Byte Ordering

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Memory Model

- **Physical memory**
  - DRAM chips can read/write 4, 8, 16 bits.
  - DRAM modules can read/write 64 bits.

- **Programmer’s view of memory**
  - Conceptually very large array of bytes
  - Stored-program computers: keeps program codes and data in memory.
  - Running programs share the physical memory
  - OS handles memory allocation and management
Machine Words

- **Machine has “word size”**
  - Nominal size of integer-valued data
    - Including addresses (= pointer size)
  - Most current machines use 32 bits (4 bytes) words
    - Limits addresses to 4GB
    - Becoming too small for memory-intensive applications
  - High-end systems use 64 bits (8 bytes) words
    - Potential address space \( \approx 1.8 \times 10^{19} \) bytes
    - x86-64 machines support 48-bit addresses: 256 Terabytes
  - Machines support multiple data formats
    - Fractions or multiples of word size
    - Always integral number of bytes
### Data Representations

#### Sizes of C Objects (in bytes)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C Data Type</th>
<th>Typical 32-bit</th>
<th>Intel IA-32</th>
<th>x86-64</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>char</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>short</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>long</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>long long</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>float</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>double</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>long double</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10/12</td>
<td>10/16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>char *</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

or any other pointer
Word-level Memory Access

- Addresses specify byte locations
  - Address of first byte in word
  - Addresses of successive words differ by 4 (32-bit) or 8 (64-bit)
  - Usually, addresses should be aligned to the word boundary
Byte Ordering

- How should bytes within multi-byte word be ordered in memory?

- Conventions
  - **BigEndian**: Sun, PowerPC Mac, Internet
  - **LittleEndian**: x86

- Note:
  - Alpha and PowerPC can run in either mode, with the byte ordering convention determined when the chip is powered up.
  - Problem when the binary data is communicated over a network between different machines.
Byte Ordering Example (1)

- **Big endian**
  - Least significant byte has highest address

- **Little endian**
  - Least significant byte has lowest address

![Diagram showing byte ordering examples.](image-url)
**Byte Ordering Example (2)**

- **Disassembly**
  - Text representation of binary machine code
  - Generated by program that reads the machine code

- **Example fragment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Instruction Code</th>
<th>Assembly Rendition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8048365:</td>
<td>5b</td>
<td>pop %ebx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8048366:</td>
<td>81 c3 ab 12 00 00</td>
<td>add $0x12ab,%ebx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>804836c:</td>
<td>83 bb 28 00 00 00</td>
<td>cmpl $0x0,0x28(%ebx)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Deciphering numbers**
  - Value: 0x12ab
  - Pad to 32 bits: 0x000012ab
  - Split into bytes: 00 00 12 ab
  - Reverse: ab 12 00 00
**Byte Ordering Example (3)**

- What is the output of this program?
  - Solaris/SPARC: ?
  - Linux/x86: ?

```c
#include <stdio.h>

union {
    int i;
    unsigned char c[4];
} u;

int main () {
    u.i = 0x12345678;
    printf("%x %x %x %x\n", u.c[0], u.c[1], u.c[2], u.c[3]);
}
```
Representing Integers

int A = 15213;
int B = -15213;
long int C = 15213;

IA32, x86-64 A

Sun A

IA32, x86-64 B

Sun B

IA32 C

x86-64 C

Sun C

Decimal: 15213
Binary: 0011 1011 0110 1101
Hex: 3 B 6 D

Two’s complement representation
Representing Pointers

```c
int B = -15213;
int *P = &B;
```

Different compilers & machines assign different locations to objects.
# Representing Strings

## Strings in C
- Represented by array of characters
- Each character encoded in ASCII format
  - Standard 7-bit encoding of character set
  - Character "0" has code 0x30
  - Digit $i$ has code 0x30+$i$
- String should be null-terminated
  - Final character = 0x00

## Compatibility
- Byte ordering not an issue

```
char S[6] = "15213";
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Linux/Alpha S</th>
<th>Sun S</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Main Points

- It’s all about bits & bytes
  - Numbers, programs, text, ...

- Different machines follow different conventions
  - Word size
  - Byte ordering
  - Representations (Integer, Floating-Point)

- When programming, be aware of
  - Type casting & mixed signed/unsigned expressions
  - Overflow
  - Error propagation
  - Byte ordering