

Binary Arithmetic and Error Detection

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

Binary Arithmetic

A Tale of two digits - 1 and 0.

Binary Arithmetic

Four main operations

- Addition
- Subtraction
- Multiplication
- Division

Terminology

Binary Number System

System Digits: 0 and 1

Bit (short for *binary digit*): A single binary digit

LSB (least significant bit): The rightmost bit

MSB (most significant bit): The leftmost bit

Binary Equivalents

1 Nibble = 4 bits

1 Byte = 2 nibbles = 8 bits

3. Binary Multiplication

Eg: 00101001 × 00000110 = 11110110

Rules :

$$0 \times 0 = 0$$

$$0 \times 1 = 0$$

$$1 \times 0 = 0$$

$$1 \times 1 = 1$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 00101001 = 41_{(\text{base } 10)} \\ \times 00000110 = 6_{(\text{base } 10)} \\ \hline 00000000 \\ 00101001 \\ 00101001 \\ \hline 0011110110 = 246_{(\text{base } 10)} \end{array}$$

Bitwise Operations

Four main bitwise operations :

1. NOT
2. AND
3. OR
4. XOR

XOR Rules :

$$0 \oplus 0 = 0$$

$$0 \oplus 1 = 1$$

$$1 \oplus 0 = 1$$

$$1 \oplus 1 = 0$$

Error Detection

1. Two Dimensional Parity

Data

1100

1011

0111

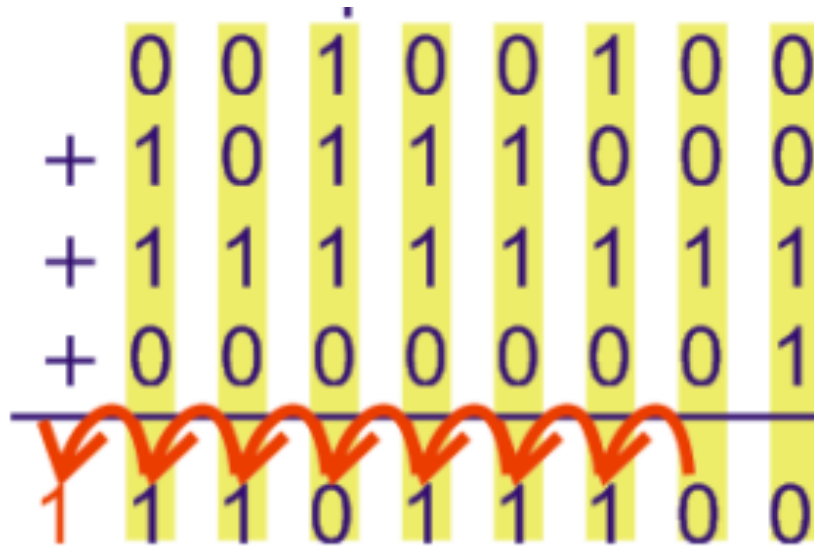
0101

	row parity
1 1 0 0	0
1 0 1 1	1
0 1 1 1	1
0 1 0 1	0
0 1 0 1	0 (matrix parity bit)

col parity bits

2. Checksum

Input : 00100100 , 10111000, 11111111, 00000001



3. CRC - Cyclic Redundancy Check

Dividend - 11010011101100

Generator polynomial - x^3+x+1

References :

- <http://academic.evergreen.edu/>
- <http://www.cs.utexas.edu/~eberlein/cs337/errorDetection3.pdf>

Thank You!