

G.K.S.M. Govt. College,
Tanda Urmar

Department
of
Computer Science



Presented By:-
Shaveta Sangar
(Assist. Professor)

**Number systems:
binary, decimal,
hexadecimal and octal.
Conversion between
various number
systems**



Decimal numbers

- ◆ In the decimal number systems each of the ten digits, 0 through 9, represents a certain quantity. The position of each digit in a decimal number indicates the magnitude of the quantity represented and can be assigned a weight. The weights for whole numbers are positive powers of ten that increases from right to left, beginning with $10^0 = 1$

- ◆ 10^4 10^3 10^2 10^1 10^0

- ◆ For fractional numbers, the weights are negative powers of ten that decrease from left to right beginning with 10^{-1} .

- ◆ 10^2 10^1 10^0 . 10^{-1} 10^{-2} 10^{-3}

- ◆ The value of a decimal number is the sum of digits after each digit has been multiplied by its weights as in following examples.

✦ 1. Express the decimal number 87 as a sum of the values of each digit.

✦ Solution: the digit 8 has a weight of 10, which is 10^1 , as indicated by its position. The digit 7 has a weight of 1, which is 10^0 , as indicated by its position.

✦
$$87 = (8 \times 10^1) + (7 \times 10^0) = (8 \times 10) + (7 \times 1) = 87$$

✦ Determine the value of each digit in 939

✦ 2. Express the decimal number 725.45 as a sum of the values of each digit.

✦
$$725.45 = (7 \times 10^2) + (2 \times 10^1) + (5 \times 10^0) + (4 \times 10^{-1}) + (5 \times 10^{-2}) = 700 + 20 + 5 + 0.4 + 0.05$$

BINARY NUMBERS

- ◆ The binary system is less complicated than the decimal system because it has only two digits, it is a base-two system. The two binary digits (bits) are 1 and 0. The position of a 1 or 0 in a binary number indicates its weight, or value within the number, just as the position of a decimal digit determines the value of that digit. The weights in a binary number are based on power of two as:
 - ◆ 2^4 2^3 2^2 2^1 2^0 . 2^{-1} 2^{-2}
 - ◆ With 4 digits position we can count from zero to 15. In general, with n bits we can count up to a number equal to $2^n - 1$.
 - ◆ **Largest decimal number = $2^n - 1$**

◆ A binary number is a weighted number. The right-most bit is the least significant bit (LSB) in a binary whole number and has a weight of $2^0 = 1$. The weights increase from right to left by a power of two for each bit. The left-most bit is the most significant bit (MSB); its weight depends on the size of the binary number.



◆ **Decimal number**

Binary number



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

Binary-to-Decimal Conversion

- ◆ The decimal value of any binary number can be found by adding the weights of all bits that are 1 and discarding the weights of all bits that are 0.
- ◆ Example
- ◆ Let's convert the binary whole number 101101 to decimal.
- ◆ Weight: 2^5 2^4 2^3 2^2 2^1 2^0
- ◆ Binary no: 1 0 1 1 0 1
- ◆ $101101 = 2^5 + 2^3 + 2^2 + 2^0 = 32 + 8 + 4 + 1 = 45$

◆ **Decimal-to-Binary Conversion**

◆ **One way to find the binary number that is equivalent to a given decimal number is to determine the set of binary weights whose sum is equal to the decimal number. For example decimal number 9, can be expressed as the sum of binary weights as follows:**

◆ **$9 = 8 + 1$ or $9 = 2^3 + 2^0$**


◆ **Placing 1s in the appropriate weight positions, 2^3 and 2^0 , and 0s in the 2^2 and 2^1 positions determines the binary number for decimal 9.**

◆ **2^3 2^2 2^1 2^0**

◆ **1 0 0 1 Binary number for nine**

Hexadecimal numbers

- ◆ The hexadecimal number system has sixteen digits and is used primarily as a compact way of displaying or writing binary numbers because it is very easy to convert between binary and hexadecimal. Long binary numbers are difficult to read and write because it is easy to drop or transpose a bit. Hexadecimal is widely used in computer and microprocessor applications. The hexadecimal system has a base of sixteen; it is composed of 16 digits and alphabetic characters.
- ◆ The maximum 3-digits hexadecimal number is FFF or decimal 4095 and maximum 4-digit hexadecimal number is FFFF or decimal 65.535



| ◆ | Decimal | Binary | Hexadecimal |
|---|----------------|---------------|--------------------|
| ◆ | 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 |

◆ Binary-to-Hexadecimal Conversion

◆ Simply break the binary number into 4-bit groups, starting at the right-most bit and replace each 4-bit group with the equivalent hexadecimal symbol as in the following example.

◆ Convert the binary number to hexadecimal:

◆ 1100101001010111

◆ Solution:

◆ 1100 1010 0101 0111

◆ C A 5 7 = CA57

◆ Hexadecimal-to-Decimal Conversion

- ◆ One way to find the decimal equivalent of a hexadecimal number is to first convert the hexadecimal number to binary and then convert from binary to decimal.
- ◆ Convert the hexadecimal number 1C to decimal:

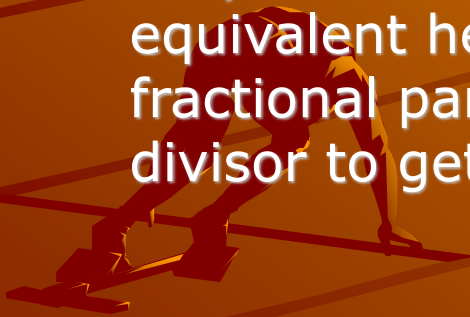
◆

| | | | | |
|---|------|------|---|-------------------------------------|
| | 1 | C | | |
| ◆ | 0001 | 1100 | = | $2^4 + 2^3 + 2^2 = 16 + 8 + 4 = 28$ |



◆ **Decimal-to-Hexadecimal Conversion**

- ◆ Repeated division of a decimal number by 16 will produce the equivalent hexadecimal number, formed by the remainders of the divisions. The first remainder produced is the least significant digit (LSD). Each successive division by 16 yields a remainder that becomes a digit in the equivalent hexadecimal number. When a quotient has a fractional part, the fractional part is multiplied by the divisor to get the remainder.



◆ Convert the decimal number 650 to hexadecimal by repeated division by 16.

◆ $\underline{650} = 40.625 \longrightarrow 0.625 \times 16 = 10 = A \text{ (LSD)}$

◆ 16

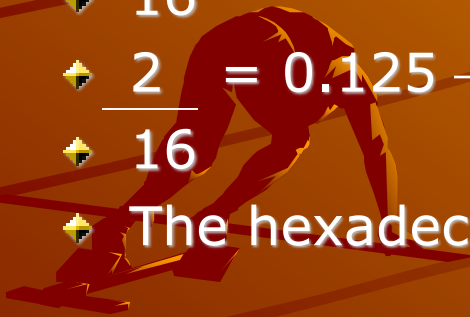
◆ $\underline{40} = 2.5 \longrightarrow 0.5 \times 16 = 8 = 8$

◆ 16

◆ $\underline{2} = 0.125 \longrightarrow 0.125 \times 16 = 2 = 2 \text{ (MSD)}$

◆ 16

◆ The hexadecimal number is 28A



Octal Numbers

- ◆ Like the hexadecimal system, the octal system provides a convenient way to express binary numbers and codes.
- ◆ However, it is used less frequently than hexadecimal in conjunction with computers and microprocessors to express binary quantities for input and output purposes.
- ◆ The octal system is composed of eight digits, which are:
 - ◆ 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7
- ◆ To count above 7, begin another column and start over:
 - ◆ 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21 and so on.
- ◆ Counting in octal is similar to counting in decimal, except that the digits 8 and 9 are not used.

◆ **Octal-to-Decimal Conversion**

- ◆ Since the octal number system has a base of eight, each successive digit position is an increasing power of eight, beginning in the right-most column with 8^0 . The evaluation
- ◆ Of an octal number in terms of its decimal equivalent is accomplished by multiplying each digit by its weight and summing the products.
- ◆ Let's convert octal number 2374 in decimal number.

| | | | | | |
|---|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| ◆ | Weight | 8^3 | 8^2 | 8^1 | 8^0 |
| ◆ | Octal number | 2 | 3 | 7 | 4 |

◆ $2374 = (2 \times 8^3) + (3 \times 8^2) + (7 \times 8^1) + (4 \times 8^0) = 1276$

◆ **Decimal-to-Octal Conversion**

- ◆ A method of converting a decimal number to an octal number is the repeated division-by-8 method, which is similar to the method used in the conversion of decimal numbers to binary or to hexadecimal.
- ◆ Let's convert the decimal number 359 to octal. Each successive division by 8 yields a remainder that becomes a digit in the equivalent octal number. The first remainder generated is the least significant digit (LSD).

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{◆} \\ \text{◆} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 359 \\ \hline 8 \end{array} = 44.875 \longrightarrow 0.875 \times 8 = 7 \text{ (LSD)}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{◆} \\ \text{◆} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 44 \\ \hline 8 \end{array} = 5.5 \longrightarrow 0.5 \times 8 = 4$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{◆} \\ \text{◆} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \hline 8 \end{array}$$

◆ $\frac{5}{8} = 0.625 \longrightarrow 0.625 \times 8 = 5 \text{ (MSD)}$

◆ The number is 547.

◆ **Octal-to-Binary Conversion**

◆ Because each octal digit can be represented by a 3-bit binary number, it is very easy to convert from octal to binary..

◆ Octal/Binary Conversion

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| ◆ Octal Digit | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| ◆ Binary | 000 | 001 | 010 | 011 | 100 | 101 | 110 | 111 |

Let's convert the octal numbers 25 and 140.

| | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 2 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| 010 | 101 | 001 | 100 | 000 |

◆ Binary-to-Octal Conversion

- ◆ Conversion of a binary number to an octal number is the reverse of the octal-to-binary conversion.
- ◆ Let's convert the following binary numbers to octal:

◆ 1 1 0 1 0 1

◆ 6 5 = 65

◆ 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1

◆ 5 7 1 = 571

