

Learning Intention

To develop knowledge

by Understanding what an 8 bit register is.

To secure understanding

by Explaining the concept of overflow and underflow in relation to an 8 bit register

To achieve excellence

by Applying the concept of overflow and underflow in relation to an 8 bit register using examples



Register

Small area of temporary memory within a CPU

Task 1:

Explain what an 8 bit register is? Must include:

- How many binary digits can be stored
- An example of binary number that can fit in an 8 bit register

Task 2:

1. Explain overflow and include the exam board definition of Overflow

2. Choose your own binary numbers **which when added together will cause an overflow:**

- Write both numbers down and perform the addition
- Label where the overflow is and explain it

Task3:

1. Write a definition of Underflow

2. Draw a diagram showing how right shifting 00000001 will cause an Underflow

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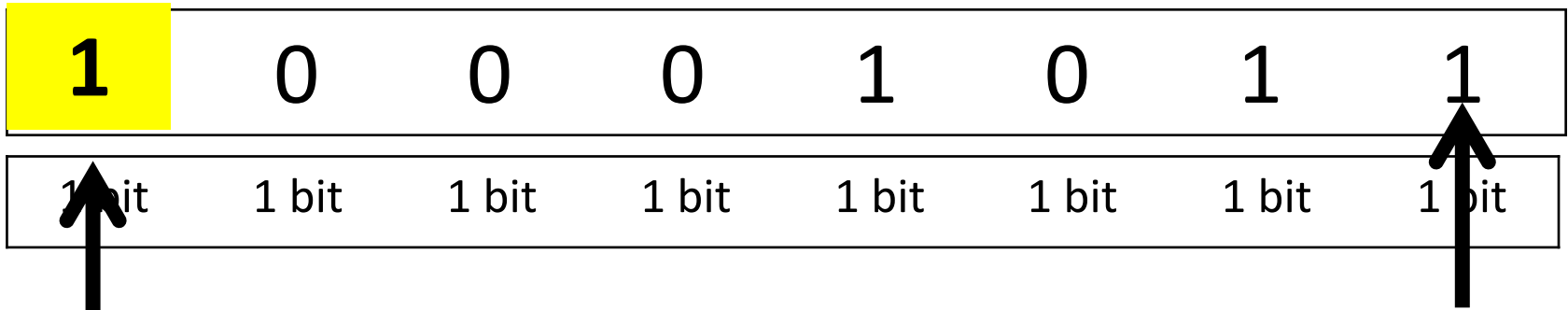
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THINK IT

- **Write a user guide** for
- converting denary numbers to binary and binary to denary.
- You need to include how a computer uses numbers and include the rules for binary addition

How many bits is this binary number?



What is a bit?

Most significant bit
MSB

Least significant bit
LSB

A **bit** (or **binary digit**), is the **smallest unit of data** in computing

Binary numbers are made up of **binary digits**

1 = 1 bit

0 = 1 bit



8 bit register



Register
Small area of temporary memory within a CPU

So...

1 is a 1 bit number (it has 1 bit in it)

111 is a 3 bit number

11111111 is an 8 bit number

A register is a small storage location in the CPU

An 8 bit register can only store data that is up to 8 bits long.

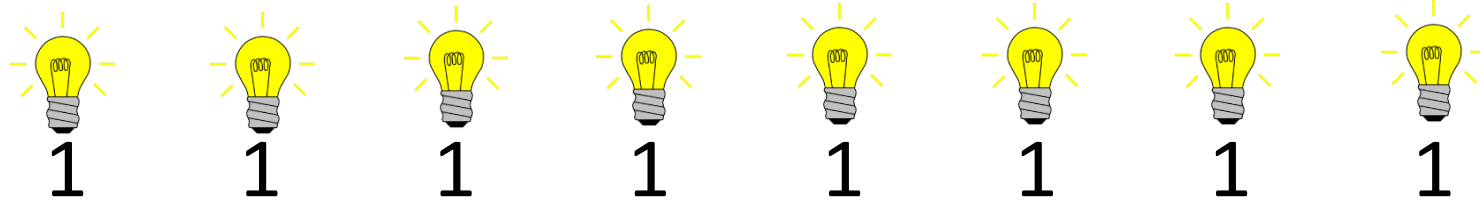
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

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Overflow

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Take the biggest possible 8 bit binary number:



$$128 + 64 + 32 + 16 + 8 + 4 + 2 + 1 = 255$$

And add **1** to it:

1

8 bit number							
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

$$\begin{array}{r} 255 \\ + \\ 1 \\ = \\ 0 \end{array}$$

1

8 bit number							
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

$$\begin{array}{r} 255 \\ + \\ 1 \\ = \\ 0 \end{array}$$

The computer processor detects that there has been a carry on the **MSB** and sets the overflow flag to true

ERROR

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Underflow

Underflow would occur when the number resulting from a calculation **is too small** to be represented

e.g. in an 8 bit register an arithmetic shift right on

000 0001 would result in a number that can't be represented.

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Underflow example

Right shift 1 place

	128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

In an 8 bit register:

An arithmetic shift right on
0000001 would result in a number that
can't be represented.

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