

Bit Arithmetics

CS143: lecture 15

Byron Zhong, July 1

Agenda

- Unsigned arithmetics
- Bit packing
- Negative Number

Unsigned Arithmetics

- unsigned means without sign (+/-). In C, `unsigned int x = 4`
- Why unsigned?
 - 32 bits means 2^{32} choices
 - If we don't allow negative number, we have range $[0, 2^{32} - 1]$
 - If we have negative numbers, the maximum has to be smaller.
- Most things that we care about are non-negative
 - counts, lengths, indices, dimensions...

Unsigned Arithmetics

`unsigned int n = 42;`

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

```
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1010
+     0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
-----
                                  1
```

Unsigned Arithmetics

`unsigned int n = 42;`

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

```
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1010
+     0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
-----
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1011
```

Unsigned Arithmetics

`unsigned int n = 42;`

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

```
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1010
+     0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
-----
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1011
+     0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
-----
```


Unsigned Arithmetics

`unsigned int n = 42;`

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

```
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1010
+     0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
-----
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1011
+     0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
-----
                                1 1
                                100
```

Unsigned Arithmetics

`unsigned int n = 42;`

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

```
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1010
+     0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
-----
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1011
+     0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
-----
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1100
      1 1
```

Unsigned Arithmetics

`unsigned int n = 42;`

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

```
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1010
+     0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
-----
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1011
+     0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
-----
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1100
+     0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
-----
```

Unsigned Arithmetics

`unsigned int n = 42;`

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

```
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1010
+     0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
-----
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1011
+     0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
-----
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1100
+     0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
-----
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1101
```

Unsigned Arithmetics

`unsigned int n = 42;`

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

```
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1010
+     0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
-----
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1011
+     0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
-----
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1100
+     0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
-----
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1101
```

hex?

Unsigned Arithmetics

`unsigned int n = 42;`

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

```
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1010
+     0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
-----
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1011
+     0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
-----
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1100
+     0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
-----
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1101
```

hex? 0x00000002D

Unsigned Arithmetics

`unsigned int n = 42;`

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

```
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1010
+     0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
-----
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1011
+     0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
-----
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1100
+     0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
-----
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1101
```

hex? 0x00000002D
decimal?

Unsigned Arithmetics

`unsigned int n = 42;`

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

```
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1010
+     0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
-----
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1011
+     0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
-----
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1100
+     0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
-----
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1101
                                     hex?    0x00000002D
                                     decimal? 45
```


Unsigned Arithmetics

```
unsigned int n = UINT_MAX;
```

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

```
      1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111
+ 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
-----
                                1 1 1
                                000
```

Unsigned Arithmetics

```
unsigned int n = UINT_MAX;
```

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

```
      1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111
+ 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
-----
                                1 1 1
                                0000
```

Unsigned Arithmetics

```
unsigned int n = UINT_MAX;
```

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

```
      1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111
+ 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
 1 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 111
-----
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
```

Unsigned Arithmetics

```
unsigned int n = UINT_MAX;
```

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

```
      1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111
+   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
  1 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 111
-----
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
```

- The highest carry is dropped when addition overflows.

Unsigned Arithmetics

`unsigned int n = 45;`

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

```
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1101
-   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
-----
```

Unsigned Arithmetics

`unsigned int n = 45;`

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

```
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1101
-   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
-----
                                0
```


Unsigned Arithmetics

`unsigned int n = 45;`

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

```
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1101
-   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
-----
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1100
```

Unsigned Arithmetics

`unsigned int n = 45;`

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

```
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1101
-   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
-----
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1100
-   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
-----
```

Unsigned Arithmetics

`unsigned int n = 45;`

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

```
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1101
-   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
-----
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1100
-   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
-----
                                     1
                                     1
```

Unsigned Arithmetics

`unsigned int n = 45;`

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

```
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1101
-   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
-----
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1100
-   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
-----
                                     1
                                     1
```

Unsigned Arithmetics

`unsigned int n = 45;`

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

```
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1101
-   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
-----
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1100
-   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
-----
                                     1 1
                                     11
```

Unsigned Arithmetics

`unsigned int n = 45;`

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

```
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1101
-   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
-----
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1100
-   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
-----
                                     1 1
                                     011
```

Unsigned Arithmetics

`unsigned int n = 45;`

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

```
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1101
-     0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
-----
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1100
-     0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
-----
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1011
```

Unsigned Arithmetics

`unsigned int n = 45;`

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

```
    0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1101
-   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
-----
    0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1100
-   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
-----
    0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1011
-   0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
-----
```

1 1

Unsigned Arithmetics

`unsigned int n = 45;`

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

```
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1101
-     0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
-----
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1100
-     0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
-----
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1011
-     0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
-----
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1010
```

The two red '1's in the original image are located under the second and third digits of the second row of the second subtraction, representing the carry from the previous step.

Unsigned Arithmetics

`unsigned int n = 45;`

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

```
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1101
-     0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
-----
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1100
-     0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
-----
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1011
-     0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
-----
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1010
```

hex?

Unsigned Arithmetics

`unsigned int n = 45;`

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

```
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1101
-     0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
-----
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1100
-     0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
-----
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1011
-     0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
-----
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1010
                                     hex?      0x00000002A
```

Note: In the original image, the two '1's in the second subtraction step are highlighted in red.

Unsigned Arithmetics

`unsigned int n = 45;`

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

```
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1101
-     0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
-----
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1100
-     0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
-----
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1011
-     0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
-----
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1010
                                     hex?    0x00000002A
                                     decimal?
```


Unsigned Arithmetics

`unsigned int n = 45;`

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

```
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1101
*
-----
?
```

- Many clever ways to implement multiplication -- beyond the scope

Unsigned Arithmetics

`unsigned int n = 45;`

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

```
          0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1101
*
-----
          2
```

Unsigned Arithmetics

```
unsigned int n = 45;
```

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

```
0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1101
<<                                     1
```

Unsigned Arithmetics

`unsigned int n = 45;`

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

```
          0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1101
<<
          0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0101 1010
-----
          0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0101 1010
```

Unsigned Arithmetics

`unsigned int n = 45;`

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1101} \\ \ll 1 \\ \hline \text{0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0101 1010} \end{array} = 0x5A$$

Unsigned Arithmetics

`unsigned int n = 45;`

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1101} \\ \ll 1 \\ \hline \text{0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0101 1010} \end{array} = 0x5A = 90$$

Unsigned Arithmetics

`unsigned int n = 45;`

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1101} \\ \ll 1 \\ \hline \text{0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0101 1010} \\ \ll 16 \\ \hline \end{array} = 0x5A = 90$$

Unsigned Arithmetics

`unsigned int n = 45;`

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1101} \\ \ll \text{1} \\ \hline \text{0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0101 1010} \\ \ll \text{16} \\ \hline \text{0000 0000 0101 1010 0000 0000 0000 0000} \end{array} = 0x5A = 90$$

Unsigned Arithmetics

`unsigned int n = 45;`

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

```

      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1101
<<
-----
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0101 1010   = 0x5A   = 90
<<
-----
      0000 0000 0101 1010 0000 0000 0000 0000
<<
-----
```


Unsigned Arithmetics

`unsigned int n = 45;`

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

```

      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1101
<<
-----
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0101 1010   = 0x5A   = 90
<<
-----
      0000 0000 0101 1010 0000 0000 0000 0000
<<
-----
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
```

Unsigned Arithmetics

`unsigned int n = 45;`

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

```

      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1101
<<
-----
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0101 1010   = 0x5A   = 90
<<
-----
      0000 0000 0101 1010 0000 0000 0000 0000
<<
-----
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
```

- When shift overflows, the bit is lost.

Unsigned Arithmetics

```
unsigned int n = 45;
```

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

```
0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1101
>>
-----
1
```

Unsigned Arithmetics

```
unsigned int n = 45;
```

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

```
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1101
>>
-----
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001 0110
```

Unsigned Arithmetics

`unsigned int n = 45;`

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

```

      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1101
    >>
-----
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001 0110  = 0x16
```

Unsigned Arithmetics

`unsigned int n = 45;`

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1101} \\ \text{>>} \\ \hline \text{0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001 0110} \end{array} = 0x16 = 22$$

Unsigned Arithmetics

`unsigned int n = 45;`

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

```

      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1101
      >>
-----
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001 0110   = 0x16   = 22
      >>
-----
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000

```

Unsigned Arithmetics

`unsigned int n = 45;`

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

```

      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1101
    >>
-----
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001 0110   = 0x16 = 22
    >>
-----
      0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000

```

- When shift underflows, the bit is lost.

Unsigned Arithmetics

`unsigned int n = 45;`

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

```
      1101 0011 1100 0001 0010 0100 1001 1111  
& 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101  
-----
```

Unsigned Arithmetics

`unsigned int n = 45;`

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

```
      1101 0011 1100 0001 0010 0100 1001 1111
& 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101
-----
                                1
```

Unsigned Arithmetics

`unsigned int n = 45;`

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

```
      1101 0011 1100 0001 0010 0100 1001 1111
& 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101
-----
                                11
```

Unsigned Arithmetics

`unsigned int n = 45;`

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

```
      1101 0011 1100 0001 0010 0100 1001 1111
& 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101
-----
                                111
```


Unsigned Arithmetics

`unsigned int n = 45;`

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

```
      1101 0011 1100 0001 0010 0100 1001 1111
& 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101
-----
      0101 0001 0100 0001 0000 0100 0001 0111
```


Unsigned Arithmetics

`unsigned int n = 45;`

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

```
      1101 0011 1100 0001 0010 0100 1001 1111
| 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101
-----
                                1
```

Unsigned Arithmetics

`unsigned int n = 45;`

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

```
      1101 0011 1100 0001 0010 0100 1001 1111
| 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101
-----
                                11
```

Unsigned Arithmetics

`unsigned int n = 45;`

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

```
      1101 0011 1100 0001 0010 0100 1001 1111
| 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101
-----
                                111
```

Unsigned Arithmetics

`unsigned int n = 45;`

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

```
      1101 0011 1100 0001 0010 0100 1001 1111
| 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101
-----
                                1111
```


Unsigned Arithmetics

`unsigned int n = 45;`

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

```
      1101 0011 1100 0001 0010 0100 1001 1111
| 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101
-----
                        101 1111
```

Unsigned Arithmetics

`unsigned int n = 45;`

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

```
      1101 0011 1100 0001 0010 0100 1001 1111
| 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101
-----
      1101 0111 1101 0101 0111 0101 1101 1111
```


Unsigned Arithmetics

`unsigned int n = 45;`

n	2 ⁿ
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

~ 1101 0011 1100 0001 0010 0100 1001 1111

Unsigned Arithmetics

`unsigned int n = 45;`

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

~ 1101 0011 1100 0001 0010 0100 1001 1111

0000

Unsigned Arithmetics

`unsigned int n = 45;`

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

~ 1101 0011 1100 0001 0010 0100 1001 1111

0110 0000

Unsigned Arithmetics

`unsigned int n = 45;`

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

~ 1101 0011 1100 0001 0010 0100 1001 1111

1011 0110 0000

Unsigned Arithmetics

`unsigned int n = 45;`

n	2 ⁿ
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

```
~ 1101 0011 1100 0001 0010 0100 1001 1111
-----
0010 1100 0011 1110 1101 1011 0110 0000
```

Unsigned Arithmetics

`unsigned int n = 45;`

n	2 ⁿ
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

Exclusive-Or
(XOR): 1 if the
bits are different
0 if the bits are
the same.

```
      1101 0011 1100 0001 0010 0100 1001 1111  
^    0101 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101  
-----
```

Unsigned Arithmetics

`unsigned int n = 45;`

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

```
      1101 0011 1100 0001 0010 0100 1001 1111
^    0101 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101
-----
                                0
```

Unsigned Arithmetics

`unsigned int n = 45;`

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

```
      1101 0011 1100 0001 0010 0100 1001 1111
^    0101 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101
-----
                                10
```


Unsigned Arithmetics

`unsigned int n = 45;`

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

```
      1101 0011 1100 0001 0010 0100 1001 1111
^    0101 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101
-----
                                010
```


Unsigned Arithmetics

`unsigned int n = 45;`

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

```
      1101 0011 1100 0001 0010 0100 1001 1111
^    0101 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101
-----
                        100 1010
```

Unsigned Arithmetics

`unsigned int n = 45;`

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128

```
      1101 0011 1100 0001 0010 0100 1001 1111
^    0101 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101
-----
      1000 0110 1001 0100 0111 0001 1100 1010
```

Unsigned Arithmetics

- $+$, $-$, \ll , \gg , $\&$, $|$, \sim , \wedge
- \sim is not the same as $!$, $\&$ is not the same as $\&\&$, $|$ is not the same as $||$
- $!$, $\&\&$, $||$ are *Boolean* operators -- they treat zero as false and non-zero as true
- $!$, $\&$, $|$ are *bitwise* operators -- they operate on each bit.

Bit-packing

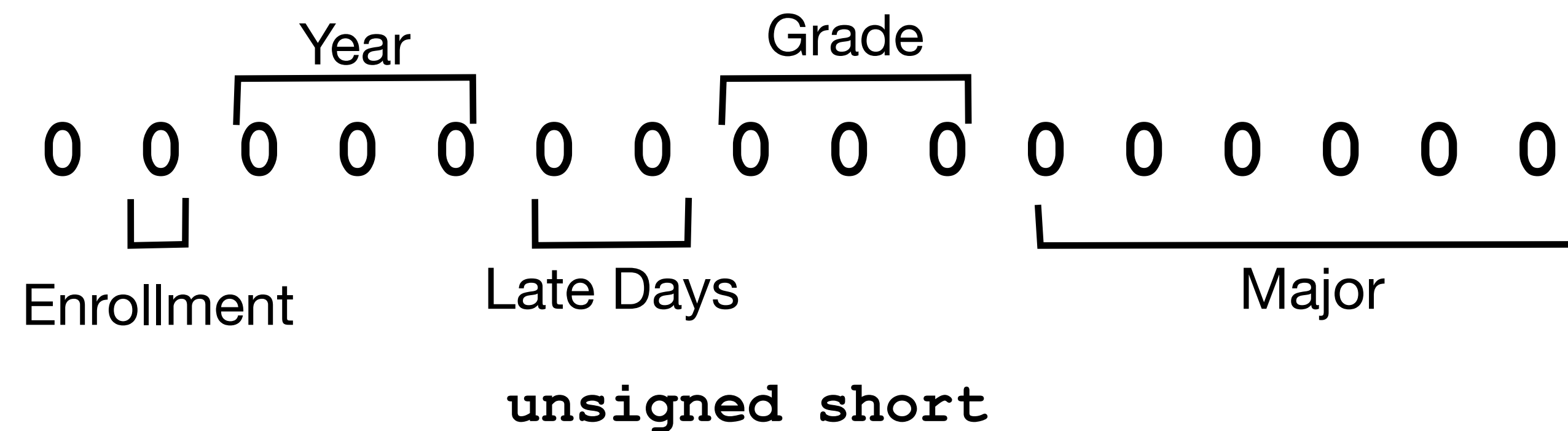
```
struct student {  
    int is_enrolled;    /* is student formally enrolled in this class? */  
    int year;  
    int late_days_used;  
    char letter_grade;  
    char major[32];  
};
```


Bit-packing

- Enrollment: 2 choices (1 bit)
- Year: 5 choices [1, 2, 3, 4, beyond-4] (3 bits)
- Late Days: 4 choices (2 bits)
- Letter grade: 5 choices (3 bits)
- Major: 53 majors (6 bits)
- None of these need 32 bit integers!
- $1 + 3 + 2 + 3 + 6 = 15$, in fact we can fit the entire record inside a short.

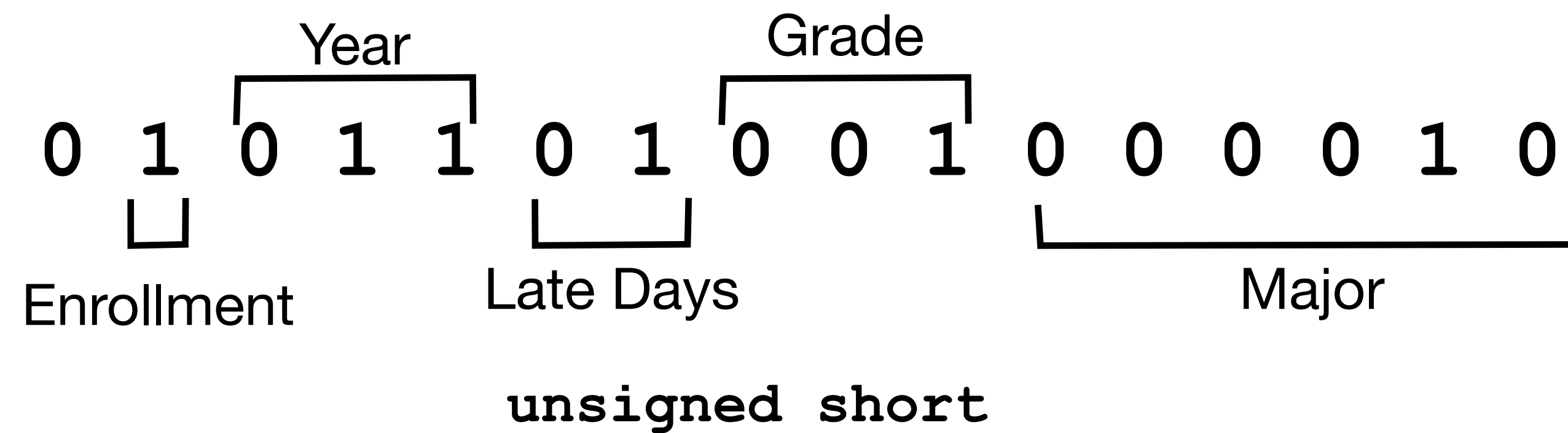
```
struct student {  
    int is_enrolled;  
    int year;  
    int late_days_used;  
    char letter_grade;  
    char major[32];  
};
```

Bit-packing



- Enrollment: 2 choices (1 bit)
- Year: 6 choices [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, beyond-4] (3 bits)
- Late Days: 4 choices (2 bits)
- Letter grade: 5 choices (3 bits)
- Major: 53 majors (6 bits)

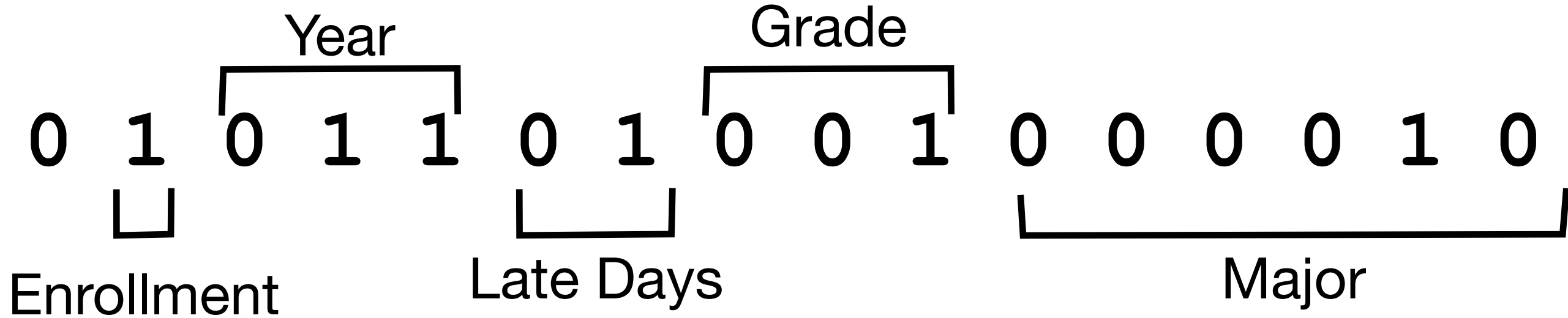
Bit-packing



- Enrolled
- Year 3
- 1 late day
- 1st choice of grade
- 2nd choice of major

Bit-packing

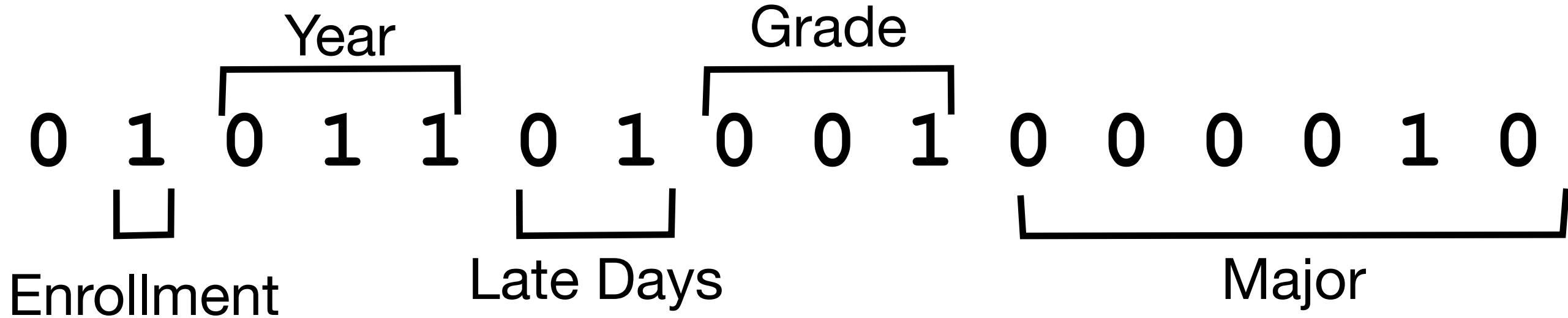
unsigned short student = 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0



Enrollment Year Late Days Grade Major

Bit-packing

`unsigned short student =` 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0



Enrollment Year Late Days Grade Major

`unsigned short mask =`

Bit-packing

unsigned short student = 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0

Enrollment Year Late Days Grade Major

unsigned short mask = 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Bit-packing

`unsigned short student` = 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0

Enrollment Year Late Days Grade Major

`unsigned short mask` = 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

```
int year = mask & student;
```


Bit-packing

`unsigned short student` = 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0

 ┌───┐ ┌───┐ └───┘
 Year Grade Major
 └──┘ └──┘ └──┘
 Enrollment Late Days Major

`unsigned short mask` = 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

```
int year = mask & student;
```

0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
&	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<hr/>															
0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

```
year = year >> 11;
```

Bit-packing

`unsigned short student =` 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0
└─┘ └─┘ └─┘
Enrollment Late Days Major

Year Grade

`unsigned short mask =` 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

`int year = mask & student;`
0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0
& 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

`year = year >> 11;`
>> 11

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1

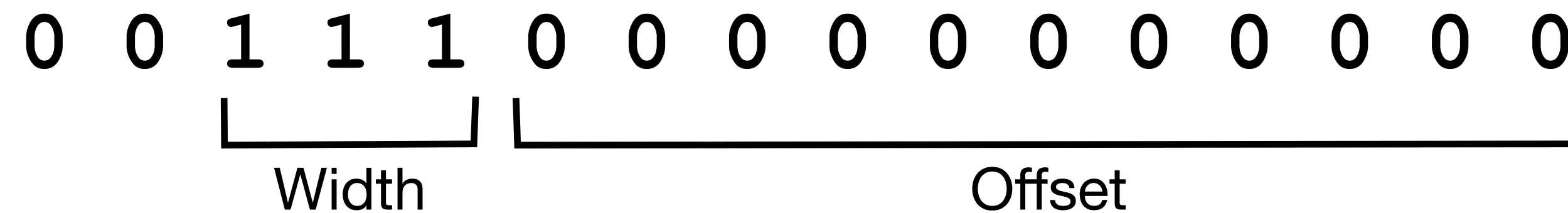
Bit-packing

0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

```
unsigned short mask = 14336;
```

```
unsigned short mask = 0x7 << 11;
```

Bit-packing



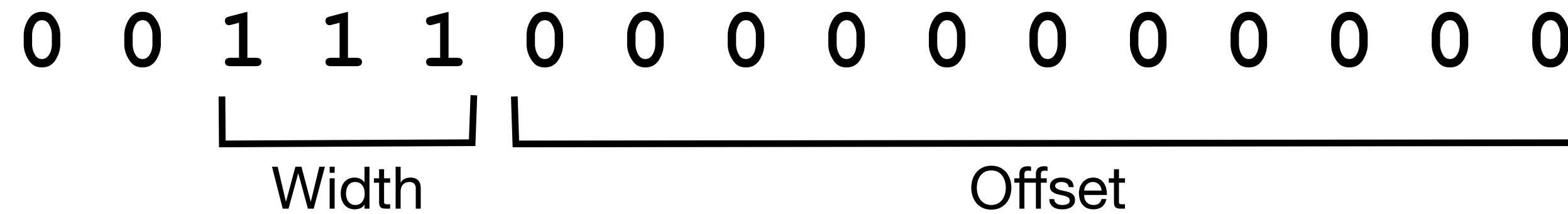
```
unsigned short mask = 14336;
```

```
unsigned short mask = 0x7 << 11;
```

```
unsigned short mask = ~0u >> (16 - width) << offset;
```

Future Note: we need to write `0u` instead of `0` because by default, `0` is signed, so `>>` is going to perform a signed right shift.

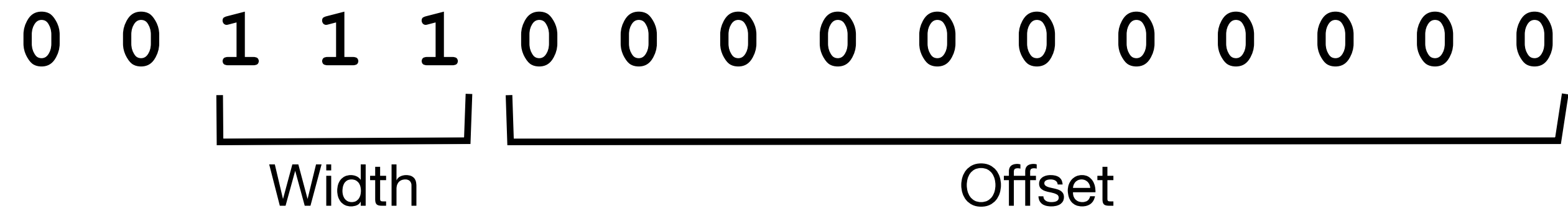
Bit-packing



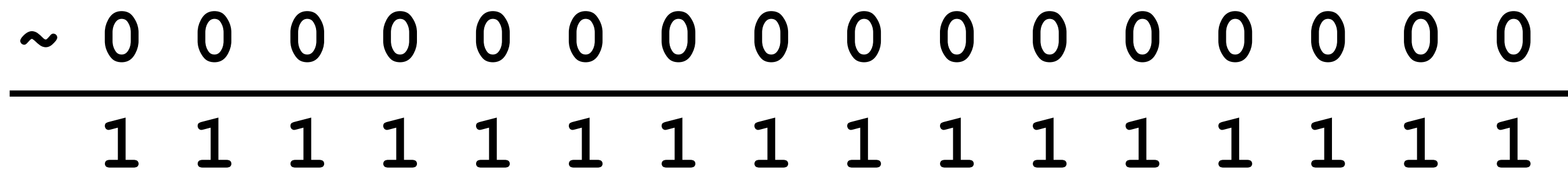
```
unsigned short mask = ~0u >> (16 - width) << offset;
```

~ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

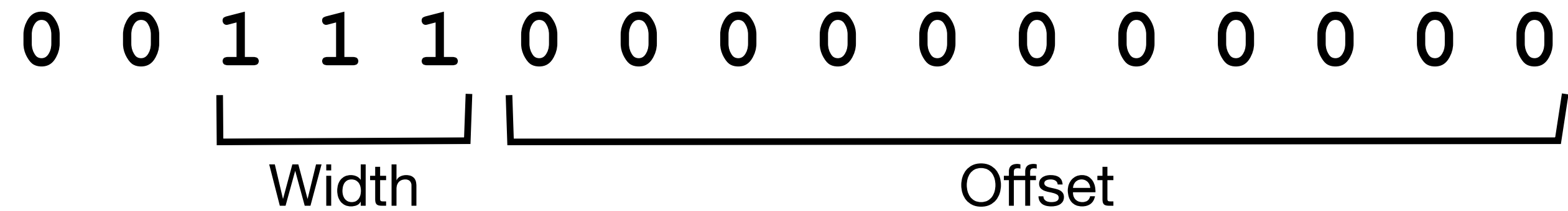
Bit-packing



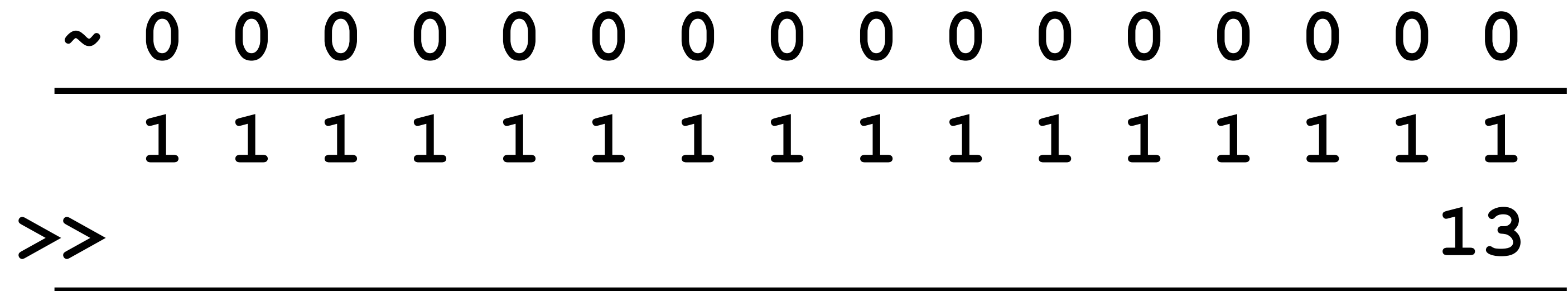
```
unsigned short mask = ~0u >> (16 - width) << offset;
```



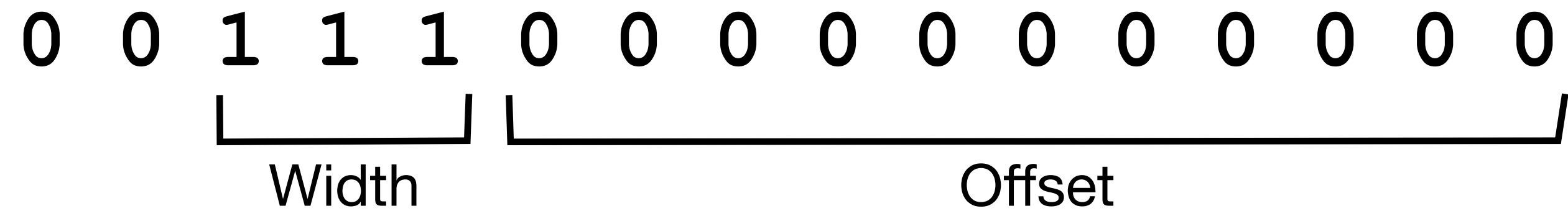
Bit-packing



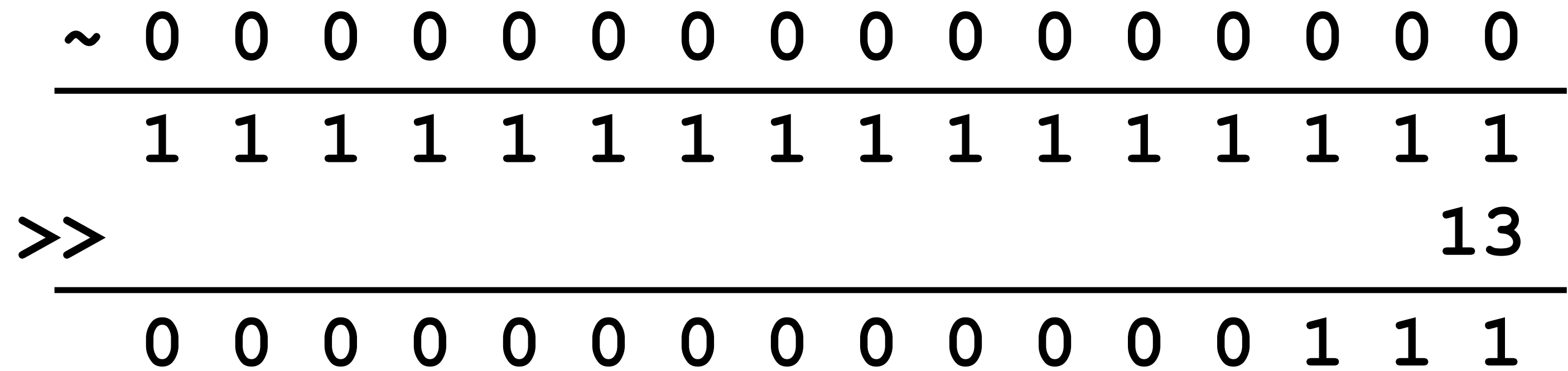
```
unsigned short mask = ~0u >> (16 - width) << offset;
```



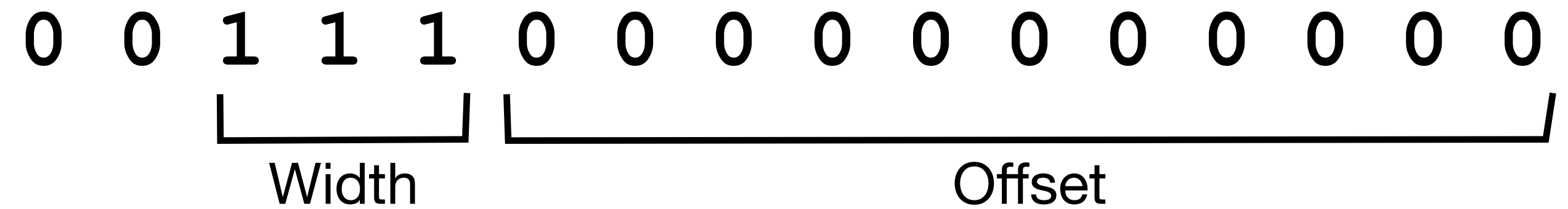
Bit-packing



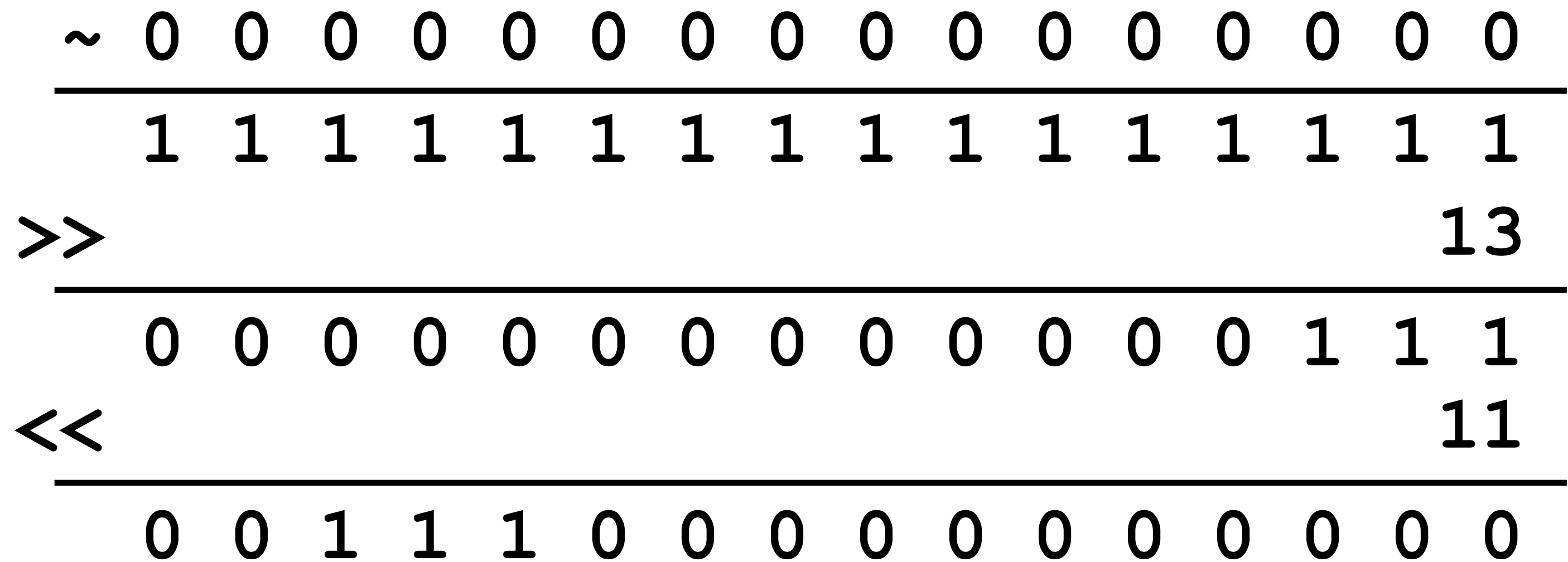
```
unsigned short mask = ~0u >> (16 - width) << offset;
```



Bit-packing



```
unsigned short mask = ~0u >> (16 - width) << offset;
```



Bit-packing

```
unsigned short student = ...;  
unsigned short year_mask = ~0u >> (16 - 3) << 11;  
  
unsigned int year = (student & year_mask) >> 11;
```

Bit-packing

`unsigned short student` = 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0

Enrollment Year Late Days Grade Major

`unsigned short mask` = 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

`unsigned short year` = 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0

Bit-packing

`unsigned short student =` 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0

Enrollment Year Late Days Grade Major

`unsigned short mask =` 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

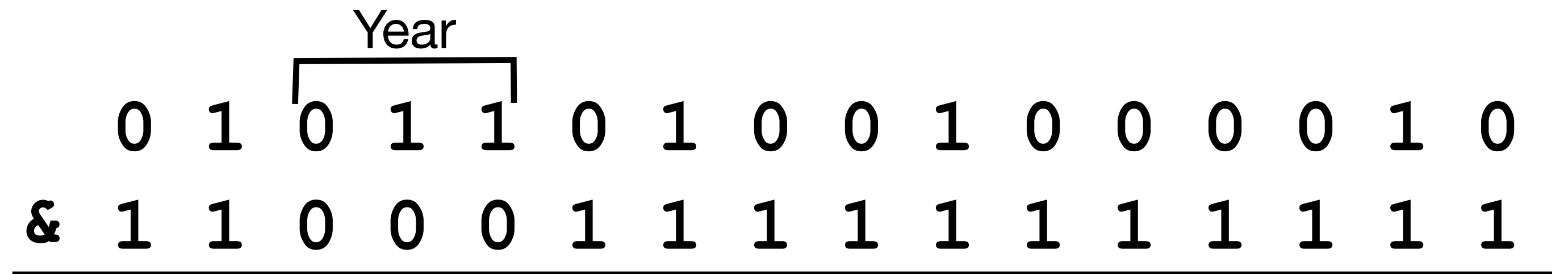
`unsigned short year =` 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0

`year = year << 11;` 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

??

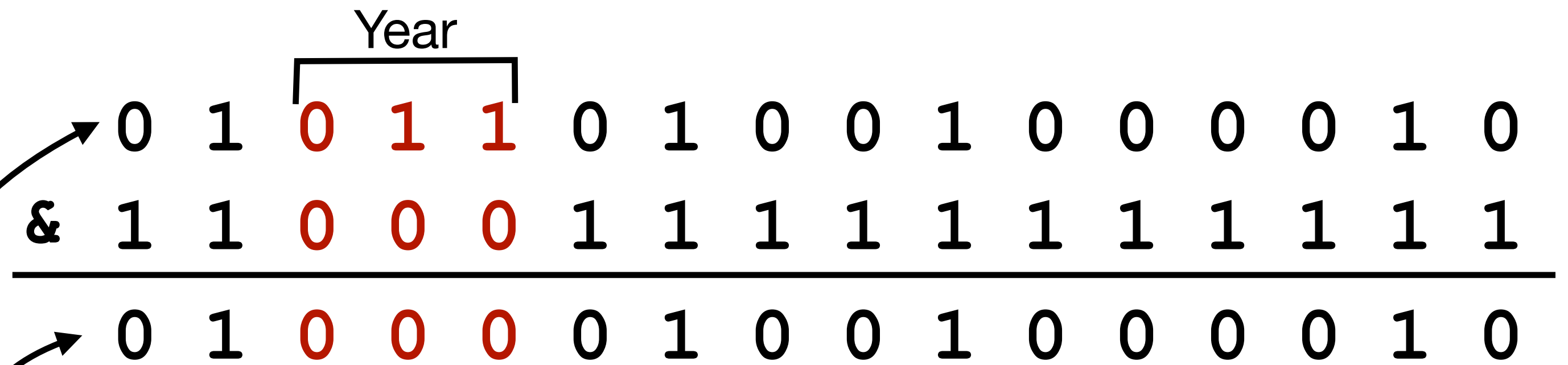
Bit-packing

```
student = student & ~year_mask;
```



Bit-packing

```
student = student & ~year_mask;
```

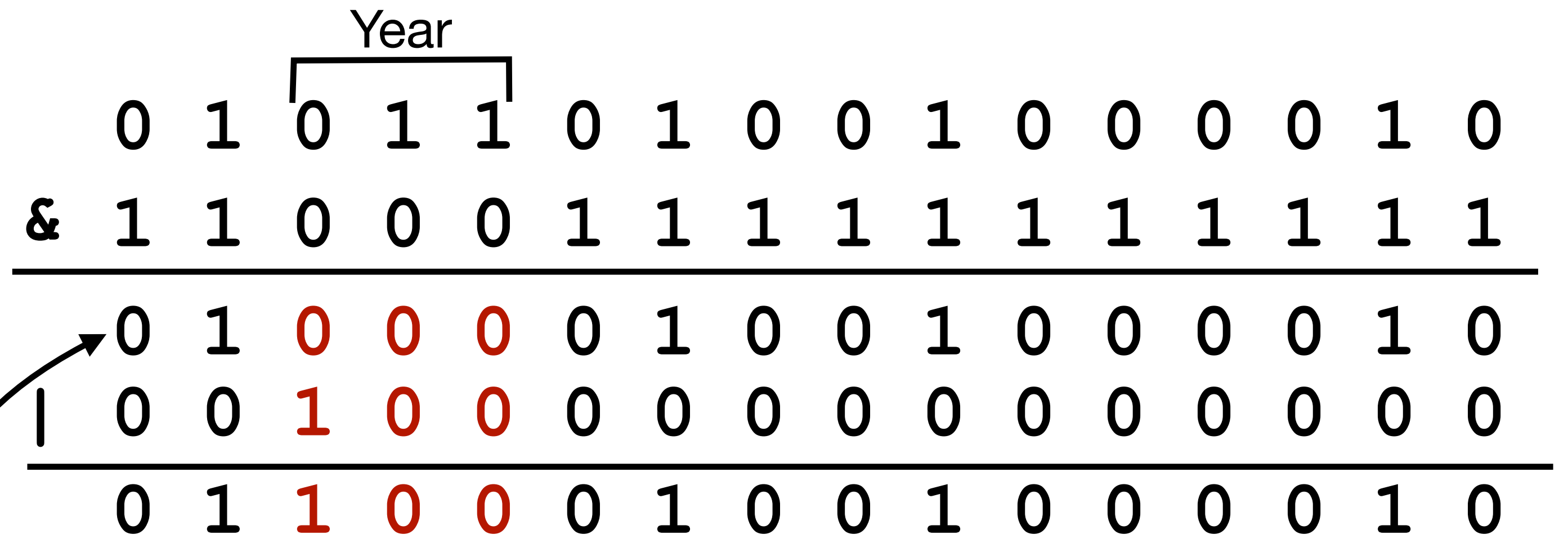


All other bits are preserved, and the year bits are zeroed out.

Bit-packing

```
student = student & ~year_mask;
```

```
student = student | (year << 11);
```



All other bits are preserved, and the year bits are updated.

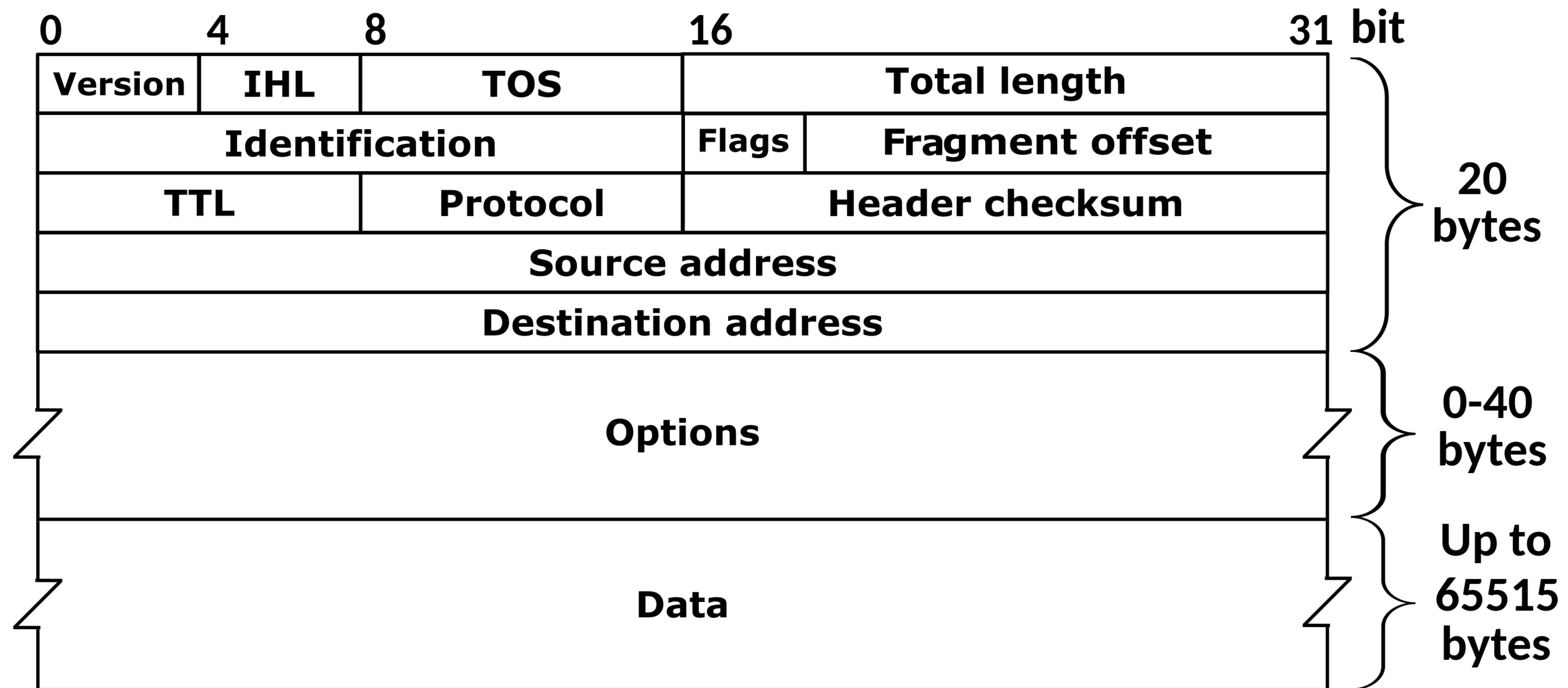
Bit-packing

Summary

- A mask has the bit fields of interest set 1 and all others 0.
- `& mask` gets the bits
- `& ~mask` clears out the bits
- `~0u >> (16 - width) << offset` creates a 16-bit mask with `width` and `offset`.
- After the bits are zeroed out, `|` is used to write new bits in the field.
- Does anyone use this irl?

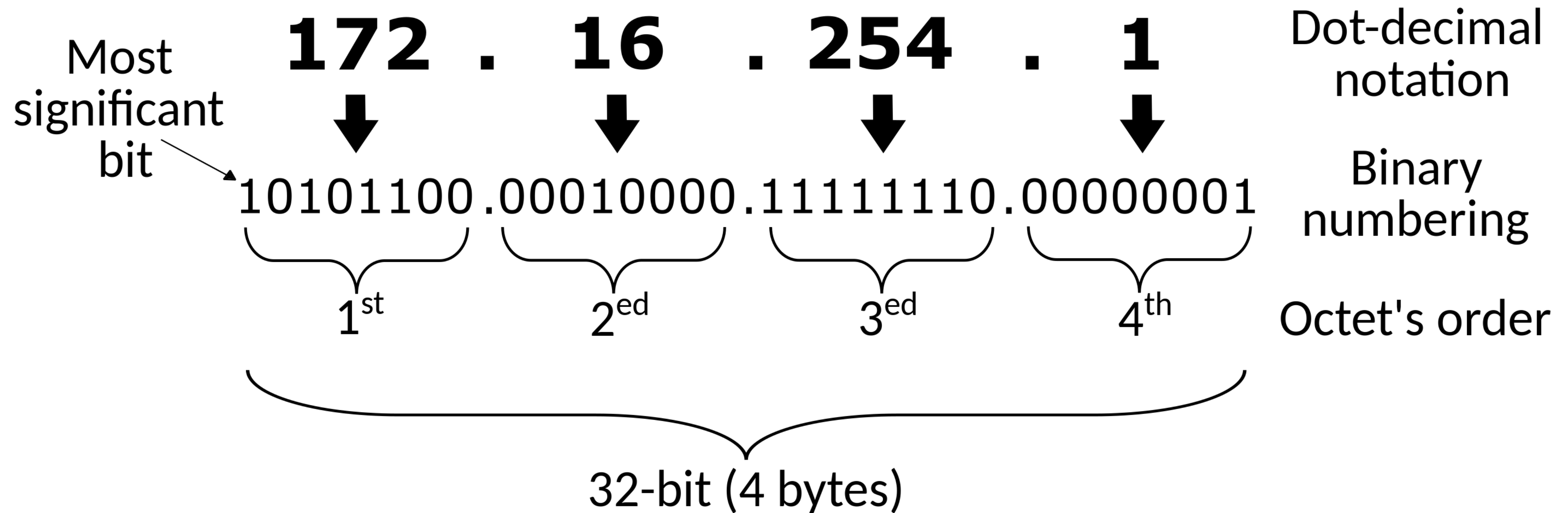
Bit-packing

Example: IP Packet



Bit-packing

Example: IP Address



Bit-packing

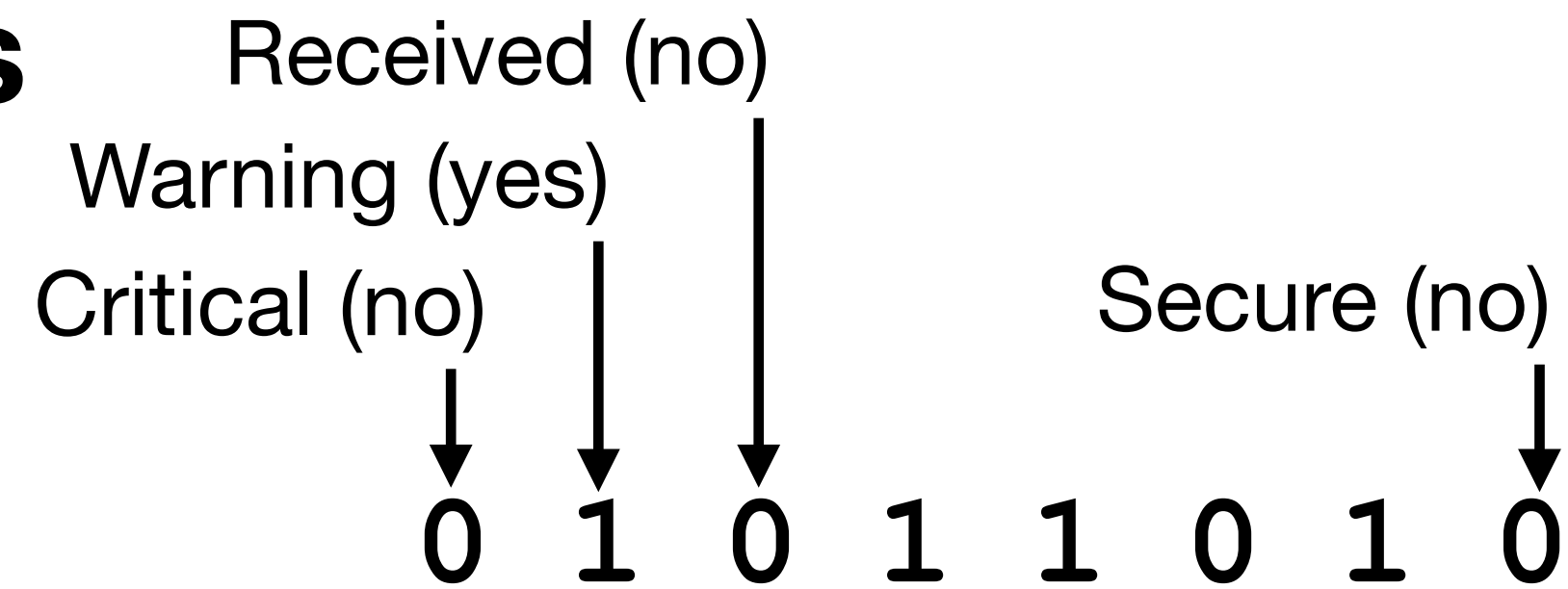
Example: IP Address

IP address	192.168.1.2
Subnet mask	255.255.255.0
Router	192.168.1.1

What is this mask trying to get?

Bit-packing

Example: Flag Bits

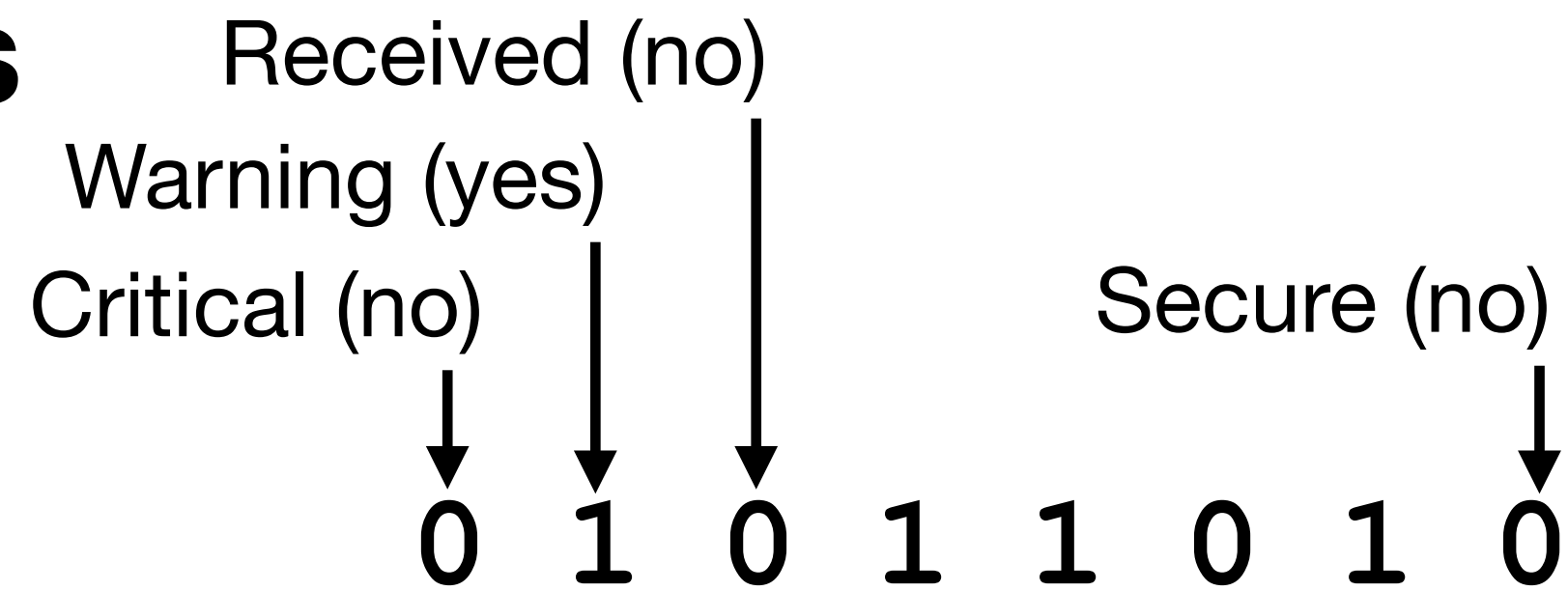


Each bit answers one yes/no question -- 8 Booleans in a byte!

```
const uint8_t CRITICAL = 0x80;    ->100000000
const uint8_t WARNING  = 0x40;    ->010000000
const uint8_t RECEIVED = 0x20;    ->001000000
...
const uint8_t SECURE   = 0x01;    ->000000001
```

Bit-packing

Example: Flag Bits



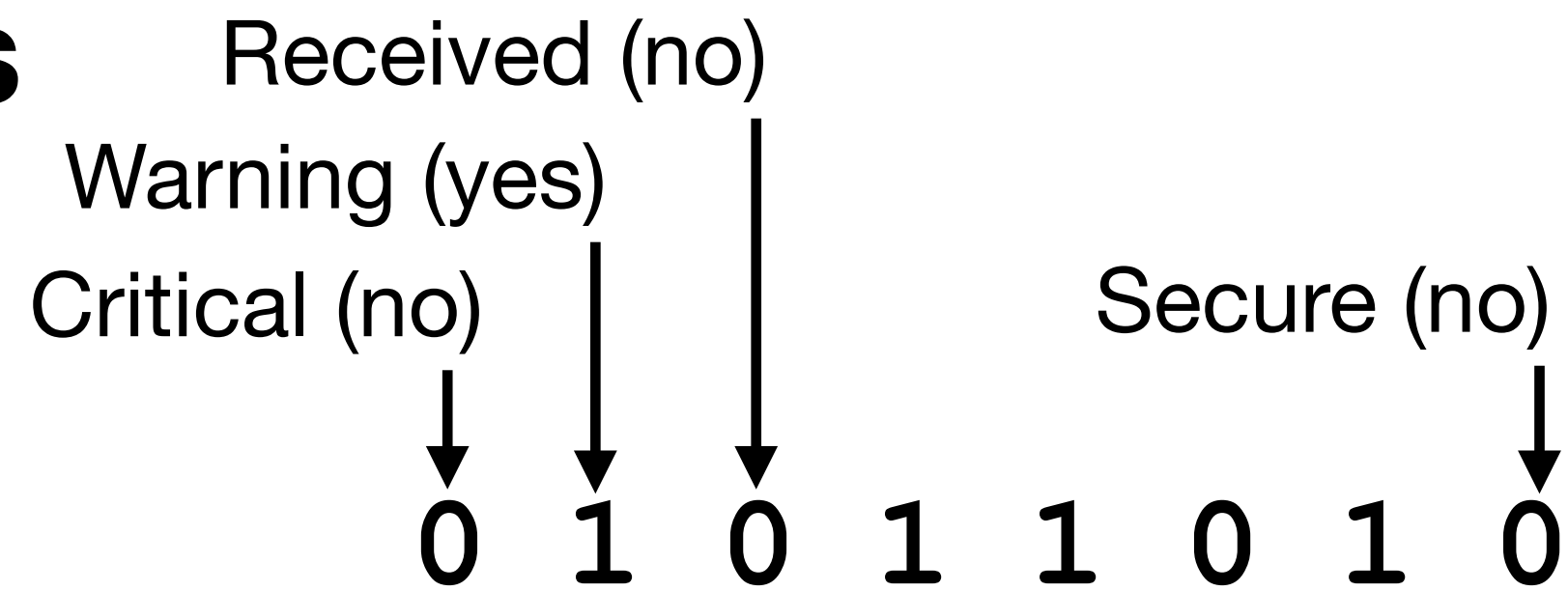
```
const uint8_t CRITICAL = 0x80;  ->100000000
const uint8_t WARNING  = 0x40;  ->010000000
const uint8_t RECEIVED = 0x20;  ->001000000
...
const uint8_t SECURE   = 0x01;  ->000000001
```

```
if (flags & CRITICAL) { ... }
```

This is non-zero if and only if the first bit is set.

Bit-packing

Example: Flag Bits



```
const uint8_t CRITICAL = 0x80; ->100000000
const uint8_t WARNING = 0x40; ->010000000
const uint8_t RECEIVED = 0x20; ->001000000
...
const uint8_t SECURE = 0x01; ->000000001
```

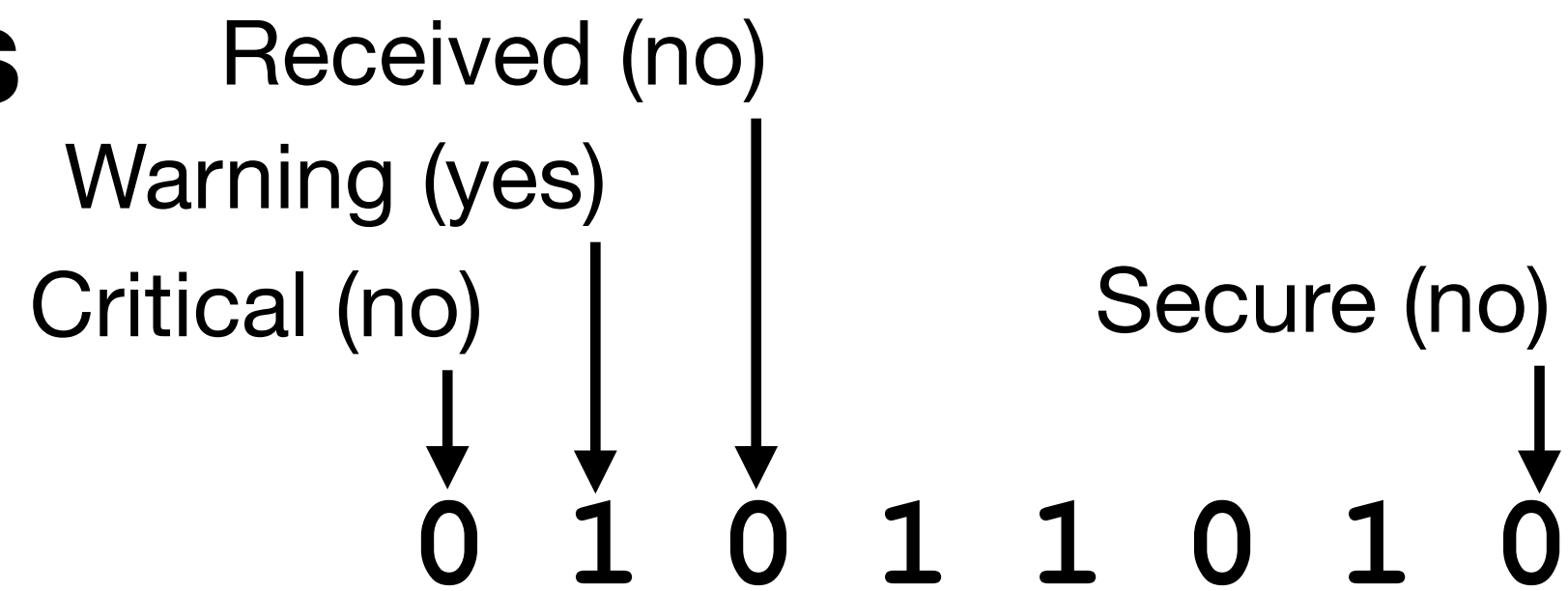
```
if (flags & (CRITICAL | SECURE)) { ... }
```

10000001

This is non-zero if and only if the first bit and the last bit is set.

Bit-packing

Example: Flag Bits



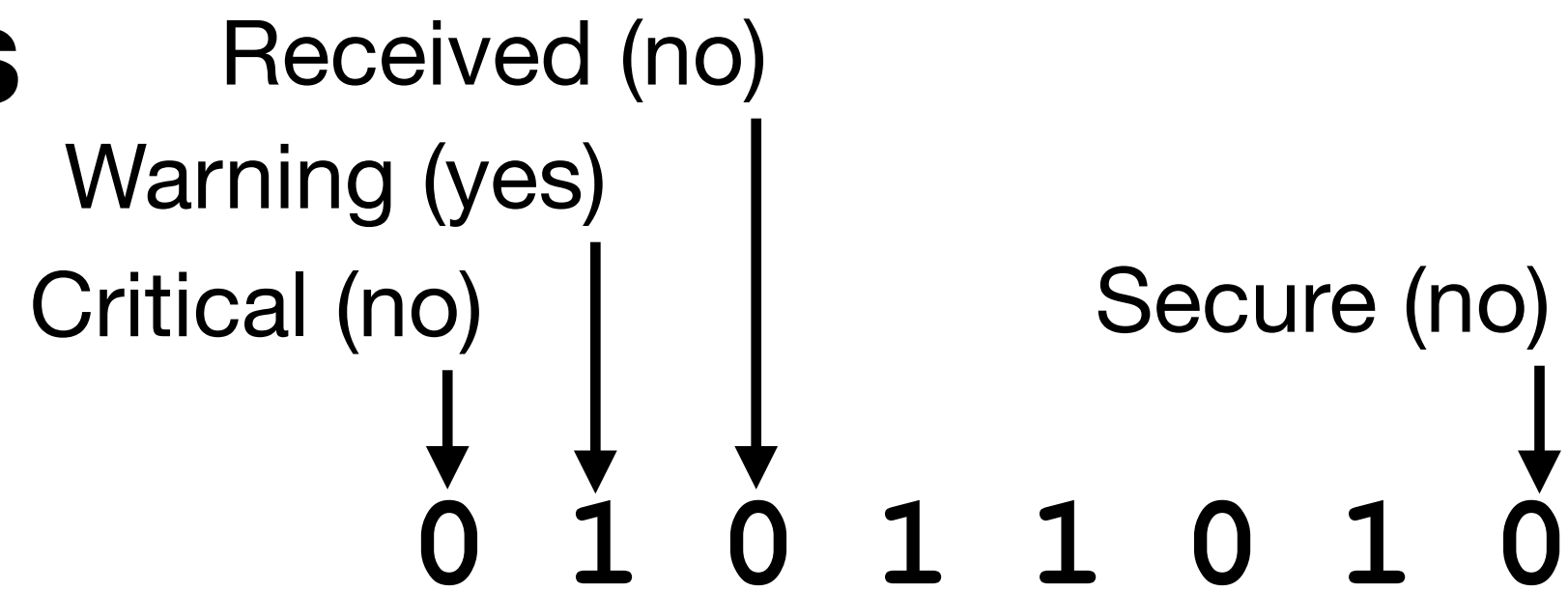
```
const uint8_t CRITICAL = 0x80;  ->100000000
const uint8_t WARNING  = 0x40;  ->010000000
const uint8_t RECEIVED = 0x20;  ->001000000
...
const uint8_t SECURE   = 0x01;  ->000000001
```

```
flags |= RECEIVED;
```

This sets the RECEIVED bit.

Bit-packing

Example: Flag Bits



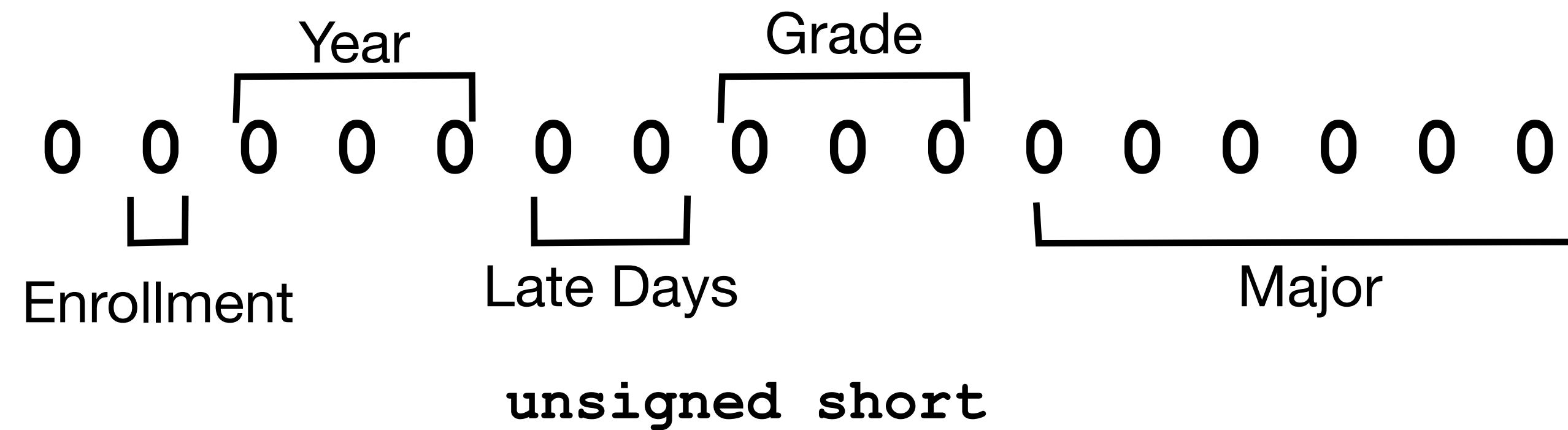
```
const uint8_t CRITICAL = 0x80;  ->100000000
const uint8_t WARNING  = 0x40;  ->010000000
const uint8_t RECEIVED = 0x20;  ->001000000
...
const uint8_t SECURE   = 0x01;  ->000000001
```

```
flags &= ~SECURE;
```

This unsets the SECURE bit.

Choices

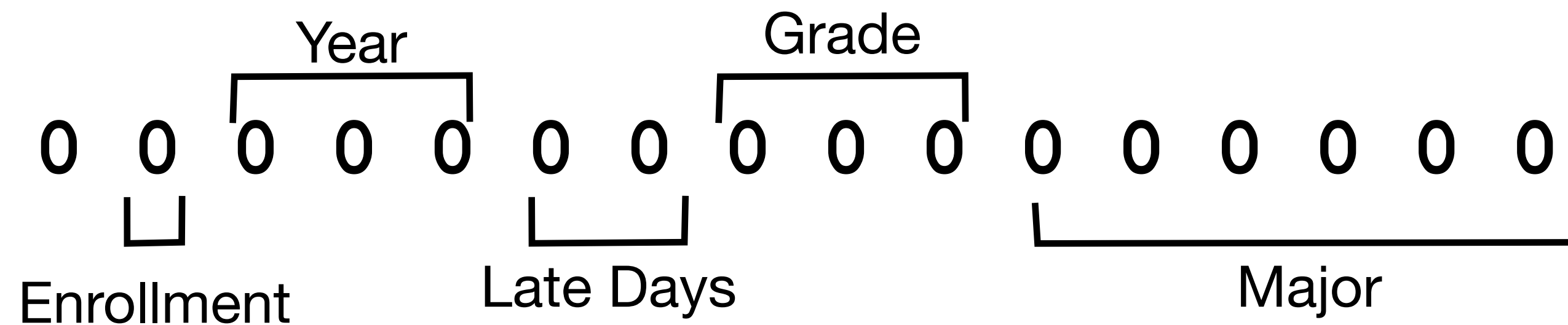
Interlude



- How do we assign bit patterns to majors?
- Anthropology - 0, Architectural Studies - 1, Art History - 2, ...
- One has to look up on a table to figure out which major this is :(

Choices

Interlude: enum



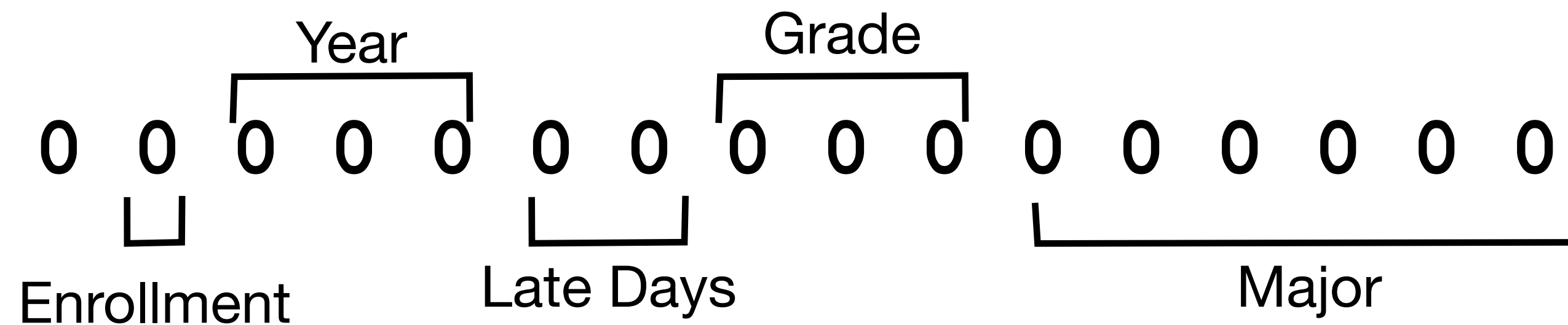
unsigned short

```
enum major {  
    ANTHROPOLOGY,  
    ARCHITECTURAL_STUDIES,  
    ART_HISTORY,  
    ASTRONOMY_ASTROPHYSICS,  
    BIG_PROBLEMS,  
    BIOLOGICAL_CHEMISTRY,  
    ...  
};
```

- Nothing fancy here: C just assigns an integer sequentially for each choice.
- Can use them as global constants
- **if** (major == 2) { ... }
- **if** (major == ART_HISTORY) { ... }

Choices

Interlude: enum



unsigned short

```
enum major {  
    ANTHROPOLOGY,  
    ARCHITECTURAL_STUDIES,  
    ART_HISTORY,  
    ASTRONOMY_ASTROPHYSICS,  
    BIG_PROBLEMS,  
    BIOLOGICAL_CHEMISTRY,  
    ...  
};
```

```
enum major student_major = STATISTICS;
```

```
enum major student_major = 3;
```

clang *will not*
complaint about this.
But this is bad style.

Choices

Interlude: switch

```
if (major == ANTHROPOLOGY) {  
    ...  
} else if (major == ARCHITECTURAL_STUDIES) {  
    ...  
} else if (major == ART_HISTORY) {  
    ...  
} else if (major == ASTRONOMY_ASTROPHYSICS) {  
    ...  
} else if (major == BIG_PROBLEMS) {  
    ...  
} ...
```

```
switch (major) {  
case ANTHROPOLOGY:  
    ...;  
    break;  
case ARCHITECTURAL_STUDIES:  
    ...;  
    break;  
case ART_HISTORY:  
    ...;  
    break;  
case BIOLOGICAL_CHEMISTRY:  
    ...;  
    break;  
case BIG_PROBLEMS:  
    ...;  
    break;  
default:  
    break;  
}
```

break signals the end of a case. Without **break**, C will execute the next case, *falling through* another case.

The default branch is run when the major matches none of the above cases.

Choices

Interlude: `switch`

- Why `switch`?
- Cleaner code
- More efficient than `if ... else if ...` chain:
 - C stores the branches in a table, and `switch` will jump to the branch instead of comparing one by one
 - `switch(x)`, `x` has to be an integer.
- `break` is critical! Forgetting the `break` is really difficult to debug.

Choices

Interlude: switch

- Demo! if we have time