

CISS 100 Numbering Systems

Base	Prefix	# of Symbols	Range	Digits & Ordering
Decimal	0d	10	0-9	0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
Binary	0b	2	0-1	0, 1
Hexadecimal	0x	16	0-F	0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, A, B, C, D, E, F

Positional Values

Decimal									
Power	10^3	10^2	10^1	10^0	Smallest Value = 0d0				
Pos Value	1000's	100's	10's	1's	Largest Value = 0d9999				
Example	9	9	9	9					
Binary									
Power	2^7	2^6	2^5	2^4	2^3	2^2	2^1	2^0	Smallest Value = 0d0
Pos Value	128's	64's	32's	16's	8's	4's	2's	1's	Largest Value = 0d255
Example	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0b11111111 = 0d255
Hexadecimal									
Power	16^1	16^0	Smallest Value = 0d0						
Pos Value	16's	1's	Largest Value = 0d255						
Example	F	F	0xFF = 0d255						

How do we count in decimal? Digits 0-9

100's 10's 1's

Algorithm in pseudocode

Start w/ 0 and always work right to left (least significant to more significant po

If Curr == 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8

 Next <= Curr +1

Else if Curr == 9 (9 is last in ordered sequence)

 Next <= 0 and Carry 1 to next higher positional place

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How do we count in binary? Digits 0, 1

8's 4's 2's 1's

Algorithm in pseudocode

Start w/ 0 and always work right to left (least significant to more significant positional places)

If Curr = 0

 Next <= Curr +1

Else if Curr == 1 (1 is last in ordered sequence)

 Next <= 0 and Carry 1 to next higher positional place

How do we count in hexadecimal?

16's	1's
	0
	1
	2
	3
	4
	5
	6
	7
	8
	9
	A
	B
	C
	D
	E
	F
10	

Digits 0-9, A-F

Algorithm in pseudocode

Start w/ 0 and always work right to left (least significant to more significant positional place)

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

Next <= Curr +1

Else if Curr == F (F is last in ordered sequence)

Next <= 0 and Carry 1 to next higher positional place

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Decimal - 0d	Binary - 0b	Hexadecimal - 0x
0	0	0
1	1	1
2	10	2
3	11	3
4	100	4
5	101	5
6	110	6
7	111	7
8	1000	8
9	1001	9
10	1010	A
11	1011	B
12	1100	C
13	1101	D
14	1110	E
15	1111	F

Binary to Decimal

Algorithm - write out binary positional values, fill in binary value in table and add positions where there is a 1

Example Convert 0b10110011 to Decimal

Pos Values	128's	64's	32's	16's	8's	4's	2's	1's	
0b10110011	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
									2
									16
									32
									<u>128</u>
									0d179

Try - 0b011000101

Pos Values	128's	64's	32's	16's	8's	4's	2's	1's
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Decimal to Binary

Algorithm

Example 0d199

Pos Value	128's	64's	32's	16's	8's	4's	2's	1's
	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1

$$199 - 128 = 71$$

$$71 - 64 = 7$$

No 32's 16s or 8s so these will be 0s

$$7 - 4 = 3$$

$$3 - 2 = 1$$

$$1 - 1 = 0$$

Solution 0b11000111

Try 0d117

Pos Value	128's	64's	32's	16's	8's	4's	2's	1's
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1. Write out binary positional values
2. Moving left to right,
3. Determine largest common denominator (LCD)
4. Record a 1 in LCD positional value
5. Subtract LCD from Decimal number
6. Using difference goto 2 and continue
7. When complete fill in 0s where there are no 1's

Decimal Example

Consider extracting individual digits in decimal ex 0d7432

Divide by 1000 to get 7 with remainder of 432

Divide remainder by 100 to get 4 with remainder of 32

Divide remainder by 10 to get 3 with remainder of 2

Divide remainder by 1 to get 2

Binary Hexadecimal

Algorithm

1. Count to Binary and Hexadecimal Side by Side
2. Use table to convert 4 binary digits to hexadecimal digit and vice versa

Decimal - 0d Binary - 0b Hexadecimal - 0x

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

Examples

0b10110111 to 0xB7 (1011 is B and 0111 is 7)

0xAD to 0b10101101

Why does this work? Look at positional values

Binary

128's	64's	32's	16's	8's	4's	2's	1's
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Hexadecimal

16's	1's
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