

# Binary Counting & ASCII Values

Wheeler HS Fall 18

# The Binary System

By Desiree Noland

Just how does that computer  
work???

```
00110010101110010001
100000110000101110000
00100110000101110000
110110111001100111001
01110010001110111011
001000000111000001100
10000011010010110111
001100001011100000110
11100110011100100000
```

# Key words

- Digital
- Binary System
- Data
- Base-10
- Base-2
- Switch (Electronics)

## What is the binary system and how is it used in computing?

- We use number systems everyday.
- Hold up your hand-how many fingers do you see?
- TEN! We use a base-10 number set
- Base-10 has 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9
- Our computers uses a number set too-the binary system!

# Electronics-How do they work?

On



Off



# Computers and circuits are in 2 states:

- On
- Off



- This is encoded by the Binary System! The Binary System tells computers and circuits which wires need to be on and which need to be off.

# But how does it work???

- Base-10 or the decimal system
  - 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9
- Base-2 or Binary system:
  - 0,1
- 0=Off and 1=On



# Video: Counting in Binary

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zELAfmp3fXY>



# Decimal (Base 10) vs Binary (Base 2)

Binary	Hex	Decimal
0000	0	0
0001	1	1
0010	2	2
0011	3	3
0100	4	4
0101	5	5
0110	6	6
0111	7	7
1000	8	8
1001	9	9
1010	A	10
1011	B	11
1100	C	12
1101	D	13
1110	E	14
1111	F	15

# Converting from: Binary (base 2) to Decimal (base 10)

1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
$2^7$	$2^6$	$2^5$	$2^4$	$2^3$	$2^2$	$2^1$	$2^0$
128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1
$1 \cdot 128 +$	$0 \cdot 64 +$	$1 \cdot 32 +$	$0 \cdot 16 +$	$0 \cdot 8 +$	$1 \cdot 4 +$	$1 \cdot 2 +$	$1 \cdot 1$

$$= 128 + 32 + 4 + 2 + 1$$
$$= 167$$

We found that:  
 $10100111_2 = 167_{10}$

Practice Converting from:

Binary (base 2) to Decimal (base 10)

$\overline{2^7}$	$\overline{2^6}$	$\overline{2^5}$	$\overline{2^4}$	$\overline{2^3}$	$\overline{2^2}$	$\overline{2^1}$	$\overline{2^0}$
128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1

$$\underline{\quad} \cdot 128 + \underline{\quad} \cdot 64 + \underline{\quad} \cdot 32 + \underline{\quad} \cdot 16 + \underline{\quad} \cdot 8 + \underline{\quad} \cdot 4 + \underline{\quad} \cdot 2 + \underline{\quad} \cdot 1$$

# Converting from: Decimal (base 10) to Binary (base 2)

$167 \div 2 = 83$	remainder =	1
$83 \div 2 = 41$	remainder =	1
$41 \div 2 = 20$	remainder =	1
$20 \div 2 = 10$	remainder =	0
$10 \div 2 = 5$	remainder =	0
$5 \div 2 = 2$	remainder =	1
$2 \div 2 = 1$	remainder =	0
$1 \div 2 = 0$	remainder =	1



We found that:

$$167_{10} = 10100111_2$$

# Practice Converting from: Decimal (base 10) to Binary (base 2)

$$\underline{\quad} \div 2 = \underline{\quad} \text{ remainder } =$$

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# Another Way to Convert between binary and decimal

- Google it! (type “convert from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_”)
- <https://www.binaryhexconverter.com/binary-to-decimal-converter>

# ASCII Characters – A way to numerically represent letters

## ASCII Table

Dec	Hex	Oct	Char	Dec	Hex	Oct	Char	Dec	Hex	Oct	Char	Dec	Hex	Oct	Char
0	0	0		32	20	40	[space]	64	40	100	@	96	60	140	`
1	1	1		33	21	41	!	65	41	101	A	97	61	141	a
2	2	2		34	22	42	"	66	42	102	B	98	62	142	b
3	3	3		35	23	43	#	67	43	103	C	99	63	143	c
4	4	4		36	24	44	\$	68	44	104	D	100	64	144	d
5	5	5		37	25	45	%	69	45	105	E	101	65	145	e
6	6	6		38	26	46	&	70	46	106	F	102	66	146	f
7	7	7		39	27	47	'	71	47	107	G	103	67	147	g
8	8	10		40	28	50	(	72	48	110	H	104	68	150	h
9	9	11		41	29	51	)	73	49	111	I	105	69	151	i
10	A	12		42	2A	52	*	74	4A	112	J	106	6A	152	j
11	B	13		43	2B	53	+	75	4B	113	K	107	6B	153	k
12	C	14		44	2C	54	,	76	4C	114	L	108	6C	154	l
13	D	15		45	2D	55	-	77	4D	115	M	109	6D	155	m
14	E	16		46	2E	56	.	78	4E	116	N	110	6E	156	n
15	F	17		47	2F	57	/	79	4F	117	O	111	6F	157	o
16	10	20		48	30	60	0	80	50	120	P	112	70	160	p
17	11	21		49	31	61	1	81	51	121	Q	113	71	161	q
18	12	22		50	32	62	2	82	52	122	R	114	72	162	r
19	13	23		51	33	63	3	83	53	123	S	115	73	163	s
20	14	24		52	34	64	4	84	54	124	T	116	74	164	t
21	15	25		53	35	65	5	85	55	125	U	117	75	165	u
22	16	26		54	36	66	6	86	56	126	V	118	76	166	v
23	17	27		55	37	67	7	87	57	127	W	119	77	167	w
24	18	30		56	38	70	8	88	58	130	X	120	78	170	x
25	19	31		57	39	71	9	89	59	131	Y	121	79	171	y
26	1A	32		58	3A	72	:	90	5A	132	Z	122	7A	172	z
27	1B	33		59	3B	73	;	91	5B	133	[	123	7B	173	{
28	1C	34		60	3C	74	<	92	5C	134	\	124	7C	174	
29	1D	35		61	3D	75	=	93	5D	135	]	125	7D	175	}
30	1E	36		62	3E	76	>	94	5E	136	^	126	7E	176	~
31	1F	37		63	3F	77	?	95	5F	137	_	127	7F	177	

# My Name in binary

Character		Decimal		Binary
• M	->	77	->	01001101
• a	->	97	->	01100001
• r	->	114	->	01110010
• s	->	115	->	01110011
• [space]	->	32	->	01000000
• B	->	66	->	01000010
• e	->	101	->	01100101
• r	->	114	->	01110010



# My Name written in Binary

01001101, 01100001, 01110010, 01110011, 01000000, 01000010,  
01100101, 01110010, 01110111, 01100001, 01101110, 01100111,  
01100101, 01110010

# Closing

- What is the point of binary?
- Another counting system is Hexadecimal (base 16 as opposed to binary base 2 or decimal base 10). What do you think is the advantage of Hexadecimal
- Why do we regularly use a base 10 counting system as opposed to base 2 or base 16 or another base?