

# Funcons-beta: Bits \*

The P<sub>L</sub>anCompS Project

Bits.cbs | PLAIN | PRETTY

## OUTLINE

- Bits and bit vectors
  - Bits
  - Bit vectors

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## Bits and bit vectors

- [ *Type* bits
- Datatype* bit-vectors
- Funcon* bit-vector
  - Type* bytes
  - Alias* octets
- Funcon* bit-vector-not
- Funcon* bit-vector-and
- Funcon* bit-vector-or
- Funcon* bit-vector-xor
- Funcon* bit-vector-shift-left
- Funcon* bit-vector-logical-shift-right
- Funcon* bit-vector-arithmetic-shift-right
- Funcon* integer-to-bit-vector
- Funcon* bit-vector-to-integer
- Funcon* bit-vector-to-natural
- Funcon* unsigned-bit-vector-maximum
- Funcon* signed-bit-vector-maximum
- Funcon* signed-bit-vector-minimum
- Funcon* is-in-signed-bit-vector
- Funcon* is-in-unsigned-bit-vector ]

## Bits

*Type* bits  $\rightsquigarrow$  booleans

false represents the absence of a bit, true its presence.

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\*Suggestions for improvement: [plancomps@gmail.com](mailto:plancomps@gmail.com).  
Reports of issues: <https://github.com/plancomps/CBS-beta/issues>.

## Bit vectors

*Datatype* `bit-vectors`( $N : \text{natural-numbers}$ ) ::= `bit-vector`( $\_ : \text{bits}^N$ )

*Type* `bytes`  $\rightsquigarrow$  `bit-vectors`(8)

*Alias* `octets` = `bytes`

*Meta-variables*  $BT <: \text{bit-vectors}(\_)$

*Built-in Funcon* `bit-vector-not`( $\_ : BT$ ) :  $\Rightarrow BT$

*Built-in Funcon* `bit-vector-and`( $\_ : BT, \_ : BT$ ) :  $\Rightarrow BT$

*Built-in Funcon* `bit-vector-or`( $\_ : BT, \_ : BT$ ) :  $\Rightarrow BT$

*Built-in Funcon* `bit-vector-xor`( $\_ : BT, \_ : BT$ ) :  $\Rightarrow BT$

The above four funcons are the natural extensions of funcons from `booleans` to `bit-vectors`( $N$ ) of the same length.

*Built-in Funcon* `bit-vector-shift-left`( $\_ : BT, \_ : \text{natural-numbers}$ ) :  $BT$

*Built-in Funcon* `bit-vector-logical-shift-right`( $\_ : BT, \_ : \text{natural-numbers}$ ) :  $BT$

*Built-in Funcon* `bit-vector-arithmetic-shift-right`( $\_ : BT, \_ : \text{natural-numbers}$ ) :  $BT$

*Built-in Funcon* `integer-to-bit-vector`( $\_ : \text{integers}, N : \text{natural-numbers}$ ) : `bit-vectors`( $N$ )

`integer-to-bit-vector`( $M, N$ ) converts an integer  $M$  to a bit-vector of length  $N$ , using Two's Complement representation. If the integer is out of range of the representation, it will wrap around (modulo  $2^N$ ).

*Built-in Funcon* `bit-vector-to-integer`( $\_ : BT$ ) :  $\Rightarrow \text{integers}$

`bit-vector-to-integer`( $B$ ) interprets a bit-vector  $BV$  as an integer in Two's Complement representation.

*Built-in Funcon* `bit-vector-to-natural`( $\_ : BT$ ) :  $\Rightarrow \text{natural-numbers}$

`bit-vector-to-natural`( $BV$ ) interprets a bit-vector  $BV$  as a natural number in unsigned representation.

*Funcon* `unsigned-bit-vector-maximum`( $N : \text{natural-numbers}$ ) :  $\Rightarrow \text{natural-numbers}$   
 $\rightsquigarrow \text{integer-subtract}(\text{integer-power}(2, N), 1)$

*Funcon* `signed-bit-vector-maximum`( $N : \text{natural-numbers}$ ) :  $\Rightarrow \text{integers}$   
 $\rightsquigarrow \text{integer-subtract}(\text{integer-power}(2, \text{integer-subtract}(N, 1)), 1)$

*Funcon* `signed-bit-vector-minimum`( $N : \text{natural-numbers}$ ) :  $\Rightarrow \text{integers}$   
 $\rightsquigarrow \text{integer-negate}(\text{integer-power}(2, \text{integer-subtract}(N, 1)))$

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Funcon is-in-signed-bit-vector( $M$  : integers,  $N$  : natural-numbers) :  $\Rightarrow$  booleans
   $\rightsquigarrow$  and(
    integer-is-less-or-equal( $M$ , signed-bit-vector-maximum( $N$ )),
    integer-is-greater-or-equal( $M$ , signed-bit-vector-minimum( $N$ )))
```

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Funcon is-in-unsigned-bit-vector( $M$  : integers,  $N$  : natural-numbers) :  $\Rightarrow$  booleans
   $\rightsquigarrow$  and(
    integer-is-less-or-equal( $M$ , unsigned-bit-vector-maximum( $N$ )),
    integer-is-greater-or-equal( $M$ , 0))
```