Data representation

Python Reference · Vocabulary in context

Word	Example
bit /bɪt/	A **bit** is a single 0 or 1. 0 1
binary /ˈbaɪnəri/	In **binary**, the number 5 is written 101. 5 101
denary /ˈdiːnəri/	We count in **denary**, using the digits 0 to 9. 0 9
byte /baɪt/	One **byte** can store one letter, such as A. A
overflow /ˌəʊvəˈfləʊ/	Adding 200 and 100 in one byte causes **overflow**. 200 100
compression /kəmˈpreʃn/	**Compression** makes the file smaller.
lossless /ˈlɒsləs/	**Lossless** compression keeps every bit of the original file.
lossy /ˈlɒsi/	**Lossy** compression removes some detail to save space.
run-length encoding /rʌn leŋθ enˈkəʊdɪŋ/	**Run-length encoding** stores AAAA as 4A. AAAA 4A
run /rʌn/	In AAAABB, AAAA is a **run** of four A's. AAAABB AAAA A
hexadecimal /ˌheksəˈdesɪml/	In **hexadecimal**, the number 255 is written FF. 255 FF

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