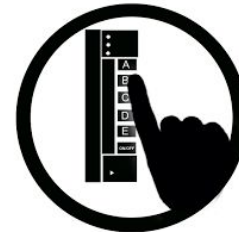


Introduction

CS 3410: Computer System Organization and Programming



Poll Everywhere Test (4 Questions)



Pollev.com/cs3410



Who am I?

Kevin Laeuffer (Dr. Laeuffer)

- **College:** RTHW Aachen, Germany (B.Sc. in Electrical Engineering)
- **Ph.D.:** Programming Languages and Computer Architecture at the University of California, Berkeley.
- **Research:** tools for digital hardware design (like CPUs!)



Co-Instructor

Giulia Guidi (Professor Guidi)

- **College:** Politecnico di Milano, Italy (B.Sc. and M.Sc. in Biomedical Engineering)
- **Ph.D.:** High Performance Computing (HPC) at the University of California, Berkeley
- **Research:** HPC, sparse linear algebra, scientific computing
- Co-taught CS 3410 in Fall 2024

Mahler



Nina





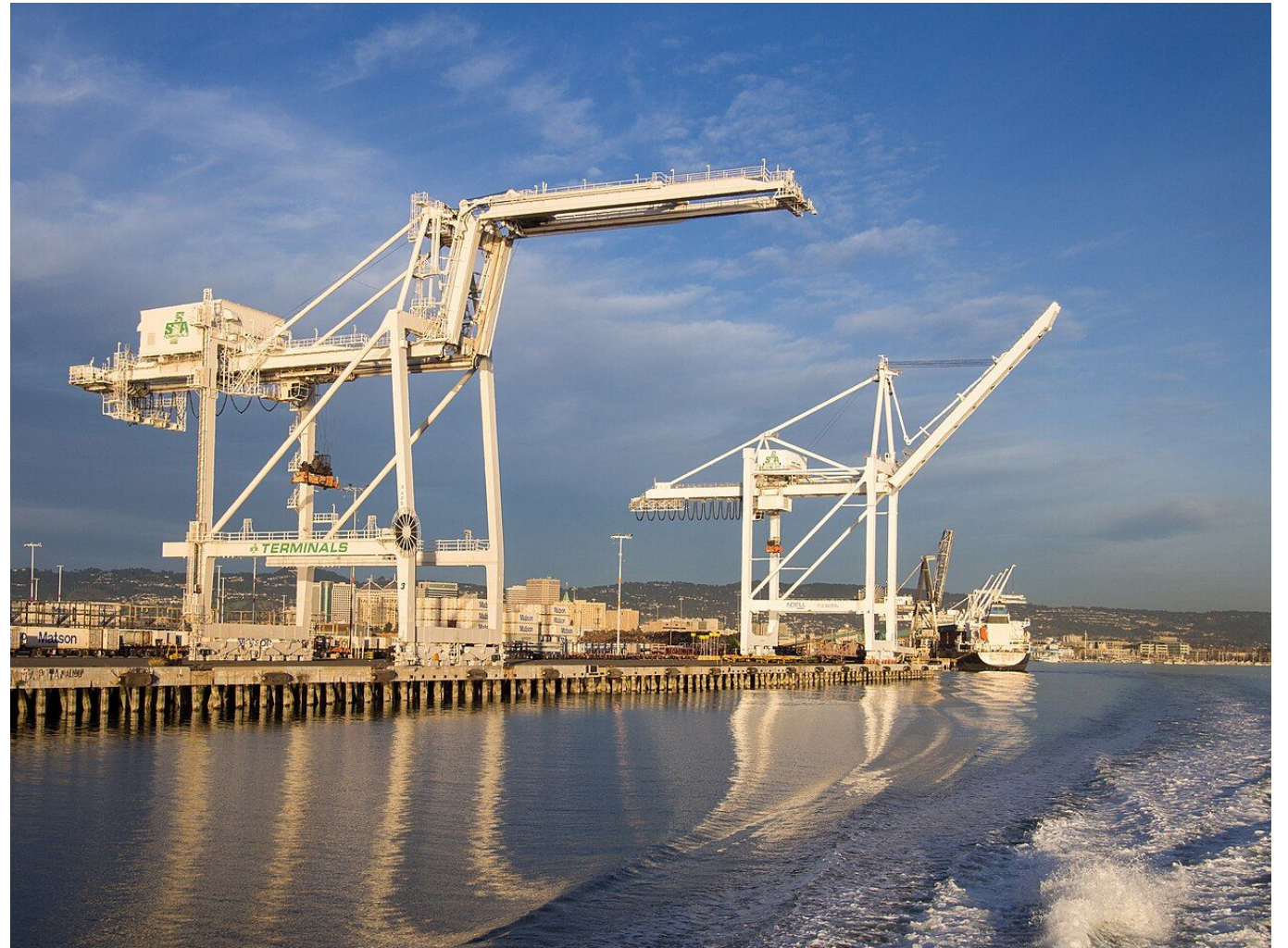
© BART 2025











AT- AT Walkers?



Why?





Why?





Why?



- fewer items



Why?



- fewer items
- all the same shape



Why?



- fewer items
- all the same shape
- improved security

an **abstraction** built to manage



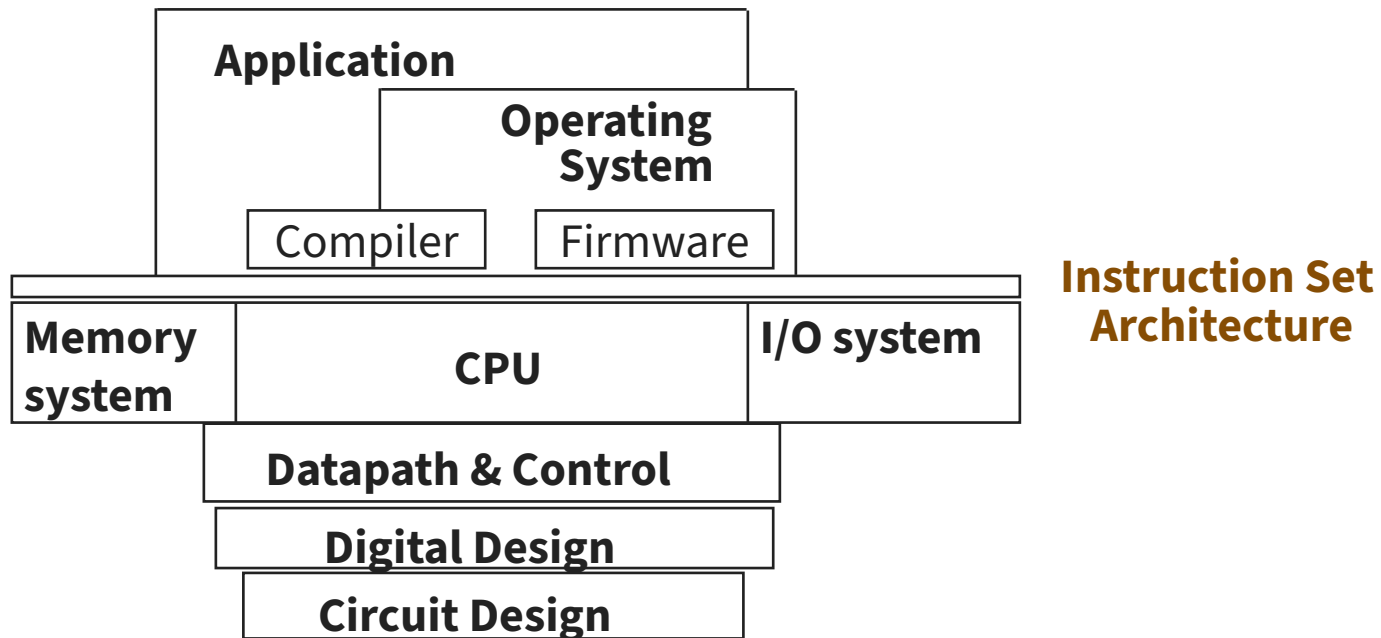
complexity



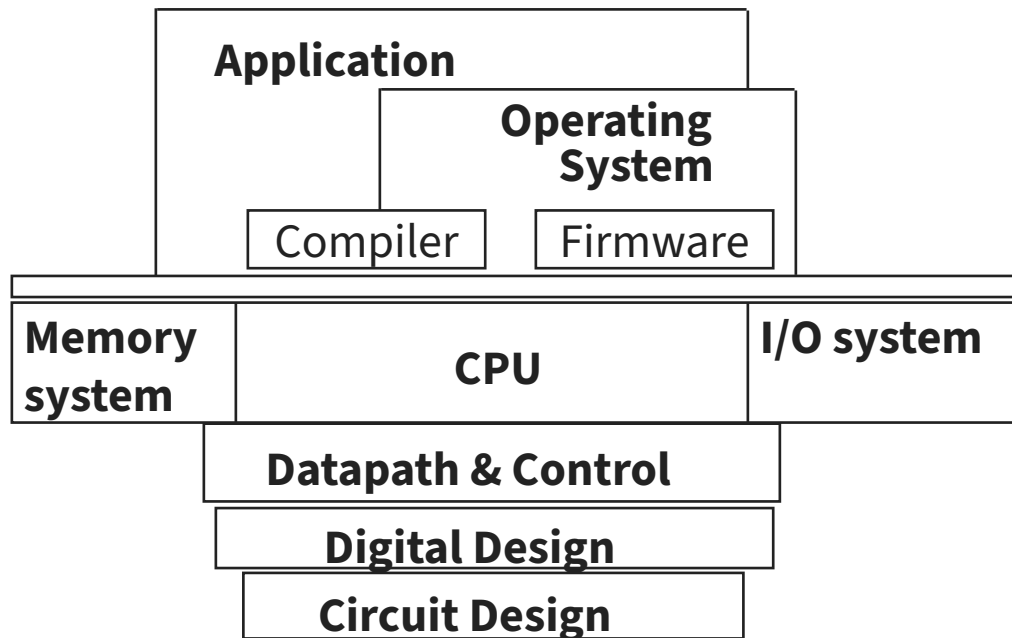
Is this **CS3410** or
Intro to Shipping Containers?



Is this **CS3410** or *Intro to Shipping Containers?*



Is this **CS3410** or *Intro to Shipping Containers?*

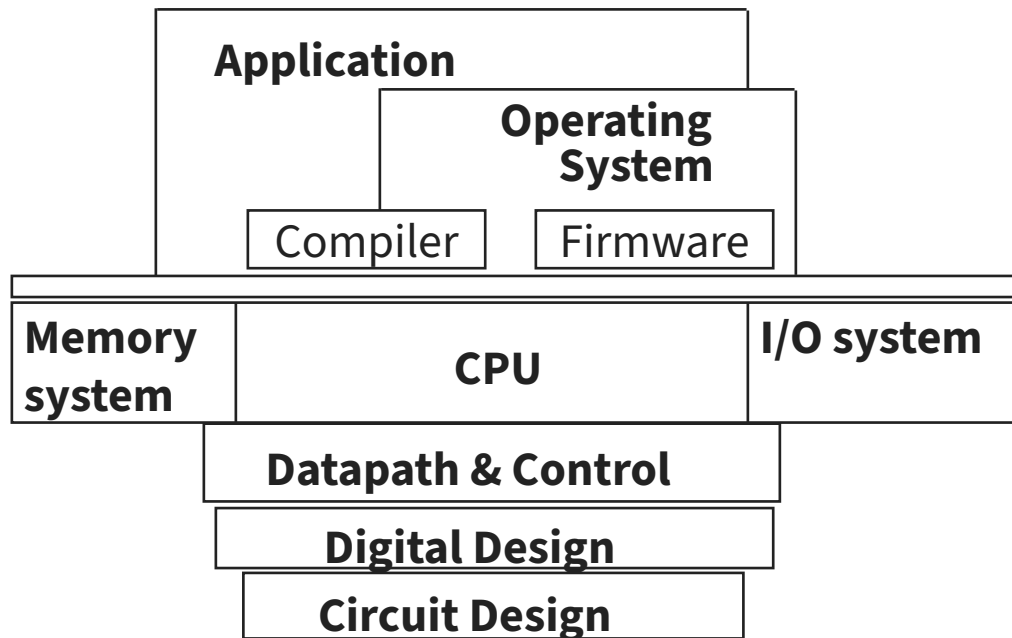


**Instruction Set
Architecture**



How does my
Python program
run?

Is this **CS3410** or *Intro to Shipping Containers?*



Instruction Set
Architecture



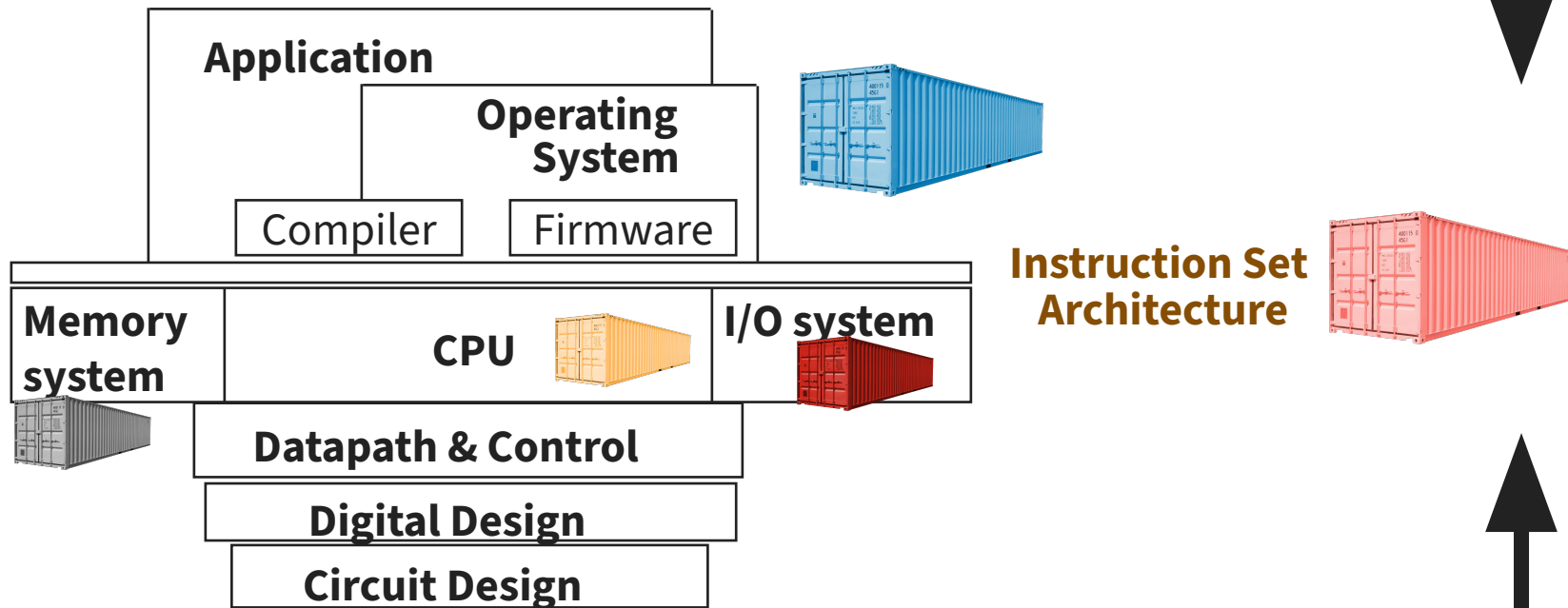
How does my
Python program
run?



What do I do with
this **switch** to make
it compute?



Is this **CS3410** or *Intro to Shipping Containers?*

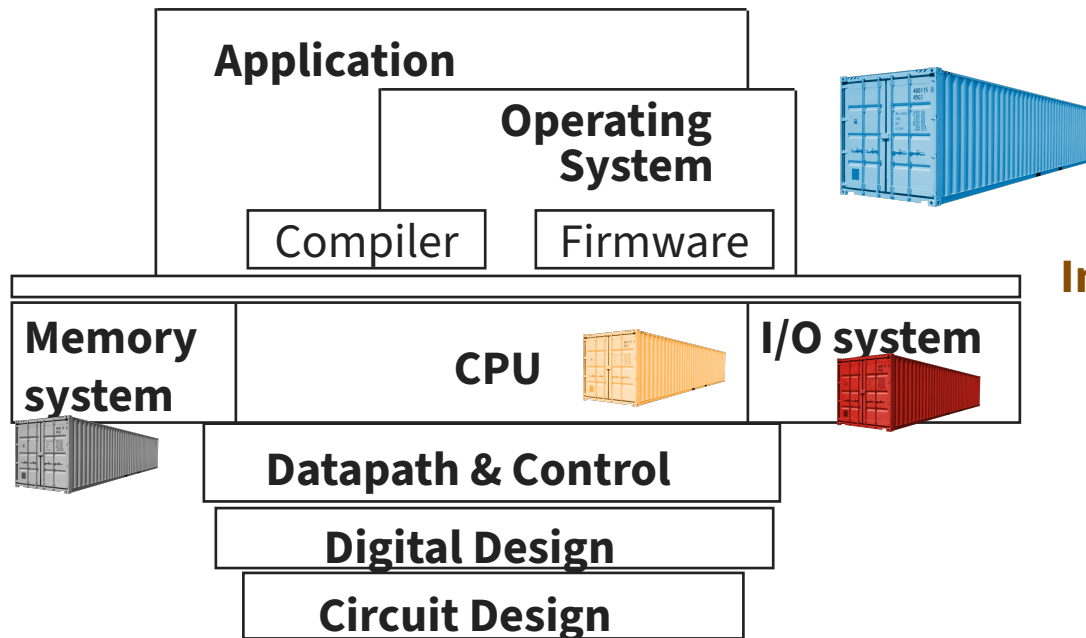


↓ How does my **Python program** run?

↑ What do I do with this **switch** to make it compute?

Is this **CS3410** or *Intro to ~~Shipping Containers~~*?

abstractions built to manage **complexity**



Instruction Set
Architecture



How does my
Python program
run?



What do I do with
this **switch** to make
it compute?

Is this **CS3410** or *Intro to ~~Shipping Containers?~~* **abstractions built to manage complexity**

- The C Programming Language
- Operating System Abstractions
- Parallel Programming (Synchronization)
- The RISC-V Instruction Set Architecture (Assembly)
- Digital Circuits and State Elements

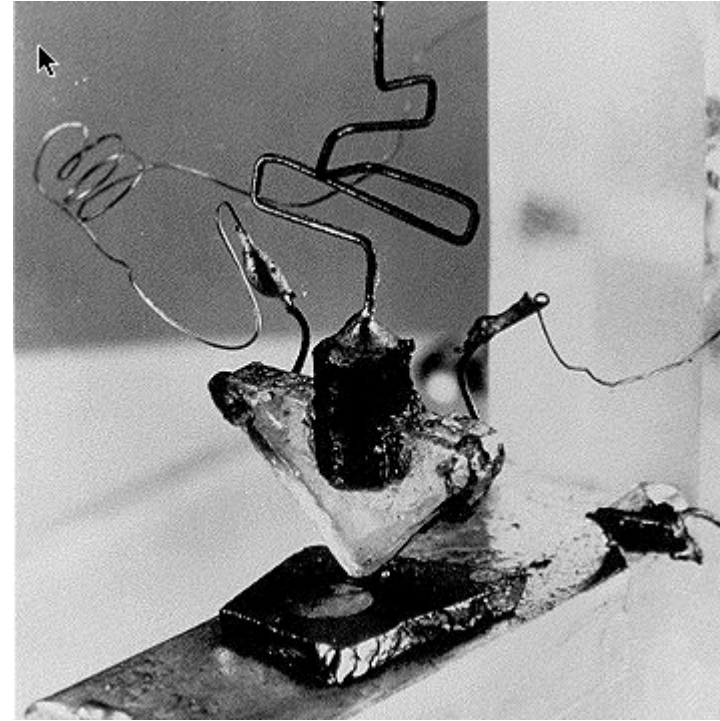
Where did it begin?

Electrical Switch

- On/Off
- Binary

Transistor

- Bardeen, Brattain, and Schokley



The first transistor on a workbench at AT&T Bell Labs in 1947

Our World
in Data

Our World
in Data

50,000,000,000



25

What to do with all these transistors?

- Apple M4
 - 28 billion transistors, 3nm
 - 177 square millimeters
 - 4x-10x performance, 4x-6x efficiency, 8x-40x GPU, 16x Neural processing cores



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transistor_count

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apple_M4

Representing Information

631

“Hello World”

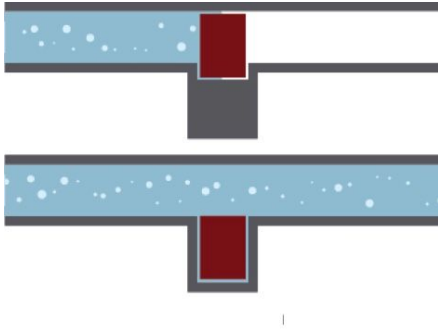


Representing ~~Information~~ Numbers



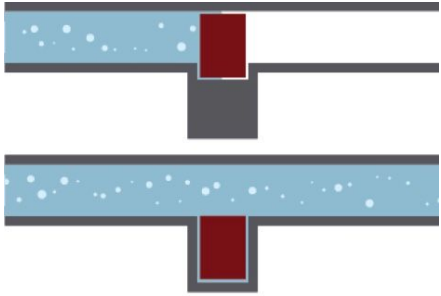
We can store all kinds of information, like images and text, as numbers.

Representing ~~Information~~ Numbers

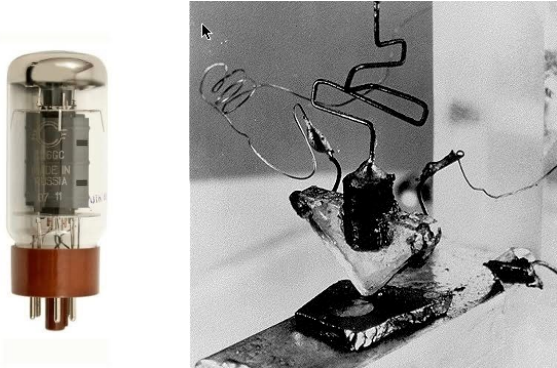


Water Flow (l/min)

Representing ~~Information~~ Numbers



Water Flow (l/min)

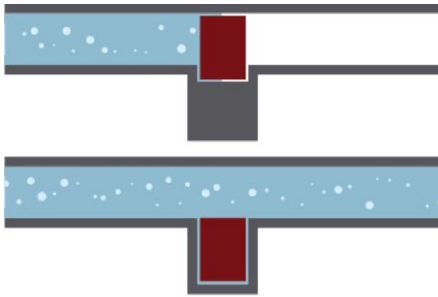


Voltage (V)

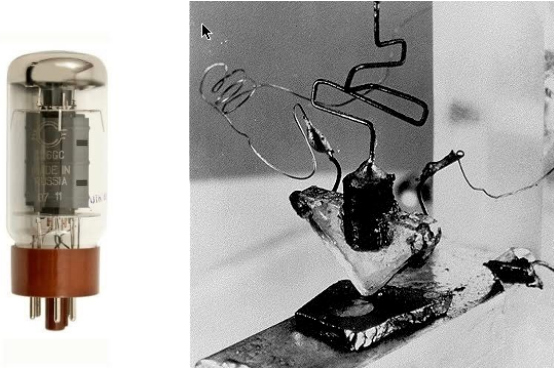
Representing ~~Information~~ Numbers

Analog

Water Flow (l/min)



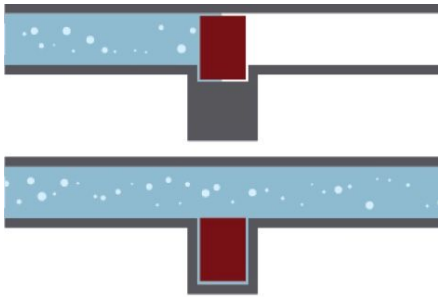
Voltage (V)



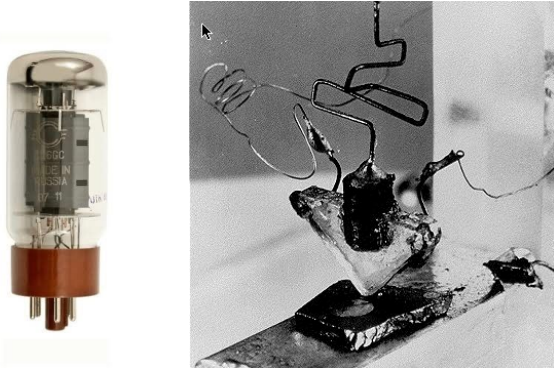
Representing ~~Information~~ Numbers

Analog

Water Flow (l/min)



Voltage (V)



Digital: 0 / 1

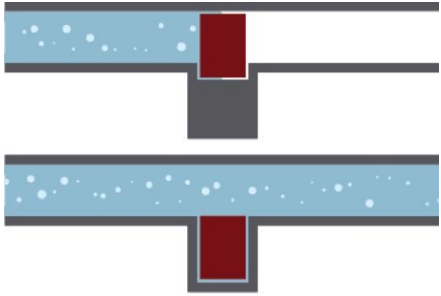
No Water / Water Flowing

Low / High Voltage

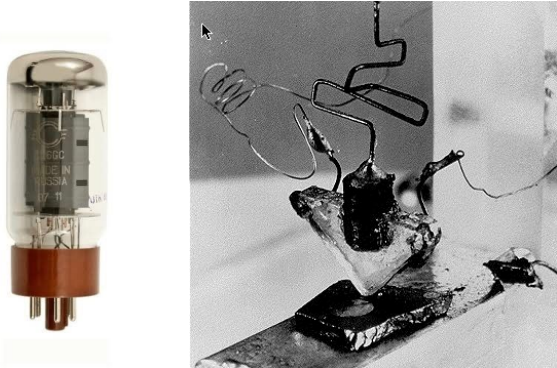
Representing ~~Information~~ Numbers

Analog

Water Flow (l/min)



Voltage (V)



Digital: 0 / 1

No Water / Water Flowing



Low / High Voltage

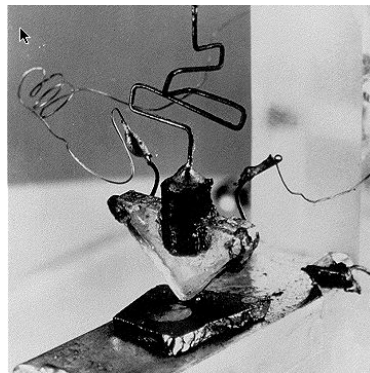
**abstraction built to manage
complexity**

Numbers beyond 0 and 1

Digital: 0/1



Analog: Voltage



Numbers beyond 0 and 1

Digital: 0/1



Numbers beyond 0 and 1

Number: 637

Digital: 0/1



?

Numbers beyond 0 and 1

637_{10}

Number: 637

Digital: 0/1



?

Numbers beyond 0 and 1

637₁₀

Number: 637

Digital: 0/1



?



Numbers beyond 0 and 1

$$637_{10} = 6 \times 10^2 + 3 \times 10^1 + 7 \times 10^0$$

Number: 637

Digital: 0/1



?

Numbers beyond 0 and 1

$$637_{10} = 6 \times 10^2 + 3 \times 10^1 + 7 \times 10^0$$

$$101_2$$

Number: 637

Digital: 0/1



?

Numbers beyond 0 and 1

$$637_{10} = 6 \times 10^2 + 3 \times 10^1 + 7 \times 10^0$$

$$101_2 = 1 \times 2^2 + 0 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0$$

Number: 637

Digital: 0/1



?

Numbers beyond 0 and 1

$$637_{10} = 6 \times 10^2 + 3 \times 10^1 + 7 \times 10^0$$

$$\begin{aligned} 101_2 &= 1 \times 2^2 + 0 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0 \\ &= 4_{10} + 0_{10} + 1_{10} \end{aligned}$$

Number: 637

Digital: 0/1



?

Numbers beyond 0 and 1

$$637_{10} = 6 \times 10^2 + 3 \times 10^1 + 7 \times 10^0$$

$$\begin{aligned} 101_2 &= 1 \times 2^2 + 0 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0 \\ &= 4_{10} + 0_{10} + 1_{10} \\ &= 5_{10} \end{aligned}$$

Number: 637

Digital: 0/1



?

Numbers beyond 0 and 1

$$637_{10} = 6 \times 10^2 + 3 \times 10^1 + 7 \times 10^0$$

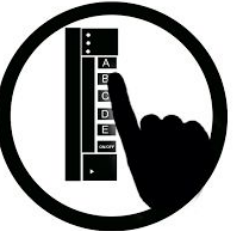
$$\begin{aligned} 101_2 &= 1 \times 2^2 + 0 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0 \\ &= 4_{10} + 0_{10} + 1_{10} \\ &= 5_{10} \end{aligned}$$

Number: 637

Digital: 0/1



?



Poll: How many numbers can we represent with 4 digital switches?

- a) 4
- b) 40
- c) 15
- d) 16
- e) 31



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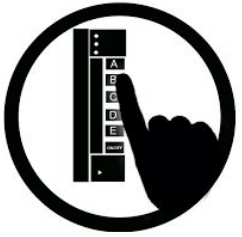
Poll: What is 2^{10} ?

- a) 1024
- b) $2^5 \times 2^2$
- c) $2^5 \times 2^5$
- d) The number of distinct binary numbers you can express in 10 digits.
- e) The number of distinct decimal numbers you can express in 10 digits.

Pick all correct answers.



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Let's count!

Decimal	Binary	Octal	Hexadecimal
base 10	base 2	base 8	base 16
0	0		
1	1		
2	10		
3	11		
4	100		
5	101		
6	110		
7	111		
8	1000		
9	1001		
10	1010		
11	1011		
12	1100		
13	1101		
14	1110		
15	1111		
16	1 0000		



Let's count!

Decimal	Binary	Octal	Hexadecimal
base 10	base 2	base 8	base 16
0	0		0
1	1		1
2	10		2
3	11		3
4	100		4
5	101		5
6	110		6
7	111		7
8	1000		8
9	1001		9
10	1010		
11	1011		
12	1100		
13	1101		
14	1110		
15	1111		
16	1 0000		

Let's count!

Decimal	Binary	Octal	Hexadecimal
base 10	base 2	base 8	base 16
0	0		0
1	1		1
2	10		2
3	11		3
4	100		4
5	101		5
6	110		6
7	111		7
8	1000		8
9	1001		9
10	1010		a
11	1011		b
12	1100		c
13	1101		d
14	1110		e
15	1111		f
16	1 0000		



Let's count!

Decimal	Binary	Octal	Hexadecimal
base 10	base 2	base 8	base 16
0	0		0
1	1		1
2	10		2
3	11		3
4	100		4
5	101		5
6	110		6
7	111		7
8	1000		8
9	1001		9
10	1010		a
11	1011		b
12	1100		c
13	1101		d
14	1110		e
15	1111		f
16	1 0000		10



Let's count!

Decimal	Binary	Octal	Hexadecimal
base 10	base 2	base 8	base 16
0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1
2	10	2	2
3	11	3	3
4	100	4	4
5	101	5	5
6	110	6	6
7	111	7	7
8	1000		8
9	1001		9
10	1010		a
11	1011		b
12	1100		c
13	1101		d
14	1110		e
15	1111		f
16	1 0000		10



Let's count!

A note on notation

$$4_{10} = 4$$

Decimal	Binary	Octal	Hexadecimal
base 10	base 2	base 8	base 16
0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1
2	10	2	2
3	11	3	3
4	100	4	4
5	101	5	5
6	110	6	6
7	111	7	7
8	1000	10	8
9	1001	11	9
10	1010	12	a
11	1011	13	b
12	1100	14	c
13	1101	15	d
14	1110	15	e
15	1111	17	f
16	1 0000	20	10

Let's count!

A note on notation

$$4_{10} = 4$$

$$100_2 = \text{0b}100$$

Decimal	Binary	Octal	Hexadecimal
base 10	base 2	base 8	base 16
0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1
2	10	2	2
3	11	3	3
4	100	4	4
5	101	5	5
6	110	6	6
7	111	7	7
8	1000	10	8
9	1001	11	9
10	1010	12	a
11	1011	13	b
12	1100	14	c
13	1101	15	d
14	1110	15	e
15	1111	17	f
16	1 0000	20	10

Let's count!

A note on notation

$$4_{10} = 4$$

$$100_2 = \text{0b}100$$

$$4_8 = \text{0o}4$$

Decimal	Binary	Octal	Hexadecimal
base 10	base 2	base 8	base 16
0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1
2	10	2	2
3	11	3	3
4	100	4	4
5	101	5	5
6	110	6	6
7	111	7	7
8	1000	10	8
9	1001	11	9
10	1010	12	a
11	1011	13	b
12	1100	14	c
13	1101	15	d
14	1110	15	e
15	1111	17	f
16	1 0000	20	10

Let's count!

A note on notation

$$4_{10} = 4$$

$$100_2 = \text{0b}100$$

$$4_8 = \text{0o}4$$

$$4_{16} = \text{0x}4$$

Decimal	Binary	Octal	Hexadecimal
base 10	base 2	base 8	base 16
0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1
2	10	2	2
3	11	3	3
4	100	4	4
5	101	5	5
6	110	6	6
7	111	7	7
8	1000	10	8
9	1001	11	9
10	1010	12	a
11	1011	13	b
12	1100	14	c
13	1101	15	d
14	1110	15	e
15	1111	17	f
16	1 0000	20	10

Converting Between Bases

Strategy #1: Left to Right

637_{10}

Converting Between Bases

Strategy #1: Left to Right

637_{10}

8^3 8^2 8^1 8^0

Converting Between Bases

Strategy #1: Left to Right

637_{10}

8^3	8^2	8^1	8^0
512	64	8	1

Converting Between Bases

Strategy #1: Left to Right

$$637_{10}$$

$$637 - 512 = 125$$

8^3	8^2	8^1	8^0
512	64	8	1
1			

Converting Between Bases

Strategy #1: Left to Right

$$637_{10}$$

$$637 - 512 = 125$$

$$125 - 64 \times 2 = -3$$

8^3	8^2	8^1	8^0
512	64	8	1
1	2?		

Converting Between Bases

Strategy #1: Left to Right

$$637_{10}$$

$$637 - 512 = 125$$

$$125 - 64 \times 1 = 61$$

8^3	8^2	8^1	8^0
512	64	8	1
1	1		

Converting Between Bases

Strategy #1: Left to Right

$$637_{10}$$

$$637 - 512 = 125$$

$$125 - 8 \times 7 = 5$$

8^3	8^2	8^1	8^0
512	64	8	1
1	1	7	5

Converting Between Bases

Strategy #1: Left to Right

$$637_{10}$$

$$637 - 512 = 125$$

$$125 - 8 \times 7 = 5$$

8^3	8^2	8^1	8^0
512	64	8	1
1	1	7	5

Strategy #2: Right to Left

Converting Between Bases

Strategy #1: Left to Right

$$637_{10}$$

$$637 - 512 = 125$$

$$125 - 8 \times 7 = 5$$

8^3	8^2	8^1	8^0
512	64	8	1
1	1	7	5

Strategy #2: Right to Left

$$637 / 8 = 79 \text{ R } 5$$

Converting Between Bases

Strategy #1: Left to Right

$$637_{10}$$

$$637 - 512 = 125$$

$$125 - 8 \times 7 = 5$$

8^3	8^2	8^1	8^0
512	64	8	1
1	1	7	5

Strategy #2: Right to Left

$$637 / 8 = 79 \text{ R } 5$$

$$79 / 8 = 9 \text{ R } 7$$

Converting Between Bases

Strategy #1: Left to Right

$$637_{10}$$

$$637 - 512 = 125$$

$$125 - 8 \times 7 = 5$$

8^3	8^2	8^1	8^0
512	64	8	1
1	1	7	5

Strategy #2: Right to Left

$$637 / 8 = 79 \text{ R } \mathbf{5}$$

$$79 / 8 = 9 \text{ R } \mathbf{7}$$

$$9 / 8 = 1 \text{ R } \mathbf{1}$$

Converting Between Bases

Strategy #1: Left to Right

$$637_{10}$$

$$637 - 512 = 125$$

$$125 - 8 \times 7 = 5$$

8^3	8^2	8^1	8^0
512	64	8	1
1	1	7	5

Strategy #2: Right to Left

$$637 / 8 = 79 \text{ R } \mathbf{5}$$

$$79 / 8 = 9 \text{ R } \mathbf{7}$$

$$9 / 8 = \mathbf{1} \text{ R } \mathbf{1}$$

Converting Between Bases

Strategy #1: Left to Right

$$637_{10}$$

$$637 - 512 = 125$$

$$125 - 8 \times 7 = 5$$

8^3	8^2	8^1	8^0
512	64	8	1
1	1	7	5

Strategy #2: Right to Left

$$637 / 8 = 79 \text{ R } 5$$

$$79 / 8 = 9 \text{ R } 7$$

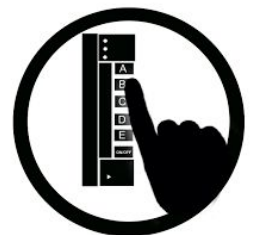
$$9 / 8 = 1 \text{ R } 1$$

Convert the number 657_{10} to base 16
What is the least significant digit of this number?

- a) D
- b) F
- c) 0
- d) 1
- e) 11



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Convert from Binary to other powers of 2

- **Binary** to **Octal**

- 3 bits (000—111) have values 0...7 = 1 octal digit

example: **0b** 1 001 111 101
 1 1 7 5 □ **0o**1175

Convert from Binary to other powers of 2

- **Binary** to **Octal**

- 3 bits (000—111) have values 0...7 = 1 octal digit

example: **0b** 1 001 111 101
 1 1 7 5 □ **0o**1175

- **Binary** to Hexadecimal

- 4 bits (0000—1111) have values 0...15 = 1 hex digit

example: **0b** 10 0111 1101
 2 7 d □ **0x**27d

Convert from Binary to other powers of 2

- **Binary** to **Octal**

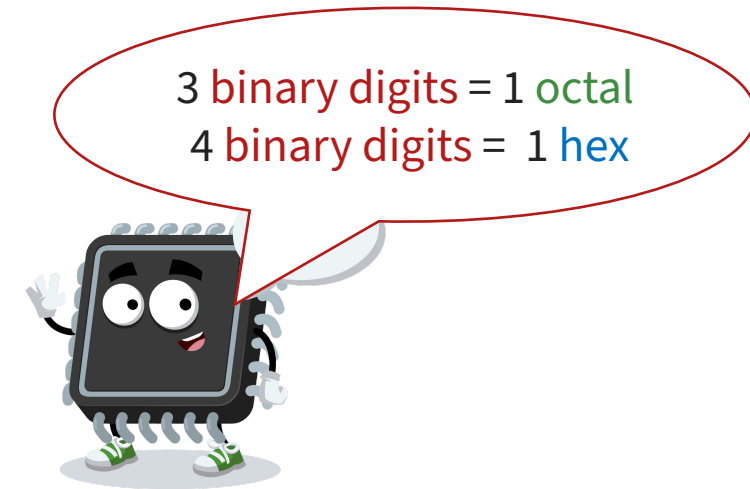
- 3 bits (000—111) have values 0...7 = 1 octal digit

example: **0b** 1 001 111 101
 1 1 7 5 □ 0**o**1175

- **Binary** to Hexadecimal

- 4 bits (0000—1111) have values 0...15 = 1 hex digit

example: **0b** 10 0111 1101
 2 7 d □ 0**x**27d



Numbers beyond 0 and 1

- We use binary to represent numbers on top of our digital abstraction.
- We learned how to convert between different bases.

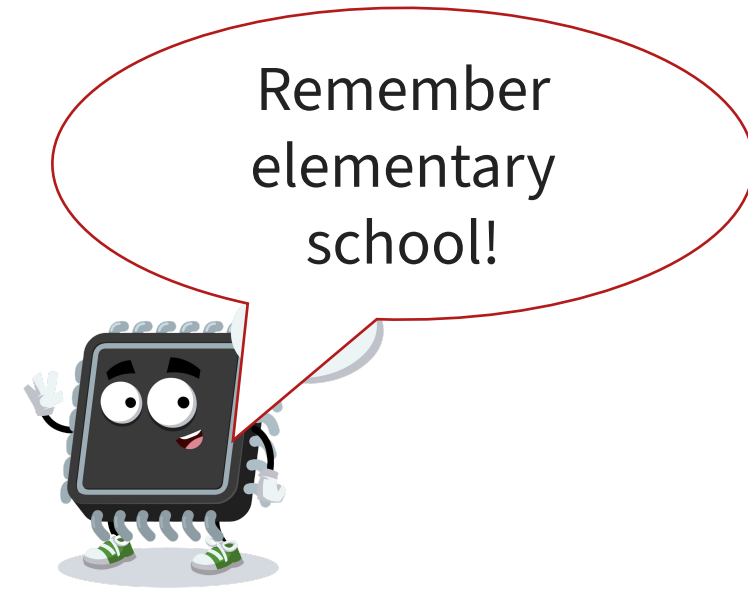
Number: 637

Digital: 0/1



Adding Binary Numbers

$$\begin{array}{r} 24_{10} \\ + 17_{10} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

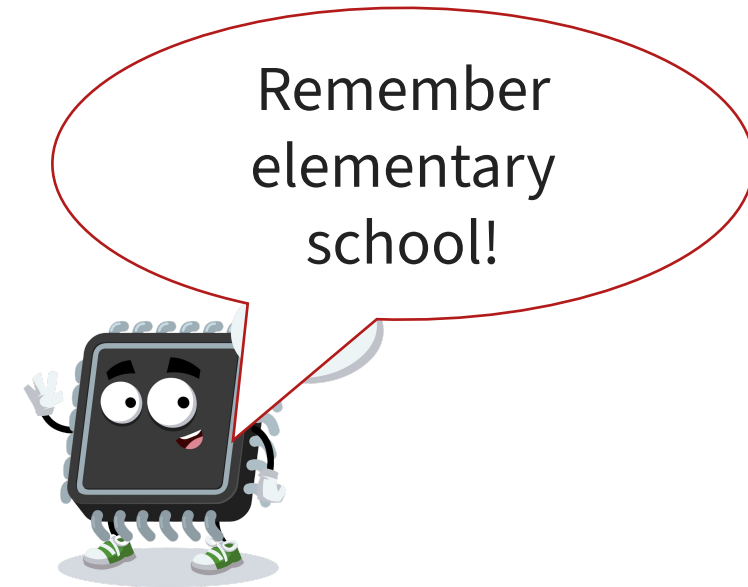


Adding Binary Numbers

$$\begin{array}{r} 24_{10} \\ + 17_{10} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$+1$

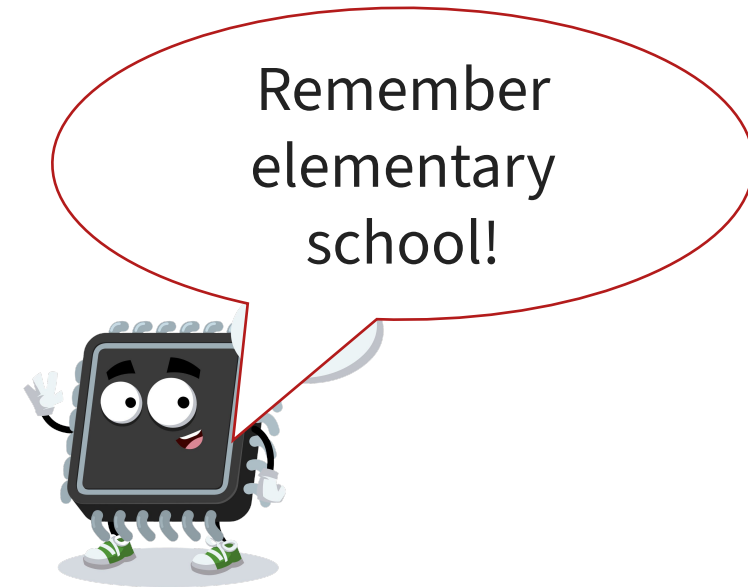
$$1_{10}$$



Adding Binary Numbers

$$\begin{array}{r} 24_{10} \\ + 17_{10} \\ \hline 41_{10} \end{array}$$

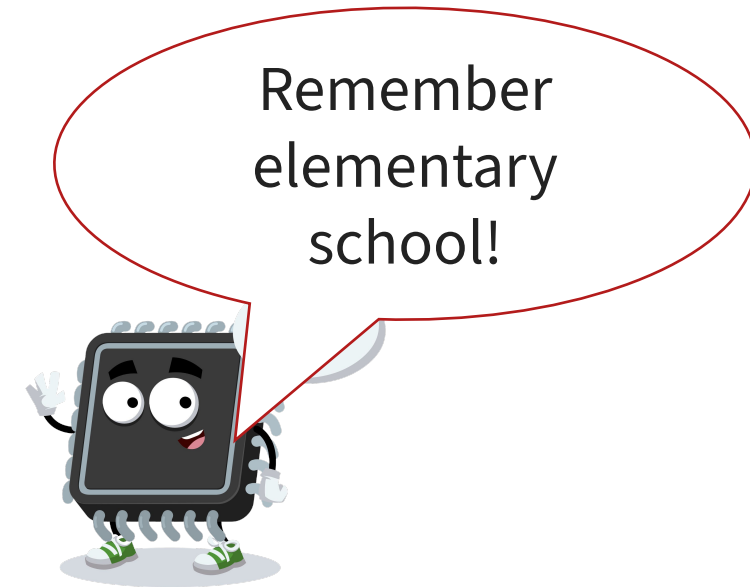
The number 17 in the second row is circled in red, with a red circle around the '+' sign and a red circle around the '1'.



Adding Binary Numbers

$$\begin{array}{r} 24_{10} \\ + 17_{10} \\ \textcircled{+1} \\ \hline 41_{10} \end{array}$$

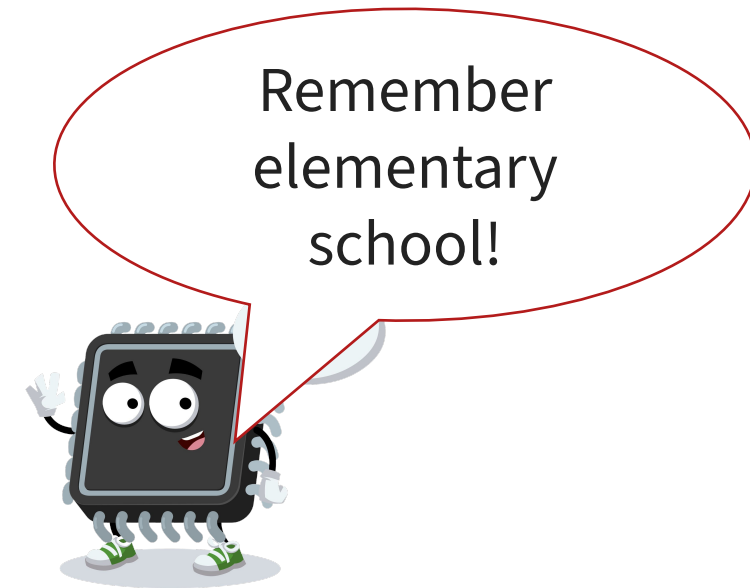
$$\begin{array}{r} 11000_2 \\ + 10001_2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



Adding Binary Numbers

$$\begin{array}{r} 24_{10} \\ + 17_{10} \\ \textcircled{+1} \\ \hline 41_{10} \end{array}$$

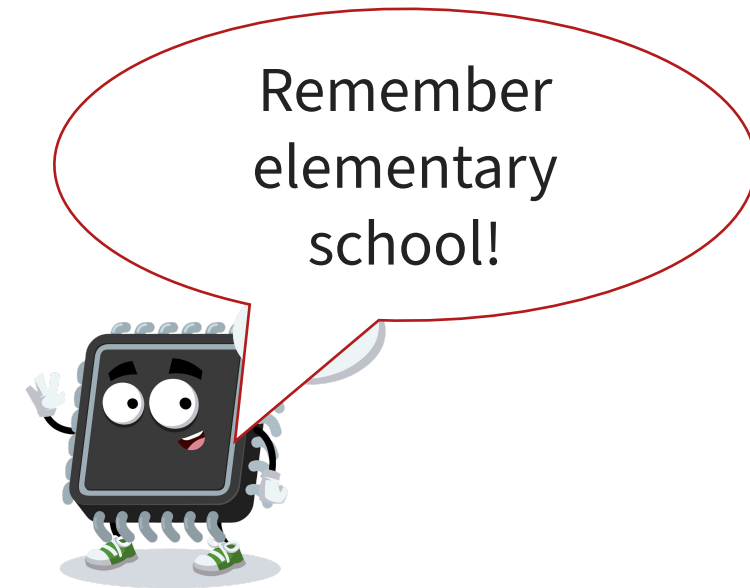
$$\begin{array}{r} 11000_2 \\ + 10001_2 \\ \hline 1_2 \end{array}$$



Adding Binary Numbers

$$\begin{array}{r} 24_{10} \\ + 17_{10} \\ \textcircled{+1} \\ \hline 41_{10} \end{array}$$

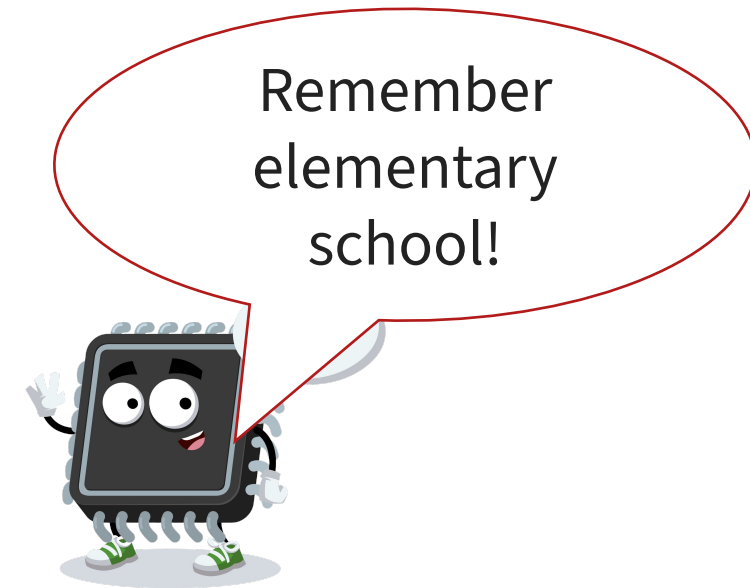
$$\begin{array}{r} 11000_2 \\ + 10001_2 \\ \hline 01_2 \end{array}$$



Adding Binary Numbers

$$\begin{array}{r} 24_{10} \\ + 17_{10} \\ \textcircled{+1} \\ \hline 41_{10} \end{array}$$

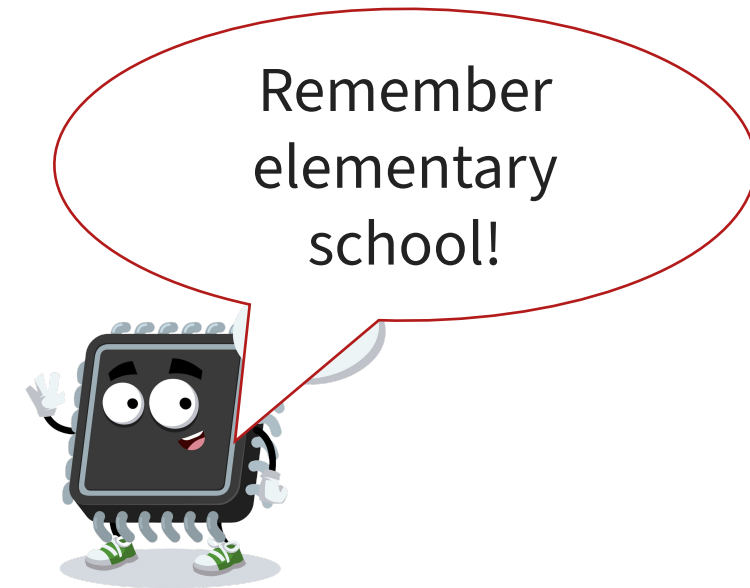
$$\begin{array}{r} 11000_2 \\ + 10001_2 \\ \hline 001_2 \end{array}$$



Adding Binary Numbers

$$\begin{array}{r} 24_{10} \\ + 17_{10} \\ \textcircled{+1} \\ \hline 41_{10} \end{array}$$

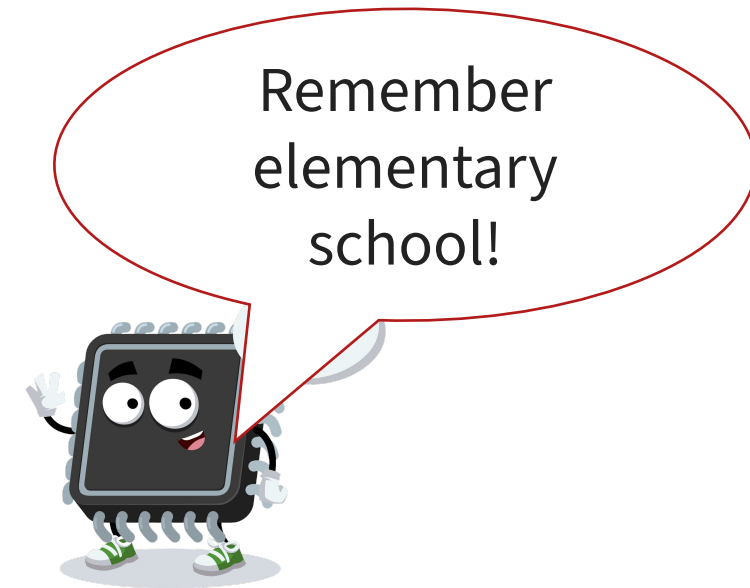
$$\begin{array}{r} 11000_2 \\ + 10001_2 \\ \hline 1001_2 \end{array}$$



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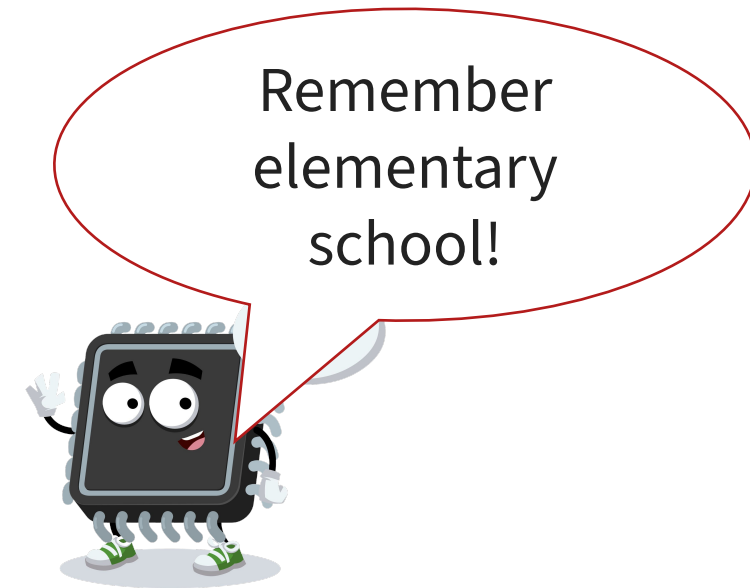
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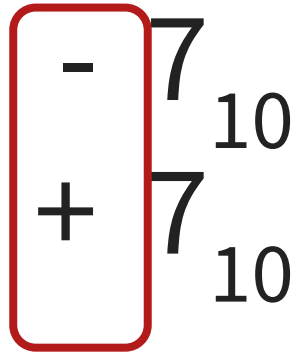
How about negative numbers?

Old & Dusty Option: Sign/Magnitude

$$\begin{array}{r} - 7_{10} \\ + 7_{10} \end{array}$$

How about negative numbers?

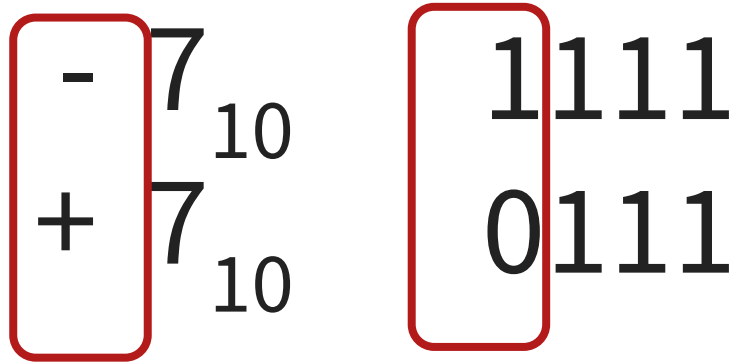
Old & Dusty Option: Sign/Magnitude



1 bit of information

How about negative numbers?

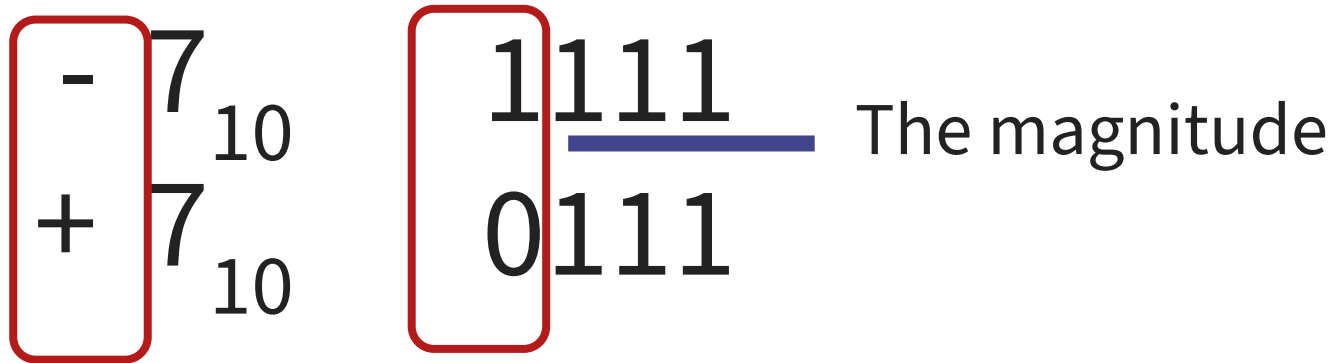
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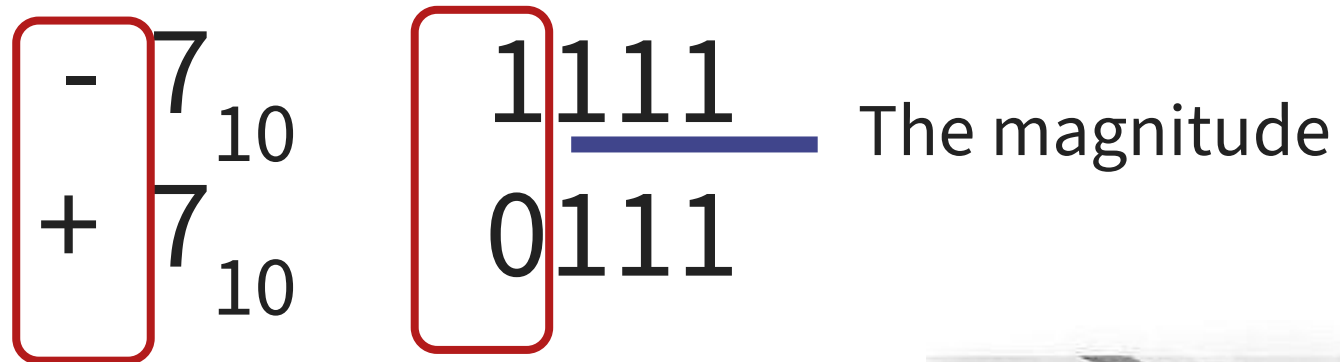
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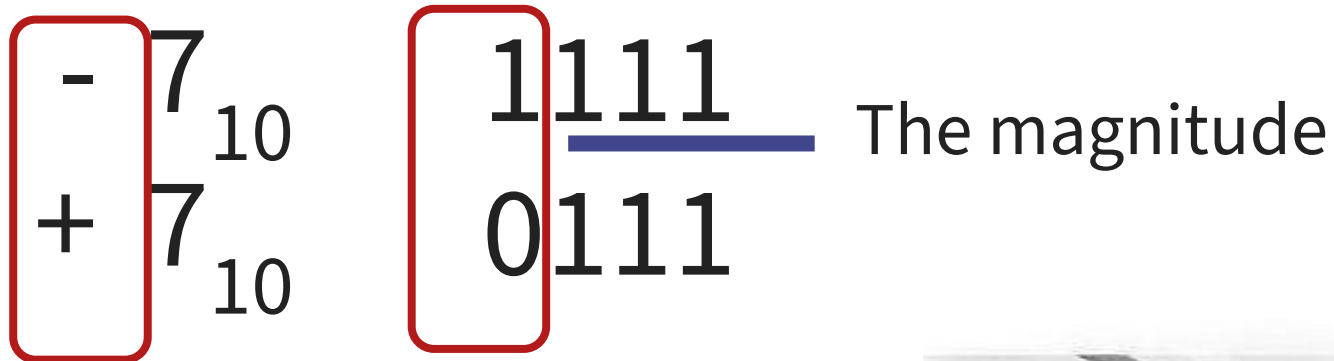


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How about negative numbers?

Old & Dusty Option: Sign/Magnitude



1 bit of information

Problems:

- +0 and -0
- complicated circuits



How about negative numbers?

New, Awesome Option: Two's Complement

Positive numbers are represented as usual

- $0 = 0000$, $1 = 0001$, $3 = 0011$, $7 = 0111$

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To negate *any* number:

- complement *all* the bits (i.e. flip all the bits)
- then add 1

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- -1: $1 \Rightarrow 0001 \Rightarrow 1110 \Rightarrow 1111$
- -3: $3 \Rightarrow 0011 \Rightarrow 1100 \Rightarrow 1101$
- -0: $0 \Rightarrow 0000 \Rightarrow 1111 \Rightarrow 0000$ (this is good, $-0 = +0$)

Two's Complement

Non-negatives
unchanged:

- $+0 = 0000$
- $+1 = 0001$
- $+2 = 0010$
- $+3 = 0011$
- $+4 = 0100$
- $+5 = 0101$
- $+6 = 0110$
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flip

$$\bar{0} = 1111$$

$$\bar{1} = 1110$$

$$\bar{2} = 1101$$

$$\bar{3} = 1100$$

$$\bar{4} = 1011$$

$$\bar{5} = 1010$$

$$\bar{6} = 1001$$

$$\bar{7} = 1000$$

$$\bar{8} = 0111$$

Negatives
then add 1

$$-0 = 0000$$

$$-1 = 1111$$

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Two's Complement vs. Unsigned

4 bit
Two's
Complement
-8 ... 7

-1 =	1111	= 15
-2 =	1110	= 14
-3 =	1101	= 13
-4 =	1100	= 12
-5 =	1011	= 11
-6 =	1010	= 10
-7 =	1001	= 9
-8 =	1000	= 8
+7 =	0111	= 7
+6 =	0110	= 6
+5 =	0101	= 5
+4 =	0100	= 4
+3 =	0011	= 3
+2 =	0010	= 2
+1 =	0001	= 1
0 =	0000	= 0

4 bit
Unsigned
Binary
0 ... 15

Two's Complement vs. Unsigned

Another way to
look at it: 
the MSB is a
negative column
(here -8)

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+4 =	0100	= 4
+3 =	0011	= 3
+2 =	0010	= 2
+1 =	0001	= 1
0 =	0000	= 0

$$-8 + 0 + 2 + 1$$

4 bit
Unsigned
Binary
0 ... 15

CS3410 Introduction

- Learn how a computer is engineered from switches to executing high-level code.
- Focusing on impactful abstractions that allow us to do something useful with 20+ billion transistors.
- Digital + Binary Numbers: base conversion, addition, negative numbers
- **Read the syllabus** on the course website.
- Fill out the **Introductory Survey on Gradescope**.
- **Next time:**
 - What happens if my number does not fit? (Overflow)
 - The C programming language.

