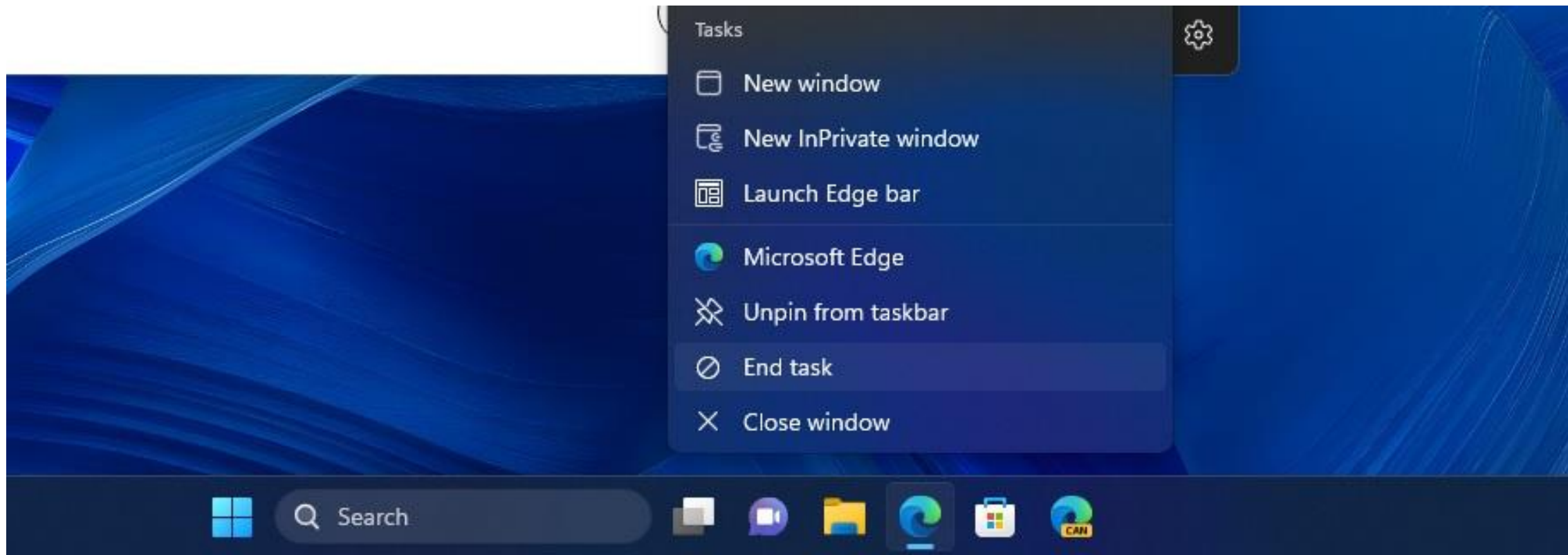


# 2. Talstelsels

Systems Essentials Windows  
22-23



# Nieuws



# Overzicht

1. Talstelsels algemeen
2. Binair
3. Hexadecimaal
4. Octaal
5. Andere weergaven - Encoding
6. Oefenen

# 1. Talstelsels algemeen

Talstelsel	Grondtal	Voorbeeld
Decimaal	10	$122_{(10)}$
Binair	2	$01111010_{(2)}$
Hexadecimaal	16	$7A_{(16)}$
Octaal	8	$172_{(8)}$

# 1. Talstelsels algemeen

$$G = \sum \text{symbool} \times \text{grondtal}^{\text{positie}}$$

Voorbeeld: 153

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & 1 & & 10 & & 100 & \\ 3 & \times 10^0 & & 5 & \times 10^1 & & 1 & \times 10^2 \\ 3 & & + & 50 & & + & 100 & = 153 \end{array}$$



## 2. Decimaal

<sup>1000</sup>  
 $10^3$

<sup>100</sup>  
 $10^2$

<sup>10</sup>  
 $10^1$

<sup>1</sup>  
 $10^0$

Getal =      6              4              5              2

6000 + 400 + 50 + 2

## 2. Binair

- Grondtal: 2
- 0                      1
- uit                    aan
- Bit = 1/0
- Byte = 8 bits

### 3. Binair

$2^7$	$2^6$	$2^5$	$2^4$	$2^3$	$2^2$	$2^1$	$2^0$
128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1
Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0

1

0

1

1

1

0

0

1

**MSB****LSB**



### 3. Decimaal > Binair: methode 1

Opgave  $121_{(10)}$

### 3. Decimaal > Binair: methode 2

Opgave  $94_{(10)}$

### 3. Binair > Decimaal

1      1      0      0      1      1      0      1

## 2. Binair: Carry Bit

$$\begin{array}{r} 00001111 \\ 00001001 \\ + \hline \end{array}$$

### 3. Binair: overig

- Bit = 1/0
- Byte = 8 bits
- Word = 16 bits
- Double Word = 32 bits
- Overflow

### 3. Binair: variabelen

- Char = 1 byte
- Short = 2 bytes
- Int = 4 bytes
- Long = 8 bytes
- Double = 8 bytes
- Long double = 16 bytes



## **3. Binair**

# **Herhaling**

# 4. Hexadecimaal

- Grondtal: 16
- 4 bits nibble

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.1.7600]
Copyright (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\User>ipconfig

Windows IP Configuration

Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . : 
    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::1c3f:8b3a:9d93:9863%11
    IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.1.32
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.0.0.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.1.1

Tunnel adapter Teredo Tunneling Pseudo-Interface:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . : 
    IPv6 Address. . . . . : 2001:0:9d38:6abd:302b:8b2:3f57:fedf
    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::302b:8b2:3f57:fedf%13
    Default Gateway . . . . . : 

Tunnel adapter isatap.{4CAE136C-D849-4382-9EF7-B8003EC6DCD5}:

    Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . : 

C:\Users\User>
```



# 4. hexadecimaal

Decimaal	Binair	Hexadecimaal
0	0000	0
1	0001	1
2	0010	2
3	0011	3
4	0100	4
5	0101	5
6	0110	6
7	0111	7
8	1000	8
9	1001	9

Decimaal	Binair	Hexadecimaal
10	1010	A
11	1011	B
12	1100	C
13	1101	D
14	1110	E
15	1111	F

## 4. Hexadecimaal > Decimaal methode 1 - 1

Decimaal	Binair	Hexadecimaal
0	0000	0
1	0001	1
2	0010	2
3	0011	3
4	0100	4
5	0101	5
6	0110	6
7	0111	7
8	1000	8
9	1001	9

Decimaal	Binair	Hexadecimaal
10	1010	A
11	1011	B
12	1100	C
13	1101	D
14	1110	E
15	1111	F

Opgave: **F****6**<sub>(16)</sub>  
11110110

## 4. Hexadecimaal > Decimaal methode 1 - 2

Opgave  $F6_{(16)}$

11110110

## 4. Hexadecimaal > Decimaal methode 2

$$G = \sum \text{symbool} \times \text{grondtal}^{\text{positie}}$$

Voorbeeld: B 2<sub>(16)</sub>

$$2 \times 16^0$$

$$11 \times 16^1$$

$$2 + 176 = 178$$



## 4. Decimaal > Hexadecimaal methode 1 - 1

$244_{(10)}$

Stap 1 omzetten naar binair

## 4. Decimaal > Hedecimaal methode 1

Decimaal	Binair	Hexadecimaal
0	0000	0
1	0001	1
2	0010	2
3	0011	3
4	0100	4
5	0101	5
6	0110	6
7	0111	7
8	1000	8
9	1001	9

Decimaal	Binair	Hexadecimaal
10	1010	A
11	1011	B
12	1100	C
13	1101	D
14	1110	E
15	1111	F

1111 0100  
F 4

## 4. Decimaal > Hexadecimaal methode 2

$$233_{(10)} \text{ E } 9_{(16)}$$

233	16
14	9 9
0	14 E

## 4. Hexadecimaal

# Herhaling

# 5. Octaal

- Grondtal: 8
- 3 bits

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
sofija@phoenixnap:~$ chmod 644 test.txt
```

**user:** 4 (read) + 2 (write) + 0 (execute) = 6  
**group:** 4 (read) + 0 (write) + 0 (execute) = 4  
**other:** 4 (read) + 0 (write) + 0 (execute) = 4

Binair	Octaal
000	0
001	1
010	2
011	3
100	4
101	5
110	6
111	7

## 5. Octaal > Decimaal methode 1

$136_{(8)}$

Binair	Octaal
000	0
001	1
010	2
011	3
100	4
101	5
110	6
111	7



## 5. Octaal > decimaal methode 2

$$G = \sum \text{symbool} \times \text{grondtal}^{\text{positie}}$$

Voorbeeld:  $164_{(8)}$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & 1 & & 8 & & 64 & \\ & 4 \times 8^0 & & 6 \times 8^1 & & 1 \times 8^2 & \\ 4 & + & 48 & + & 64 & & = 116 \end{array}$$

## 5. Decimaal > Octaal

$85_{(10)}$

Stap 1 omzetten naar binair

Binair	Octaal
000	0
001	1
010	2
011	3
100	4
101	5
110	6
111	7

## 5. Decimaal > octaal methode 2

$233_{(10)}$  3 5 1<sub>(8)</sub>

233	8
29	1
3	5
0	3

## 5. Octaal

# Herhaling

## 6. Encoding

- |    |                |        |                    |
|----|----------------|--------|--------------------|
| 1. | ASCII-tabel    | 7 bits | $2^7 = 128$ tekens |
| 2. | Extended ASCII | 8 bits | $2^8 = 256$ tekens |
| 3. | ISO – 8559     | 8 bits | $2^8 = 256$ tekens |

ISO-8551-1 of latin-1 West-Europese talen

ISO-8551-2 of latin-2 Centraal en Oost-Europese talen

ISO-8551-3 of latin-3 Zuid-Europese talen

ISO-8551-4 of latin-4 Baltische staten

ISO-8551-5 of Arabic Arabische talen

## 6. Encoding

1. Unicode                      9 bits                       $2^9 = 512$  tekens



# Oefenen

1. Surf naar [b.socrative.com/student](https://b.socrative.com/student)
2. Vul volgende room name in: thys2899
3. Vul je eigen voornaam in