

There are 10 rocks.

Oh, you must be using base 4. See, I use base 10.

No. I use base 10. What is base 4?



Every base is base 10.

# Binary

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$2^{32} - 1$

(unsigned)

# Hexadecimal (base 16)

- Binary takes up a lot of space
- Hexadecimal takes few digits but can easily be converted to binary (and vice versa)
  - Hex uses digits 0-9 and a-f
  - 1 hex digit = 4 bits
- 0000 0000 0000 0001 1101 0011 0101 1011
- 1d35b

# In C

- Format ints
  - %d for decimal
  - %b for binary
  - %x for hex
- Assign ints
  - 0b for binary (ex: 0b11011 is 27)
  - 0x for hex (ex: 0x83fa9 is 540585)

# Bitwise Operators

- You know logical operators...&&, ||, !
- We will now learn &, |, ~, ^, <<, >>
- These operate at the bit level

&

a	b	a & b
1	1	1
1	0	0
0	1	0
0	0	0



|

a	b	a   b
1	1	1
1	0	1
0	1	1
0	0	0

$\wedge$

a	b	$a \wedge b$
1	1	0
1	0	1
0	1	1
0	0	0

$\wedge$

a	$\sim a$
1	0
0	1

# Operators on multiple bits

AND

```
0110
& 1100
----
0100
```

OR

```
0110
| 1100
----
1110
```

XOR

```
0110
^ 1100
----
1010
```

NOT

```
~ 1100
----
0011
```



# Bitmasks

- We often want to manipulate or isolate specific bits from a collection
- A **bitmask** is a bit pattern that achieves this
- We can use and/or create bitmasks using bitwise operators

# Example: CSCI courses

- Array of ints vs. storing bits

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- Array of ints vs. storing bits
- Bitmasks
  - Setting bits to 1 with |
  - Setting bits to 0 with &
  - Computing union and intersection
  - "Masking off" unwanted bits
- But how do we mask an arbitrary position?



# << and >>

- $x \ll k$  shifts  $x$  left by  $k$

**00110111**  $\ll 2$  results in **11011100**

**01100011**  $\ll 4$  results in **00110000**

**10010101**  $\ll 4$  results in **01010000**

- $x \gg k$  shifts  $x$  right by  $k$
- Careful with unsigned ints for  $\gg$

