## Introduction to Computer Architecture

CISC 3310 Principles of Computer Architecture Lab Activity

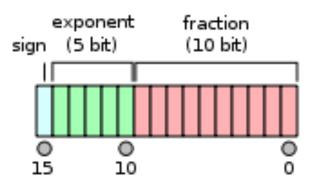
# Data Representation - Exercises

#### Signed Numbers

- CB, Chapter 2, Exercise 24 Using a "word" of 3 bits, list all the possible signed binary numbers and their decimal equivalents that are representable in:
  - a) Signed magnitude
  - b) One's complement
  - c) Two's complement
- CB, Chapter 2, Exercise 25 repeat the previous question using a "word" of 4 bits
- CB, Chapter 2, Exercise 26 From the results of the previous two questions, generalize the range of values (in decimal) that can be represented in any given x number of bits the three number representations.

### Example: Using IEEE 754 Floating Point Standard half-precision binary floating point

- IEEE 754 half-precision binary floating point (or binary16 for short) uses 5 bits for exponents => we get a 15 bias
  - O Can represent any exponent between -15 and 16
- Uses10 bits to the binary fraction



#### Floating Point Numbers

- Convert 100.25<sub>10</sub> to IEEE 754 half-precision binary floating point
- Convert 1010011010000000 in IEEE 754 half-precision binary floating point representation to a decimal number

#### \* CRC Code

- Generate the CRC code for the number 10111011
  - Using the divisor 1011

#### Hamming Code

- The **(7,4)** binary Hamming block encoder:
  - o accepts blocks of 4-bit of information
  - adds 3 parity bits to each such block and produces 7-bits wide Hamming coded blocks
- Construct a (7, 4) binary Hamming code, using the following equations to generate the parity bits:
  - Note: Add the parity bits as the last 3 bits in the code

$$P_1 = D_1 \oplus D_2 \oplus D_3$$

$$P_2 = D_2 \oplus D_3 \oplus D_4$$

$$P_3 = D_1 \oplus D_3 \oplus D_4$$

*	Hamming Code
•	Generate all the po

- Generate all the possible codewords
  - For each possible message, generate a codeword
- What is the minimum distance between the code words?

#### Questions?

