

# Template Week 1 – Bits & Bytes

Student number: 562594

## Assignment 1.1: Bits & Bytes intro

What are Bits & Bytes?

*A bit is the smallest piece of data in a computer and can be either 0 or 1.*

*A byte is 8 bits grouped together.*

What is a nibble?

*A nibble is half a byte. It contains 4 bits.*

What relationship does a nibble have with a hexadecimal value?

*One nibble (4 bits) is exactly one hexadecimal digit.*

*4 bits can show 16 values, and hex has 16 symbols.*

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

*Hexadecimal values are shorter and easier to read than long binary strings.*

*It also converts easily because every 4 bits = 1 hex digit.*

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

*A byte (8 bits) equals two hexadecimal digits because a byte contains two nibbles.*

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

*IPv4 has four numbers (octets), for example: 192.168.0.1. Each octet is 8 bits:  $4 \times 8 = 32$  bits total.*

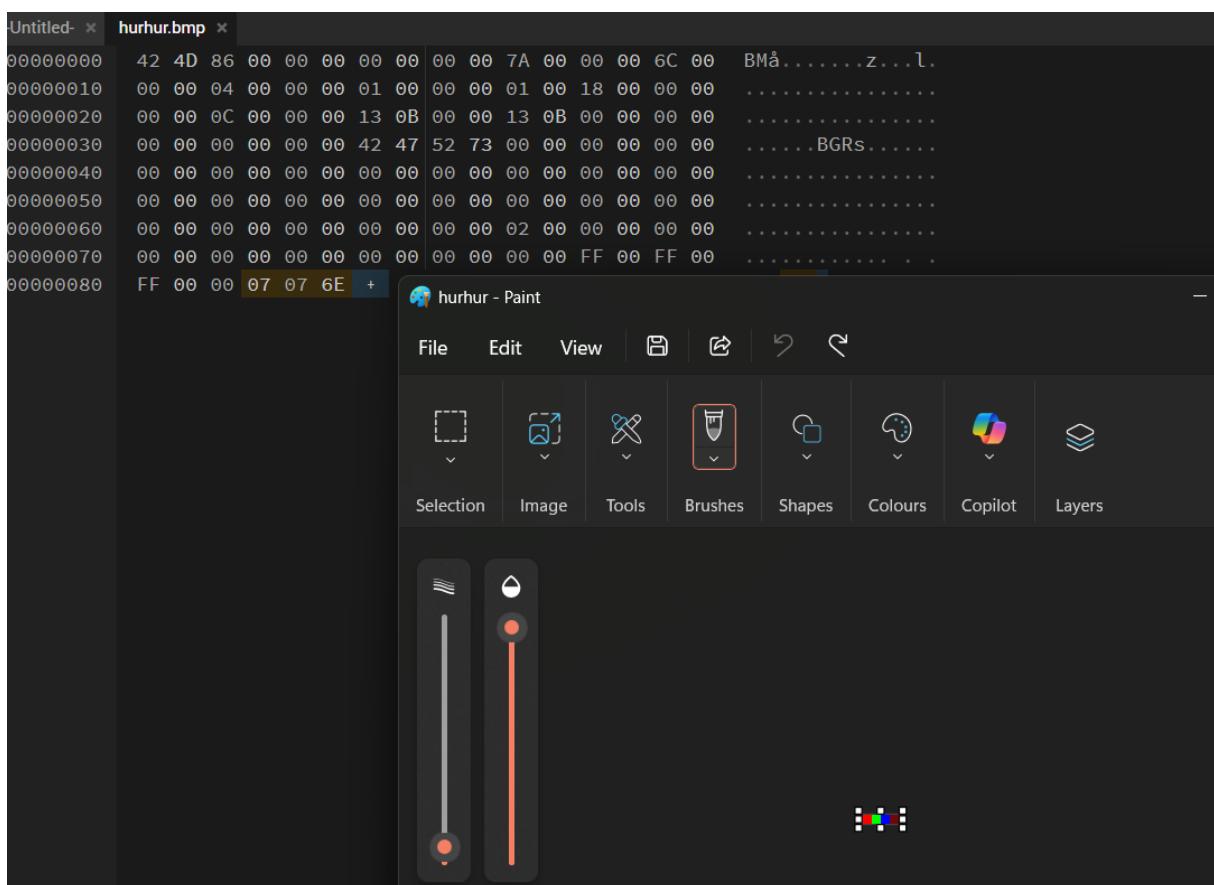
## Assignment 1.2: Your favourite color

Hexadecimal color code: #6E0707

### Assignment 1.3: Manipulating binary data

| Color                              | Color code<br>hexadecimaal (RGB) | BigEndian | LittleEndian |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| 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<br>(previous assignment) | 6E 07 07                         | 6E 07 07  | 07 07 6E     |

Screenshot modified BMP file in hex editor:



#### **Assignment 1.4: Student number to HEX and Binary**

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

Decimal: 562594

Hexadecimal: 0x895A2

Binary: 0b10001001010110100010

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

Hexadecimal explanation:

Divide 562594 by 16 repeatedly: remainders are 2, A (10), 5, 9, 8.

Reading them backwards gives 895A2.

Check:

$$8 \times 16^4 + 9 \times 16^3 + 5 \times 16^2 + 10 \times 16^1 + 2 = 562594.$$

Binary explanation:

Convert by dividing by 2 and noting each remainder; reading them backwards gives 10001001010110100010.

Check:

$$2^{19} + 2^{15} + 2^{12} + 2^{10} + 2^8 + 2^7 + 2^5 + 2^1 = 562594.$$

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