

# Lecture 2: More binary representation & strings

CSE 29: Systems Programming and Software Tools

Olivia Weng

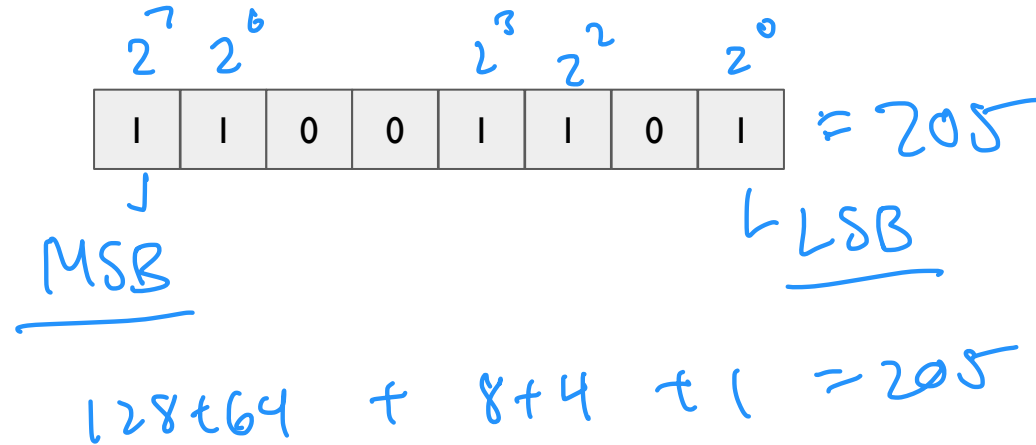
# Announcements

- Fill out the welcome survey on the class website
- Attendance/participation credit
- CBTF physical ID

Take attendance

# Review: Binary representation

- What number is this?



# Review: Binary representation

- What number is this?

1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
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## Demo 2

- `uint8_t bin8_to_dec(char bin_arr[])`

How do we add two binary numbers together?

<u>Decimal</u>		<u>Binary</u>
$\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ + 8 \\ \hline 23 \end{array}$	=	$\begin{array}{r} 01111 \quad (15) \\ + 00001 \quad (1) \\ \hline 10000 \quad (16) \\ \hline \end{array}$

How should we represent negative numbers in binary?

0/1 sign bit = sign magnitude  
 0/1

$$\begin{array}{r} 1110 \\ \hline 6 \end{array} + 1 \begin{array}{r} 0001 \\ \hline 1 \end{array} = -5$$

$$-7 \neq -5$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1110 \\ + 0001 \\ \hline 1111 \\ \hline 7 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1000 \\ \hline 0 \\ 0000 \\ + 0 \end{array}$$



# How should we represent **negative** numbers in binary?

0 = positive # = unsigned (only + #)  
1 = negative

- Two's complement
  - signed values

↓ 1 0 ~~0 0 0 0 0 0 0~~

0 0 0 0  
 $-2^7 \ 2^6 \ 2^5 \ 2^4$

-128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1
$-2^7$	$2^6$	$2^5$	$2^4$	$2^3$	$2^2$	$2^1$	$2^0$

- Min = -128

6 bits =  $-2^{b-1}$

- Max =  $2^{b-1} - 1 = 127$

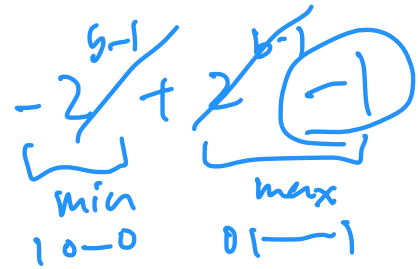
01111111  $2^7 - 1 = 127$

What is the two's complement value? = 4 bits

- 1001 = -7

$$-1 \times 2^3 + 1 \times 2^0 = -8 + 1 = -7$$

8  
16



- 1111 = -1

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

- 8 + 7

- 0101 = 5

$$0 \times 2^3 + 1 \times 2^2 + 0 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0 = 5$$

4 1

# Common data types in C

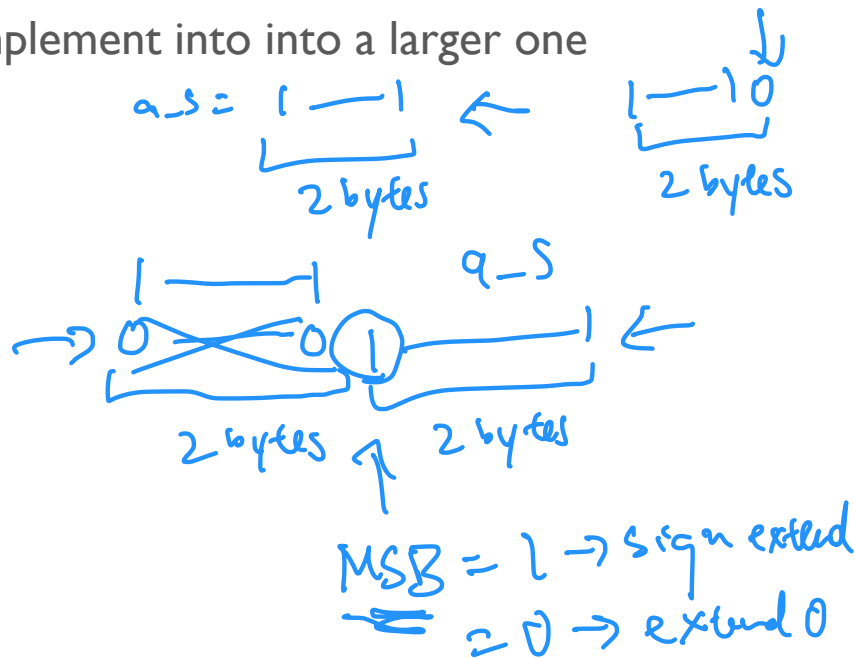
- Integer data types

- `char = 'A'; // 1 byte signed`
- `unsigned char = 255; // 1 byte unsigned`
  
- `int/int32_t = -5; // 4 bytes signed`
- `unsigned int/uint32_t = 5; // 4 bytes unsigned`
  
- `long long int/int64_t = -10; // 8 bytes signed`
- `unsigned long long int/uint64_t = 10; // 8 bytes unsigned`

# How to copy a **small int** into **larger sized int**?

- Need to handle copying a smaller two's complement into a larger one

```
short int a_s = -1; // 2 bytes  
int a = a_s; // 4 bytes  
printf("a = %d a_s = %d\n", a, a_s);  
      -1
```



# Intro to Hexadecimal

- Long binary representations is hard for humans to read
- Hexadecimal helps humans read binary
  - Hexadecimal = base 16
  - Decimal = base 10
  - Binary = base 2

# Intro to Hexadecimal

$$2^4 \text{ bits} = 16 \text{ values}$$

- Hexadecimal = 16 values

Decimal	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Hex	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F
Binary	0000	0001	0010	0011	0100	0101	0110	0111	1000	1001	1010	1011	1100	1101	1110	1111



What is this hexadecimal number in binary?

0x prefix  
I am in hex

• 0xFF ?

1111 1111  
F F

• 0x18 ?

0001 1000  
1 8