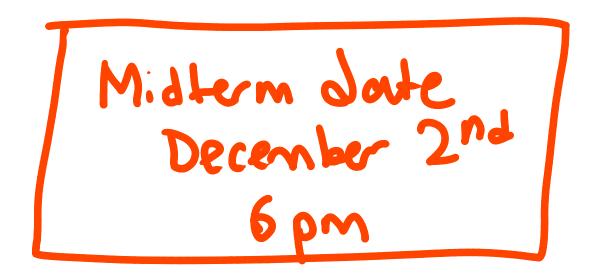
### **Bits and Bytes**

**CENG331 - Computer Organization** 



#### **Instructor:**

Murat Manguoglu (Section 1)

Unless otherwise noted adapted from slides of the textbook: <a href="http://csapp.cs.cmu.edu/">http://csapp.cs.cmu.edu/</a>

### **Today: Bits and Bytes**

- Compiling, linking and executing: Hello World
- Representing information as bits
- **■** Bit-level manipulations

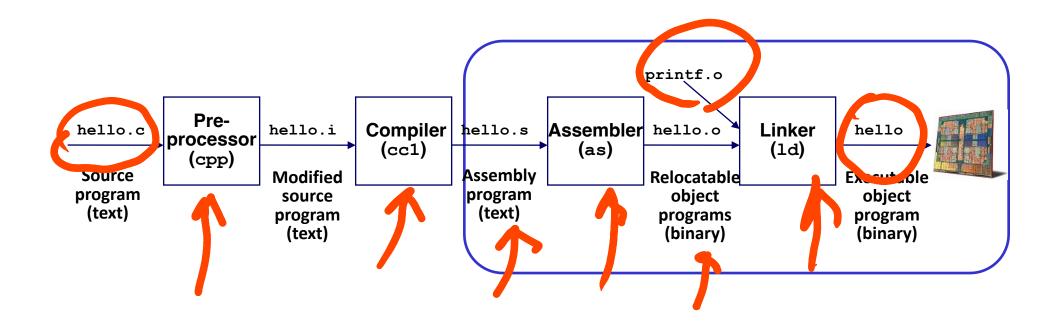
### **Hello World!**

What happens under the hood?

### hello.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
  printf("Hello World");
}
```

### **Compilation of hello.c**

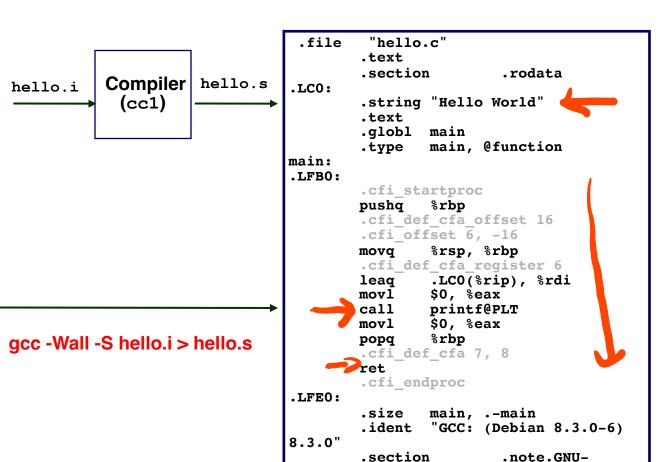


### **Preprocessing**

```
Pre-
                   hello.i
 hello.c
         processor
           (cpp)
 Source
                   Modified
 program
                    source
                                           # 1 "hello.c"
  (text)
                    program
                                             1 "<built-in>"
                     (text)
                                           # 1 "<command-line>"
                                           # 31 "<command-line>"
#include <stdio.h>
                                             1 "/usr/include/stdc-predef.h" 1 3
                                           # 32 "<command-line>" 2
int main() {
                                           # 1 "hello.c"
                      cpp hello.c > hello.i
   printf("Hello
                                           # 1 "/usr/include/stdio.h" 1 3 4
   World");
                                           typedef unsigned char u char;
                                           typedef unsigned short int u short;
                                           typedef unsigned int u int;
                                           typedef unsigned long int u long;
                                           int main() {
                                            printf("Hello World");
```

### Compiler

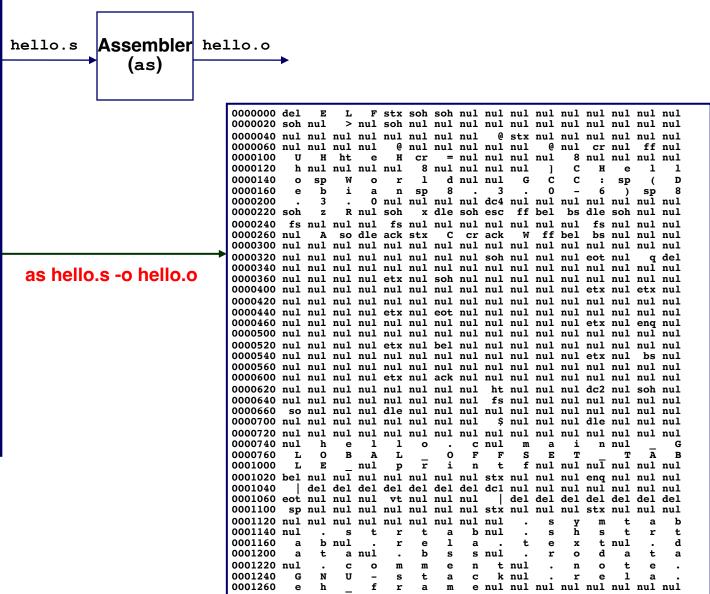
```
# 1 "hello.c"
# 1 "<built-in>"
# 1 "<command-line>"
# 31 "<command-line>"
# 1 "/usr/include/stdc-predef.h" 1 3 4
# 32 "<command-line>" 2
# 1 "hello.c"
# 1 "/usr/include/stdio.h" 1 3 4
. . .
typedef unsigned char u char;
typedef unsigned short int u short;
typedef unsigned int u int;
typedef unsigned long int u long;
. . .
int main() {
printf("Hello World");
}
```



stack, "", @progbits

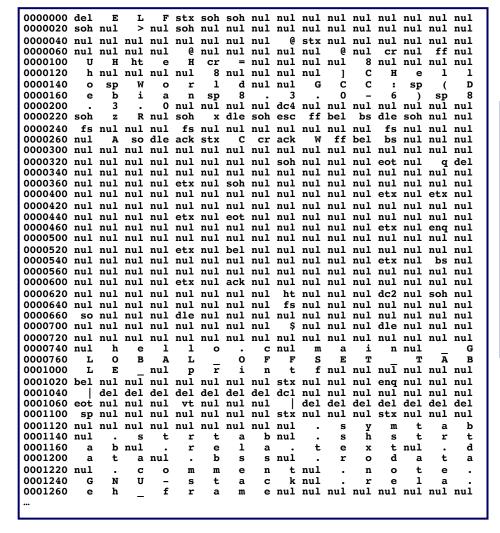
### **Assembler**

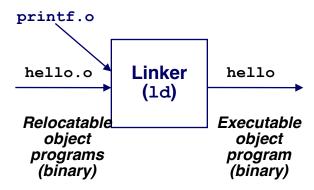
```
"hello.c"
 .file
         .text
         .section
                          .rodata
.LCO:
        .string "Hello World"
         .text
        .qlobl
                main
                main, @function
         .tvpe
main:
.LFBO:
        .cfi startproc
        pushq
                 %rbp
        .cfi def cfa offset 16
        .cfi offset 6, -16
                 %rsp, %rbp
        movq
        .cfi def cfa register 6
                 .LCO(%rip), %rdi
        leaq
        movl
                 $0, %eax
        call
                 printf@PLT
                 $0, %eax
        movl
                 %rbp
        popq
        .cfi def cfa 7, 8
        ret
        .cfi endproc
.LFEO:
                main, .-main
         .size
                 "GCC: (Debian
         .ident
8.3.0-6) 8.3.0"
         .section
.note.GNU-stack, "", @progbits
```



od -a hello.o

### Linker





#### gcc hello.o -o hello

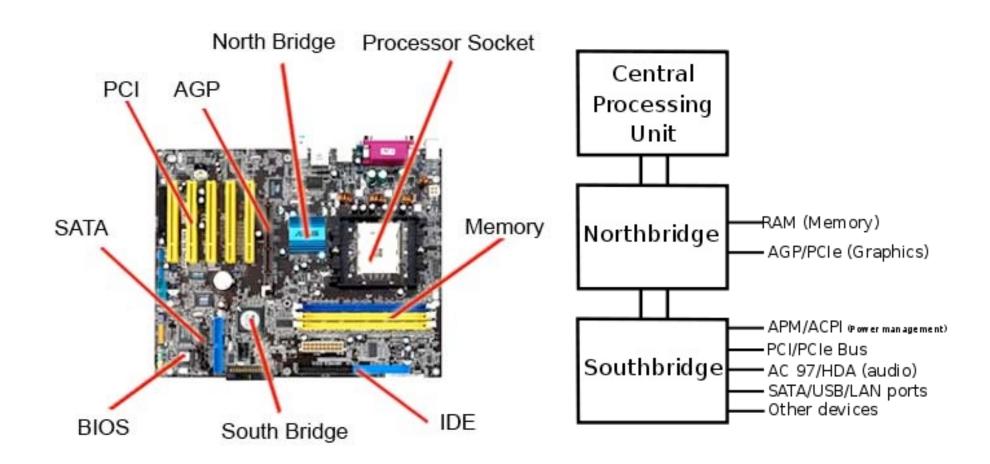
```
0000000 del E L F stx soh soh nul nul nul nul nul nul nul nul nul
0000020 etx nul > nul soh nul nul nul
                                 P dle nul nul nul nul nul
0000040 @ nul nul nul nul nul nul nul
                                    9 nul nul nul nul nul nul
0000060 nul nul nul nul @ nul 8 nul vt nul @ nul rs nul gs nul
0000100 ack nul nul nul eot nul nul nul
                                 @ nul nul nul nul nul nul
0000120 @ nul nul nul nul nul nul nul
                                 @ nul nul nul nul nul nul
0000140 h stx nul nul nul nul nul nul
                                h stx nul nul nul nul nul nul
0000160 bs nul nul nul nul nul nul etx nul nul nul eot nul nul nul
0000200
        ( stx nul nul nul nul nul nul
                                ( stx nul nul nul nul nul nul
0000220
       ( stx nul nul nul nul nul fs nul nul nul nul nul nul nul
0000320 h eng nul nul nul nul nul h eng nul nul nul nul nul nul
0000340 nul dle nul nul nul nul nul nul soh nul nul nul eng nul nul nul
0000360 nul dle nul nul nul nul nul nul dle nul nul nul nul nul nul
0000400 nul dle nul nul nul nul nul M soh nul nul nul nul nul nul
0000420 M soh nul nul nul nul nul nul dle nul nul nul nul nul nul
0000440 soh nul nul nul eot nul nul nul nul sp nul nul nul nul nul nul
0000460 nul sp nul nul nul nul nul nul sp nul nul nul nul nul nul
0000500 X soh nul nul nul nul nul x soh nul nul nul nul nul nul
```

od -a hello

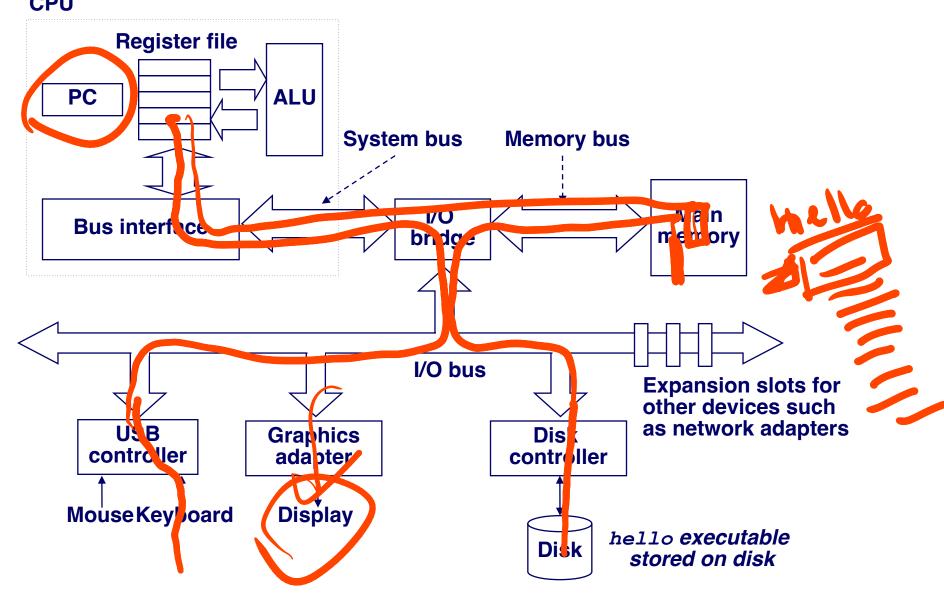
# Finally...

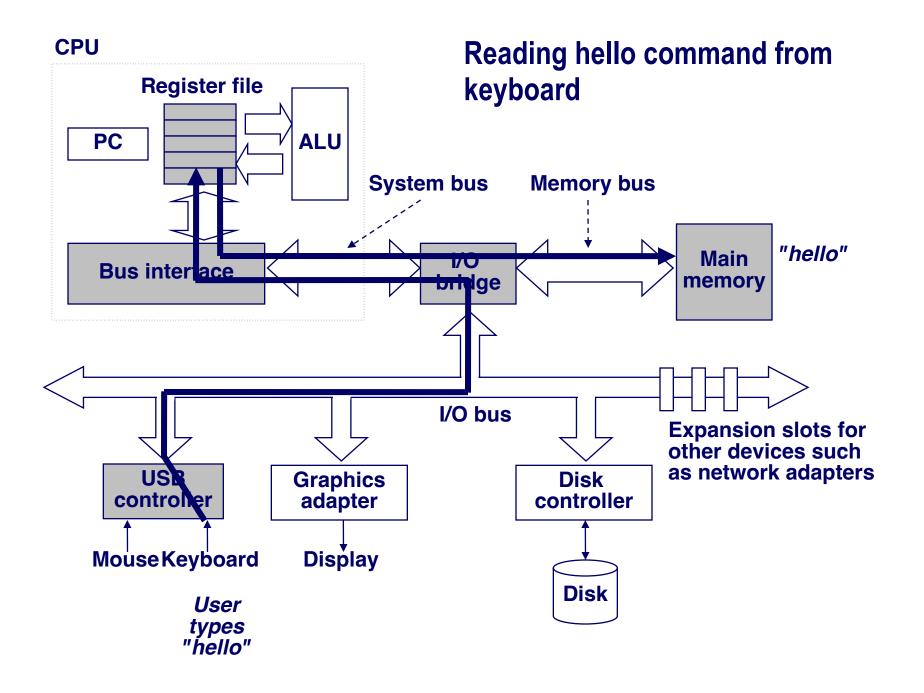
```
$ gcc hello.o -o hello
$ ./hello
Hello World$
```

# How do you say "Hello World"?



# **Typical Organization of System**





### **Today: Bits and Bytes**

- Compiling, linking and executing: Hello World
- Representing information as bits
- Bit-level manipulations

### **Number Systems in Computers**

- Binary ( 0 and 1)
  - Example: computers we are using today
- Ternary (-1, 0, +1)
- +

Example:

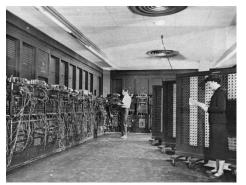


Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Setun

Setun ternary computer designed by Nikolay Brusentsov in the Soviet Union (1958 Moscow State University)

#### Decimal

Example:



ENIAC - Designed by John Mauchly and J. Presper Eckert at the University of Pennsylvania, U.S in ~1943.



Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ENIAC

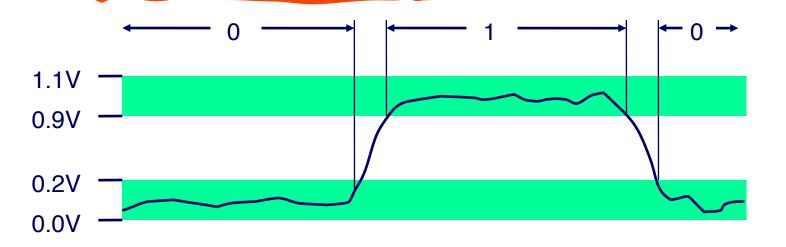
### **Everything is bits**

- Each bit is 0 or 1
- By encoding/interpreting sets of bits in various ways
  - Computers determine what to do (instructions)
  - ... and represent and manipulate numbers, sets, strings, etc...



### wny bits? Electronic implementation

- Easy to store with bistable elements
- Reliably transmitted on noisy and inaccurate wires (are trits not reliable?)



### For example, can count in binary

### Base 2 Number Representation

- Represent 15213<sub>10</sub> as 11101101101101<sub>2</sub>
- Represent 1.20<sub>10</sub> as 1.0011001100110011[0011]...<sub>2</sub>
- Represent 1.5213 X 10<sup>4</sup> as 1.1101101101101<sub>2</sub> X 2<sup>13</sup>

### **Encoding Byte Values**

- Byte = 8 bits
  - Binary 000000002 to 111111112
  - Decimal: 010 to 25510
  - Hexadecimal 00<sub>16</sub> to FF<sub>16</sub>
    - Base 16 number representation
    - Use characters '0' to '9' and 'A' to 'F'
    - Write FA1D37B<sub>16</sub> in C as
      - 0xFA1D37B
      - 0xfa1d37b

Q: Why a byte is 8-bits?

A: Due to IBM 360 (~1964)

He	b Dec	Bina
0	0	0000
2 3	1	0001
2	2	0010
3	3	0011
4	4	0100
5	5	0101
6	6	0110
7	7	0111
8	8	1000
9	9	1001
A	10	1010
В	11	1011
С	12	1100
D	13	1101
E	14	1110
F	15	1111

John von Neumann: "Young man, in mathematics you don't understand things. You just get used to them."

Reply, according to Dr. Felix T. Smith of Stanford Research Institute, to a physicist friend who had said "I'm afraid I don't understand the method of characteristics," as quoted in The Dancing Wu Li Masters: An Overview of the New Physics (1979) by Gary Zukav, Bantam Books, p. 208, footnote.

# **Example Data Representations (in bytes)**

	C Data Type	Typical 32-bit	Typical 64-bit	x86-64
	char	1	1	1
	short	2	2	2
_	int	4	4	4
	long	4	8	8
7	float	4	4	4
)	double	8	8	8
<b>)</b>	long double	-	-	10/16
	pointer	4	8	8

### **Today: Bits and Bytes**

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## **Boolean Algebra**



- Algebraic representation of logic
  - Encode "True" as 1 and "False" as 0

#### And

■ A&B = 1 when both A=1 and B=1

&	0	1
0	0	0
1	0	1

#### Not

■ ~A = 1 when A=0

~	
0	1
1	0

Or

ı	0	1
0	0	1

### Exclusive-Or (Xor)

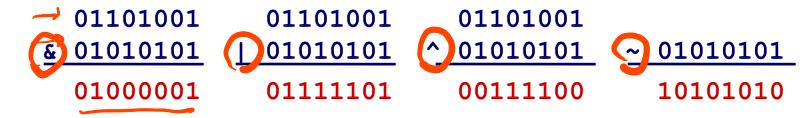
■ A^B = 1 when either A=1 or B=1, but not both

 $\blacksquare$  A | B = 1 when either A=1 or B=1

٨	0	1
0	0	1
1	1	0

### **General Boolean Algebras**

- Operate on Bit Vectors
  - Operations applied bitwise



All of the Properties of Boolean Algebra Apply

### **Example: Representing & Manipulating Sets**

### Representation

- Width w bit vector represents subsets of {0, ..., w-1}
- $a_i = 1$  if  $j \in A$ 
  - 01101001 { 0, 3, 5, 6 }
  - 76543210
  - 01010101 <del>(</del> { 0, 2, 4, 6 }
  - **76543210**

### Operations

<b>&amp;</b>	Intersection	01000001	{ 0, 6 }
• 1	Union	01111101	{ 0, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 }
• ^	Symmetric difference	00111100	{ 2, 3, 4, 5 }
~	Complement	10101010	{ 1, 3, 5, 7 }

### **Bit-Level Operations in C**

- Operations &, |, ~, ^Available in C
  - Apply to any "integral" data type
    - long, int, short, char, unsigned
  - View arguments as bit vectors
  - Arguments applied bit-wise
- Examples (Char data type)
  - ~0x41 → 0xBE
    - $\sim 010000012 \rightarrow 101111102$
  - $\sim 0 \times 000 \rightarrow 0 \times FE$ 
    - $\sim 0000000002 \rightarrow 1111111112$
  - $0x69 \& 0x55 \rightarrow 0x41$ 
    - $011010012 & 010101012 \rightarrow 010000012$
  - $0x69 \mid 0x55 \rightarrow 0x7D$ 
    - $011010012 \mid 010101012 \rightarrow 011111012$

### **Contrast: Logic Operations in C**

### Contrast to Logical Operators

- **&&**, ||, !
  - View 0 as "False"
  - Anything nonzero as "True"
  - Always return 0 or 1
  - Early termination
- Examples (char data type)

  - $! ! 0x41 \rightarrow 0x01$
  - $0x69 \&\& 0x55 \rightarrow 0x01$
  - $0x69 \parallel 0x55 \rightarrow 0x01$
  - p && \*p (avoids null pointer access)

Watch out for && vs. & (and || vs. |)... one of the more common oopsies in C programming



### **Shift Operations**

- Left Shift: x << y
  - Shift bit-vector x left y positions
    - Throw away extra bits on left
    - Fill with 0's on right
- Right Shift: x >> y
  - Shift bit-vector x right y positions
    - Throw away extra bits on right
  - Logical shift
    - Fill with 0's on left
  - Arithmetic shift
    - Replicate most significant bit on left

#### Undefined Behavior

Shift amount < 0 or ≥ word size</p>

Argument x	01100010	
<< 3	0001000	<b>6</b>
Log. >> 3	000011	00
Arith. >> 3	000011	00

Argument x	101)0010	
<< 3	000 1006	3
Log. >> <b>3</b>	000 101	00
Arith. >> 3	111101	06

# Thank you!