

Numbers

COMP370

Introduction to Computer Architecture

Goals

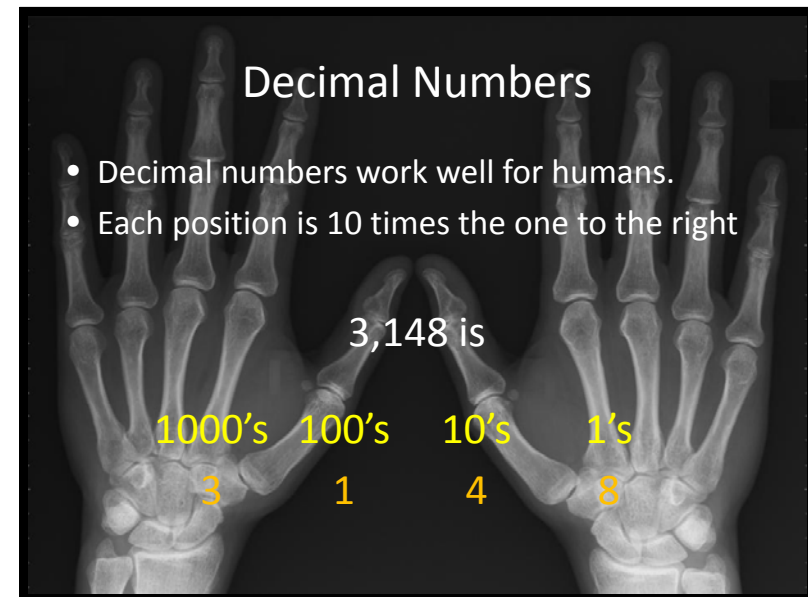
- Understand binary and hexadecimal numbers
- Be able to convert between number bases
- Understand binary fractions

Unary Numbers

Decimal	Unary
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	/
6	/

Decimal Numbers

- Decimal numbers work well for humans.
- Each position is 10 times the one to the right



Binary Numbers

- Computers usually use binary numbers, base 2
- Binary numbers only have two digits, 0 and 1
- Each position is 2 times the one to the right

010011₂ (19₁₀) is

32's	16's	8's	4's	2's	1's
0	1	0	0	1	1

Hexadecimal Numbers

- It can be convenient to represent values in base 16 or hexadecimal.
 - Hex numbers have the digits
- 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 A B C D E F
- Each position is 16 times the one to the right

31E8₁₆ (12,776₁₀) is

4096's	256's	16's	1's
3	1	E	8

Indicating the Number Base

- The number or radix base can be specified by a subscript after the number.

47₁₀ 101111₂ 2F₁₆

- Computer languages use a prefix

47 0B101111 0X2F

- Binary starts with zero "B" *(C++ only)*
- Hexadecimal starts with zero "X"

Converting Decimal to Binary

- Start with the largest even power of 2 bigger than the decimal number
 - For each power of two
- ```

if the number >= power of 2 {
 put a 1 bit to the right;
 Subtract power of 2 from the number;
} else {
 put a 0 to the right;
}

```
- Repeat for all powers of 2

4096  
2048  
1024  
512  
256  
128  
64  
32  
16  
8  
4  
2  
1

**Decimal to Binary Example**

|      |   |     |
|------|---|-----|
| 4096 | 0 | 317 |
| 2048 | 0 | 317 |
| 1024 | 0 | 317 |
| 512  | 0 | 317 |
| 256  | 1 | 61  |
| 128  | 0 | 61  |
| 64   | 0 | 61  |
| 32   | 1 | 29  |
| 16   | 1 | 13  |
| 8    | 1 | 5   |
| 4    | 1 | 1   |
| 2    | 0 | 1   |
| 1    | 1 | 1   |

- Convert 317 to binary
- The answer is

**0000100111101**

**Decimal-to-Binary Conversion**

Convert the following decimal numbers to binary:

$12 = 8 + 4 = 2^3 + 2^2 \longrightarrow 1100$

$25 = 16 + 8 + 1 = 2^4 + 2^3 + 2^0 \longrightarrow 11001$

$58 = 32 + 16 + 8 + 2 = 2^5 + 2^4 + 2^3 + 2^0 \longrightarrow 111010$

$82 = 64 + 16 + 2 = 2^6 + 2^4 + 2^0 \longrightarrow 1010010$

**Repeated Division Conversion**

- To convert a decimal number to any base, R
- Generated digits are right to left, least to most

```

number = decimal number;
while (number > 0) {
 rem = number % R;
 Next digit is rem;
 number = number / R; // integer division
}

```

**Decimal-to-Binary Conversion**

Repeated Division-by-2 Method:

Convert 12 to binary

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 2 \overline{) 12} \\ \underline{6} \\ 6 \\ 2 \overline{) 6} \\ \underline{3} \\ 3 \\ 2 \overline{) 3} \\ \underline{1} \\ 1 \\ 2 \overline{) 1} \\ \underline{0} \end{array}$$

Stop when the whole-number quotient is 0.

Remainder

|   |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| 0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 |  |  |  |  |  |

1100

MSB ←                      → LSB

### Decimal-to-Binary Example

Convert 19 to binary

|    |     |
|----|-----|
| 19 | = 9 |
| 2  |     |
| 9  | = 4 |
| 2  |     |
| 4  | = 2 |
| 2  |     |
| 2  | = 1 |
| 2  |     |
| 1  | = 0 |
| 2  |     |

Remainder

1 1 0 0 1 1

MSB ←      → LSB

### Converting Decimal to Hex

- Start with the largest even power of 16 bigger than the decimal number
- Repeat for all powers of 16, big to small

```

if the number >= power of 16 {
 quotient = number / power of 16;
 append quotient to result;
 number = number % power of 16;
}
Add the remainder to the result;

```

1048576  
65536  
4096  
256  
16

### Decimal to Hex Example

- Convert 317 to Hex

The answer is **13D**

|         |   |                     |
|---------|---|---------------------|
| 1048576 | 0 | 317                 |
| 65536   | 0 | 317                 |
| 4096    | 0 | 317                 |
| 256     | 1 | 317/256 = 1, rem=61 |
| 16      | 3 | 61/16=3, rem=13     |
| 1       | D |                     |

### Decimal-to-Hex Conversion

Repeated Division-by-16 Method:

Convert 299 to hex.

|     |      |
|-----|------|
| 299 | = 18 |
| 16  |      |
| 18  | = 1  |
| 16  |      |
| 1   | = 0  |
| 16  |      |

Remainder

11<sub>10</sub> or B

2

1

1 2 B

MSB ←      → LSB

Stop when the whole-number quotient is 0.

## Binary-to-Decimal Conversion

- For each 1 bit, add the value of that bit.

Convert the binary whole number 1101101 to decimal

|                |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Weight:        | $2^6$ | $2^5$ | $2^4$ | $2^3$ | $2^2$ | $2^1$ | $2^0$ |
| Binary number: | 1     | 1     | 0     | 1     | 1     | 0     | 1     |

$$\begin{aligned}
 1101101 &= 2^6 + 2^5 + 2^3 + 2^2 + 2^0 \\
 &= 64 + 32 + 8 + 4 + 1 \\
 &= 109
 \end{aligned}$$

| Decimal | Binary | Hexadecimal |
|---------|--------|-------------|
| 0       | 0000   | 0           |
| 1       | 0001   | 1           |
| 2       | 0010   | 2           |
| 3       | 0011   | 3           |
| 4       | 0100   | 4           |
| 5       | 0101   | 5           |
| 6       | 0110   | 6           |
| 7       | 0111   | 7           |

| Decimal | Binary | Hexadecimal |
|---------|--------|-------------|
| 8       | 1000   | 8           |
| 9       | 1001   | 9           |
| 10      | 1010   | A           |
| 11      | 1011   | B           |
| 12      | 1100   | C           |
| 13      | 1101   | D           |
| 14      | 1110   | E           |
| 15      | 1111   | F           |

## Online Quiz

- Complete the online quiz on base number conversion on the assignments page of the web site, <http://williams.comp.ncat.edu/comp370/>
- Due by 5:00pm on Friday, January 16, 2009
- Your score is the percentage right minus the number of seconds over 90.
- You may take the exam as often as you like. Your grade will be determined by your best score.

*This is not easy.*

## Converting Hex to Binary

- Each hexadecimal digit converts to four bits.
- Convert 2A7C to binary

|      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 2    | A    | 7    | C    |
| 0010 | 1010 | 0111 | 1100 |

## Converting Binary to Hex

- Group the binary bits into groups of four.
- Each group of four bits converts to a single hexadecimal digit.
- Convert 1101000101101 to hexadecimal

|   |      |      |      |
|---|------|------|------|
| 1 | 1010 | 0010 | 1101 |
| 1 | A    | 2    | D    |

## Decimal Fractions

- To the right of the decimal or radix point, each digit is  $1/10^{\text{th}}$  of the digit to the left.

|      |     |   |        |         |          |
|------|-----|---|--------|---------|----------|
| 10's | 1's | . | 1/10's | 1/100's | 1/1000's |
| 1    | 2   | . | 3      | 7       | 5        |

## Binary Fractions

- To the right of the radix point, each digit is  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the digit to the left.
- The decimal number 12.375 is

|     |     |     |     |   |       |       |       |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|-------|-------|-------|
| 8's | 4's | 2's | 1's | . | 1/2's | 1/4's | 1/8's |
| 1   | 1   | 0   | 0   | . | 0     | 1     | 1     |

### Example Binary Fractions

| Decimal | Binary                 |
|---------|------------------------|
| 0.5     | 0.1                    |
| 0.25    | 0.01                   |
| 0.125   | 0.001                  |
| 0.75    | 0.11                   |
| 0.1     | 0.00011001100110011... |

### Binary-to-Decimal Conversion

Convert the Fractional binary number 0.1011 to decimal

Weight:  $2^{-1}$   $2^{-2}$   $2^{-3}$   $2^{-4}$   
 Binary number: 0.1 0 1 1

$$\begin{aligned} 0.1011 &= 2^{-1} + 2^{-3} + 2^{-4} \\ &= 0.5 + 0.125 + 0.0625 \\ &= 0.6875 \end{aligned}$$

### Decimal to Binary Conversion

```

number = decimal fraction;
while (number > 0) {
 number = number * 2;
 if (number >= 1) {
 append 1 to result;
 result = result - 1;
 } else {
 append 0 to result;
 }
}

```

### Decimal to Binary Example

Convert 0.3125 to binary

|                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 0.3125 * 2 = 0.625 | result = 0.0    |
| 0.625 * 2 = 1.25   | result = 0.01   |
| 0.25 * 2 = 0.50    | result = 0.010  |
| 0.5 * 2 = 1.00     | result = 0.0101 |