A bright yellow sticky note is partially visible on the left side of the slide, overlapping the white title card.

CSC 103: How Computers Work

Spring 2016
Smith College
Prof. Sheehan

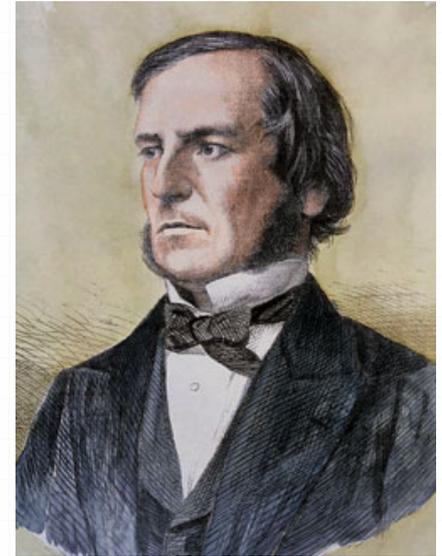
Class 3: March 28

Outline

- Review of terminology
- Begin: parts of a computer
- More practice with logic gates and truth tables

Boolean algebra

- Named after George Boole

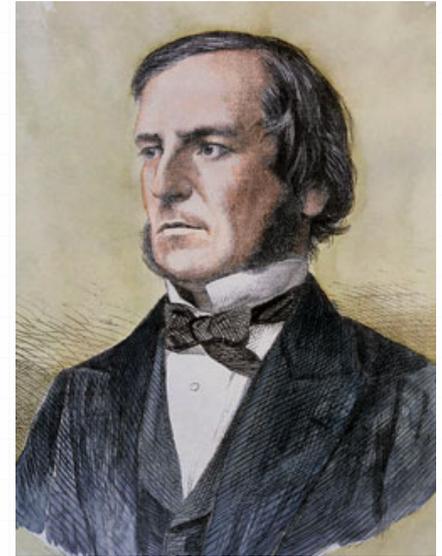


George Boole (1815-1864)

Credit: wikipedia

Boolean algebra

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- A “boolean” variable is either **true** (1) or **false** (0)

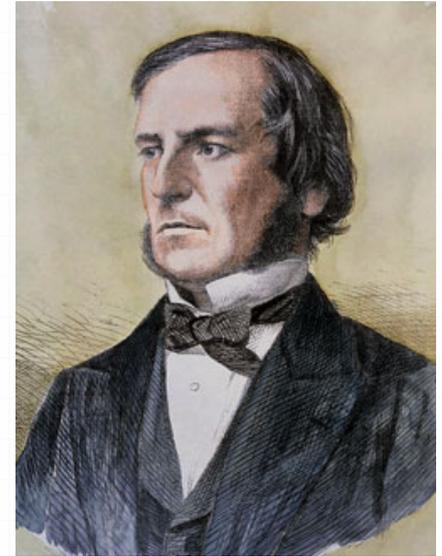


George Boole (1815-1864)

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Boolean algebra

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- A “boolean” variable is either **true** (1) or **false** (0)
- Boolean logic and algebra is a way to describe functions and computation involving boolean variables

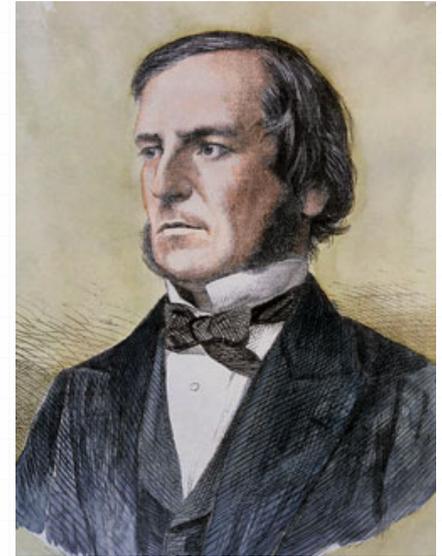


George Boole (1815-1864)

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Boolean algebra

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- A “boolean” variable is either **true** (1) or **false** (0)
- Boolean logic and algebra is a way to describe functions and computation involving boolean variables
- Example:
$$f(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{d}) = (\mathbf{a} \text{ and } \mathbf{b}) \text{ or } (\mathbf{c} \text{ and } \mathbf{d})$$



George Boole (1815-1864)
Credit: wikipedia

Binary numbers and bases

- Computer stores *everything* as binary numbers
 - Text data (Word documents, etc)
 - Pictures, video, audio
 - Instructions for programming

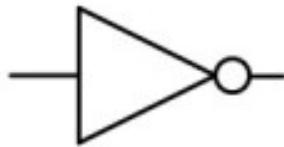
Binary numbers and bases

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- Anything we can do in decimal, we can do in binary!

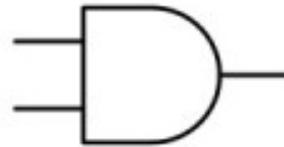
Binary numbers and bases

- Computer stores *everything* as binary numbers
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- Anything we can do in decimal, we can do in binary!
- “Special” bases:
 - **Binary**: base 2 digits: **01**
 - **Octal**: base 8 digits: **01234567**
 - **Decimal**: base 10 digits: **0123456789**
 - **Hexadecimal**: base 16 digits: **0123456789ABCDEF**

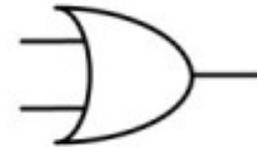
Logic gates



NOT

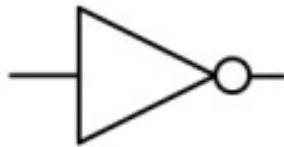


AND



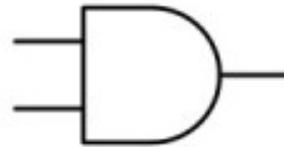
OR

Logic gates



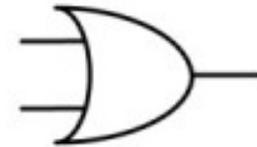
NOT

\bar{A}



AND

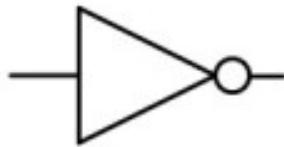
$A \cdot B$



OR

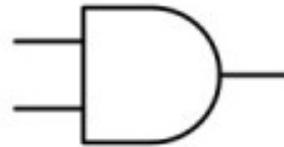
$A + B$

Logic gates



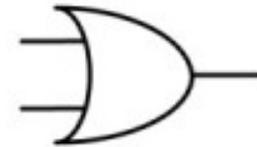
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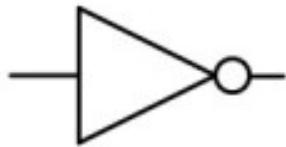


OR

$A + B$

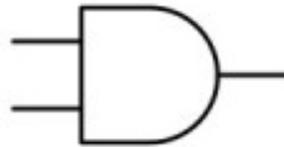
- All operations can be built from these 3 gates

Logic gates



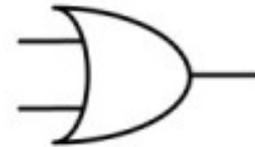
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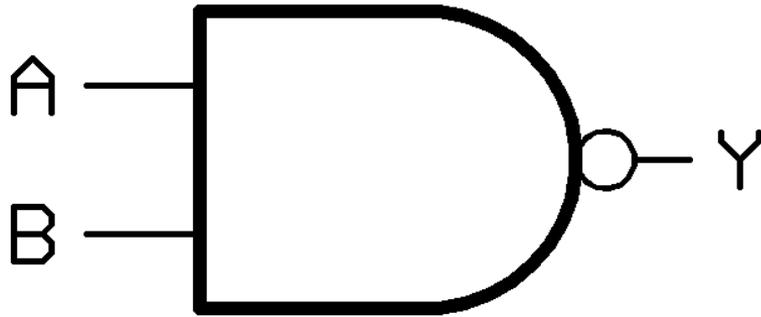


OR

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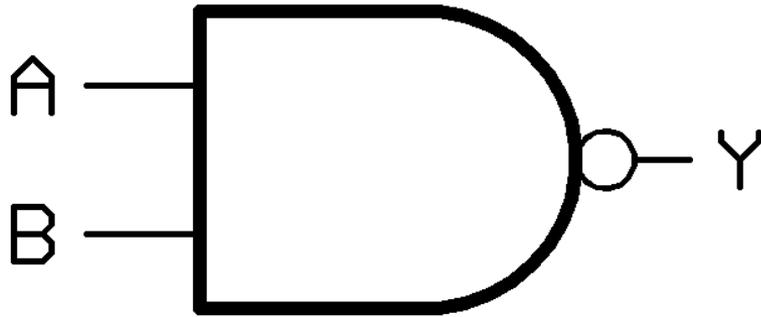
- All operations can be built from these 3 gates
- **Boolean functions, logic gate circuits, and truth tables are all equivalent!**

Other logic gates

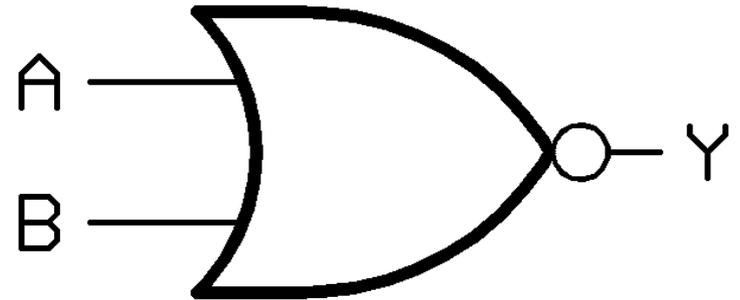


NAND: not(A and B)

Other logic gates

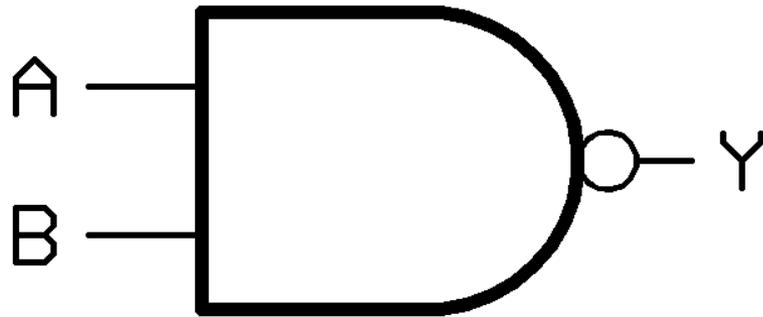


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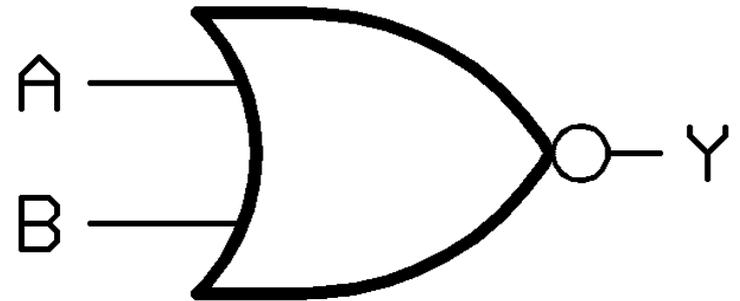


NOR: not(A or B)

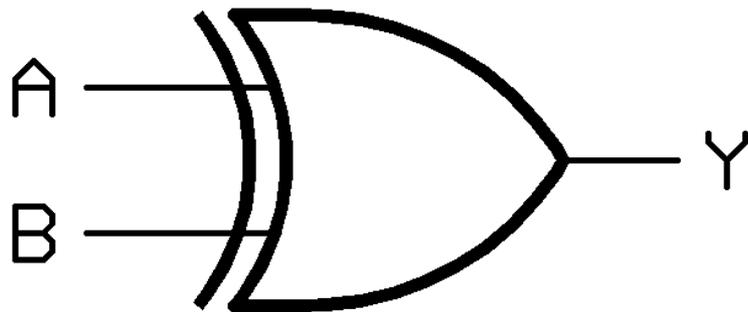
Other logic gates



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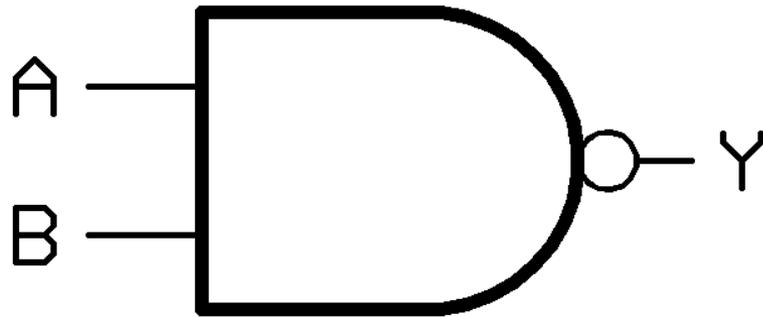


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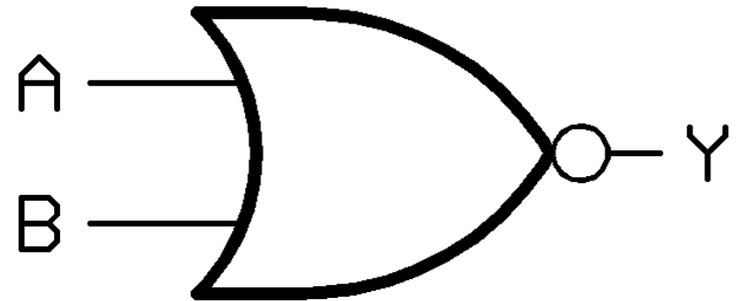


XOR: A xor B

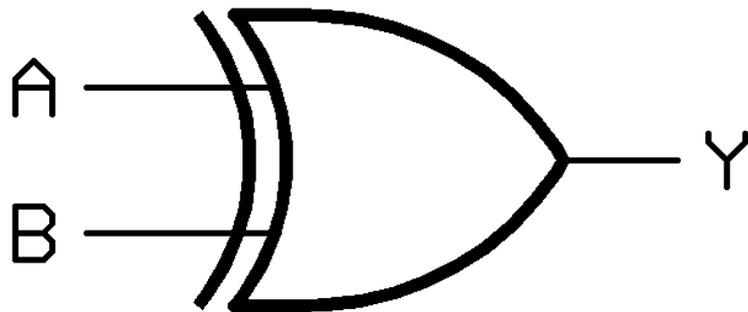
Other logic gates



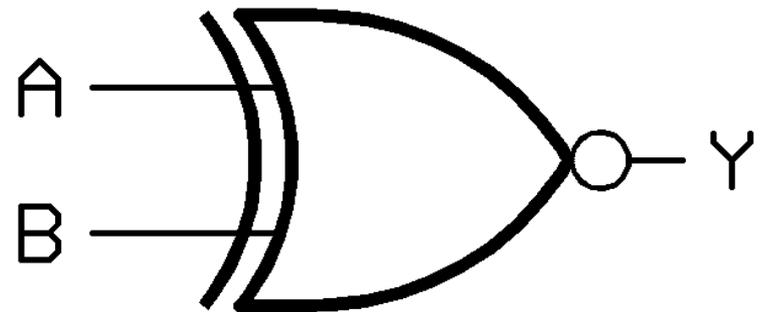
NAND: not(A and B)



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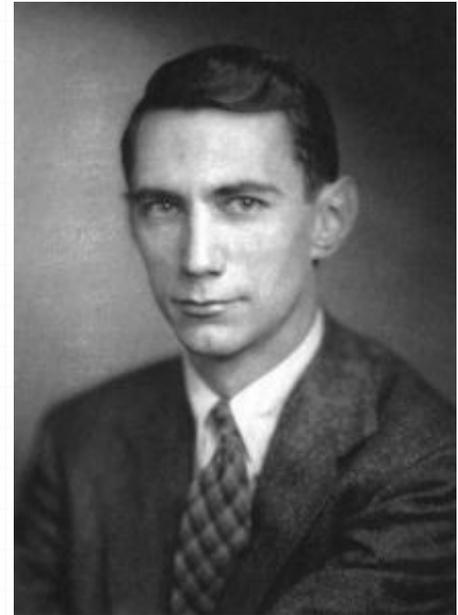


XNOR: not(A xor B)

Q: How do these gates work
in a computer?

Enter: Claude Shannon

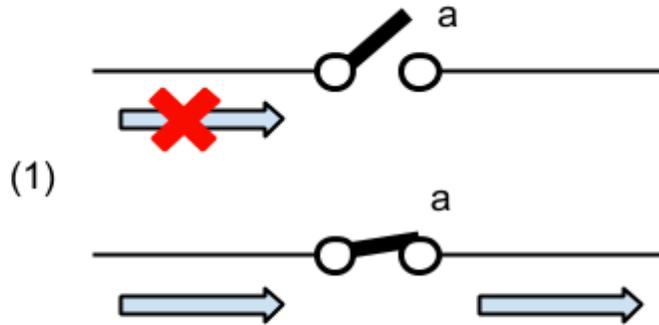
- Demonstrated that Boolean algebra could be encoded using **electrical switches**.
- Through this mechanism, any logical computations could be performed.



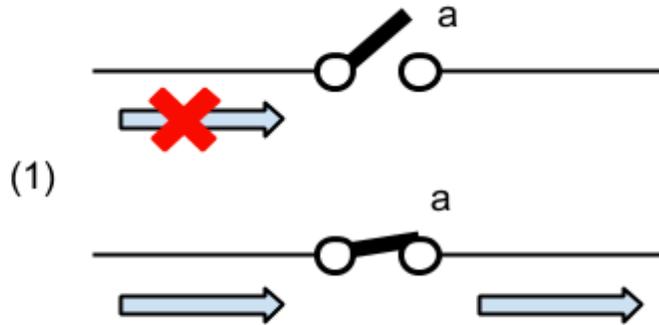
Claude Shannon (1916-2001)

Credit: wikipedia

How computers do logic gates

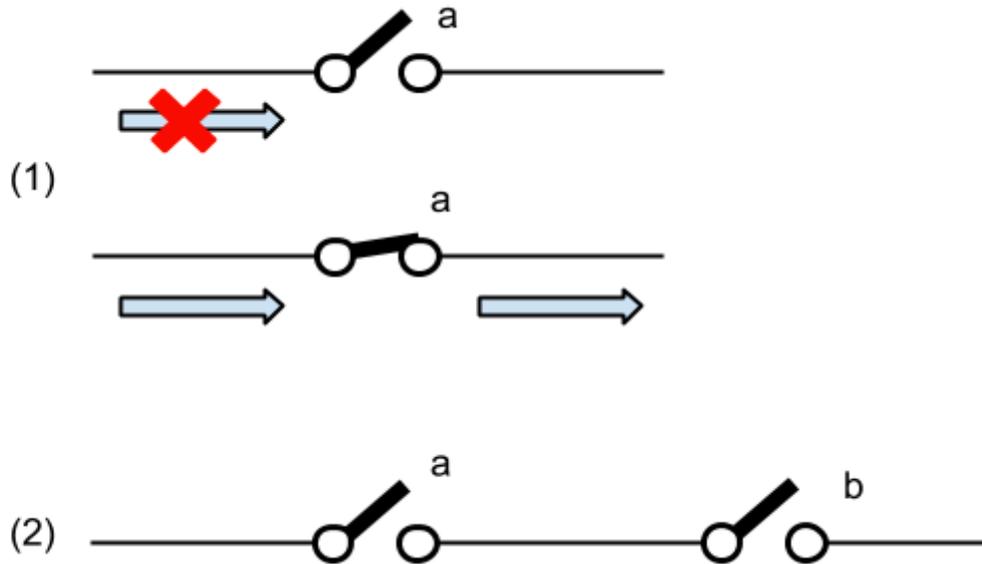


How computers do logic gates



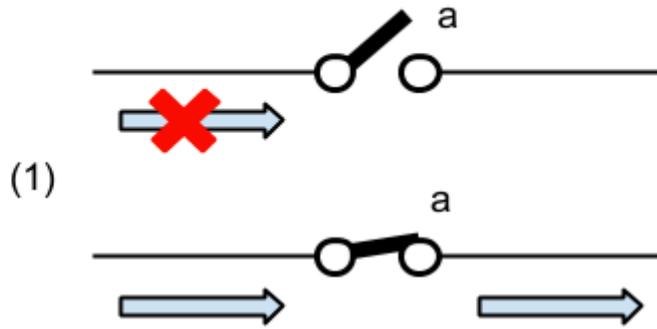
NOT

How computers do logic gates

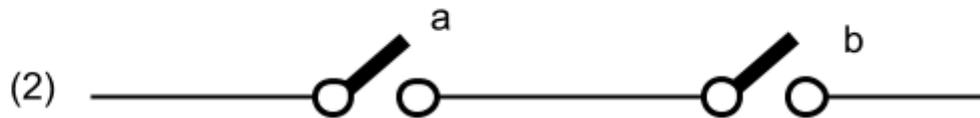


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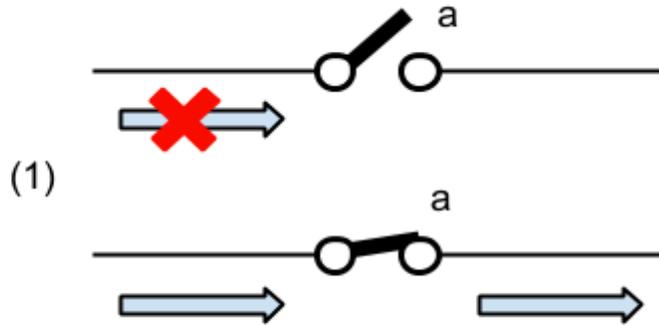


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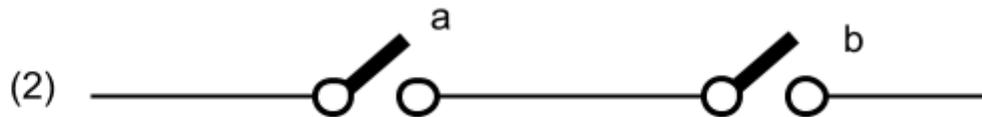


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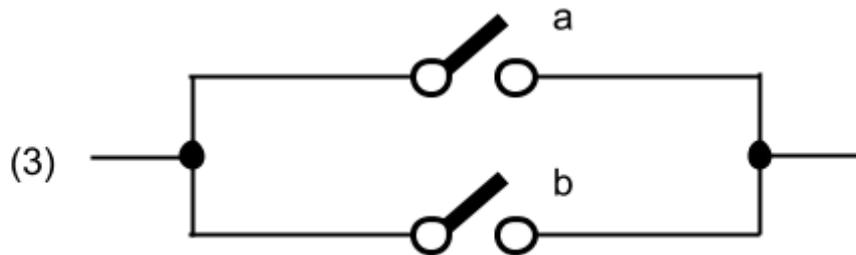
How computers do logic gates



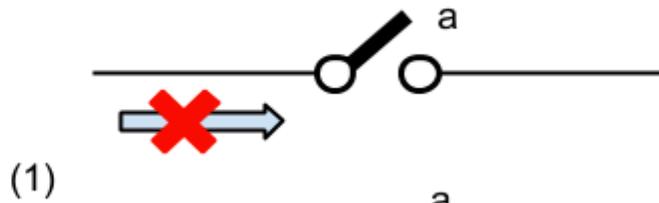
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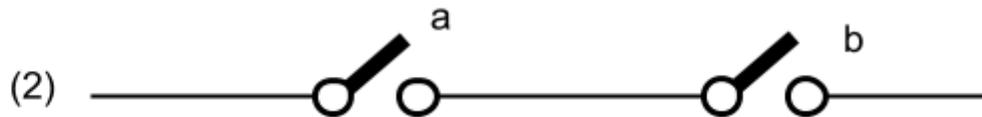
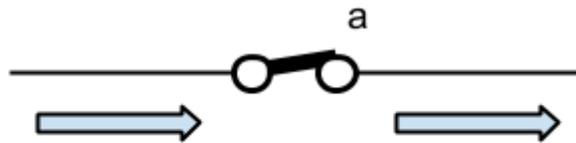
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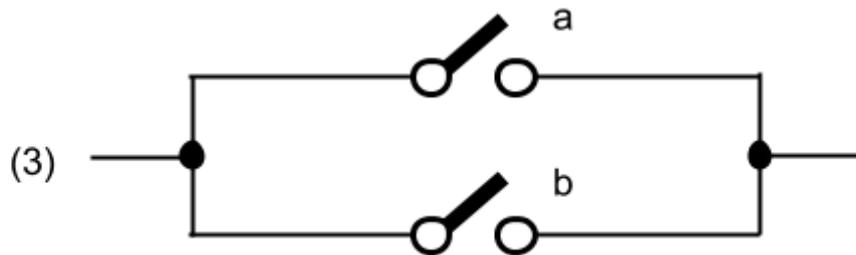
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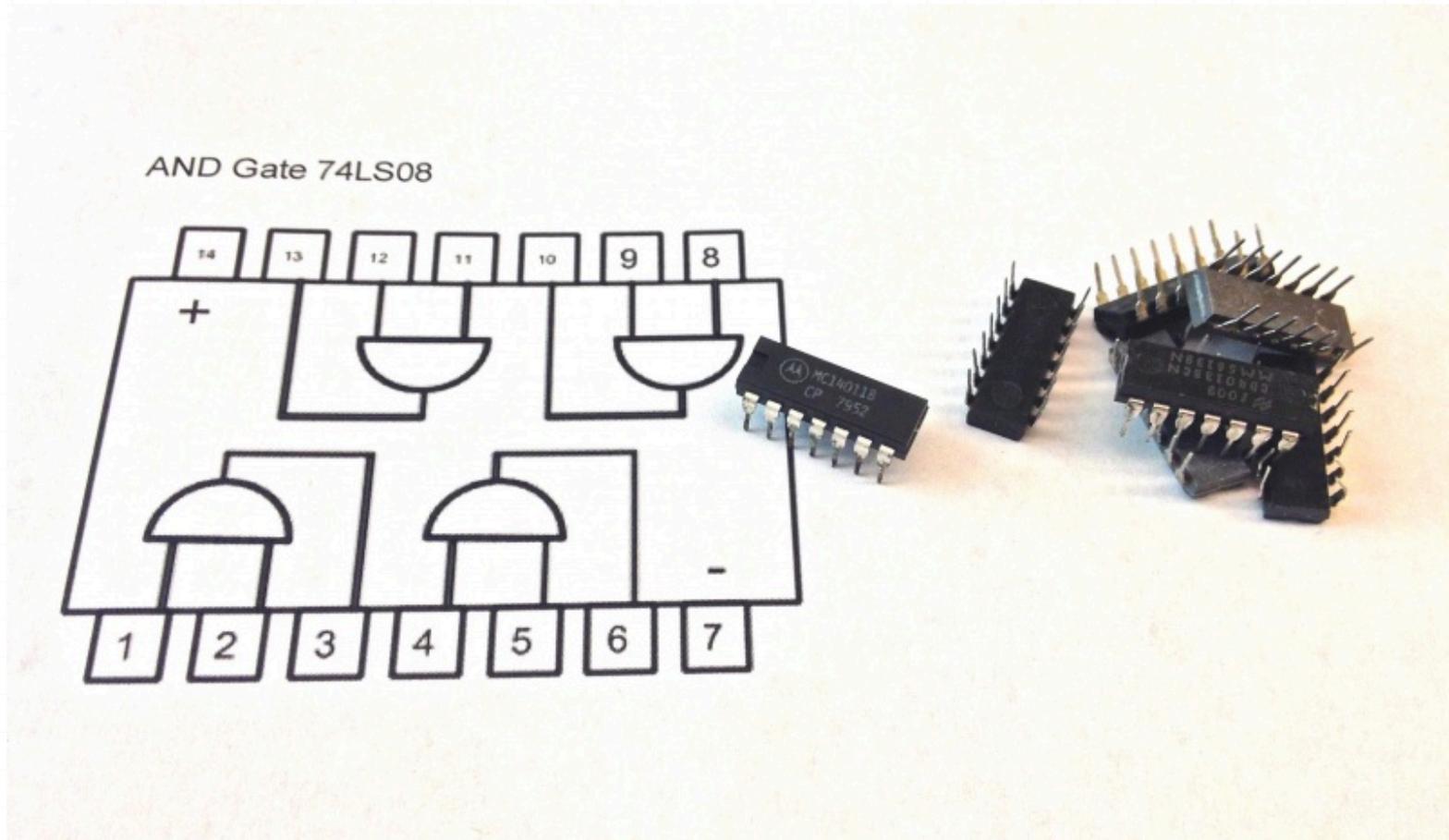


OR

Transistors

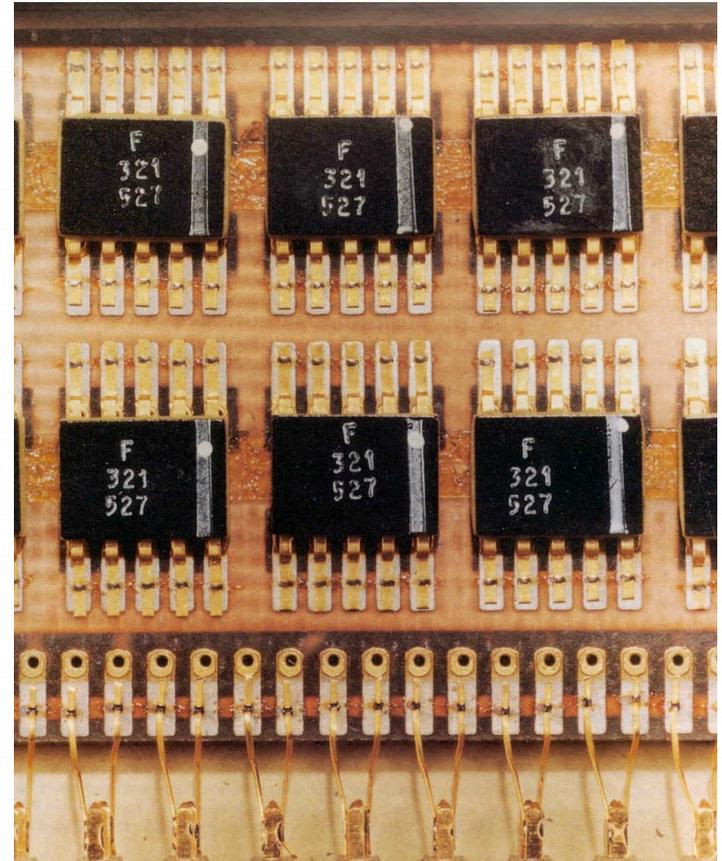
- These switches form a model for **transistors**
- Transistors are the building blocks of **integrated circuits (ICs)**
- Integrated circuits can have billions of transistors in the size of a dime!
- Transistors can also have other functions, such as amplification
- Use **semiconductor** material

Integrated Circuit



Apollo guidance computer

- Developed for the Apollo program in the 1960s
- First computer to use integrated circuits
- 4,100 ICs, each with a single NOR gate



Credit: wikipedia