1) Binary (0's & 1's)

1) int a = 9;

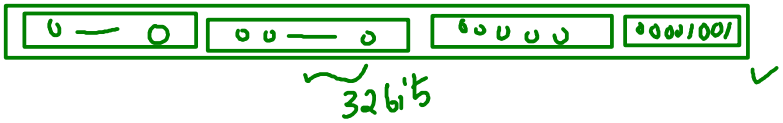
4 bytes

32 bits

9 ✓

a

1001 => 4 bits



✓

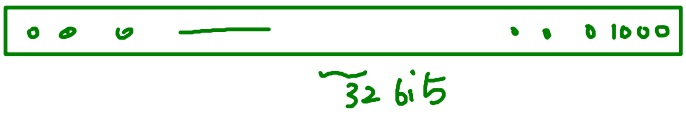
2 | 9
2 | 4 - 1
2 | 2 - 0
2 | 1 - 0
0 - 1

↓

1001

R => 1001 (Binary)

2) int a = 8



2 | 8
2 | 4 - 0
2 | 2 - 0
2 | 1 - 0
0 - 1

↓

0001
1000
(Binary)

3) character

char ch = 'a'

↳ ASCII

1 byte = 8 bits

97

8 bit

1) Binary

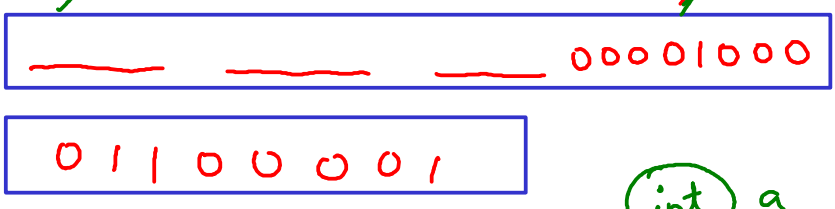
2 | 97
2 | 48 - 1
2 | 24 - 0
2 | 12 - 0
2 | 6 - 0
2 | 3 - 0
2 | 1 - 1
0 - 1

↓

1000011

1100001

?



Datatype

int a

char

+ve numbers

-ve ? → Memory

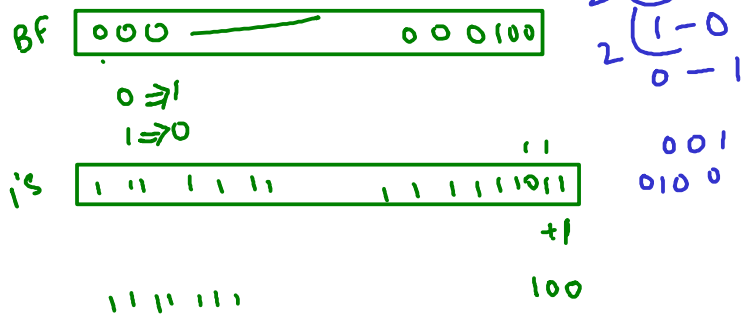
→ Print

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 compliment



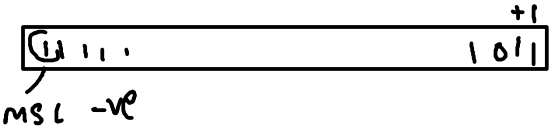
print (-4)

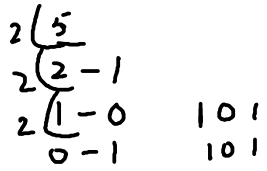
2) int a = -5;
memory store, print

1) 5
2) 0101

3) is

4) 2's



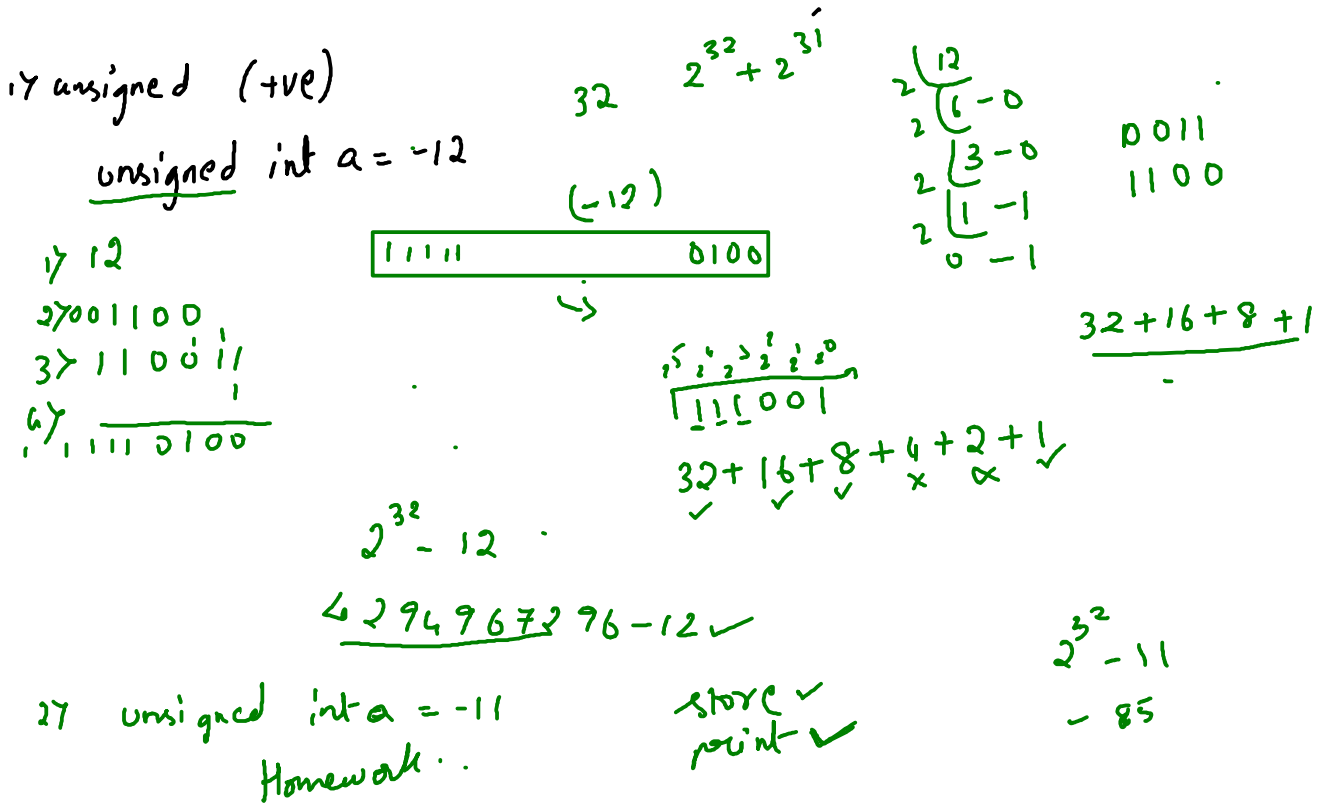


1's
2's

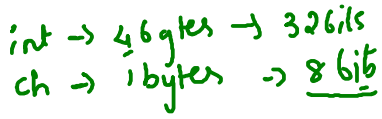
Print

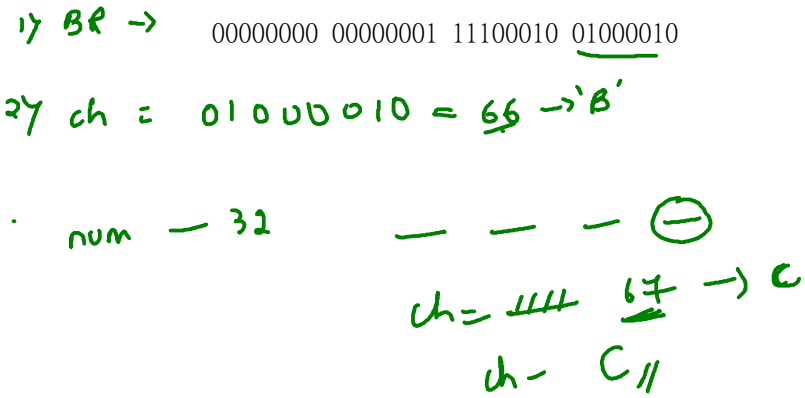
1's 0 0 0 0
0 1 0 0
+1
0 1 0 1

-5




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





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.