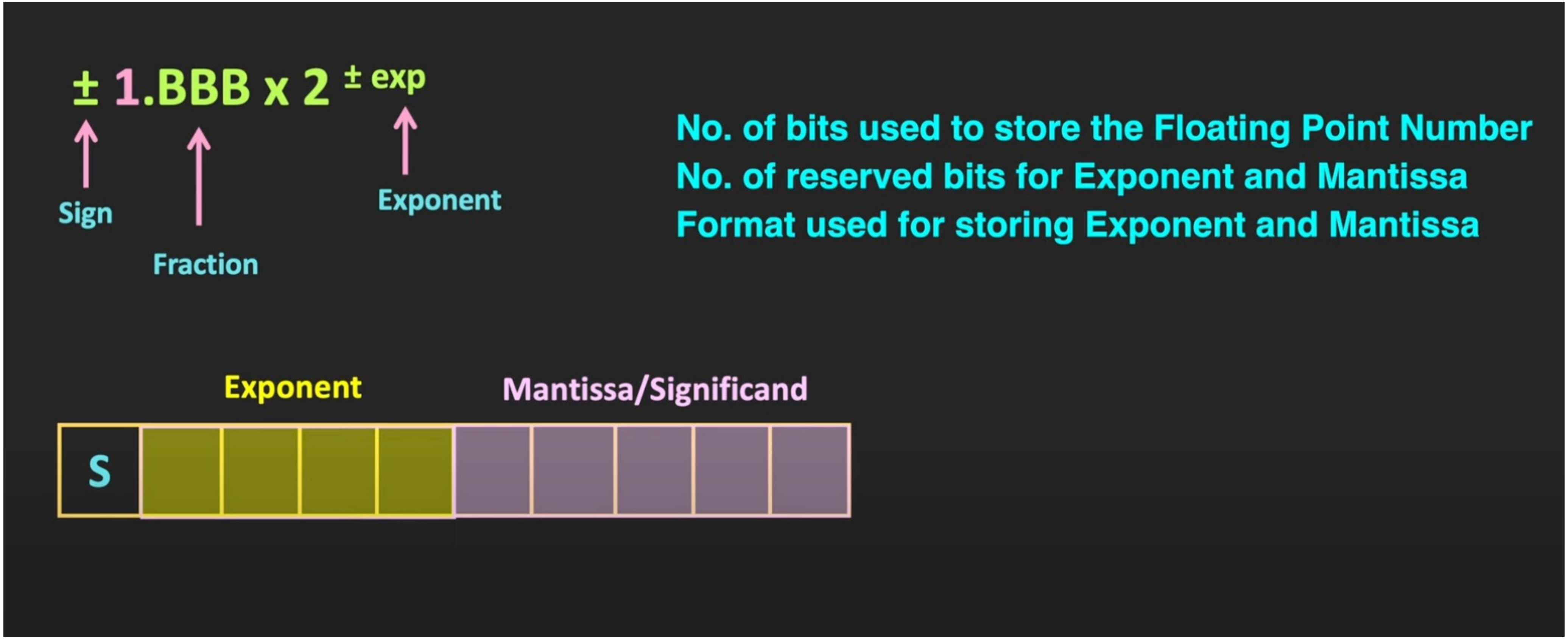
IEEE 754 Standard
Single Precision Format

IEEE 754 Standard



How Floating Point Numbers are Stored in Memory?

- **IEEE 754 Standard**
  - Half Precision (16 bits)
  - Single Precision (32 bits)
  - Double Precision (64 bits)
  - Quadruple Precision (128 bits)
  - Octaple Precision (256 bits)

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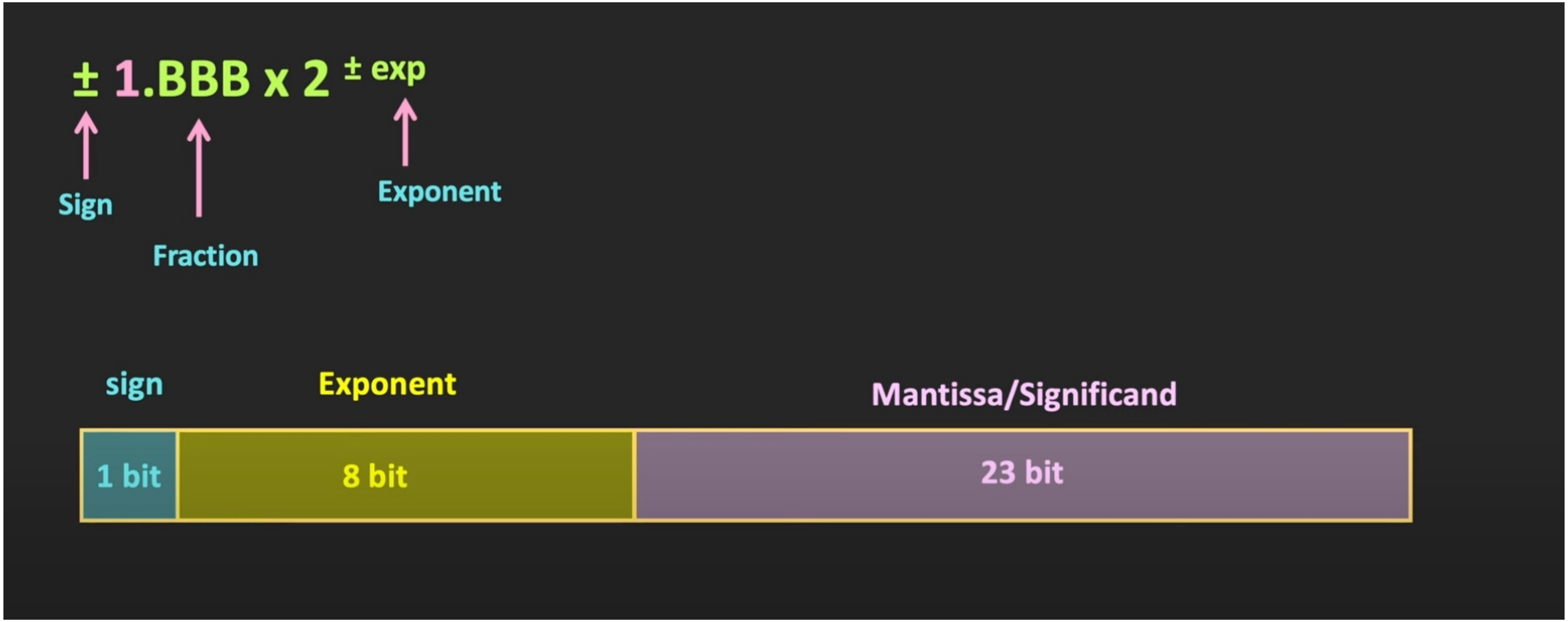
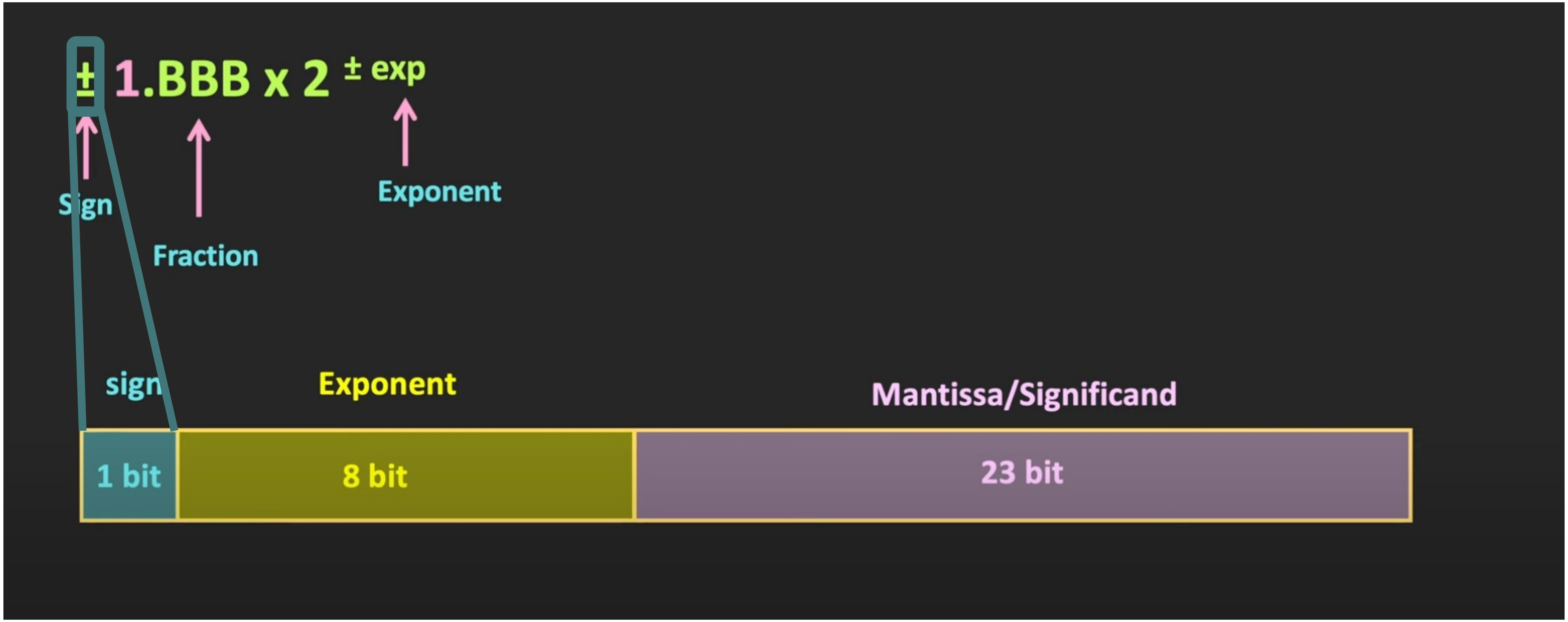
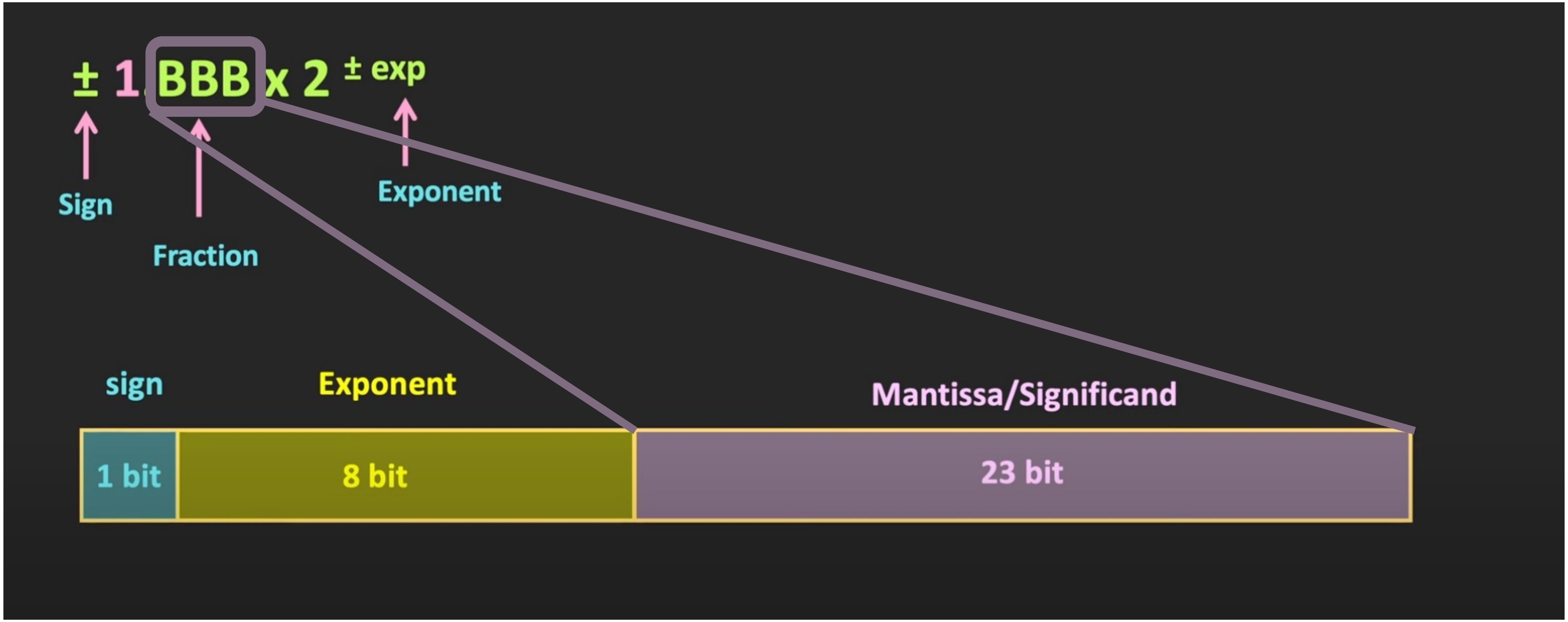
IEEE 754 – Single Precision Format



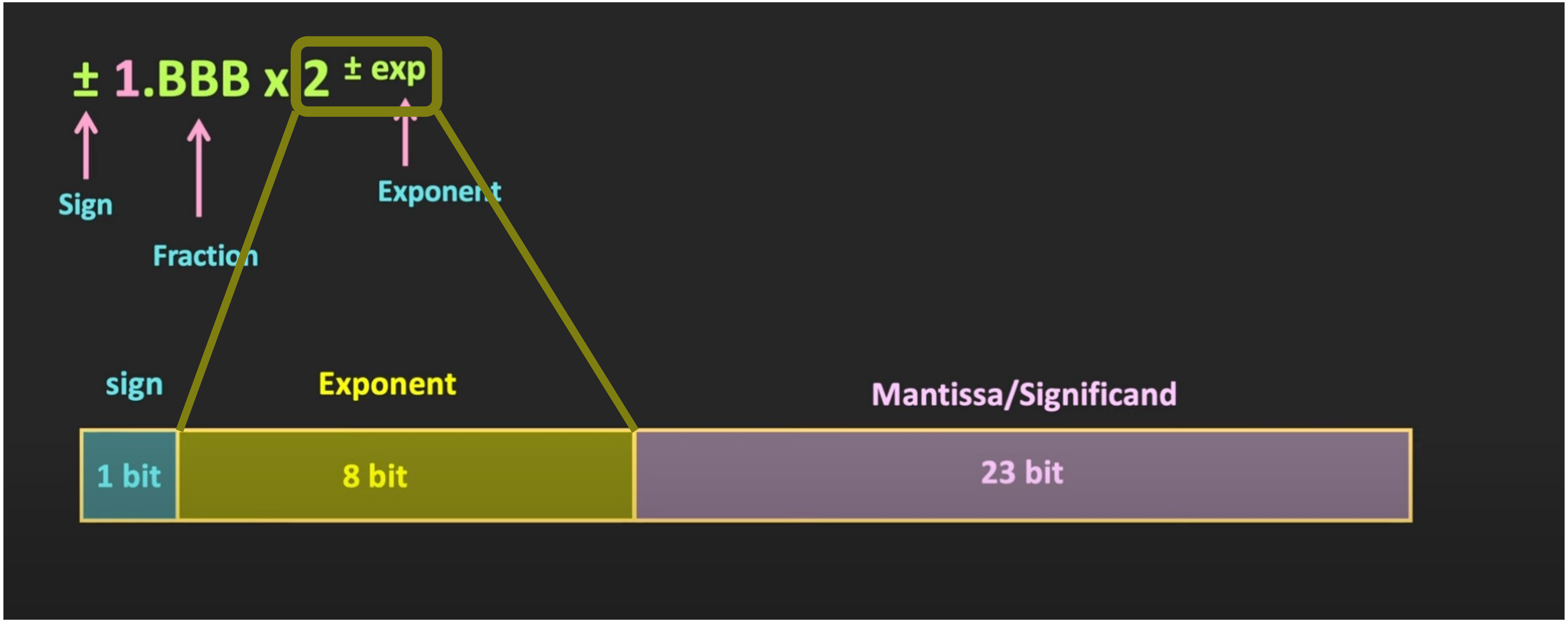
IEEE 754 – Single Precision Format



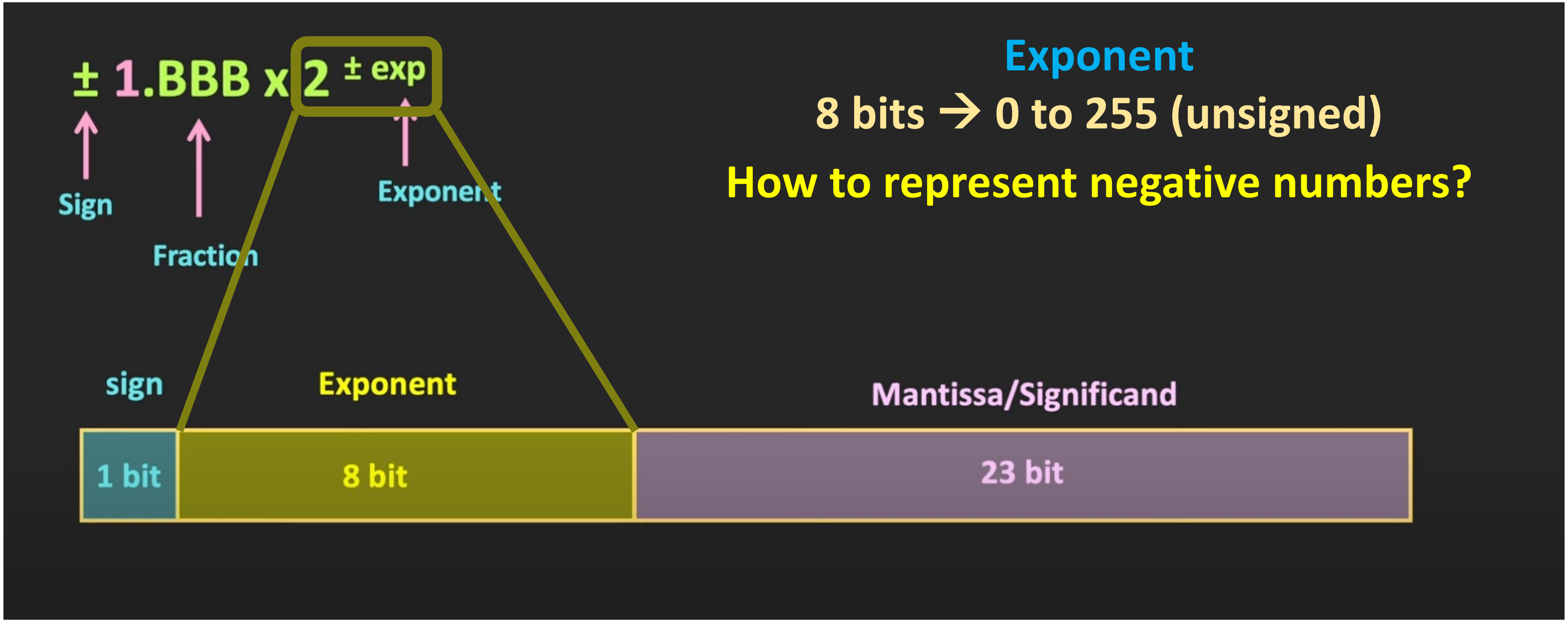
IEEE 754 – Single Precision Format



IEEE 754 – Single Precision Format



IEEE 754 – Single Precision Format



IEEE 754 – Single Precision Format

$\pm$ 1.BBB x $2^{\pm \text{exp}}$

Sign

Fraction

Exponent

Exponent

8-bits → 0 to 255 (unsigned)

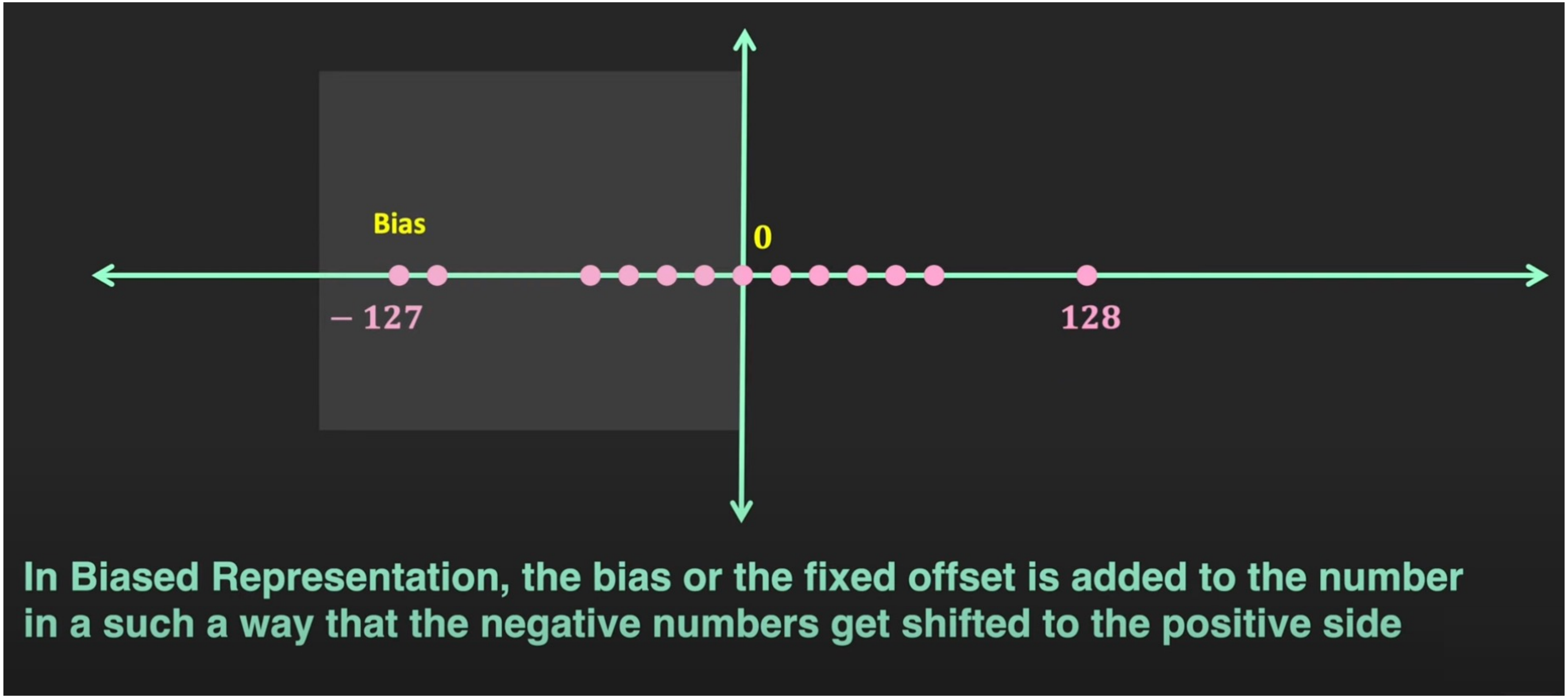
How to represent Negative exponent values ?

2’s Complement

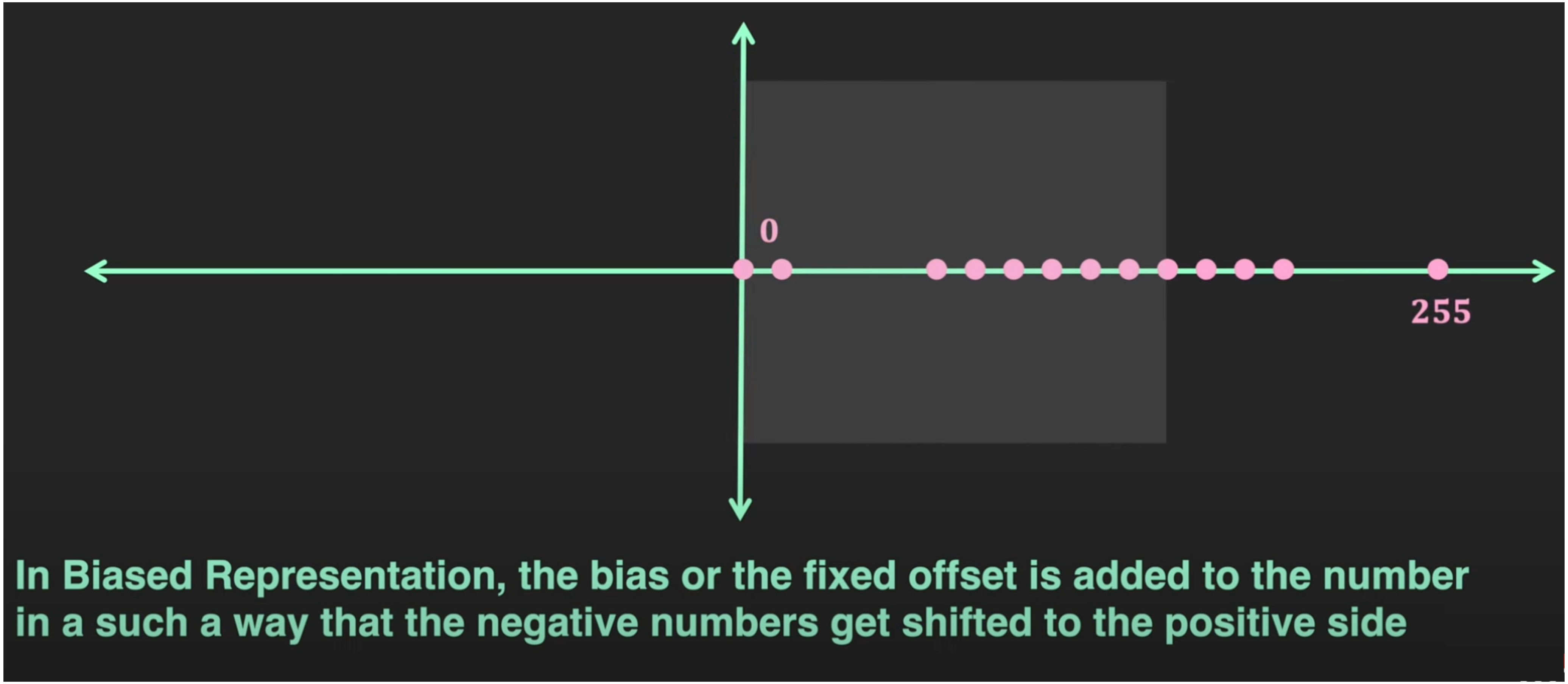
Signed Magnitude

Biased Representation

Biased Representation



Biased Representation



Biased Representation

$$Bias = 2^{n-1} - 1$$

n - no of bits

8 bits → Bias = 127

Biased Representation

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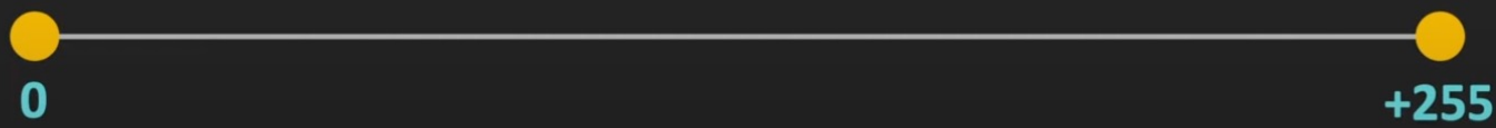
8 bits ➡ Bias = 127

In biased Representation



Biased Representation

$$Bias = 2^{n-1} - 1$$

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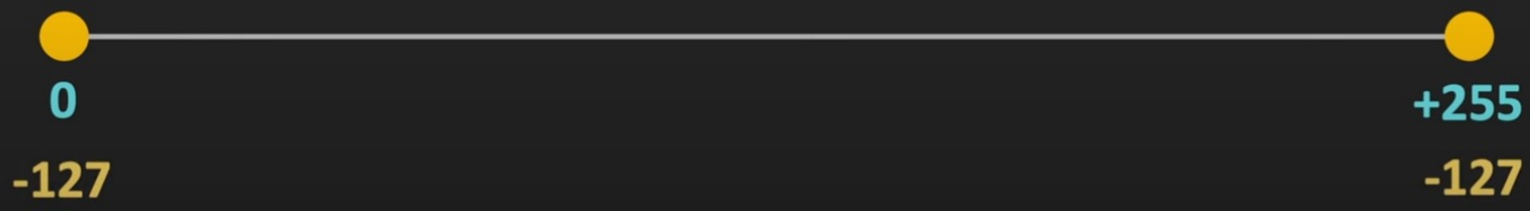
In biased Representation



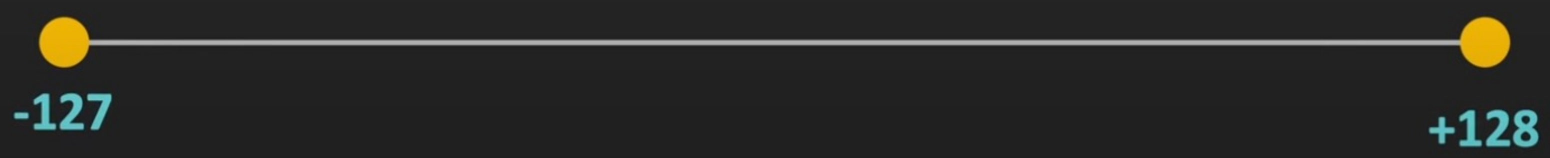
Biased Representation

$$Bias = 2^{n-1} - 1$$

n - no of bits

8 bits ➡ Bias = 127

Actual Range



Biased Representation

Actual Number	Biased Number	Biased Representation
-127	0	0000 0000
-126	1	0000 0001
......	......	....
-1	126	0111 1110
0	127	0111 1111
1	128	1000 0000
......		
127	254	1111 1110
128	255	1111 1111

Biased Representation

Actual Number	Biased Number	Biased Representation
-127	0	0000 0000
-126	1	0000 0001
......	......	....
-1	126	0111 1110
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1	128	1000 0000
......		
127	254	1111 1110
128	255	1111 1111

Special Values

Biased Representation

Exponent Range

-126 to +127

Actual Number	Biased Number	Biased Representation
-127	0	0000 0000
-126	1	0000 0001
......	......	....
-1	126	0111 1110
0	127	0111 1111
1	128	1000 0000
......		
127	254	1111 1110
128	255	1111 1111

Special Values

Biased Representation

Exponent Range

-126 to +127

Actual Number	Biased Number	Biased Representation
-127	0	0000 0000
-126	1	0000 0001
......	......	....
-1	126	0111 1110
0	127	0111 1111
1	128	1000 0000
......		
127	254	1111 1110
128	255	1111 1111

Continuity

Biased Representation

Discontinuity

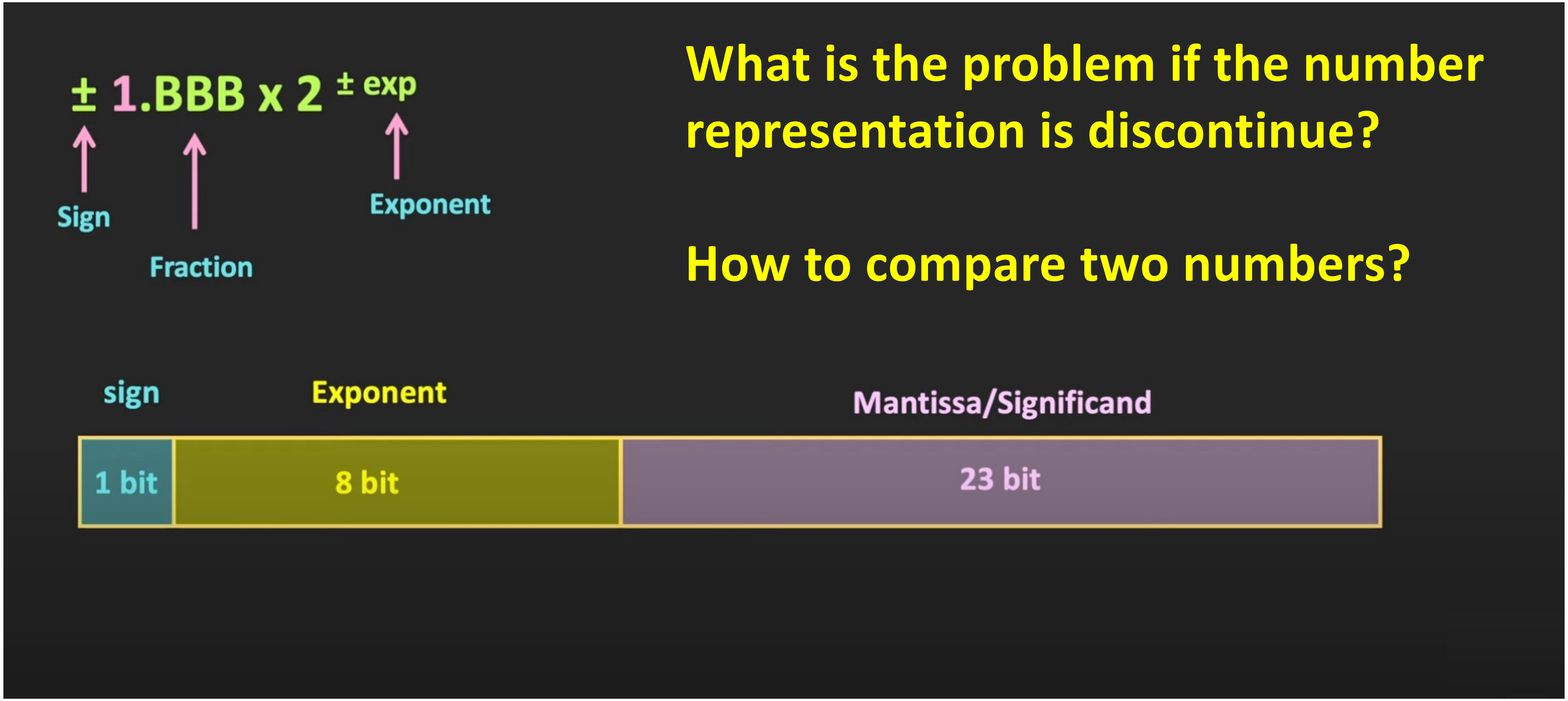
2’s Complement

Number	2’s Complement
-128	1000 0000
-127	1000 0001
-126	1000 0010
……	
-1	1111 1111
0	0000 0000
1	0000 0001
……	
126	0111 1110
127	0111 1111

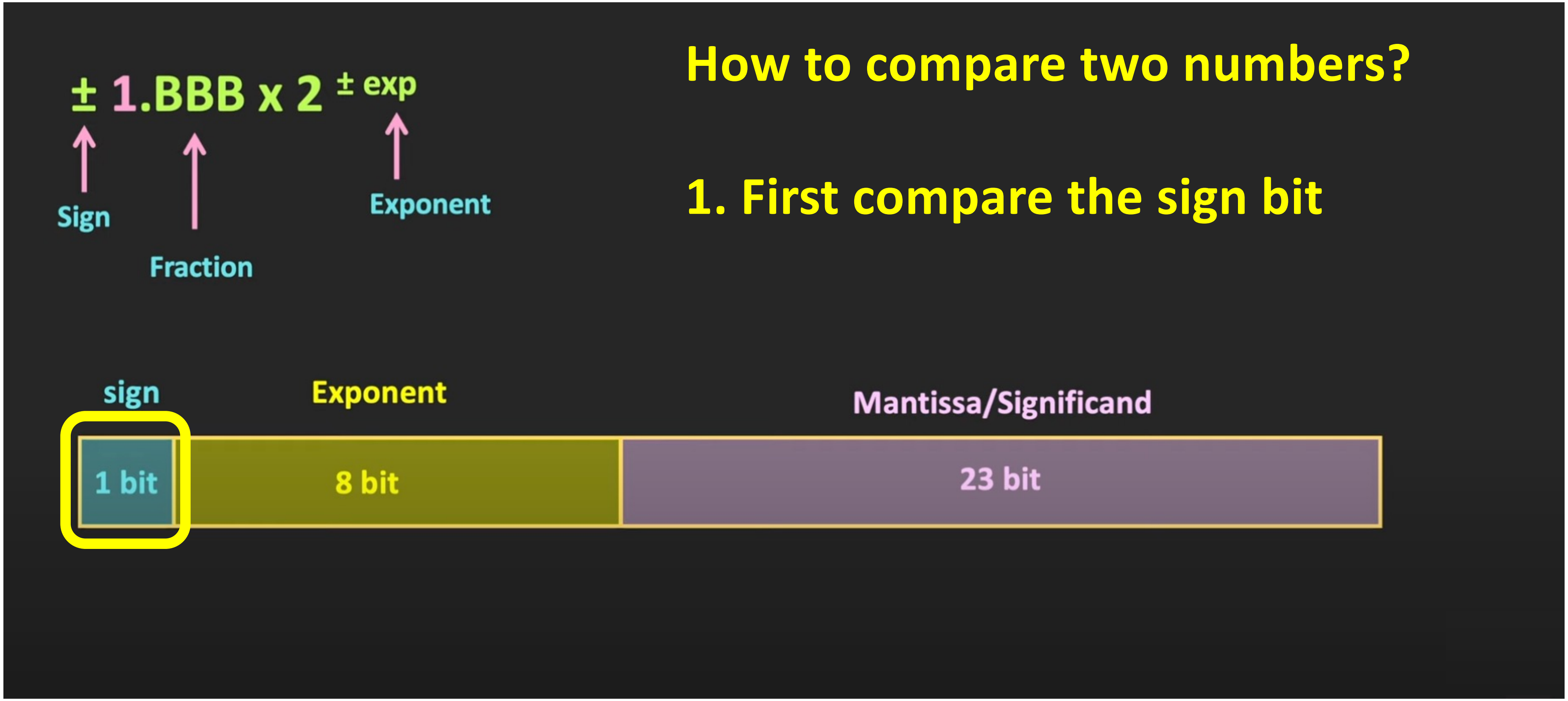
Sign Magnitude

Number	Sign Magnitude
-127	1111 1111
-126	1111 1110
-125	1111 1101
……	
-1	1000 0001
-0	1000 0000
+0	0000 0000
1	0000 0001
……	
126	0111 1110
127	0111 1111

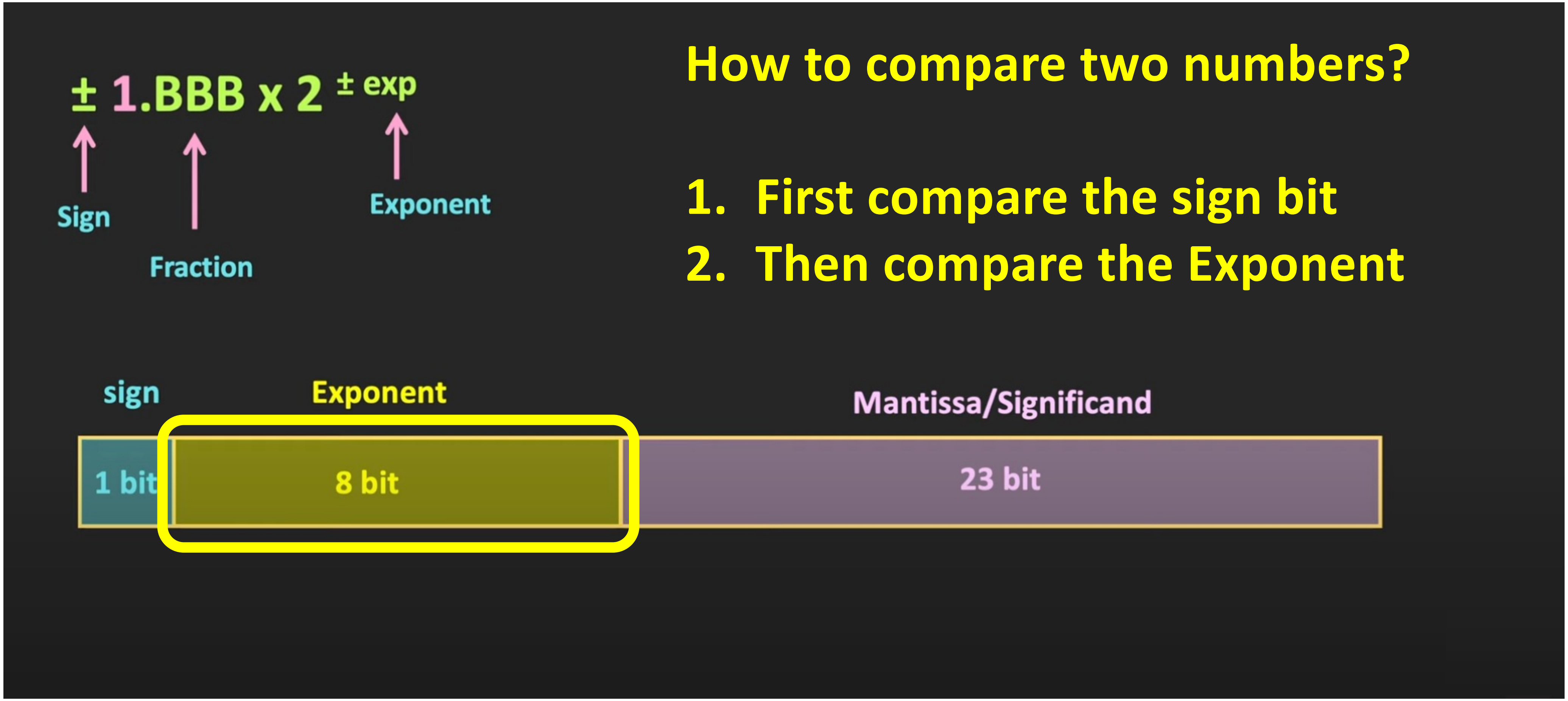
Biased Representation



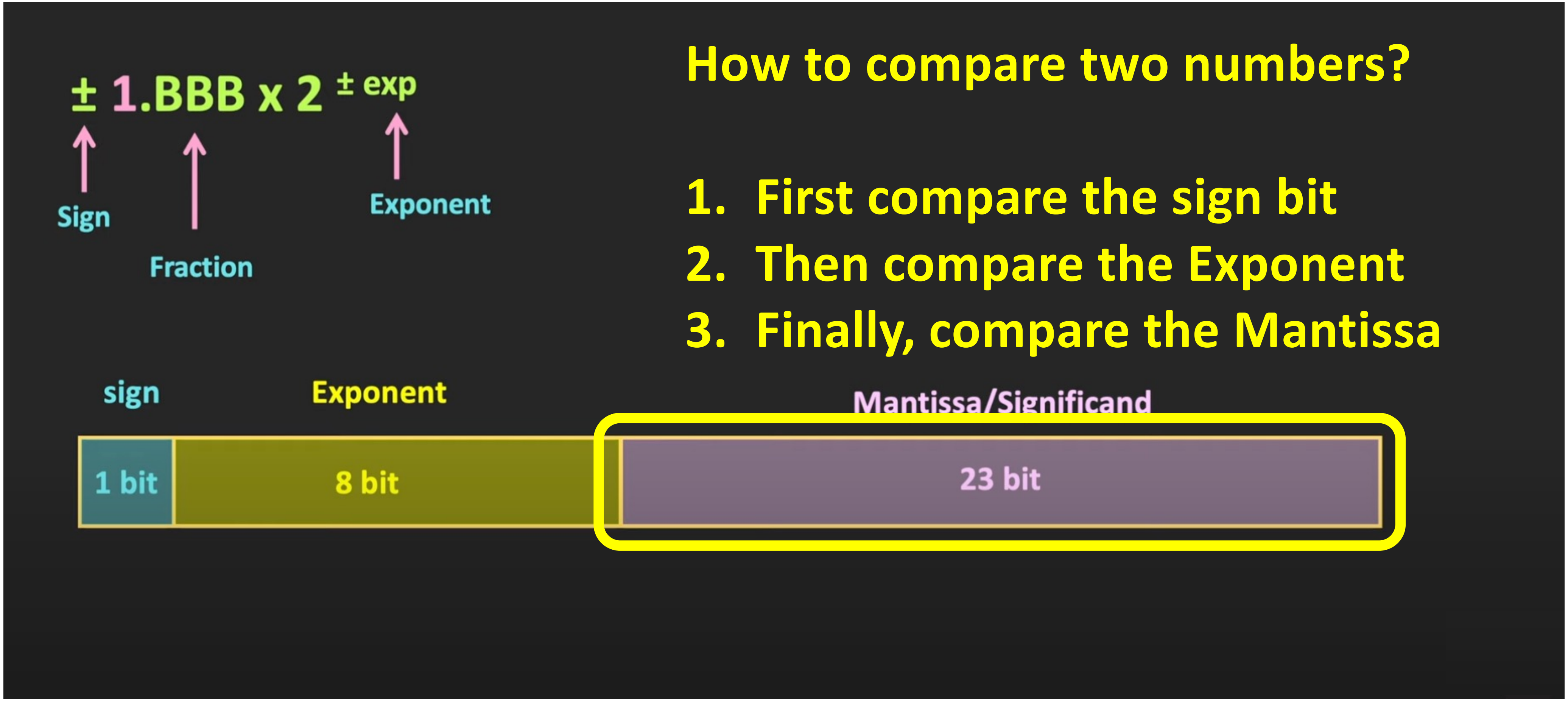
Biased Representation



Biased Representation

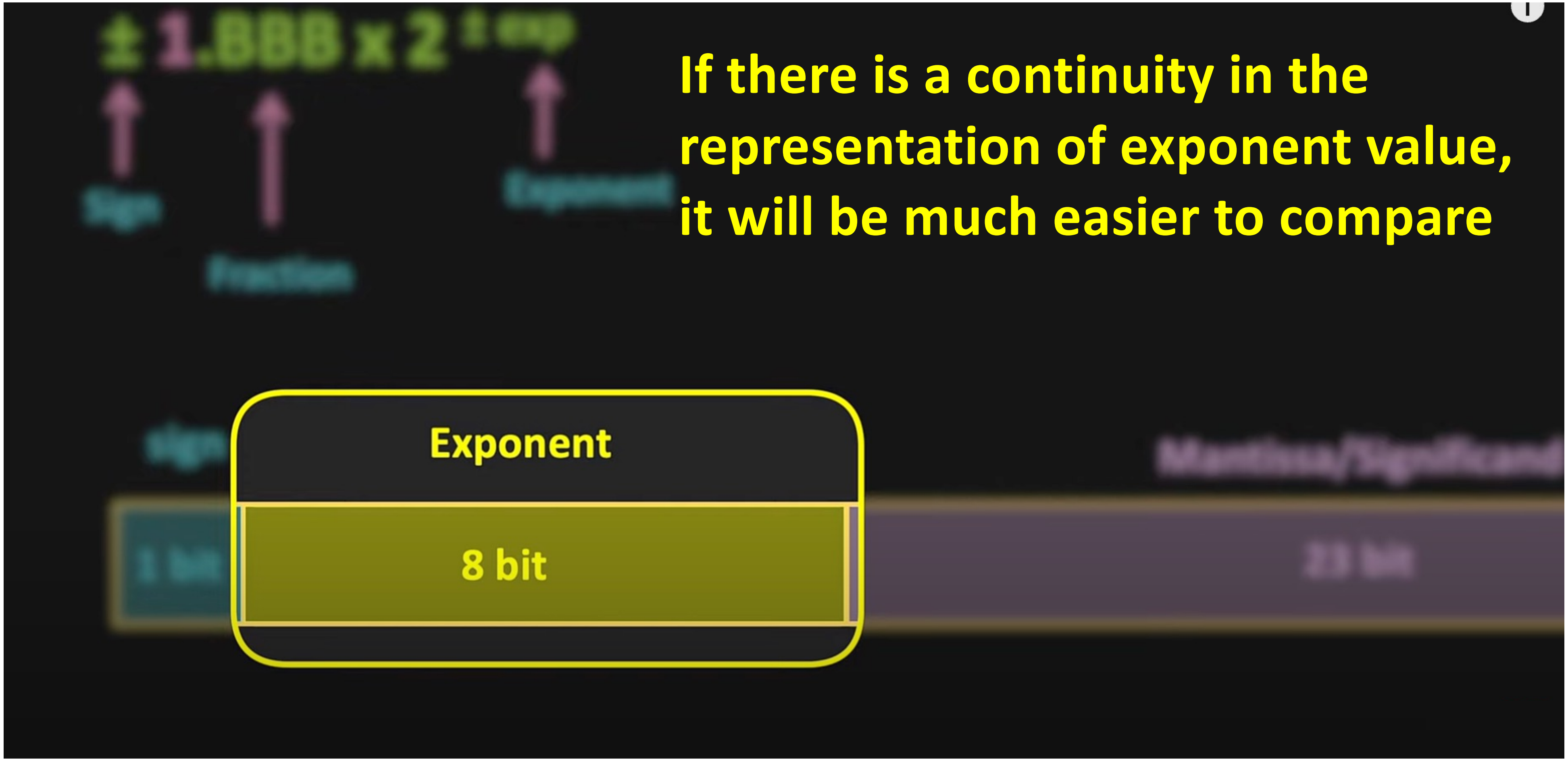


Biased Representation



Biased Representation

If there is a continuity in the representation of exponent value, it will be much easier to compare



Biased Representation

Let's compare these two floating point numbers

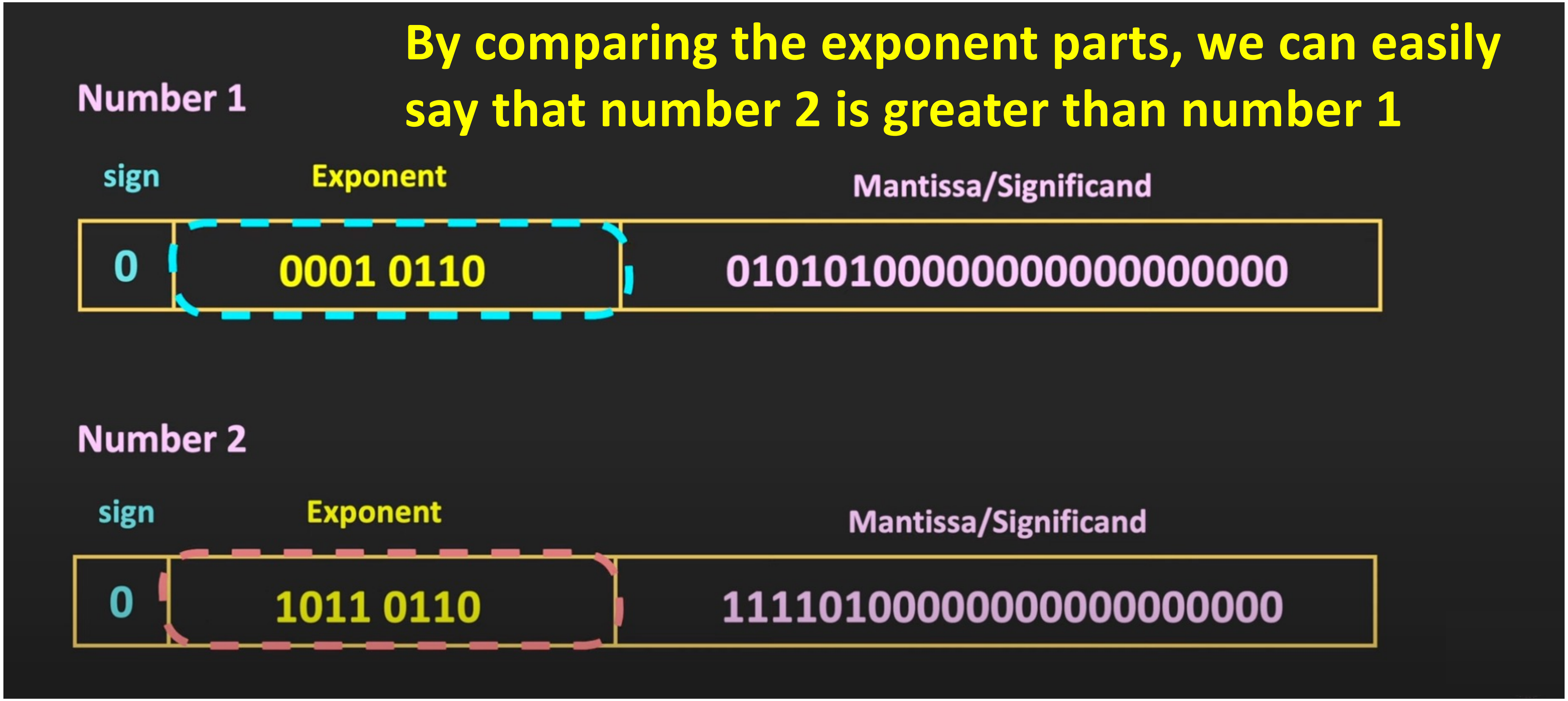
Number 1

sign	Exponent	Mantissa/Significand
0	0001 0110	01010100000000000000000

Number 2

sign	Exponent	Mantissa/Significand
0	1011 0110	11110100000000000000000

Biased Representation



Biased Representation

So, biased representation for is very useful

IEEE 754 uses this for floating point representation

Let’s see how to get the actual number from a IEEE 754 Single Precision format

IEEE 754 – Single Precision Format

(Example 1)

Let’s say this is a 32 bit number stored in the Single Precision format

sign	Exponent	Mantissa/Significand
0	1000 0101	00111100000000000000000

IEEE 754 – Single Precision Format

(Example 1)

Let's say this is a 32 bit number stored in the Single Precision format

sign	Exponent	Mantissa/Significand
0	1000 0101	00111100000000000000000

The MSB is 0. So this is a positive number

IEEE 754 – Single Precision Format

(Example 1)

Let's say this is a 32 bit number stored in the Single Precision format

sign	Exponent	Mantissa/Significand
0	1000 0101	00111100000000000000000

Actual value of the exponent

IEEE 754 – Single Precision Format

(Example 1)

Let's say this is a 32 bit number stored in the Single Precision format

sign	Exponent	Mantissa/Significand
0	1000 0101	00111100000000000000000

Actual value of the exponent

1000 0101 $\Rightarrow$ 133

IEEE 754 – Single Precision Format

(Example 1)

Let's say this is a 32 bit number stored in the Single Precision format

sign	Exponent	Mantissa/Significand
0	1000 0101	00111100000000000000000

Actual value of the exponent

1000 0101 → 133

Actual Exponent = 133 – 127 = 6

Since the number is stored using biased format, we need to subtract the bias to get the actual value

IEEE 754 – Single Precision Format

(Example 1)

Let’s say this is a 32 bit number stored in the Single Precision format

sign	Exponent	Mantissa/Significand
0	1000 0101	00111100000000000000000

Exponent: 2^6

IEEE 754 – Single Precision Format

(Example 1)

Let’s say this is a 32 bit number stored in the Single Precision format

sign	Exponent	Mantissa/Significand
0	1000 0101	00111100000000000000000

Exponent: 2^6

In normalized binary form, there is a 1 before the Mantissa:

1. 00111100000000000000000

IEEE 754 – Single Precision Format

(Example 1)

Let's say this is a 32 bit number stored in the Single Precision format

sign	Exponent	Mantissa/Significand
0	1000 0101	00111100000000000000000

Exponent: 2^6

In this fractional part, we can remove all the zeros from the right side

1. 001111

Significand

IEEE 754 – Single Precision Format

(Example 1)

Let's say this is a 32 bit number stored in the Single Precision format

sign	Exponent	Mantissa/Significand
0	1000 0101	00111100000000000000000

Exponent: 2^6

In this fractional part, we can remove all the zeros from the right side

Actual normalized binary number:

1.001111×2^6

1. 001111

Significand

IEEE 754 – Single Precision Format

(Example 1)

Let's say this is a 32 bit number stored in the Single Precision format

sign	Exponent	Mantissa/Significand
0	1000 0101	00111100000000000000000

Exponent: 2^6

Significand: 1. 001111

Normalized binary number: 1.001111×2^6

Actual binary number: 1001111

IEEE 754 – Single Precision Format

(Example 1)

Let's say this is a 32 bit number stored in the Single Precision format

sign	Exponent	Mantissa/Significand
0	1000 0101	00111100000000000000000

Exponent: 2^6

Significand: 1. 001111

Normalized binary number: 1.001111×2^6

Actual binary number: 1001111 → $(79)_{10}$

IEEE 754 – Single Precision Format

(Example 2)

sign	Exponent	Mantissa/Significand
1	1000 0011	11001100000000000000000

?

IEEE 754 – Single Precision Format

Let’s try to represent a number

IEEE 754 – Single Precision Format

(Example 3)

$(12.625)_{10}$

IEEE 754 – Single Precision Format

(Example 3)

$(12.625)_{10}$ $(12)_{10} \rightarrow (1100)_2$ And $(.625)_{10} \rightarrow (101)_2$

IEEE 754 – Single Precision Format

(Example 3)

$(12.625)_{10}$ $\quad (12)_{10} \rightarrow (1100)_2$ **And** $(.625)_{10} \rightarrow (101)_2$

$(1100.101)_2$

$\pm 1.BBB \times 2^{\pm exp}$

Sign

Fraction

Exponent

IEEE 754 – Single Precision Format

(Example 3)

$(12.625)_{10}$ $\quad (12)_{10} \rightarrow (1100)_2$ And $(.625)_{10} \rightarrow (101)_2$

$(1100.101)_2$

$\pm\, 1.BBB \times 2^{\pm\, exp}$

Sign

Fraction

Exponent

$(1100.101)_2 = 1.100101 \times 2^3$

IEEE 754 – Single Precision Format

IEEE 754 – Single Precision Format

IEEE 754 – Single Precision Format

(Example 3)

$+\cancel{1}.100101 \times 2^{3}$

Sign

sign	Exponent	Mantissa/Significand
0		

IEEE 754 – Single Precision Format

(Example 3)

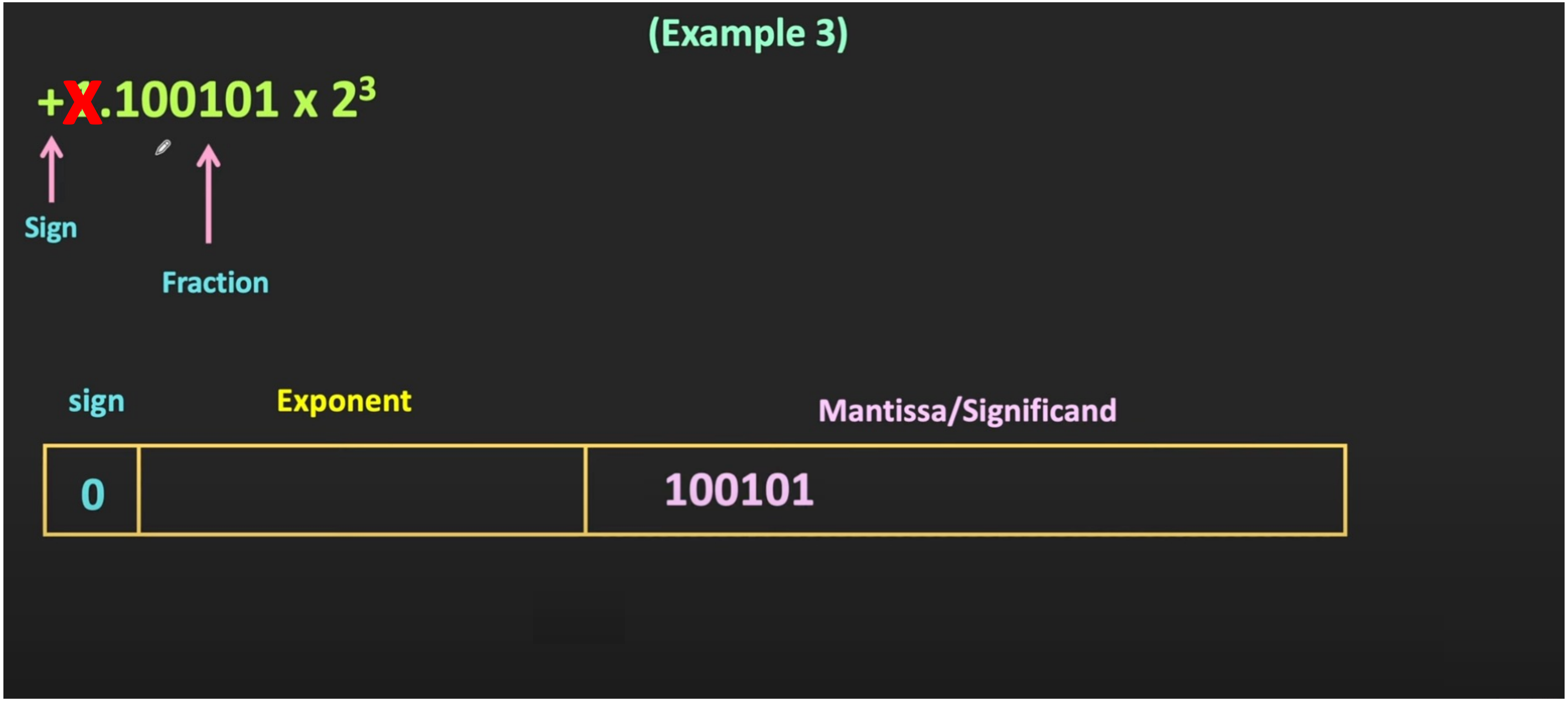
$+\cancel{1}.100101 \times 2^3$

Sign

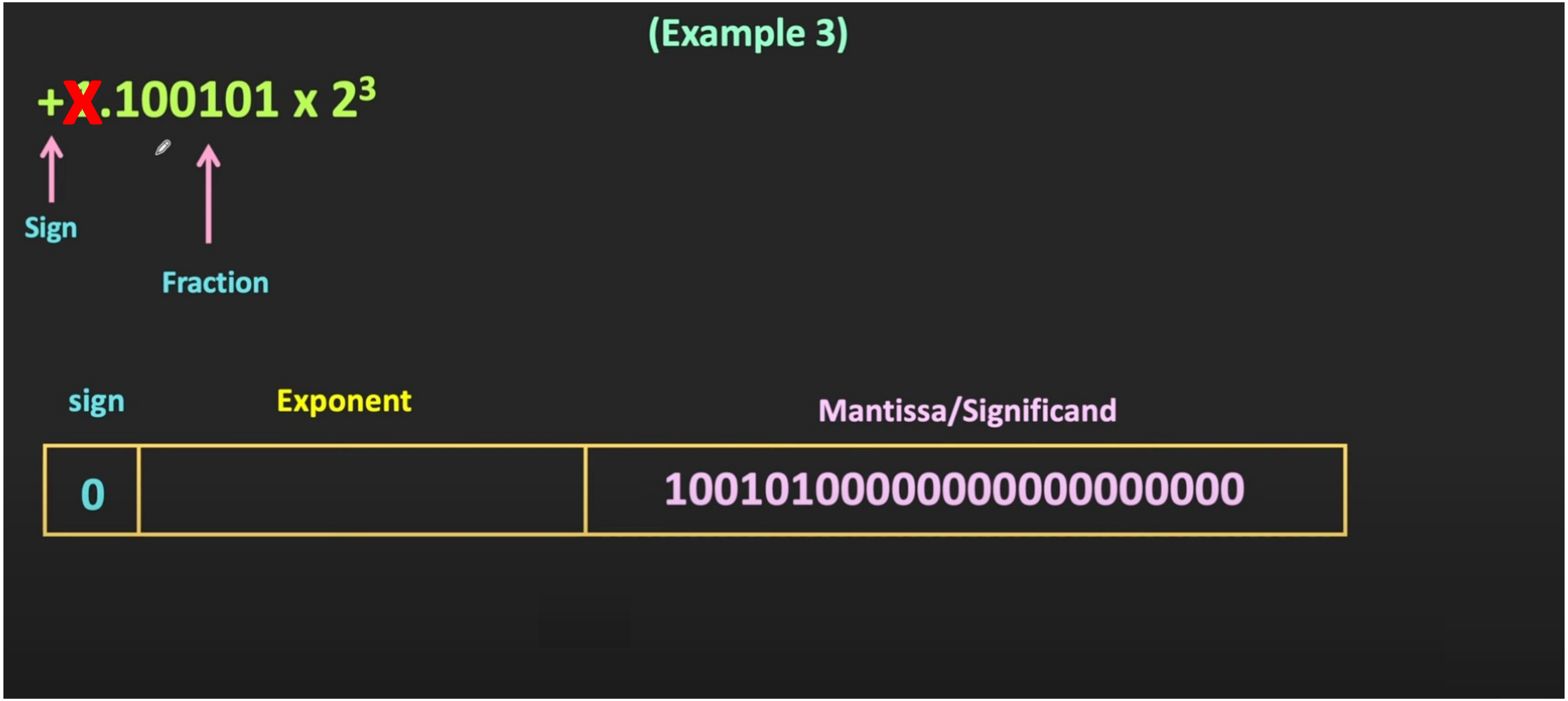
Fraction

sign	Exponent	Mantissa/Significand
0		100101

IEEE 754 – Single Precision Format



IEEE 754 – Single Precision Format



IEEE 754 – Single Precision Format

(Example 3)

$+\cancel{1}.100101 \times 2^{3}$

Sign — Fraction — Exponent

Stored Exponent = Actual Exponent + Bias

= 3 + 127

= 130

sign	Exponent	Mantissa/Significand
0	1000 0010	10010100000000000000000

Thank you

Any Question?