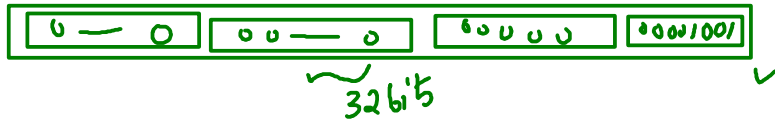
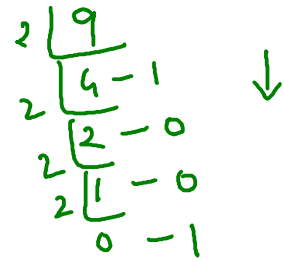


1) int a = 9;  
4 bytes  
32 bits

9 ✓  
a  
1001 ⇒ 4 bits

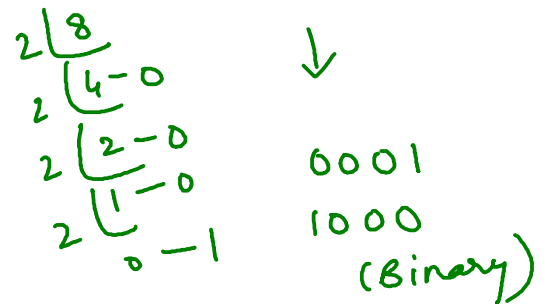
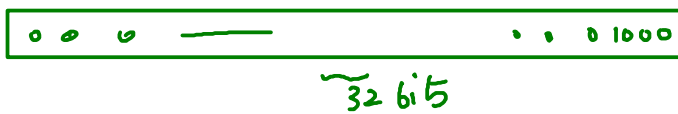


17 Binary (0's & 1's)



1000  
R ⇒ 1001 (Binary)

2) int a = 8

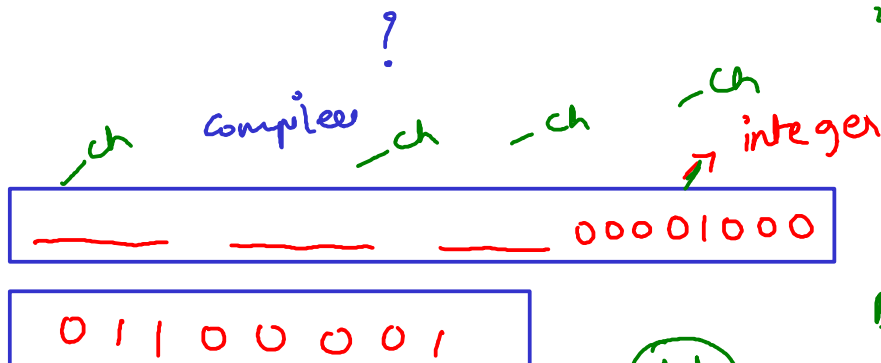
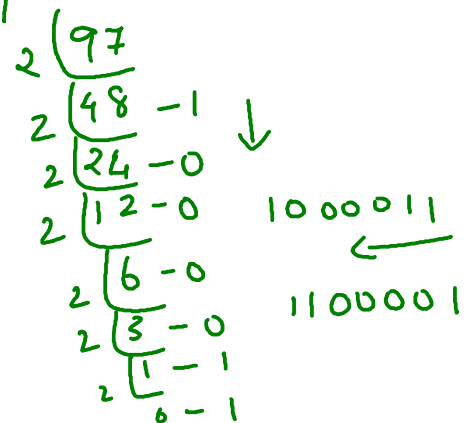


3) character

char ch = 'a'  
1 byte = 8 bits  
ASCII  
97



17 Binary



Data type

int a  
char

+ve numbers

-ve ? → Memory }  
→ Print }

1) Memory

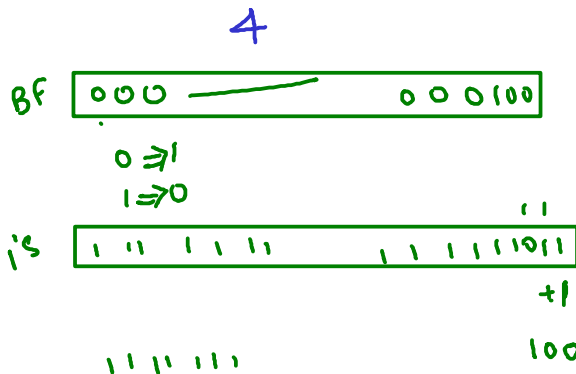


0 → +ve number

1 → -ve number

int a = -4

- 1) -ve sign ignore
- 2) Binary form
- 3) 1's complement
- 4) 2's complement



2) 4  
2) 2-0  
2) 1-0  
0-1  
001  
0100



print (-4)

1111 ———  
1's 0000 ———  
2's 000  
1100  
0011  
0100 -4

2) int a = -5;

memory store, print

1) 5

2) 0101 00. ——— 000101

3) 1's 111 ——— 111010

4) 2's 1111 ——— 1011 ✓  
MSB -ve

print 1111 ——— 1011

1's 0000 0100 +1  
00101 -5

2) 5  
2) 2-1  
2) 1-0 101  
0-1 101

1's  
2's

17 unsigned (+ve)

unsigned int a = -12

17 12

27 001100

37 110011

67 1110100

32  $2^{32} + 2^{31}$

(-12)

1111 0100

→

2 12  
2 6-0  
2 3-0  
2 1-1  
0 -1

0011  
1100

$32 + 16 + 8 + 1$

111001

$32 + 16 + 8 + 4 + 2 + 1$

$2^{32} - 12$

$4294967296 - 12$

27 unsigned int a = -11

Homework..

store ✓  
print ✓

$2^{32} - 11$   
- 85

```
int num=123458;
char ch=num;
cout<<ch<<endl;
```

int → 4 bytes → 32 bits  
ch → 1 bytes → 8 bits

17 BE → 00000000 00000001 11100010 01000010

27 ch = 01000010 = 66 → 'B'

num - 32

— — — ⊖

ch = 1111 1111 → C

ch = C

## Homework

### Question1:

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    unsigned int x = -1;
    cout << x << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

Question2: Convert -25 to its 32-bit 2's complement binary form.  
Then interpret it as an unsigned integer.















