From bits to bytes to ints

- At some level everything is stored as either a zero or a one
  - A bit is a binary digit, a byte is a binary term (8 bits)
  - We should be grateful we can deal with Strings rather than sequences of 0's and 1's.
  - We should be grateful we can deal with an int rather than the 32 bits that make an int

- int values are stored as two's complement numbers with 32 bits, for 64 bits use the type long, a char is 16 bits
  - Standard in Java, different in C/C++
  - Facilitates addition/subtraction for int values
  - We don't need to worry about this, except to note:
    - Infinity + 1 = - Infinity
    - Math.abs(-Infinity) > Infinity
How are data stored?

- To facilitate Huffman coding we need to read/write one bit
  - Why do we need to read one bit?
  - Why do we need to write one bit?
  - When do we read 8 bits at a time? Read 32 bits at a time?

- We can't actually write one bit-at-a-time. We can't really write one char at a time either.
  - Output and input are buffered, minimize memory accesses and disk accesses
  - Why do we care about this when we talk about data structures and algorithms?
    - Where does data come from?
How do we buffer char input?

- Done for us as part of InputStream and Reader classes
  - InputStreams are for reading bytes
  - Readers are for reading char values
  - Why do we have both and how do they interact?
    Reader r = new InputStreamReader(System.in);
  - Do we need to flush our buffers?

- In the past Java IO has been notoriously slow
  - Do we care about I? About O?
  - This is changing, and the java.nio classes help
    Map a file to a region in memory in one operation
Buffer bit output

- To buffer bit output we need to store bits in a buffer
  - When the buffer is full, we write it.
  - The buffer might overflow, e.g., in process of writing 10 bits to 32-bit capacity buffer that has 29 bits in it
  - How do we access bits, add to buffer, etc.?

- We need to use bit operations
  - Mask bits -- access individual bits
  - Shift bits – to the left or to the right
  - Bitwise and / or / negate bits
Bit Logical Operations

- Work on integers types in binary (by bit)
  - `long`, `int`, `char`, `short`, and `byte`

- Three binary operators
  - And: `&`
  - Or: `|`
  - Exclusive Or (xor): `^`

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a</th>
<th>b</th>
<th>a&amp;b</th>
<th>a</th>
<th>b</th>
<th>a^b</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
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- What is result of
  - 27 \& 14?
  - 27 | 14?
  - 27 ^ 14?
Bit Logical Operations

- Need to work bit position by bit position
  
  \[ 11011 = 27 \quad \text{(many leading zeros not shown)} \]
  
  \[ 01110 = 14 \]

  \[ \begin{array}{c}
  \begin{array}{c}
  \& \\
  | \\
  ^
  \end{array}
  \end{array} \]

  \[ \begin{array}{c}
  \begin{array}{c}
  01010 = \\
  11111 = \\
  10101 =
  \end{array}
  \end{array} \]

- Also have unary negation (not): ~
  
  \[ \begin{array}{c}
  \begin{array}{c}
  000000000000000000000000011011 = 27 \\
  111111111111111111111111100100 = -28
  \end{array}
  \end{array} \]

- Use “masks” with the various operators to
  
  - Set or clear bits
  - Test bits
  - Toggle bits

- (Example later)
Bit Shift Operations

- Work on same types as logical ops
- One left shift and two right shifts
  - Left shift: <<
    \[ 11011 = 27 \]
    \[ 27 \ll 2 = 1101100 = 108 \] (shifting left is like? )
  - Logical right shift: >>>
    \[ 11011 = 27 \]
    \[ 27 \ggg 2 = 110 = 6 \] (shifting right is like? )
  - Arithmetic right shift: >>
    \[ 111111111111111111111100100 = -28 \]
    \[ -26 \gg 2 = 111111111111111111111101 = -7 \]
    \[ 111111111111111111111111111111 = -1 \]
    \[ -1 \ggg 16 \] (for contrast)
    \[ 000000000000000111111111111111 = 65535 \]
Representing pixels

- A pixel typically stores RGB and alpha/transparency values
  - Each RGB is a value in the range 0 to 255
  - The alpha value is also in range 0 to 255
  ```java
  Pixel red = new Pixel(255, 0, 0, 0);
  Pixel white = new Pixel(255, 255, 255, 0);
  ```

- Typically store these values as int values, a picture is simply an array of int values

  ```java
  void process(int pixel) {
      int blue = pixel & 0xff;
      int green = (pixel >> 8) & 0xff;
      int red = (pixel >> 16) & 0xff;
  }
  ```
Bit masks and shifts

```c
void process(int pixel) {
    int blue = pixel & 0x0ff;
    int green = (pixel >> 8) & 0x0ff;
    int red = (pixel >> 16) & 0x0ff;
}
```

- **Hexadecimal number: 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,a,b,c,d,e,f**
  - Note that f is 15, in binary this is 1111, one less than 10000
  - The hex number 0xff is an 8 bit number, all ones

- **The bitwise & operator creates an 8 bit value, 0—255 (why)**
  - 1&1 == 1, otherwise we get 0, similar to logical and
  - Similarly we have |, bitwise or
Bit operations revisited

- How do we write out all of the bits of a number

```c
/**
 * writes the bit representation of an int
 * to standard out
 */
void bits(int val)
{
```