

« Everyday life as a result of historical events : Bytes and codes »



I. Bits and Bytes

- **bit** the smallest unit of storage
binary information digit : 1 or 0

Origin John Tukey (Bell Labs) January 1947

Claude Shannon (1948 A Mathematical Theory of Communication)



John Tukey (1915-2000)

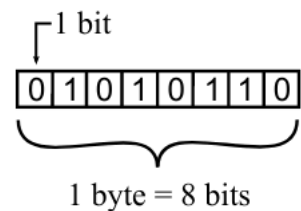


Claude Shannon (1916-2001)

- **byte** a group of 8 bits, an **octet**

Example 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0

8 spaces , $\underbrace{2 \times 2 \times \dots \times 2}_{8 \text{ times}} = 2^8 = \mathbf{256}$ possibilities



II. Binary numbers



Leibniz

Leibniz (1646-1716) wanted to write numbers using **only 2 digits** :

0 and 1

His aim was to avoid human error.

« Explanation of Binary Arithmetic, which uses only the characters 1 and 0 »

TABLE DES NOMBRES.

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
&c.							&c.

To write a number with only 2 digits 0 and 1, we don't make piles of powers of 10 (1, 10, 100, 1000 ...) as usual but piles of powers of 2 (1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64...)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{For instance, } 9 &= 8 + 1 \\ &= 1 \times 8 + 0 \times 4 + 0 \times 2 + 1 \\ &= 1 \times 2^3 + 0 \times 2^2 + 0 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0\end{aligned}$$

So the binary writing of 9 is 1001.

Your turn

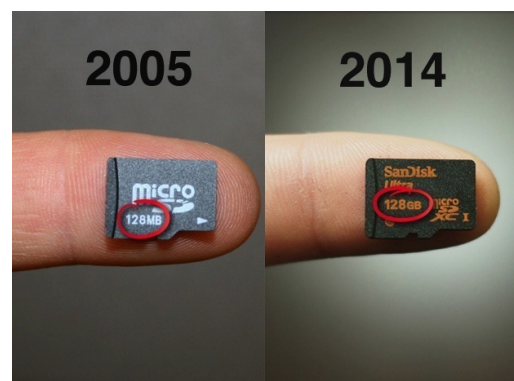
- What is the following binary number of 1010111?
- Write the decimal number 45 as a binary number.

128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1

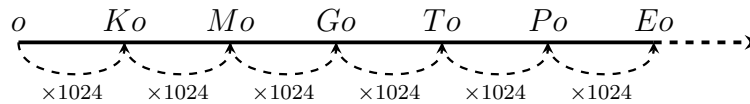
- Do you recognize the binary number 10101011 (find the decimal writing)?
- Try to add the two binary numbers 0101010 and 101100 (check your answer with the decimal writing)

$$\begin{array}{r} 0101010 \\ + 101100 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

III. Memory and bits



octet, Kilo octet, Mega octet, Giga octet, Tera octet, Peta octet, Exa octet, ...

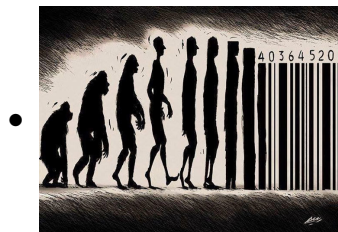
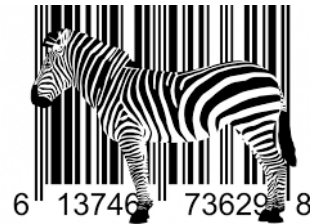


Your turn

One Peta octet (or \approx Go) of average MP3-encoded songs would require 2000 to play.

IV. Codes and check digits

- Universal Product Code (UPC-A) barcode for tracking trade items in stores.



- ISBN (books), QR code

- Credit cards...



With a check digit, one can detect simple errors in the input of a series of characters.

Your turn

The last digit is a **check digit**

How to check the code $a_1a_2a_3a_4a_5a_6a_7a_8a_9a_{10}a_{11}a_{12}$?

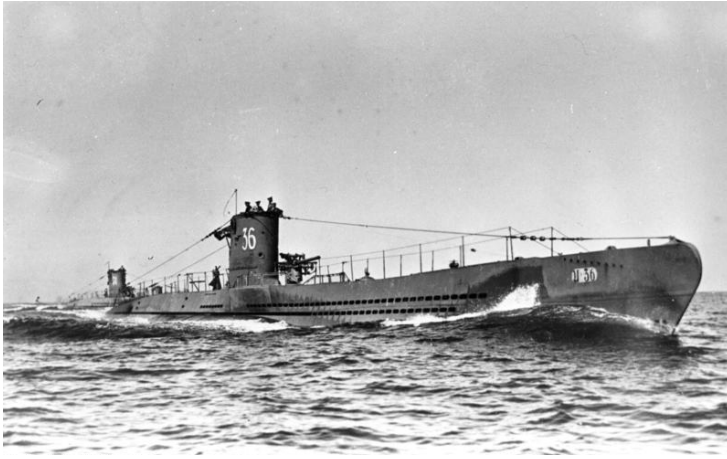
The code is right if S is a multiple of 10 where

$$S = 3a_1 + a_2 + 3a_3 + a_4 + \dots + 3a_9 + a_{10} + 3a_{11} + a_{12}$$

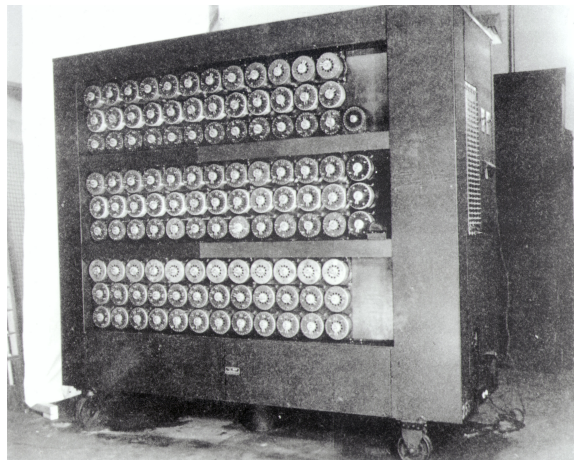
Check if the « smiley UPC » is right or not.



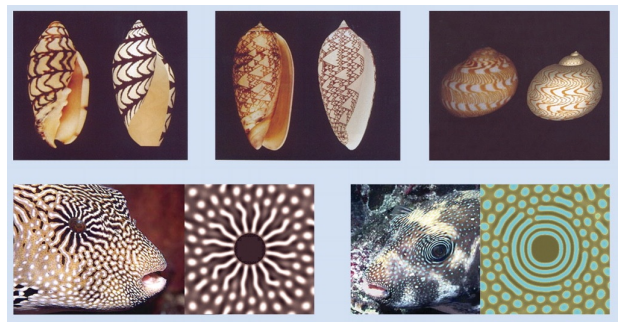
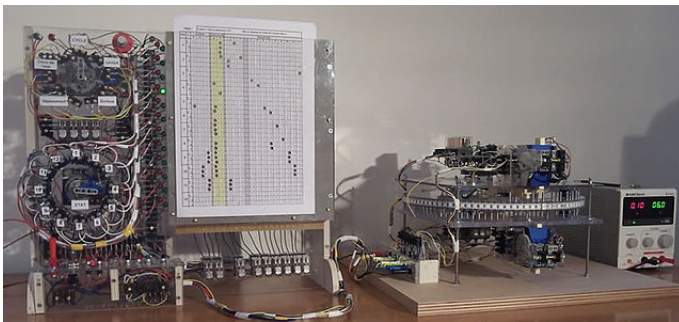
V. Codes and Second World War : Alan Turing



During the Second World War, German transmissions for U-Boat were encrypted with the Enigma machine.



Alan Turing created a kind of computer named Bomba that cracked the Enigma code. He saved thousands of lives during the battle of the Atlantic.



- **Turing machine** a mathematical model of a computer.
- **Turing patterns** patterns on animals skins