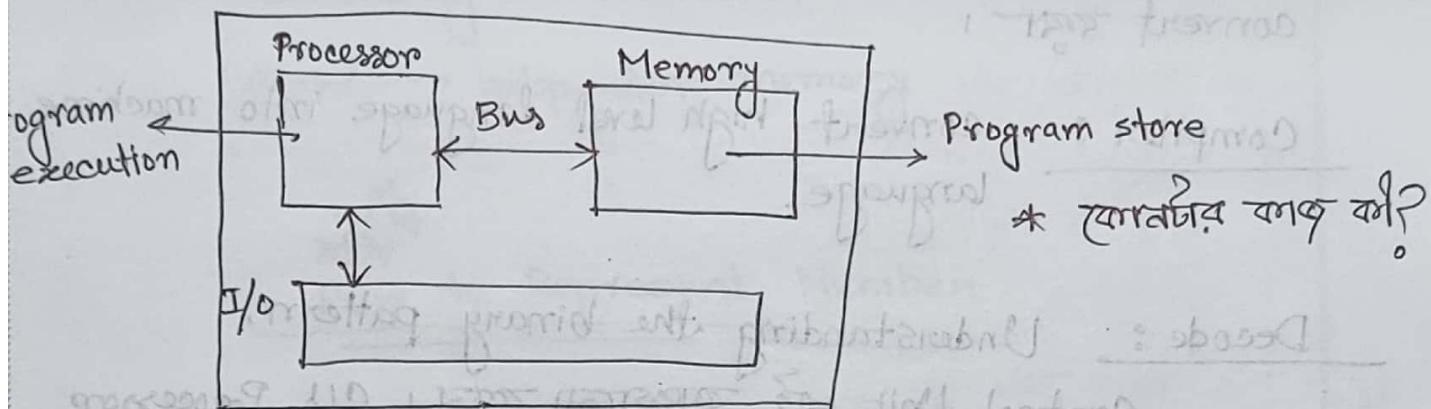


Computer → compute or executing program
processor's job



Input & output Device

keyboard,
mouse

Monitor, Printer

Memory

Program → a set of instruction

Bus → connect কোর্স কোর্স

Processor এর কিছি আছে:

→ Control Unit → Fetch decode

→ Execution Unit → Execution

Memory দ্বারা Bus এর মাধ্যমে fetch করে decode এবং program executed হয়।

* Processor এর কাণ্ড কী?
Fetch
Decode
Execution

* What is Decode? → Convert এর পর আবার instruction $\xrightarrow{\text{কোডিং}} \text{decode}$.
→ Machine Learning মানেই 0 and 1.

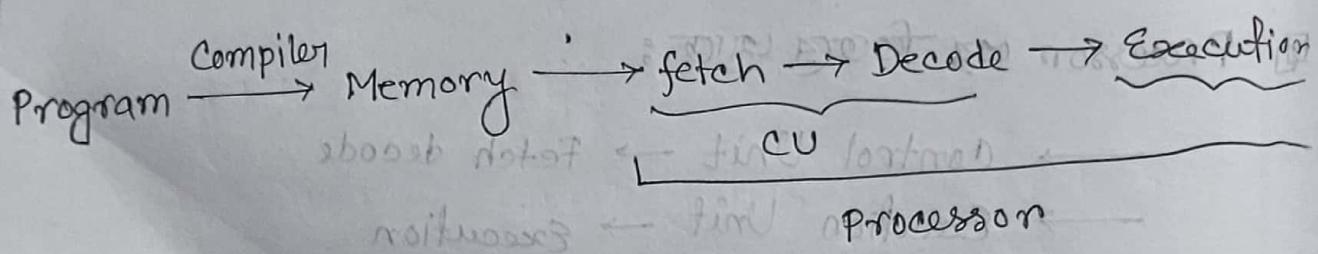
Compiler এর কোড program রে machine language'ক
convert করা।

Compiler : convert high level language into machine language.

Decode : Understanding the binary pattern.
Control Unit এই কাজগুলো করে। CU, Processor
এর অংশ।

Assembler :
Converting to assembly language into machine language.

Opt Code:



ALU : Arithmetic Logic Unit :

execution \hookrightarrow help করে
Arithmetic operation

Memory : stores the program

- primary → RAM, ROM
- Secondary → Register, FF

Cache → independent memory



How to Represent Number

- Signed Number (can be + & -)
- Unsigned Number (always +)

How to represent negative number?

→ 2's complement ↗ use কোটি রেখা !

কোন 2's complement use কোটি অন্য method use না করে ?

↗ 3'rd method of number representation →

① Sign Magnitude :

3 bit = $2^3 = 8$ combinations

Half positive Half negative numbers

+3 → 011

-1 → 101

+2 → 010

-2 → 110

+1 → 001

-3 → 111

0 → 000

(-) (-) magnitude

① Sign Magnitude

② 1's compliment

③ 2's compliment

Sign magnitude is 100 represent যথে শব্দ কো
it denotes negative zero which is impossible.
So, it's a drawback.

④ 1's compliment:

0 1 1 → overflow) medium range

0 1 0

0 0 1 → medium range, larger of both

0 0 0

1 1 0 → 111 missing.

1 0 1

1 0 0

একটি, negative number অ sign position রাখে
magnitude এর মানাতে 0 মানে 1 হচ্ছে, 1 প্রতিটি 0,

so,

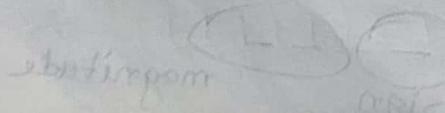
consider 111 → 100 = -0

যদি negative zero denote করে
which is impossible.

0 1 1 → 1 -

0 1 1 → 0 -

1 1 1 → 0 -



0 1 0 → 1 +

1 0 0 → 1 +

0 0 0 → 0

* 2's compliment :

(1's compliment + add 1) \rightarrow negative number
positive number always unchanged.

+3	\longrightarrow	011
+2	\longrightarrow	010
+1	\longrightarrow	001
0	\longrightarrow	000
-1	\longrightarrow	111
-2	\longrightarrow	110
-3	\longrightarrow	101

$$\begin{array}{r} -3 \rightarrow 011 \\ \text{fid } A \\ +1 \\ \hline 100 \\ \text{fid } C \\ +1 \\ \hline 101 \\ \text{fid } B \\ \text{C.S.} \end{array}$$

* short cut way for 2's compliment :

From the right hand side, copy the number as it is, till you get first 1, then invert everything.

দাব নেই এখন যা করবে, প্রথমে first 1 টি সংযোগ করে, এর পর একে
ক্ষেত্রে একটি স্থান আছে, যা এখন তা invert করে।

এখানে,
100 missing.

(বিটাফর্ম) copy

After checking,

$$\begin{array}{r} 010 \\ \text{+} \\ 101 \\ \hline 111 \end{array}$$

negative, so এটা 2's compliment এবং

$101 = 4$ represent এখন 100, 4 কে

একে একে গুণ করলে

$$\begin{array}{r} 011 \\ +1 \\ \hline 100 \end{array}$$

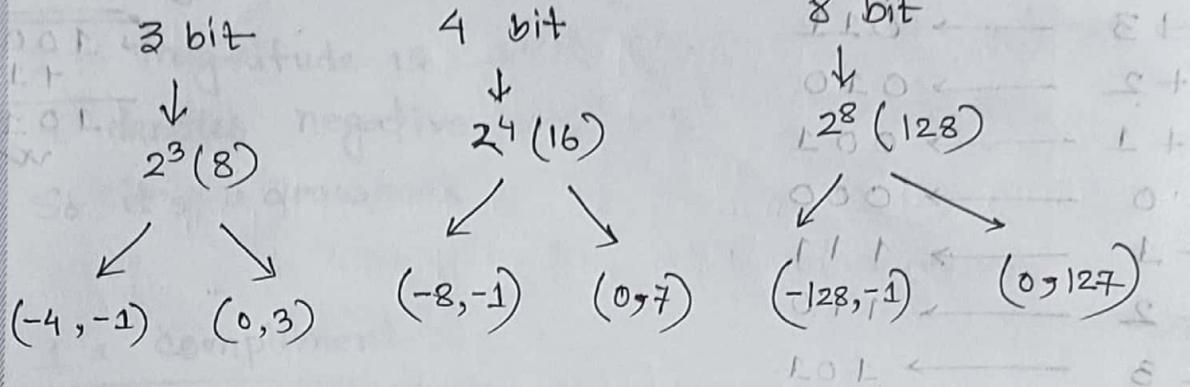
(Binary)

2's compliment এ খোল নেতৃত্বে
zero নাই, অর্থাৎ একে একটি unique
combination করে পাওয়া যাবারা 2's
compliment করা হবে।

Binary Number :

16 8 4 2 from rightmost to left

$$2^4 = (2^3 \text{ bits}) + 2^4 \text{ from rightmost to left}$$



$$\begin{array}{ccc} 5 & \xrightarrow{\text{+5}} & 0101 \\ & \xrightarrow{-5} & 1011 \end{array}$$

2's complement ए नियम तो क्या देखा दीजिए।

Sign (negative)

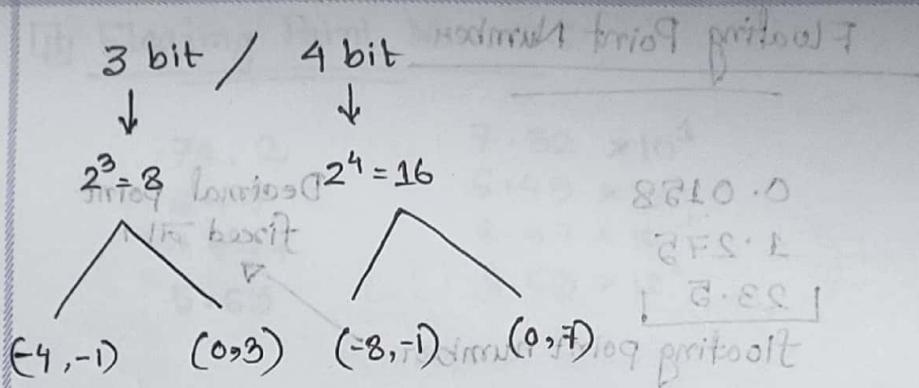
$$\begin{array}{r} 101 \Rightarrow 010 \\ +1 \\ \hline 011 = +3 \end{array}$$

अर्थात्, 101 हल (-3) का है।

positive number ए

finite leading zero अक्षर पाइए।

in a same way, 111111101 → negative number ए finite leading 1 अक्षर पाइए।



$$5 \rightarrow +5 = 01010$$

$$5 \rightarrow -5 = 10111$$

floating point
normal

* at reducer $\frac{47}{7} = 01111$ bias with western point PC remain float fraction below it

$$7 \rightarrow +7 = 01000011$$

$$7 \rightarrow -7 = 10111101$$

Is zero reducer

$$+9 = 00000001$$

$$-9 = 1110111$$

for FPP floating point representation

67 $\rightarrow +67 = 01000011$

67 $\rightarrow -67 = 10111101$

85 $\rightarrow +85 = 01010101$

85 $\rightarrow -85 = 10101011$

floating point result

128 64 32 16 8 4 2 1
 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1

2.8F
 FP0
 FP8
 FP.6

There should be only one point in the left of the point.

Exponent \rightarrow position of the point represented with

$$OL \times 2^{CF} \leftarrow 2^{CF}$$

$$OL \times FP.d \leftarrow FP.d$$

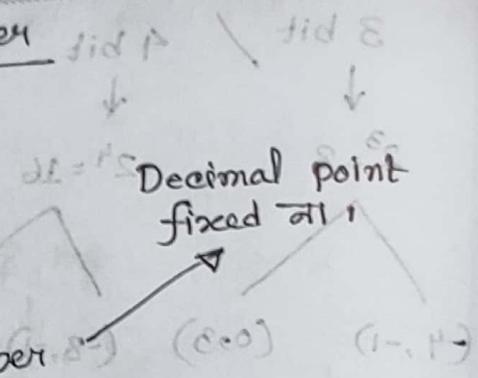
$$OL \times FP.8 \leftarrow FP.8$$

$$OL \times FP.6 \leftarrow FP.6$$

Floating Point Number

fixed position number
 56.7
 78.2
 42.5

0.0158
 1.275
 23.5
 floating point number



* Any group of numbers where the position of the number is not fixed is called floating point number.

Computer এ আবশ্যিক পদ্ধতি দ্বারা প্রক্রিয়া করব এটি কোম্পিউটিং floating point নামে।

73.2
 649
 .847
 5.63

convert the floating point into
 fixed point
 Normalization process

fixed point এ গণনা বহুল easy.

$$\begin{aligned} 73.2 &\rightarrow 7.32 \times 10^1 \\ 649 &\rightarrow 6.49 \times 10^2 \\ .847 &\rightarrow 8.47 \times 10^{-1} \\ 5.63 &\rightarrow 5.63 \times 10^0 \end{aligned}$$

একটি list দিয়ে
 কোম্পিউটিং
 Normalization করা

Floating Point Numbers:

73.2

$$7.32 \times 10^1$$

649

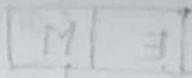
$$6.49 \times 10^2$$

• 847

$$8.47 \times 10^{-1}$$

5.63

$$5.63 \times 10^0$$



Biased exponent M.E.

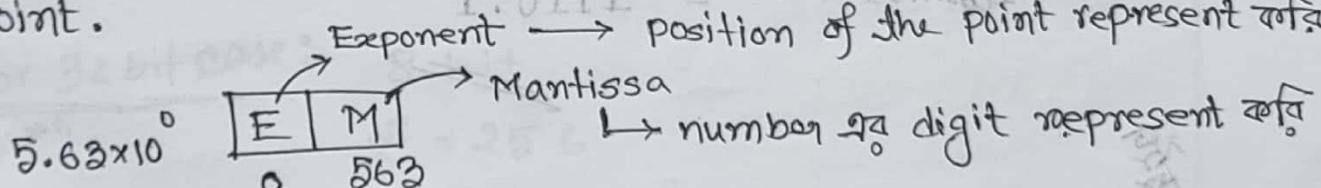
point কথানা "PC টত store কুকো যাব্বা না, এটা register এ অন্তর্ভুক্ত
stored হয়।" last এ বস্তায়
fixed point এর ক্ষেত্রে 1st ⚡ point ignore কৰে then ~~scale~~ "বাস্তু"।

But floating point এর ক্ষেত্রে point store (৩ কুকো) যাব্বা না, আব্বা ignore
কুকুল খালব না, তাই floating point কো fixed point এ convert কৰুল
হয়, একে Normalization কৰে। M.E. E

Normalization :

Rule হল just দক্ষিণে left side এ only one non-zero
number পালব।

There should be only one non-zero digit to the left of
the point.



$$0101.001 = 0.101 \times (-1)^0 \cdot 1.001 \times 2^2$$

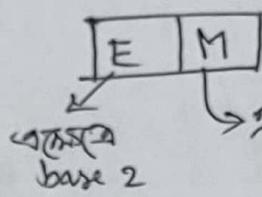
$$11111.01 = (-1)^1 \cdot 1.11101 \times 2^4$$

$$0.0010 = 0.0010 \times (-1)^0 \times 1.01 \times 2^{-3}$$

$$-10.01 \Rightarrow = (-1)^1 \times 1.001 \times 2^1$$

একাধিক base
2.
দশমিক প্রক্রিয়া
কর্তৃপক্ষ স্বাক্ষর,
left এ (+)
right এ (-)

Binary normalization \rightarrow always সহজের আর্ট ১
যাকে, তাই এটা extra করে store করি না।



Mantissa just সহজের
digit হলো রয়ে
1. M format

Negative value পুনৰ জন্য different problem:

cz PC রে hyphen set করা হবে না।

একেবাব,

$(-1)^s \times 1.M \times 2^E$

$s=0$ positive
 $s=1$ negative

■ S. E. M (digit of the number without 18e.)

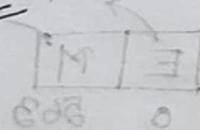
$$\boxed{(-1)^s \times 1.M \times 2^E}$$

Normalize form for the binary pattern.

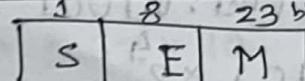
ex: $M=1101$

$E=3$

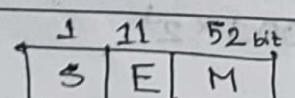
$$1.1101 \times 2^3 = 1110.1$$



IEEE - 754 - 32 bit format (single precision)



IEEE - 754 - 64 format (Double precision)



Floating Point
Structure.

Prob. যদি exponent \leftarrow minus হোলে?

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \times 10^3 \\ (+) 2 \times 10^3 \\ \hline 5 \times 10^3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \times 10^3 \\ 2 \times 10^4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

extra কষে রয়ে আসবে exponent এর জন্য যদি neg হয়ে
 হবে prb solve করবে।
Biased exponent:

এখানেও অশৃঙ্খ লাগে But করা

অশৃঙ্খ করা লাগে কেন?

↳ এখানে অবস্থাটি change হয়ে
 then পরে change করে তা করা
 used হয়।

$$\text{Biased Exponent} = \text{True Exponent} + \text{Bias}$$

$$BF = TE + Bias$$

Bias হিসেবে কত নিব।

Bias যদি 200 হয়ে negative side এ তাহলে আরম্ভ positive
 number করা নিয়ে হবে।

For 32 bit case:

Single precision

8 bit

$$2^8 = 256$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 200 + 56 \\ \swarrow \quad \downarrow \\ \text{neg} \quad \text{pos} \end{array}$$

127 Bias মের
 Bias selection support equal number of positive & negative

Q) 64-bit:

Double Precision

11 bit exponent

$$2^{11} =$$

1023 Bias

$$\begin{array}{r} 01 \times \\ 01 \times \\ \hline 01 \times 01 \end{array}$$

$$2 \times 10^3$$

Bias of exponent

Q: Why we use bias?

Q: Bias 127 কৈ হলে?

* Q: Convert $(14, 125)$ → single precision

Step:

① convert Binary

② Normalization

③ Take the bias

④ Convert Bias exponent into binary

⑤ Substitute into required format

1110.001

1.110001×2^3

for S

$$0.125 \times 2 = 0.25$$

$$0.25 \times 2 = 0.5$$

$$0.5 \times 2 = 1$$

$$BE = 3 + 127 = 130$$

$$(130)_B = (10000010)_B$$

0

10000010

E

110001000...

M

23 bit

ক্ষমতা 23 পর্যন্ত

অবস্থানিক্রম

পোস্ট স্ময়

জোড়া দাখিল

Floating Point Numbers:

S	E	M
1	20563	

$$\Rightarrow -5.63 \times 2^2 = -5.63 \times 4$$

$$\Rightarrow -563$$

$$= -5.63 \times 10^2$$

S	E	M
1	1	001

$$\Rightarrow -10.01$$

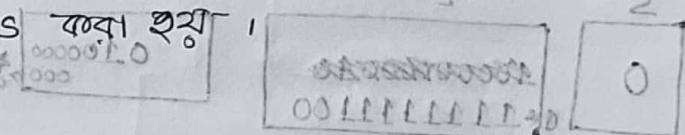
$$\Rightarrow \text{Normalize form} \Rightarrow (-1)^1 \times 1.001 \times 2^1$$

$$01000000001 = (0.001)$$

0011111111

exponent \Rightarrow neg sign দিলে- extra work করতে হবে- প্রতি-calculation

Q. এটা solve করতে Bias কীভাবে হয় ?



Q. Bias কৈন্তে হয় ?

\rightarrow To make the calculation faster. কৈন্তে ?

exponent \Rightarrow minus sign দিলে- addition করার ক্ষমতা আছে।
 প্রতিবারুদ্ধ compare করতে হবে, এক্ষেত্রে extra steps সাজে,
 অর্থাৎ addition এর extra step মানে multiplication, divide
 আর এখন কেবল 10 ঘোর এর extra steps সাজে,
 etc অথবা কেবল 10 ঘোর এর extra steps সাজে,

Q: Biassing এর নম্বের কীভাবে হয় ? 100.1010

Q: Single precision 127 কৈন্তে ?

$$BE = 127 \quad \& \quad BE = 1023 \quad (\text{Double precision})$$

$$\text{Exp: } 8, 2^8 = \frac{256}{2} = \frac{255}{2} = 127.5$$

So that it can support equal number of positive and negative.

Q: 0.00101 represent the number in double precision.

$$0.00101 = 1.01 \times 2^{-3} = (-1)^0 \times 1.01 \times 2^{-3}$$

S	E	M
0	1023	01

2 expo কে ১০২৩
মাধ্যিক না
দেওয়াই Biasing
করি।

$$\text{Bias exponent} = 1023 - 3 = 1020$$

$$(1020)_D = \begin{array}{r} 10000000010 \\ 1111111100 \end{array}$$

right side ১
নমানিক বিলো
minus হবে।
left এ সিলো
plus হবে।

S	E	M
0	1023	01000000000000000000000000000000

- Mantissa এর আলোচনা zero দিয়ে Cz mantissa, decimal point এর পরের সংখ্যা represent করে, তাই এর right, এ শৈতান ক্ষেত্রে value change হবে না।
- Exponent এর ক্ষেত্রে left এ zero বসাও হবে, bit fill up করার জন্য।

0101.001 \rightarrow single precision

$$(-1)^0 \times 1.01001 \times 2^2 \Rightarrow \text{Normalized form}$$

$$BE = 127 + 2 = 129$$

S	E	M
0	10000001	01001000 \rightarrow 0

Mantissa always
single precision
এ 23 bit দিয়ে
represented
হয়।

सामान्य always 0 हो पिवले Bias दी कथने neg दिया रखा तो,
ताकि 1 रखा जा।

Book : William Stallings → W

Q2

Convert (-14.125) → single precision

$$\rightarrow (-1) \times 1.110001 \times 2^3$$

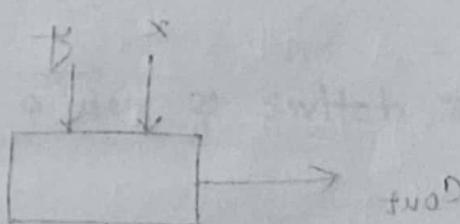
$$BE = 130$$

0	10000010	110001 → 0
---	----------	------------

(rabba fid L) : rabba 21011 LF

Q:

$$(-14.125)$$

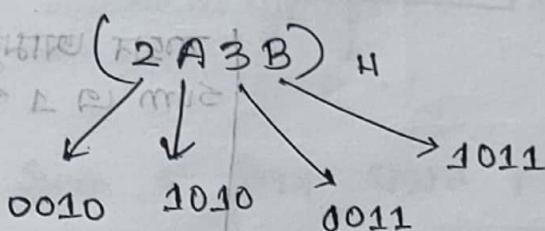


$$\rightarrow (-1) \times 1.110001 \times 2^3$$

S E M

1	10000010	110001 → 0
---	----------	------------

Q:



: project stop

$$\Rightarrow (0010101000111011) = (1.0101000111011)$$

$$= (-1) \times 0101000111011 \times 2^{13}$$

$$BE = 13 + 127 = 140$$

1 bit

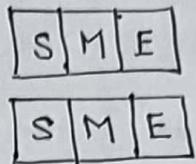
8 bit

23 bit

0	10001100	0101000111011 → 0
---	----------	-------------------

Algorithm for adding floating point numbers

010110 → $1.01 \times 2^{\text{E}}$
 M (mantissa)
 E (exponent)

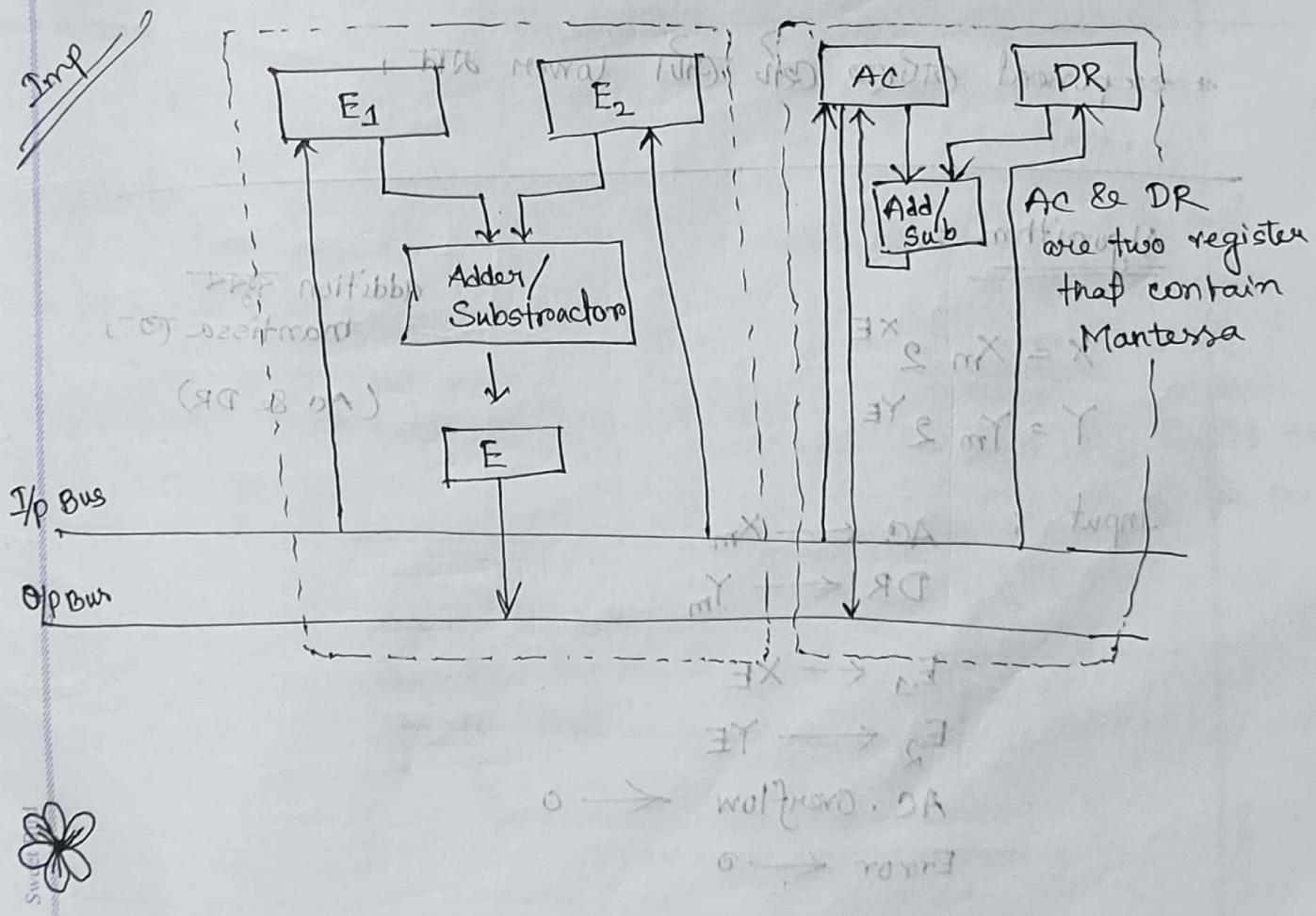


$$\begin{array}{r} 101 \\ 010 \\ \hline 111 \end{array}$$

$$(-1)^S \times 1.M \times 2^E$$

from exponent → $\frac{4 \times 10^2}{4.2 \times 10^4} = 8.2 \times 10^{-3}$

from mantissa →



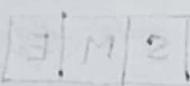
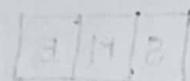
Algorithm : Decimal

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \times 10^3 \\ 2 \times 10^4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \times 10^9 \\ 2 \times 10^4 \\ \hline 2.4 \times 10^4 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \times 10^3 \\ 20 \times 10^3 \\ \hline 24 \times 10^3 \end{array}$$

Normalized
form
(better)



* Always get the lower one high.

$$S \times M \cdot L \times (2^{-})$$

ALU → Exponent unit
→ Mantissa unit

exponent যোগে হোলো প্রেতি lower মান,

Algorithm :

$$X = X_m 2^{x_E}$$

$$Y = Y_m 2^{y_E}$$

Input : AC $\leftarrow X_m$

DR $\leftarrow Y_m$

$E_1 \leftarrow x_E$

$E_2 \leftarrow y_E$

AC · overflow $\leftarrow 0$

Error $\leftarrow 0$

addition করব
mantissa (2^{-})
(AC & DR)

200 70

200 70



Subject

Date

Time

Compare : $E \leftarrow E_1 - E_2$

Equalize : If ($E < 0$) then

$$\{ AC \leftarrow RS(AC)$$

$$E \leftarrow E + 1$$

go to equalize
soft error

if ($E > 0$) then

$$\{ DR \leftarrow RS(DR)$$

$$E \leftarrow E - 1$$

go to equalize

RS = Right shift
we store the position of the point.

$$\begin{array}{l} 9 \times 10^3 \\ 2 \times 10^5 \end{array}$$

$$4 \times 10^5$$

$$\begin{array}{l} E=2 \\ E=-1 \end{array}$$

Add :

$$AC \leftarrow AC + DR$$

$$E \leftarrow \max(E_1, E_2)$$

Overflow : if (AC overflow = 1) then

{ if (need to set to first digit of

) then goto Error

$$AC \leftarrow RS(AC)$$

$$E \leftarrow E + 1$$

go to End

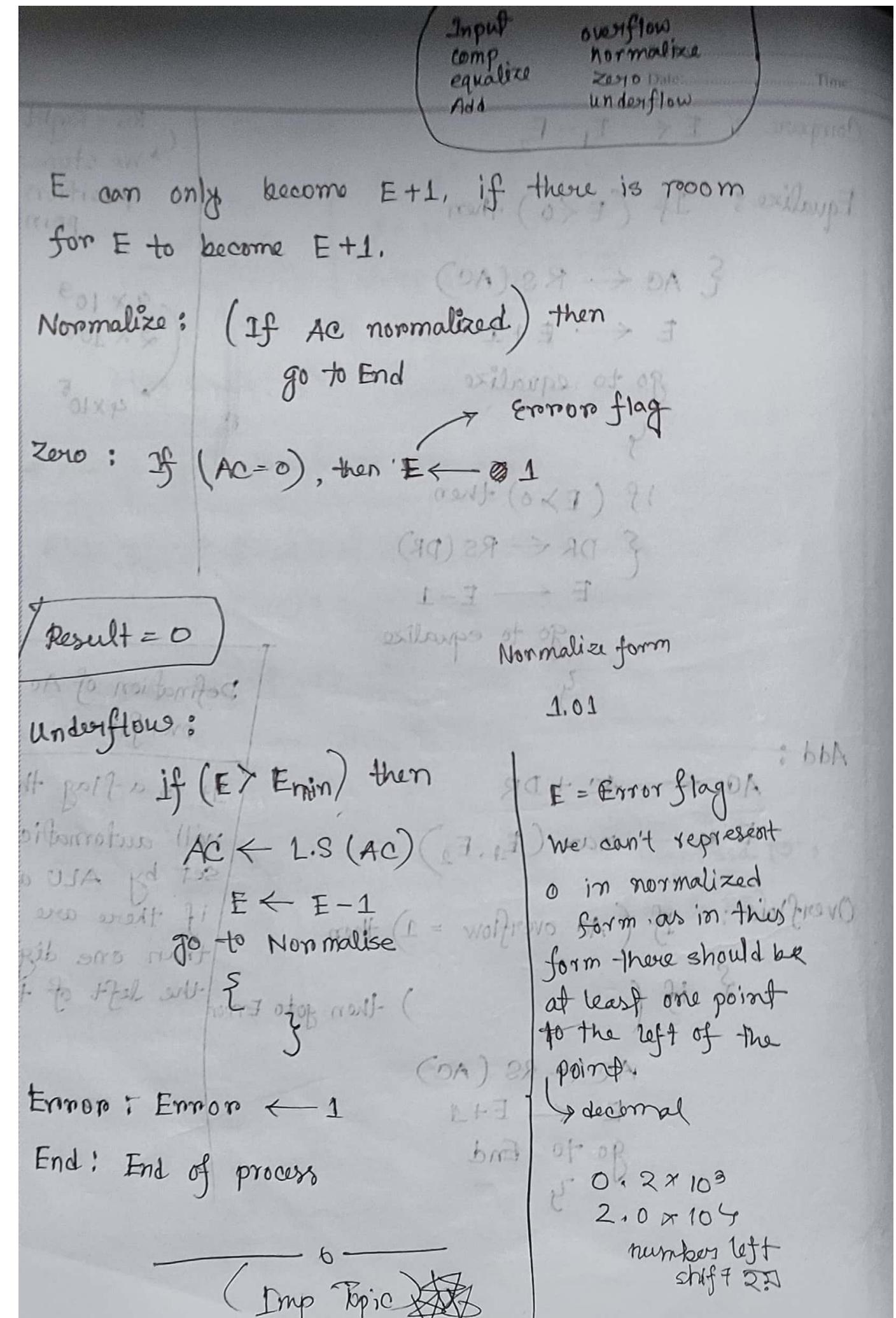
Definition of Ac
overflow

it is a flag that will automatically set by ALU as 1 if there are more than one digits to the left of the point

L → normal ; good

overflow → bad ; bad

~~digit overflow~~



Subject.....

Date.....

Time.....

$$\underline{Q:} \quad 0.00062 \times 10$$

$$5.4 \times 10^5$$

floating point number add=?
& point in every steps.

$$X = 6.2 \times 10^3$$

$$Y = 5.4 \times 10^5$$

$$\text{I/P: } AC \rightarrow 6.2 \\ DR \rightarrow 5.4$$

$$E_1 \rightarrow 3 \\ E_2 \rightarrow 5$$

AC overflow $\leftarrow 0$

Compare: $-2 \leftarrow 3 - 5$

Equalize: $(-2 < 0)$ move right \rightarrow align. part tool

root of $0.62 \leftarrow RS(6.2)$

$E = -1 \leftarrow RS(0.62)$ left justify with periods

zero sign misplace

Squares offive support

if it is one/will have no loss of sig figs using long form

$\therefore : 9.8$

C) string

: acquire

C) string

: release

for ECU overflow

if return x will

then it is lost

will be right

CT - 1

Microprocessor এবং প্রোগ্

ৰ'স স

floating point (Representation, ...) Normalization

floating point Algorithm

(Lec \Rightarrow 1-4, 12)

$E_{OL \times S.d} = X$

$E_{OL \times P.E} = Y$

s:

Q: What are the error conditions?

Q: Write the O/p of the algo for the addition of two floating points & justify your answer. [more marks]

Q: Write the only necessary parts of the algo for adding the given floating point number & explain your ans.

Q: Discuss the overflow / - / - happen with example.
এমন ফ্লোটিং পয়ে কখন হয় overflow/zero etc স্থির,

overflow এবং ছেল

E_{max} লাগাব।

কিমু না দেওয়া

মানেন হিন্দি নিব,

S/P: --

point()

compare :

--
--
point()

equalize :

--
--

২০১০ রে floating point এ represent করা যাইতে পারে, ২০১০
গ্রামান্তরে error flag ও হবে। অর্থাৎ $E=1$ হবে।

#

Ans:

O/p:

AB
CD

(common) tail

4×10^2 : exponent

2×10^3 : mantissa

where the point function is?

($0 < E$)

Now Justify

→ calculation কৈথাতে হবে "}" string }

Example - 1 :

$$4 \times 10^{\textcircled{2}} E_1$$

$$2 \times 10^{\textcircled{3}} E_2$$

$$E = E_1 - E_2 = 2 - 3 = -1$$

print i/p

$E < 0$ {

- " compare
- " equalize
- " Add

End

}

i/p

compare

equalize

Add

End

i/p : print("i/p")

Compare : print(" compare")

Equalize :

if ($E < 0$) {

print("E1") }
go to Equalize

($E > 0$)

{ print("E2") }
go to equalize }

$$D = E_1 - E_2 = E - E = 0$$

$$\{ \quad 0 > E$$

∴

Answers :

i/p

compare
E1

AB
CD

E \ominus QLXP

E \ominus QLXG

No
Globe
exioms
bbA
Em

q/i

Globe
exioms

bbA

Em

মাইক্রো প্রসেসর
execution unit এর
কাজ কৈন্তে,

Subject: _____
Date: _____ Time: _____

題 COA CV Instruction Pipelining

one of the reason why processor works fast.

COA → Computer Organization Architecture

CV → Control Unit (processor এর একটি unit)

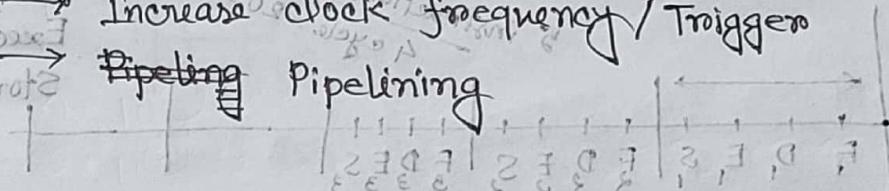
Fetch & Decode

Q: Why processor becomes so fast?

→ Increase data bus size (Now 64 bit is used)

→ Increase clock frequency / Trigger

→ Pipelining

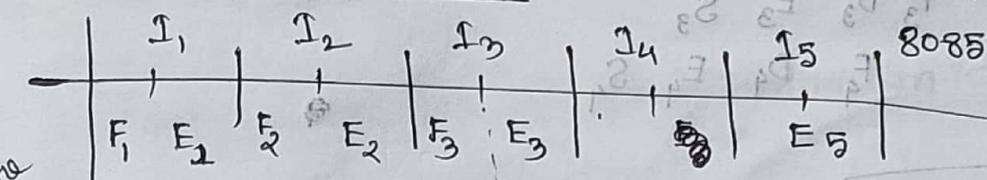


8085 → Non pipelined

8086 → Pipelined

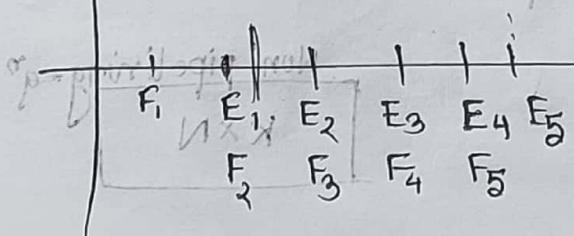
題 2 stage Pipelining:

Figure



Decode এবং
বয়ান time নিয়ে
সুলভি নি,

$$\text{time: } 5 \times 2 = 10 \text{ cycle}$$



8086
to reduce
midstans

at a time a সুলভি করা হচ্ছে,
time: 5 cycle