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Systems Software &
Architecture Lab.

Seoul National University

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4190.308:

Computer Architecture

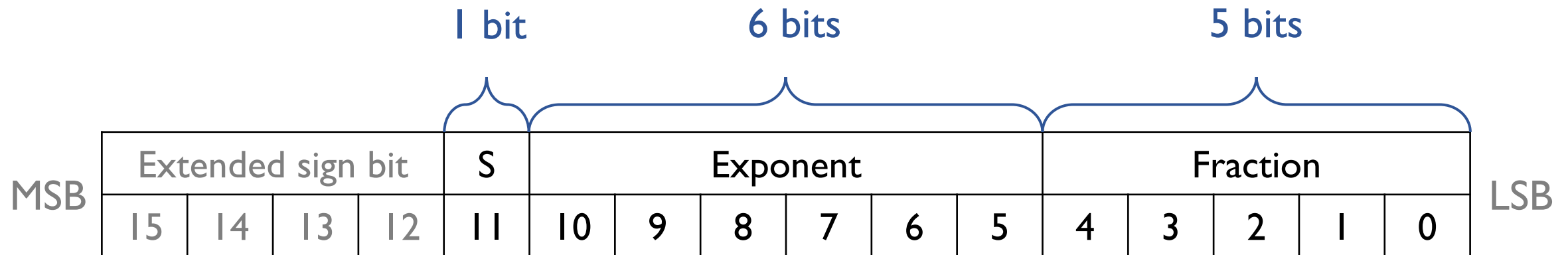
Lab. 2



FP12 Representation

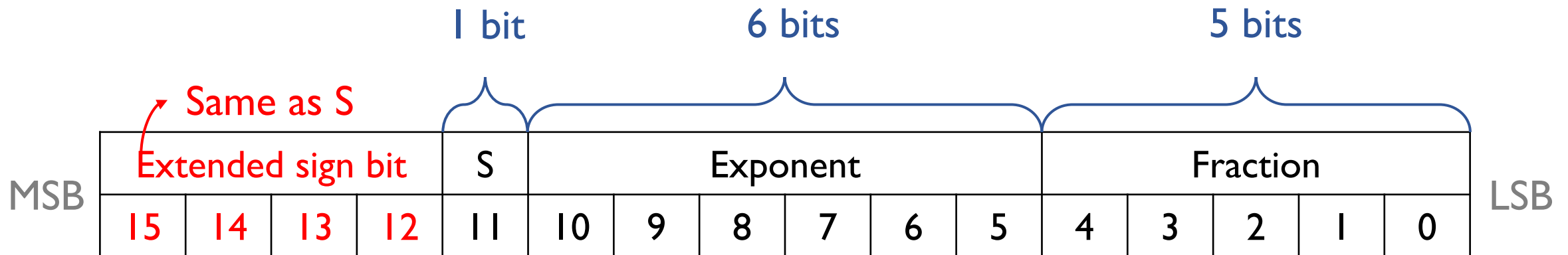
FP12 (12-bit floating point)

- 12-bit floating point representation that follows the IEEE 754 standard for floating point arithmetic
- It consists of 1-bit Sign bit, 6-bit Exponent and 5-bit fraction



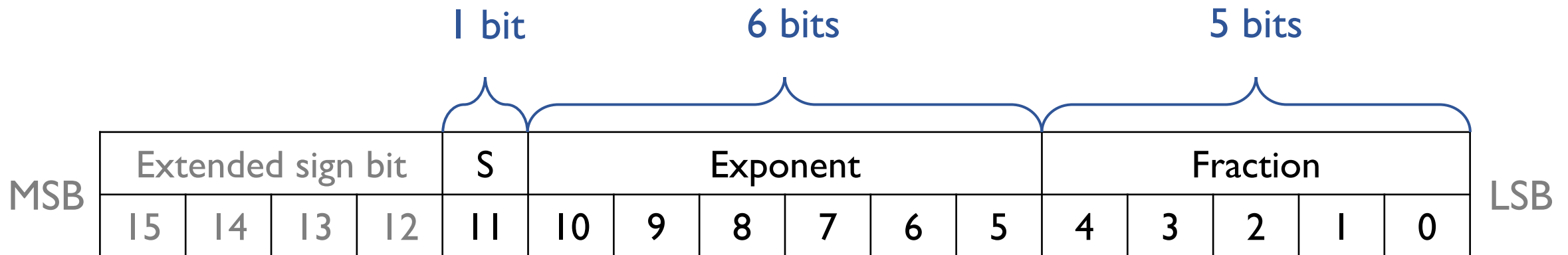
FP12 (12-bit floating point)

- In C, we use a 16-bit short integer to store FP12
- Upper 4 bits have the same value as the sign bit
 - 1111 when sign bit is 1
 - 0000 when sign bit is 0



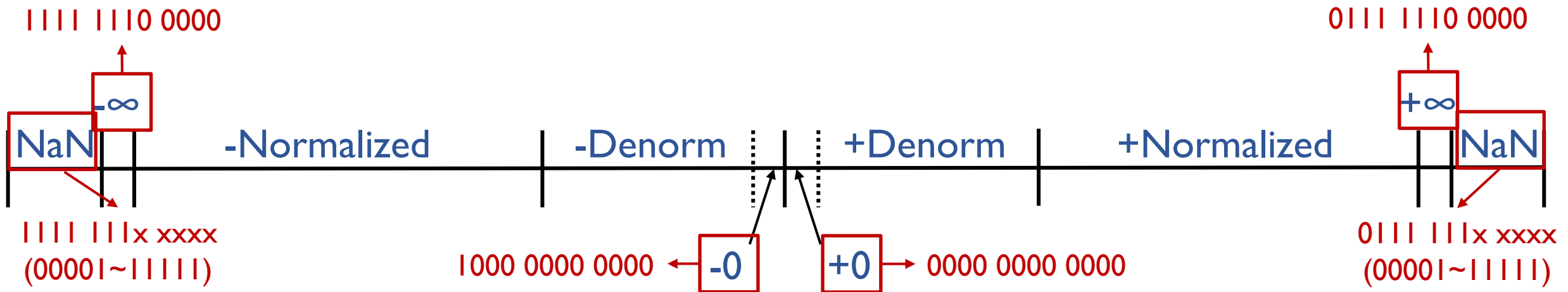
FP12 (12-bit floating point)

- 6-bit Exponent \rightarrow Bias = $2^{6-1} - 1 = 31$
 - Smallest positive number: 0.00001×2^{-30}
 - Largest positive number: 1.11111×2^{31}



FP12 (12-bit floating point)

- You should follow the IEEE standard rules and representations
 - Normalized values: $\text{exp} \neq 000000$ and $\text{exp} \neq 111111$
 - Denormalized values: $\text{exp} = 000000$



FP12 (12-bit floating point)

For rounding, you should use the **round-to-even** scheme.

For normalized values:

1.BBBBLRXXX
fraction

Round up conditions

- $R = 1, X > 0$
- $L = 1, R = 1, X = 0$ (round to even)

For denormalized values:

0.BBBBLRXXX
fraction

Specification

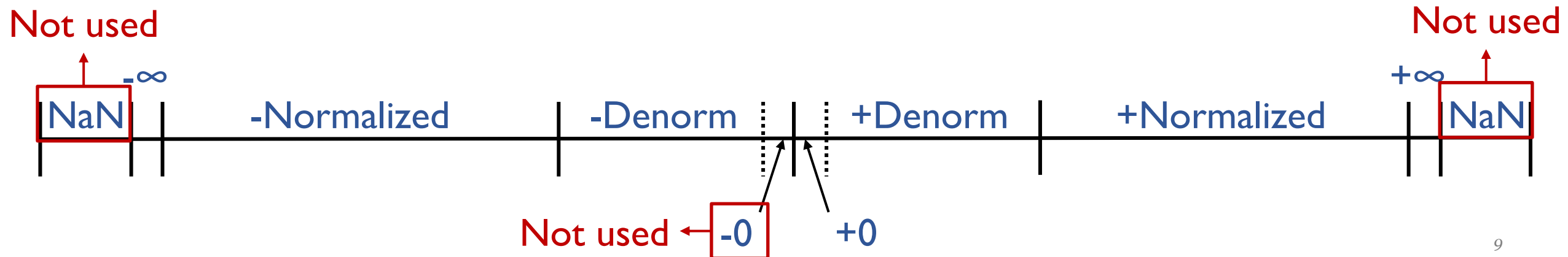
You should implement 4 functions given in `pa2.c`

- `fp12 int_fp12(int n);`
- `int fp12_int(fp12 x);`
- `fp12 float_fp12(float f);`
- `float fp12_float(fp12 x);`

Specification

fp12 int_fp12(int n);

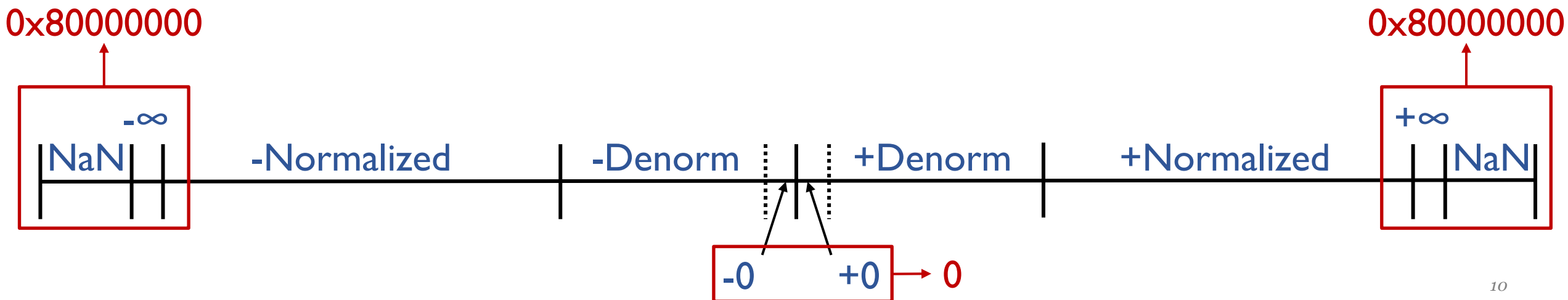
- Convert int to fp12
- Not all int-type values can be represented in the fp12 format
→ Use **round-to-even** rounding mode
- Convert 0 to +0 in fp12
- Values that exceed the range of fp12 → $+\infty$ or $-\infty$



Specification

```
int fp12_int(fp12 x);
```

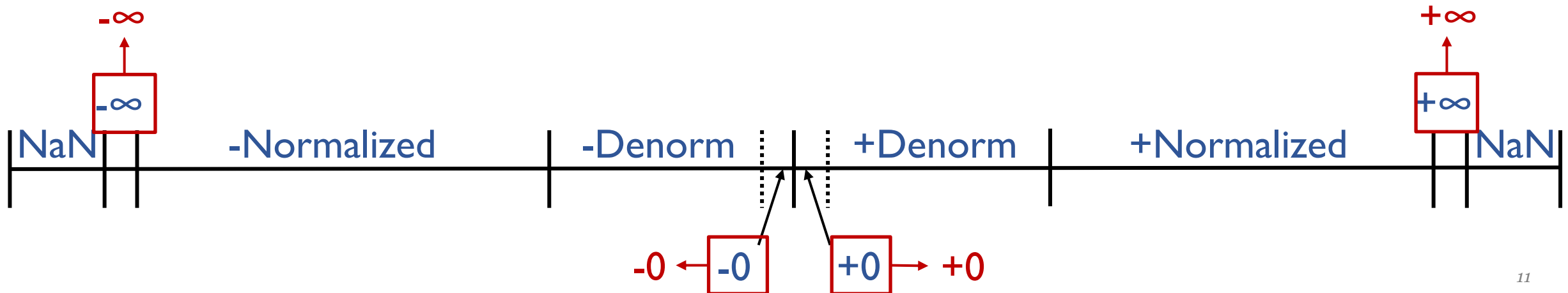
- Convert fp12 to int
- **Round-toward-zero**: any fractional part ($xx.yy$) is dropped ($xx.\color{red}{00} \rightarrow xx$)
- Convert $+0.0$ and -0.0 to 0
- Convert $+\infty$, $-\infty$, $+\text{NaN}$ and $-\text{NaN}$ to the smallest number in int



Specification

fp12 float_fp12(float f);

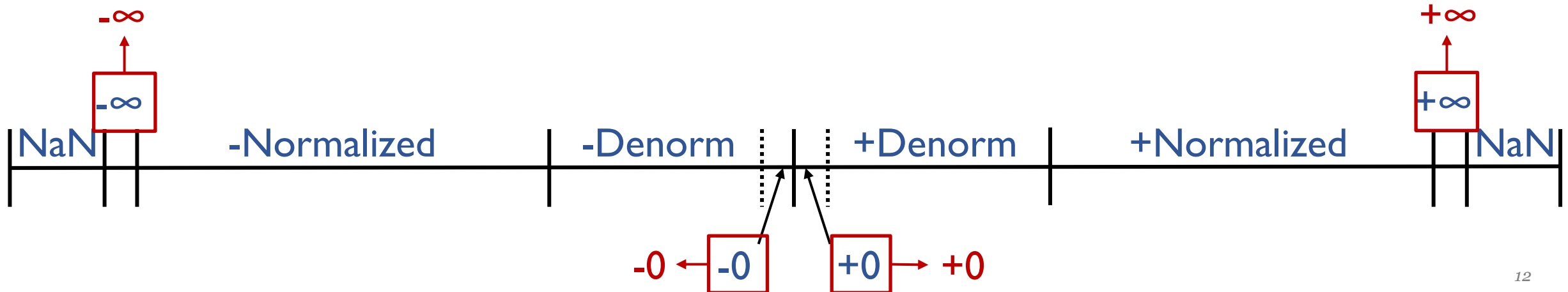
- Convert float to fp12
- Not all float-type values can be represented in the fp12 format
→ Use **round-to-even** rounding mode
- For +NaN/-NaN, any representation for +NaN/-NaN is OK



Specification

float fp12_float(fp12 x);

- Convert fp12 to float
- For +NaN/-NaN, any representation for +NaN/-NaN is OK



Examples

(1) fp12 int_fp12(int n);

$$1 = 1_{(2)} = 1.0 \times 2^0 \rightarrow 0000 \underbrace{00111110}_{\substack{\text{exponent} \\ (31 + 0)}} \underbrace{00000}_{\text{fraction}}$$

L = 1, R = 1
round-to-even

$$254 = 11111110_{(2)} = 1.11111110 \times 2^7 = 10.00000 \times 2^7 = 1.00000 \times 2^8$$

$$\rightarrow 0000 \underbrace{01001111}_{\substack{\text{exponent} \\ (31 + 8)}} \underbrace{00000}_{\text{fraction}}$$

Examples

(2) int fp12_int(fp12 x);

0000 0 100 110 | 0110 → e = 38 - 31 = 7
 exponent fraction

→ 1.10110 × 2⁷ = 11011000₍₂₎ = 216

Examples

(2) int fp12_int(fp12 x);

0000 0 100 000 | 0110 → $e = 32 - 31 = 1$
 exponent fraction

→ $1.10110 \times 2^1 = 11.\overset{\text{dropped}}{011000}_{(2)} = 11_{(2)} = 3$

Examples

(3) fp12 float_fp12(float f);

00111111111111000000000000000000 → $e = 127 - 127 = 0$
exponent fraction

→ 1.11000 × 2⁰

→ 000000111111110000
exponent fraction
(31 + 0)

Examples

(3) fp12 float_fp12(float f);

0011 0000 0111 1110 0000 0000 0000 0000 → e = 96 - 127 = -31
exponent fraction

→ 1.111111 × 2⁻³¹ = 0.1111111 × 2⁻³⁰ = 1.00000 × 2⁻³⁰
denormalized value round up minimum normalized value

→ 0000 0000 0010 0000
exponent (31 - 30) fraction

Examples

(3) fp12 float_fp12(float f);

0 100 1111 0 111 1101 1000 0000 0000 0000 → e = 158 - 127 = 31
exponent fraction

→ 1.11111011 × 2³¹ = 1.11111 × 2³¹
no round up maximum value

→ 0000 0 1111 110 1111
exponent fraction
(31 + 31)

Examples

(4) float fp12_float(fp12 x);

|||| |000 0000 000| $\rightarrow e = | - 3 | = -30$
denormalized value
in fp12

$\rightarrow -0.00001 \times 2^{-30} = -1.0 \times 2^{-35}$
normalized value
in float

\rightarrow |010 1110 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000|
exponent (127 - 35) fraction

Restrictions

- You should not use any array even in the comment lines
 - Symbol '[' and ']' will be rejected
- You are not allowed to use long or double data type
 - Word 'long' and 'double' will be rejected

Restrictions

- You can't use any libraries in pa2.c, including `<stdio.h>`
 - If you used libraries for debugging, please make sure to erase it before submission.
- Your solution should finish within 5 seconds.
- The top 10 fastest `float_fpl2()` implementations will receive a 10% extra bonus

Submission

- **Due: 11:59PM, October 11 (Sunday)**
 - 25% of the credit will be deducted for every single day delay.
- **Submit only the pa2.c file to the submission server.**
 - You don't have to write a report in this assignment.

Thank you!

- If you have any question about the assignment, feel free to ask us in KakaoTalk.
- This file will be uploaded after the lab session 😊