

Data representation

Python Reference

Bits & binary

A bit is a single 0 or 1. Binary is the base-2 number system: each place is worth twice the one to its right (1, 2, 4, 8, ...). Denary (base-10) is our normal numbers.



$$8 + 4 + 1 = 13$$

binary: powers of 2 · bit k has weight 2^k

Binary place values: 1101 means $8 + 4 + 1 = 13$

```
print(bin(13))          # 0b1101
print(int("1101", 2))  # 13
```

- 8 bits make a byte . A fixed width can overflow (wrap around) when the number is too big.

```
x = 250
x = (x + 10) % 256      # one byte wraps at 256
print(x)                # 4
```

Hexadecimal (base 16) is a compact way to read binary: one hex digit stands for exactly four bits. Python writes hex with 0x:

```
print(hex(255))         # 0xff
print(0xFF)             # 255
print(int("ff", 16))    # 255
```

Compression

Compression makes data smaller. Lossless compression keeps every bit, so you rebuild the original exactly. Lossy compression throws away detail — smaller but not exact — and is used for photos and music.

Run-length encoding is a simple lossless method: store a run (a repeat) as a count plus the value.

```
def rle(text):
    out = ""
    i = 0
    while i < len(text):
        run = 1
        while i + run < len(text) and text[i + run] == text[i]:
            run += 1
        out += str(run) + text[i]
        i += run
    return out

print(rle("AAAABBBCCD"))    # 4A3B2C1D
```

Common mistakes

- n bits store 2^n different values, from 0 up to $2^n - 1$.
- Lossy compression throws away detail and cannot be undone; lossless can be reversed exactly.