Digital Representation

- Convert ANOLOG to DICAPAL measurement by using a
- **DIGITAL** measurements
 - In units a set of symbolic values digits
 - Values larger than any symbol in the set use sequence of digits – Units, Tens, Hundreds...
 - Measured in discrete or whole units
 - Difficult to measure something that is not a multiple of units in size. Eg Fractions



Binary Number System Also called the #Base2 System "40

- The bigar umber stem is used to model the series of electrical signals computers use to represent information
 - O represents the no voltage or an off state —
 - 1 represents the presence of voltage or an on state



Division Algorithm Convert 67 to its binary equiverent.

18.14 of 40 N from $67_{10} = X_2$ Step 5 60 de 67 by 2. Record quotient in next row

Step 2: 33 / 2 = 16 R 1 Step 3: 16 / 2 = 8 R 0

Step 4: 8 / 2 = 4 R 0

Step 5: 4 / 2 = 2 R 0

Step 6: 2 / 2 = 1 R 0

Step 7: 1 / 2 = 0 R 1

Again divide by 2; record quotient in next row

Repeat again

Repeat again

Repeat again

Repeat again

STOP when quotient equals 0





$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Multiplication Algorithm} \\ \text{Convert (10101101000 its decimate equivalent:} \\ \textbf{preview page 1} \\ \text{Binary} & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ \hline \text{Positional Values} & \begin{array}{c} & \textbf{X} \\ \hline \text{Products} & \begin{array}{c} & 2^7 & 2^6 & 2^5 & 2^4 & 2^3 & 2^2 & 2^1 & 2^0 \\ \hline 128 + & 32 + & 8 + & 4 + & 1 \end{array}$$







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Alphanumeric Data

- Alphanumeric data such as nomes and addresses are represented by assigning a unique binary code or sequence of bits to represent each character.
- As each charager is entered from a keyboard (or other input device) it is converted into a binary code.
- Character code sets contain two types of characters.
 - Printable (normal characters)
 - Non-printable. Characters used as control codes.
 - CTRL G (beep)
 - CTRL Z (end of file)

