Chapter 54
Decimal Hardware Multiplier

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ABSTRACT

IEEE-754 2008 has extended the standard with decimal floating-point arithmetic. Human-centric applications, like financial and commercial, depend on decimal arithmetic since the results must match exactly those obtained by human calculations without being subject to errors caused by decimal to binary conversions. Decimal multiplication is a fundamental operation utilized in many algorithms, and it is referred in the standard IEEE-754 2008. Decimal multiplication has an inherent difficulty associated with the representation of decimal numbers using a binary number system. Both bit and digit carries, as well as invalid results, must be considered in decimal multiplication in order to produce the correct result. This chapter focuses on algorithms for hardware implementation of decimal multiplication. Both decimal fixed-point and floating-point multiplication are described, including iterative and parallel solutions.

INTRODUCTION

IEEE-754 2008 has extended the standard with decimal floating point arithmetic. Human-centric applications, like financial and commercial, depend on decimal arithmetic since the results must match exactly those obtained by human calculations without being subject to errors caused by decimal to binary conversions. Decimal Multiplication is a fundamental operation utilized in many algorithms and it is referred in the standard IEEE-754 2008. Decimal multiplication has an inherent difficulty associated with the representation of decimal numbers using a binary number system. Both bit and digit carries, as well as invalid results, must be considered in decimal multiplication in order to produce the correct result.

This article focuses on algorithms for hardware implementation of decimal multiplication. Both decimal fixed-point and floating-point multiplication are described, including iterative and parallel solutions.

DOI: 10.4018/978-1-5225-7368-5.ch054

BACKGROUND

Usually, humans perform arithmetic operations using decimal arithmetic. However, computers do it with binary arithmetic. It means that performing decimal operations in a computer without support for decimal arithmetic is subject to errors from representing decimal numbers, converting them and rounding. In fact, it is easy find decimal numbers that cannot be represented exactly in binary format (e.g., 0.1). Several examples exist where errors due to binary calculation of decimal numbers are obtained. A clarifying example came from the Vancouver Stock Exchange (Quinn, K., 1983), where due to rounding errors an initial index value of 1000.000 dropped to 574.081 instead of the correct result of 1098.892.

In fact, the business and commercial markets were one of the triggers for the importance of decimal computer arithmetic since many commercial databases have more than 50% of the numerical data represented in decimal (Tsang, A. & Olschanowsky, M., 1991). In these cases, to avoid errors with undesirable consequences it is important to have a complete system to support decimal arithmetic.

At the era of electronic computers, both binary and decimal arithmetic functions were considered. We had computer systems, like the ENIAC (Goldstine, H. & Goldstine, A., 1996) and IBM 650 (Knuth, D., 1986) implementing arithmetic functions in decimal, and others like EDSAC (Wilkes, M., 1997) and EDVAC (Williams, M., 1993) that adopted binary based arithmetic implementations. Both arithmetic systems were still considered after the advent of transistorized computers with decimal numbers represented with four bits following different representations, like in Binary-Coded Decimal (BCD) format. However, soon binary arithmetic was adopted by most computer systems since at that time scientific computing, whose operations could be more efficiently implemented in binary, were more in demand than financial computing that requires decimal arithmetic to avoid costs from representation errors. So, binary became very popular, while decimal was supported only by some computers in the 1960s and 1970s.

Precise decimal arithmetic operations with binary based computing systems are done in software. In some cases, these binary-based computing systems include some specific hardware instructions that are hardware supported and so software algorithms can take advantage of them to speed-up execution. Several languages include primate decimal datatypes, including Ada, COBOL, and SQL. Several other languages support the GDAS (General Decimal Arithmetic Specification) (Cowlishaw, M., 2008), including the IBM C DecNumber Library (Cowlishaw), the Java BigDecimal (Sun Microsystems), Eiffel Decimal Arithmetic (Crismer), Python Decimal (Batista), among others. Decimal floating point extensions conforming to the IEEE 754-2008 standard were proposed for C (JTC 1, 2007) and C++ (JTC 1, 2008) languages. These extensions were supported by GNU C compiler 4.2 release. Intel has also developed a decimal floating-point math library (Intel) that implements decimal floating-point arithmetic specified in IEEE 754-2008.

Hardware support for decimal arithmetic is needed if the percentage of time spent executing decimal functions from these software libraries is relevant. Two different perspectives have emerged in the end of the last decade. Wang (Wang, L.-K., et al., 2007), examined several financial benchmarks and concluded that the time spent on executing decimal operations ranged from 33.9% to 93.1%. On the contrary, a research from Intel (Cornea, M. & Crawford, J., 2007) concluded that most commercial applications spend less than 5% executing decimal operations. Therefore, hardware for decimal arithmetic is not a priority in the design of Intel's processors. In fact, Intel x86 processors offer only a set of eight fixed-point decimal arithmetic instructions, and Motorola 68K reduces this set to just five instructions. On the other side, several IBM's processors include a considerable support for decimal arithmetic. The S/390 processor (ESA/390, 2001) includes a dedicated decimal adder to execute decimal fixed point