

There are 10 rocks.

Oh, you must be
using base 4. See,
I use base 10.

No. I use base 10.
What is base 4?



Every base is base 10.

Binary

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$2^{32} - 1$

(unsigned)

Hexadecimal (base 16)

- Binary takes up a lot of space
- Hexadecimal takes few digits but can easily be converted to binary (and vice versa)
 - Hex uses digits 0-9 and a-f
 - 1 hex digit = 4 bits
- 0000 0000 0000 0001 1101 0011 0101 1011
- 1d35b

In C

- Format ints
 - %d for decimal
 - %b for binary
 - %x for hex
- Assign ints
 - 0b for binary (ex: 0b11011 is 27)
 - 0x for hex (ex: 0x83fa9 is 540585)

Bitwise Operators

- You know logical operators...`&&`, `||`, `!`
- We will now learn `&`, `|`, `~`, `^`, `<<`, `>>`
- These operate at the bit level

&

a	b	a & b
1	1	1
1	0	0
0	1	0
0	0	0

|

a	b	a b
1	1	1
1	0	1
0	1	1
0	0	0

\wedge

a	b	$a \wedge b$
1	1	0
1	0	1
0	1	1
0	0	0

\wedge

a	$\sim a$
1	0
0	1

Operators on multiple bits

AND

$$\begin{array}{r} 0110 \\ \& 1100 \\ \hline 0100 \end{array}$$

OR

$$\begin{array}{r} 0110 \\ | 1100 \\ \hline 1110 \end{array}$$

XOR

$$\begin{array}{r} 0110 \\ ^ 1100 \\ \hline 1010 \end{array}$$

NOT

$$\begin{array}{r} \sim 1100 \\ \hline 0011 \end{array}$$



Bitmasks

- We often want to manipulate or isolate specific bits from a collection
- A **bitmask** is a bit pattern that achieves this
- We can use and/or create bitmasks using bitwise operators

Example: CSCI courses

- Array of ints vs. storing bits

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- Array of ints vs. storing bits
- Bitmasks
 - Setting bits to 1 with |
 - Setting bits to 0 with &
 - Computing union and intersection
 - “Masking off” unwanted bits
- But how do we mask an arbitrary position?

<< and >>

- $x << k$ shifts x left by k

00110111 << 2 results in **11011100**

01100011 << 4 results in **00110000**

10010101 << 4 results in **01010000**

- $x >> k$ shifts x right by k
- Careful with unsigned ints for >>

