

# Number Systems

# What is a base?

**Base** (or radix) is simply the number of digits that a number system has.

**Decimal** (base 10) has 10 digits: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9

**Binary** (base 2) has 2 digits: 0, 1

There are other number systems that have a different **base**.

# A familiar number system: decimal

Here's how we represent **one hundred and twenty three** in decimal:

123

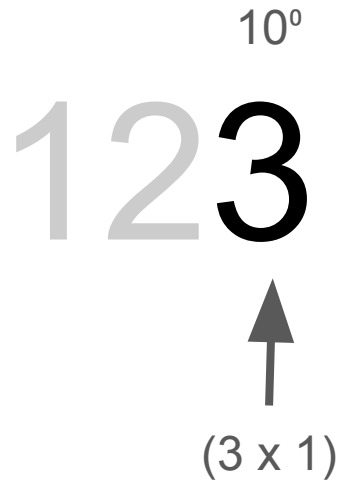
But how do we know this is **one hundred and twenty three**?

123

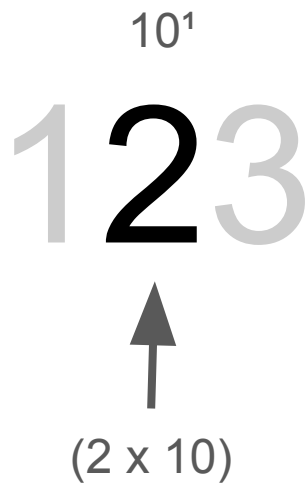
As we move from right to left, the number is talking about **increasing powers of the base** (in this case, base 10).

123

We know that the 3 represents three **ones**  
(because  $10^0 = 1$ )



the 2 represents two **tens**  
(because  $10^1 = 10$ )



and the 1 represents one **hundred**  
(because  $10^2 = 100$ )

$10^2$   
**1**23  
↑  
(1 x 100)



$$(1 \times 10^2) + (2 \times 10^1) + (3 \times 10^0) =$$

$$(1 \times 100) + (2 \times 10) + (3 \times 1) =$$

123

# Let's look at the **binary** number system

Binary is base 2 (or radix 2), so it's numbers are: 0, 1

010

How would we convert this to decimal?

010

We work it out the same way we worked out our **base 10** number,  
the only difference is we're using **base 2**.

010

$2^2$	$2^1$	$2^0$
0	1	0

$2^2$     $2^1$     $2^0 = 1$   
0   1   0

$$0 \times 1 = 0$$

$2^2$     $2^1 = 2$     $2^0$

0   1   0

$$1 \times 2 = 2$$

$$2^2 = 4$$

$$2^1$$

$$2^0$$

0

1

0

$$0 \times 4 = 0$$



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

$$(0 \times 4) + (1 \times 2) + (0 \times 1) =$$

2

Let's whiteboard this binary number together:

1010

Challenge #1: convert this binary number to decimal.

101

Challenge #2: convert this binary number to decimal.

1011101

Challenge #3: work backwards; how would you represent the decimal number **205** in binary?

????????

There's an ~~app~~ method for that.

```
205.to_s(2)
```

```
"11001101".to_i(2)
```

# Let's look at **Hexadecimal** (base 16)

Base SIXTEEN?! But we've only got 10 numbers (0-9)?!

What comes after 9?



# Hexadecimal (base 16)

just use letters, bro.

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



So what's this base 16 number?

**B 4**

We use the same method.

$$16^1 = 16 \quad 16^0 = 1$$

B 4

We use the same method.

$$16^1 = 16 \quad 16^0 = 1$$

B 4

$$B \times 16 \quad 4 \times 1$$

We use the same method.

$$16^1 = 16 \quad 16^0 = 1$$

B 4

$$B \times 16 \quad 4 \times 1$$



What's B?

...8, 9, A, B, C...



8



9



10



11



12

B is 11

$$16^1 = 16 \quad 16^0 = 1$$

B 4

$$11 \times 16 \quad 4 \times 1$$

$$= 176 \quad = 4$$

B 4

$$176 + 4 = 180$$

180

# Discussion

What's the largest number can we represent in a 5 digit decimal number?

**X X X X X**



# Discussion

How could we store a larger number in 5 digits?

**X X X X X**

# Discussion

What's the largest number can we represent in an 8 digit binary number?  
(aka one byte)

X X X X X X X X