



Mansoura University
Faculty of Computers and Information Sciences
Department of Computer Science
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[CS212P/IT212] Computer Organization and Architecture

Grade : 2nd General / 3rd Programs

Eng. Esraa Salah

NUMBER SYSTEMS

Many number systems are in use in digital technology.

The most common are :

- Decimal
- Binary
- Octal
- Hexadecimal

DECIMAL SYSTEM

- Composed of 10 numerals or symbols
- Using these symbols as digits of a number, can express any quantity.
- Called the base-10 system because it has 10 digits.
- 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9

Ex:

- 3.14_{10}
- 532_{10}
- 10824_{10}
- 649000_{10}

BINARY SYSTEM

- There are only two symbols or possible digit values, 0 and 1.
- This base-2 system can be used to represent any quantity that can be represented in decimal or other base system .

Ex:

- 1110_2
- 1011110_2
- 1111011100_2

OCTAL SYSTEM

- The octal number system has a base of eight .
- Eight possible digits: 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7.

Ex:

- 5410_8
- 765421_8
- 1047664_8
- 4123170137_8

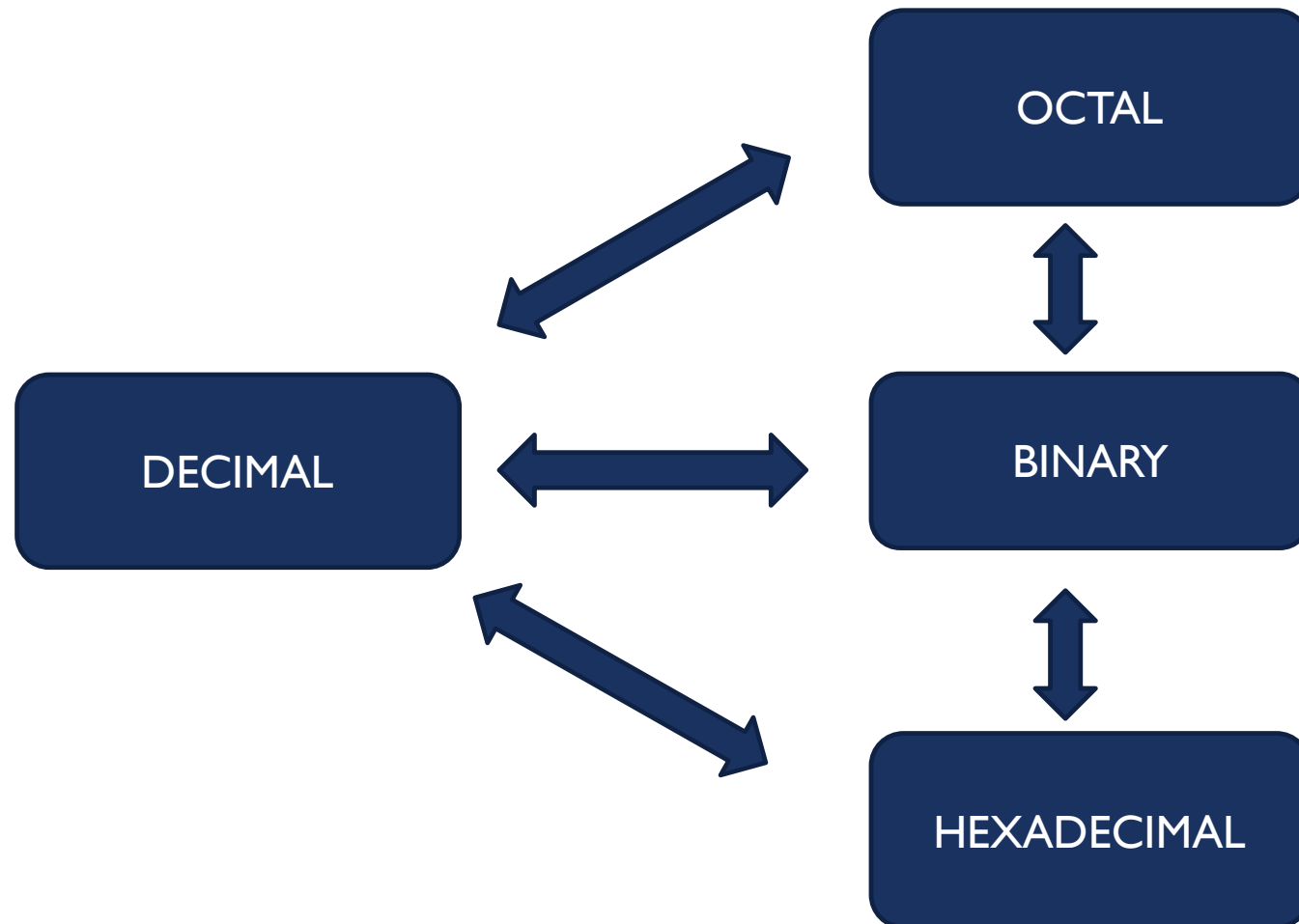
HEXADECIMAL SYSTEM

- The hexadecimal system uses base 16.
- It uses the digits 0 through 9 plus the letters A, B, C, D, E, and F as the 16 digit symbols.
- 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, A, B, C, D, E, F

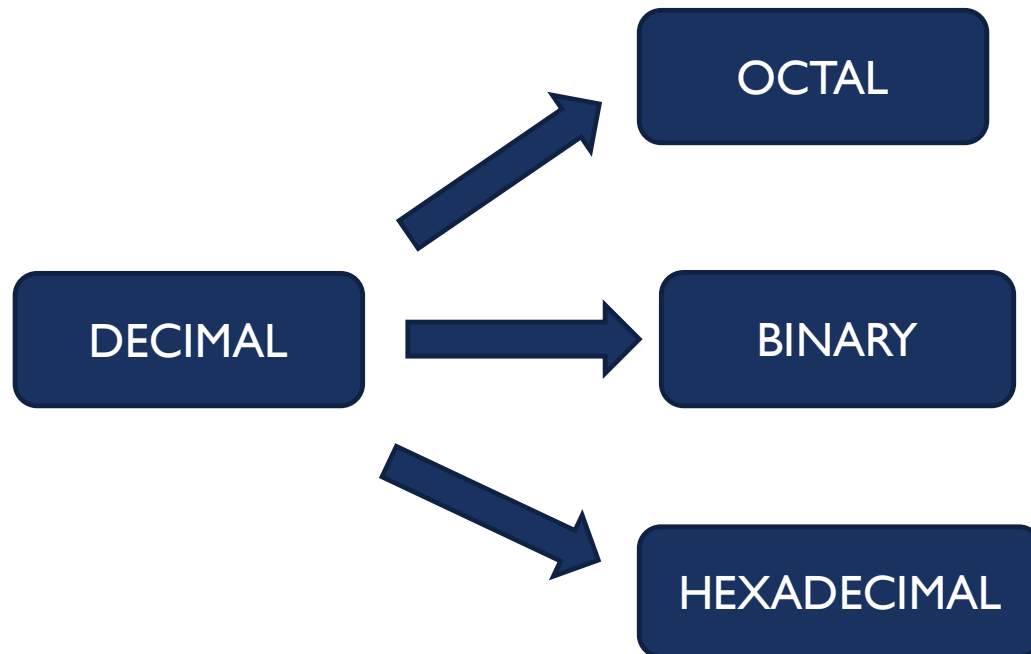
Ex:

- BD_{16}
- $452EA_{16}$
- $E451B2CD3_{16}$
- $35412BABE_{16}$

NUMBERING CONVERSION



NUMBERING CONVERSION



DECIMAL TO BINARY CONVERSION

Ex : 27_{10}

$27/2 = 13$ balance 1

$13/2 = 6$ balance 1

$6/2 = 3$ balance 0

$3/2 = 1$ balance 1

$1/2 = 0$ balance 1

Result : $27_{10} = 11011_2$

Ex : 181_{10}

$181/2 = 90$ balance 1

$90/2 = 45$ balance 0

$45/2 = 22$ balance 1

$22/2 = 11$ balance 0

$11/2 = 5$ balance 1

$5/2 = 2$ balance 1

$2/2 = 1$ balance 0

$1/2 = 0$ balance 1

Result : $181_{10} = 10110101_2$

DECIMAL TO OCTAL CONVERSION

Ex : 177_{10}

$$177/8 = 22 \text{ balance } 1$$

$$22/8 = 2 \text{ balance } 6$$

$$2/8 = 0 \text{ balance } 2$$

Result : $177_{10} = 261_8$

Ex : 3985_{10}

$$3985/8 = 498 \text{ balance } 1$$

$$498/8 = 62 \text{ balance } 2$$

$$62/8 = 7 \text{ balance } 6$$

$$7/8 = 0 \text{ balance } 7$$

Result: $3985_{10} = 7621_8$

DECIMAL TO HEXADECIMAL CONVERSION

Ex : 378_{10}

$$378/16 = 23 \text{ balance } 10 = (A)$$

$$23/16 = 1 \text{ balance } 7$$

$$1/16 = 0 \text{ balance } 1$$

Result: $378_{10} = 17A_{16}$

Ex : 6942_{10}

$$6942/16 = 433 \text{ balance } 14 = (E)$$

$$433/16 = 27 \text{ balance } 1$$

$$27/16 = 1 \text{ balance } 11 = (B)$$

$$1/16 = 0 \text{ balance } 1$$

Result: $6942_{10} = 1B1E_{16}$

DECIMAL TO UNKNOWN BASE CONVERSION

Ex : 52_{10} to Base 3

$$52/3 = 17 \text{ balance } 1$$

$$17/3 = 5 \text{ balance } 2$$

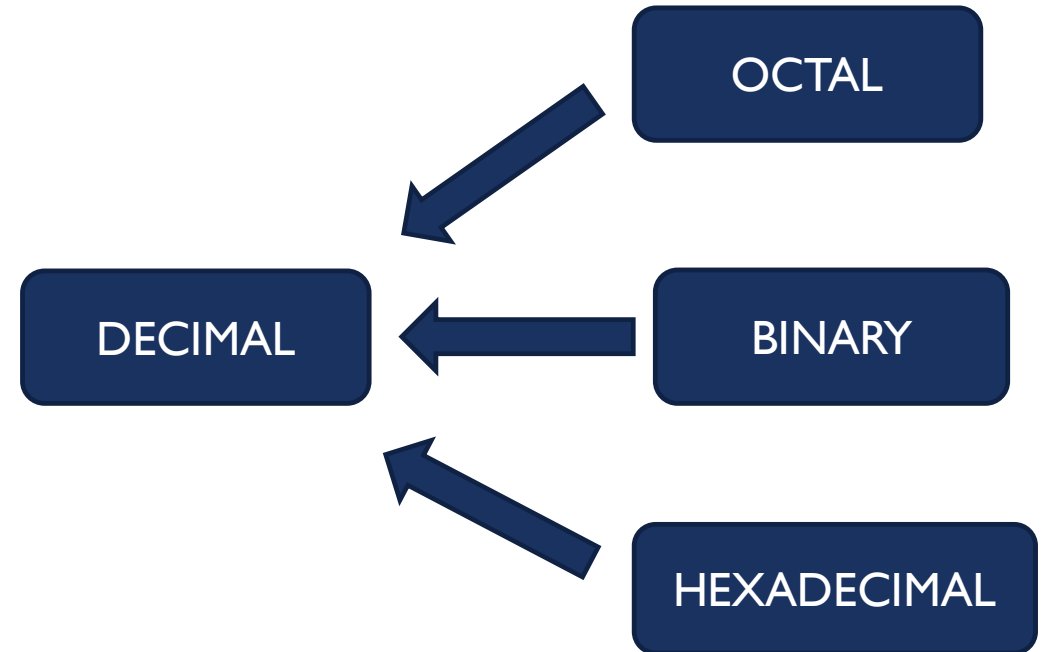
$$5/3 = 1 \text{ balance } 2$$

$$1/3 = 0 \text{ balance } 1$$

Result: $52_{10} = 1221_3$

NUMBERING CONVERSION

- Technique :
 - Multiply each bit by x^n , where x is the “Base” and n is the “weight” of the bit .
 - The weight is the position of the bit, starting from 0 on the right .
 - Add the results .



BINARY TO DECIMAL CONVERSION

$$\begin{array}{rcll} 101011_2 => & 1 & \times 2^0 & = 1 \\ & 1 & \times 2^1 & = 2 \\ & 0 & \times 2^2 & = 0 \\ & 1 & \times 2^3 & = 8 \\ & 0 & \times 2^4 & = 0 \\ & 1 & \times 2^5 & = 32 \\ & & & \hline & & & 43_{10} \end{array}$$

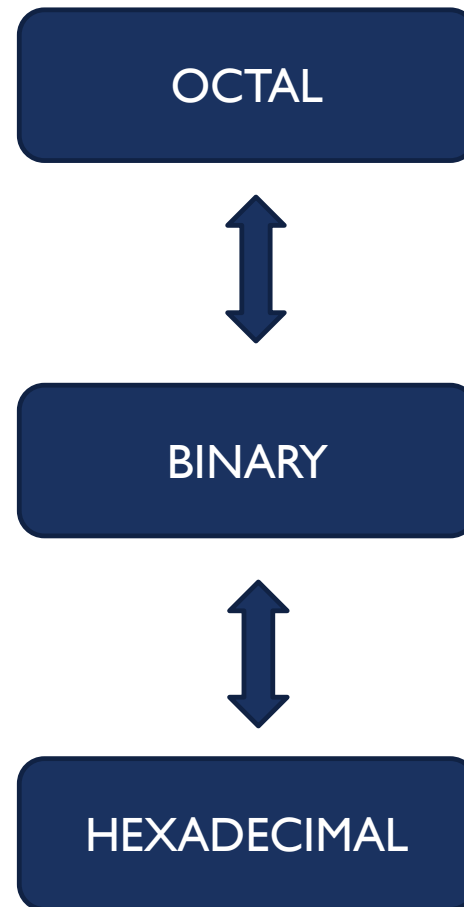
OCTAL TO DECIMAL CONVERSION

$$\begin{array}{rcll} 724_8 & \Rightarrow & 4 \times 8^0 & = & 4 \\ & & 2 \times 8^1 & = & 16 \\ & & 7 \times 8^2 & = & 448 \\ & & & & \hline & & & & 468_{10} \end{array}$$

HEXADECIMAL TO DECIMAL CONVERSION

$$\begin{array}{rcllcl} \text{ABC}_{16} \Rightarrow & \text{C} & \times & 16^0 & = & 12 & \times & 1 & = & 12 \\ & \text{B} & \times & 16^1 & = & 11 & \times & 16 & = & 176 \\ & \text{A} & \times & 16^2 & = & 10 & \times & 256 & = & 2560 \\ & & & & & & & & & \hline & & & & & & & & & 2748_{10} \end{array}$$

NUMBERING CONVERSION



BINARY TO OCTAL CONVERSION

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
000	001	010	011	100	101	110	111

Example:

- $100111010_2 = (100)(111)(010)_2 = 472_8$
- $1101010_2 = (001)(101)(010)_2 = 152_8$

Hint :
 $010_2 = 2_{10} = 2_8$

BINARY TO HEXADECIMAL CONVERSION

EXAMPLE :

- $1011101_2 = (0101)(1101)_2 = 5 D_{16}$
- $1110011011_2 = (0011)(1001)(1011)_2 = 3 9 B_{16}$
- $101100101111_2 = (1011)(0010)(1111)_2 = B 2 F_{16}$

0	0000
1	0001
2	0010
3	0011
4	0100
5	0101
6	0110
7	0111
8	1000
9	1001
A	1010
B	1011
C	1100
D	1101
E	1110
F	1111

OCTAL TO BINARY CONVERSION

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
000	001	010	011	100	101	110	111

Example:

- $472_8 = (100)(111)(010)_2 = 100111010_2$

- $152_8 = (001)(101)(010)_2 = 1101010_2$

	Hint :			
2^3	2^2	2^1	2^0	
8	4	2	1	

HEXADECIMAL TO BINARY CONVERSION

- $5D_{16} = (101)(1101)_2 = 1011101_2$
- $39B_{16} = (11)(1001)(1011)_2 = 1110011011_2$
- $B2F_{16} = (1011)(0010)(1111)_2 = 101100101111_2$

0	0000
1	0001
2	0010
3	0011
4	0100
5	0101
6	0110
7	0111
8	1000
9	1001
A	1010
B	1011
C	1100
D	1101
E	1110
F	1111

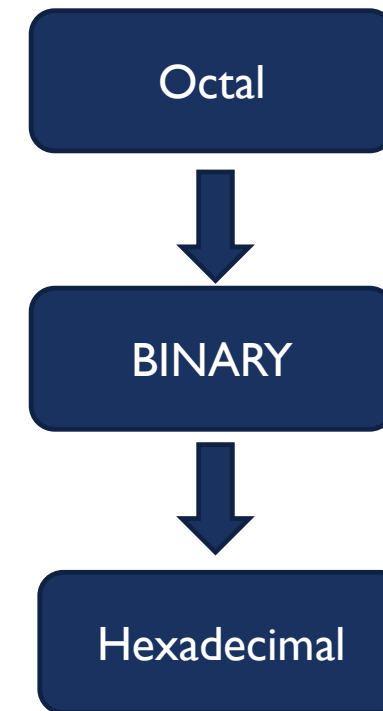
OCTAL TO HEXADECIMAL CONVERSION

- Technique :
 - Use binary as an intermediary .

Example: $1076_8 = (?)_{16}$

1	0	7	6
001	000	111	110
0010	0011	1110	
2	3	E	

Result: $1076_8 = 23E_{16}$



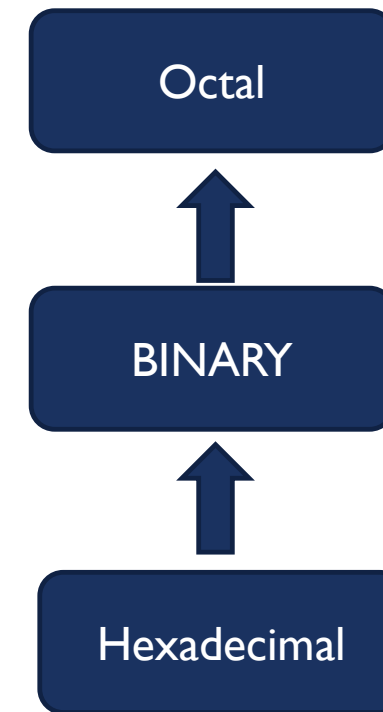
HEXADECIMAL TO OCTAL CONVERSION

- Technique :
 - Use binary as an intermediary .

Example: $1F0C_{16} = (?)_8$

1	F	0	C
0001	1111	0000	1100
0 001	111	100	001 100
0 1	7	4	1 4

Result: $1F0C_{16} = 17414_8$



FRACTIONS

➤ Binary to decimal :

10.1011 =>

$$\begin{array}{rclcl} 1 & \times & 2^{-4} & = & 0.0625 \\ 1 & \times & 2^{-3} & = & 0.125 \\ 0 & \times & 2^{-2} & = & 0.0 \\ 1 & \times & 2^{-1} & = & 0.5 \\ 0 & \times & 2^0 & = & 0.0 \\ 1 & \times & 2^1 & = & 2.0 \\ & & & & \hline & & & & 2.6875 \end{array}$$

FRACTIONS

➤ Decimal to binary : 3.703125_{10}

▪ Result : $3_{10} = 11_2$

▪ $0.703125_{10} = ?_2$

$$0.703125 * 2 = 1.40625 \quad 1$$

$$0.40625 * 2 = 0.8125 \quad 0$$

$$0.8125 * 2 = 1.625 \quad 1$$

$$0.625 * 2 = 1.25 \quad 1$$

$$0.25 * 2 = 0.5 \quad 0$$

$$0.5 * 2 = 1.0 \quad 1$$

$$0.0 * 2 = 0$$

Result : $3.703125_{10} = 11.101101_2$

Result : $0.703125_{10} = .101101_2$

FRACTIONS

➤ Decimal to binary : 263.3_{10}

■ Result : $263_{10} = 100000111_2$

■ $0.3_{10} = ?_2$

$$0.3 * 2 = 0.6 \quad 0$$

$$0.6 * 2 = 1.2 \quad 1$$

$$0.2 * 2 = 0.4 \quad 0$$

$$0.4 * 2 = 0.8 \quad 0$$

$$0.8 * 2 = 1.6 \quad 1$$

$$0.6 * 2 = 1.2 \quad 1$$

■ Result : $0.3_{10} = .010011..._2$

Result : $263.3_{10} = 100000111.010011..._2$

EXAMPLE

➤ 312_4 to base 7

1) 312_4 to DECIMAL : $312_4 = 3*4^2 + 1*4^1 + 2*4^0 = 54_{10}$

2) 54_{10} to base 7 : $54_{10} = ?_7$

$$54/7 = 7 \text{ balance } 5$$

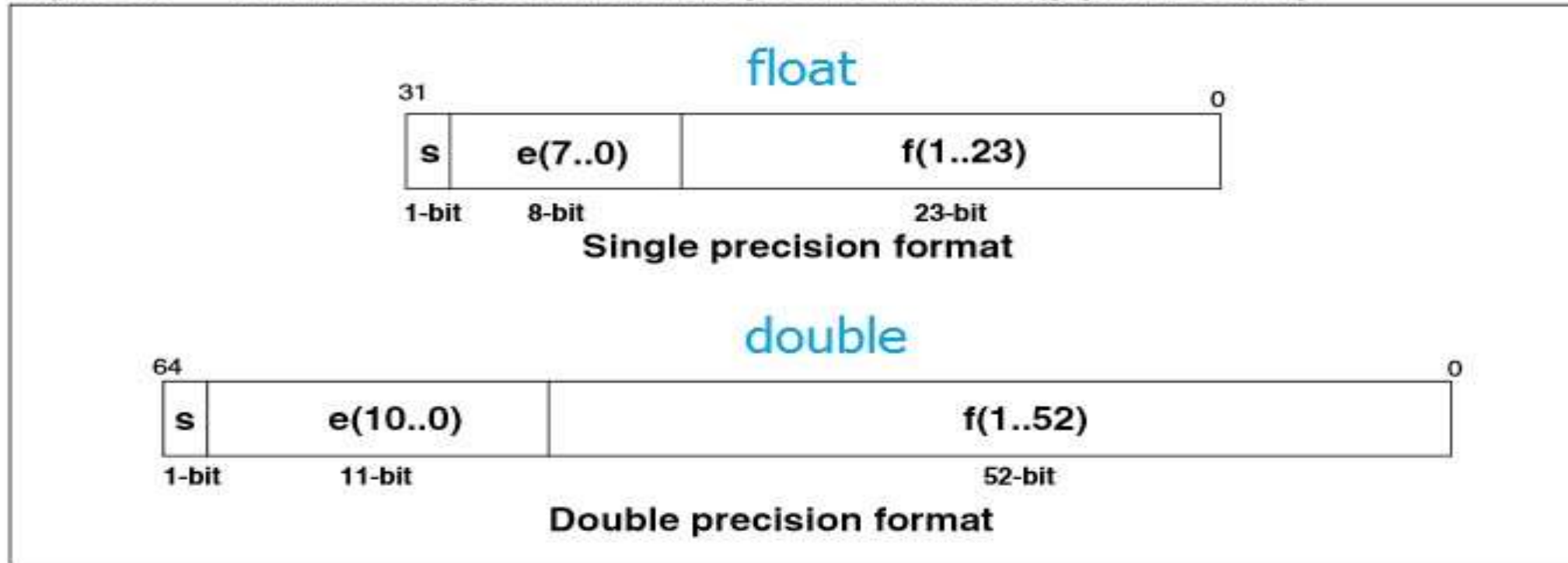
$$7/7 = 1 \text{ balance } 0$$

$$1/7 = 0 \text{ balance } 1 \quad 54_{10} = 105_7$$

Result : $312_4 = 105_7$

FLOATING POINT REPRESENTATION

Figure 1. IEEE.754 single and double precision floating-point coding



FLOATING POINT REPRESENTATION

➤ Express the following numbers in IEEE 32-bit floating point format

■ 21.75_{10}

1. Convert to binary: $21.75_{10} = 10101.11_2$

2. Normalize: $= 1.010111 \times 2^4$, Mantissa = 1

3. Change exponent to biased exponent $4 + 127 = 131_{10} = 10000011_2$

4. Format :

0	10000011	010111000000000000000000
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In hex: $= 41AE0000 H$

FLOATING POINT REPRESENTATION

➤ Express the following numbers in IEEE 32-bit floating point format

■ -0.4375_{10}

1. Convert to binary: $-0.4375_{10} = -0.0111_2$

2. Normalize: $= 1.11 \times 2^{-2}$, Mantissa = 1

3. Change exponent to biased exponent $-2 + 127 = 125_{10} = 1111101_2$

4. Format :

1	01111101	110000000000000000000000
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In hex: = BEE00000 H



THANKS ♥