

CS1102

Lecture 2

Binary Number System



Semester A, 2017-2018
Department of Computer Science
City University of Hong Kong





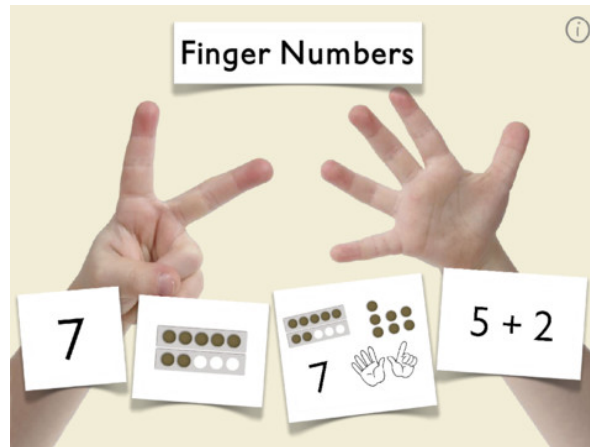
Think about it

- You may have known or heard people say the followings:
Computers use binary system to represent information
- But....
 - What is a binary system?
 - How is it different from the number system used by humans?
 - Why and how do computers use binary system?



Number System Used by Humans

- Children often use fingers to help them counting



- Humans use these symbols to represent single **digits** (1-digit number):
0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
- After the largest 1-digit number 9, the next number is represented by a 2-digit number, i.e., 10
 - We say that we count in **base 10**
 - The number system used by humans is called a **decimal** system

Binary System

- Under a binary system, we only have the following 2 symbols:

0, 1

- The above symbols are called **bits** (binary digit)
- After the largest 1-bit number 1, the next number is represented by a 2-bit number, i.e., 10
- Numbers in a binary system are in **base 2**
- Sometimes a number in subscript is used to represent the base, e.g.,

– $10_2 = 2_{10}$ [10 in base 2 is equal to 2 in base 10]

Pronounced as
“one zero”

Pronounced as
“ten”

Number System Used by Computers

- Computers use binary system to represent information
- Examples:
 - A light switch may be **on** (1) or **off** (0)
 - An electronic circuit may be closed (1) or open (0)
 - A specific location on a tape or disk may have a positive charge (1) or negative charge (0)

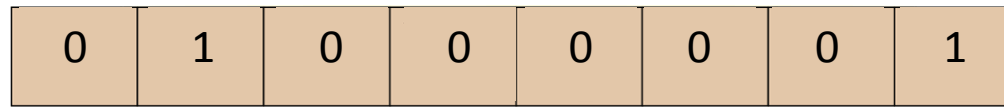
This is the reason why a two-state or binary system is used to represent data and instructions in computer



Data Representation

- In order to represent data, e.g., numbers, letters, special characters, bits are combined into groups of 8 called **bytes**

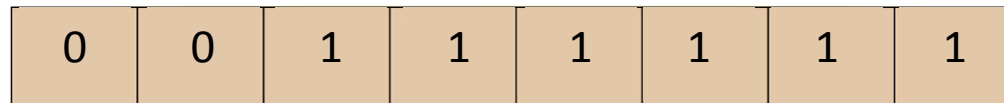
A byte representing the letter A



A byte representing the number 1



A byte representing the symbol ?



↑
Most significant bit (MSB)

↑
Least significant bit (LSB)

Conversion between Decimal and Binary System

Given a decimal
number, how to
convert it to its
binary
representation
(decimal-to-binary
conversion)?



Decimal	Binary
0	0
1	1
2	10
3	11
4	100
5	101
6	110
7	111
8	1000
9	1001
10	1010
11	1011
12	1100
13	1101
14	1110
15	1111

⋮

Given a binary
number, how to
convert it to its
decimal
representation
(binary-to-decimal
conversion)?



Binary to Decimal Conversion

- Let's first try to examine a multiple digit decimal number

– e.g., $375_{10} = 3 \times 100 + 7 \times 10 + 5$

$= 3 \times 10^2 + 7 \times 10^1 + 5 \times 10^0$

The diagram illustrates the place value expansion of the decimal number 375. Three blue arrows point upwards from the digits 3, 7, and 5 to their respective terms in the equation $3 \times 10^2 + 7 \times 10^1 + 5 \times 10^0$. Below the equation, three horizontal brackets group the terms. The first bracket, under 3×10^2 , is labeled 'hundreds'. The second bracket, under 7×10^1 , is labeled 'tens'. The third bracket, under 5×10^0 , is labeled 'ones'.

- This technique can be applied to convert a multiple bit binary number to decimal

– e.g., $1011_2 = 1 \times 2^3 + 0 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0$

The diagram illustrates the expansion of the binary number 1011 into its powers of 2. Four blue arrows point upwards from the bits 1, 0, 1, and 1 to their respective terms in the equation $1 \times 2^3 + 0 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0$. Below the equation, four horizontal brackets group the terms.

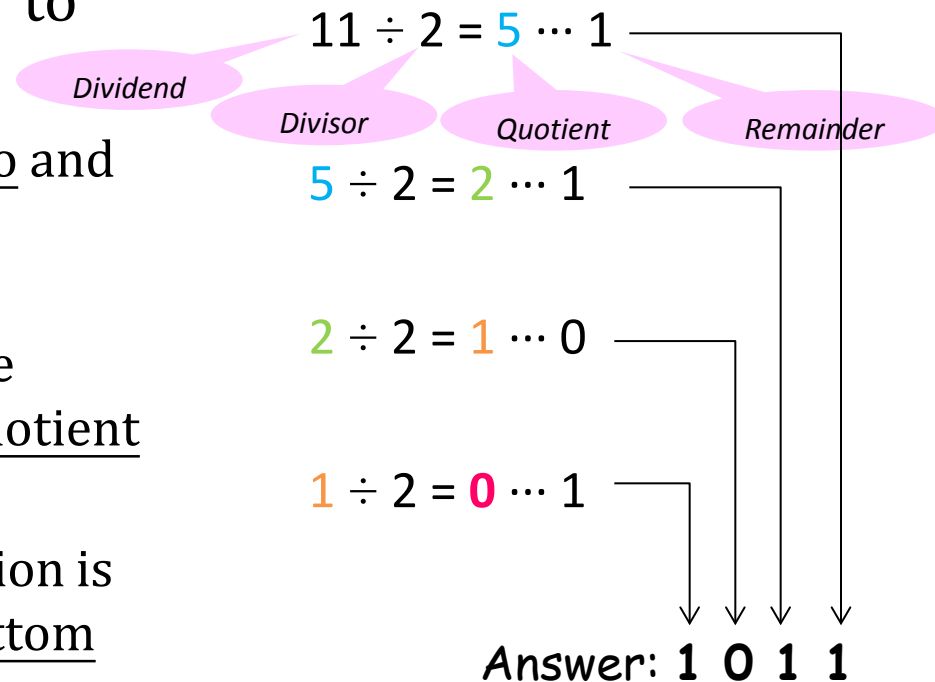
$= 1 \times 8 + 0 \times 4 + 1 \times 2 + 1 \times 1$

$= 11_{10}$

Decimal to Binary Conversion

- **Repeated division** can be used to convert a decimal number to binary as follows:
 - Step 1 - divide the value by two and record the remainder
 - Step 2 - continue to divide the quotient by two and record the remainder, until the newest quotient becomes zero
 - Step 3 - the binary representation is the remainders listed from bottom to top in the order they were recorded

e.g., what is 11_{10} in binary?



Simplified way:

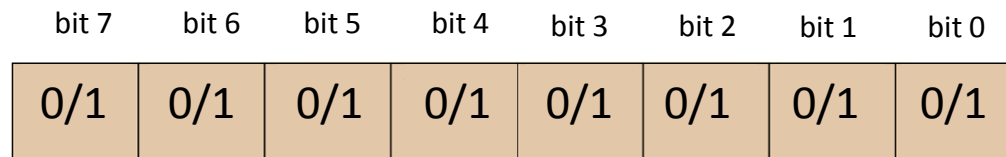
$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 11 \\ \hline 2 & 5 \dots 1 \\ \hline 2 & 2 \dots 1 \\ \hline & 1 \dots 0 \end{array} \uparrow$$

Note on Conversion between Binary and Decimal Numbers

- The techniques from the previous 2 slides are only applicable for positive integers
- Other techniques are used by computer to represent
 - Negative numbers, e.g., -2 (to be covered later)
 - Fractional numbers, e.g., 3.1415
 - Very large numbers, e.g., 6.022×10^{23}
 - Very small numbers, e.g., 6.626×10^{-34}

Possible Number Range with a Byte

- A byte consists of 8 bits
- The smallest value represented by a byte is:
 $00000000_2 = 0_{10}$
- The largest value represented by a byte is:
 $11111111_2 = 255_{10}$
- Thus there can be a total of 256 values (0,1,2,.....,254,255) represented by a byte. Alternatively, this range can also be computed as 2^8



$$2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 2^8 = 256$$

Data Size Measurement

- Normally data size is measured by bytes with various order of magnitude:
 - *Kilobytes* (KB): $2^{10} = 1,024$ bytes
 - e.g., a simple text file
 - *Megabytes* (MB): $2^{20} = 1,024$ KB = 1,048,576 bytes
 - e.g., picture taken by your mobile phone
 - *Gigabytes* (GB): $2^{30} = 1,024$ MB = 1,073,741,824 bytes
 - e.g., maximum data usage of your mobile plan
 - *Terabytes* (TB): $2^{40} = 1,024$ GB = 1,099,511,627,776 bytes
 - e.g., storage size of your hard drive
 - *Petabytes* (PB): $2^{50} = 1,024$ TB = 1,125,899,906,842,624 bytes
 - e.g., scale of total data size of Netflix movies
 - *Exabytes* (EB): $2^{60} = 1,024$ PB = 1,152,921,504,606,846,976 bytes
 - e.g., scale of Dropbox storage system

Bytes Representing Text

- Each character can be represented (coded) as a byte (8 bits) in computer

Text:

```
CS1102 Introduction to Computer Studies  
Computer programming is fun!
```

Binary:

```
01000011 01010011 00110001 00110001 00110000 00110010 00100000 01001001 01101110 01110100  
01110010 01101111 01100100 01110101 01100011 01110100 01101001 01101111 01101110 00100000  
01110100 01101111 00100000 01000011 01101111 01101101 01110000 01110101 01110100 01100101  
01110010 00100000 01010011 01110100 01110101 01100100 01101001 01100101 01110011 00001010  
01000011 01101111 01101101 01110000 01110101 01110100 01100101 01110010 00100000 01110000  
01110010 01101111 01100111 01110010 01100001 01101101 01101101 01101001 01101110 01100111  
00100000 01101001 01110011 00100000 01100110 01110101 01101110 00100001
```

- However, it is not convenient to display the codes in binary as there are many bits to show. As a result, the **hexadecimal** (base 16) system is often used for this purpose

Hexadecimal System

- Under a hexadecimal system, we have the following 16 symbols:

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

- The above symbols are called **nibbles**
- After the largest 1-nibble number F, the next number is represented by a 2-nibble number, i.e., 10
- Numbers in a hexadecimal system are in **base 16**

Bytes Representing Text

- ASCII** – American Standard Code for Information Interchange, is the most widely used coding scheme to represent a set of characters (primarily for English), e.g.,

Text: H e l l o !

ASCII (Dec): 72 101 108 108 111 33

ASCII (Hex): 48 65 6C 6C 6F 21

- As it is not sufficient to use ASCII to encode a large set of characters and foreign languages, another coding scheme called **Unicode** has been proposed. From the website <http://www.unicode.org>:

The Unicode Standard is a character coding system designed to support the worldwide interchange, processing, and display of the written texts of the diverse languages and technical disciplines of the modern world. In addition, it supports classical and historical texts of many written languages

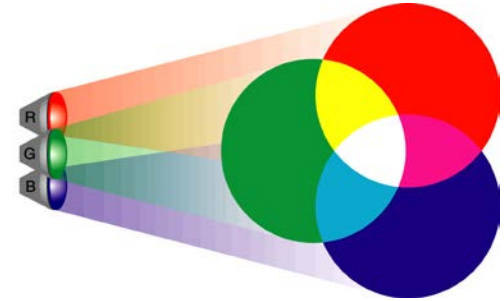
Decimal	Hex	ASCII	Decimal	Hex	ASCII	Decimal	Hex	ASCII	Decimal	Hex	ASCII
0	0	NUL	32	20		64	40	@	96	60	`
1	1	SOH	33	21	!	65	41	A	97	61	a
2	2	STX	34	22	"	66	42	B	98	62	b
3	3	ETX	35	23	#	67	43	C	99	63	c
4	4	EOT	36	24	\$	68	44	D	100	64	d
5	5	ENQ	37	25	%	69	45	E	101	65	e
6	6	ACK	38	26	&	70	46	F	102	66	f
7	7	BEL	39	27	'	71	47	G	103	67	g
8	8	BS	40	28	(	72	48	H	104	68	h
9	9	HT	41	29	)	73	49	I	105	69	i
10	A	LF	42	2A	*	74	4A	J	106	6A	j
11	B	VT	43	2B	+	75	4B	K	107	6B	k
12	C	FF	44	2C	,	76	4C	L	108	6C	l
13	D	CR	45	2D	-	77	4D	M	109	6D	m
14	E	SOH	46	2E	.	78	4E	N	110	6E	n
15	F	SI	47	2F	/	79	4F	O	111	6F	o
16	10	DLE	48	30	0	80	50	P	112	70	p
17	11	DC1	49	31	1	81	51	Q	113	71	q
18	12	DC2	50	32	2	82	52	R	114	72	r
19	13	DC3	51	33	3	83	53	S	115	73	s
20	14	DC4	52	34	4	84	54	T	116	74	t
21	15	NAK	53	35	5	85	55	U	117	75	u
22	16	SYN	54	36	6	86	56	V	118	76	v
23	17	ETB	55	37	7	87	57	W	119	77	w
24	18	CAN	56	38	8	88	58	X	120	78	x
25	19	EM	57	39	9	89	59	Y	121	79	y
26	1A	SUB	58	3A	:	90	5A	Z	122	7A	z
27	1B	ESC	59	3B	;	91	5B	[	123	7B	{
28	1C	FS	60	3C	<	92	5C	\	124	7C	
29	1D	GS	61	3D	=	93	5D	]	125	7D	}
30	1E	RS	62	3E	>	94	5E	^	126	7E	~
31	1F	US	63	3F	?	95	5F	_	127	7F	□

Byte Representing Colors

- Each color shown on screen is a combination of red, green and blue (RGB) with different intensity values
- In a “true color” system, a color is represented by 24 bits, 8 bits for red, 8 bits for green and 8 bits for blue. Each color component, red, green and blue, takes a value ranging from 0 to 255, e.g.,

	Red	Green	Blue	
Purple:	172	73	185	#AC49B9
Yellow:	253	249	88	#FDF958

Note: in HTML, sometimes text or background color is defined in hexadecimal notation.



Color model:

Red:

Green:

Blue:

New

Current

Color model:

Red:

Green:

Blue:

New

Current

Conversion between Decimal and Hexadecimal System

Given a decimal number,
how to convert it to its
hexadecimal
representation
(decimal-to-hexadecimal
conversion)?



Decimal	Hexadecimal
0	0
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9
10	A
11	B
12	C
13	D
14	E
15	F
16	10

Given a hexadecimal
number, how to convert
it to its decimal
representation
(hexadecimal-to-decimal
conversion)?



Hexadecimal to Decimal Conversion

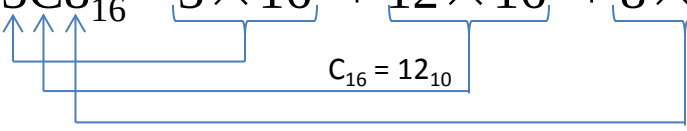
- Remember binary-to-decimal conversion?

– e.g., $1011_2 = 1 \times 2^3 + 0 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0$


$$= 1 \times 8 + 0 \times 4 + 1 \times 2 + 1 \times 1$$
$$= 11_{10}$$

- Hexadecimal-to-decimal conversion works in a similar way, while keeping in mind that the input number is in base 16

– e.g., $3C8_{16} = 3 \times 16^2 + 12 \times 16^1 + 8 \times 16^0$

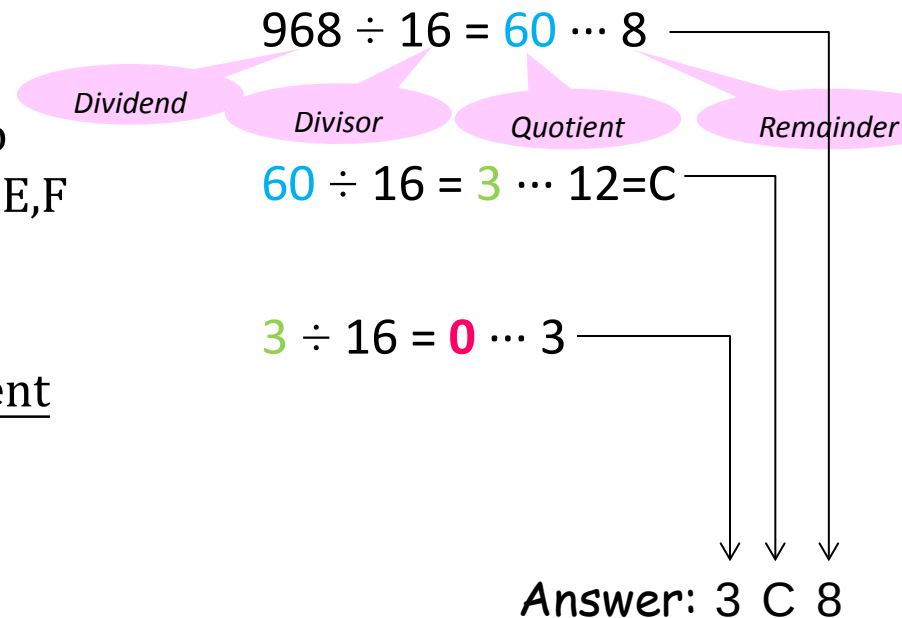

$$= 3 \times 256 + 12 \times 16 + 8 \times 1$$
$$= 768 + 192 + 8$$
$$= 968_{10}$$

Decimal to Hexadecimal Conversion

- **Repeated division** can also be used to convert a decimal number to hexadecimal as follows:

- Step 1 - divide the value by 16 and record the remainder converted to hexadecimal, i.e., 0,1,2,...,9,A,B,C,D,E,F
- Step 2 - continue to divide the quotient by 16 and record the remainder, until the newest quotient becomes zero
- Step3 - the hexadecimal representation is the remainders listed from bottom to top in the order they were recorded

e.g., what is 968_{10} in hexadecimal?



Simplified way:

$$\begin{array}{r} 16 \overline{) 968} \\ \underline{16 } 60 \dots 8 \\ \underline{ 48} 12 \dots C \\ \underline{ 12} 0 \dots 0 \end{array}$$

Binary $\leftrightarrow$ Hexadecimal Conversion

- So far you have learnt about conversions of
 - Decimal $\leftrightarrow$ Binary
 - Decimal $\leftrightarrow$ Hexadecimal

How do you convert between binary and hexadecimal numbers?

- What if we carry out the following 2 steps for each case?

binary $\rightarrow$ hexadecimal

1) binary $\rightarrow$ decimal

2) decimal $\rightarrow$ hexadecimal

e.g. 10100101_2 in hexadecimal?

1) $10100101_2 = 2^7 + 2^5 + 2^2 + 1 = 165_{10}$

2) $165_{10} = 10 \times 16 + 5 \times 1 = A5_{16}$

$\therefore 10100101_2 = A5_{16}$

hexadecimal $\rightarrow$ binary

1) hexadecimal $\rightarrow$ decimal

2) decimal $\rightarrow$ binary

e.g. 97_{16} in binary?

1) $97_{16} = 9 \times 16 + 7 \times 1 = 151_{10}$

2) $151_{10} = 128 + 16 + 4 + 2 + 1 = 10010111_2$

$\therefore 97_{16} = 10010111_2$

Although you can get the answer by this method, this may not be the most efficient way for calculation!

Binary ↔ Hexadecimal Conversion (2)

- Let's look at some examples. Can you identify some patterns?

Hexadecimal	Binary
0	0
1	1
2	10
3	11
4	100
5	101
6	110
7	111
8	1000
9	1001
A	1010
B	1011
C	1100
D	1101
E	1110
F	1111

Hexadecimal	Binary
34	11 0100
39	11 1001
3C	11 1100
3E	11 1110
74	111 0100
79	111 1001
7C	111 1100
7E	111 1110
C4	1100 0100
C9	1100 1001
CC	1100 1100
CE	1100 1110
E4	1110 0100
E9	1110 1001
EC	1110 1100
EE	1110 1110

hexadecimal → binary:
Each nibble from the hexadecimal number is converted individually to a 4-bit binary number (leading 0s are appended if required, e.g., from 100 to 0100)

binary → hexadecimal:
every 4 bits starting from the right of the binary number are converted individually to a nibble

What is $3A8D_{16}$ in binary?

What is 10011011101011_2 in hexadecimal?



Binary Arithmetic

- Rules of Binary Addition

- $0 + 0 = 0$
- $0 + 1 = 1$
- $1 + 0 = 1$
- $1 + 1 = 0$, and carry 1 to the next more significant bit

– E.g.,

$$\begin{array}{r} 00011010 = 26_{10} \\ + 00001100 = 12_{10} \\ \hline 00100110 = 38_{10} \end{array}$$

- Rules of Binary Subtraction

- $0 - 0 = 0$
- $0 - 1 = 1$, and borrow 1 from the next more significant bit
- $1 - 0 = 1$
- $1 - 1 = 0$

– E.g.,

$$\begin{array}{r} 00110011 = 51_{10} \\ - 00010110 = 22_{10} \\ \hline 00011101 = 29_{10} \end{array}$$

Binary Arithmetic

- Rules of Binary Multiplication

- $0 \times 0 = 0$
- $0 \times 1 = 0$
- $1 \times 0 = 0$
- $1 \times 1 = 1$

- i.e. add the **shifted multiplicand** if the bit is 1*

– E.g.,

$$\begin{array}{r}
 00101001 \quad (41_{10}) \\
 \times 00000110 \quad (6_{10}) \\
 \hline
 00000000 \\
 00101001 \\
 00101001 \\
 \hline
 0011110110 \quad (246_{10})
 \end{array}$$

- Binary Division: repeated process of subtraction

– E.g.,

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \overline{11011} \quad (27_{10}) \\
 101 \) \ 10000111 \quad (135_{10}) \\
 (5_{10}) \ \underline{- 101} \\
 110 \\
 \underline{- 101} \\
 011 \\
 \underline{- 0} \\
 111 \\
 \underline{- 101} \\
 101 \\
 \underline{- 101} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

Word

- A **word** is the number of bits that can be accessed at one time by the computer. The more bits in a word, the more data a computer can process at one time.
 - E.g., a 64-bit-word computer can access 64 bits (8 bytes) at a time
- Computers represent numbers in binary with a fixed N-bit-word
 - Assume that $N=4$, then 4 bits are used to represent a number, e.g.,
 $\underline{0000}_2 = 0_{10}$
 $\underline{0001}_2 = 1_{10}$
 $\underline{0010}_2 = 2_{10}$
.....
 $1111_2 = 15_{10}$
 - Note that leading 0s (underlined in red in the above examples) are added to make up the 4 bits

Representing Signed Integers in Binary

- So far we have learnt about how to deal with unsigned integers (positive integers or zero) in binary
- How do we represent signed integers that include negative integers, e.g., -2 , -11 , etc. in binary?
 - You may observe that an integer, whether positive or negative, consists of the sign (+/−) and the magnitude (the quantity without the sign), e.g., $+2$ (sign = +, magnitude = 2); -2 (sign = −, magnitude = 2)
 - So how about we just use the first bit, i.e., the most significant bit to denote the sign such that we use bit 0 if it is positive or bit 1 if it is negative, and then just represent the magnitude as a positive integer in binary using the remaining bits (same way as before), e.g.,

$$+2_{10} = 0010_2$$

sign: +
magnitude: $2_{10} = 10_2$

$$-2_{10} = 1010_2$$

sign: −
magnitude: $2_{10} = 10_2$

This is known as the sign-magnitude representation

Problems with Sign-Magnitude Representation

1. What is 0 in binary using sign-magnitude representation?

- Assume an 4-bit word size, both of the following cases correspond to 0:

$$+0_{10} = 0000_2 \quad -0_{10} = 1000_2$$

- This is a waste because two different bit patterns are used to denote the same number
- The numbers that can be represented with 4-bit sign-magnitude representation are -7,-6,-5,-4,-3,-2,-1,0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7 (15 numbers)

2. How to perform arithmetic?

E.g., what is the result of $0010_2 + 1010_2$?

- If you apply the binary arithmetic from previous slide, you would get 1100_2 as the result, which translates to -4_{10} in sign-magnitude representation.
- However, $0010_2 = +2_{10}$ and $1010_2 = -2_{10}$, so their sum should be 0 instead.
- You can see that the sign-magnitude representation does not have a trivial way of doing arithmetic with negative numbers

Two's Complement

- Computers use another representation known as the Two's Complement to represent signed integers (positive integers, 0, negative integers)
- Two's Complement
 - Positive integers are represented in the same way as sign-magnitude representation
 - 0 is represented by setting all bits to 0
 - Negative integers are represented by bit patterns obtained by the following steps:
 1. Convert the magnitude of the negative number in binary
 2. 'Toggle' each bit, i.e., flip all bits $0 \rightarrow 1$ and $1 \rightarrow 0$
 3. Add 1 to the binary number to get the resulting representation
- Examples with 4-bit word size
 - $+5_{10} = 0101_2$
 - $0_{10} = 0000_2$
 - $-5_{10} = ?$
 1. Magnitude: $+5_{10} = 0101_2$
 2. Toggle: 1010_2
 3. Add 1: $1010_2 + 0001_2 = 1011_2$ $\therefore -5_{10} = 1011_2$

Two's Complement: Negating Numbers

- In fact, as long as you have the two's complement representation of a number x , you can always apply the last 2 steps (toggle and add 1) to obtain the two's complement representation of its negative counterpart, i.e., $-x$
- Examples with 4-bit word size

$$+5_{10} = 0101_2$$

$$\text{Toggle: } 1010_2$$

$$\text{Add 1: } 1011_2$$

$$-5_{10} = 1011_2$$

$$-5_{10} = 1011_2$$

$$\text{Toggle: } 0100_2$$

$$\text{Add 1: } 0101_2$$

$$+5_{10} = 0101_2$$

Two's Complement: Number Range

Decimal	Two's Complement
+7	0111
+6	0110
+5	0101
+4	0100
+3	0011
+2	0010
+1	0001
0	0000
-1	1111
-2	1110
-3	1101
-4	1100
-5	1011
-6	1010
-7	1001
-8	1000

- The numbers that can be represented with 4-bit two's complement representation are -8,-7,-6,-5,-4,-3,-2,-1,0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7 (16 numbers)
- You can observe that the most significant (first) bit is still the sign bit such that positive numbers will start with bit 0 and negative numbers start with bit 1
- There is only 1 bit pattern that corresponds to the number 0, with all the bits set to 0

Two's Complement: Arithmetic

- Conventional approach can be used to add binary numbers in two's complement representation
- Examples with 4-bit word size:

$$\begin{array}{rcccc} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & (+2_{10}) \\ + & 0 & 0 & 1 & (+3_{10}) \\ \hline 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & (+5_{10}) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcccc} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & (+2_{10}) \\ + & 1 & 1 & 0 & (-4_{10}) \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & (-2_{10}) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & (-1_{10}) \\ + & 0 & 0 & 1 & (+3_{10}) \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & (+2_{10}) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & (-4_{10}) \\ + & 1 & 1 & 0 & (-3_{10}) \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & (-7_{10}) \end{array}$$

As the word size is 4-bit, we only keep the last 4 bits as the result and ignore the extra bit

Two's Complement: Subtraction

- Subtraction can be easily performed by using two's complement and addition
- The expression $x - y$ can be calculated as $x + (-y)$, where $(-y)$ is obtained by taking two's complement of y and then added to x
- Examples with 4-bit word size:

$$0101_2 - 0110_2 = ?$$

1) Take two's complement of 0110

Toggle: 1001

Add 1: 1010

2) Compute $0101_2 + 1010_2$

$$\begin{array}{rcccc} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & (+5_{10}) \\ + & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & (-6_{10}) \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & (-1_{10}) \end{array}$$

$$1100_2 - 1111_2 = ?$$

1) Take two's complement of 1111

Toggle: 0000

Add 1: 0001

2) Compute $1100_2 + 0001_2$

$$\begin{array}{rcccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & (-4_{10}) \\ + & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & (+1_{10}) \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & (-3_{10}) \end{array}$$

Two's Complement: Overflow

- With 4-bit word size, the possible numbers are -8,-7,-6,-5,-4,-3, -2,-1,0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7
- Problem will arise if you try to add numbers that sum up outside this range
- Examples:

$$\begin{array}{rcccccl} & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & (+4_{10}) \\ + & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & (+5_{10}) \\ \hline & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & (-7_{10}) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcccccl} & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & (-3_{10}) \\ + & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & (-6_{10}) \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & (+7_{10}) \end{array}$$

- This problem is known as **overflow**. You know that there is overflow if you get a negative number after adding 2 positive numbers or if you get a positive number after adding 2 negative numbers

Lesson Summary

- Computers understand and process information in binary system. Numbers are represented in base-2 where every bit is either 1 or 0.
- A byte has 8 bits and have 256 possible values. It can be used to represent a single character in a computer
- Hexadecimal numbers are in base 16 and in general can represent numbers with fewer nibbles than the number of bits in base 2 or the number of digits in base 10
- Numbers can be converted from one base to another
- Signed integers are represented using two's complement in computers

Reference

- [1] Howstuffworks.com - How Bits and Bytes Work
 - <http://computer.howstuffworks.com/bytes.htm>
- [2] Wikipedia - Computer numbering formats
 - http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_numbering_formats
- [3] Virginia Tech - Number Systems
 - <http://courses.cs.vt.edu/~csonline/NumberSystems/Lessons/index.html>

Reading

- Computing Essentials 2017
 - Chapter 5



Binary Magic

32	33	34	35
36	37	38	39
40	41	42	43
44	45	46	47
48	49	50	51
52	53	54	55
56	57	58	59
60	61	62	63

16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31
48	49	50	51
52	53	54	55
56	57	58	59
60	61	62	63

08	09	10	11
12	13	14	15
24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31
40	41	42	43
44	45	46	47
56	57	58	59
60	61	62	63

04	05	06	07
12	13	14	15
20	21	22	23
28	29	30	31
36	37	38	39
44	45	46	47
52	53	54	55
60	61	62	63

02	03	06	07
10	11	14	15
18	19	22	23
26	27	30	31
34	35	38	39
42	43	46	47
50	51	54	55
58	59	62	63

01	03	05	07
09	11	13	15
17	19	21	23
25	27	29	31
33	35	37	39
41	43	45	47
49	51	53	55
57	59	61	63

I will ask a student to think about a number that appears on these cards. Then I will ask the student to check which cards contain the number he/she is thinking and let me know. Now I can immediately reveal the number that the student is thinking.

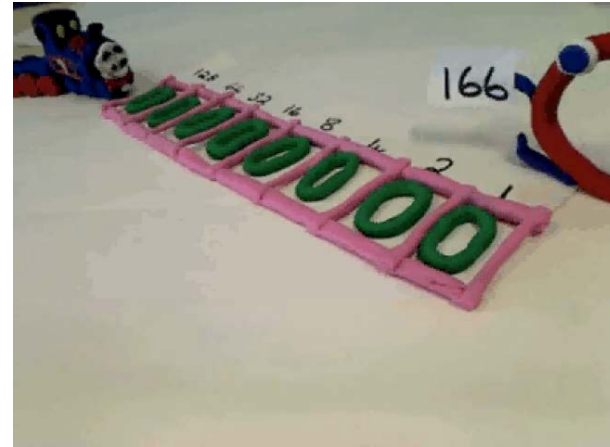
Video



The Digital Computer (Bits and Bytes, Episode 1) – 2:45

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AdF2uk-EscE>

Classic Video from 1983



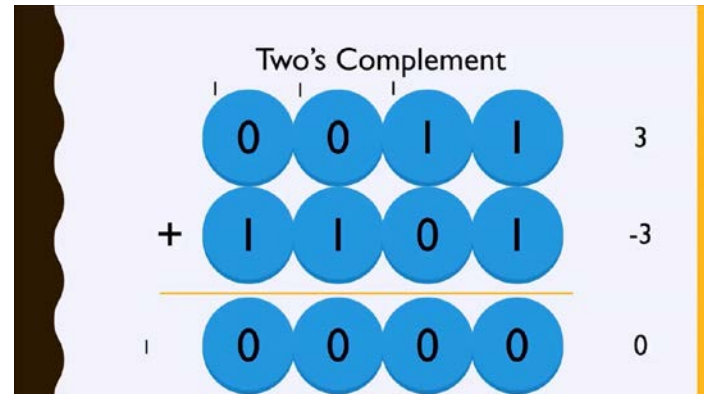
Fun Binary Conversion – 1:02

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y0BOA1JX8W4>



Why U – Decimal, Binary and Hexadecimal - 7:07

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5sS7w-CMHKU>



Sign-Magnitude and Two's Complement - 2:47

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Z3mswCN2FJs>