



FALMOUTH
UNIVERSITY



COMP110: Principles of Computing

4: Logic and memory

Worksheet 4

Due **next Friday!**

Logic gates



Boolean logic

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Boolean logic

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- ▶ Foundation of the **digital computer**: represented in circuits as **on** and **off**
- ▶ Representing as 1 and 0 leads to **binary notation**
- ▶ One boolean value = one **bit** of information
- ▶ Programmers use boolean logic for conditions in **if** and **while** statements

Not

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NOT A is TRUE
if and only if
 A is FALSE

Not

NOT A is TRUE
if and only if
 A is FALSE

| A | NOT A |
|-------|---------|
| FALSE | TRUE |
| TRUE | FALSE |

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NOT A is TRUE
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And

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A AND B is TRUE
if and only if
both A **and** B are TRUE

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| TRUE | TRUE | TRUE |



Socratic FALCOMPED

What is the value of

$A \text{ AND } (B \text{ OR } C)$

when

$A = \text{TRUE}$

$B = \text{FALSE}$

$C = \text{TRUE}$

?

Socratic FALCOMPED

What is the value of

$(\text{NOT } A) \text{ AND } (B \text{ OR } C)$

when

$A = \text{TRUE}$

$B = \text{FALSE}$

$C = \text{TRUE}$

?

Socratic FALCOMPED

For what values of A, B, C, D is

$$A \text{ AND NOT } B \text{ AND NOT } (C \text{ OR } D) = \text{TRUE}$$

?

Socratic FALCOMPED

What is the value of

A OR NOT A

?

Socratic FALCOMPED

What is the value of

$A \text{ AND NOT } A$

?

Socratic FALCOMPED

What is the value of

$A \text{ OR } A$

?

Socratic FALCOMPED

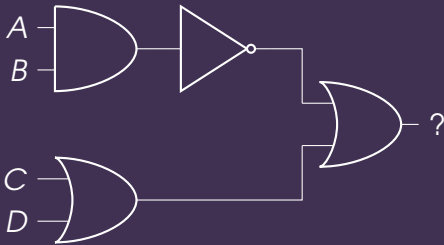
What is the value of

$A \text{ AND } A$

?

Socratic FALCOMPED

What expression is equivalent to this circuit?



Writing logical operations

Writing logical operations

| Operation | Python | C family | Mathematics |
|-----------|--------------------|----------|-----------------------|
| NOT A | <code>not</code> a | !a | $\neg A$ or \bar{A} |

Writing logical operations

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|------------------------|--|------------------------|--|
| NOT A A AND B | <code>not</code> a a <code>and</code> b | $!a$ $a \ \&\& \ b$ | $\neg A$ or \overline{A} $A \wedge B$ |

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Other operators can be expressed by combining these

De Morgan's Laws

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Proof: Worksheet 4, questions 3a and 3b

Truth tables



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- ▶ For n variables there are 2^n possible combinations
- ▶ Essentially, all the n -bit binary numbers
- ▶ A **truth table** enumerates all the possible values of a boolean expression
- ▶ Can be used to prove that two expressions are equivalent

Truth table example

$(A \text{ OR NOT } B) \text{ AND } C$

| A | B | C | NOT B | $A \text{ OR NOT } B$ | $(A \text{ OR NOT } B) \text{ AND } C$ |
|-----|-----|-----|---------|-----------------------|--|
| | | | | | |

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| FALSE | FALSE | FALSE | TRUE | TRUE | FALSE |

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| FALSE | FALSE | TRUE | TRUE | TRUE | TRUE |
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|-------|-------|-------|-----------------|-----------------------|--|
| FALSE | FALSE | FALSE | TRUE | TRUE | FALSE |
| FALSE | FALSE | TRUE | TRUE | TRUE | TRUE |
| FALSE | TRUE | FALSE | FALSE | FALSE | FALSE |
| FALSE | TRUE | TRUE | FALSE | FALSE | FALSE |
| TRUE | FALSE | FALSE | TRUE | TRUE | FALSE |
| TRUE | FALSE | TRUE | TRUE | TRUE | TRUE |
| TRUE | TRUE | FALSE | FALSE | TRUE | FALSE |
| TRUE | TRUE | TRUE | FALSE | TRUE | TRUE |

Other logic gates



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| FALSE | FALSE | FALSE |
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| TRUE | TRUE | FALSE |



Socratic FALCOMPED

How can $A \text{ XOR } B$ be written using the operations
AND , OR , NOT ?

BOOLEAN HAIR LOGIC

A



B



AND



OR



XOR

Negative gates

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NAND , NOR , XNOR
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$$A \text{ NAND } B = \text{NOT } (A \text{ AND } B)$$

$$A \text{ NOR } B = \text{NOT } (A \text{ OR } B)$$

$$A \text{ XNOR } B = \text{NOT } (A \text{ XOR } B)$$

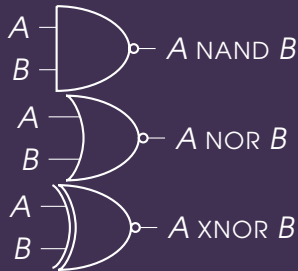
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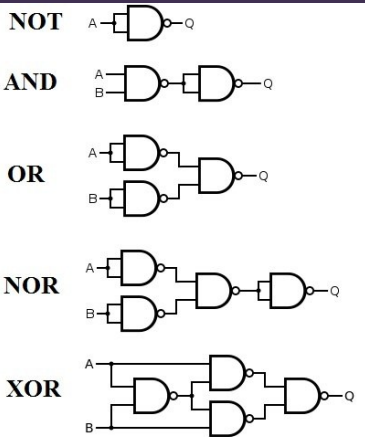
$$A \text{ NAND } B = \text{NOT } (A \text{ AND } B)$$

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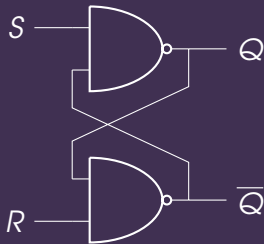
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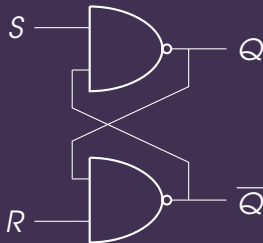
Any logic gate can be constructed from NAND gates



What does this circuit do?

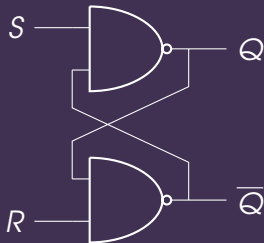


What does this circuit do?



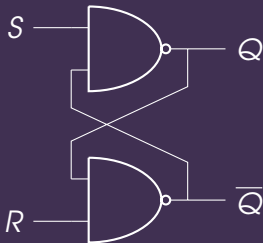
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- ▶ This is called a **NAND latch**
- ▶ It “remembers” a single boolean value
- ▶ Put a few billion of these together (along with some control circuitry) and you’ve got **memory!**

NAND gates

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- ▶ NAND gate circuits are **Turing complete**

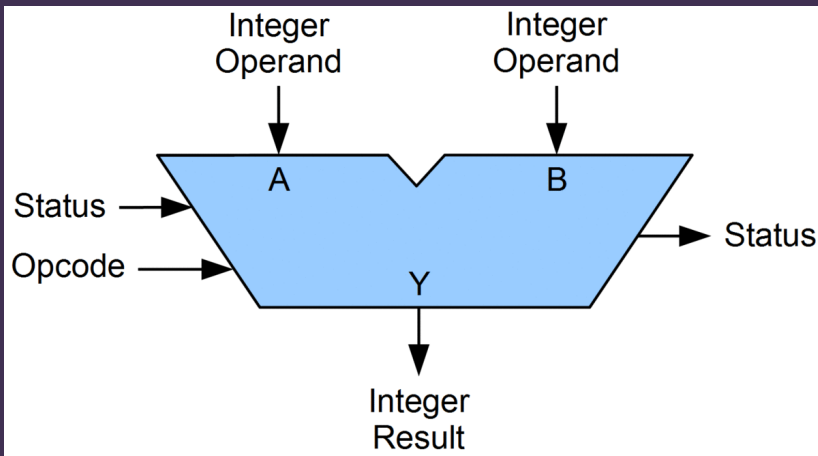
NAND gates

- ▶ All arithmetic and logic operations, as well as memory, can be built from NAND gates
- ▶ So an entire computer can be built just from NAND gates!
- ▶ Play the game: <http://nandgame.com>
- ▶ NAND gate circuits are **Turing complete**
- ▶ The same is true of NOR gates

Arithmetic Logic Unit



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 - ▶ **Operand** words A, B
 - ▶ **Opcode**
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Arithmetic Logic Unit

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 - ▶ **Operand** words A, B
 - ▶ **Opcode**
 - ▶ **Status** bits
- ▶ Outputs:
 - ▶ **Result** word Y
 - ▶ **Status** bits
- ▶ Opcode specifies how Y is calculated based on A and B

ALU operations

Typically include:

ALU operations

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- ▶ Add with carry

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- ▶ Subtract with borrow

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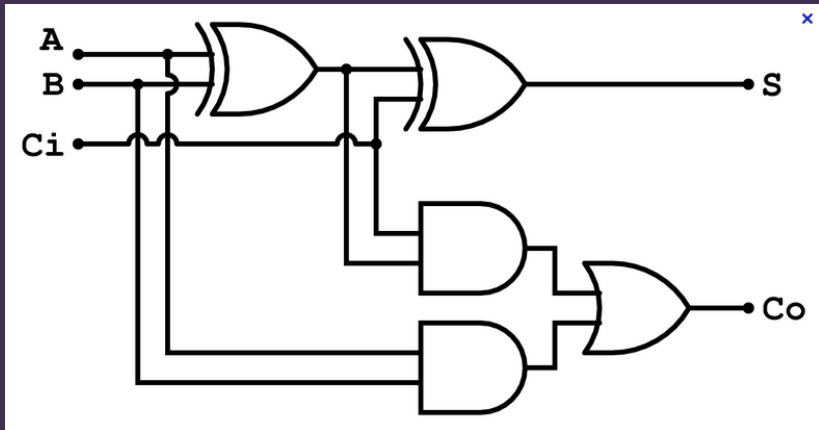
Typically include:

- ▶ Add with carry
- ▶ Subtract with borrow
- ▶ Negate (2's complement)
- ▶ Increment, decrement
- ▶ Bitwise AND, OR, NOT, ...
- ▶ Bit shifts

Adding 3 bits

| A | B | C | $A + B + C$ |
|-----|-----|-----|-------------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 00 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 01 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 01 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 01 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 10 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 10 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 |

1-bit adder



How does the 1-bit adder work?

Exercise:

- ▶ Write down the boolean expressions for S and C_o
- ▶ Draw a truth table for these
- ▶ Compare the truth table to the addition table on a previous slide

n -bit adder

