Lecture 2: Data representation, addresses

September 4, 2019

601.229 Computer System Fundamentals



Welcome!

- ► Today:
 - ▶ Data representation
 - Addresses

Data representation

There are only kinds of people.

Those who understand binary and those who don't.

► Basic units

► Basic units

► Additive combination of units

II III VI XVI XXXIII MDCLXVI MMXVI

Basic units

Additive combination of units

► Basic units

Additive combination of units

► Subtractive combination of units

► Basic units

Additive combination of units

Subtractive combination of units



► Basic units

Additive combination of units

Subtractive combination of units



Arabic Numerals

- Developed in India and Arabic world during the European Dark Age
- ▶ Decisive step: invention of zero by Brahmagupta in AD 628
- ► Basic units

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

► Positional system

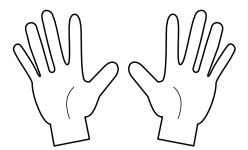
1 10 100 1000 10000 100000 1000000

Why Base 10?

dig∙it /ˈdijit/ •

noun

- any of the numerals from 0 to 9, especially when forming part of a number. synonyms: numeral, number, figure, integer "the door code has ten digits"
- a finger (including the thumb) or toe. synonyms: finger, thumb, toe; extremity "we wanted to warm our frozen digits"





► Decoding binary numbers

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| Binary number | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
|---------------|---------|---------|---|-------|---|-------|---|----------------|
| Position | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Value | 2^{7} | 2^{6} | 0 | 2^4 | 0 | 2^2 | 0 | 2 ⁰ |

► Decoding binary numbers

| Binary number | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | |
|---------------|---------|-------|---|-------|---|-------|---|----|-------|
| Position | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | |
| Value | 2^{7} | 2^6 | 0 | 2^4 | 0 | 2^2 | 0 | 20 | |
| | 128 | 64 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 | = 213 |

Clicker quiz 1

Clicker quiz omitted from public slides

- ▶ Numbers like 11010101 are very hard to read
- ⇒ Octal numbers

| | | _ | | | | | |
|---|-----|-------|-------|---|--|-------------|--|
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | |
| _ | | _ | | _ | _ | | _ |
| : | 3 | | 2 | | | 5 | |
| | 1 - | 1 1 3 | 1 1 0 | $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | 1 1 0 1 0 1 | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ |

- ▶ Numbers like 11010101 are very hard to read
- \Rightarrow Octal numbers

| Binary number | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
|---------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | _ | | _ | | _ | - | | _ |
| Octal number | | 3 | | 2 | | | 5 | |
| Position | | 2 | | 1 | | | 0 | |

- ▶ Numbers like 11010101 are very hard to read
- \Rightarrow Octal numbers

| Binary number | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
|---------------|----------------|---|------------------|---|----|----------------------|---|---|
| | _ | | _ | | _ | _ | | _ |
| Octal number | 3 | | 2 | | | 5 | | |
| Position | 2 | | 1 | | | 0 | | |
| Value | 3×8^2 | | 2×8^{1} | | 31 | $5 \times 8^{\circ}$ | | |

- ▶ Numbers like 11010101 are very hard to read
- \Rightarrow Octal numbers

| Binary number | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | | |
|---------------|-----|----------------|---|-----|---|---|-----|----|---|-----|
| | | _ | _ | | _ | _ | | _ | | |
| Octal number | 3 | } | | 2 | | | 5 | | | |
| Position | 2 |) | | 1 | | | 0 | | | |
| Value | 3 × | 8 ² | 2 | × 8 | 1 | 5 | × 8 | 30 | | |
| | 19 | 2 | | 16 | | | 5 | | = | 213 |

▶ ... but grouping **three** binary digits is a bit odd

- ▶ Grouping 4 binary digits \rightarrow base $2^4 = 16$
- "Hexadecimal" (hex = Greek for six, decimus = Latin for tenth)

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- ► Need characters for 10-15:

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- ▶ "Hexadecimal" (hex = Greek for six, decimus = Latin for tenth)
- ▶ Need characters for 10-15: use letters a-f

| Binary number | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
|--------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------|---|
| Hexadecimal number | | | | | | į | 5 | |

- ▶ Grouping 4 binary digits \rightarrow base $2^4 = 16$
- ▶ "Hexadecimal" (hex = Greek for six, decimus = Latin for tenth)
- ▶ Need characters for 10-15: use letters a-f

| Binary number | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
|--------------------|---|---|----------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hexadecimal number | | (| <u> </u> | | | ĺ | 5 | |
| Position | | | 1 | | | (|) | |

- ▶ Grouping 4 binary digits \rightarrow base $2^4 = 16$
- ▶ "Hexadecimal" (hex = Greek for six, decimus = Latin for tenth)
- ▶ Need characters for 10-15: use letters a-f

| Binary number | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|----|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|-------|
| Hexadecimal number Position | | (| d 1 | _ | | | | _ | |
| Value | 13×16^{1} | | 5×16^{0} | | | | | | |
| | | 20 | 90 | | | į | 5 | | = 213 |

Clicker quiz 2

Clicker quiz omitted from public slides

Examples

| Decimal | Binary | Octal | Hexademical |
|---------|--------|-------|-------------|
| 0 | | | |
| 1 | | | |
| 2 | | | |
| 3 | | | |
| 8 | | | |
| 15 | | | |
| 16 | | | |
| 20 | | | |
| 23 | | | |
| 24 | | | |
| 30 | | | |
| 50 | | | |
| 100 | | | |
| 255 | | | |
| 256 | | | |

Examples

| Decimal | Binary | Octal | Hexademical |
|---------|-----------|-------|-------------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 10 | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 11 | 3 | 3 |
| 8 | 1000 | 10 | 8 |
| 15 | 1111 | 17 | f |
| 16 | 10000 | 20 | 10 |
| 20 | 10100 | 24 | 14 |
| 23 | 10111 | 27 | 17 |
| 24 | 11000 | 30 | 18 |
| 30 | 11110 | 36 | 1e |
| 50 | 110010 | 62 | 32 |
| 100 | 1100100 | 144 | 64 |
| 255 | 11111111 | 377 | ff |
| 256 | 100000000 | 400 | 100 |

Placeholder 1

Placeholder slide

Addresses

Placeholder 2

Another placeholder slide