# **Data Representation**

Interpreting bits to give them meaning

Part 3: Media - Text and Pictures

Notes for CSC 100 - The Beauty and Joy of Computing The University of North Carolina at Greensboro

### Reminders

#### Blown to Bits reading

• Chapter 4 - Reflection due tomorrow at 10:00am

### Upcoming:

- Lab 10 will be Friday
- Start thinking about projects (will discuss Wednesday)

# Data is more than just numbers!

Data is stored using bits but represents many things:

- Documents
- Pictures
- Sound/music
- Video
- ...

#### How does this work?

- <u>File formats</u>: Structure bits in such a way that mapping between bits and what they represent is unambiguous
  - Standardized or open file formats
    - Specified so that anyone can write programs for them (JPEG, MPEG (and MP3), OpenDocument, HTML, ...)
    - "Open" and "standardized" doesn't mean "free" (MP3, GIF, ...)
- A <u>data capture</u> or creation program builds the file in the appropriate format
   A <u>rendering</u> program converts the file format to a recognizable form (image viewer, web browser, video player, ...)

# **Representations of Text**

When everything is 0's and 1's, how do you store or transmit something like "Hello World"?

Answer: Encode characters as binary strings

In early days there were several "encodings"

Most common for basic US/English use is  $\underline{\mathit{ASCII}}$ 

- <u>A</u>merican <u>S</u>tandard <u>C</u>ode for <u>I</u>nformation
- Interchange

  Uses 7 bits per character
- Typically embedded in 8-bit bytes
   Hexadecimal bytes -> ASCII examples to the right

Less U.S.-centric encoding: Unicode

# Some Special Characters Punctuation Samples 20 Space 24 \$ 2E . 21 ! 2B + 3A : 22 " 2C , 3F ? **Digits** 30 0 39 9 Letters 61 a 6E n 62 b 6F o 63 c 70 p 64 d 71 q 65 e 72 r 66 f 73 x 67 g 74 t 68 h 75 u 69 i 76 v 6A j 77 w 6C 1 79 y 6D m 7A z 4E N 4F O 50 P 51 Q 52 R 53 S 54 T 55 U 56 V 57 W 58 X 59 Y 5A Z

# **Representations of Text**

ASCII - What does the highlighted part say?

0000000:	4c65	7420	7573	206e	6£74	2077	616c	6c6f		Some S	pecial Ch	aract	ers	
0000010:	7720	696e	2074	6865	2076	616c	6c65	7920	07 B	611	OC Fo	rm E	heer	
0000020:	6f66	2064	6573	7061	6972	2e20	4920	7361		ackspace				٥.
0000030:	7920	746£	2079	6£75	2074	6£64	6179	206d		ew line			ige i	
0000040:	7920	6672	6965	6e64	7320	2d2d	2073	6£20	024 14					
0000050:	6576	656e	2074	686f	7567	6820	7765	2066		Punc	uation Sa	mple:	2	
0000060:	6163	6520	7468	6520	6469	6666	6963	756c	20	Space	24 S	-	Ε.	
0000070:	7469	6573	206f	6620	746£	6461	7920	616e	21		2B +		A :	
0000080:	6420	746£	6d6f	7272	6£77	2c20	4920	7374	22		2C .		F ?	
0000090:	696c	6c20	6861	7665	2061	2064	7265	616d	1		. ,	-		
00000a0:	2e20	4974	2069	7320	6120	6472	6561	6d20			Digits			
00000b0:	6465	6570	6c79	2072	6f6f	7465	6420	696e		30 0		39	a	
00000c0:	2074	6865	2041	6d65	7269	6361	6e20	6472		50 0			-	
00000d0:	6561	6d2e	0a0a	4920	6861	7665	2061	2064			Letters			
00000e0:	7265	616d	2074	6861	7420	6f6e	6520	6461	41 A	4E N	61		6E	n
00000f0:									42 B			b	6F	
0000100:	6c6c	2072	6973	6520	7570	2061	6e64	206c	43 C			c	70	
0000110:									44 D			d	71	
0000120:									45 E			e	72	
0000130:	6372	6565	643a	2022	5765	2068	6f6c	6420	46 F			£	73	
0000140:	7468	6573	6520	7472	7574	6873	2074	6f20	47 G			a	74	
0000150:									48 H			h	75	
0000160:									49 T			i	76	
0000170:	6520	6372	6561	7465	6420	6571	7561	6c2e	4A J			4	77	
									4B K			k	78	
									4C L		6C		79	
									4D M			m	7 A	

# **Representations of Text**

ASCII - The full hex dump!

:0000000									Let us not wallo
0000010:	7720	696e	2074	6865	2076	616c	6c65	7920	w in the valley
0000020:	6f66	2064	6573	7061	6972	2e20	4920	7361	of despair. I sa
0000030:	7920	746£	2079	6£75	2074	6f64	6179	206d	y to you today m
0000040:	7920	6672	6965	6e64	7320	2d2d	2073	6£20	y friends so
0000050:	6576	656e	2074	686f	7567	6820	7765	2066	even though we f
0000060:	6163	6520	7468	6520	6469	6666	6963	756c	ace the difficul
0000070:	7469	6573	206f	6620	746£	6461	7920	616e	ties of today an
:0800000									d tomorrow, I st
0000090:	696c	6c20	6861	7665	2061	2064	7265	616d	ill have a dream
00000a0:	2e20	4974	2069	7320	6120	6472	6561	6d20	. It is a dream
00000b0:	6465	6570	6c79	2072	6f6f	7465	6420	696e	deeply rooted in
00000c0:	2074	6865	2041	6d65	7269	6361	6e20	6472	the American dr
:0b00000	6561	6d2e	0a0a	4920	6861	7665	2061	2064	eamI have a d
00000e0:	7265	616d	2074	6861	7420	6f6e	6520	6461	ream that one da
00000f0:	7920	7468	6973	206e	6174	696£	6e20	7769	y this nation wi
0000100:	6c6c	2072	6973	6520	7570	2061	6e64	206c	11 rise up and 1
0000110:	6976	6520	6£75	7420	7468	6520	7472	7565	ive out the true
0000120:	206d	6561	6e69	6e67	206f	6620	6974	7320	meaning of its
0000130:	6372	6565	643a	2022	5765	2068	6f6c	6420	creed: "We hold
0000140:	7468	6573	6520	7472	7574	6873	2074	6£20	these truths to
0000150:	6265	2073	656c	662d	6576	6964	656e	742c	be self-evident,
0000160:	2074	6861	7420	616c	6c20	6d65	6e20	6172	that all men ar
0000170:	6520	6372	6561	7465	6420	6571	7561	6c2e	e created equal.

# **Formatted Text**

ASCII provides letters - what about fonts, sizes, etc?

One option: HTML - HyperText Markup Language

- The "language of web pages"
- "Markup" indicates formatting/style
- All characters are just regular character set (like ASCII) including markup
- Must be rendered to convert character-based markup to formatted text
- A lot of formatting is now in CSS Cascading Style Sheets
   Much more involved than these examples!

#### HTML Source

This is formatted text, which can be <br/>
bold</br>
//b> or <i>viitalic</i> or 

--
font-size: 150%">big
//pan>
or <span style="font-size: 50%"
>small
/sman or ...

#### Rendered Text

This is formatted text, which can be bold or italic or underlined or big or and or ...

# **Pictures**

Grayscale



Grayscale images have levels of intensity, but no color

- More information than bi-tonal black and white (like fax machines or most printers)
- Less information than color

# **Pictures**

Grayscale - Pixels





Pixels are "picture elements"

Resolution is pixel density

- Can be in dots/pixels per inch (dpi/ppi)

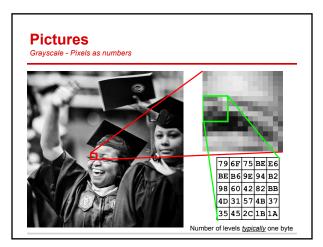
  Typical monitor: 100ppi

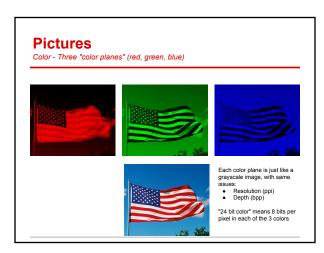
  Typical monitor: 100ppi

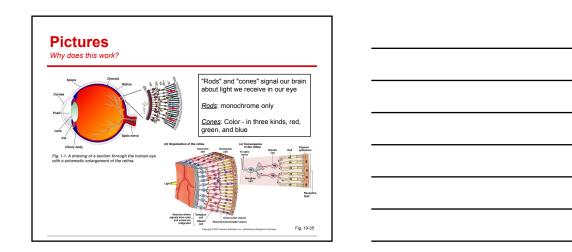
  Upical printer: 600dpi (bi-tonal)

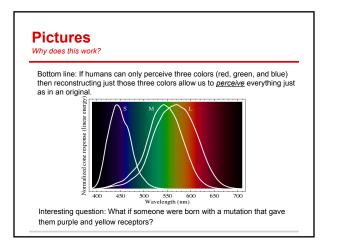
  Ouallity depends on viewing distance
  (52° high off TV is only 43 ppi but you don't sit right next to it!)

  Apple "retina display" 326 ppi on iPhone









# **Summary of Part 3**

### Files just store bits

- Bits are bits: no different for text or images or ...
- Rendering program makes all the difference
- Text encodings defined in standards o ASCII, Unicode, HTML
- Image formats take advantage of biology
   • Images aren't "accurate" but we perceive them that way