

ECE 120 Midterm 1

HKN Review Session

Exam Time: Tuesday, September 20 (7:00-8:30pm)

Logistics

Exam: Tuesday, September 20, 7pm-8:30pm

Conflict exam: 5pm-6:30pm

Location: Check Compass for room assignment

UA Review Session: Sunday, September 18, 2pm-4pm

Abstraction/Levels of Transformation

- Abstraction - the means to simplify events without going into heavy specifics, reducing information to the essentials
- Levels of Transformation
 - Problem Statement
 - Algorithm
 - Program
 - Instruction Set Architecture
 - Microarchitecture
 - Logic gates
 - Devices

Binary Types

● Unsigned

- Can only represent nonnegative integers
- K = number of bits
- Total unique representations $\rightarrow 2^k$
- Range $\rightarrow 0$ to (2^k-1)

● Signed - Magnitude

- First bit determines if positive or negative $\rightarrow 1$ = negative, 0 = positive
- Rest of bits determine magnitude
- Range $\rightarrow -(2^{(k-1)}-1)$ to $(2^{(k-1)}-1)$

● 1's Complement

- Positive numbers represented just like unsigned
- Negative numbers represented by flipping all the bits
- Range $\rightarrow -(2^{(k-1)}-1)$ to $(2^{(k-1)}-1)$

Binary Types *

- **2's complement**

- Positive numbers lead with “0”, negative numbers lead with “1”
- K bits → can represent 2^k total numbers, half being positive and half being negative
- Can represent positive numbers from range $-(2^{(k-1)})$ to $(2^{(k-1)}-1)$
- **Procedure for 2's complement (PFA):**
 - PLACEHOLDER BITS
 - FLIP ALL BITS
 - ADD 1

Hexadecimal *

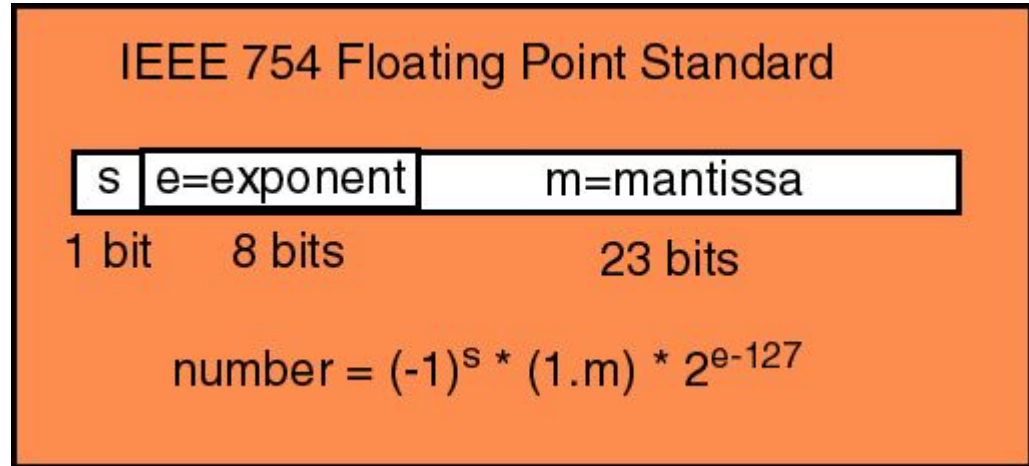
- Base 16, Uses 0-9 and A-F
- Takes groups of 4 bits and represents them as symbols
 - Ex: 0011 1101 0110 1110 → 3 D 6 E
- To go from hex to binary, write out each hex value into 4 bit binary
 - Ex: 4E7F → 0100 1110 0111 1111
- Shortens binary representation by a factor of 4

Overflow in Operations

- 2 primary operations: addition and subtraction
- **Checking for Overflow**
 - Unsigned operations
 - There is a nonzero carry bit (bit carries out of bit range)
 - 2's Complement operations
 - Result has wrong sign if
 - 2 positive numbers sum to negative number
 - 2 negative numbers sum to positive number
 - NOTE: in 2's complement, a positive and negative number added never results in overflow
 - Quick Check- For MSB, does carry in bit = carry out bit (i.e. $C_n = C_{n-1}$)?
 - If not, overflow has occurred

Floating Point

- Use IEEE 754 standard (32 total bits)
 - 1 sign bit
 - 8 exponent bits
 - 23 mantissa bits
- Increased precision
=> decreased range

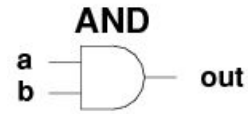


Floating Point (cont.)

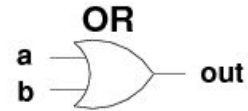
- Special Cases
 - **Denormalized representation**
 - Exponent = 0
 - Mantissa takes any value
 - Formula: $(-1)^s * 0.\text{Mantissa} * 2^{-126}$
 - Exponent is all 1s
 - Mantissa = 0
 - **$(-1)^s * \text{infinity}$**
 - Mantissa not equal to 0
 - **NaN**

Boolean Operators *

- NOT
- AND, NAND
- XOR, XNOR
 - $A \text{ XOR } B = A (\text{NOT } B) + (\text{NOT } A) B$
- OR, NOR
- Note:
 - Order of precedence:
 - $()$, NOT, AND, OR
 - AND, NOT, and OR are **logically complete**



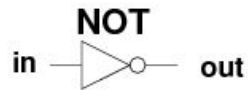
a	b	out
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1



a	b	out
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1



a	b	out
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

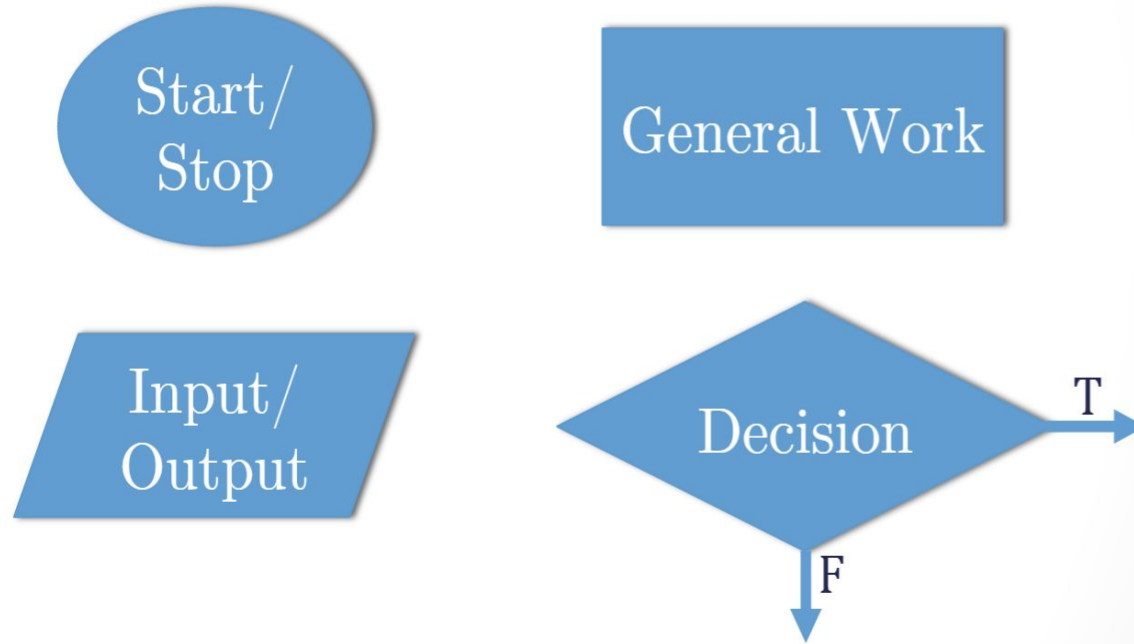


in	out
0	1
1	0

C Programming

- Basic Characteristics
 - High level/independent (of ISA), procedural, expressive
- Variables
 - Int, double, float, char
 - Note that result is truncated during integer division!
- Operators
 - **Order of precedence: *, /, % and then +, -**
- C Constructs
 - Sequential
 - Conditional (if, else if)
 - Iterative (for, while loops)

Flow Chart Components



Cheat Sheet: Recommendations

- Common powers of 2
- 2's Complement
 - Converting to/from (PFA)
 - Representable range with K bits
- Floating Point
 - Formula for general case
 - Special cases
- Overflow Conditions (both unsigned and 2's complement)
- Harder boolean operators
 - XNOR, XOR, NAND, NOR
- Basic C syntax

General Advice

- Use your Cheat Sheet!
 - Don't memorize
- Read the directions carefully!!!!
- Don't be afraid to ask questions
- Relax and trust what you've learned :)