

Template Week 1 – Bits & Bytes

Student number: 591658

Assignment 1.1: Bits & Bytes intro

What are Bits & Bytes?

- A bit is a binary digit, the smallest unit of data in a computer. It can represent 2 values: either 0 or 1.
- A byte is a group of 8 bits. A byte can represent 256 values ($2^8=256$). Byte is the standard unit that is used to represent a character such as a symbol or letter.

What is a nibble?

A nibble is a group of 4 bits or half a byte.

What relationship does a nibble have with a hexadecimal value?

The hexadecimal number system uses 16 different symbols

4 bits can represent 16 different sequences ($2^4=16$)

=> A hexadecimal digit is a compact way to write a 4-bit sequence.

A nibble is a group of 4 bits, so 1 nibble value corresponds to 1 hexadecimal digit.

Why is it wise to display binary data as hexadecimal values?

Binary numbers are long and hard to read for human eyes. Hexadecimal is shorter while still reserves the underlying bit patterns.

What kind of relationship does a byte have with a hexadecimal value?

A byte is 8 bits

A hexadecimal digit is 4 bits

=> 1 byte can be represented by 2 hexadecimal digits.

An IPv4 subnet is 32-bit, show with a calculation why this is the case.

An IPv4 IP address is written in the form of 4 octets, separated by dot. Each octet is 8 bits

$8 \times 4 = 32$ bits

=> The IPv4 address space contains 2^{32} addresses (4,294,967,296 addresses)

Assignment 1.2: Your favourite color

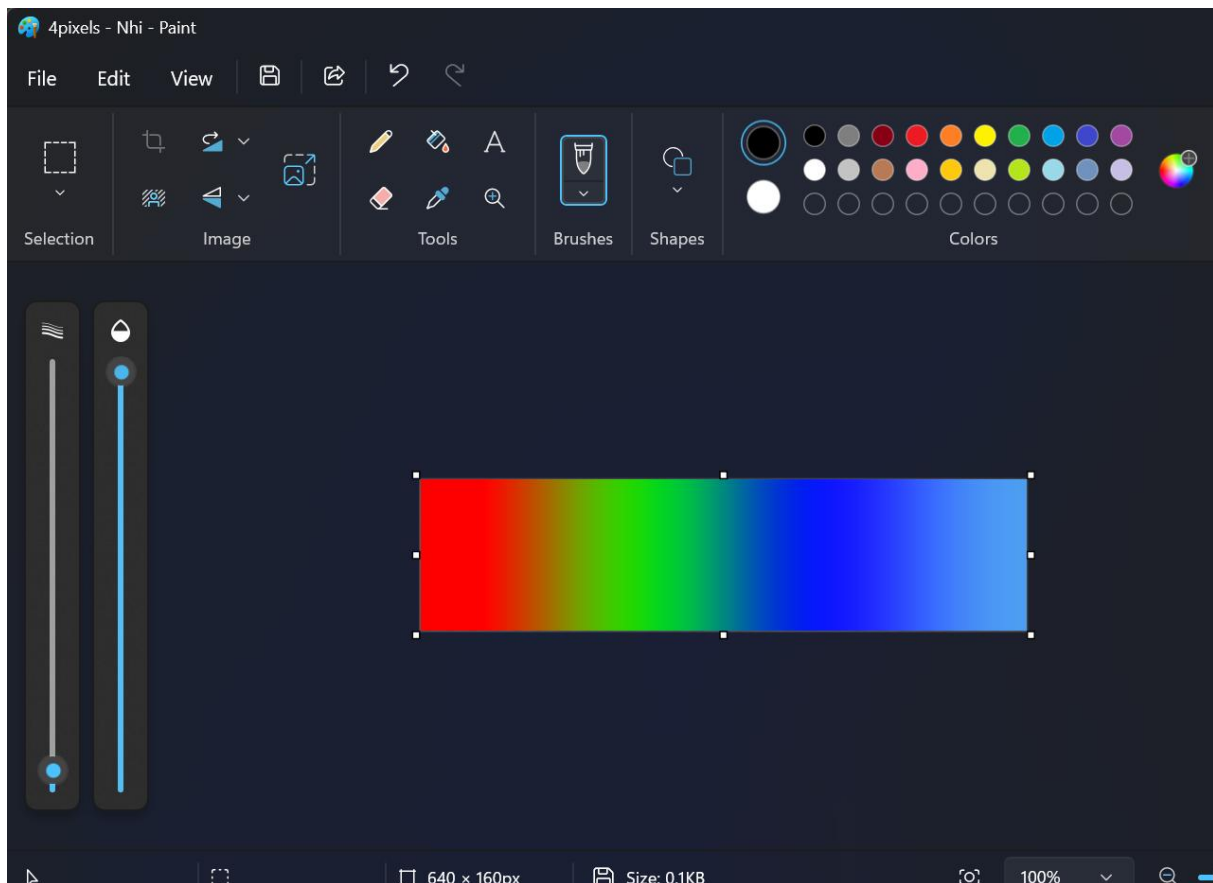
Hexadecimal color code: 4287F5

Assignment 1.3: Manipulating binary data

| Color | Color code hexadecimaal (RGB) | Big Endian | Little Endian |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------|---------------|
| RED | FF0000 | FF 00 00 | 00 00 FF |
| GREEN | 00FF00 | 00 FF 00 | 00 FF 00 |
| BLUE | 0000FF | 00 00 FF | FF 00 00 |
| WHITE | FFFFFF | FF FF FF | FF FF FF |
| Favourite (previous assignment) | 4287F5 | 42 87 F5 | F5 87 42 |

Screenshot modified BMP file in hex editor:

```
-Untitled- x 4pixels - Nhi.bmp x
00000000 42 4D 86 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 7A 00 00 00 6C 00
00000010 00 00 04 00 00 00 01 00 00 00 01 00 18 00 00 00
00000020 00 00 0C 00 00 00 13 0B 00 00 13 0B 00 00 00 00
00000030 00 00 00 00 00 00 42 47 52 73 00 00 00 00 00 00
00000040 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00000050 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00000060 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 02 00 00 00 00 00
00000070 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 FF 00 FF 00
00000080 FF 00 00 F5 87 42 +
```



Assignment 1.4: Student number to HEX and Binary

Convert your student number to a hexadecimal number and a binary number.

My student number: 591658

Convert to hexadecimal number: 9072A

Convert to binary number: 1001 0000 0111 0010 1010

Explain in detail that the calculation is correct. Use the PowerPoint slides of week 1.

Convert 591658 to hexadecimal number:

$591658 \div 16 = 36978$ remainder 10 (A in hexadecimal)

$36978 \div 16 = 2311$ remainder 2

$2311 \div 16 = 144$ remainder 7

$11 \div 16 = 0$ remainder 11

$9 \div 16 = 0$ remainder 9

Reading the remainders from bottom to top, we get the hexadecimal number 9072A

Each hexadecimal number represents 4-bit binary numbers

9 => 1001

0 => 0000

7 => 0111

2 => 0010

A => 1010

Hexadecimal 9072A = binary 1001 0000 0111 0010 1010

Ready? Save this file and export it as a pdf file with the name: [week1.pdf](#)