Warmup

Write the following binary numbers in decimal:

8 4 2 1

1100

12

32 16 8 4 2 1

101010

32 + 8 + 2 = 42

64 16

128 32 8 4 2 1

1111 1111

255

Submit your answer on **pollev.com/stevenbell**

ES 4: Number systems (and more VHDL)

(sorry)

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28 September 2023

Tufts UNIVERSITY

What's the point?

Any useful computer will need to deal with negative numbers

If you know how negative numbers are represented:

a) You can explain why the computer gets "interesting" results

b) You can build a circuit that operates on negative numbers (like a computer!)

By the end of class today, you should be able to:

- Convert between hexadecimal and binary
- Convert between 2's complement binary and decimal
- Explain why we prefer 2's complement to sign-magnitude
- Explain the VHDL types: bit, std_logic, integer, unsigned, signed.

Hexadecimal

Is just a shorthand for binary numbers,
because no one can read 0001011111001010 1

1 7 9 5

left-pad with 0 as needed!

0	0000
1	0001
⋮	⋮
8	1000
9	1001
A	1010
B	1011
C	1100
D	1101
E	1110
F	1111

Practice!

Write the following binary numbers in hex:

0101_1010 1100_0011 1011_1110_1110_1111

5 A C 3 B E E F

Write these hexadecimal numbers in binary:

FF 80 DEAD

1111 1111 1000 0000 1101 1110 1010 1101

Submit binary → hex answers on **pollev.com/stevenbell**

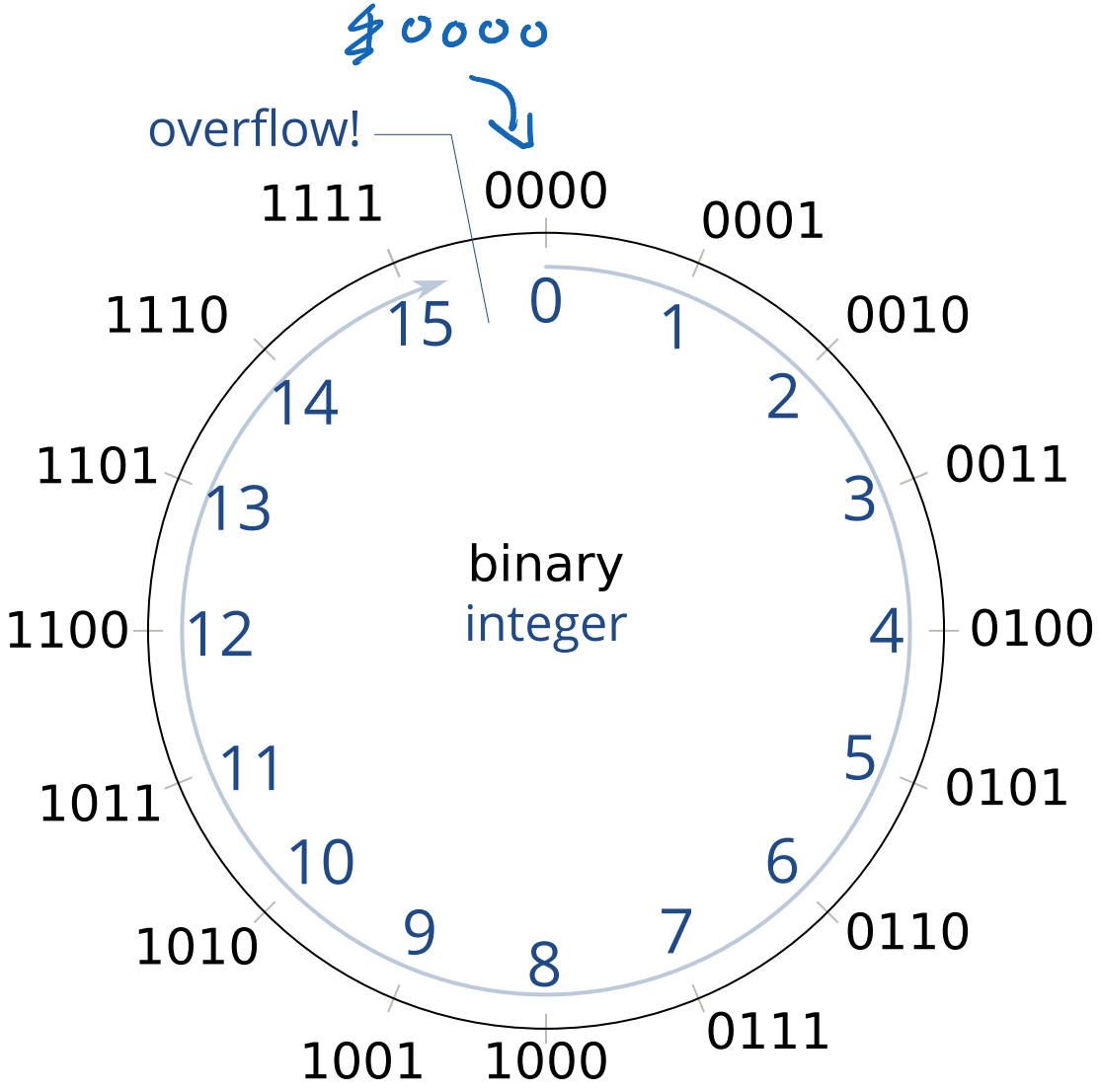
10

There are 10 kinds of people in the world.
Those who understand binary,
and those who don't.

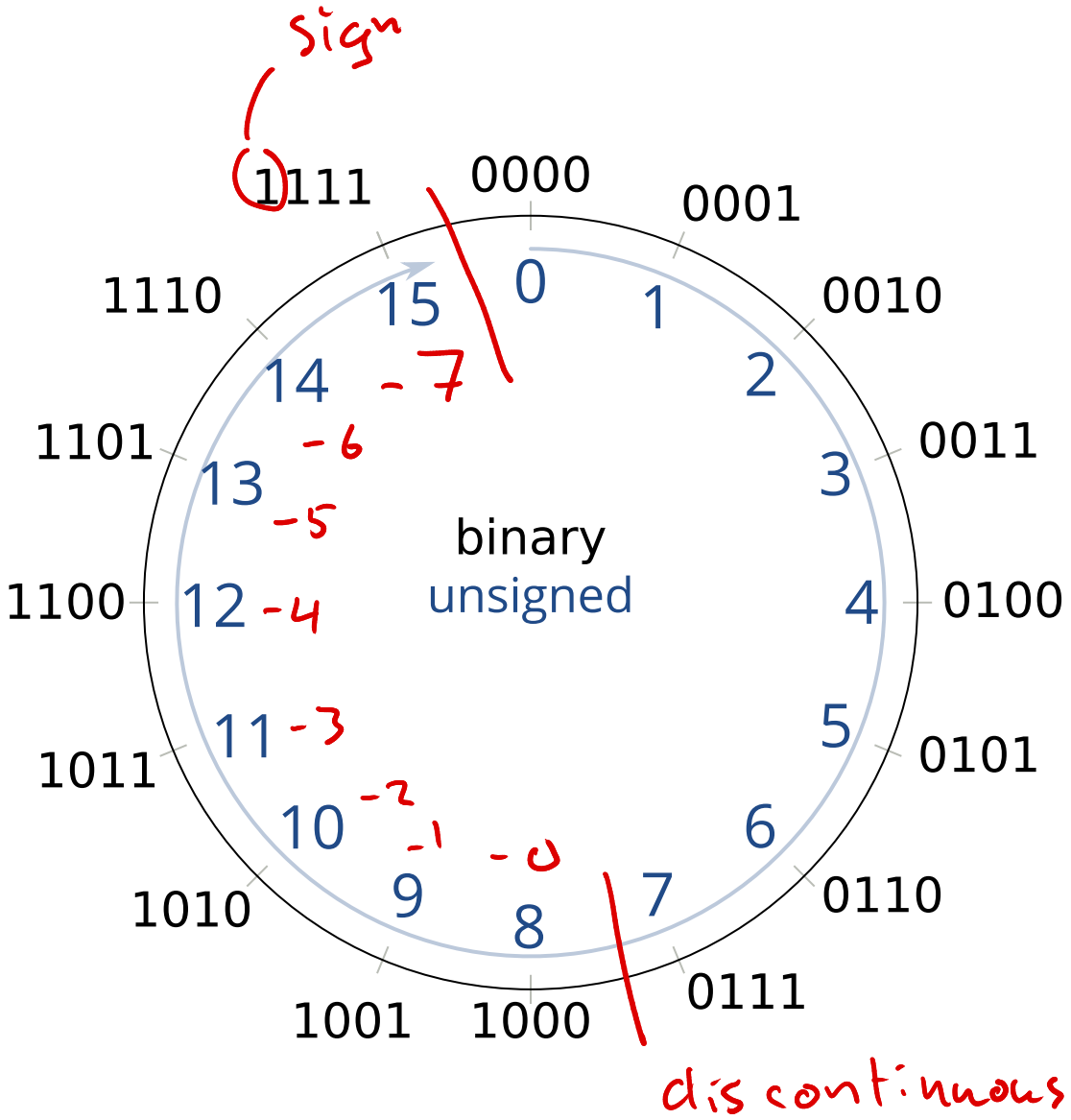
There are $\frac{10}{8}$ kinds of people in the world.

Those who understand hexadecimal,
and those who don't.

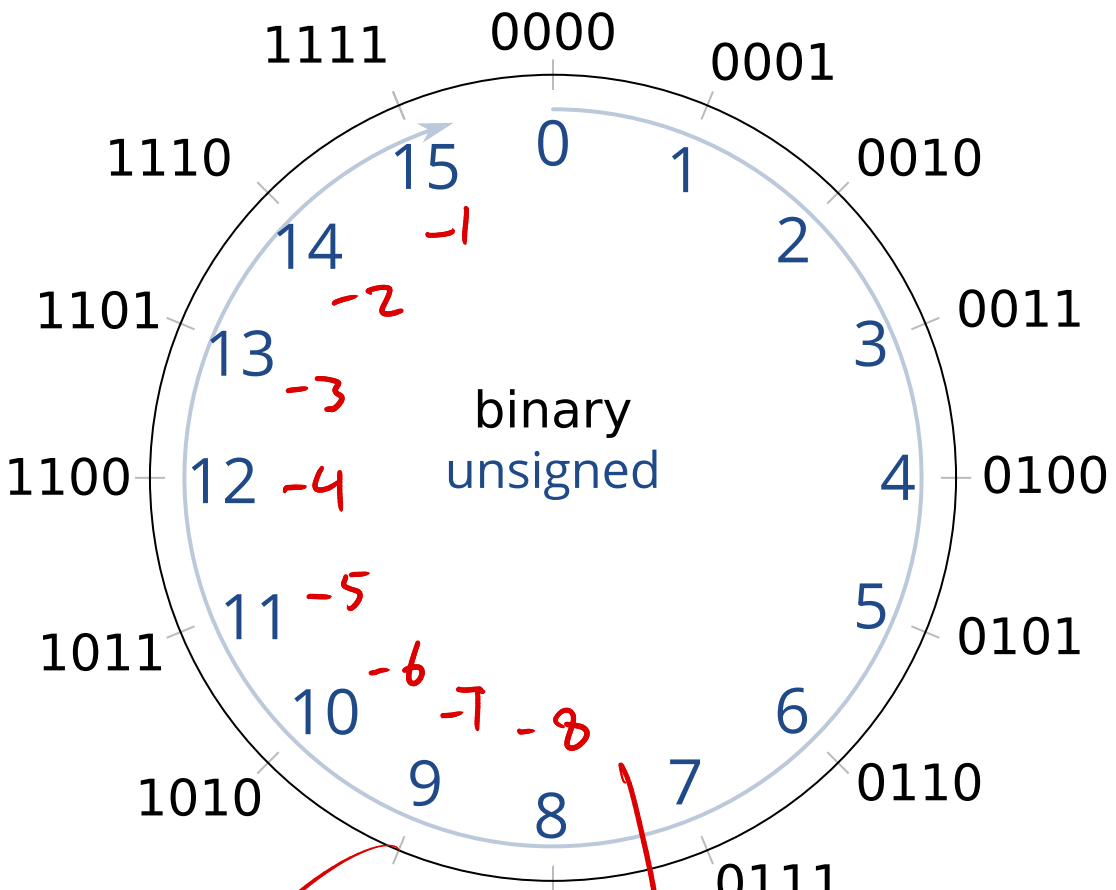
Unsigned numbers

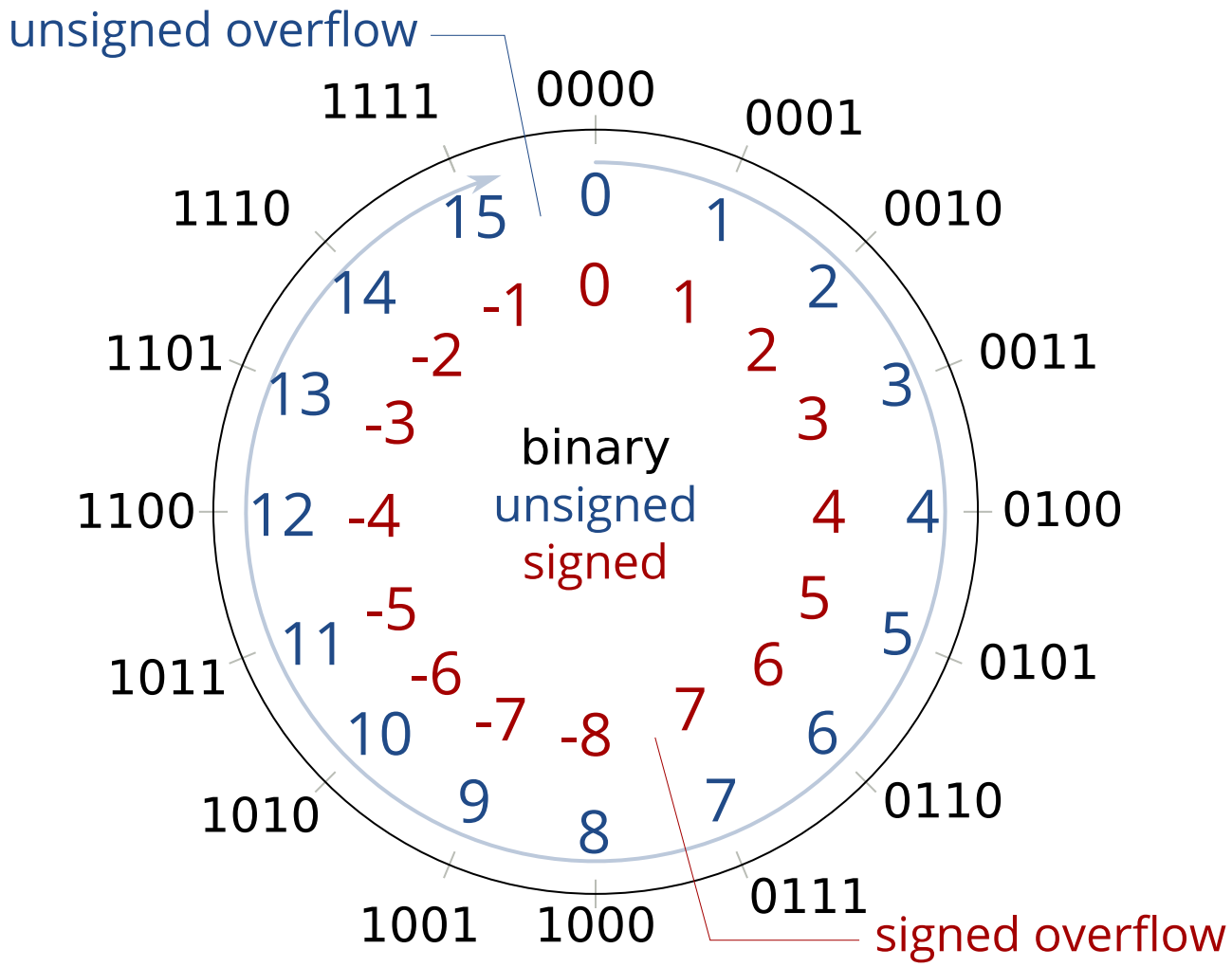


Sign-magnitude



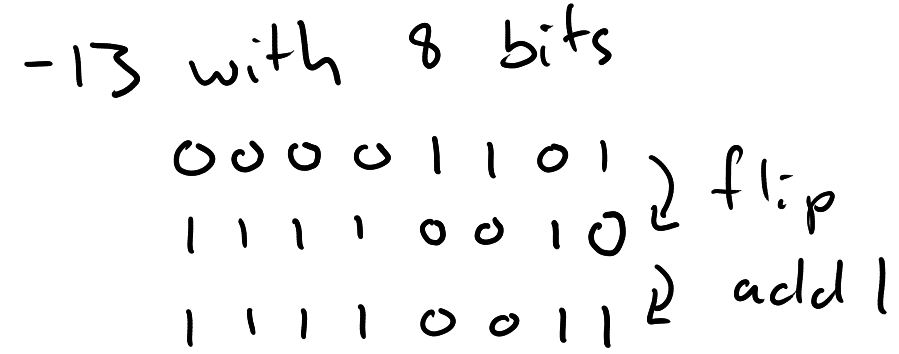
Two's complement




unsigned overflow
0000
0001
0010
0011
0100
0101
0110
0111
1000
1001
1010
1011
1100
1101
1110
1111
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
-8
-7
-6
-5
-4
-3
-2
-1
binary
unsigned
signed
signed overflow

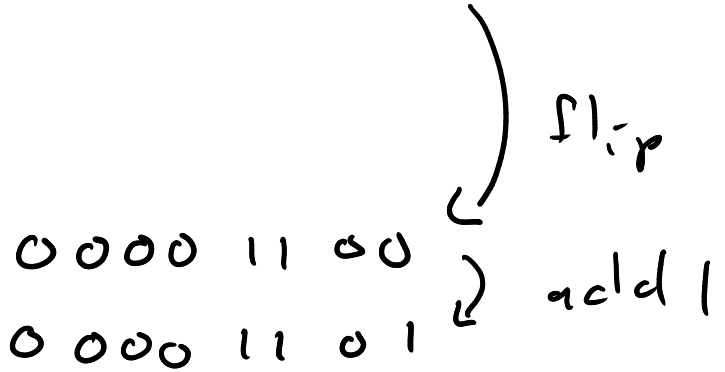
To write a negative number in 2's complement:

- **Write the positive number** in binary
- **Flip all the bits** (1→0, 0→1)
- **Add 1** (with all the appropriate carries)



To convert negative 2's complement to decimal,

- **Flip all the bits** (1→0, 0→1)
- **Add 1** (with all the appropriate carries)
- Write the number in decimal



Wait, shouldn't this be reversed?

It turns out the result is the same either way. Try it!

Practice!

Write the following numbers in 8-bit 2's complement:

-16, -1, -127

0000 0001 → flip
1111 1110 → +1
1111 1111

Find the decimal value of these 2's complement numbers:

64 32 16 8 4 2 1

01001111, 11111110, 10000000 = -128

79

10000000 → flip
01111111 → +1
10000000 = 128 decimal

Submit your decimal answers on **pollev.com/stevenbell**

What's the point?

Practically all real systems use 2's complement

So why did we waste all that time with sign-magnitude?

Because sign-magnitude seems "obvious"
and 2's complement is "weird"

Floating-point numbers do use sign-magnitude

8 to 16-bit:

...0000 0000 0101 5

...1111 1000 0010 -126

Numbers in VHDL

Types

`std_logic` Basic logic type, can take values 0, 1, X, Z (and others)

`std_logic_vector (n downto m)` Ordered group of std_logic

`unsigned (n downto m)` Like std_logic_vector, but preferred for numerically meaningful signals

`signed (n downto m)`

`integer` Poor for synthesis, but constants are integers by default

Literals

`'0', '1', 'X', 'Z'`

`"00001010", x"0c"` 8-bit binary, hex

`9x"101"` 9-bit hex

`3b"101"` 3-bit binary

`7d"101"` 7-bit decimal

`5, 38, 10000000`

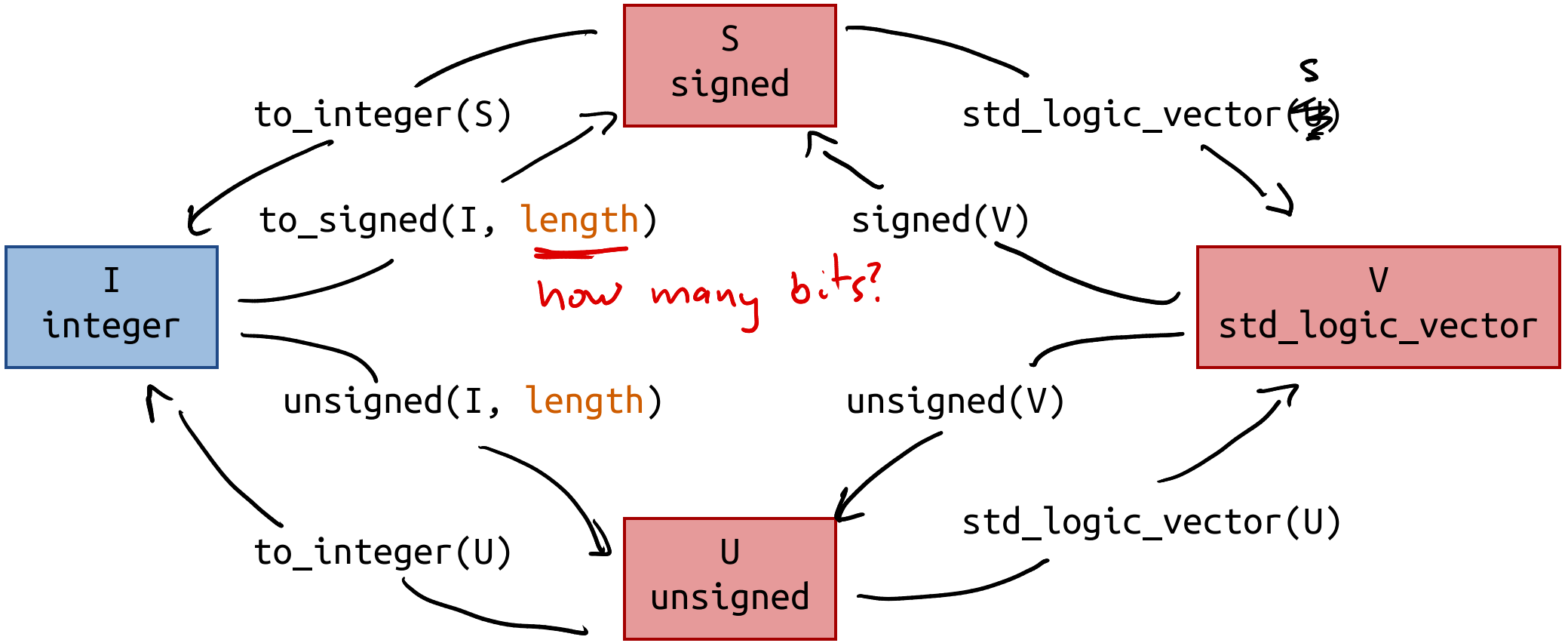
Converting numeric types

Numbers

Not good for synthesis!

Bit vectors

Have a defined bit representation
(length + ordering)



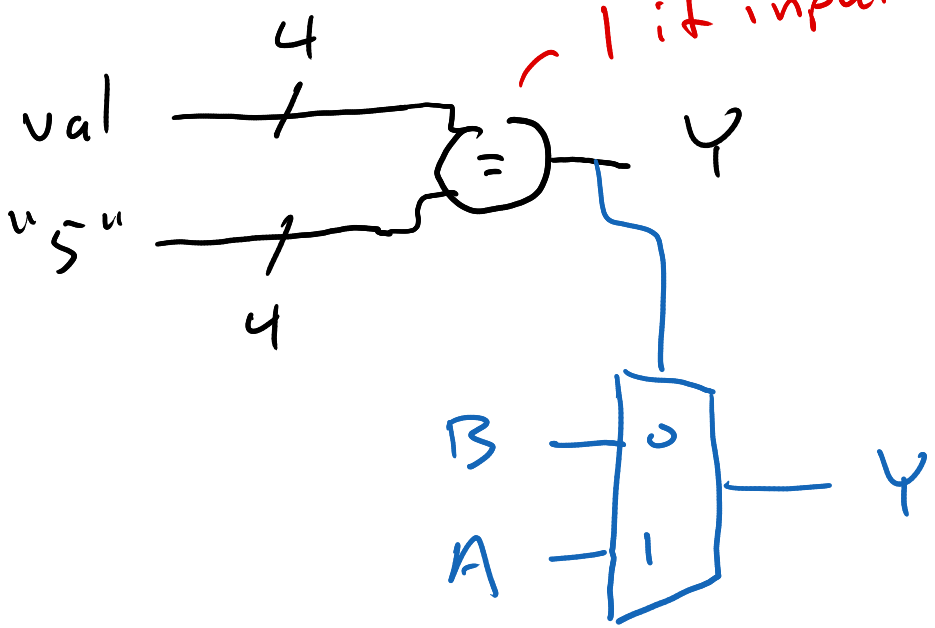
https://fpgatutorial.com/vhdl-types-and-conversions/

When/else

```
Y <= '1' when (val = x"5") else '0';
```

Y <= A B

What does this build?



X	NOR2
0 0	1
0 1	0
1 0	0
1 1	1

Practice!

Multiplexer, thermometer decoder, 4-bit ALU

For next time

1. Read the book (4.3, 4.9) and complete the pre-class quiz
2. Lab report 2 due this week
3. Lab report 3 due **in 2 weeks**
4. No prelab for lab 4 (yay!)