# BINARY/HEXADECIMAL NUMBER CONVERSIONS

# Bits: Binary Digits

A bit is usually represented in a computer's main memory by a transistor that is switched on or off, or a capacitor that is charged or discharged.

#### Decimal Numbers (0-9)

- This is the numbering system we use in math everyday
- Aka Base 10

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10<sup>4</sup>=10,000 10<sup>3</sup>=1000 10<sup>2</sup>=100 10<sup>1</sup>=10 10<sup>0</sup>=1
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- Each digit represent a base of 10 to some power
  - For example,  $100 = 1 * 10^2 + 0 * 10^1 + 0 * 10^0$
  - Remember anything to the o power is 1
  - More examples (break down the following)
    - **1**301, 2010, 58, 175

#### Binary Numbers (0s and 1s)

- These are the only numbers the computers understands
  - 1 means on
  - o means off
- Aka Base 2
- To convert a binary number to decimal:
- **10101101**<sub>2</sub>
- **10110101**<sub>2</sub>

#### Binary to Decimal

To convert from Binary (base 2) to Decimal (base 10), use the following table:

| 2 <sup>9</sup><br>512 | 2 <sup>8</sup><br>256 | 2 <sup>7</sup><br>128 | 2 <sup>6</sup><br>64 | 2 <sup>5</sup><br>32 | 2 <sup>4</sup><br>16 | 2 <sup>3</sup> | 2 <sup>2</sup> | 2 <sup>1</sup><br>2 | 2°<br>1 |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|---------|
|                       |                       |                       |                      |                      |                      |                | 1              | 1                   | 0       |

- Example: 110<sub>2</sub> convert to decimal (base 10)
- After filling in the table, do the following
- 1 \* 4 + 1 \* 2 + 0 \* 1 = 6
- Try these: 110101, or 11000011,

## Decimal to Binary

- To convert a decimal number to binary
  - Use the following table (where each row is a power of 2, starting with o on the right)

| <b>2</b> <sup>7 =</sup> | <b>2</b> <sup>6 =</sup> | <b>2</b> <sup>5 =</sup> | <b>2</b> <sup>4 =</sup> | <b>2</b> 3 = | <b>2</b> <sup>2 =</sup> | 2 <sup>1 =</sup> | 2° = |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|------------------|------|
| 128                     | 64                      | 32                      | 16                      | 8            | 4                       | 2                | 1    |

Take your initial number and find the largest base
number that can go into it, for example, let's use
52<sub>10</sub>

## Decimal to Binary

- Now try:
- Convert 7<sub>10</sub>
- Convert 47<sub>10</sub>
- Convert 222<sub>10</sub>

#### Bits - 8 Bits = 1 byte

- One bit on its own can't represent much, so they are usually grouped together in groups of 8, which represent numbers from o to 255. A group of 8 bits is called a byte.
- The speed of a computer depends on the number of bits it can process at once. A 32 bit computer can process 32 bit numbers in one operation, while a 64 bit computer can process 64 bit numbers in one operation.

#### Questions

- What happens when a zero is placed on the left hand side of the number? What do we do in decimal?
- What happens when a zero is put on the right hand side of a binary number?
  - 111<sub>2</sub> versus 1110<sub>2</sub>
- What is the pattern when all of the bits are turned on, for example, convert to binary and then discuss the pattern of:
- **1**<sub>2</sub>
- **11**<sub>2</sub>
- **111**<sub>2</sub>
- 1111<sub>2</sub>
- 11111<sub>2</sub>

#### Questions

• If each character on your keyboard represents 1 bit. How many bits does a computer need to store characters? How many total characters are on the keyboard?

7 bits are needed, but since computers work in groups of bytes (8 bits), we would use 8 bits with 1 bit wasted.

#### Hexadecimal Numbers (0-F)

- Hexadecimal Numbers were created to represent memory address in a more condensed form (rather than writing really long binary numbers).
- Aka Base 16 numbers using 0-9 and A-F
- The following table explains:

| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | Α  | В  | C  | D  | Е  | F  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |

#### Hexadecimal to Decimal

If you have a hexadecimal number like DEB and need to convert it into a decimal number, you need to use the following table:

| 16 <sup>4</sup> | 16 <sup>3</sup> | 16 <sup>2</sup> | 16 <sup>1</sup> | 16° |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----|
| 65, 536         | 4096            | 256             | 16              | 1   |
|                 |                 | D               | E               | В   |

- Now use multiplication
- D = 13, so 13 \* 256 +
- E = 14, so 14 \* 16 +
- B = 11, so 11 \* 1
- 3328 + 224 + 11 = 3563
- Now try with these numbers AF10<sub>16</sub>, DD73<sub>16</sub>, FFF25<sub>16</sub>

#### Decimal to Hexadecimal

- Whenever you are going from decimal you divide, and in this case you will divide by base 16 repeatedly by using the remainders.
- For example if you have 123<sub>10</sub>

- 123 falls between 256 and 16, so we will use the smaller number and divide, or 123/16 = 7 with a remainder of 11
- Since 11 represents B in hexadecimal numbers, your final answer would be 7B.
- Now try: 199<sub>10</sub>, 220<sub>10</sub>, 20<sub>10</sub>, 8<sub>10</sub>
- Or try 4100<sub>10</sub>

#### Conversion summary

- How do you convert base 2 to base 10?
- How do you convert base 10 to base 2?
- How do you convert base 10 to base 16?
- How to you convert base 16 to base 10?
- How do you convert base 16 to base 2?
- How do you convert base2 to base?
- Try:1111<sub>2</sub> To \_\_\_\_\_\_\_16
- Try: F23<sub>16</sub> To \_\_\_\_\_\_\_