

CSARCH Lecture Series: Binary-Coded Decimal (BCD)

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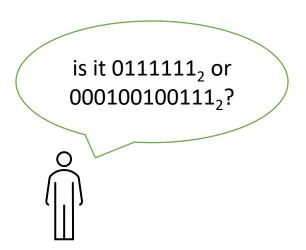
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Overview

Reflect on the following question:

• Are there any alternative integer representation for decimal 127?



Overview

- This sub-module introduces the concept of Binary-coded Decimal (BCD)
- The objective is as follows:
 - ✓ Describe the process of performing BCD encoding on decimal numbers

Binary-Coded Decimal (BCD)

 Binary-coded Decimal (BCD) is a binary encodings of decimal numbers where each decimal digit is represented by a fixed number of bits.

```
Binary encoding of each decimal digit
   0000
               1000
   0001
                1001
   0010
   0011
   0100
   0101
   0110
   0111
```

Binary-Coded Decimal (BCD)

- Three types of BCD:
 - Unpacked BCD
 - Packed BCD
 - Densely Packed BCD

Unpacked BCD

• In unpacked BCD, 1 decimal digit is encoded in 8-bit binary

Decimal	Unpacked BCD	# of bits
7	0000 0111	8
52	00000101 00000010	16
256	00000010 00000101 00000110	24

Packed BCD

• In packed BCD, 1 decimal digit is encoded in 4-bit binary

Decimal	Packed BCD	# of bits
7	0111	4
52	0101 0010	8
256	0010 0101 0110	12

Packed BCD

- Represented in assembly language as 123p or 123_456p
- The value 1100₂ (0xC) is used to denote as positive sign
- The value 1101₂ (0xD) is used to denote negative sign
- Based from accounting terms (Credit and Debit)

Decimal	Packed BCD
-125	0001 0010 0101 1101
+45	0100 0101 <mark>1100</mark>

- In Densely packed BCD, 3 decimal digits is encoded in 10-bit binary
- Originally based on Chen-Ho encoding (1975, Tien Chi Chen & Dr. Irving Ho)
- Later, improved by Mike Cowlishaw (2002)

Decimal	Densely packed BCD	# of bits
7	000 000 0 011	10
52	000 101 0 010	10
256	010 101 0 110	10

a	e	i	p	q	r	S	t	u	V	W	X	y
0	0	0	b	c	d	f	g	h	0	j	k	m
0	0	1	b	c	d	f	g	h	1	0	0	m
0	1	0	b	c	d	j	k	h	1	0	1	m
0	1	1	b	c	d	1	0	h	1	1	1	m
1	0	0	j	k	d	f	g	h	1	1	0	m
1	0	1	f	g	d	0	1	h	1	1	1	m
1	1	0	j	k	d	0	0	h	1	1	1	m
1	1	1	0	0	d	1	1	h	1	1	1	m

Example: 489

- 1.) represent using packed BCD
- 2.) get the 11th bit (a), 7th bit(e) and the 3rd bit(i)
- 3.) refer to the table for the equivalent densely packed BCD encoding

a	e	i	p	q	r	S	t	u	V	W	X	y
0	0	0	b	c	d	f	g	h	0	j	k	m
0	0	1	b	c	d	f	g	h	1	0	0	m
0	1	0	b	c	d	j	k	h	1	0	1	m
0	1	1	b	c	d	1	0	h	1	1	1	m
1	0	0	j	k	d	f	g	h	1	1	0	m
1	0	1	f	g	d	0	1	h	1	1	1	m
1	1	0	j	k	d	0	0	h	1	1	1	m
1	1	1	0	0	d	1	1	h	1	1	1	m

	а	b	С	d	е	f	g	h	i	j	k	n
packed BCD:	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

densely packed BCD: 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1

Example: 183

1.) represent using packed BCD

2.) get the 11th bit (a), 7th bit(e) and the 3rd bit(i)

3.) refer to the table for the equivalent densely packed BCD encoding

a	e	i	p	q	r	S	t	u	V	W	X	y
0	0	0	b	c	d	f	g	h	0	j	k	m
0	0	1	b	c	d	f	g	h	1	0	0	m
0	1	0	b	c	d	j	k	h	1	0	1	m
0	1	1	b	c	d	1	0	h	1	1	1	m
1	0	0	j	k	d	f	g	h	1	1	0	m
1	0	1	f	g	d	0	1	h	1	1	1	m
1	1	0	j	k	d	0	0	h	1	1	1	m
1	1	1	0	0	d	1	1	h	1	1	1	m

packed	BCD:

а	b	С	d	е	f	g	h	i	j	k	m
0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

densely packed BCD:

0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
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Decimal	Unpacked BCD	# of bits
2401		
999		

Decimal	Packed BCD	# of bits
2401		
999		
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Decimal	Densely Packed BCD	# of bits
2401		
999		

Decimal	Unsigned Integer (minimum # of bits)	# of bits
2401		
999		

Given: Densely packed BCD

Р	Q	R	S	Т	U	V	W	X	У
0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1

packed BCD:

а	b	С	d	е	f	g	h	i	j	k	m
0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Decimal: 183

• Densely Packed BCD Expansion:

vwxst	abcd	efgh	ijkm
0	0pqr	0stu	Owxy
100	0pqr	0stu	100y
101	0pqr	100u	0sty
110	100r	0stu	0pqy
11100	100r	100u	0pqy
11101	100r	0pqu	100y
11110	0pqr	100u	100y
11111	100r	100u	100y

To recall ...

- What have we learned:
 - ✓ Describe the process of performing BCD encoding on decimal numbers