

COMP110: Principles of Computing

4: Logic and memory

Learning outcomes

- ▶ **Distinguish** the basic types of logic gate
- ▶ **Use** logic gates to build simple circuits
- ▶ **Explain** how computer memory works

Logic gates



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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

Not

NOT A is TRUE
if and only if
 A is FALSE

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A	NOT A
FALSE	TRUE
TRUE	FALSE

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And

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

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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

$A \text{ AND NOT } A$

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$A \text{ OR } A$

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Socratic FALCOMPED

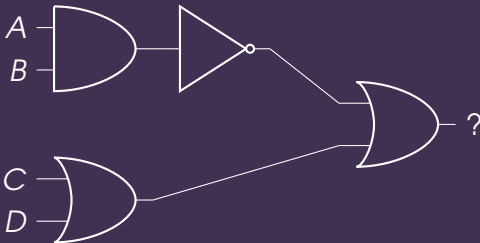
What is the value of

$A \text{ AND } A$

?

Socratic FALCOMPED

What expression is equivalent to this circuit?



Writing logical operations

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Operation	Python	C family	Mathematics
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Other operators can be expressed by combining these

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Socratic FALCOMPED

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

Negative gates

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are the **negations** of
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$$A \text{ NAND } B = \text{NOT } (A \text{ AND } B)$$

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

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

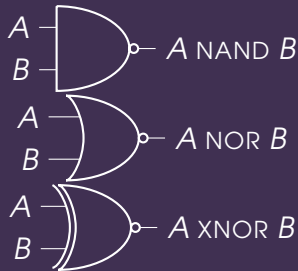
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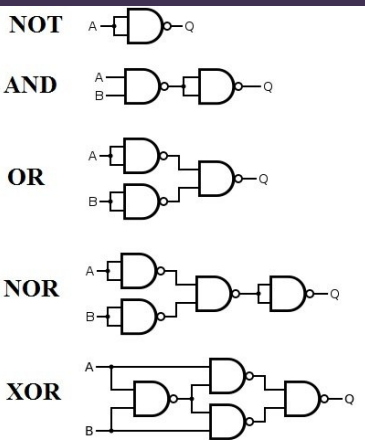
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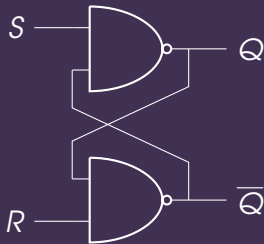
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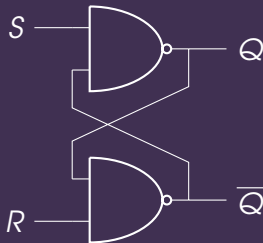
Any logic gate can be constructed from NAND gates



What does this circuit do?

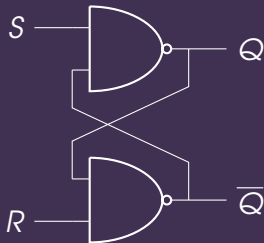


What does this circuit do?



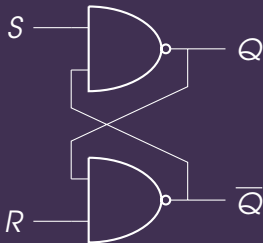
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- ▶ It “remembers” a single boolean value
- ▶ Put a few billion of these together (along with some control circuitry) and you’ve got **memory!**

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

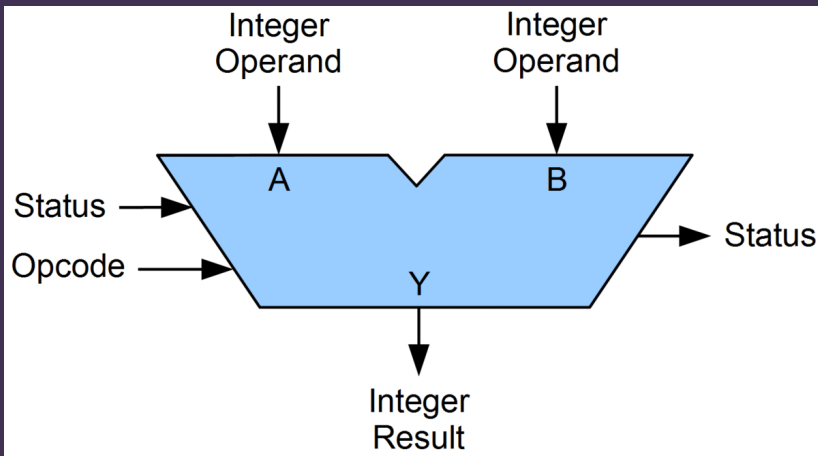
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- ▶ So an entire computer can be built just from NAND gates!
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- ▶ NAND gate circuits are **Turing complete**
- ▶ The same is true of NOR gates

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 - ▶ **Opcode**
 - ▶ **Status** bits
- ▶ Outputs:
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 - ▶ **Status** bits
- ▶ Opcode specifies how Y is calculated based on A and B

ALU operations

Typically include:

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ALU operations

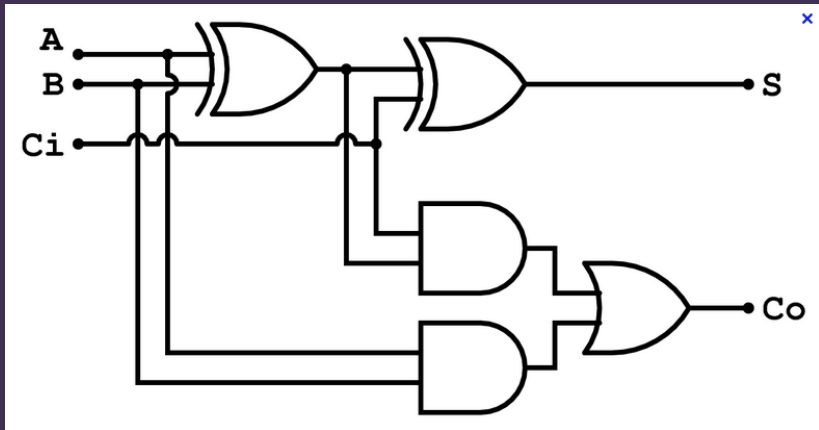
Typically include:

- ▶ 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

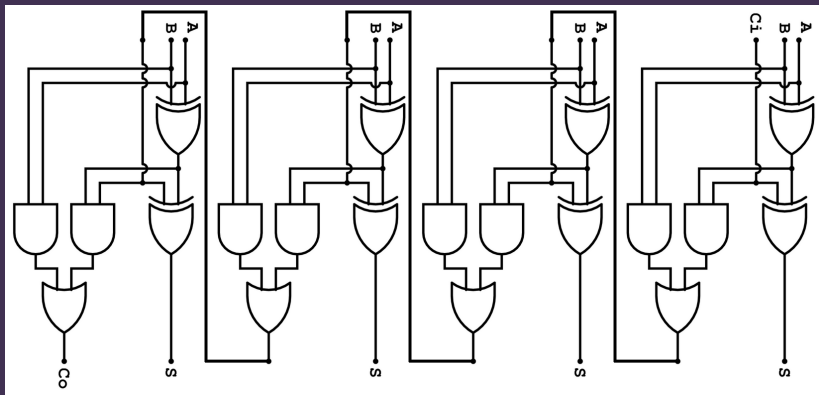


How does the 1-bit adder work?

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



Exercise Sheet ii

Due **next Tuesday!**