COMP1521 22T1 — Integers

https://www.cse.unsw.edu.au/~cs1521/22T1/
There are only 10 types of students ...

- those that understand binary
- those that don't understand binary
### Decimal Representation

- Can interpret decimal number $4705$ as:
  \[ 4 \times 10^3 + 7 \times 10^2 + 0 \times 10^1 + 5 \times 10^0 \]
- The *base* or *radix* is 10 ... digits 0 – 9
- Place values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>...</th>
<th>1000</th>
<th>100</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>$10^3$</td>
<td>$10^2$</td>
<td>$10^1$</td>
<td>$10^0$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Write number as $4705_{10}$
  - Note use of subscript to denote base
Representation in Other Bases

- base 10 is an arbitrary choice
- can use any base
- e.g. could use base 7
- Place values:

  \[
  \begin{array}{cccc}
  \ldots & 343 & 49 & 7 & 1 \\
  \ldots & 7^3 & 7^2 & 7^1 & 7^0 \\
  \end{array}
  \]

- Write number as \(1216_7\) and interpret as:
  \[
  1 \times 7^3 + 2 \times 7^2 + 1 \times 7^1 + 6 \times 7^0 = 454_{10}
  \]
Modern computing uses binary numbers

- because digital devices can easily produce high or low level voltages which can represent 1 or 0.

The *base* or *radix* is 2

Digits 0 and 1

Place values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>8</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>2³</td>
<td>2²</td>
<td>2¹</td>
<td>2⁰</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Write number as $1011_2$ and interpret as:

$$1 \times 2^3 + 0 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0 = \underbrace{11}_{10}$$
Binary numbers hard for humans to read — too many digits!

Conversion to decimal awkward and hides bit values

Solution: write numbers in hexadecimal!

The base or radix is 16 ... digits 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, A, B, C, D, E, F

Place values:

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
\ldots & 4096 & 256 & 16 & 1 \\
\ldots & 16^3 & 16^2 & 16^1 & 16^0 \\
\end{array}
\]

Write number as \( 3AF1_{16} \) and interpret as:

\[
3 \times 16^3 + 10 \times 16^2 + 15 \times 16^1 + 1 \times 16^0 = 15089_{10}
\]

in C, \( \text{0x} \) prefix denotes hexadecimal, e.g. \( \text{0x3AF1} \)
Octal & Binary C constants

- Octal (based 8) representation used to be popular for binary numbers
- Similar advantages to hexadecimal
- in C a leading 0 denotes octal, e.g. \texttt{07563}
- standard C doesn’t have a way to write binary constants
- some C compilers let you write \texttt{0b}
  - OK to use \texttt{0b} in experimental code but don’t use in important code

```
printf("%d", 0x2A); // prints 42
printf("%d", 052); // prints 42
printf("%d", 0b101010); // might compile and print 42
```
Binary Constants

In hexadecimal, each digit represents 4 bits

0100 1000 1111 1010 1011 1100 1001 0111
0x  4   8   F   A   B   C   9   7

In octal, each digit represents 3 bits

01 001 000 111 110 101 011 110 010 010 111
0   1   1   0   7   6   5   3   6   2   2   7

In binary, each digit represents 1 bit

0b01001000111110101011110010010111
Binary to Hexadecimal

- Example: Convert $101111000101001_2$ to Hex:

- Example: Convert $1011101011100_2$ to Hex:

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Hexadecimal to Binary

- Reverse the previous process ...
- Convert each hex digit into equivalent 4-bit binary representation
- Example: Convert $AD5_{16}$ to Binary:
Representing Negative Integers

- Modern computers almost always use two’s complement to represent integers.
- Positive integers and zero represented in obvious way.
- Negative integers represented in clever way to make arithmetic in silicon fast/simpler.
- For an n-bit binary number the representation of $-b$ is $2^n - b$.
- E.g. in 8-bit two’s complement $-5$ is represented as $2^8 - 5 = 11110112$. 

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Some simple code to examine all 8 bit twos complement bit patterns.

```c
for (int i = -128; i < 128; i++) {
    printf("%4d ", i);
    print_bits(i, 8);
    printf("\n");
}
```

$ gcc 8_bit_twos_complement.c print_bits.c -o 8_bit_twos_complement
Code example: printing all 8 bit twos complement bit patterns

$ ./8_bit_twos_complement
-128 10000000
-127 10000001
-126 10000010
...
-3 11111101
-2 11111110
-1 11111111
0 00000000
1 00000001
2 00000010
3 00000011
...
125 01111101
126 01111110
127 01111111
Code example: printing bits of int

```c
int a = 0;
printf("Enter an int: ");
scanf("%d", &a);
// sizeof returns number of bytes, a byte has 8 bits
int n_bits = 8 * sizeof a;
print_bits(a, n_bits);
printf("\n");
```

Source code for print_bits_of_int.c

```sh
$ dcc print_bits_of_int.c print_bits.c -o print_bits_of_int
$ ./print_bits_of_int
Enter an int: 42
00000000000000000000000000101010
$ ./print_bits_of_int
Enter an int: -42
11111111111111111111110101010
```

[https://www.cse.unsw.edu.au/~cs1521/22T1/](https://www.cse.unsw.edu.au/~cs1521/22T1/)
Code example: printing bits of int

$ ./print_bits_of_int
Enter an int: 0
00000000000000000000000000000000
$ ./print_bits_of_int
Enter an int: 1
00000000000000000000000000000001
$ ./print_bits_of_int
Enter an int: -1
11111111111111111111111111111111
$ ./print_bits_of_int
Enter an int: 2147483647
01111111111111111111111111111111
$ ./print_bits_of_int
Enter an int: -2147483648
10000000000000000000000000000000
$
Many hardware operations work with bytes: 1 byte == 8 bits

C’s sizeof gives you number of bytes used for variable or type

sizeof variable - returns number of bytes to store variable

sizeof (type) - returns number of bytes to store type

On CSE servers, C types have these sizes

- char = 1 byte = 8 bits, 42 is 00101010
- short = 2 bytes = 16 bits, 42 is 0000000000101010
- int = 4 bytes = 32 bits, 42 is 00000000000000000000000000101010
- double = 8 bytes = 64 bits, 42 = ?

above are common sizes but not universal on a small embedded CPU

sizeof (int) might be 2 (bytes)
We can use `sizeof` and `limits.h` to explore the range of values which can be represented by standard C integer types on our machine...

```bash
$ dcc integer_types.c -o integer_types
$ ./integer_types
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Bytes</th>
<th>Bits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>char</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>signed char</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unsigned char</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>short</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unsigned short</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unsigned int</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>long</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unsigned long</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>long long</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unsigned long long</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Code example: integer_types.c - exploring integer types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>char</td>
<td>-128</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>signed char</td>
<td>-128</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unsigned char</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>short</td>
<td>-32768</td>
<td>32767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unsigned short</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>65535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int</td>
<td>-2147483648</td>
<td>2147483647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unsigned int</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4294967295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>long</td>
<td>-9223372036854775808</td>
<td>9223372036854775807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unsigned long</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18446744073709551615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>long long</td>
<td>-9223372036854775808</td>
<td>9223372036854775807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unsigned long long</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18446744073709551615</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[source code for integer_types.c](https://www.cse.unsw.edu.au/~cs1521/22T1/COMP1521%2022T1---Integers)
#include <stdint.h>

- to get below integer types (and more) with guaranteed sizes

- we will use these heavily in COMP1521

```c
// range of values for type
// minimum                     maximum
int8_t  i1;  // -128 127
uint8_t i2;  // 0 255
int16_t i3;  // -32768 32767
uint16_t i4;  // 0 65535
int32_t i5;  // -2147483648 2147483647
uint32_t i6;  // 0 4294967295
int64_t i7;  // -9223372036854775808 9223372036854775807
uint64_t i8;  // 0 18446744073709551615
```

source code for stdint.c
Code example: char_bug.c

Common C bug:

```c
char c;  // c should be declared int  (int16_t would work, int is better)
while ((c = getchar()) != EOF) {
    putchar(c);
}
```

Typically stdio.h contains:

```c
#define EOF -1
```

- most platforms: char is signed (-128..127)
  - loop will incorrectly exit for a byte containing 0xFF
- rare platforms: char is unsigned (0..255)
  - loop will never exit

source code for char_bug.c

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