

Conversion from a Binary to Octal and Vice Versa

Binary to octal

To convert from **binary** to **octal**, we start from the LSB and then group three digits at a time and replace them by the decimal equivalent as follow:

Ex) Convert $(101101010)_2$ into an equivalent octal number.

Solution. The binary number given is 101101010
Starting with LSB and grouping 3 bits 101 101 010
Octal equivalent 5 5 2
Hence the octal equivalent number is $(552)_8$.

Ex) Convert $(1011110)_2$ into an equivalent octal number.

Ex) Convert $(1101.0111)_2$ into an equivalent octal number.

Solution. The binary number given is 1101.0111
Grouping 3 bits 001 101. 011 100
Octal equivalent: 1 5 3 4
Hence the octal number is $(15.34)_8$.

In this case, we complete the real part by adding two 0s (left padding) and adding two 0s on the right side (right padding).

Ex) Convert $(11010111.0101)_2$ into an equivalent octal number.

Octal to binary

To convert from **octal** to **binary**, each octal digit is converted into a 3-bit-equivalent binary number.

Ex) Convert $(235)_8$ into an equivalent binary number.

Solution. The octal number given is 2 3 5
3-bit binary equivalent 010 011 101
Hence the binary number is $(010011101)_2$.

Ex) Convert $(47.321)_8$ into an equivalent binary number.

Solution. The octal number given is 4 7 . 3 2 1
3-bit binary equivalent 100 111 . 011 010 001
Hence the binary number is $(100111.011010001)_2$.

Conversion from a Binary to Hexadecimal and Vice Versa

Binary to hexadecimal

To convert from **binary** to **hexadecimal**, we start from the LSB and then group four digits at a time and replace them by the decimal equivalent as follow:

Ex) Convert $(110011110)_2$ into an equivalent hexadecimal number.

Solution. The binary number given is 110011110
Starting with LSB and grouping 4 bits 0001 1001 1110
Hexadecimal equivalent 1 9 E
Hence the hexadecimal equivalent number is $(19E)_{16}$.

Ex) Convert $(111011.011)_2$ into an equivalent hexadecimal number.

Solution. The binary number given is 111011.011
Grouping 4 bits 0011 1011. 0110
Hexadecimal equivalent 3 B 6
Hence the hexadecimal equivalent number is $(3B.6)_{16}$.

Ex) Convert $(1010101011.011010)_2$ into an equivalent hexadecimal number.

Hexadecimal to binary

To convert from **hexadecimal** to **binary**, each hexadecimal digit is converted into a 4-bit equivalent binary number.

Ex) Convert $(29C)_{16}$ into an equivalent binary number.

Solution. The hexadecimal number given is 2 9 C
4-bit binary equivalent 0010 1001 1100
Hence the equivalent binary number is (001010011100)₂.

Ex) Convert $(9E.AF2)_{16}$ into an equivalent binary number.

Conversion from Octal to Hexadecimal and Vice Versa

Octal to hexadecimal

To convert from **octal to hexadecimal**, the following steps are followed:

- (i) First convert the octal number to its binary equivalent.
- (ii) Then form groups of 4 bits, starting from the LSB.
- (iii) Then write the equivalent hexadecimal number for each group of 4 bits.

Ex) Convert $(247)_8$ into an equivalent hexadecimal number.

Solution.	Given octal number is	2	4	7
	Binary equivalent is	010	100	111
		= 010100111		
	Forming groups of 4 bits from the LSB	1010	0111	
	Hexadecimal equivalent	A	7	
	Hence the hexadecimal equivalent of $(247)_8$ is $(A7)_{16}$.			

Similarly, to convert from **hexadecimal** number into an **octal** number:

- Ex)** Convert the following hexadecimal numbers into equivalent octal numbers.

(a)	Given hexadecimal number is	A	7	2	E	
	Binary equivalent is	1010	0111	0010	1110	
		= 1010011100101110				
	Forming groups of 3 bits from the LSB	001	010	011	100	101
	Octal equivalent	1	2	3	4	5
	Hence the octal equivalent of (A72E) ₁₆ is	(123456) ₈ .				

(b)