inst.eecs.berkeley.edu/~cs61c

CS61C : Machine Structures

Lecture #2 – Number Representation

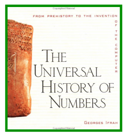
2013-01-25

There is one handout today at the entrance!

Senior Lecturer SOE Dan Garcia

www.cs.berkeley.edu/~ddgarcia

Great book ⇒
The Universal History of Numbers



by Georges Ifrah

Review

- CS61C: Learn 6 great ideas in computer architecture to enable high performance programming via parallelism, not just learn C
  1. Abstraction
     (Layers of Representation/Interpretation)
  2. Moore's Law
  3. Principle of Locality/Memory Hierarchy
  4. Parallelism
  5. Performance Measurement and Improvement
  6. Dependability via Redundancy

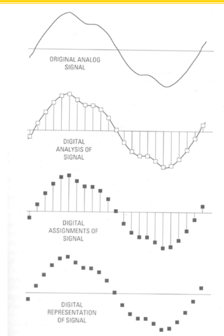
Putting it all in perspective…

"If the automobile had followed the same development cycle as the computer,

– Robert X. Cringely

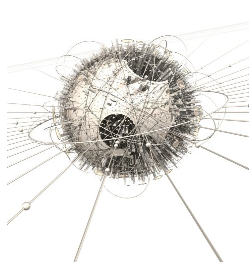
Data input: Analog ➔ Digital

- Real world is analog!
- To import analog information, we must do two things
  - Sample
    - E.g., for a CD, every 44,100ths of a second, we ask a music signal how loud it is.
  - Quantize
    - For every one of these samples, we figure out where, on a 16-bit (65,536 tic-mark) "yardstick", it lies.



www.joshuadysart.com/journal/archives/digital_sampling.gif

Digital data not nec born Analog…



`hof.povray.org`

BIG IDEA: Bits can represent anything!!

- Characters?
  - 26 letters ⇒ 5 bits ($2^5 = 32$)
  - upper/lower case + punctuation ⇒ 7 bits (in 8) ("ASCII")
  - standard code to cover all the world's languages ⇒ 8,16,32 bits ("Unicode") www.unicode.com
- Logical values?
  - 0 ⇒ False, 1 ⇒ True
- colors ? Ex: *Red (00)* *Green (01)* *Blue (11)*
- locations / addresses? commands?
- MEMORIZE: N bits ⇔ at most 2^N things

How many bits to represent π ?

a) 1

b) 9 (π = 3.14, so that's 011 "." 001 100)

c) 64 (Since Macs are 64-bit machines)

d) Every bit the machine has!

e) ∞

What to do with representations of numbers?

- Just what we do with numbers!
  - Add them
  - Subtract them
  - Multiply them
  - Divide them
  - Compare them
- Example: 10 + 7 = 17
  - …so simple to add in binary that we can build circuits to do it!
  - subtraction just as you would in decimal
  - Comparison: How do you tell if X > Y ?

```
       1  1
    1  0  1  0
 +  0  1  1  1
 -------------
 1  0  0  0  1
```


What if too big?

- Binary bit patterns above are simply representatives of numbers. Abstraction! Strictly speaking they are called "numerals".
- Numbers really have an ∞ number of digits
  - with almost all being same (00…0 or 11…1) except for a few of the rightmost digits
  - Just don't normally show leading digits
- If result of add (or -, *, /) cannot be represented by these rightmost HW bits, overflow is said to have occurred.

00000 00001 00010 11110 11111

unsigned

How to Represent Negative Numbers?

(C's `unsigned int`, C99's `uintN_t`)

- So far, unsigned numbers

Binary odometer

00000 00001 ... 01111 10000 ... 11111

- Obvious solution: define leftmost bit to be sign!
  - 0 → + 1 → –
  - Rest of bits can be numerical value of number
- Representation called sign and magnitude

Binary odometer

00000 00001 ... 01111

11111 ... 10001 10000

META: Ain't no free lunch

Shortcomings of sign and magnitude?

- Arithmetic circuit complicated
  - Special steps depending whether signs are the same or not
- Also, two zeros
  - $0x00000000 = +0_{ten}$
  - $0x80000000 = -0_{ten}$
  - What would two 0s mean for programming?
- Also, incrementing "binary odometer", sometimes increases values, and sometimes decreases!
- Therefore sign and magnitude abandoned

Administrivia

- Upcoming lectures
  - Next few lectures: Introduction to C
- Lab overcrowding
  - Remember, you can go to ANY discussion (none, or one that doesn't match with lab, or even more than one if you want)
  - Overcrowded labs - consider finishing at home and getting checkoffs in lab, or bringing laptop to lab
  - If you're checked off in 1st hour, you get an extra point on the labs!
  - TAs get 24x7 cardkey access (and will announce after-hours times)
- Enrollment
  - It will work out, don't worry
- Soda locks doors @ 6:30pm & on weekends
- Look at class website, piazza often!

`http://inst.eecs.berkeley.edu/~cs61c/`
`piazza.com`

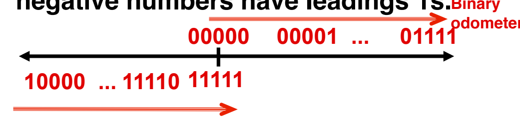
Iclickerskinz.com

Great DeCal courses I supervise

- UCBUGG (3 units, P/NP)
  - UC Berkeley Undergraduate Graphics Group
  - TuTh 7-9pm in 200 Sutardja Dai
  - Learn to create a short 3D animation
  - No prereqs (but they might have too many students, so admission not guaranteed)
  - http://ucbugg.berkeley.edu
- MS-DOS X (2 units, P/NP)
  - Macintosh Software Developers for OS X
  - TuTh 5-7pm in 200 Sutardja Dai
  - Learn to program iOS devices!
  - No prereqs (other than interest)
  - http://msdosx.berkeley.edu

Another try: complement the bits

- Example: $7_{10} = 00111_2$ $-7_{10} = 11000_2$
- Called One's Complement
- Note: positive numbers have leading 0s, negative numbers have leadings 1s.



- What is -00000 ? Answer: 11111
- How many positive numbers in N bits?
- How many negative numbers?

Shortcomings of One's complement?

- Arithmetic still a somewhat complicated.
- Still two zeros
  - $0x00000000 = +0_{ten}$
  - $0xFFFFFFFF = -0_{ten}$
- Although used for a while on some computer products, one's complement was eventually abandoned because another solution was better.

Standard Negative # Representation

- Problem is the negative mappings "overlap" with the positive ones (the two 0s). Want to shift the negative mappings left by one.
  - Solution! For negative numbers, complement, then add 1 to the result
- As with sign and magnitude, & one's compl. leading 0s ⇒ positive, leading 1s ⇒ negative
  - 000000...xxx is ≥ 0, 111111...xxx is < 0
  - except 1...1111 is -1, not -0 (as in sign & mag.)
- This representation is Two's Complement
  - This makes the hardware simple!

(C's `int`, aka a "signed integer")
(Also C's `short`, `long long`, ..., C99's `intN_t`)

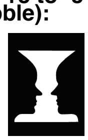
Two's Complement Formula

- Can represent positive and negative numbers in terms of the bit value times a power of 2:

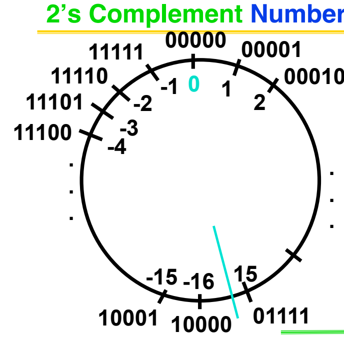
  $d_{31} \times -(2^{31}) + d_{30} \times 2^{30} + ... + d_2 \times 2^2 + d_1 \times 2^1 + d_0 \times 2^0$
- Example: 1101_{two} in a nibble?
  - $= 1 \times -(2^3) + 1 \times 2^2 + 0 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0$
  - $= -2^3 + 2^2 + 0 + 2^0$
  - $= -8 + 4 + 0 + 1$
  - $= -8 + 5$
  - $= -3_{ten}$

Example: -3 to +3 to -3 (again, in a nibble):

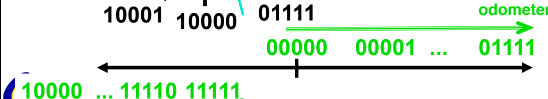
```
x   : 1101two
x'  : 0010two
+1  : 0011two
()' : 1100two
+1  : 1101two
```



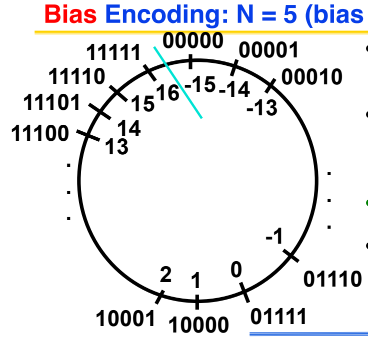
2's Complement Number "line": N = 5



- 2^{N-1} non-negatives
- 2^{N-1} negatives
- one zero
- how many positives?



Bias Encoding: N = 5 (bias = -15)



- # = unsigned + bias
- Bias for N bits chosen as $-(2^{N-1}-1)$
- one zero
- how many positives?

01111 10000 ... 11110 11111

00000 00001 ... 01110 Binary odometer

How best to represent -12.75?

a) 2s Complement (but shift binary pt)

b) Bias (but shift binary pt)

c) Combination of 2 encodings

d) Combination of 3 encodings

e) We can't

Shifting binary point means "divide number by some power of 2. E.g., $11_{10} = 1011.0_2$ so $(11/4)_{10} = 2.75_{10} = 10.110_2$

And in summary...

META: We often make design decisions to make HW simple

- We represent "things" in computers as particular bit patterns: N bits ⇒ 2^N things
- These 5 integer encodings have different benefits; 1s complement and sign/mag have most problems.
- unsigned (C99's uint*N*_t) :

00000 00001 ... 01111 10000 ... 11111

- 2's complement (C99's int*N*_t) universal, learn!

00000 00001 ... 01111

10000 ... 11110 11111

- Overflow: numbers ∞; computers finite,errors!

META: Ain't no free lunch

REFERENCE: Which base do we use?

- Decimal: great for humans, especially when doing arithmetic
- Hex: if human looking at long strings of binary numbers, its much easier to convert to hex and look 4 bits/symbol
  - Terrible for arithmetic on paper
- Binary: what computers use; you will learn how computers do +, -, *, /
  - To a computer, numbers always binary
  - Regardless of how number is written:
  - $32_{ten} == 32_{10} == 0x20 == 100000_2 == 0b100000$
  - Use subscripts "ten", "hex", "two" in book, slides when might be confusing

Two's Complement for N=32

$0000 ... 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000_{two}$ =	0_{ten}
$0000 ... 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0001_{two}$ =	1_{ten}
$0000 ... 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0010_{two}$ =	2_{ten}
. . .	
$0111 ... 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1101_{two}$ =	$2,147,483,645_{ten}$
$0111 ... 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1110_{two}$ =	$2,147,483,646_{ten}$
$0111 ... 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111_{two}$ =	$2,147,483,647_{ten}$
$1000 ... 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000_{two}$ =	$-2,147,483,648_{ten}$
$1000 ... 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0001_{two}$ =	$-2,147,483,647_{ten}$
$1000 ... 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0010_{two}$ =	$-2,147,483,646_{ten}$
. . .	
$1111 ... 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1101_{two}$ =	-3_{ten}
$1111 ... 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1110_{two}$ =	-2_{ten}
$1111 ... 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111_{two}$ =	-1_{ten}

- One zero; 1st bit called sign bit
- 1 "extra" negative:no positive $2,147,483,648_{ten}$

Two's comp. shortcut: Sign extension

- Convert 2's complement number rep. using n bits to more than n bits
- Simply replicate the most significant bit (sign bit) of smaller to fill new bits
  - 2's comp. positive number has infinite 0s
  - 2's comp. negative number has infinite 1s
  - Binary representation hides leading bits; sign extension restores some of them
  - 16-bit -4_{ten} to 32-bit:

$1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1100_{two}$

$1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1111\ 1100_{two}$