

Funcons-beta: Bits *

The P_LanC_om_pS Project

Bits.cbs | PLAIN | PRETTY

OUTLINE

- Bits and bit vectors
 - Bits
 - Bit vectors

Bits and bit vectors

- [*Type* bits
- Datatype* bit-vectors
- Funcon* bit-vector
 - Type* bytes
 - Alias* octets
- Funcon* bit-vector-not
- Funcon* bit-vector-and
- Funcon* bit-vector-or
- Funcon* bit-vector-xor
- Funcon* bit-vector-shift-left
- Funcon* bit-vector-logical-shift-right
- Funcon* bit-vector-arithmetic-shift-right
- Funcon* integer-to-bit-vector
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- Funcon* bit-vector-to-natural
- Funcon* unsigned-bit-vector-maximum
- Funcon* signed-bit-vector-maximum
- Funcon* signed-bit-vector-minimum
- Funcon* is-in-signed-bit-vector
- Funcon* is-in-unsigned-bit-vector]

Bits

Type bits \rightsquigarrow booleans

`false` represents the absence of a bit, `true` its presence.

*Suggestions for improvement: plancomps@gmail.com.
Reports of issues: <https://github.com/plancomps/CBS-beta/issues>.

Bit vectors

Datatype `bit-vectors(N : natural-numbers) ::= bit-vector(_ : bitsN)`

Type `bytes ~> bit-vectors(8)`

Alias `octets = bytes`

Meta-variables `BT <: bit-vectors(_)`

Built-in Funcon `bit-vector-not(_ : BT) : => BT`

Built-in Funcon `bit-vector-and(_ : BT, _ : BT) : => BT`

Built-in Funcon `bit-vector-or(_ : BT, _ : BT) : => BT`

Built-in Funcon `bit-vector-xor(_ : BT, _ : BT) : => BT`

The above four funcons are the natural extensions of funcons from `booleans` to `bit-vectors(N)` of the same length.

Built-in Funcon `bit-vector-shift-left(_ : BT, _ : natural-numbers) : BT`

Built-in Funcon `bit-vector-logical-shift-right(_ : BT, _ : natural-numbers) : BT`

Built-in Funcon `bit-vector-arithmetic-shift-right(_ : BT, _ : natural-numbers) : BT`

Built-in Funcon `integer-to-bit-vector(_ : integers, N : natural-numbers) : bit-vectors(N)`

`integer-to-bit-vector(M, N)` converts an integer M to a bit-vector of length N , using Two's Complement representation. If the integer is out of range of the representation, it will wrap around (modulo 2^N).

Built-in Funcon `bit-vector-to-integer(_ : BT) : => integers`

`bit-vector-to-integer(B)` interprets a bit-vector BV as an integer in Two's Complement representation.

Built-in Funcon `bit-vector-to-natural(_ : BT) : => natural-numbers`

`bit-vector-to-natural(BV)` interprets a bit-vector BV as a natural number in unsigned representation.

Funcon `unsigned-bit-vector-maximum(N : natural-numbers) : => natural-numbers`
`~> integer-subtract(integer-power(2, N), 1)`

Funcon `signed-bit-vector-maximum(N : natural-numbers) : => integers`
`~> integer-subtract(integer-power(2, integer-subtract(N, 1)), 1)`

Funcon `signed-bit-vector-minimum(N : natural-numbers) : => integers`
`~> integer-negate(integer-power(2, integer-subtract(N, 1)))`

Funcon `is-in-signed-bit-vector`(M : integers, N : natural-numbers) : \Rightarrow booleans
 \rightsquigarrow and(
 integer-is-less-or-equal(M , signed-bit-vector-maximum(N)),
 integer-is-greater-or-equal(M , signed-bit-vector-minimum(N)))

Funcon `is-in-unsigned-bit-vector`(M : integers, N : natural-numbers) : \Rightarrow booleans
 \rightsquigarrow and(
 integer-is-less-or-equal(M , unsigned-bit-vector-maximum(N)),
 integer-is-greater-or-equal(M , 0))