Fundamentals of Computer Systems

Thinking Digitally

Stephen A. Edwards and Martha Kim

Columbia University

Fall 2012

The Subject of this Class

0

The Subjects of this Class

0 1

But let your communication be, Yea, yea; Nay, nay: for whatsoever is more than these cometh of evil.

— Matthew 5:37

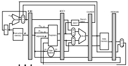
Engineering Works Because of Abstraction

Application Software

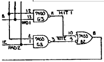
Operating Systems

```
  ;; voice 1 wave select
ld      a,(#CH1_W_NUM)
and     a
ld      a,(#CH1_W_SEL)
jr      nz,#00b4
ld      a,(#CH1_E_TABLE0)
```

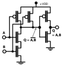
Architecture



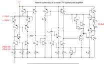
Micro-Architecture



Logic

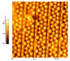


Digital Circuits



Analog Circuits

Devices



Physics

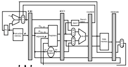
Engineering Works Because of Abstraction

Application Software — COMS 3157, 4156, et al.

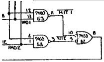
Operating Systems — COMS W4118

```
;; voice 1 wave select
ld      a,(#CH1_W_NUM)
and     a
ld      a,(#CH1_W_SEL)
jr      nz,#00b4
ld      a,(#CH1_E_TABLE0)
```

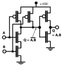
Architecture — Second Half of 3827



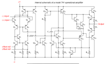
Micro-Architecture — Second Half of 3827



Logic — First Half of 3827

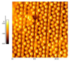


Digital Circuits — First Half of 3827



Analog Circuits — ELEN 3331

Devices — ELEN 3106



Physics — ELEN 3106 et al.

Boring Stuff

Mailing list: csee3827-staff@lists.cs.columbia.edu

`http://www.cs.columbia.edu/~sedwards/classes/2012/3827-spring/`

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martha@cs.columbia.edu
469 Computer Science Building

Lectures 10:10–11:25 AM, Tue, Thur, 207 Mathematics
Sep 4–Dec 6
Holidays: Nov 6 (Election Day), Nov 22 (Thanksgiving)

Assignments and Grading

Weight	What	When
40%	Six homeworks	See Webpage
30%	Midterm exam	October 23rd
30%	Final exam	During Finals Week (Dec 14–21)

Homework is due at the beginning of lecture.

We will drop the lowest of your six homework scores;

you can { skip / omit / forget / ignore / blow off / screw up / feed to dog / flake out on / sleep through } one with no penalty.

Rules and Regulations

You may collaborate with classmates on homework.

Each assignment turned in must be unique; work must ultimately be your own.

List your collaborators on your homework.

Don’t cheat: if you’re stupid enough to try, we’re smart enough to catch you.

Tests will be closed-book with a one-page “cheat sheet” of your own devising.

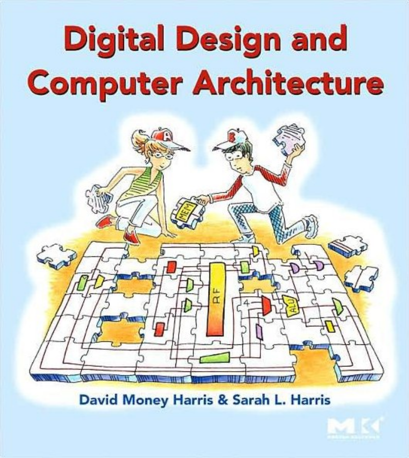
The Text

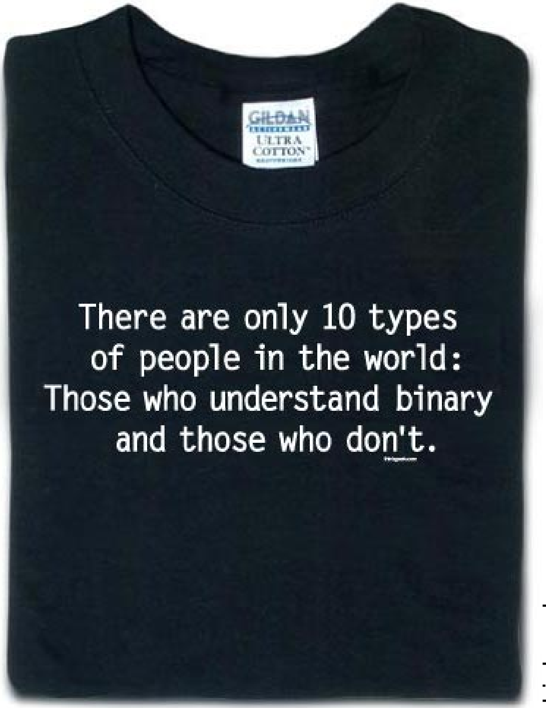
David Harris and Sarah Harris.

Digital Design and Computer Architecture.

Morgan-Kaufmann, 2007.

Almost precisely right for the scope of this class: digital logic and computer architecture

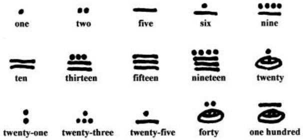




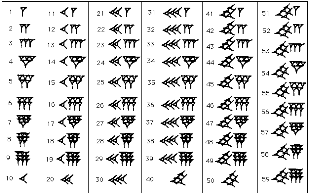
thinkgeek.com

Which Numbering System Should We Use? Some Older Choices:

Roman: I II III IV V VI VII VIII IX X



Mayan: base 20, Shell = 0



Babylonian: base 60

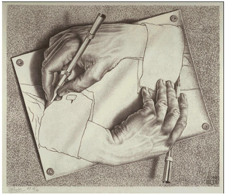
The Decimal Positional Numbering System

Ten figures: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

$7 \times 10^2 + 3 \times 10^1 + 0 \times 10^0 = 730_{10}$

$9 \times 10^2 + 9 \times 10^1 + 0 \times 10^0 = 990_{10}$

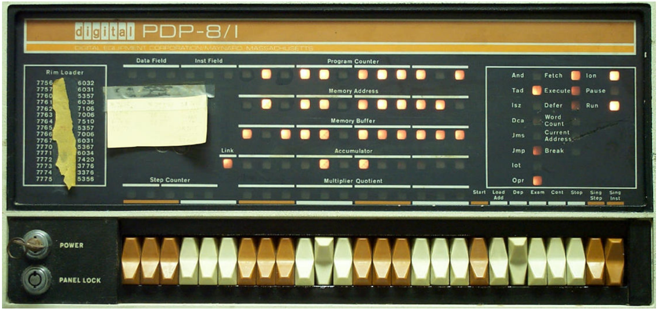
Why base ten?



Hexadecimal, Decimal, Octal, and Binary

Hex	Dec	Oct	Bin
0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	10
3	3	3	11
4	4	4	100
5	5	5	101
6	6	6	110
7	7	7	111
8	8	10	1000
9	9	11	1001
A	10	12	1010
B	11	13	1011
C	12	14	1100
D	13	15	1101
E	14	16	1110
F	15	17	1111

Binary and Octal



DEC PDP-8/I, c. 1968

Oct	Bin
0	0
1	1
2	10
3	11
4	100
5	101
6	110
7	111

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{PC} &= 0\times 2^{11} + 1\times 2^{10} + 0\times 2^{9} + 1\times 2^{8} + 1\times 2^{7} + 0\times 2^{6} + \\
&\quad 1\times 2^{5} + 1\times 2^{4} + 1\times 2^{3} + 1\times 2^{2} + 0\times 2^{1} + 1\times 2^{0} \\
&= 2\times 8^{3} + 6\times 8^{2} + 7\times 8^{1} + 5\times 8^{0} \\
&= 1469_{10}
\end{aligned}$$

Hexadecimal Numbers

Base 16: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 A B C D E F

Instead of groups of 3 bits (octal), Hex uses groups of 4.

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text{CAFEF00D}_{16} &= 12 \times 16^7 + 10 \times 16^6 + 15 \times 16^5 + 14 \times 16^4 + \\
&\quad 15 \times 16^3 + 0 \times 16^2 + 0 \times 16^1 + 13 \times 16^0 \\
&= 3,405,705,229_{10}
\end{aligned}
$$

	C	A	F	E	F	0	0	D	Hex

11001010111111101111000000001101 Binary

	3	1	2	7	7	5	7	0	0	1	5	Octal

Computers Rarely Manipulate True Numbers

Infinite memory still very expensive

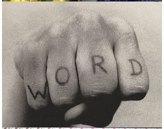
Finite-precision numbers typical

32-bit processor: naturally manipulates 32-bit numbers

64-bit processor: naturally manipulates 64-bit numbers

How many different numbers can you represent with 5 binary / octal / decimal / hexadecimal digits?

Jargon

	Bit	Binary digit: 0 or 1
	Byte	Eight bits
	Word	Natural number of bits for the processor, e.g., 16, 32, 64
	LSB	Least Significant Bit (“rightmost”)
	MSB	Most Significant Bit (“leftmost”)

Decimal Addition Algorithm

$$\begin{array}{r} 434 \\ +628 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$4 + 8 = 12$$

+	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
7	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
9	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
10	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

Decimal Addition Algorithm

$$\begin{array}{r} {\color{red}1} \\ 434 \\ +628 \\ \hline {\color{blue}2} \end{array}$$

$$4 + 8 = {\color{red}1}{\color{blue}2}$$

$$1 + 3 + 2 = {\color{blue}6}$$

+	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
7	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
9	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
10	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

Decimal Addition Algorithm

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 434 \\ +628 \\ \hline 62 \end{array}$$

$$4 + 8 = 12$$

$$1 + 3 + 2 = 6$$

$$4 + 6 = 10$$

+	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
7	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
9	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
10	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

Decimal Addition Algorithm

$$\begin{array}{r} 1\;\;1\;\;\; \\ 434 \\ +628 \\ \hline 062 \end{array}$$

$$4 + 8 = 12$$

$$1 + 3 + 2 = 6$$

$$4 + 6 = 10$$

+	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
7	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
9	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
10	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

Decimal Addition Algorithm

$$\begin{array}{r} 1\ \ 1\ \ \ \\ 434 \\ +628 \\ \hline 1062 \end{array}$$

$$4 + 8 = 12$$
$$1 + 3 + 2 = 6$$
$$4 + 6 = 10$$

+	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
7	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
9	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
10	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

Binary Addition Algorithm

$$\begin{array}{r} 10011 \\ +11001 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$1 + 1 \;=\; \color{red}{1}\color{blue}{0}$$

+	0	1
0	00	01
1	01	10
10	10	11

Binary Addition Algorithm

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 10011 \\ +11001 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$$1 + 1 = 10$$

$$1 + 1 + 0 = 10$$

+	0	1
0	00	01
1	01	10
10	10	11

Binary Addition Algorithm

$$
\begin{array}{r}
11 \\
10011 \\
+11001 \\
\hline
00
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
1+1 &= 10 \\
1+1+0 &= 10 \\
1+0+0 &= 01
\end{aligned}
$$

+	0	1
0	00	01
1	01	10
10	10	11

Binary Addition Algorithm

$$\begin{array}{r} 011 \\ 10011 \\ +11001 \\ \hline 100 \end{array}$$

+	0	1
0	00	01
1	01	10
10	10	11

$$1 + 1 = 10$$

$$1 + 1 + 0 = 10$$

$$1 + 0 + 0 = 01$$

$$0 + 0 + 1 = 01$$

Binary Addition Algorithm

```
  0011
  10011
 +11001
 ------
   1100
```

$$1 + 1 = 10$$
$$1 + 1 + 0 = 10$$
$$1 + 0 + 0 = 01$$
$$0 + 0 + 1 = 01$$
$$0 + 1 + 1 = 10$$

+	0	1
0	00	01
1	01	10
10	10	11

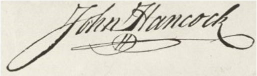
Binary Addition Algorithm

```
 10011
  10011
 +11001
 ------
 101100
```

$$1 + 1 = 10$$
$$1 + 1 + 0 = 10$$
$$1 + 0 + 0 = 01$$
$$0 + 0 + 1 = 01$$
$$0 + 1 + 1 = 10$$

+	0	1
0	00	01
1	01	10
10	10	11

Signed Numbers: Dealing with Negativity



How should both positive and negative numbers be represented?

Signed Magnitude Numbers

You are most familiar with this:
negative numbers have a leading $-$

In binary, a leading 1 means negative:

$0000_2 = 0$

$0010_2 = 2$

$1010_2 = -2$

$1111_2 = -7$

$1000_2 = -0$?

Can be made to work, but addition is annoying:

If the signs match, add the magnitudes and use the same sign.

If the signs differ, subtract the smaller number from the larger; return the sign of the larger.

One's Complement Numbers

Like Signed Magnitude, a leading 1 indicates a negative One's Complement number.

To negate a number, complement (flip) each bit.

$0000_2 = 0$

$0010_2 = 2$

$1101_2 = -2$

$1000_2 = -7$

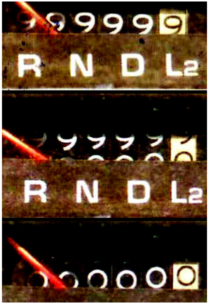
$1111_2 = -0?$

Addition is nicer: just add the one's complement numbers as if they were normal binary.

Really annoying having a −0: two numbers are equal if their bits are the same or if one is 0 and the other is −0.


NOT ALL
ZEROS
ARE CREATED
EQUAL
0 CALORIE COLA
pepsi MAX
zero calories
maximum taste
ZERO CALORIES. MAXIMUM PEPSI® TASTE.
pepsi MAX
zero calories

Two's Complement Numbers



Really neat trick: make the most significant bit represent a *negative* number instead of positive:

$1101_2 = -8 + 4 + 1 = -3$

$1111_2 = -8 + 4 + 2 + 1 = -1$

$0111_2 = 4 + 2 + 1 = 7$

$1000_2 = -8$

Easy addition: just add in binary and discard any carry.

Negation: complement each bit (as in one's complement) then add 1.

Very good property: no -0

Two's complement numbers are equal if all their bits are the same.

Number Representations Compared

Bits	Binary	Signed Mag.	One's Comp.	Two's Comp.
0000	0	0	0	0
0001	1	1	1	1
⋮				
0111	7	7	7	7
1000	8	−0	−7	−8
1001	9	−1	−6	−7
⋮				
1110	14	−6	−1	−2
1111	15	−7	−0	−1

Smallest number

Largest number

Fixed-point Numbers

How to represent fractional numbers? In decimal, we continue with negative powers of 10:

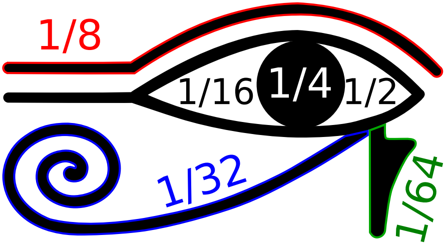
$$\begin{aligned}31.4159 &= 3\times 10^1 + 1\times 10^0 + \\ &\quad 4\times 10^{-1} + 1\times 10^{-2} + 5\times 10^{-3} + 9\times 10^{-4}\end{aligned}$$

The same trick works in binary:

$$\begin{aligned}1011.0110_2 &= 1\times 2^3 + 0\times 2^2 + 1\times 2^1 + 1\times 2^0 + \\ &\quad 0\times 2^{-1} + 1\times 2^{-2} + 1\times 2^{-3} + 0\times 2^{-4} \\ &= 8+2+1+0.25+0.125 \\ &= 11.375\end{aligned}$$

F
F a
u c
Interesting

The ancient Egyptians used binary fractions:



The Eye of Horus

Binary-Coded Decimal

thinkgeek.com

Humans prefer reading decimal numbers; computers prefer binary.

BCD is a compromise: every four bits represents a decimal digit.

Dec	BCD
0	0000 0000
1	0000 0001
2	0000 0010
⋮	⋮
8	0000 1000
9	0000 1001
10	0001 0000
11	0001 0001
⋮	⋮
18	0001 1000
19	0001 1001
20	0010 0000
⋮	⋮

BCD Addition

Binary addition followed by a possible correction.

Any four-bit group greater than 9 must have 6 added to it.

Example:

$$
\begin{array}{r}
158 \\
+242 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{rrrl}
0001 & 0101 & 1000 & \\
+0010 & 0100 & 0010 & \\
\hline
 & & 1010 & \text{First group}
\end{array}
$$

BCD Addition

Binary addition followed by a possible correction.

Any four-bit group greater than 9 must have 6 added to it.

Example:

$$\begin{array}{r} 158 \\ +242 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rrrl} 0001 & 0101 & 1000 & \\ +0010 & 0100 & 0010 & \\ \hline & & 1010 & \text{First group} \\ & & +\ 0110 & \text{Correction} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

BCD Addition

Binary addition followed by a possible correction.

Any four-bit group greater than 9 must have 6 added to it.

Example:

```
   1
  158
 +242
 ----
    0
```

```
                 1
     0001 0101 1000
   + 0010 0100 0010
   ----------------
               1010   First group
            +  0110   Correction
          ---------
          1010 0000   Second group
   -----------

   ----------------
```

BCD Addition

Binary addition followed by a possible correction.

Any four-bit group greater than 9 must have 6 added to it.

Example:

1	
158	
+242	
0	

		1		
0001	0101	1000		
+0010	0100	0010		
		1010		First group
		+ 0110		Correction
	1010	0000		Second group
	+ 0110			Correction

BCD Addition

Binary addition followed by a possible correction.

Any four-bit group greater than 9 must have 6 added to it.

Example:

11	
158	
+242	
00	

1	1		
0001	0101	1000	
+0010	0100	0010	
		1010	First group
		+ 0110	Correction
	1010	0000	Second group
	+ 0110		Correction
0100	0000		Third group

BCD Addition

Binary addition followed by a possible correction.

Any four-bit group greater than 9 must have 6 added to it.

Example:

	11
	158
+	242
	400

	1	1		
	0001	0101	1000	
+	0010	0100	0010	
			1010	First group
		+	0110	Correction
		1010	0000	Second group
	+	0110		Correction
	0100	0000		Third group (No correction)
	0100	0000	0000	Result