

CS61B Lecture #14: Integers

Integer Types and Literals

Type	Bits	Signed?	Literals
byte	8	Yes	Cast from int: (byte) 3
short	16	Yes	None. Cast from int: (short) 4096
char	16	No	'a' // (char) 97 '\n' // newline ((char) 10) '\t' // tab ((char) 8) '\\' // backslash 'A', '\101', '\u0041' // == (char) 65
int	32	Yes	123 0100 // Octal for 64 0x3f, 0xffffffff // Hexadecimal 63, -1 (!)
long	64	Yes	123L, 01000L, 0x3fL 1234567891011L

- Negative numerals are just negated (positive) literals.
- “ N bits” means that there are 2^N integers in the domain of the type:
 - If signed, range of values is $-2^{N-1} .. 2^{N-1} - 1$.
 - If unsigned, only non-negative numbers, and range is $0..2^N - 1$.

Overflow

- **Problem:** How do we handle overflow, such as occurs in $10000 * 10000 * 10000$?
- Some languages throw an exception (Ada), some give undefined results (C, C++)
- Java *defines* the result of any arithmetic operation or conversion on integer types to “wrap around”—*modular arithmetic*.
- That is, the “next number” after the largest in an integer type is the smallest (like “clock arithmetic”).
- E.g., (byte) 128 == (byte) (127+1) == (byte) -128
- In general,
 - If the result of some arithmetic subexpression is supposed to have type T , an n -bit integer type,
 - then we compute the real (mathematical) value, x ,
 - and yield a number, x' , that is in the range of T , and that is equivalent to x modulo 2^n .
 - (That means that $x - x'$ is a multiple of 2^n .)

Modular Arithmetic

- Define $a \equiv b \pmod{n}$ to mean that $a - b = kn$ for some integer k .
- Define the binary operation $a \bmod n$ as the value b such that $a \equiv b \pmod{n}$ and $0 \leq b < n$ for $n > 0$. (Can be extended to $n \leq 0$ as well, but we won't bother with that here.) This is **not** the same as Java's % operation.
- Various facts: (Here, let a' denote $a \bmod n$).

$$a'' = a'$$

$$a' + b'' = (a' + b)'' = a + b'$$

$$(a' - b')' = (a' + (-b)')' = (a - b)'$$

$$(a' \cdot b')' = a' \cdot b' = a \cdot b'$$

$$(a^k)' = ((a')^k)' = (a \cdot (a^{k-1})')', \text{ for } k > 0.$$

Modular Arithmetic: Examples

- (byte) $(64*8)$ yields 0, since $512 - 0 = 2 \times 2^8$.
- (byte) $(64*2)$ and (byte) $(127+1)$ yield -128, since $128 - (-128) = 1 \times 2^8$.
- (byte) $(101*99)$ yields 15, since $9999 - 15 = 39 \times 2^8$.
- (byte) $(-30*13)$ yields 122, since $-390 - 122 = -2 \times 2^8$.
- (char) (-1) yields $2^{16} - 1$, since $-1 - (2^{16} - 1) = -1 \times 2^{16}$.

Modular Arithmetic and Bits

- Why wrap around?
- Java's definition is the natural one for a machine that uses binary arithmetic.
- For example, consider bytes (8 bits):

Decimal	Binary
101	1100101
× 99	1100011
9999	100111 00001111
– 9984	100111 00000000
15	00001111

- In general, bit n , counting from 0 at the right, corresponds to 2^n .
- The bits to the left of the vertical bars therefore represent multiples of $2^8 = 256$.
- So throwing them away is the same as arithmetic modulo 256.

Negative numbers

- Why this representation for -1?

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 1 & 00000001_2 \\ + -1 & 11111111_2 \\ \hline = 0 & 1|00000000_2 \end{array}$$

Only 8 bits in a byte, so bit 8 falls off, leaving 0.

- The truncated bit is in the 2^8 place, so throwing it away gives an equal number modulo 2^8 . All bits to the left of it are also divisible by 2^8 .
- On unsigned types (**char**), arithmetic is the same, but we choose to represent only non-negative numbers modulo 2^{16} :

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 1 & 0000000000000001_2 \\ + 2^{16} - 1 & 1111111111111111_2 \\ \hline = 2^{16} + 0 & 1|0000000000000000_2 \end{array}$$

Conversion

- In general Java will silently convert from one type to another if this makes sense and no information is lost from value.
- Otherwise, cast explicitly, as in (byte) x.
- Hence, given

```
byte aByte; char aChar; short aShort; int anInt; long aLong;
```

```
// OK:
```

```
aShort = aByte; anInt = aByte; anInt = aShort;  
anInt = aChar; aLong = anInt;
```

```
// Not OK, might lose information:
```

```
anInt = aLong; aByte = anInt; aChar = anInt; aShort = anInt;  
aShort = aChar; aChar = aShort; aChar = aByte;
```

```
// OK by special dispensation:
```

```
aByte = 13;      // 13 is compile-time constant  
aByte = 12+100 // 112 is compile-time constant
```


Promotion

- Arithmetic operations (+, *, ...) *promote* operands as needed.
- Promotion is just implicit conversion.
- For integer operations,
 - if any operand is **long**, promote both to **long**.
 - otherwise promote both to **int**.
- So,

```
aByte + 3 == (int) aByte + 3    // Type int
aLong + 3 == aLong + (long) 3   // Type long
'A' + 2 == (int) 'A' + 2        // Type int
aByte = aByte + 1               // ILLEGAL (why?)
```

- But fortunately,

```
aByte += 1;    // Defined as aByte = (byte) (aByte+1)
```

- Common example:

```
// Assume aChar is an upper-case letter
char lowerCaseChar = (char) ('a' + aChar - 'A'); // why cast?
```

Bit twiddling

- Java (and C, C++) allow for handling integer types as sequences of bits. No "conversion to bits" needed: they already are.
- Operations and their uses:

Mask	Set	Flip	Flip all
00101100	00101100	00101100	
& 10100111	10100111	~ 10100111	~ 10100111
00100100	10101111	10001011	01011000

- Shifting:

Left	Arithmetic Right	Logical Right
10101101 << 3	10101101 >> 3	10101100 >>> 3
01101000	11110101	00010101

- What is:

$(-1) >>> 29?$
$x << n?$
$x >> n?$
$(x >>> 3) \& ((1 << 5) - 1)?$

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(-1) >>> 29? = 7.

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$x \gg n?$

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$x << n?$	$= x \cdot 2^n.$
$x >> n?$	$= \lfloor x/2^n \rfloor$ (i.e., rounded down).
$(x >>> 3) \& ((1<<5)-1)?$	5-bit integer, bits 3-7 of x .