



RAMA
UNIVERSITY

www.ramauniversity.ac.in

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

CSPS-106 Computer Organization

Lecture-09

Mr. Dilip Kumar J Saini

Assistant Professor

Computer Science & Engineering

OUTLINE

➤ **ARITHMETIC & LOGIC UNIT**

➤ **ALU INPUTS AND OUTPUTS**

➤ **INTEGER REPRESENTATION**

➤ **SIGN-MAGNITUDE**

➤ **GEOMETRIC DEPICTION OF TWOS COMPLEMENT INTEGERS**

➤ **NEGATION SPECIAL CASE**

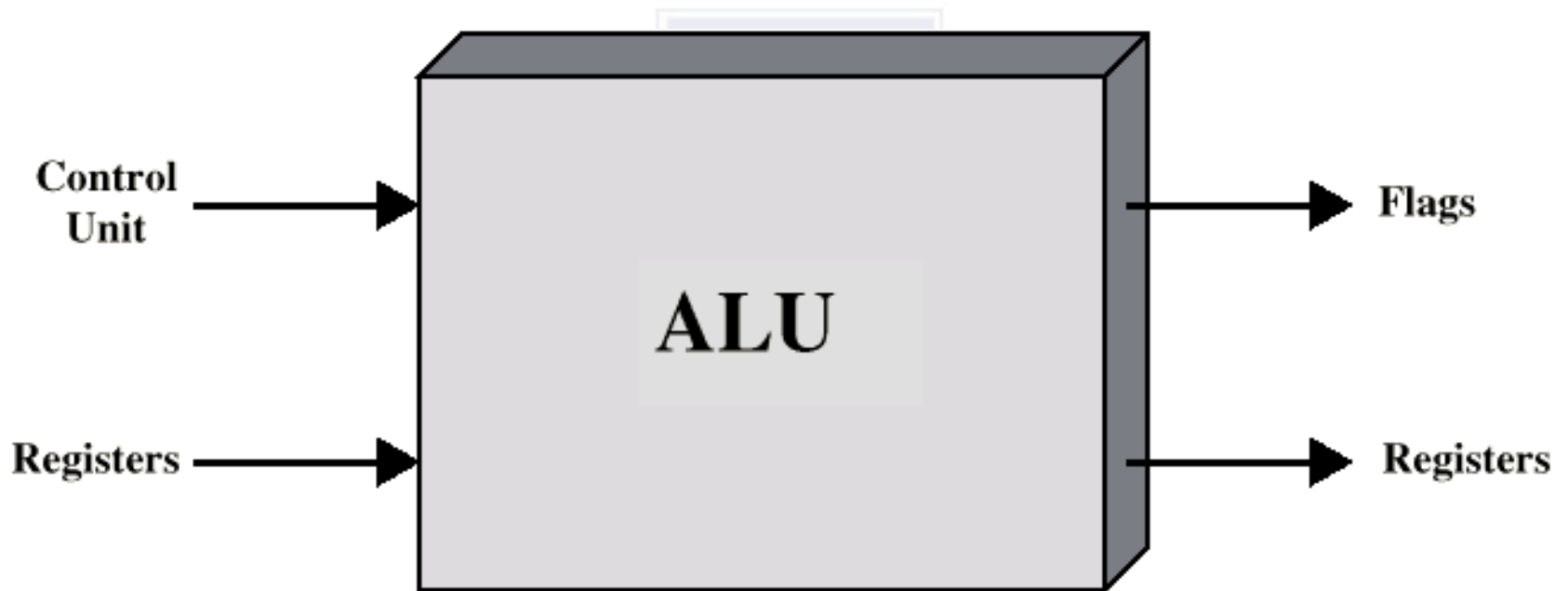


ARITHMETIC & LOGIC UNIT

- Does the calculations
- Everything else in the computer is there to service this unit
- Handles integers
- May handle floating point (real) numbers
- May be separate FPU (maths co-processor)
- May be on chip separate FPU (486DX +)



ALU INPUTS AND OUTPUTS



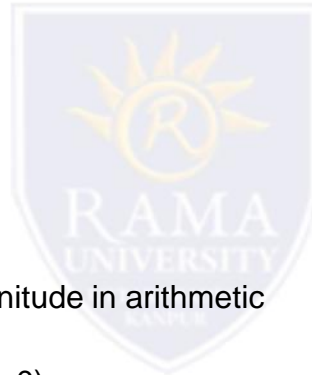
INTEGER REPRESENTATION

- Only have 0 & 1 to represent everything
- Positive numbers stored in binary
 - e.g. 41=00101001
- No minus sign
- No period
- Sign-Magnitude
- Two's compliment



SIGN-MAGNITUDE

- Left most bit is sign bit
- 0 means positive
- 1 means negative
- $+18 = 00010010$
- $-18 = 10010010$
- Problems
 - Need to consider both sign and magnitude in arithmetic
 - Two representations of zero (+0 and -0)



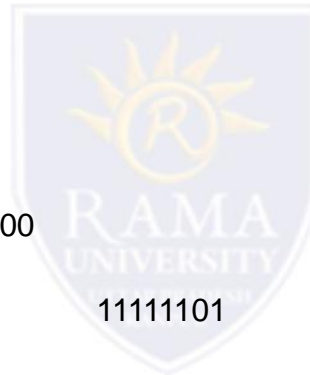
TWO'S COMPLIMENT

- $+3 = 00000011$
- $+2 = 00000010$
- $+1 = 00000001$
- $+0 = 00000000$
- $-1 = 11111111$
- $-2 = 11111110$
- $-3 = 11111101$



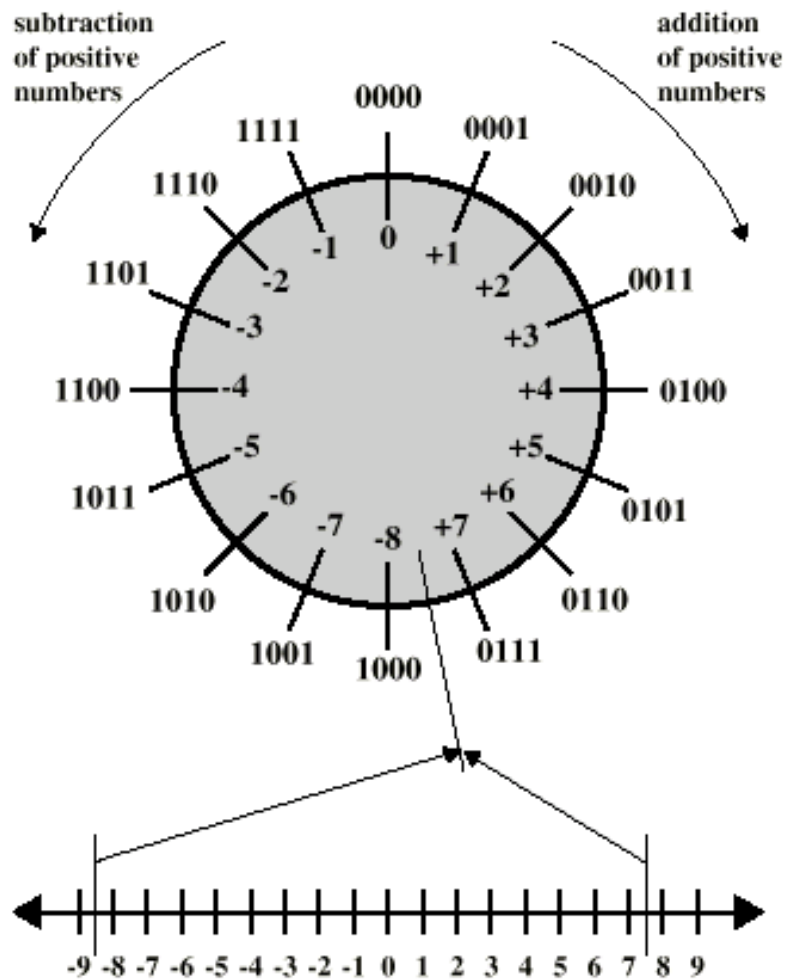
BENEFITS

- One representation of zero
- Arithmetic works easily (see later)
- Negating is fairly easy
 - $3 = 0000011$
 - Boolean complement gives 1111100
 - Add 1 to LSB

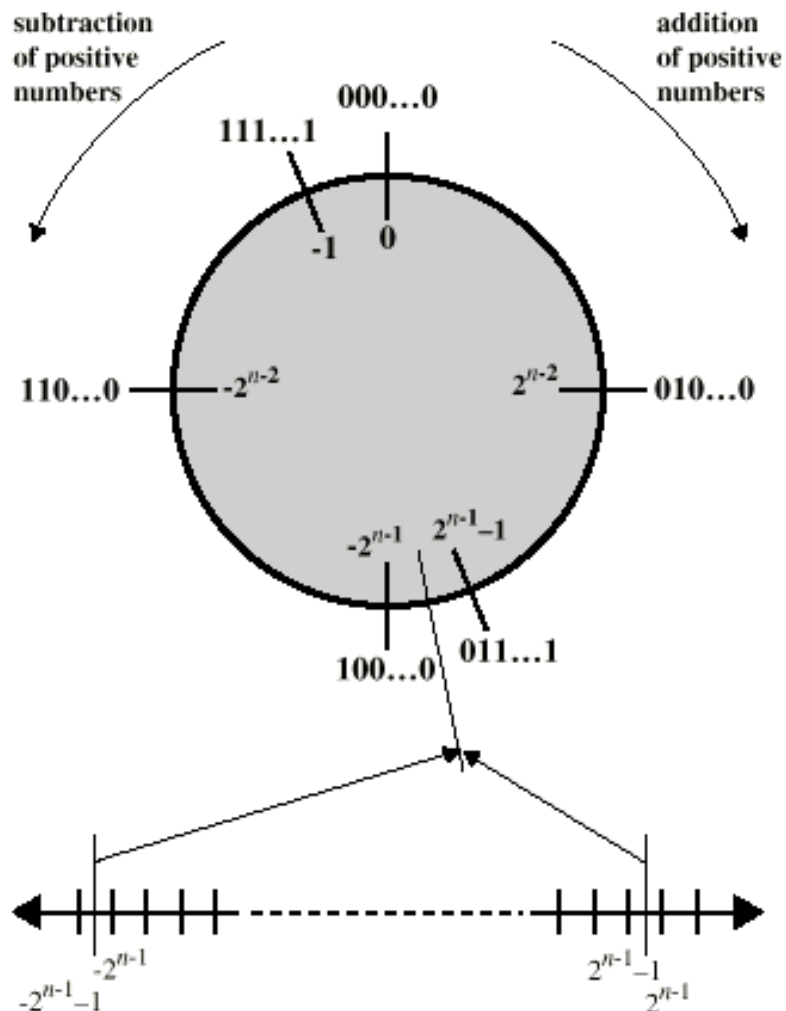


1111101

GEOMETRIC DEPICTION OF TWOS COMPLEMENT INTEGERS



(a) 4-bit numbers



(b) n-bit numbers

NEGATION SPECIAL CASE 1

- 0 = 00000000
- Bitwise not 11111111
- Add 1 to LSB +1
- Result 1 00000000
- Overflow is ignored, so:
- $-0 = 0 \checkmark$



NEGATION SPECIAL CASE 2

- $-128 = 10000000$
- bitwise not 01111111
- Add 1 to LSB $+1$
- Result 10000000
- So:
- $-(-128) = -128$ X
- Monitor MSB (sign bit)
- It should change during negation



Multiple Choice Question

MUTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

Sr no	Question	Option A	Option B	OptionC	OptionD
1	For the addition of large integers, most of the systems make use of _____	Fast adders	Full adders	Carry look-ahead adders	None of the mentioned
2	In a normal n-bit adder, to find out if an overflow as occurred we make use of _____	And gate	Nand gate	Nor gate	Xor gate
3	In the implementation of a Multiplier circuit in the system we make use of _____	Counter	Flip flop	Shift register	Push down stack
4	When 1101 is used to divide 100010010 the remainder is _____	11	10	1	1
5	Which error detection arithmetic?	Simple parity check	Two-dimensional parity check	CRC	Checksum

REFERENCES

- <http://www.engppt.com/search/label/Computer%20Organization%20and%20Architecture>
- <http://www.engppt.com/search/label/Computer%20Architecture%20ppt>

