## COMPUTING: Representationss From clay fo silicon

## Binary

## What are binary digits?

Binary digits are known as bits. There are a base-2 number system and are represented by 0 and 1. They are the smallest unit of measurement for data representation.

## What is a byte?

A byte consists of 8 bits. In computing, it is very common to group binary digits into chunks of eight. For example:
16 bits / $8=2$ bytes
16 bits / 8
$16 \mathrm{~b}=2 \mathrm{~B}$

## Binary sequences

All information is represented in sequences of binary digits. This includes: Numbers, Text, Sound, Images, Video, Animation

## Units

| Prefix | symbol | Meaning |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Kilo | K | Thousands |
| Mega | M | Millions |
| Giga | G | Billions |
| Tera | T | Trillions |

Converting between units:
8 bits $=1$ B (byte)
$1000 \mathrm{~B}=1 \mathrm{~KB}$ (kilobyte)
$1000 \mathrm{~KB}=1 \mathrm{MB}$ (megabyte)
$1000 \mathrm{MB}=1 \mathrm{~GB}$ (gigabyte)
$1000 \mathrm{~GB}=1 \mathrm{~TB}$ (terabyte)
Representation:
Just as letters in the alphabet can be used to represent words, sequences of binary digits are also used to represent information in digital systems

## Binary numbers

| 128 | 64 | 32 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |

In denary (decimal), we use a base-10 number system, so we have ones, tens, hundreds, thousands, etc. Binary is base -2 , so the weighting is $\times 2$ instead of $\times 10$.
The binary number above would be worked out as a denary number by seeing which weightings have been "switched on" (have a 1).
So we only add up the numbers that have a 1 .
In this case:
$64+4+2=70$
Therefore, 01000110 in binary is 70 in denary.

## Converting from Binary to Denary

## Converting from binary to denary: <br> Denary number: 19

Binary number: 010011
To work out the denary number from the binary, begin by looking at the binary weightings. What is the largest binary weighting that goes into 19 ? 32 is larger than 19, so we can't use 32. So we have to move on to 16. 16 fits, so we can use it. 19-16 = 3, which means we now need to make 3 from the remaining binary digits. 8 and 4 do not fit into 3 , so we use 2 . This leaves 1 , so we then use 1 , and have the binary number 010011

| 32 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |

$\square$

