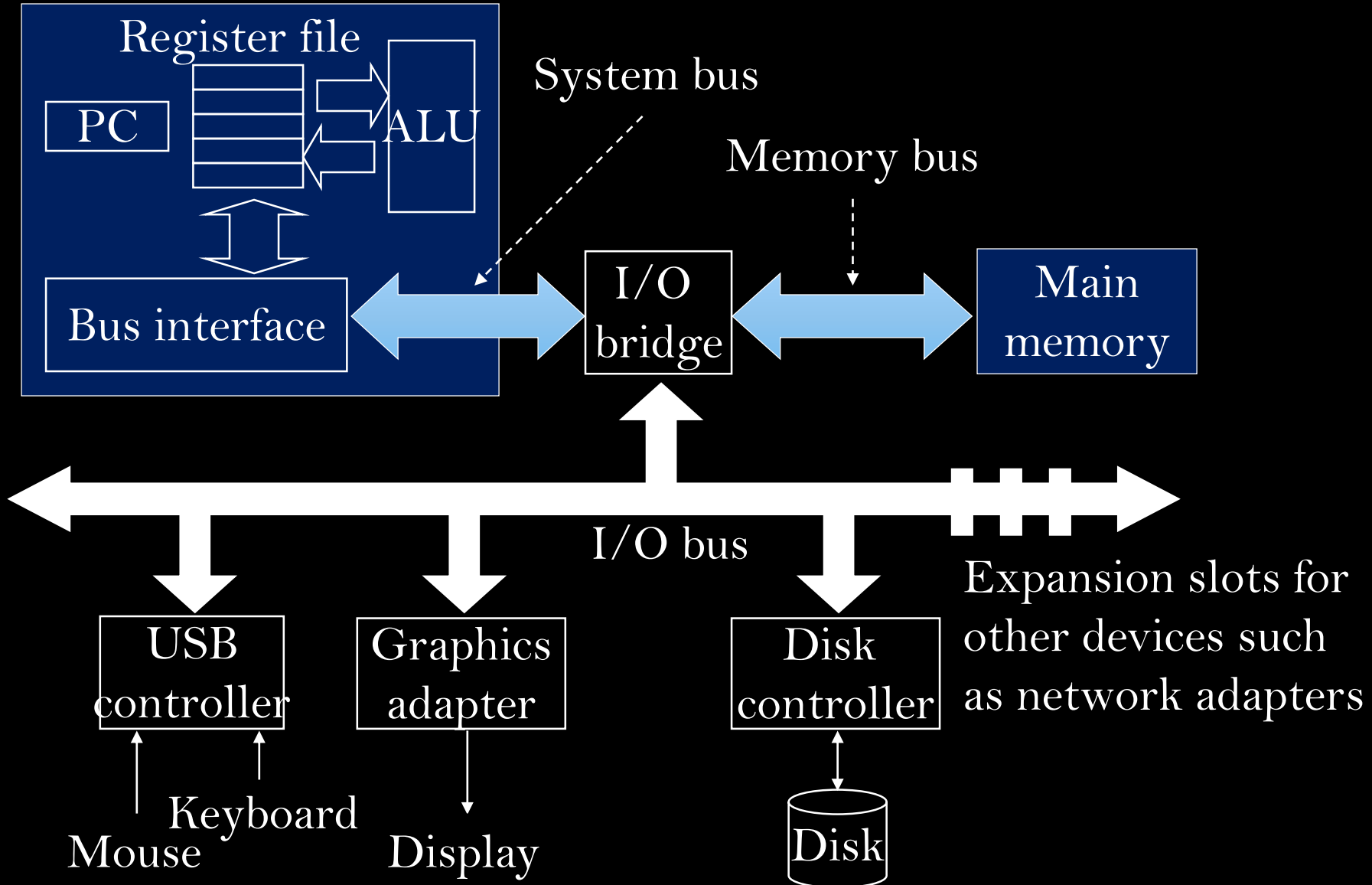


Bits and Bytes

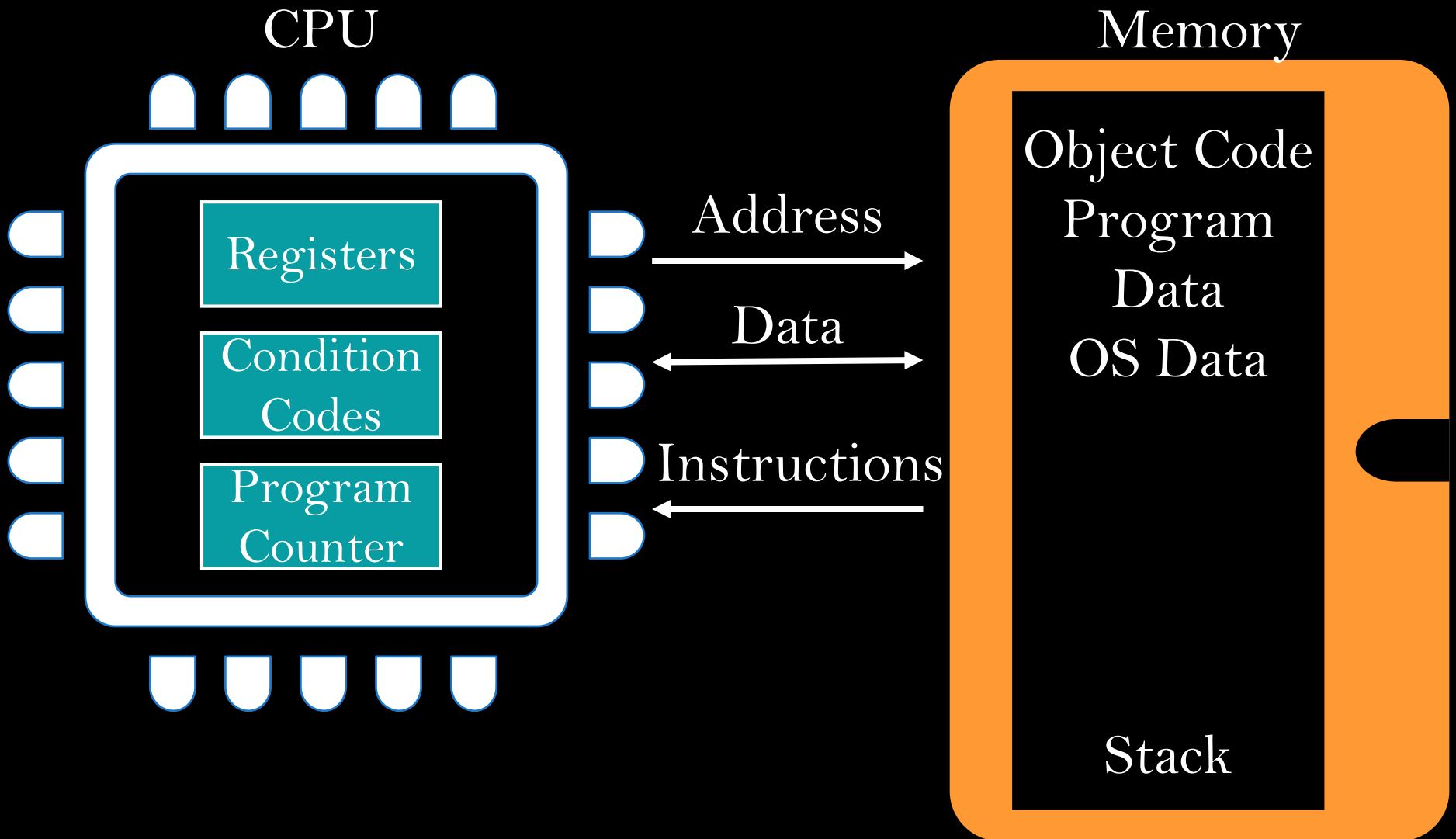
- ① Bits and Bytes
- ② Addressing
- ③ Boolean Algebra

Hardware: Logical View

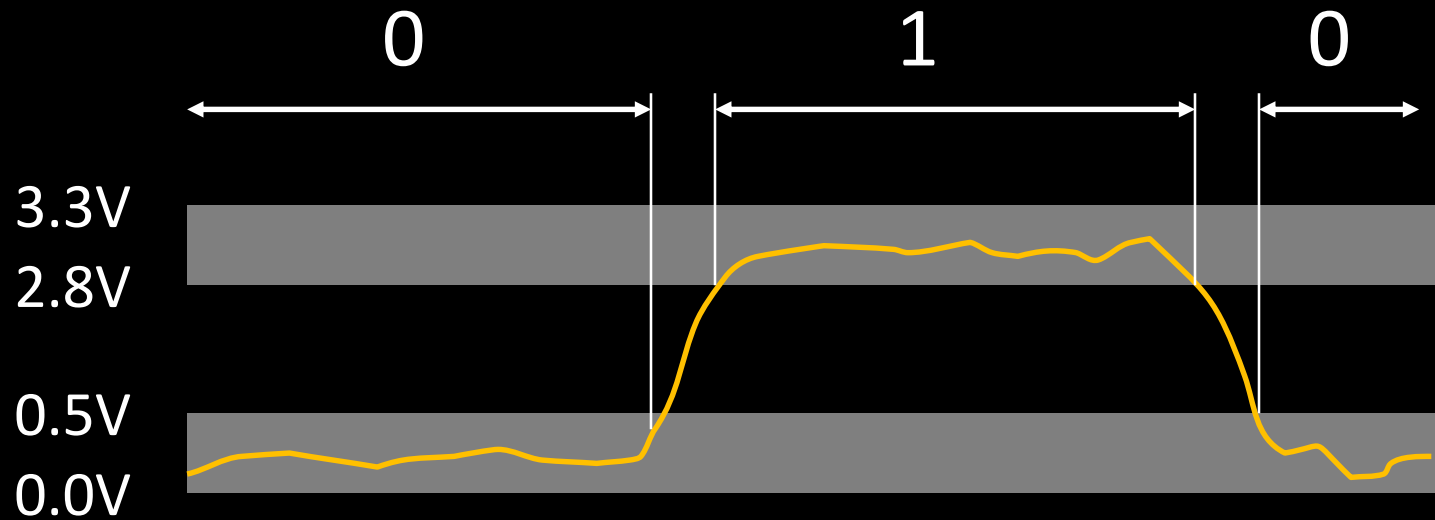
CPU



Programmer's View

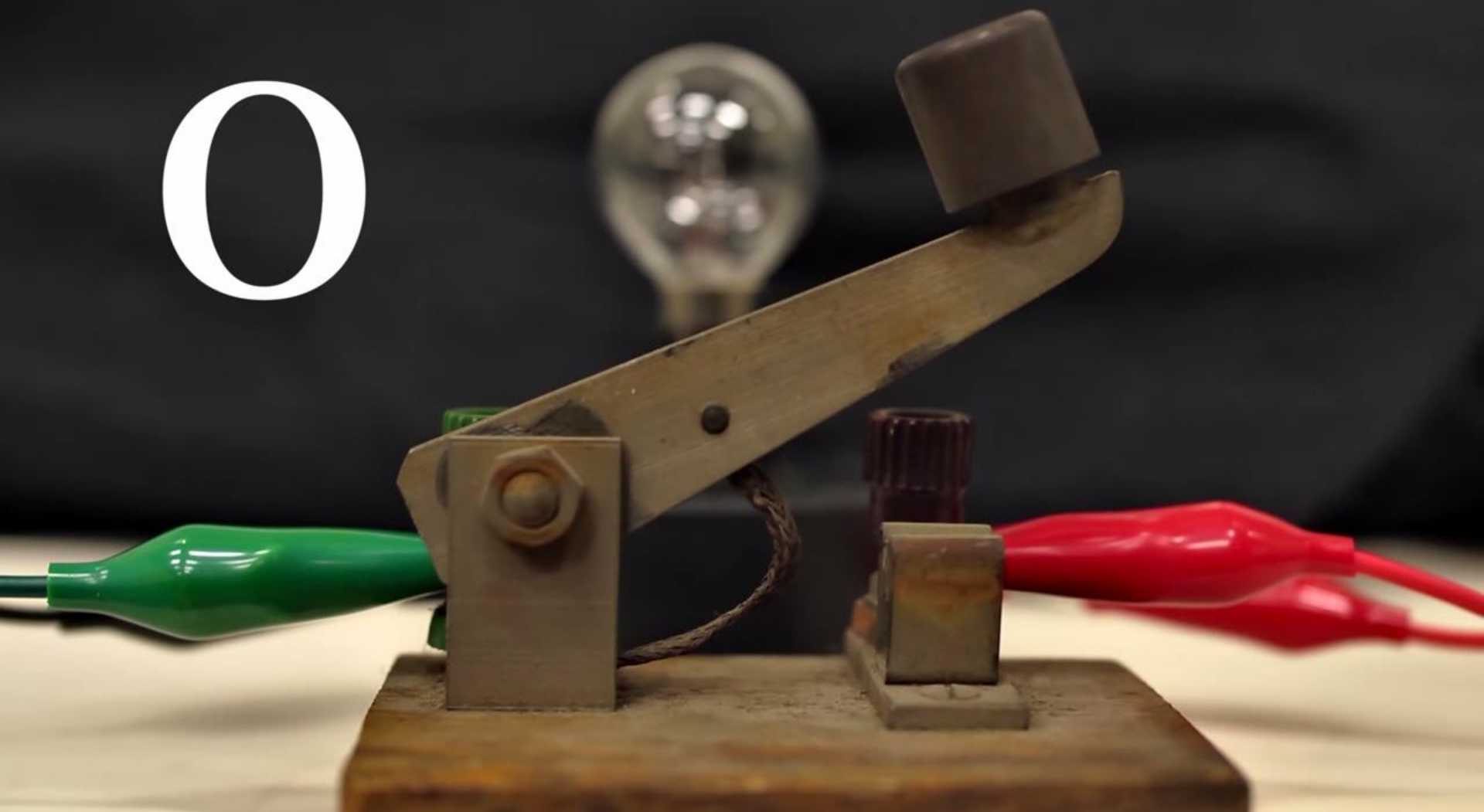


Binary Representation

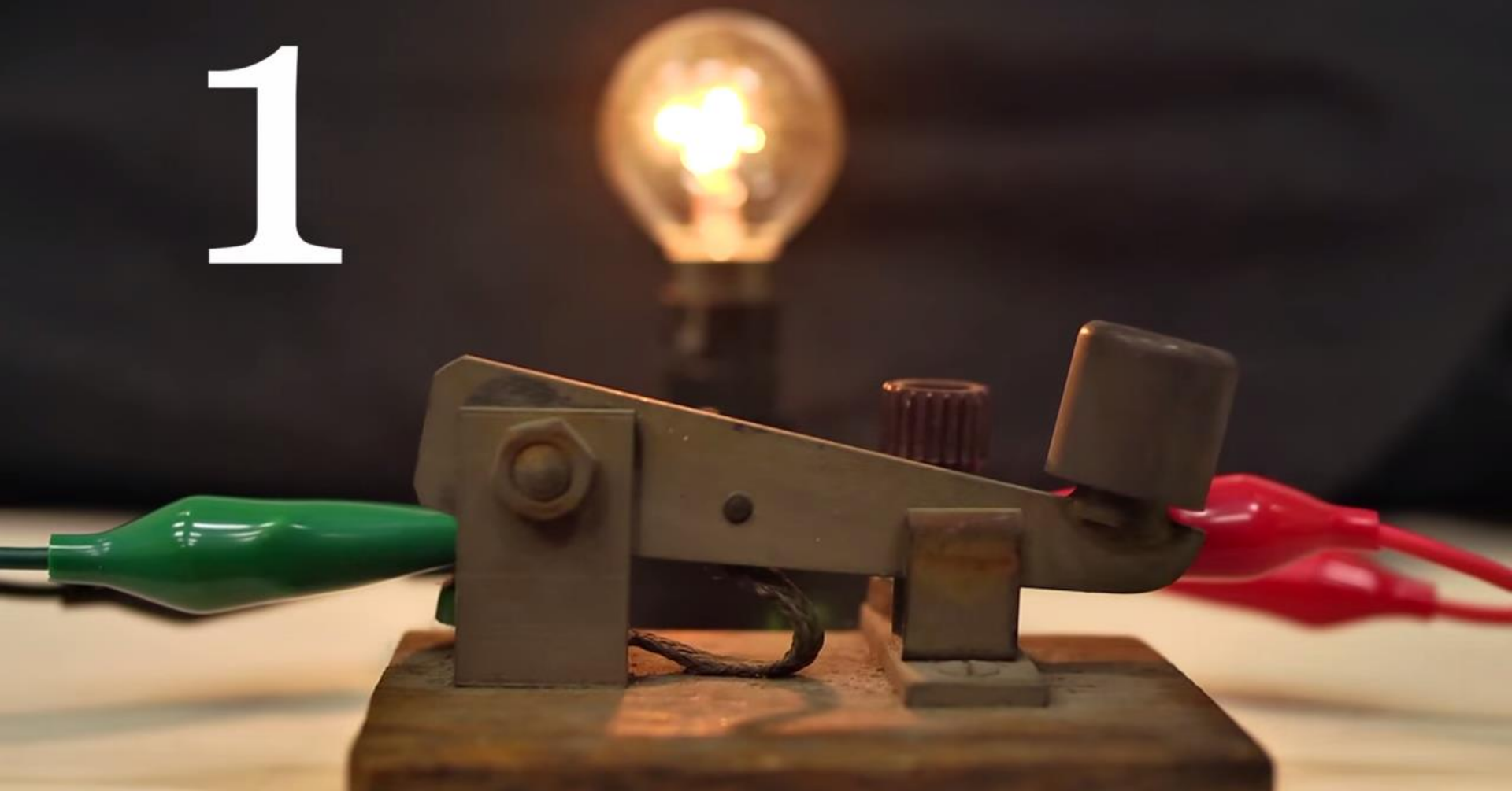


Binary digit

0



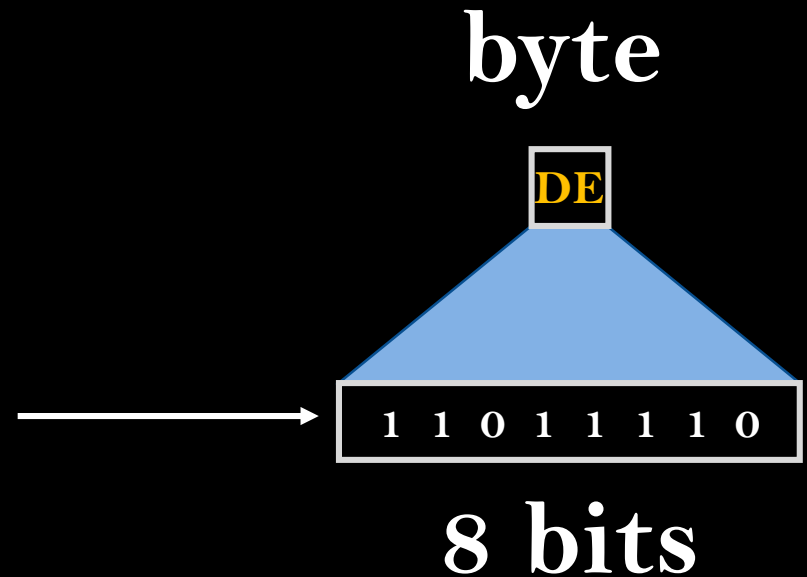
1



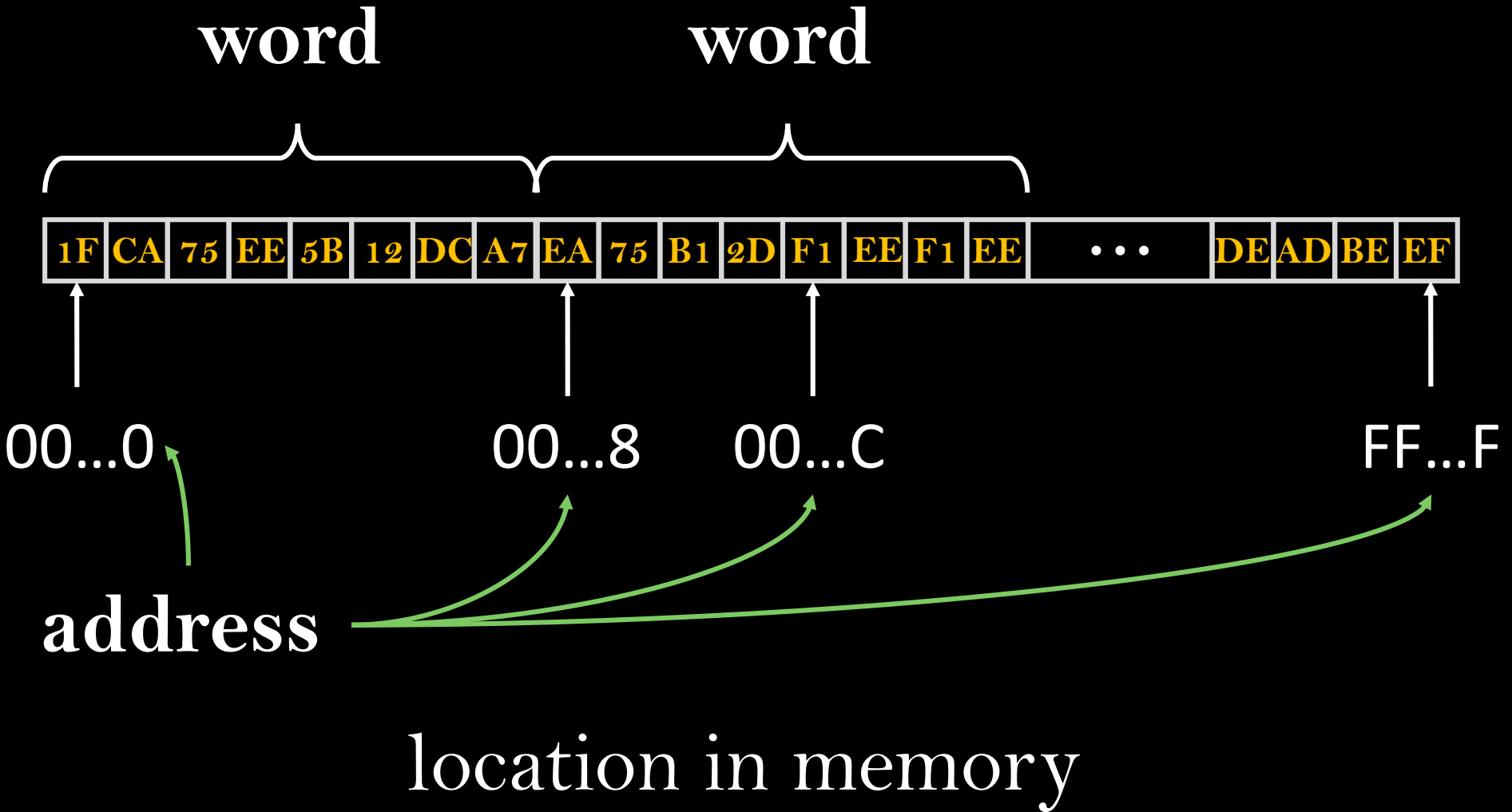
Binary				Dec	Hex
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	1	1
0	0	1	0	2	2
0	0	1	1	3	3
0	1	0	0	4	4
0	1	0	1	5	5
0	1	1	0	6	6
0	1	1	1	7	7

Binary				Dec	Hex
1	0	0	0	8	8
1	0	0	1	9	9
1	0	1	0	10	A
1	0	1	1	11	B
1	1	0	0	12	C
1	1	0	1	13	D
1	1	1	0	14	E
1	1	1	1	15	F

No. of bit	Max Value	C C++
1	1	
2	3	
4	15	
8	255	char
16	65,535	short
32	~4.3B	int
64	~18BB	long



Memory Organization



Memory Organization

1F	CA	75	EE	5B	12	DC	A7	EA	75	B1	2D	F1	EE	F1	EE	...	DE	AD	BE	EF
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	----	----	----	----

Byte Ordering



Big-Endian

00...00

00...08

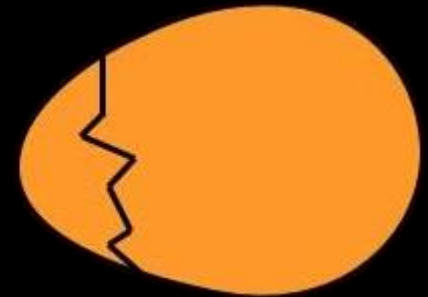
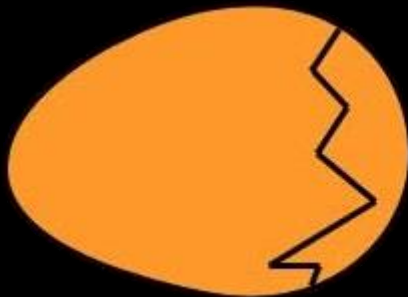
00...10

1F	CA	75	EE	5B	12	DC	A7
EA	75	B1	2D	F1	EE	F1	EE
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	08
08	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
...							
49	6C	6F	76	65	55	00	00
18	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
DE	AD	BE	EF	DE	AD	BE	EF

1FCA75EE5B12DCA7

A7DC125BEE75CA1F

Little-Endian



Examining Data Representations

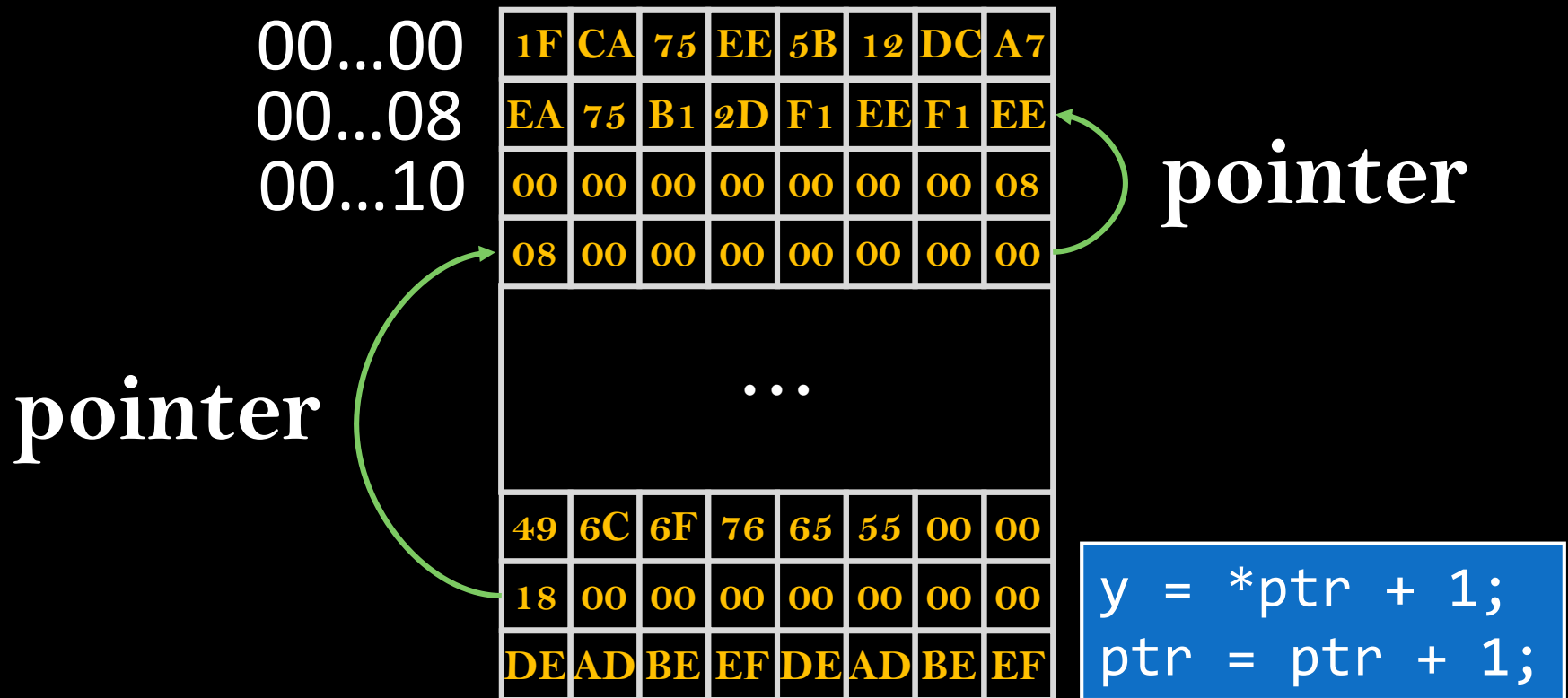
```
void show_bytes(char *start, int len) {  
    int i;  
    for (i = 0; i < len; i++)  
        printf("%p\t0x%.2x\n", start+i, *(start+i));  
    printf("\n");  
}
```

```
void show_int (int x) {  
    show_bytes( (char *) &x, sizeof(int));  
}
```

```
int a = 12345; // 0x00003039  
printf("int a = 12345;\n");  
show_int(a);
```

Pointer

```
long x = 0xEEF1EEF12DB175EA;
long *ptr = &x;
```



Assignment

```
int *x; int y;  
x = &y + 3;  
*x = y;
```

00...00

00...08

00...10

1F	CA	75	EE	5B	12	DC	A7
EA	75	B1	2D	F1	EE	F1	EE
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	08
08	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
...							
49	6C	6F	76	65	55	00	00
18	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
DE	AD	BE	EF	DE	AD	BE	EF

Array

```
int *array_ptr;  
array_ptr = big_array;  
array_ptr = &big_array[0];  
array_ptr = &big_array[3];  
array_ptr = &big_array[0] + 3;
```

00...00

00...08

00...10

1F	CA	75	EE	5B	12	DC	A7
EA	75	B1	2D	F1	EE	F1	EE
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	08
08	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
...							
49	6C	6F	76	65	55	00	00
18	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
							F

```
array_ptr = big_array + 3;  
*array_ptr = *array_ptr + 1;  
array_ptr = &big_array[130];
```

Strings

ASCII codes

00...00

00...08

00...10

1F	CA	75	EE	5B	12	DC	A7
EA	75	B1	2D	F1	EE	F1	EE
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	08
08	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
...							
49	6C	6F	76	65	55	00	00
18	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
DE	AD	BE	EF	DE	AD	BE	EF

null
zero



Boolean Algebra

AND: $A \& B$

OR: $A \mid B$

XOR: $A \wedge B$

NOT: $\sim A$

$\&$	0	1
0	0	0
1	0	1

\mid	0	1
0	0	1
1	1	1

\wedge	0	1
0	0	1
1	1	0

\sim	
0	1
1	0

DeMorgan's Law: $\sim(A \mid B) = \sim A \& \sim B$

Boolean Algebra

AND: $A \& B$

OR: $A | B$

XOR: $A \wedge B$

NOT: $\sim A$

	01101001
&	<u>01010101</u>
	01000001

	01101001
	<u>01010101</u>
	01111101

	01101001
^	<u>01010101</u>
	00111100

	01010101
~	<u>01010101</u>
	10101010

Source

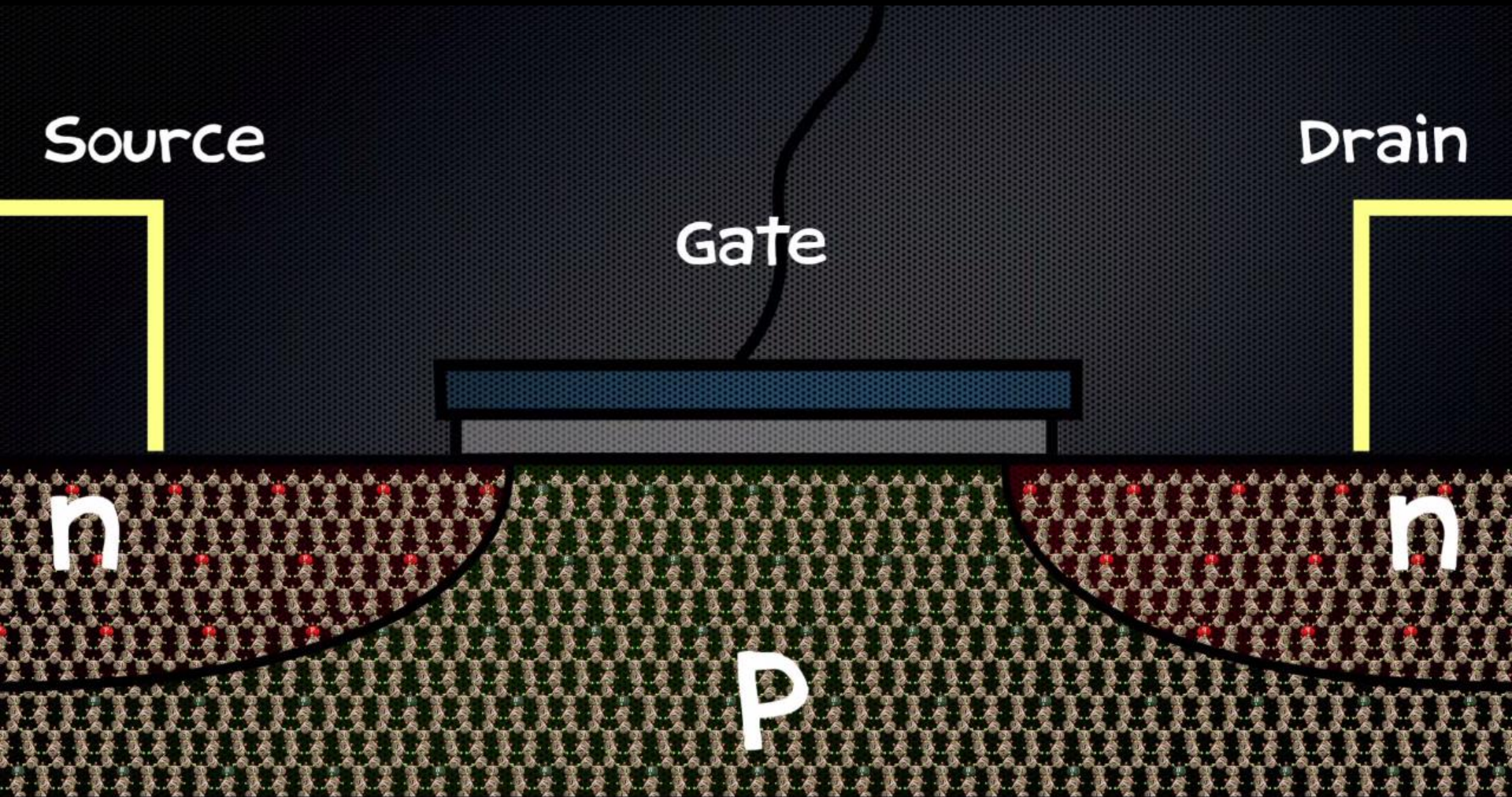
Drain

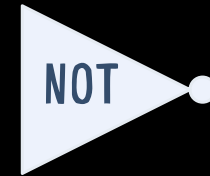
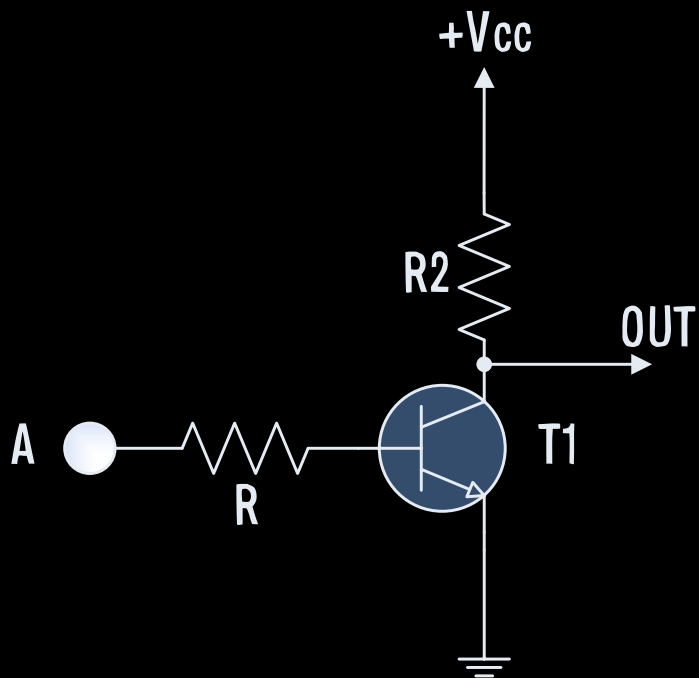
Gate

n

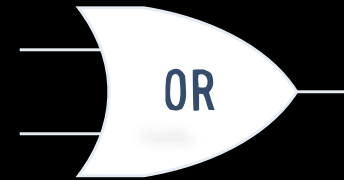
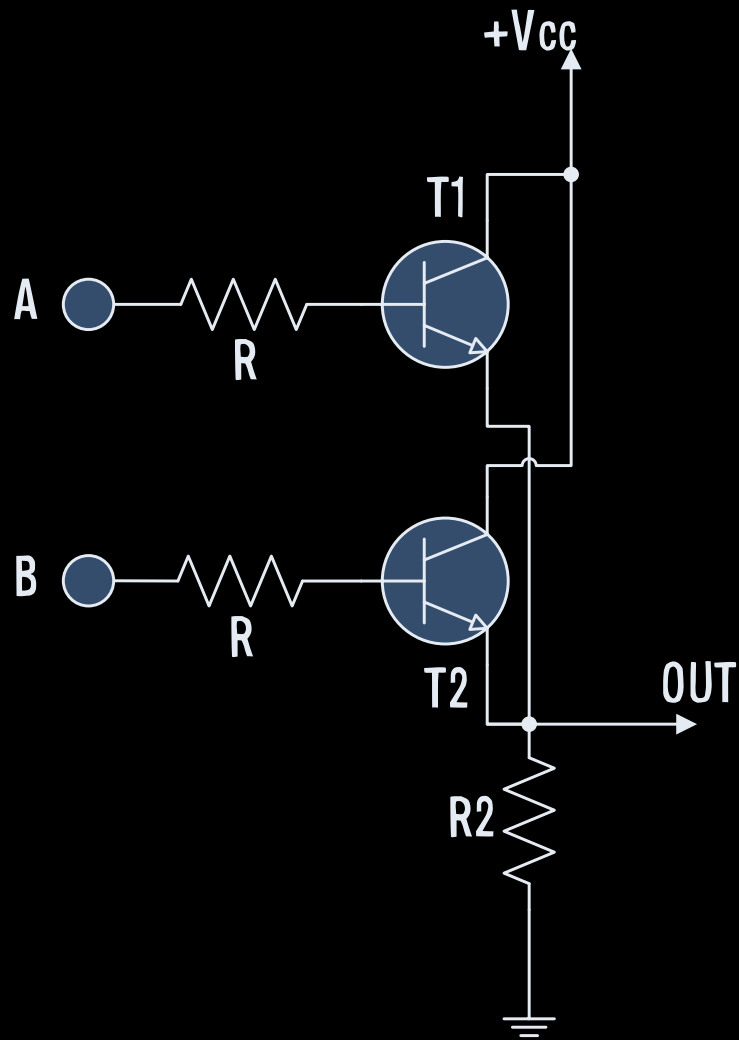
n

p

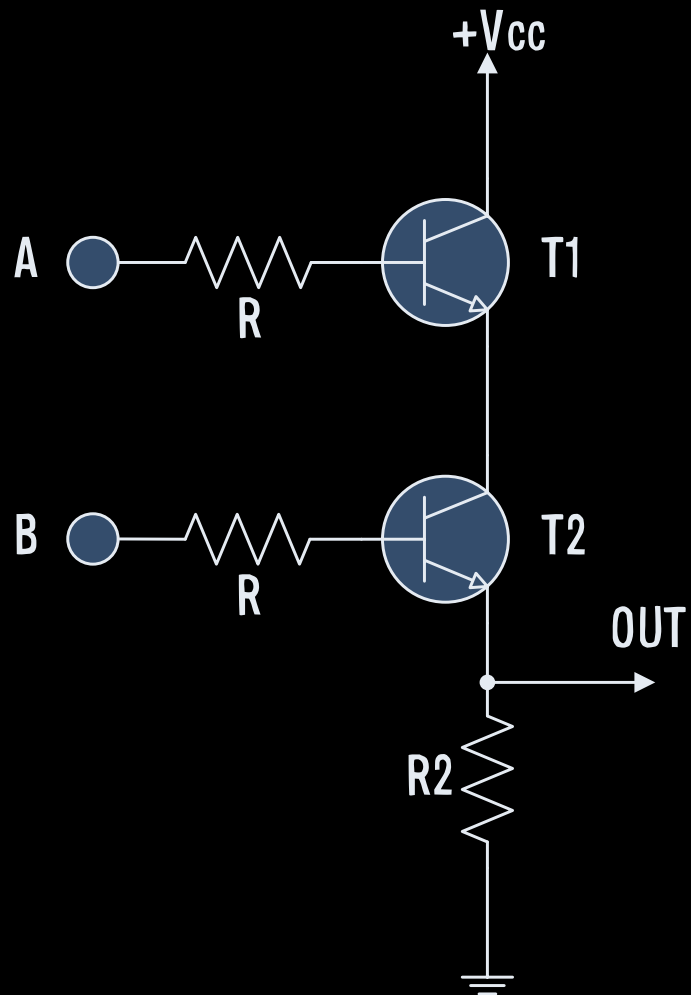




A	OUT
0	1
1	0



A	B	OUT
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1



A	B	OUT
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1



A	B	OUT
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	0

A	B	OUT
0	0	1
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0



A	B	OUT
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

A	B	OUT
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

Shift Operations

$x \ll y$

0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0

1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0

Shift Operations

$x \gg y$

0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0

0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0

Shift Operations

Arithmetic $x \gg y$

1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0

0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0

To do

1. Read section 2.1
2. Watch the lectures in advance “Bits, Bytes, and Ints: Part 1”

<http://www.cs.cmu.edu/afs/cs/academic/class/15213-f15/www/schedule.html>



Augustus De Morgan

“

I was x years of age in
the year x^2 .

”