

CprE 281: Digital Logic

Instructor: Alexander Stoytchev

http://www.ece.iastate.edu/~alexs/classes/

Binary Numbers

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Administrative Stuff

This is the official class web page:

http://www.ece.iastate.edu/~alexs/classes/2022_Fall_281/

If you missed the first lecture, the syllabus and other class materials are posted there.

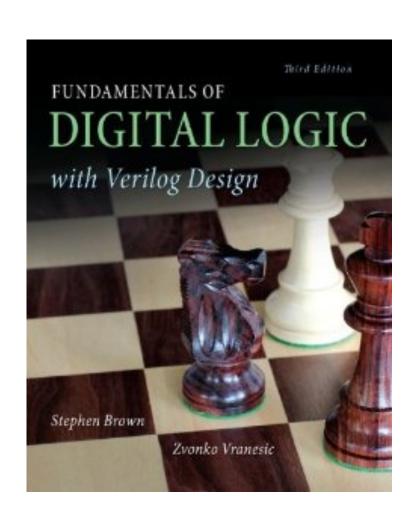
Administrative Stuff

HW1 is out

It is due on Monday Aug 29 @ 10 pm.

Submit it on Canvas before the start of the lecture

Did you get the textbook?



Administrative Stuff

The labs and recitations start next week:

- Section 9: Tuesday 2:10 PM 5:00 PM (Coover Hall, room 2042)
- Section 6: Wednesday 7:45 AM 10:35 AM (Coover Hall, room 2042)
- Section 13: Wednesday 11:00 AM 1:50 PM (Coover Hall, room 2042)
- Section 12: Wednesday 6:10 PM 9:00 PM (Coover Hall, room 2042)
- Section 15: Thursday 8:00 AM 10:50 AM (Coover Hall, room 2042)
- Section 11: Thursday 11:00 AM 1:50 PM (Coover Hall, room 2042)
- Section 8: Thursday 2:10 PM 5:00 PM (Coover Hall, room 2042)
- Section 7: Thursday 5:10 PM 8:00 PM (Coover Hall, room 2042)

The lab schedule is also posted on the class web page

The Labs Start Next Week

- Please download and read the lab assignment for next week <u>before</u> you go to your lab section.
- You must print the answer sheet for each lab ahead of time.
- Then answer the pre-lab questions <u>before</u> the start of the lab.
- The TAs will check your answers at the beginning of the lab.

The Labs Start Next Week

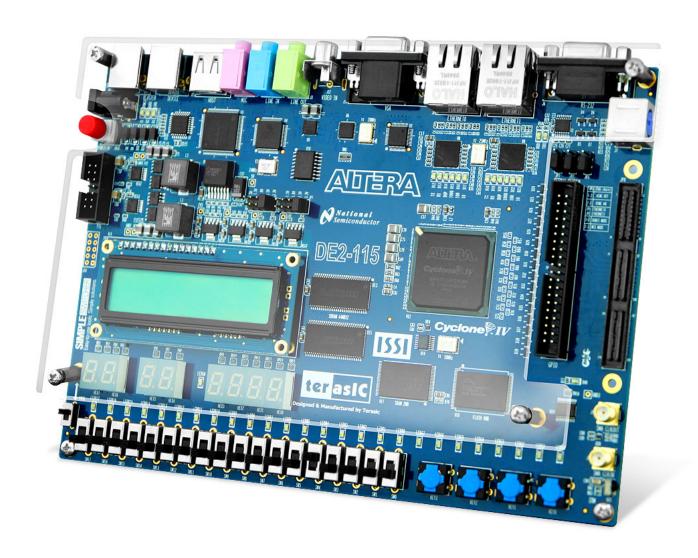
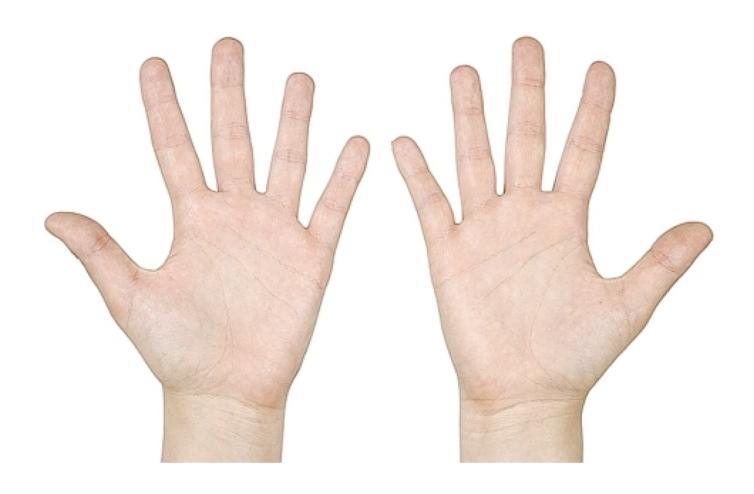
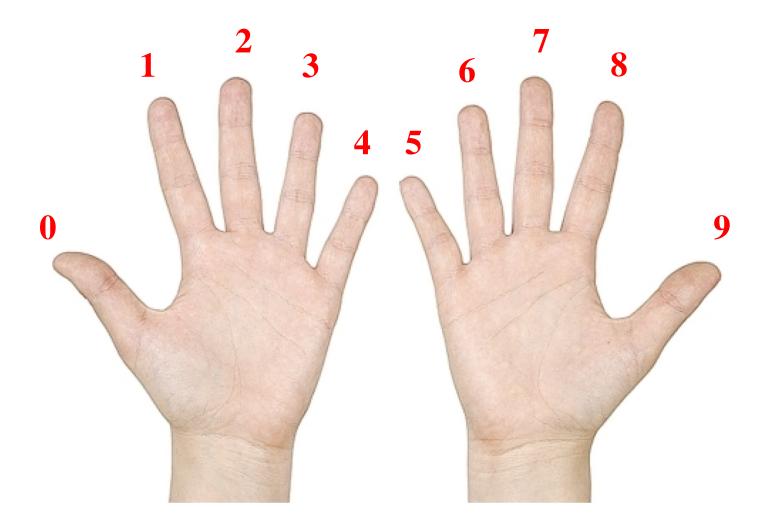


Figure 1.5 in the textbook: An FPGA board.

The Decimal System



The Decimal System



What number system is this one?



The Binary System



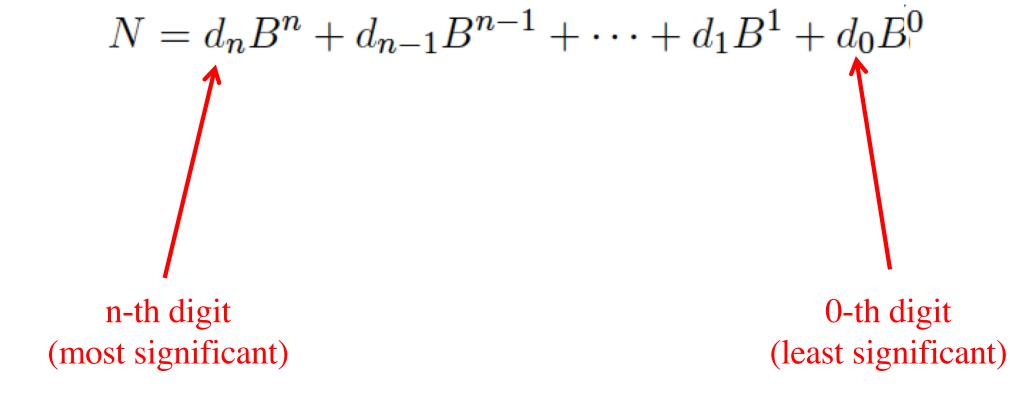
The Binary System



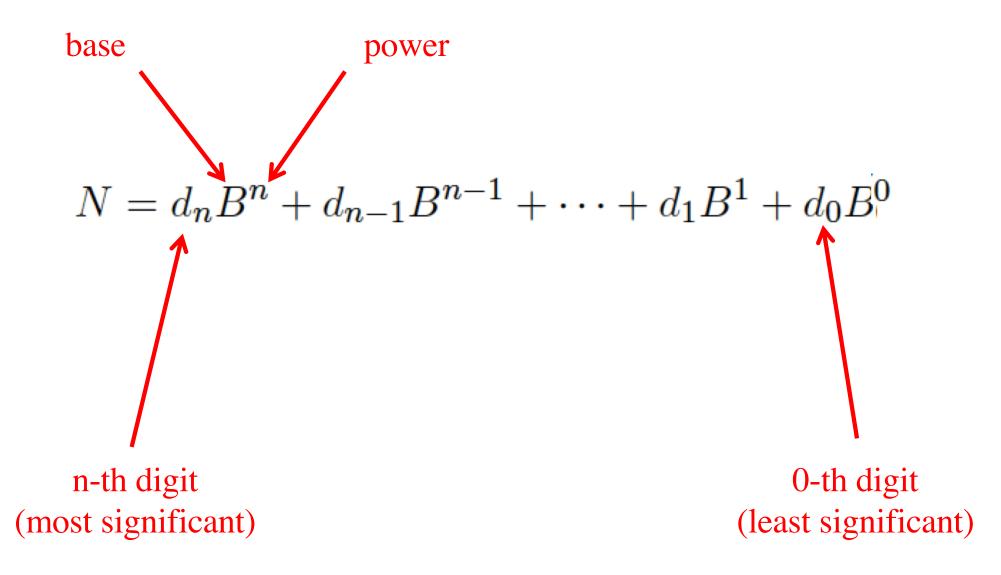
Number Systems

$$N = d_n B^n + d_{n-1} B^{n-1} + \dots + d_1 B^1 + d_0 B^0$$

Number Systems



Number Systems



The Decimal System

$$524_{10} = 5 \times 10^2 + 2 \times 10^1 + 4 \times 10^0$$

The Decimal System

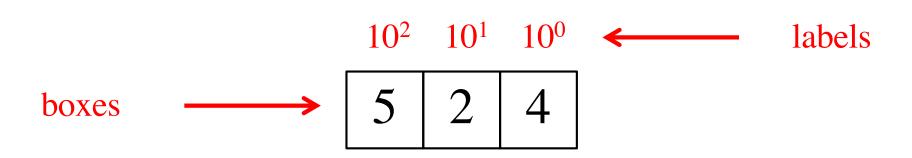
$$524_{10} = 5 \times 10^2 + 2 \times 10^1 + 4 \times 10^0$$

$$= 5 \times 100 + 2 \times 10 + 4 \times 1$$

$$=500+20+4$$

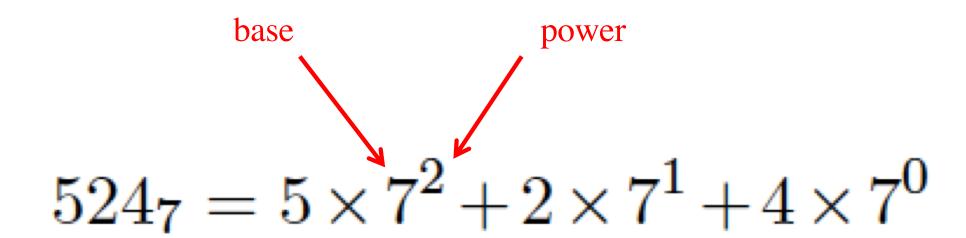
$$=524_{10}$$

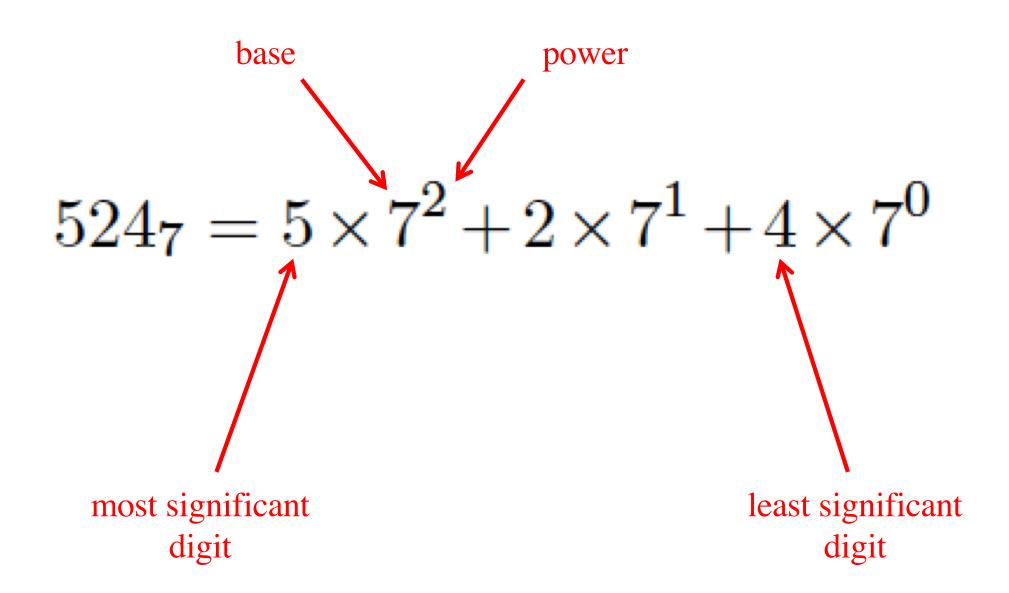
5 2 4



Each box can contain only one digit and has only one label. From right to left, the labels are increasing powers of the base, starting from 0.

$$524_7 = 5 \times 7^2 + 2 \times 7^1 + 4 \times 7^0$$



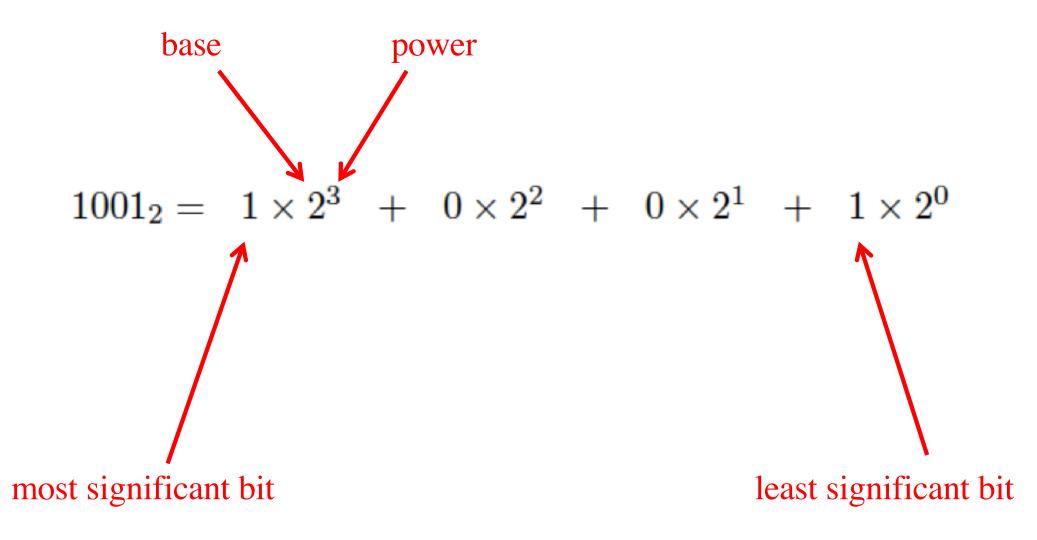


$$524_7 = 5 \times 7^2 + 2 \times 7^1 + 4 \times 7^0$$
$$= 5 \times 49 + 2 \times 7 + 4 \times 1$$
$$= 245 + 14 + 4$$
$$= 263_{10}$$

Binary Numbers (Base 2)

$$1001_2 = 1 \times 2^3 + 0 \times 2^2 + 0 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0$$

Binary Numbers (Base 2)



Binary Numbers (Base 2)

$$1001_{2} = 1 \times 2^{3} + 0 \times 2^{2} + 0 \times 2^{1} + 1 \times 2^{0} = 1 \times 8 + 0 \times 4 + 0 \times 2 + 1 \times 1 = 8 + 0 + 0 + 1 = 9_{10}$$

Another Example

$$11101_{2} = 1 \times 2^{4} + 1 \times 2^{3} + 1 \times 2^{2} + 0 \times 2^{1} + 1 \times 2^{0} = 1 \times 16 + 1 \times 8 + 1 \times 4 + 0 \times 2 + 1 \times 1 = 16 + 8 + 4 + 0 + 0 + 1 = 29_{10}$$

Powers of 2

$$2^{10} = 1024$$
 $2^9 = 512$
 $2^8 = 256$
 $2^7 = 128$
 $2^6 = 64$
 $2^5 = 32$
 $2^4 = 16$
 $2^3 = 8$
 $2^2 = 4$
 $2^1 = 2$
 $2^0 = 1$

What is the value of this binary number?

00101100

0
 1
 0
 1
 1
 0

• $0*2^7 + 0*2^6 + 1*2^5 + 0*2^4 + 1*2^3 + 1*2^2 + 0*2^1 + 0*2^0$

• 0*128 + 0*64 + 1*32 + 0*16 + 1*8 + 1*4 + 0*2 + 0*1

• 0*128 + 0*64 + 1*32 + 0*16 + 1*8 + 1*4 + 0*2 + 0*1

32+8+4=44 (in decimal)

							2^0
0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0

Some Terminology

A binary digit is called a bit

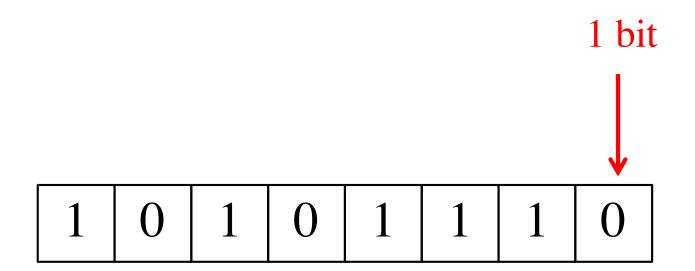
A group of eight bits is called a byte

 One bit can represent only two possible states, which are denoted with 1 and 0

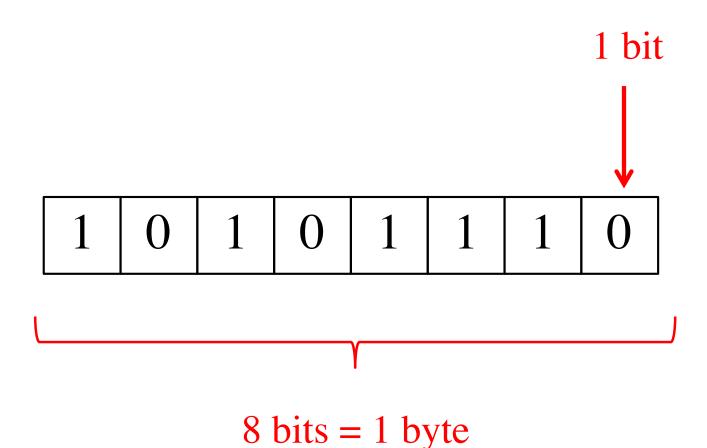
Relationship Between a Byte and a Bit

1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Relationship Between a Byte and a Bit



Relationship Between a Byte and a Bit



Bit Permutations

1 bit	2 bits	3 bits	4 b	<u>oits</u>
0	00	000	0000	1000
1	01	001	0001	1001
	10	010	0010	1010
	11	011	0011	1011
		100	0100	1100
		101	0101	1101
		110	0110	1110
		111	0111	1111

Each additional bit doubles the number of possible permutations

Bit Permutations

- Each permutation can represent a particular item
- There are 2^N permutations of N bits
- Therefore, N bits are needed to represent 2^N unique items

How many items can be represented by

```
1 bit ? 2^1 = 2 items

2 bits ? 2^2 = 4 items

3 bits ? 2^3 = 8 items

4 bits ? 2^4 = 16 items

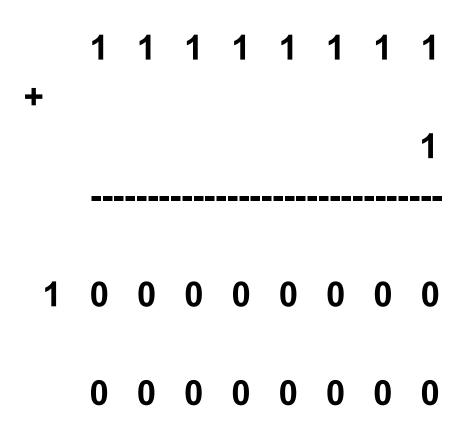
5 bits ? 2^5 = 32 items
```

What is the maximum number that can be stored in one byte (8 bits)?

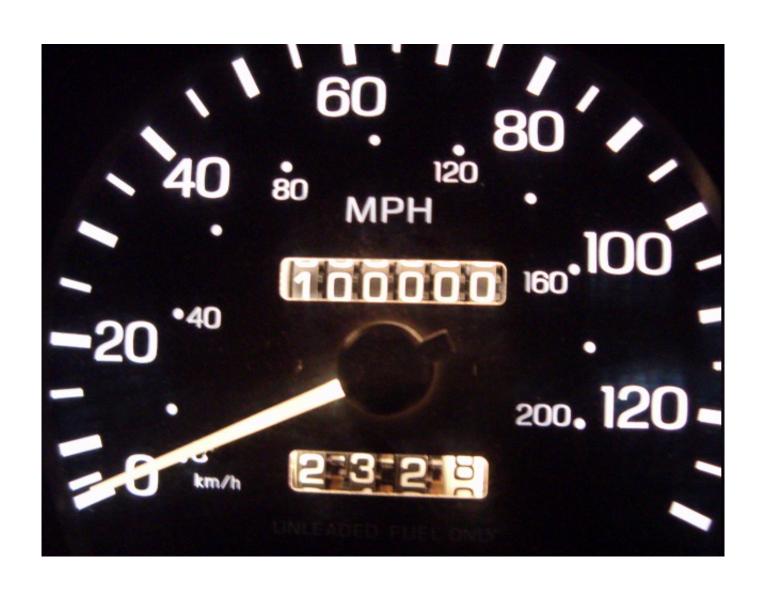
What is the maximum number that can be stored in one byte (8 bits)?

- 11111111
- 11<l
- $1*2^7 + 1*2^6 + 1*2^5 + 1*2^4 + 1*2^3 + 1*2^2 + 1*2^1 + 1*2^0$
- 1*128 + 1*64 + 1*32 + 1*16 + 1*8 + 1*4 + 1*2 + 1*1
- 128 + 64 + 32 + 16 + 8 + 4 + 2 + 1 = 255 (in decimal)
- Another way is: $1*2^8 1 = 256 1 = 255$

What would happen if we try to add 1 to the largest number that can be stored in one byte (8 bits)?



Analogy with car odometers



Analogy with car odometers



Decimal to Binary Conversion (Using Guessing)

$$17 = 16 + 1 \rightarrow 10001_2$$

$$2^{7} = 128$$
 $2^{6} = 64$
 $2^{5} = 32$
 $2^{4} = 16$
 \checkmark
 $2^{3} = 8$
 $2^{2} = 4$
 $2^{1} = 2$
 $2^{0} = 1$

Decimal to Binary Conversion (Using Guessing)

$$212 = 128 + 64 + 16 + 4 \rightarrow 11010100_2$$

$$2^{7} = 128 \checkmark$$
 $2^{6} = 64 \checkmark$
 $2^{5} = 32$
 $2^{4} = 16 \checkmark$
 $2^{3} = 8$
 $2^{2} = 4 \checkmark$
 $2^{1} = 2$
 $2^{0} = 1$

Converting from Decimal to Binary

result remainder

235	/	2	=	117	1
117	/	2	=	58	1
58	/	2	=	29	0
29	/	2	=	14	1
14	/	2	=	7	0
7	/	2	=	3	1
3	/	2	=	1	1
1	/	2	=	0	1

Converting from Decimal to Binary

result remainder

235	/	2	=	117	1
117	/	2	=	58	1
58	/	2	=	29	0
29	/	2	=	14	1
14	/	2	=	7	0
7	/	2	=	3	1
3	/	2	=	1	1
1	/	2	=	0	1

$$235_{10} = 11101011_2$$

Convert (857)₁₀

			Remainder	
$857 \div 2$	=	428	1	LSB
$428 \div 2$	=	214	0	
$214 \div 2$	=	107	0	
$107 \div 2$	=	53	1	
$53 \div 2$	=	26	1	
$26 \div 2$	=	13	0	
$13 \div 2$	=	6	1	
6 ÷ 2	=	3	0	
$3 \div 2$	=	1	1	
1 ÷ 2	=	0	1	MSB

Result is (1101011001)₂

Octal System (Base 8)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67
70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77

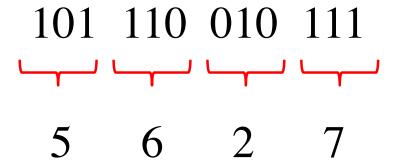
```
\begin{array}{cccc}
000 & \rightarrow & 0 \\
001 & \rightarrow & 1 \\
010 & \rightarrow & 2 \\
011 & \rightarrow & 3 \\
100 & \rightarrow & 4 \\
101 & \rightarrow & 5 \\
110 & \rightarrow & 6 \\
111 & \rightarrow & 7
\end{array}
```

$$101110010111_2 = ?_8$$

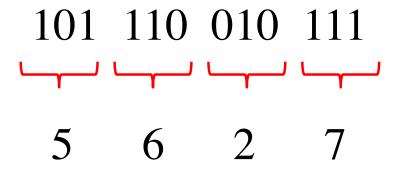
$$101110010111_2 = ?_8$$

101 110 010 111

$$101110010111_2 = ?_8$$



$$101110010111_2 = ?_8$$



Thus, $101110010111_2 = 5627_8$

Hexadecimal System (Base 16)

$$52_{16} = 5 \times 16^1 + 2 \times 16^0 =$$

$$5 \times 16 + 2 \times 1 =$$

$$80 + 2 = 82_{10}$$

The 16 Hexadecimal Digits

0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, A, B, C, D, E, F

The 16 Hexadecimal Digits

0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, A, B, C, D, E, F

10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15

Hexadecimal to Decimal Conversion

$$C3_{16} = C \times 16^1 + 3 \times 16^0$$

$$= 12 \times 16 + 3 \times 1$$

$$= 192 + 3$$

$$=195_{10}$$

Hexadecimal to Decimal Conversion

$$BEEF_{16} = ?_{10}$$

Hexadecimal to Decimal Conversion

```
BEEF_{16} = B_{16} \times 16^{3} + E_{16} \times 16^{2} + E_{16} \times 16^{1} + F_{16} \times 16^{0}
= 11 \times 16^{3} + 14 \times 16^{2} + 14 \times 16^{1} + 15 \times 16^{0}
= 11 \times 4096 + 14 \times 256 + 14 \times 16 + 15 \times 1
= 45056 + 3584 + 224 + 15
= 48879_{10}
```

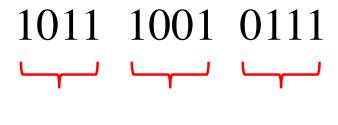
```
0000 \rightarrow 0
0001 \rightarrow 1
0010 \rightarrow 2
0011 \rightarrow 3
0100 \rightarrow 4
0101 \rightarrow 5
0110 \rightarrow 6
0111 \rightarrow 7
1000 \rightarrow 8
1001 \rightarrow 9
1010 \rightarrow A
1011 \rightarrow B
1100 \rightarrow C
1101 \rightarrow D
1110 \rightarrow E
1111 \rightarrow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

$$101110010111_2 = ?_{16}$$

$$101110010111_2 = ?_{16}$$

1011 1001 0111

$$101110010111_2 = ?_{16}$$



B 9 7

$$101110010111_{2} = ?_{16}$$
 $1011 \ 1001 \ 0111$
B
 $9 \ 7$

Thus,
$$101110010111_2 = B97_{16}$$

Decimal to Hexadecimal Conversion

$$1396_{10} = 574_{16}$$

7,	• 1	1
result	remaind	er

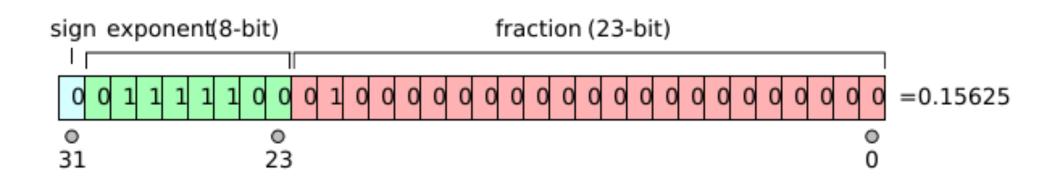
Decimal to Hexadecimal Conversion

$$502_{10} = 1F6_{16}$$

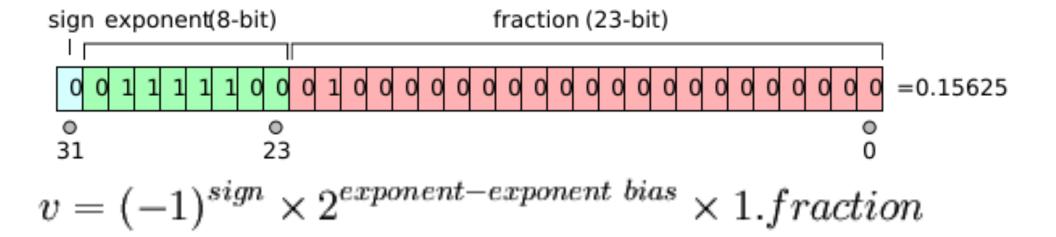
Signed integers are more complicated

We will talk more about them when we start with Chapter 3 in a couple of weeks.

The story with floats is even more complicated IEEE 754-1985 Standard



[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IEEE_754]



s = +1 (positive numbers and +0) when the sign bit is 0

s = -1 (negative numbers and -0) when the sign bit is 1

e = exponent - 127 (in other words the exponent is stored with 127 added to it, also called "biased with 127")

In the example shown above, the *sign* is zero so s is +1, the *exponent* is 124 so e is -3, and the significand m is 1.01 (in binary, which is 1.25 in decimal). The represented number is therefore +1.25 \times 2⁻³, which is +0.15625.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IEEE_754]

On-line IEEE 754 Converter

https://www.h-schmidt.net/FloatConverter/IEEE754.html

More about floating point numbers in Chapter 3.

Storing Characters

 This requires some convention that maps binary numbers to characters.

ASCII table

Unicode

ASCII Table

Dec	H	Oct	Cha	r	Dec	Нх	Oct	Html	Chr	Dec	Нх	Oct	Html	Chr	Dec	Нх	Oct	Html Ch	<u> r</u>
0	0	000	NUL	(null)	32	20	040	@#32;	Space	64	40	100	a#64;	0	96	60	140	`	8
1	1	001	SOH	(start of heading)	33	21	041	۵#33;	!	65	41	101	A ;	A	97	61	141	a	a
2	2	002	STX	(start of text)	34	22	042	@#3 4 ;	rr	66	42	102	B	В	98	62	142	& # 98;	b
3	3	003	ETX	(end of text)	35	23	043	#	#	67	43	103	C	С	99	63	143	c	C
4	4	004	EOT	(end of transmission)	36	24	044	\$	ş	68	44	104	D	D	100	64	144	d	d
5	5	005	ENQ	(enquiry)	37			<u>@#37;</u>		ı			E					e	
6	6	006	ACK	(acknowledge)	38	26	046	a#38;	6	70			F					f	
7	7	007	BEL	(bell)	39			<u>@</u> #39;	1	71			G					g	
8		010		(backspace)	40			a#40;		72			H					4 ;	
9	9	011	TAB	(horizontal tab))		73			a#73;					i	
10		012		(NL line feed, new line)				&# 4 2;					a#74;					j	
11	В	013	VT	(vertical tab)				a#43;	+				K					k	
12	С	014	FF	(NP form feed, new page)				a#44;		76			L					l	
13		015		(carriage return)				a#45;	_	77			M					m	
14	E	016	S 0	(shift out)				a#46;					%#78;					n	
15	F	017	SI	(shift in)	47	2 F	057	&#47;</td><td>/</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>O</td><td></td><td>111</td><td>6F</td><td>157</td><td>o</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>16</td><td>10</td><td>020</td><td>DLE</td><td>(data link escape)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>a#48;</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>O;</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>p</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>17</td><td>11</td><td>021</td><td>DC1</td><td>(device control 1)</td><td>49</td><td>31</td><td>061</td><td>a#49;</td><td>1</td><td>81</td><td>51</td><td>121</td><td>Q</td><td>Q</td><td>113</td><td>71</td><td>161</td><td>q</td><td>q</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>(device control 2)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>a#50;</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>R</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>r</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>(device control 3)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>3</td><td></td><td>ı</td><td></td><td></td><td>S</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>s</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>20</td><td>14</td><td>024</td><td>DC4</td><td>(device control 4)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>4</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>4;</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>t</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>21</td><td>15</td><td>025</td><td>NAK</td><td>(negative acknowledge)</td><td>53</td><td>35</td><td>065</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>85</td><td>55</td><td>125</td><td>U</td><td>U</td><td>I — — ·</td><td></td><td></td><td>u</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>22</td><td>16</td><td>026</td><td>SYN</td><td>(synchronous idle)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>a#54;</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>V</td><td></td><td>I — — –</td><td></td><td></td><td>v</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>23</td><td>17</td><td>027</td><td>ETB</td><td>(end of trans. block)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>7</td><td></td><td>87</td><td>57</td><td>127</td><td>W</td><td>W</td><td>119</td><td>77</td><td>167</td><td>w</td><td>W</td></tr><tr><td>24</td><td>18</td><td>030</td><td>CAN</td><td>(cancel)</td><td>56</td><td>38</td><td>070</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>88</td><td>58</td><td>130</td><td>X;</td><td>Х</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>x</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>25</td><td>19</td><td>031</td><td>EM</td><td>(end of medium)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td><u>4,57;</u></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>%#89;</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>y</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>032</td><td></td><td>(substitute)</td><td>58</td><td>ЗΑ</td><td>072</td><td>a#58;</td><td>:</td><td>90</td><td></td><td></td><td>Z</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>z</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>27</td><td>1B</td><td>033</td><td>ESC</td><td>(escape)</td><td>59</td><td>ЗВ</td><td>073</td><td><u>@</u>#59;</td><td><i>;</i></td><td>91</td><td>5B</td><td>133</td><td>[</td><td>[</td><td>123</td><td>7B</td><td>173</td><td>{</td><td>{</td></tr><tr><td>28</td><td>10</td><td>034</td><td>FS</td><td>(file separator)</td><td>60</td><td>3С</td><td>074</td><td>4#60;</td><td><</td><td>92</td><td>5C</td><td>134</td><td>&#92;</td><td>- 1</td><td>124</td><td>7C</td><td>174</td><td>4;</td><td>- 1</td></tr><tr><td>29</td><td>1D</td><td>035</td><td>GS</td><td>(group separator)</td><td>61</td><td></td><td></td><td>=</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>%#93;</td><td>-</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>}</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>30</td><td>1E</td><td>036</td><td>RS</td><td>(record separator)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>></td><td></td><td> </td><td></td><td></td><td>	4;</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>~</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>31</td><td>1F</td><td>037</td><td>US</td><td>(unit separator)</td><td>63</td><td>ЗF</td><td>077</td><td>?</td><td>2</td><td>95</td><td>5F</td><td>137</td><td>_</td><td>_</td><td>127</td><td>7F</td><td>177</td><td></td><td>DEL</td></tr></tbody></table>											

Source: www.LookupTables.com

Extended ASCII Codes

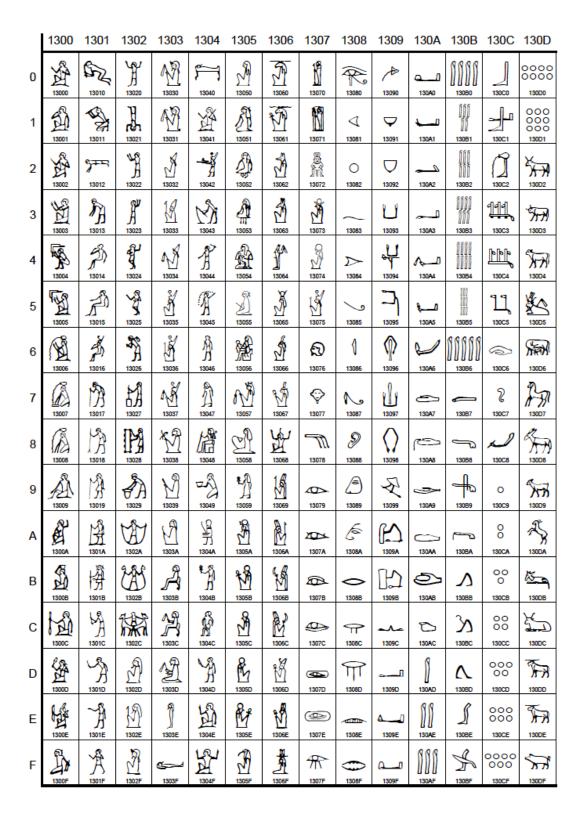
128	Ç	144	É	161	í	177	*****	193	\perp	209	₹	225	В	241	±
129	ü	145	æ	162	ó	178		194	т	210	π	226	Γ	242	≥
130	é	146	Æ	163	ú	179		195	H	211	L	227	π	243	≤
131	â	147	ô	164	ñ	180	4	196	_	212	E	228	Σ	244	ſ
132	ä	148	ö	165	Ñ	181	╡	197	+	213	F	229	σ	245	J
133	à	149	ò	166	2	182	\parallel	198	F	214	Г	230	μ	246	÷
134	å	150	û	167	۰	183	П	199	⊩	215	#	231	τ	247	æ
135	ç	151	ù	168	3	184	7	200	L	216	+	232	Φ	248	۰
136	ê	152	_	169	٦.	185	4	201	F	217	J	233	Θ	249	
137	ë	153	Ö	170	-	186		202	<u>JL</u>	218	г	234	Ω	250	
138	è	154	Ü	171	1/2	187	ī	203	īĒ	219		235	δ	251	V
139	ï	156	£	172	1/4	188	1	204	ŀ	220		236	00	252	_
140	î	157	¥	173	i	189	Ш	205	=	221		237	ф	253	2
141	ì	158	7	174	«	190	4	206	#	222		238	ε	254	
142	Ä	159	f	175	>>	191	٦	207	±	223		239	\Diamond	255	
143	Å	160	á	176		192	L	208	Ш	224	α	240	=		

Source: www.LookupTables.com

The Unicode Character Code

http://www.unicode.org/charts/

Egyptian Hieroglyphs



Close up

	1300	1301	1302	1303	1304	1305	1306	1307	1308	1309	130A	130B	130C	130D
0	13000	13010	13020	13030	13040	13050	13060	13070	13080	13090	130A0	130B0	13000	0000 0000 130D0
1	13001	13011	13021	13031	13041	13051	13061	13071	13081	13091	130A1	130B1	13001	000 000 000 130D1
2	13002	13012	13022	13032	13042	13052	13062	13072	13082	13092	130A2	130B2	130C2	130D2
3	13003	13013	13023	13033	13043	13053	13063	13073	13083	13093	130A3	130B3	130C3	130D3
4	13004	13014	13024	13034	13044	13054	13064	13074	13084	13094	130A4	130B4	130C4	130D4

Questions?

THE END