CSE 31

Computer Organization

Lecture 17 – Floating Point Numbers (1)

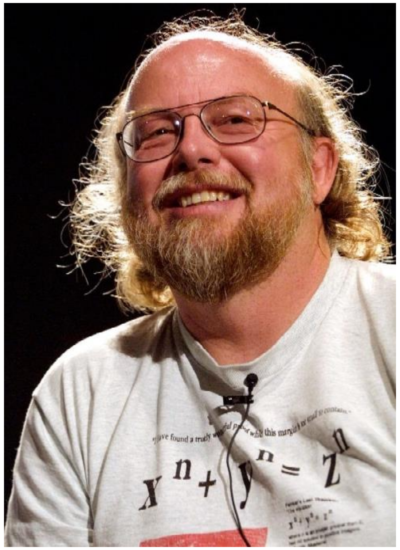
Announcement

- Project #2
  - Start working on it during lab this week
  - Due Monday (4/29)
- HW #5 in CatCourses
  - Due Wednesday (4/10) at 11:59pm
- Reading assignment
  - Chapter 1.6, 6.1-6.3 of zyBooks
    - Make sure to do the Participation Activities
    - Due Monday (4/15) at 11:59pm

Quote of the day

"95% of the folks out there are completely clueless about floating-point."

James Gosling
Sun Fellow
Java Inventor
1998-02-28



Review of Numbers

- Computers are made to deal with numbers
- What can we represent in N bits?
  - 2^N things, and no more! They could be…
  - Unsigned integers:

    0 to $2^N - 1$

    (for N=32, $2^N - 1 = 4{,}294{,}967{,}295$)
  - Signed Integers (Two's Complement)

    $-2^{(N-1)}$ to $2^{(N-1)} - 1$

    (for N=32, $2^{(N-1)} = 2{,}147{,}483{,}648$)

What about other numbers?

1. Very large numbers? (seconds/millennium)
   $\Rightarrow$ $31{,}556{,}926{,}000_{10}$ ($3.1556926_{10} \times 10^{10}$)
2. Very small numbers? (Bohr radius)
   $\Rightarrow$ 0.0000000000529177_{10}m ($5.29177_{10} \times 10^{-11}$)
3. Numbers with <u>both</u> integer & fractional parts?
   $\Rightarrow$ 1.5

First consider #3.

…our solution will also help with 1 and 2.

Representation of Fractions

"Binary Point" like decimal point signifies boundary between integer and fractional parts:

Example 6-bit representation:

$$\texttt{xx.yyyy}$$

2^{1} 2^{0} 2^{-1} 2^{-2} 2^{-3} 2^{-4}

$10.1010_2 = 1\text{x}2^1 + 1\text{x}2^{-1} + 1\text{x}2^{-3} = 2.625_{10}$

If we assume "**fixed binary point**", range of 6-bit representations with this format:

0 to 3.9375 (almost 4)

Fractional Powers of 2

i	2^{-i}	
0.	1.0	1
1.	0.5	1/2
2.	0.25	1/4
3.	0.125	1/8
4.	0.0625	1/16
5.	0.03125	1/32
6.	0.015625	
7.	0.0078125	
8.	0.00390625	
9.	0.001953125	
10.	0.0009765625	
11.	0.00048828125	
12.	0.000244140625	
13.	0.0001220703125	
14.	0.00006103515625	
15.	0.000030517578125	

Fractions with Fixed Points

What about addition and multiplication?

Addition is straightforward:

```
   01.100   1.5₁₀
+  00.100   0.5₁₀
   10.000   2.0₁₀
```

Multiplication a bit more complex:

```
        01.100   1.5₁₀
        00.100   0.5₁₀
        00 000
       000 00
      0110 0
     00000
    00000
   0000110000
```

HI LOW

Where's the answer, `0.11`?
(need to remember where the point is)

Representation of Fractions

So far, in our examples we used a “fixed” binary point

What we really want is to “**float**” the binary point. Why?

Floating binary point most effective use of our limited bits (and thus more accuracy in our number representation):

example: put 0.1640625 into binary. Represent as in 5-bits choosing where to put the binary point.

… 000000.001010100000…

Store these bits and keep track of the binary point 2 places to the left of the MSB

Any other solution would lose accuracy!

With floating point rep., each numeral carries an exponent field recording the whereabouts of its binary point.

The binary point can be outside the stored bits, so very large and small numbers can be represented.

Scientific Notation (in Decimal)

mantissa

exponent

$$6.02_{10} \times 10^{23}$$

decimal point

radix (base)

- Normalized form: no leadings 0s
  (exactly one digit to left of decimal point)
- Alternatives to representing 1/1,000,000,000
  - Normalized: 1.0×10^{-9}
  - Not normalized: $0.1 \times 10^{-8}, 10.0 \times 10^{-10}$

Scientific Notation (in Binary)

mantissa

exponent

$$1.0_{two} \times 2^{-1}$$

"binary point"

radix (base)

- Computer arithmetic that supports it called floating point, because it represents numbers where the binary point is not fixed, as it is for integers
  - Declare such variable in C as `float`

Floating Point Representation (1/2)

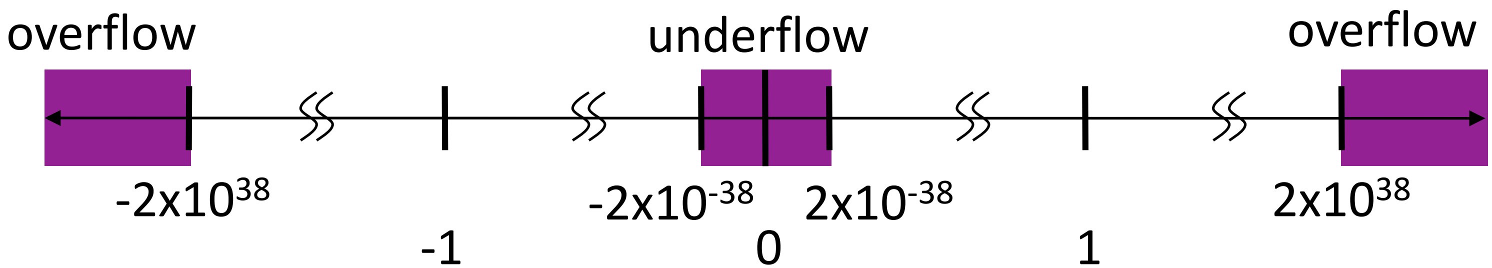
- Normal format: $+1.xxx\ldots x_{two} * 2^{yyy\ldots y_{two}}$
- Multiple of Word Size (32 bits)

31	30 23	22 0
S	Exponent	Significand
1 bit	8 bits	23 bits

- S represents Sign
- Exponent represents y's
- Significand represents x's
- Represent numbers as small as 2.0×10^{-38} to as large as 2.0×10^{38}

Floating Point Representation (2/2)

- What if result too large?
  ($> 2.0\text{x}10^{38}$, $< -2.0\text{x}10^{38}$)
  - Overflow! ⇒ Exponent larger than represented in 8-bit Exponent field
- What if result too small?
  (>0 & $< 2.0\text{x}10^{-38}$, <0 & $> -2.0\text{x}10^{-38}$)
  - Underflow! ⇒ Negative exponent larger than represented in 8-bit Exponent field



- What would help reduce chances of overflow and/or underflow?

Double Precision Fl. Pt. Representation

- Next Multiple of Word Size (64 bits)

31	30 ... 20	19 ... 0
S	Exponent	Significand
1 bit	11 bits	20 bits

Significand (cont'd)
32 bits

- Double Precision (vs. Single Precision)
  - C variable declared as `double`
  - Represent numbers almost as small as 2.0×10^{-308} to almost as large as 2.0×10^{308}
  - But primary advantage is greater accuracy due to larger significand

QUAD Precision Fl. Pt. Representation

- Next Multiple of Word Size (128 bits)
  - Unbelievable range of numbers
  - Unbelievable precision (accuracy)
- IEEE 754-2008 “binary128” standard
  - Has 15 exponent bits and 112 significand bits (can represent 113 precision bits)
- Oct-Precision?
  - Some have tried, no real traction so far
- Half-Precision?
  - Yep, “binary16”

IEEE 754 Floating Point Standard (1/3)

Single Precision (DP similar):

31	30 … 23	22 … 0
S	Exponent	Significand
1 bit	8 bits	23 bits

- Sign bit:
  - 1 means negative
  - 0 means positive
- Significand:
  - To pack more bits, leading 1 implicit for normalized numbers
  - 1 + 23 bits single, 1 + 52 bits double
  - always true: $0 < \text{Significand} < 1$ (for normalized numbers)
- Note: 0 has no leading 1, so reserve exponent value 0 just for number 0

IEEE 754 Floating Point Standard (2/3)

- IEEE 754 uses "biased exponent" representation.
  - Designers wanted FP numbers to be used even if no FP hardware; e.g., sort records with FP numbers using integer compares
  - Wanted bigger (integer) exponent field to represent bigger numbers.
  - 2's complement poses a problem (because negative numbers look bigger)
  - We're going to see that the numbers are ordered EXACTLY as in sign-magnitude
    - i.e., counting from binary odometer 00…00 up to 11…11 goes from 0 to +MAX to -0 to -MAX to 0

IEEE 754 Floating Point Standard (3/3)

- Called Biased Notation, where bias is number subtracted to get real number
  - IEEE 754 uses bias of 127 for single precision
  - Subtract 127 from Exponent field to get actual value for exponent
  - 1023 is bias for double precision
- Summary (single precision):

31	30 – 23	22 – 0
S	Exponent	Significand
1 bit	8 bits	23 bits

- $(-1)^S \times (1 + \text{Significand}) \times 2^{(\text{Exponent}-127)}$
  - Double precision identical, except with exponent bias of 1023 (half, quad similar)

Understanding the Significand (1/2)

- Method 1 (Fractions):
  - In decimal: 0.340_{10} $\Rightarrow 340_{10}/1000_{10}$
    $\Rightarrow 34_{10}/100_{10}$
  - In binary: 0.110_2 $\Rightarrow 110_2/1000_2 = 6_{10}/8_{10}$
    $\Rightarrow 11_2/100_2 = 3_{10}/4_{10}$
  - Advantage: less purely numerical, more thought oriented; this method usually helps people understand the meaning of the significand better

Understanding the Significand (2/2)

- Method 2 (Place Values):
  - Convert from scientific notation
  - In decimal:
    - $1.6732 = (1 \times 10^{0}) + (6 \times 10^{-1}) + (7 \times 10^{-2}) + (3 \times 10^{-3}) + (2 \times 10^{-4})$
  - In binary:
    - $1.1001 = (1 \times 2^{0}) + (1 \times 2^{-1}) + (0 \times 2^{-2}) + (0 \times 2^{-3}) + (1 \times 2^{-4})$
  - Interpretation of value in each position extends beyond the decimal/binary point
  - Advantage: good for quickly calculating significand value; use this method for translating FP numbers

Converting Binary FP to Decimal

0	0110 1000	101 0101 0100 0011 0100 0010

- Sign: 0 ➔ positive
- Exponent:
  - $0110\ 1000_{two} = 104_{ten}$
  - Bias adjustment: 104 - 127 = -23
- Significand:

  $1 + 1x2^{-1} + 0x2^{-2} + 1x2^{-3} + 0x2^{-4} + 1x2^{-5} + \ldots$

  $= 1+2^{-1}+2^{-3}+2^{-5}+2^{-7}+2^{-9}+2^{-14}+2^{-15}+2^{-17}+2^{-22}$

  $= 1.0 + 0.666115$

- Represents: $1.666115_{ten} * 2^{-23} \sim 1.986 * 10^{-7}$
  (about 2/10,000,000)

Converting Decimal to FP

-2.340625×10^1

1. Denormalize: -23.40625
2. Convert integer part:

   $23 = 16 + (7 = 4 + (3 = 2 + (1))) = 10111_2$
3. Convert fractional part:

   $.40625 = .25 + (.15625 = .125 + (.03125)) = .01101_2$
4. Put parts together and normalize:

   $10111.01101 = 1.011101101 \times 2^4$
5. Convert exponent: $127 + 4 = 10000011_2$

1	1000 0011	011 1011 0100 0000 0000 0000

Quiz

1	1000 0001	111 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000

What is the decimal equivalent of the floating pt # above?

```
a) -7 * 2^129
b) -3.5
c) -3.75
d) -7
e) -7.5
```

Quiz Answer

What is the decimal equivalent of:

1	1000 0001	111 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
S	Exponent	Significand

$(-1)^{S} \times (1 + \text{Significand}) \times 2^{(\text{Exponent}-127)}$

$(-1)^{1} \times (1 + .111) \times 2^{(129-127)}$

$-1 \quad \times (1.111) \times 2^{(2)}$

-111.1

$111.1 \Rightarrow 4 + 2 + 1 + .5 \Rightarrow 7.5$

```
a) -7 * 2^129
b) -3.5
c) -3.75
d) -7
e) -7.5
```

Summary

- Floating Point lets us:
  - Represent numbers containing both integer and fractional parts; makes efficient use of available bits.
  - Store **approximate** values for very large and very small #s.
- IEEE 754 Floating Point Standard is most widely accepted attempt to standardize interpretation of such numbers (Every desktop or server computer sold since ~1997 follows these conventions)

single precision:

31	30 … 23	22 … 0
S	Exponent	Significand
1 bit	8 bits	23 bits

- $(-1)^S \times (1 + \text{Significand}) \times 2^{(\text{Exponent}-127)}$
  - Double precision identical, except with exponent bias of 1023 (half, quad similar)