

# Baza te Infomatikes

## Leksioni 1

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# BIT

- Nje Bit eshte njesia me e vogel e te dhenave qe nje kompjuter mund te procesoje.
- Permban vetem dy gjendje ( 0 ose 1)
  - => qe ne nje bit mund te ruhet pak informacion, prandaj informacioni paraqitet me ndihmen e sistemeve te kodimit ne te cilet per te paraqitur simbole te ndryshme duhet te perdoren rradhe te ndryshme bit-esh
  - => Kujtesa kryesore konsiston ne nje numer te madh qarqesh te afte per te ruajtur nje numer te madh bit-esh

# Byte

- Ky numer i madh bit-esh ndahet ne njesi me te vogla te quajtur qeliza (me madhesi 8 bit)
- 8 bit = 1 byte
- Duke konsideruar kete, memorja varion ne keto kapacitete:
  - 1 KB (Kilobyte) =  $2^{10}$  qeliza (byte-sh)
  - 1 MB (megabyte) =  $2^{20}$  byte
  - 1 GB (gigabyte) =  $2^{30}$  byte
  - 1 TB (tetrabyte) =  $2^{40}$  byte
  - 1 PB (petrabyte) =  $2^{50}$  byte

# Byte

- Nje bllok kujtese 15 KB permban  
 $15 * 1024 = 15360$  qeliza
- Sejciles prej qelizave i shoqerohet nje adrese
- Numerimi I adresave fillon nga 0 ... e me rradhe
- Ne rastin konkrete, adresat e qelizave me lart do fillonit nga 0,1,2,...,15359
- Adresimi ben te mundur renditjen dhe identifikimin e qelizave.

- Leximi i ketyre rradheve te gjata stringjesh kerkon kohe dhe shpesh mund te behet burim gabimesh = > ekzistencen e disa sistemeve numerike.

# Sistemet numerike

- Jane 4 sisteme baze numerike:
  1. Binar (Binary)
  2. Decimal
  3. Oktal (Octal)
  4. Heksadecimal (Hexadecimal)

| Numbering Systems |      |                                 |
|-------------------|------|---------------------------------|
| System            | Base | Digits                          |
| Binary            | 2    | 0 1                             |
| Octal             | 8    | 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7                 |
| Decimal           | 10   | 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9             |
| Hexadecimal       | 16   | 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 A B C D E F |

[http://east82.com/howto/ip\\_addressing/bin\\_dec\\_hex.htm](http://east82.com/howto/ip_addressing/bin_dec_hex.htm)

# Mbledhja e nr Binar-Decimal

| <i>Binary</i> |   |   | <i>Decimal</i> |   |
|---------------|---|---|----------------|---|
|               | 1 | 0 | 1              | 5 |
| +             |   | 1 | 0              | 2 |
| <hr/>         |   |   | <hr/>          |   |
|               | 1 | 1 | 1              | 7 |

| <i>Binary</i> |   |   |   |   |   |   | <i>Decimal</i> |    |
|---------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|----------------|----|
|               |   | 1 | 1 |   |   |   |                |    |
|               | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |                | 45 |
| +             |   |   | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | +              | 14 |
| <hr/>         |   |   |   |   |   |   | <hr/>          |    |
|               | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |                | 59 |

| Decimal | Binary | Octal | Hexadecimal |
|---------|--------|-------|-------------|
| 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   | 16    | E           |
| 15      | 1111   | 17    | F           |

<http://www.cstutoringcenter.com/tutorials/general/convert.php>



- Nqs ne kerkojme paraqitjen e numrit 6 ne te gjitha sistemet numerike ath do kemi :
  - $(6)_{10} = (110)_2 = (6)_8 = (6)_{16}$

# Binar-Decimal

1. Fillo nga bit-i me i djathte.
2. Percakto pozicionin “n”e sejcilit bit (ku  $:2^n$ ) dhe shumezoje ate me vete vleren e bitit
3. Mbledh shumen.

Prsh: nr 9 ne sistemin binar shprehet  $(1001)_2$  konvertimi i tij ne decimal eshte:

$$\begin{aligned}(1001)_2 &= 1 * 2^3 + 0 * 2^2 + 0 * 2^1 + 1 * 2^0 \\ &= 8 + 0 + 0 + 1 \\ &= (9)_{10}\end{aligned}$$

# Binar-Decimal

- $(1011)_2 = ?$
- $(101111)_2 = ?$
- $(1011001)_2 = ?$
- $(100110111)_2 = ?$

# Binar-Decimal

- Per nr me presje:
- Prsh  $(1011.01)_2 = ()_{10}$  ?

$$\begin{aligned}(1011.\mathbf{01})_2 &= 1 * 2^3 + 1 * 2^2 + 0 * 2^1 + 1 * 2^0 + \mathbf{0 * 2^{-1} + 1 * 2^{-2}} \\ &= 8 + 0 + 2 + 1 + \mathbf{0 + 0.25} \\ &= (11.25)_{10}\end{aligned}$$


$$(1110.11)_2 = ()_{10} \quad ?$$

$$(1111.011)_2 = ()_{10} \quad ?$$

# Decimal- Binar

1. Pjesto nr dhjetor me 2
2. Ruaj menjane mbetjen e pjestimit
3. PERSERIT DERISA nr dhjetor nuk mund te pjesetohet me
4. Afisho mbjetjet duke filluar nga posht lart

Prsh: nr  $(8)_{10}$

|           |        |   |  |
|-----------|--------|---|--|
| $8/2 = 4$ | mbetja | 0 |  |
| $4/2 = 2$ |        | 0 |  |
| $2/2 = 1$ |        | 0 |  |
| $1/2 = 0$ |        | 1 |  |

$(8)_{10} = (1000)_2$

# Decimal- Binar

- $(15)_{10} = ?$
- $(56)_{10} = ?$
- $(112)_{10} = ?$
- $(361)_{10} = ?$

# Decimal- Binar

- Per nr me presje:
- Prsh:  $(85.63)_{10} = ( )_2$  ?

$$85/2=42 \quad \mathbf{1}$$

$$42/2=21 \quad \mathbf{0}$$

$$21/2=10 \quad \mathbf{1}$$

$$10/2=5 \quad \mathbf{0}$$

$$5/2=2 \quad \mathbf{1}$$

$$2/2=1 \quad \mathbf{0}$$

$$1/2=0 \quad \mathbf{1}$$

$$0.63 * 2 = \mathbf{1.26}$$

$$0.26 * 2 = \mathbf{0.52}$$

$$0.52 * 2 = \mathbf{1.04}$$

$$0.04 * 2 = \mathbf{0.08}$$

$$0.08 * 2 = \mathbf{0.16}$$

$$(85)_{10} = (1010101)_2 \quad \& \quad (0.63)_{10} = (10100)_2$$

$$\Rightarrow (85.63)_{10} = (1010101.10100)_2$$

# Binar - Hexadecimal

- Hexadecimal formon grupe me nga 4 bit-e.
- Ne mos plotesim te grupeve 4-she shtojme 0 ne te majte derisa te ploteson 4 bite per sejcilen ndarje
- Prsh  $(1000101)_2 = ()_{16}$  ?

0100 | 0101

4 | 5

$\Rightarrow (1000101)_2 = (45)_{16}$



# Binar - Hexadecimal

- $(0110101)_2 = ?$
- $(11000101010101001)_2 = ?$
- $(0100010010011110111)_2 = ?$
- $(0100010010011110111101)_2 = ?$

# Hexadecimal-Binar

- Thjesht ben paraqitjen ne sistemin hexadecimal
- Prsh  $(A2F)_{16} = ( )_2$  ?

A | 2 | F

1010 | 0010 | 1111

$$\Rightarrow (A2F)_{16} = (101000101111)_2$$

# Binar-Octal

- Octal formon grupe me nga 3 bit-e.
- Ne mos plotesim te grupeve 3-she shtojme **0** ne te majte
- Prsh  $(10011)_2 = ( )_8$  ?

**0**10 | 011

2 | 3

$\Rightarrow (10011)_2 = (23)_8$

# Binar-Octal

- $(10110101)_2 = ?$
- $(11000101010101001)_2 = ?$
- $(10100010010011110111)_2 = ?$

# Octal-Binar

- Thjesht ben paraqitjen ne sistemin octal te nr dhejtor
- Prsh  $(742)_8 = ( )_2$  ?

7 | 4 | 2  
111 | 100 | 010

$\Rightarrow (742)_8 = (111100010)_2$

# Octal-Binar

- $(154)_8 = ?$
- $(1231)_8 = ?$
- $(276)_8 = ?$
- $(7765321)_8 = ?$

# Decimal-Octal

1. Pjesto nr dhjetor me 8
2. Ruaj menjane mbetjen e pjestimit
3. PERSERIT DERISA nr dhjetor nuk mund te pjesetohet me
4. Afisho mbjetjet duke filluar nga posht lart

Prsh: nr  $(46)_{10}$

$$46/8 = 5$$

mbetja 6

$$5/8 = 0$$

5



$$(46)_{10} = (56)_8$$

# Decimal-Octal

- $(15)_{10} = ?$
- $(56)_{10} = ?$
- $(112)_{10} = ?$
- $(361)_{10} = ?$



# Octal-Decimal

- Njelloj si binal-decimal vecse ne vend te baze 2 perdoret baze 8 .
- Prsh  $(764)_8 = ( )_{10}$

$$\begin{aligned}(764)_8 &= 7 * 8^2 + 6 * 8^1 + 4 * 8^0 \\ &= 448 + 48 + 4 \\ &= (500)_{10}\end{aligned}$$


# Octal-Decimal

- $(54)_8 = ?$
- $(172)_8 = ?$
- $(236)_8 = ?$
- $(1432)_8 = ?$

# Decimal- Hexadecimal

1. Pjesto nr dhjetor me 8
2. Ruaj menjane mbetjen e pjestimit
3. PERSERIT DERISA nr dhjetor nuk mund te pjesetohet me
4. Afisho mbjetjet duke filluar nga posht lart

Prsh: nr  $(1128)_{10}$

|                |        |   |  |
|----------------|--------|---|--|
| $1128/16 = 70$ | mbetja | 8 |  |
| $70/16 = 4$    |        | 6 |  |
| $4/16 = 0$     |        | 4 |  |

$$\Rightarrow (1128)_{10} = (468)_{16}$$

# Decimal- Hexadecimal

- $(1228)_{10} = ?$
- $(23456)_{10} = ?$
- $(9485732)_{10} = ?$

# Hexadecimal-Decimal

- Njelloj si binal-decimal vecse ne vend te baze 2 perdoret baze 16 .
- Prsh  $(1128)_{16} = ()_{10}$

$$\begin{aligned}(1128)_{16} &= 1 * 16^3 + 1 * 16^2 + 2 * 16^1 + 8 * 16^0 \\ &= 4096 + 256 + 32 + 8 \\ &= (4392)_{10}\end{aligned}$$

# Hexadecimal-Decimal

- $(3BCD)_{16} = ?$
- $(1A2)_{16} = ?$
- $(E3F)_{16} = ?$

# Hexadecimal - Octal

- Hapi 1: Konverto hexadecimal-binar
- Hapi 2: Konverto binar-octal

$$\text{prsh : } (B5A)_{16} = ( )_8$$

*hapi 1:* B | 5 | A

$$1011 \mid 0101 \mid 1010 \Rightarrow 101101011010$$

*hapi 2:* 101 | 101 | 011 | 010

5 | 5 | 3 | 2

$$\Rightarrow (B5A)_{16} = (5532)_8$$

# Hexadecimal - Octal

- $(3BCD)_{16} = ?$
- $(1A2)_{16} = ?$
- $(23F)_{16} = ?$



# Octal - Hexadecimal

- Hapi 1: Konverto Octal-binar
- Hapi 2: Konverto binar-hexadecimal

# Octal - Hexadecimal

- $(154)_8 = ?$
- $(1231)_8 = ?$
- $(276)_8 = ?$
- $(7765321)_8 = ?$

