



Logical Design

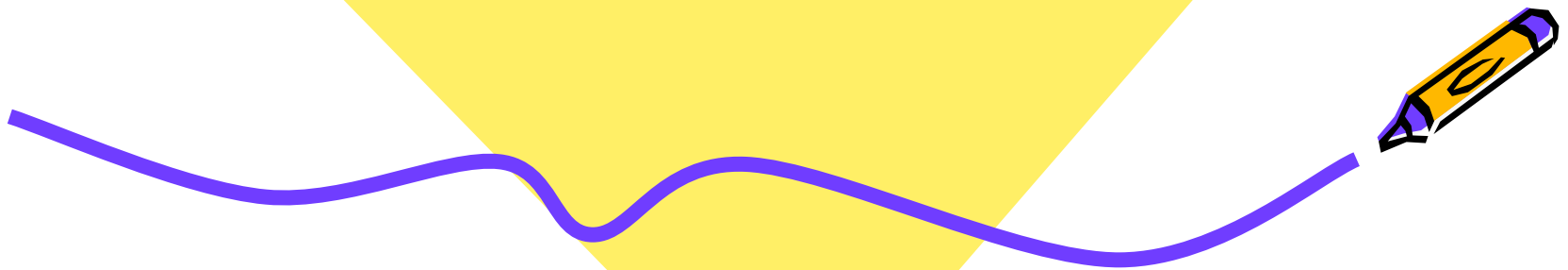
CS 221

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Binary Tools





Computers deals with the binary systems through some tools (codes)....

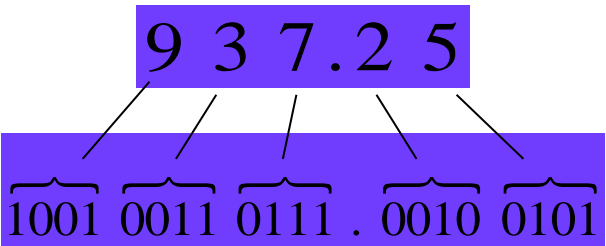
For examples BCD, Gray, and excess-3 code

We will discuss these three codes in the following slides





Binary Codes



Decimal Digit	8-4-2-1 Code (BCD)	Gray Code	Excees-3 Code
0	0000	0000	0011
1	0001	0001	0100
2	0010	0011	0101
3	0011	0010	0110
4	0100	0110	0111
5	0101	1110	1000
6	0110	1010	1001
7	0111	1011	1010
8	1000	1001	1011
9	1001	1000	1100





BCD (binary coded decimal)



Decimal Digit	8-4-2-1 Code (BCD)
0	0000
1	0001
2	0010
3	0011
4	0100
5	0101
6	0110
7	0111
8	1000
9	1001





BCD conversion



- Code = 4 bit
- No of combination = $2^4 = 16$

Ex 1 : convert each of the following decimal to BCD code :

a) 35 b) 98 c) 170 d) 2469





BCD conversion



Solution

a) 35	3	5
	0011	0101

Then $35 \rightarrow 00110101$

b) 98	9	8
	1001	1000

Then $98 \rightarrow 10011000$





BCD conversion



c) 170 1 7 0
 0001 0111 0000

Then 170 \rightarrow 000101110000

d) 2469 2 4 6 9
 0010 0100 0110 1001

Then 2469 \rightarrow 0010010001101001





BCD conversion



Ex2 Convert each of the following BCD code to decimal :

a) 10000110 b) 001101010001

c) 1001010001110000

Solution

a) Start from right and group each four digits

1000	0110
------	------

8

6

Then 10000110 \rightarrow 86





BCD conversion



b) 001101010001

0011	0101	0001
------	------	------

3	5	1	→ 351
---	---	---	-------

c) 1001 0100 0111 0000

9	4	7	0
---	---	---	---

→ 9470





BCD addition



1 - use binary addition rules

2 - if the 4-bit sum is greater than 9 then it is not a BCD valid numberadd 6(0110) to the 4-bit sum.





BCD addition



Add the following BCD numbers

a) $0011 + 0100$

b) $001000111 + 00010101$

c) $1001 + 0100$

d) $00010110 + 00010101$

e) $01100111 + 01010011$





BCD addition

Solutions

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \text{a)} & 0011 & \rightarrow 3 \\ & + 0100 & \rightarrow 4 \end{array}$$

$$0111 \rightarrow 7$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \text{b)} & 00100011 & \rightarrow 23 \\ & + 00010101 & \rightarrow 15 \end{array}$$

$$00111000 \rightarrow 38 \quad (\text{each number} < 9)$$





BCD addition



Solutions

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \text{c)} & 1001 & \rightarrow 9 \\ & + 0100 & \rightarrow 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} & 1101 & \rightarrow 13 \rightarrow \text{invalid BCD number} > 9 \\ & + 0110 & \rightarrow \text{Add 6 (0110)} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$10011 \rightarrow 0001\ 10011 \rightarrow 13 \text{ in BCD}$$





BCD addition



Solutions

$$\text{d) } 00010110 \rightarrow 16$$

$$+ 00010101 \rightarrow 15 \quad 6+5 = 11 > 9$$

$$0010\underline{1011} \rightarrow 1011 > 9 \text{ then add } 6(0110)$$

$$+ 0110 \rightarrow \text{Add } 6(0110)$$

$$00110001 \rightarrow 0011 \ 00001 \rightarrow 31 \text{ in BCD}$$





BCD addition



Solutions

$$\begin{array}{rcll} \text{e)} & 01100111 & \rightarrow & 6 \quad 7 \\ + & 01010011 & \rightarrow & 5 \quad 3 \quad 6+5 = 11 > 9 \text{ \& } 7+3 > 9 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcll} & \underline{1011} \ \underline{1010} & \rightarrow & 1011 > 9 \text{ then add } 6(0110) \\ + & 0110 \ 0110 & \rightarrow & \text{Add } 6 \ (0110) \ \& \ 6(0110) \end{array}$$

$$1 \ 0010 \ 0000 \rightarrow 0001 \ 0010 \ 0000 \rightarrow 120$$





Gray Code



Decimal Digit	8-4-2-1 Code (BCD)	Gray Code
0	0000	0000
1	0001	0001
2	0010	0011
3	0011	0010
4	0100	0110
5	0101	1110
6	0110	1010
7	0111	1011
8	1000	1001
9	1001	1000





Gray Code

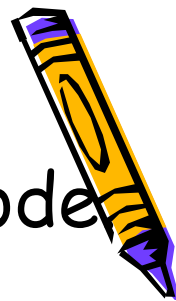


It is unweighted code and it is not arithmetic code





Binary to Gray Code



Convert the binary number 11000110 to Gray code

Sol.

Binary	1	+	1	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	1	+	1	+	0
	↓		↓		↓		↓		↓		↓		↓		↓
Gray	1		0		1		0		0		1		0		1

Shortcut

The first number will be the same...the second number in gray = first + second in binary..... the third in gray = second + third in binary and go on neglect carry.





Gray Code to binary



Convert the gray code number 10100101 to binary.

Sol.

Gray	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1		
	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		
Binary	1	+0=	1	+1=	0+0=	0	0	1	1	0

Shortcut

The first number will be the same...the second number in binary = first (binary) + second (gray).. the third in binary = second (binary)+ third (gray) and go on ...neglect carry.





Excess - 3 code



It is a digital code related to BCD derived by adding 3 to each decimal digit ...then converting the result to 4-bit binary ..

It is unweighted code.





Excess - 3 code



Convert each of the following decimal numbers to excess-3 code. a) 13 b) 430

a)

$$\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ + 3 \\ \hline 16 \end{array}$$

0100 0110 → excess-3 code





Excess - 3 code



a)

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \quad 3 \quad 0 \\ + \quad 3 \quad + \quad 3 \quad + \quad 3 \\ \hline 7 \quad 6 \quad 3 \end{array}$$

0111 0110 0011 → excess-3 code





Thank you





H

A

K

T

W

P





H

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