Bits, Bytes and Integers – Part 1

15-213/18-213/15-513: Introduction to Computer Systems
2nd Lecture, May 24, 2017

Instructors:

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Waitlist questions

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- **18-213: Zara Collier (zcollier@andrew.cmu.edu)**

- **15-513: Amy Weis alweis@andrew.cmu.edu**

- **Please don't contact the instructors with waitlist questions.**

Bootcamp

- **Noon Friday in GHC4215**
- **Linux basics**
- **Git basics**

- **Things like:**
  - How to ssh to the shark machines from windows or linux
  - How to setup a directory on afs with the right permissions
  - How to initialize a directory for git
  - The basics of using git as you work on the assignment
 - Basic linux tools like: tar, make, gcc, …

First Assignment: Data Lab

- **Datalab is out this afternoon**

- **Due: Thursday, 6/1 at 11:59pm**

- **Absolute last time to turn in: Friday, 6/2 at 11:59pm**

- **Goto theproject.zone soon and read the handout carefully**

- **Start early**

- **Don't be afraid to ask for help**
  - Piazza
  - Office hours
  - Walkin tutoring

- **Based on lectures 2, 3 and 4**

Today: Bits, Bytes, and Integers

- **Representing information as bits**
- **Bit-level manipulations**
- **Integers**
    - Representation: unsigned and signed
    - Conversion, casting
    - Expanding, truncating
    - Addition, negation, multiplication, shifting
    - Summary
- **Representations in memory, pointers, strings**

Everything is bits

- **Each bit is 0 or 1**

- **By encoding/interpreting sets of bits in various ways**
  - Computers determine what to do (instructions)
  - … and represent and manipulate numbers, sets, strings, etc…

- **Why bits? Electronic Implementation**
  - Easy to store with bistable elements
  - Reliably transmitted on noisy and inaccurate wires
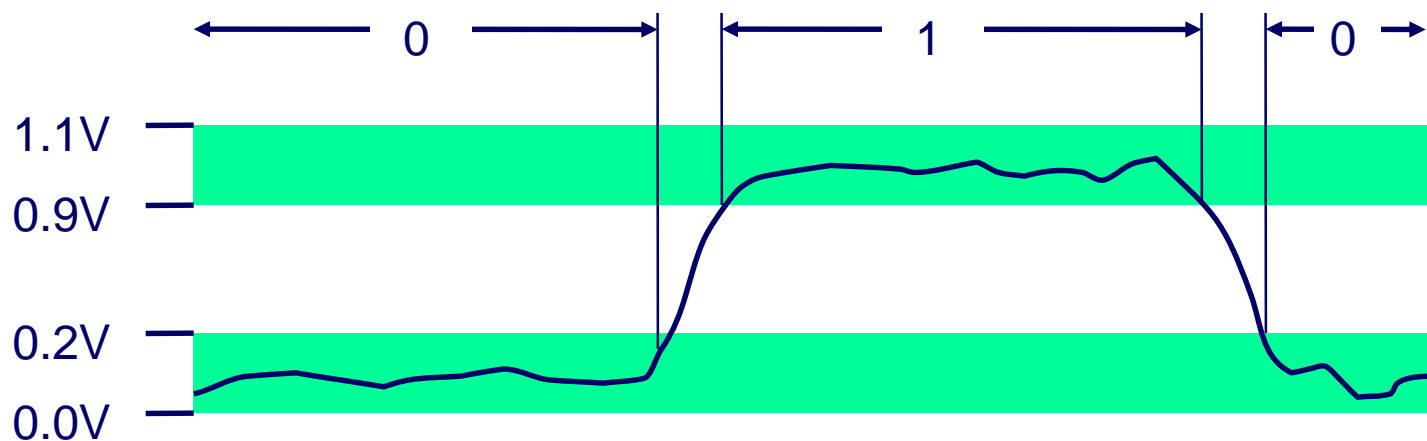
For example, can count in binary

■ **Base 2 Number Representation**

- Represent 15213_{10} as 11101101101101_2

- Represent 1.20_{10} as $1.00110011001100110011[0011]..._2$

- Represent 1.5213×10^4 as $1.1101101101101_2 \times 2^{13}$

Encoding Byte Values

■ **Byte = 8 bits**

- Binary 00000000_2 to 11111111_2

- Decimal: 0_{10} to 255_{10}

- Hexadecimal 00_{16} to FF_{16}

  ▪ Base 16 number representation

  ▪ Use characters '0' to '9' and 'A' to 'F'

  ▪ Write $FA1D37B_{16}$ in C as

    – 0xFA1D37B

    – 0xfa1d37b

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

```
15213:   0011  1011  0110  1101
           3     B     6     D
```

Example Data Representations

C Data Type	Typical 32-bit	Typical 64-bit	x86-64
`char`	1	1	1
`short`	2	2	2
`int`	4	4	4
`long`	4	8	8
`float`	4	4	4
`double`	8	8	8
pointer	4	8	8

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Boolean Algebra

- **Developed by George Boole in 19th Century**
  - Algebraic representation of logic
    - Encode "True" as 1 and "False" as 0

And

- **A&B = 1 when both A=1 and B=1**

&	0	1
0	0	0
1	0	1

Or

- **A|B = 1 when either A=1 or B=1**

|	0	1
0	0	1
1	1	1

Not

- **~A = 1 when A=0**

~	
0	1
1	0

Exclusive-Or (Xor)

- **A^B = 1 when either A=1 or B=1, but not both**

^	0	1
0	0	1
1	1	0

General Boolean Algebras

- **Operate on Bit Vectors**
  - Operations applied bitwise

```
   01101001        01101001        01101001
&  01010101     |  01010101     ^  01010101     ~  01010101
   01000001        01111101        00111100        10101010
```

- **All of the Properties of Boolean Algebra Apply**

Example: Representing & Manipulating Sets

- **Representation**
  - Width w bit vector represents subsets of {0, …, w–1}
  - $a_j = 1$ if j $\in$ A

    - 01101001   { 0, 3, 5, 6 }
    - *76543210*

    - 01010101   { 0, 2, 4, 6 }
    - *76543210*

- **Operations**
  - &   Intersection   01000001   { 0, 6 }
  - | Union   01111101   { 0, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 }
  - ^   Symmetric difference   00111100   { 2, 3, 4, 5 }
  - ~   Complement   10101010   { 1, 3, 5, 7 }

Bit-Level Operations in C

■ **Operations &, |, ~, ^ Available in C**

- Apply to any "integral" data type
  - long, int, short, char, unsigned
- View arguments as bit vectors
- Arguments applied bit-wise

■ **Examples (Char data type)**

- ~0x41 →

- ~0x00 →

- 0x69 & 0x55 →

- 0x69 | 0x55 →

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

Bit-Level Operations in C

- **Operations &, |, ~, ^ Available in C**
  - Apply to any "integral" data type
    - long, int, short, char, unsigned
  - View arguments as bit vectors
  - Arguments applied bit-wise
- **Examples (Char data type)**
  - ~0x41 → 0xBE
    - ~0100 0001$_2$ → 1011 1110$_2$
  - ~0x00 → 0xFF
    - ~0000 0000$_2$ → 1111 1111$_2$
  - 0x69 & 0x55 → 0x41
    - 0110 1001$_2$ & 0101 0101$_2$ → 0100 0001$_2$
  - 0x69 | 0x55 → 0x7D
    - 0110 1001$_2$ | 0101 0101$_2$ → 0111 1101$_2$

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

Contrast: Logic Operations in C

- **Contrast to Bit-Level Operators**
  - **Logic Operations: &&, ||, !**
    - View 0 as "Fals
    - Anything nonze
    - Alway
    - Early

Watch out for && vs. & (and || vs. |)... one of the more common oopsies in C programming

- **Example**
  - !0x41 →
  - !0x00 →
  - !!0x41→ 0x01

  - 0x69 && 0x55 → 0x01
  - 0x69 || 0x55 → 0x01
  - p && *p   (avoids null pointer access)

Shift Operations

- ■ **Left Shift: x << y**
  - ▪ Shift bit-vector **x** left **y** positions
    - – Throw away extra bits on left
  - ▪ Fill with 0's on right

- ■ **Right Shift: x >> y**
  - ▪ Shift bit-vector **x** right **y** positions
    - ▪ Throw away extra bits on right
  - ▪ Logical shift
    - ▪ Fill with 0's on left
  - ▪ Arithmetic shift
    - ▪ Replicate most significant bit on left

- ■ **Undefined Behavior**
  - ▪ Shift amount < 0 or ≥ word size

Argument `x`	`01100010`
`<< 3`	`00010000`
`Log. >> 2`	`00011000`
`Arith. >> 2`	`00011000`

Argument `x`	`10100010`
`<< 3`	`00010000`
`Log. >> 2`	`00101000`
`Arith. >> 2`	`11101000`

Today: Bits, Bytes, and Integers

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- **Bit-level manipulations**
- **Integers**
  - **Representation: unsigned and signed**
  - Conversion, casting
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- **Representations in memory, pointers, strings**
- **Summary**

Encoding Integers

Unsigned

$$B2U(X) \;=\; \sum_{i=0}^{w-1} x_i \cdot 2^i$$

Two's Complement

$$B2T(X) \;=\; -x_{w-1} \cdot 2^{w-1} + \sum_{i=0}^{w-2} x_i \cdot 2^i$$

```
short int x =  15213;
short int y = -15213;
```

Sign Bit

- **C short 2 bytes long**

	Decimal	Hex	Binary
x	15213	**3B 6D**	**00111011 01101101**
y	-15213	**C4 93**	**11000100 10010011**

- **Sign Bit**
  - For 2's complement, most significant bit indicates sign
    - 0 for nonnegative
    - 1 for negative

Two-complement: Simple Example

```
          -16   8    4    2    1
  10 =   0    1    0    1    0        8+2 = 10


          -16   8    4    2    1
 -10 =   1    0    1    1    0        -16+4+2 = -10
```

Two-complement Encoding Example (Cont.)

```
x =        15213: 00111011 01101101
y =       –15213: 11000100 10010011
```

Weight	15213		-15213	
1	1	1	1	1
2	0	0	1	2
4	1	4	0	0
8	1	8	0	0
16	0	0	1	16
32	1	32	0	0
64	1	64	0	0
128	0	0	1	128
256	1	256	0	0
512	1	512	0	0
1024	0	0	1	1024
2048	1	2048	0	0
4096	1	4096	0	0
8192	1	8192	0	0
16384	0	0	1	16384
-32768	0	0	1	-32768
Sum		**15213**		**-15213**

Bryant and O'Hallaron, Computer Systems: A Programmer's Perspective, Third Edition

Numeric Ranges

- **Unsigned Values**
  - *UMin* = 0

    000…0
  - *UMax* = $2^w - 1$

    111…1

- **Two's Complement Values**
  - *TMin* = -2^{w-1}

    100…0
  - *TMax* = $2^{w-1} - 1$

    011…1
  - Minus 1

    111…1

Values for *W* = 16

	Decimal	Hex	Binary
UMax	65535	FF FF	11111111 11111111
TMax	32767	7F FF	01111111 11111111
TMin	-32768	80 00	10000000 00000000
−1	-1	FF FF	11111111 11111111
0	0	00 00	00000000 00000000

Values for Different Word Sizes

	W			
	8	**16**	**32**	**64**
UMax	255	65,535	4,294,967,295	18,446,744,073,709,551,615
TMax	127	32,767	2,147,483,647	9,223,372,036,854,775,807
TMin	-128	-32,768	-2,147,483,648	-9,223,372,036,854,775,808

■ **Observations**
  ▪ $|TMin| = TMax + 1$
    ▪ Asymmetric range
  ▪ $UMax = 2 * TMax + 1$

■ **C Programming**
  ▪ #include <limits.h>
  ▪ Declares constants, e.g.,
    ▪ ULONG_MAX
    ▪ LONG_MAX
    ▪ LONG_MIN
  ▪ Values platform specific

Unsigned & Signed Numeric Values

X	B2U(*X*)	B2T(*X*)
0000	0	0
0001	1	1
0010	2	2
0011	3	3
0100	4	4
0101	5	5
0110	6	6
0111	7	7
1000	8	−8
1001	9	−7
1010	10	−6
1011	11	−5
1100	12	−4
1101	13	−3
1110	14	−2
1111	15	−1

- **Equivalence**
  - Same encodings for nonnegative values
- **Uniqueness**
  - Every bit pattern represents unique integer value
 - Each representable integer has unique bit encoding
- ⇒ **Can Invert Mappings**
  - U2B(x) = B2U^{-1}(x)
    - Bit pattern for unsigned integer
  - T2B(x) = B2T^{-1}(x)
    - Bit pattern for two's comp integer

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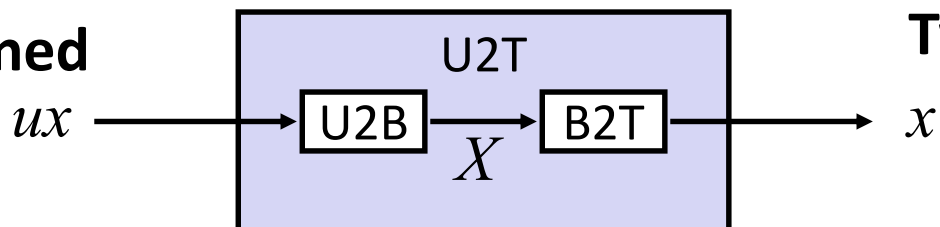- **Representations in memory, pointers, strings**

Mapping Between Signed & Unsigned

Two's Complement

x

T2U

T2B

X

B2U

Unsigned

ux
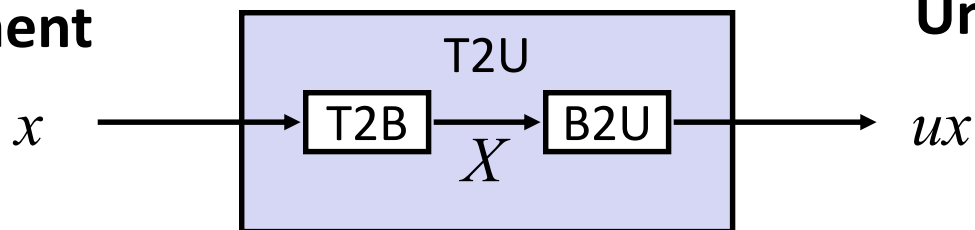
Maintain Same Bit Pattern

Unsigned

ux

U2T

U2B

X

B2T

Two's Complement

x

Maintain Same Bit Pattern

■ **Mappings between unsigned and two's complement numbers:**
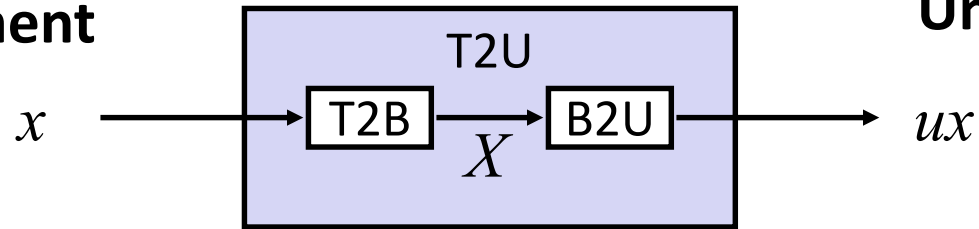**Keep bit representations and reinterpret**

Mapping Signed ↔ Unsigned

Bits
0000
0001
0010
0011
0100
0101
0110
0111
1000
1001
1010
1011
1100
1101
1110
1111

Signed
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
−8
−7
−6
−5
−4
−3
−2
−1

T2U →

U2T ←

Unsigned
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15

Mapping Signed ↔ Unsigned

Bits
0000
0001
0010
0011
0100
0101
0110
0111
1000
1001
1010
1011
1100
1101
1110
1111

Signed
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
−8
−7
−6
−5
−4
−3
−2
−1

Unsigned
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15

=

+/- 16

Relation between Signed & Unsigned

Two's Complement   **Unsigned**

$$x \longrightarrow \boxed{\text{T2B}} \xrightarrow{\quad X \quad} \boxed{\text{B2U}} \longrightarrow ux$$
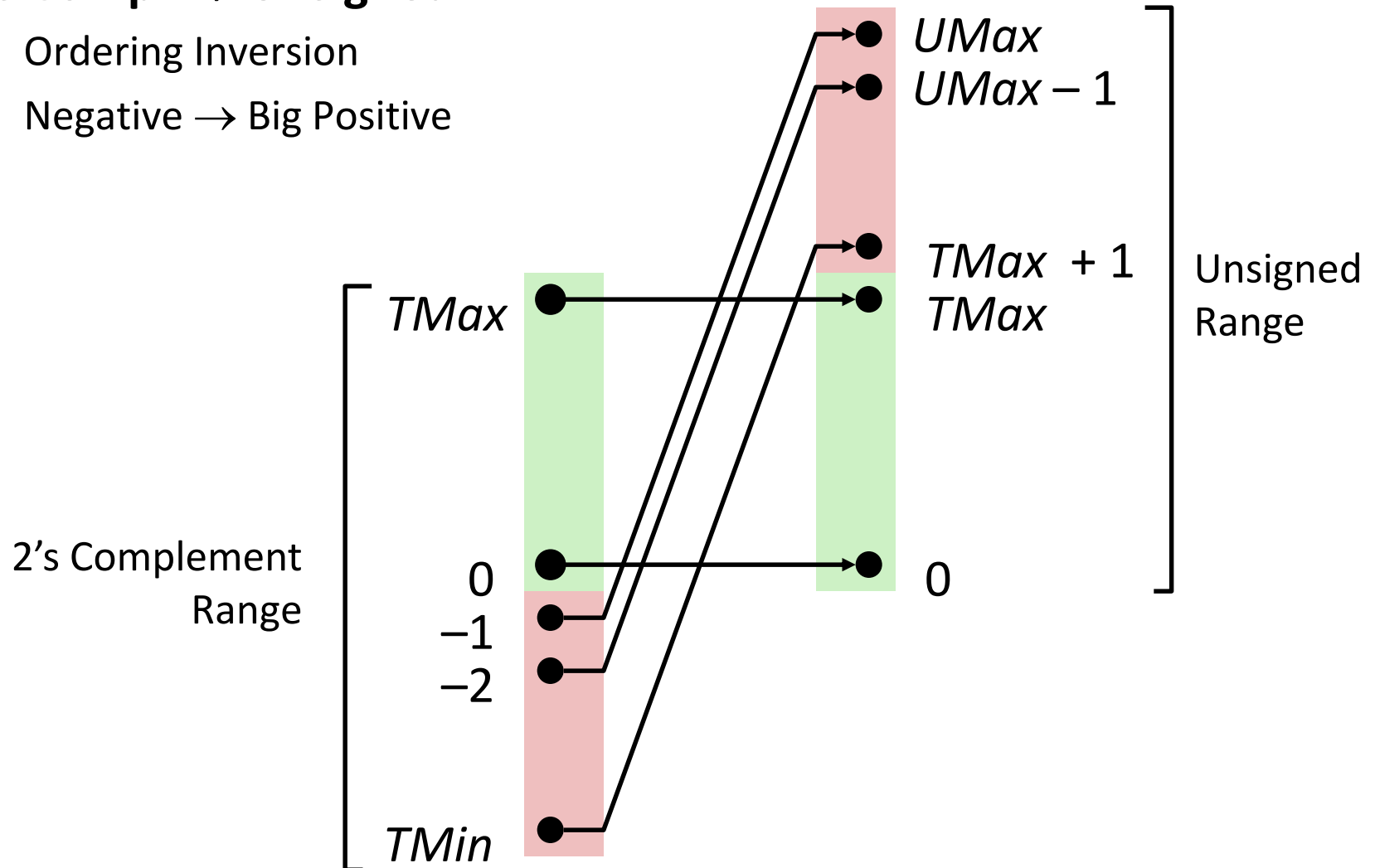
T2U

Maintain Same Bit Pattern
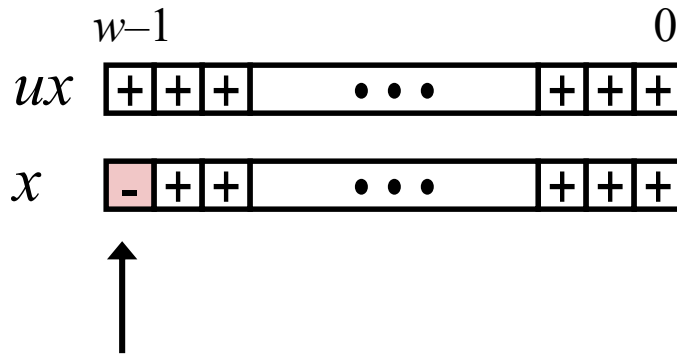
Large negative weight
becomes
Large positive weight

Conversion Visualized

- **2's Comp. → Unsigned**
  - Ordering Inversion
  - Negative → Big Positive

2's Complement Range

UMax
UMax − 1

TMax + 1
TMax

0

Unsigned Range

TMax

0
−1
−2

TMin

Signed vs. Unsigned in C

- **Constants**
  - By default are considered to be signed integers
  - Unsigned if have "U" as suffix

    `0U, 4294967259U`

- **Casting**
  - Explicit casting between signed & unsigned same as U2T and T2U

    ```
    int tx, ty;
    unsigned ux, uy;
    tx = (int) ux;
    uy = (unsigned) ty;
    ```

  - Implicit casting also occurs via assignments and procedure calls

    ```
    tx = ux;                    int fun(unsigned u);
    uy = ty;                    uy = fun(tx);
    ```

Casting Surprises

- **Expression Evaluation**
  - If there is a mix of unsigned and signed in single expression, *signed values implicitly cast to unsigned*
  - Including comparison operations **<, >, ==, <=, >=**
  - Examples for *W* = 32:   **TMIN = -2,147,483,648 ,   TMAX = 2,147,483,647**

- **Constant₁ / Constant₂ / Relation / Evaluation**

Constant$_1$	Constant$_2$	Relation	Evaluation
0	0U	==	unsigned
-1	0	<	signed
-1	0U	>	unsigned
2147483647	-2147483647-1	>	signed
2147483647U	-2147483647-1	<	unsigned
-1	-2	>	signed
(unsigned)-1	-2	>	unsigned
2147483647	2147483648U	<	unsigned
2147483647	(int) 2147483648U	>	signed

Unsigned vs. Signed: Easy to Make Mistakes

```
unsigned i;
for (i = cnt-2; i >= 0; i--)
  a[i] += a[i+1];
```

- Can be very subtle
  ```
  #define DELTA sizeof(int)
  int i;
  for (i = CNT; i-DELTA >= 0; i-= DELTA)
    . . .
  ```

Summary
Casting Signed ↔ Unsigned: Basic Rules

- **Bit pattern is maintained**

- **But reinterpreted**

- **Can have unexpected effects: adding or subtracting 2^w**

- **Expression containing signed and unsigned int**
  - `int` is cast to `unsigned`!!

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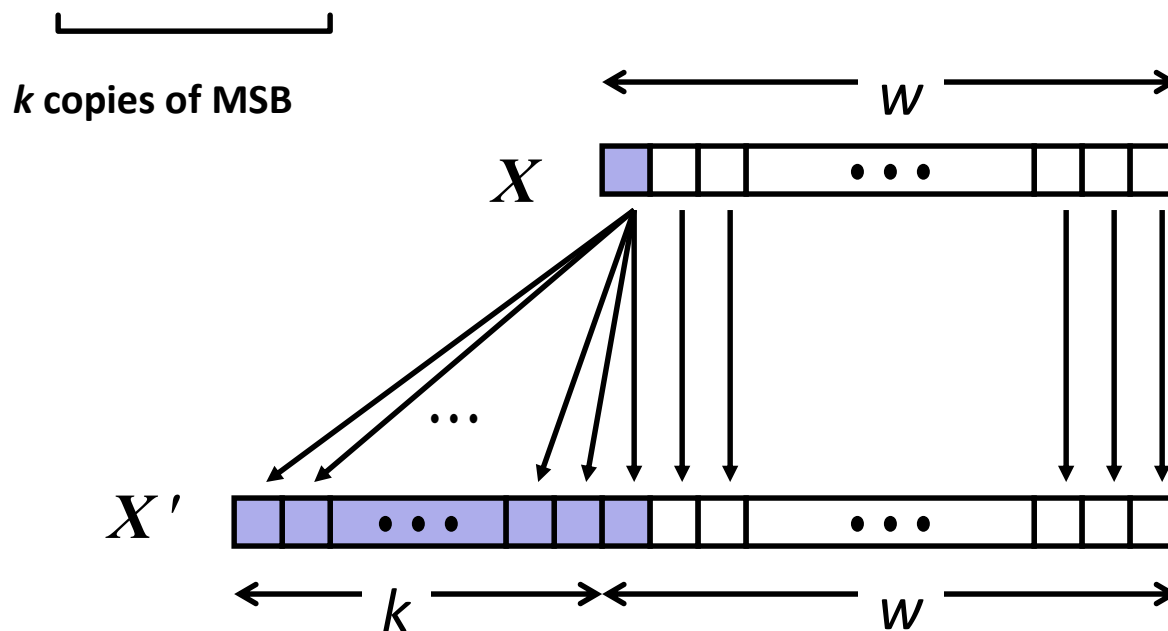- **Representations in memory, pointers, strings**

Sign Extension

- **Task:**
  - Given w-bit signed integer x
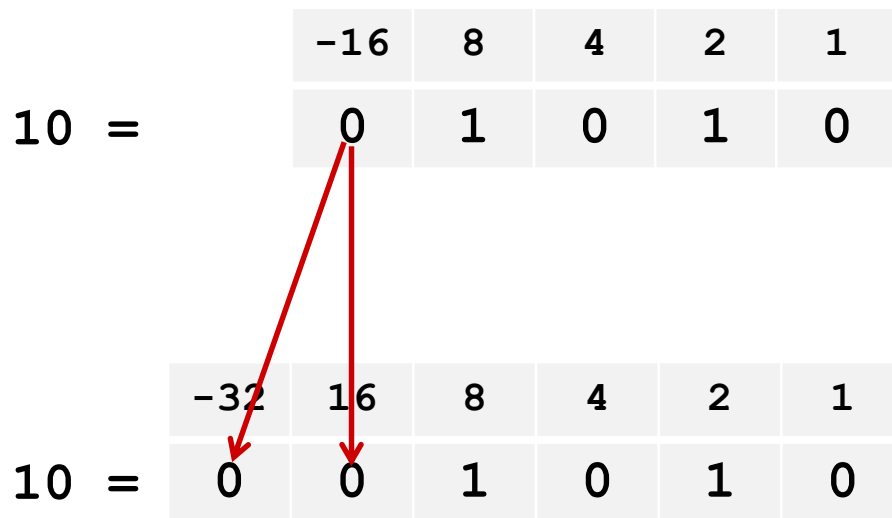 - Convert it to $w+k$-bit integer with same value

- **Rule:**
  - Make k copies of sign bit:
  - $X' = x_{w-1}, ..., x_{w-1}, x_{w-1}, x_{w-2}, ..., x_0$

k **copies of MSB**

Carnegie Mellon

Sign Extension: Simple Example

Positive number

	−16	8	4	2	1
10 =	0	1	0	1	0

	−32	16	8	4	2	1
10 =	0	0	1	0	1	0

Negative number

	−16	8	4	2	1
−10 =	1	1	1	1	0

	−32	16	8	4	2	1
−10 =	1	1	1	0	1	0
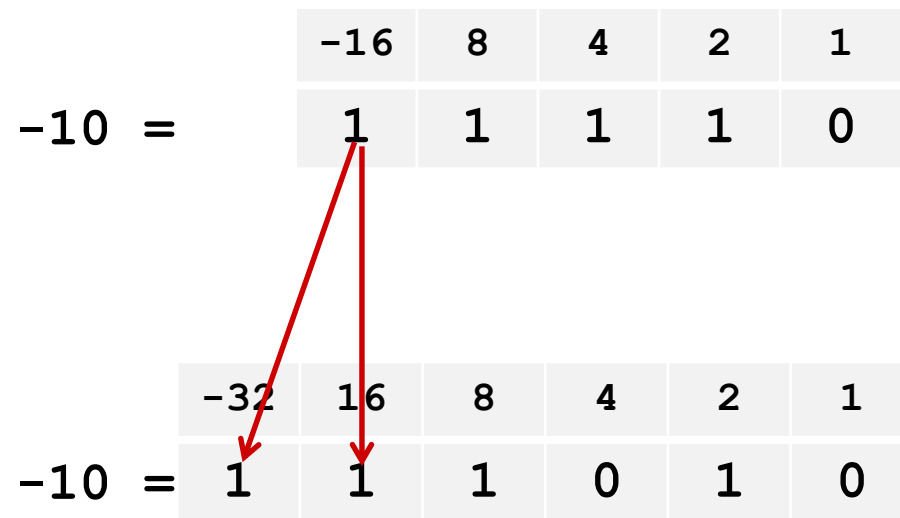
Larger Sign Extension Example

```
short int x =  15213;
int       ix = (int) x;
short int y = -15213;
int       iy = (int) y;
```

	Decimal	Hex	Binary
x	15213	3B 6D	00111011 01101101
ix	15213	00 00 3B 6D	00000000 00000000 00111011 01101101
y	-15213	C4 93	11000100 10010011
iy	-15213	FF FF C4 93	11111111 11111111 11000100 10010011

- **Converting from smaller to larger integer data type**
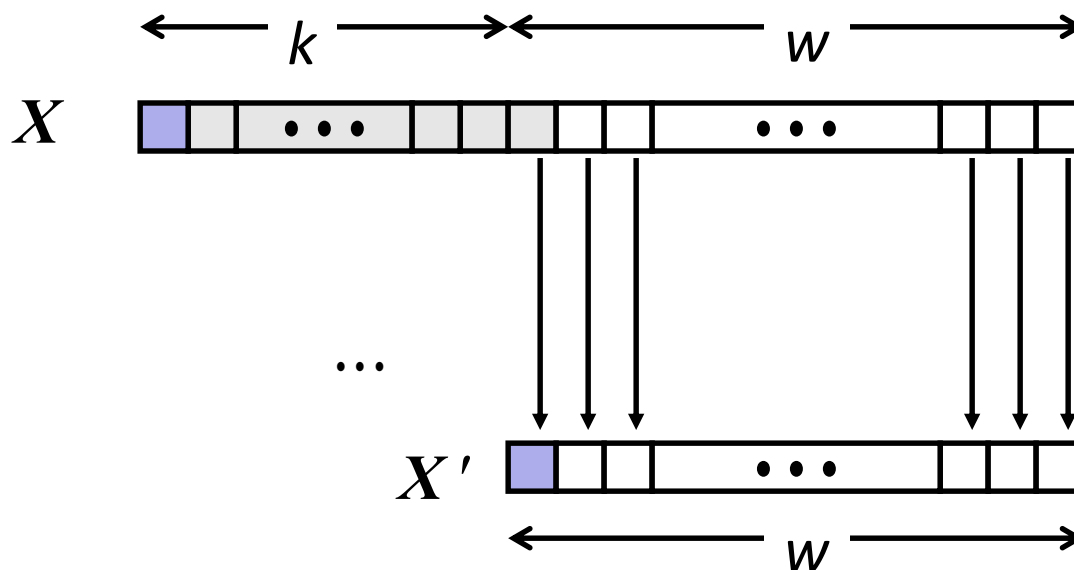- **C automatically performs sign extension**

Truncation

- **Task:**
  - Given k+w-bit signed or unsigned integer X
  - Convert it to w-bit integer X' with same value for "small enough" X
- **Rule:**
  - Drop top k bits:
  - $X' = x_{w-1}, x_{w-2}, ..., x_0$

Truncation: Simple Example

No sign change

	-16	8	4	2	1
2 =	0	0	0	1	0

	-8	4	2	1
2 =	0	0	1	0

2 mod 16 = 2

	-16	8	4	2	1
-6 =	1	1	0	1	0

	-8	4	2	1
-6 =	1	0	1	0

-6 mod 16 = 26U mod 16 = 10U = -6

Sign change

	-16	8	4	2	1
10 =	0	1	0	1	0

	-8	4	2	1
-6 =	1	0	1	0

10 mod 16 = 10U mod 16 = 10U = -6

	-16	8	4	2	1
-10 =	1	0	1	1	0

	-8	4	2	1
6 =	0	1	1	0

-10 mod 16 = 22U mod 16 = 6U = 6

Bryant and O'Hallaron, Computer Systems: A Programmer's Perspective, Third Edition

Summary:
Expanding, Truncating: Basic Rules

- **Expanding (e.g., short int to int)**
  - Unsigned: zeros added
  - Signed: sign extension
  - Both yield expected result

- **Truncating (e.g., unsigned to unsigned short)**
  - Unsigned/signed: bits are truncated
  - Result reinterpreted
  - Unsigned: mod operation
  - Signed: similar to mod
 - For small numbers yields expected behavior

Bryant and O'Hallaron, Computer Systems: A Programmer's Perspective, Third Edition

Fake real world example

- **Acme, Inc. has developed a state of the art voltmeter they are connecting to a pc. It is precise to the millivolt and does not drain the unit under test.**

- **Your job is to develop the driver software.**


1500

```
printf("%d\n", getValue());
```

Fake real world example

- Acme, Inc. has developed a state of the art voltmeter they are connecting to a pc. It is precise to the millivolt and does not drain the unit under test.

- Your job is to develop the driver software.

wtf?

26076

BATTERY
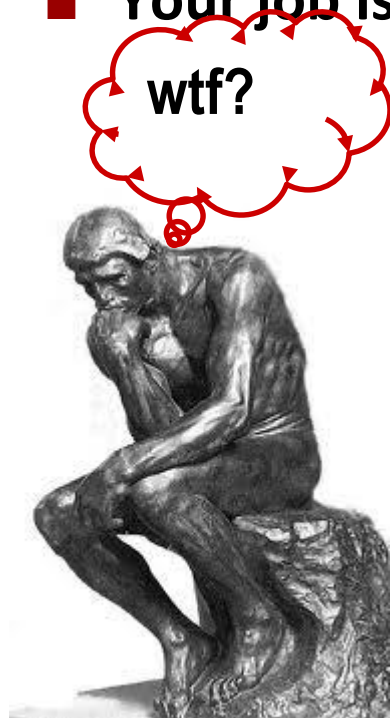
```
printf("%d\n", getValue());
```

Lets run some tests

```
printf("%d\n", getValue());
```

- **50652**
- **1500**
- **9692**
- **26076**
- **17884**
- **42460**
- **34268**
- **50652**

Lets run some tests

```
int x=getValue(); printf("%d %08x\n",x, x);
```

- **50652   0000c5dc**
- **1500   000005dc**
- **9692   000025dc**
- **26076   000065dc**
- **17884   000045dc**
- **42460   0000a5dc**
- **34268   000085dc**
- **50652   0000c5dc**
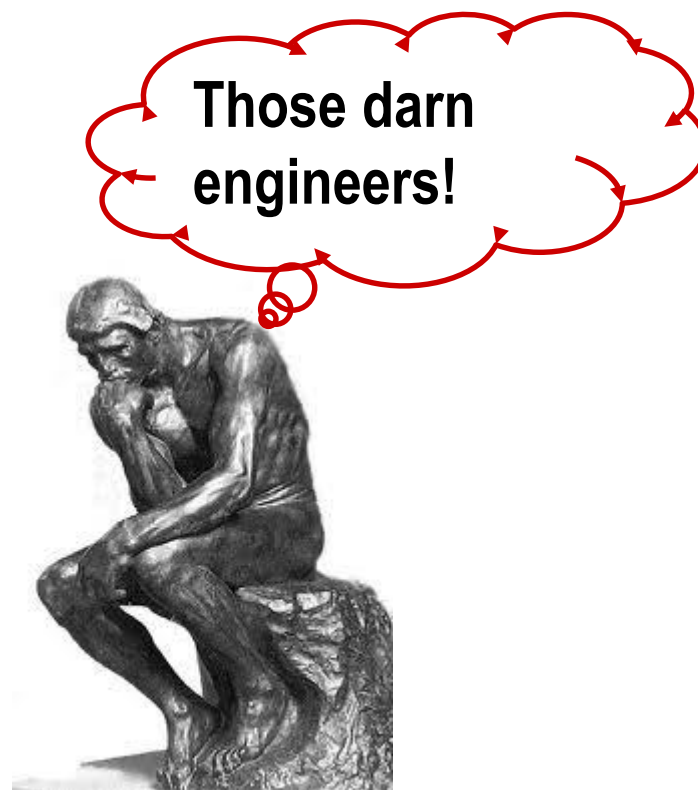
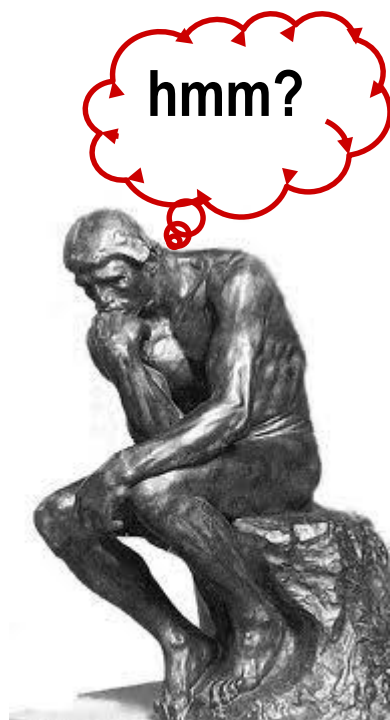**Those darn engineers!**

Only care about least significant 12 bits

```
int x=getValue();
x=(x & 0x0fff);
printf("%d\n",x);
```


1500

Only care about least significant 12 bits

```
int x=getValue();
x=x(&0x0fff);
printf("%d\n",x);
```

hmm?

2896

```
printf("%x\n", x);
```

Must sign extend

```
int x=getValue();
x=(x&0x007ff)|(x&0x0800?0xffff000:0);
printf("%d\n",x);
```


-1500

There is a better way.

Because you graduated from 213

```
int x=getValue();
x=(x&0x007ff)|(x&0x0800?0xffff000:0);
printf("%d\n",x);
```

huh?

0

Lets be really thorough

```
int x=getValue();
x=(x&0x00fff)|(x&0x0800?0xf
printf("%d\n",x);
```

Summary of Today: Bits, Bytes, and Integers

- **Representing information as bits**

- **Bit-level manipulations**

- **Integers**
  - **Representation: unsigned and signed**
  - **Conversion, casting**
  - **Expanding, truncating**
  - **Addition, negation, multiplication, shifting**

- **Representations in memory, pointers, strings**

- **Summary**