

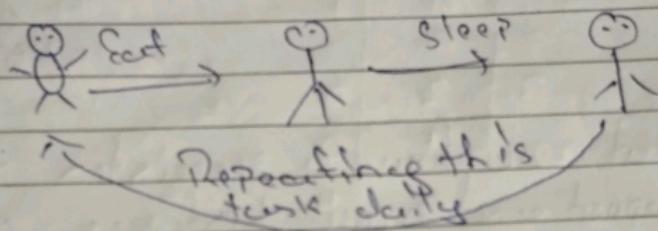
180 Days Challenge

Accepted

Day - (1)

Date: 18-09-2023

Topic:



→ Because of absence of health forming they use to eat meat.

→ In that time to count goat he used to kept stone of number of goat and at night when he come to be thrice stone by seeing the goat.

Goat	Stone
Gr. Gr	ss
Gr. Gr	sss
Gr	

→ But having 500 goat, this method will not work.

In Previous time, People use Egypt system having Base = 60.

⇒ Then Indians setup Decimal System
Base = 10. Digits = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9

Calculation in that time! $7 + 4 = \frac{1}{10} 1$
Cycle carrying
1 from +
in repeat cycle

⇒ After that we have a register to store input and output listing and to calculate that 500 entries is difficult.

Import	Export	Profit?
100	200	
300	100	
650	120	
50	!	

To calculate this fast and accurate we invent Computer

⇒

84 0123
765 4

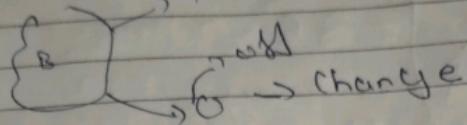
Mechanical
Computer

4 0123
8765 4

a person required
to operate

Scans

↳ Transition:



Definition: Binary Numbers $\{0, 1\} = \text{Base-2}$

Operations:

0	0	1	1	1
$+ 0$	$+ 1$	$+ 0$	$+ 1$	
$\underline{0}$	$\underline{1}$	$\underline{1}$	$\underline{0}$	

repeat cycle
(process)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
 & + & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
 \hline
 1 & 0 & 0
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 1 & 0 & 0 \\
 + & 1 & 1 \\
 \hline
 1 & 0 & 1
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 (1, 0) \\
 + 1 \\
 \hline
 1, 0
 \end{array}
 \quad
 1, 0$$

$0 \rightarrow 0$ Binary \rightarrow Decimal

$$0 \rightarrow 0$$

$$1 \rightarrow 1$$

$$2 \rightarrow 10$$

$$3 \rightarrow 11$$

$$4 \rightarrow 100$$

$$5 \rightarrow 101$$

How to Convert Decimal to Binary

Dividing Remainder

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→

2	27	
2	13	1
2	6	1
2	3	0
2	1	1
	0	R

Binary of 27: 11011

Example-②

2	14	
2	9	1
2	4	1
2	2	0
2	1	0
	0	1

Binary of 14: 10011

Hence Steps to find 1) convert from decimal to base (n), divide it from n and note remainder LHS
quotient = 0.

Example-3 278 in base 10

10	278	
10	27	8
10	2	7
10	0	2

278

Now $2 \times 10^2 + 7 \times 10^1 + 8 \times 10^0 = 200 + 70 + 8 = 278$

Hence LHS=RHS

Example $(1010)_2$ in Decimal

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$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \\ 2 \ 3 \ 2^3 \ 2^1 \ 2^0 \\ \hline - 0 \times 2^0 + 1 \times 2^1 + 0 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^3 \\ = 2 + 8 \\ = 10_{10} \end{array}$$

Hence to find $(base)_n$ to decimal
multiply digit to their respective power
of n.

$$(a \ b \ c \ d)_{base(n)}$$

$$\text{In decimal: } d_n^0 + a \cdot n^1 + c \cdot n^3 + b \cdot n^2$$

Octal Number \rightarrow Base(8)

new digits: {0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7}

Converting 27 to Octal

$$\begin{array}{r} 0 \quad R \\ \hline \text{Base} \quad 8 \quad | \quad 24 \\ \quad \quad 8 \quad | \quad 3 \quad 3 \\ \quad \quad \quad 0 \quad 3 \\ \hline \end{array} \rightarrow \text{Ans: } 33$$

Verifying:

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \ 3 \\ \times 8^1 \quad 8^0 \\ \hline 24 \end{array}$$

 $= 3 \times 8^1 + 3 \times 8^0 = 24 + 3 = 27$

Converting ~~324718~~ in decimal

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \ 1 \\ 8^1 \ 8^0 \\ \hline \end{array} = 1 \times 8^0 + 7 \times 8^1 = 56 + 1 = 57$$

Hexadecimal \rightarrow Base(16)

$$\{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, A, B, C, D, E, F\}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5 \\ \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \\ 10 \ 1 \ 1 \ 2 \ 1 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5 \end{array}$$

Convert 54 in Hexadecimal Number

Base 16 C R

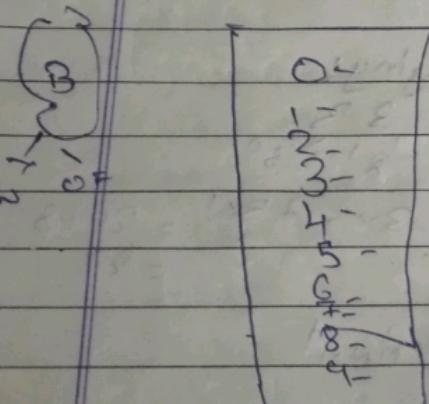
$$\begin{array}{r} 16 \mid 54 \\ 16 \quad 3 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} 6 \\ \uparrow \\ 3 \end{array} = 36 \rightarrow \text{Hexadecimal}$$

Verifying
 $36 = (6 \times 16^0 + 3 \times 16^1)$
 $= 6 + 48 = 54$

Convert AEB in Decimal Numbers

$$AEB = 10 \times 16^2 + 14 \times 16^1 + 11$$
$$= 27445$$

when computer went to store
numbers using transistor

(B) 

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0-OF	0-OF	0-OF	0-OF	0-ON	0-ON	0-ON	0-ON	0-OF	0-on
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

To store 13
use binary
001101

To Show FWR

open 7 bulb

Now 2 bulb for

but when
we have to store
bigger numbers

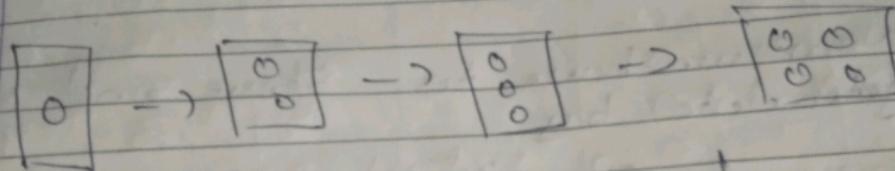
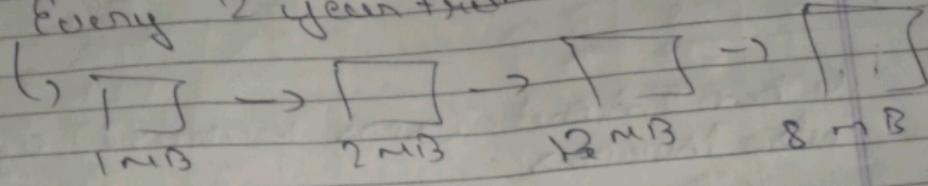
$$2^2 = 4 \text{ numbers}$$

we want some
different thing

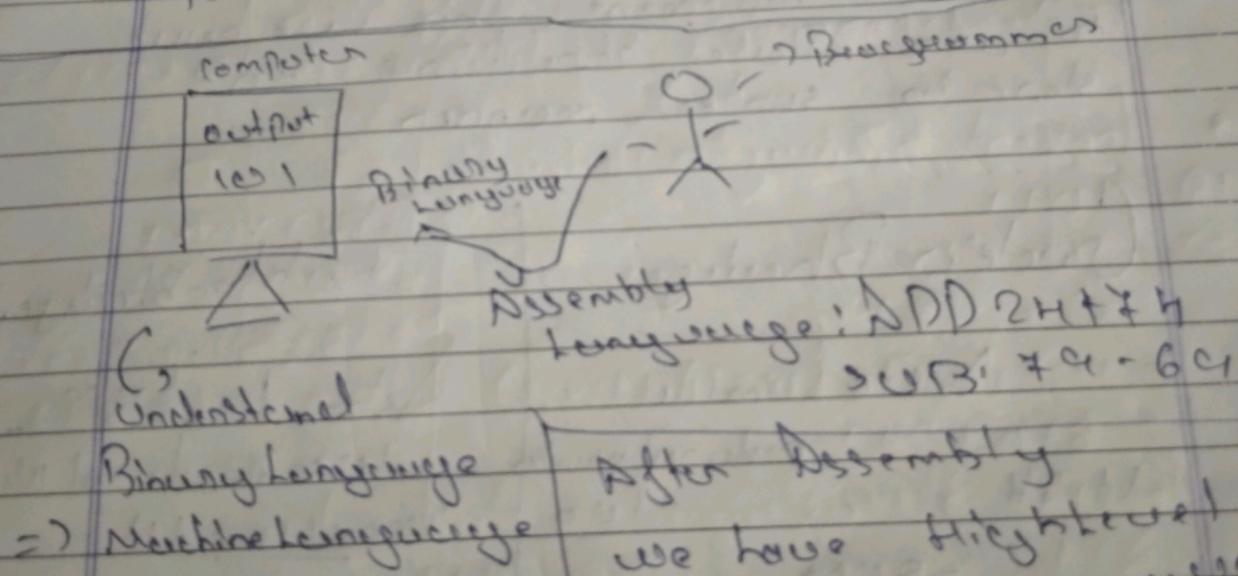
transistor store

$$2^{10} = 1024 \text{ numbers}$$

2 Moore's Law:
Every 2 years transistor double



Transistor size start reduce hence
Space increase



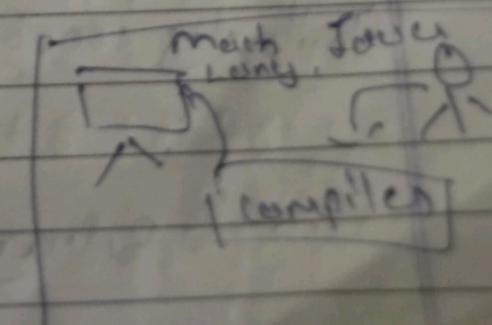
Binary language
⇒ Machine language

After Assembly
we have High-level
language

⇒ To communicate
we require a
translator.

Python/JAVA

Command
R1+R2
R3=R1+R2



Machine Language \Rightarrow Assembly \Rightarrow HLL
Time of Execution

When Internet users increase data also increases

Now we have to store and fetch data by

- \rightarrow Reducing Space
- \rightarrow Reducing time

And to implement this we have to use Data Structure to store in sorted manner

Cuckoo Hashing

Ask to Sum(0)

number of numbers

$$1+2+3 \dots +100 \\ = 5050$$

Time: 15 min

Similarly 100000

$$1+2+ \dots +100000$$

Time: Below

Bushlo hashing

Ask to Sum

100 number of numbers

$$\frac{100 \times (100+1)}{2}$$

$$= 5050$$

Time: 1 usec

$$\frac{100000 \times (100000+1)}{2}$$

Time: 20 sec

So we have to give ~~enough~~ command to reduce operation time and we learn Algorithm for it.

Day - ① Homework

- Convert Decimal to Binary

(1) 37

=> Base Quotient Rem.

	2	37	
	2	18	1
	2	9	0
	2	4	1
	2	2	0
	2	1	0
		0	1

$$(37)_{10} = (100101)_2$$

(2) 92

B Q R

2	C12	.
2	46	0
2	23	0
2	11	1
2	5	1
2	2	1
2	1	0
	0	1

$$(92)_{10} = (1011100)_2$$

(3) 128

B	0	R
2	128	
2	64	0
2	32	0
2	16	0
2	8	0
2	4	0
2	2	0
2	1	0
0	1	

$$(128)_{10} = (1000000000)_2$$

47 2H3

B	0	R
2	2H3	
2	121	1
2	60	1
2	30	0
2	15	0
2	7	1
2	3	1
2	1	1
0	1	

$$(2H3)_{10} = (11110011)_2$$

Convert Binary to Decimal

(5) 1011

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \quad 11 \\ \hline 2^3 \quad 2^2 \quad 2^1 \quad 2^0 \end{array}$$

$$= 1 \times 2^3 + 0 \times 2^2 + (1 \times 2^1) + (1 \times 2^0)$$

$$= 8 + 0 + 2 + 1$$

$$\therefore 11_{10}$$

(6) 111001

$$\begin{aligned} & \Rightarrow 1 \times 2^0 + 0 \times 2^1 + 0 \times 2^2 \\ & + 1 \times 2^3 + 1 \times 2^4 + 1 \times 2^5 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 32 + 16 + 8 + 1$$

$$= 57$$

(4)

10011011

$\frac{7}{2}, 5, 3, 2, 1$

$$\Rightarrow 1 \times 2^0 + 1 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^3 + 1 \times 2^4$$

$$+ 1 \times 2^7$$

$$= 128 + 16 + 8 + 2 + 1$$

$$= 155$$

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0

$$\Rightarrow 2^8 + 2^4 + 2^3$$

$$= 256 + 16 + 8$$

$$= 270 + 68$$

$$= 328$$

Convert Decimal to Octal

(1) 28

B	O	R
8	2	8
8	3	4
0	3	

(2) 44

B	O	R
8	4	4
8	5	1
8	0	5

$$(28)_{10} = (34)_8$$

$$(44)_{10} = (54)_8$$

(11) 428

B	O	R
8	4	28
8	1	6
8	1	4
8	1	6
0	1	

(12) 1243

B	O	R
8	1	243
8	1	55
8	1	9
8	2	3
0	2	

$$(428)_{10} = (1640)_8$$

$$(1243)_{10} = (2333)_8$$

Convert Octal to Decimal

(13) 4118

$$= 4 \times 8^2 + 1 \times 8^1 + 1 \times 8^0$$

$$= 32 + 8 + 1$$

$$= (33)_{10}$$

(14) 207

$$= 2 \times 8^2 + 0 \times 8^1 + 7 \times 8^0$$

$$= 128 + 7$$

$$= 135$$

(15) 124

$$= 1 \times 8^2 + 2 \times 8^1 + 4 \times 8^0$$

$$= 64 + 16 + 4$$

$$= 84$$

(16) 311

$$= 3 \times 8^2 + 1 \times 8^1 + 1 \times 8^0$$

$$= 64 + 8 + 1$$

$$= 143$$

• Convert Decimal to Hexadecimal

B	Q	R
17	317	
16	19	D
16	1	3
0	1	

(18)

B	Q	R
16	11	
16	2	9
0	0	2

$$(411)_{10} = (241)_{16}$$

$$(317)_{10} - (13D)_{16}$$

(19)

B	Q	R
16	17	
16	1	1
0	0	E

$$(14)_{10} = (E)_{16}$$

(20)

B	Q	R
16	845	
16	52	D
16	3	H
1	0	3

$$(845)_{10} = 34H$$

• Convert Hexadecimal to decimal

(21)

$$\begin{aligned} & A11_{16} \\ & = 10 \times 16^2 + (6 + 1) \\ & = 2560 + 17 \\ & = 2577 \end{aligned}$$

(22)

$$\begin{aligned} & 44_{16} \\ & = 4 \times 16 + 4 \\ & = 73 \end{aligned}$$

(23)

A E 2 F

$$\begin{aligned} & = 10 \times 16^3 + 14 \times 16^2 + 2 \times 16 + 15 \\ & = 40960 + 3584 + 32 + 15 \\ & = 44591 \end{aligned}$$

(24)

D C F

$$\begin{aligned} & \Rightarrow 13 \times 16^2 + 12 \times 16 + 7 \\ & = 3328 + 192 + 7 \\ & = 3479 \end{aligned}$$