## Induction

- How did your parents represent you to the world when you were born?
- Why do you think we use base 10 as our "normal" counting system?


## How Computers <br> Represent Data

THE FIRST ABSTRACTION


## Induction

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## Binary State



## Binary Thinking

There are 10 types of people in the world...
Those who understand binary, and those who don't.

Numbers

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2_{128}^{7} 2_{64}^{6} 2_{32}^{5} 2_{16}^{4} 2_{8}^{3} 2_{4}^{2} 2_{4}^{2} 2_{2}^{1} 2_{1}^{0} \\
& 00000010
\end{aligned}
$$

Why this matters...


We missed.
28 soldiers died, 100 others were injured.

The software fix arrived at Dhahran the next day.

Feb 25, 1991
Dhahran, Saudi Arabia

## Teletype



## Pick Something (It's Arbitrary)

## IBM



## Everyone Else

American National Standards Institute (ANSI)

American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII)
(IBM Lost)

ASCII

## 7-bit encoding standard

$2^{7}=128$ characters available

- 26 Capital Letters
- 26 Small Letters
- 10 0-9 Digits
- 32 Punctuation Marks
- 01 Space bar
- 33 Codes left over
- 31 Control Codes
- 2 Special Reserved

0 = NULL
$127=$ DEL

## Teletype

o = No Holes
(End of data block)
127 = All Holes
(Erase All Data)

ASCII

## Digits

- 0110001
- 0110010
- 0110011
- 0110100

ASCII

## Upper Case Letters

- 1000001 A
- 1000010

B

- 1000011
- 1000100

C
D

ASCII

## Lower Case Letters

- 1100001
- 1100010
a
- 1100011
- 1100100

ASCII
Changing Case $=$ Flipping a Bit

- 1000001 A
- 1100010 a
- 1001010

1101010
j

## ASCII

Computers use a byte for an ASCII char.
The 8-bit position is always O

Light Show

John's Creek Binary Trainer Demo

## Closure

- How do we switch case from capital to lower case?
- What is the ASCII code for NULL (\0)? Delete?
-What is the character for 0110010 ?

