



CSC 103: How Computers Work

Spring 2016
Smith College
Prof. Sheehan

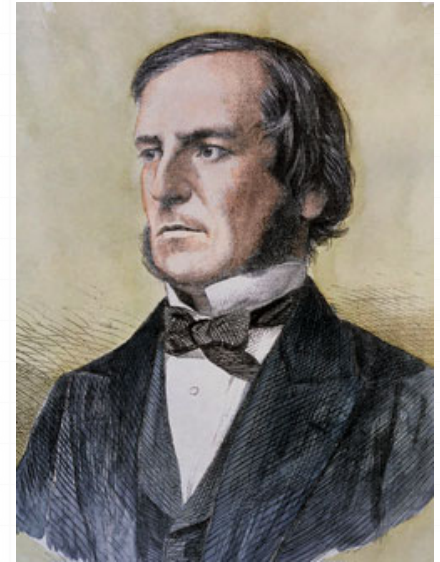
Class 3: March 28

Outline

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

Boolean algebra

- Named after George Boole

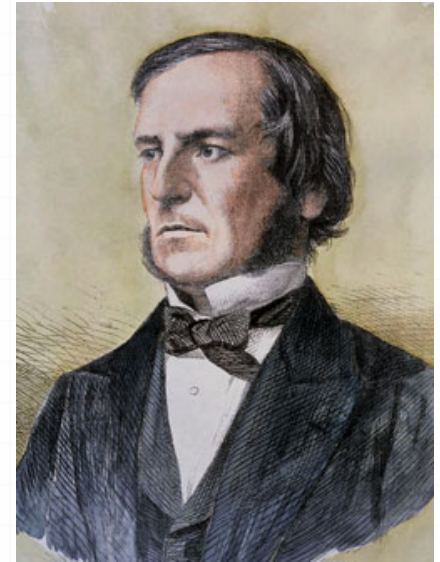


George Boole (1815-1864)

Credit: wikipedia

Boolean algebra

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

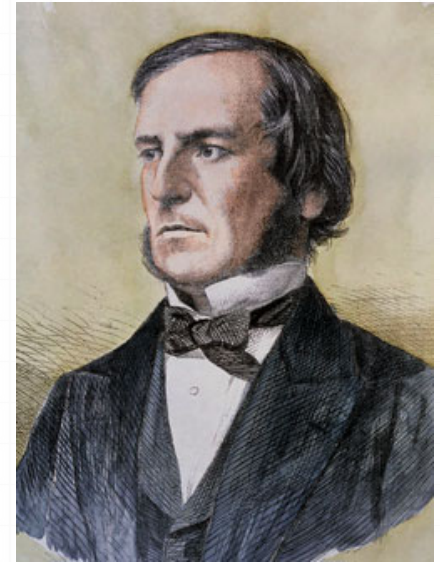


George Boole (1815-1864)

Credit: wikipedia

Boolean algebra

- Named after George Boole
- 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

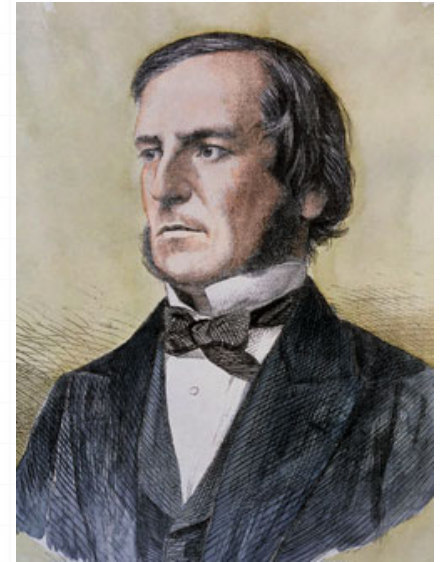


George Boole (1815-1864)

Credit: wikipedia

Boolean algebra

- Named after George Boole
- 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 programing

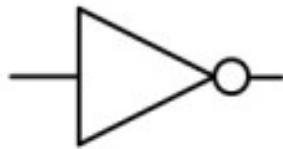
Binary numbers and bases

- Computer stores *everything* as binary numbers
 - Text data (Word documents, etc)
 - Pictures, video, audio
 - Instructions for programing
- Anything we can do in decimal, we can do in binary!

Binary numbers and bases

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

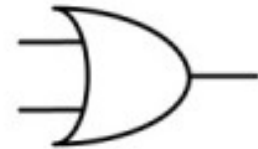
Logic gates



NOT

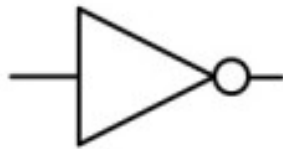


AND



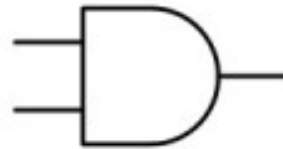
OR

Logic gates



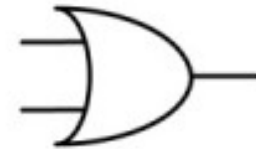
NOT

$$\bar{A}$$



AND

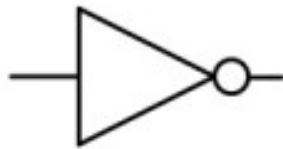
$$A \cdot B$$



OR

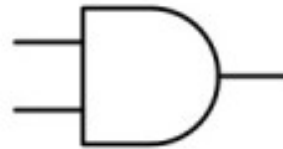
$$A + B$$

Logic gates



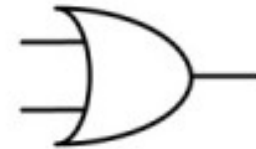
NOT

\bar{A}



AND

$A \cdot B$

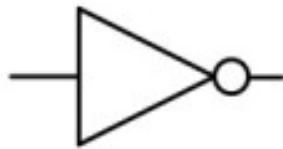


OR

$A + B$

- All operations can be built from these 3 gates

Logic gates



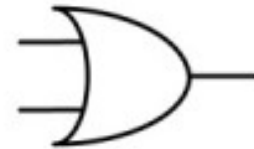
NOT

\bar{A}



AND

$A \cdot B$

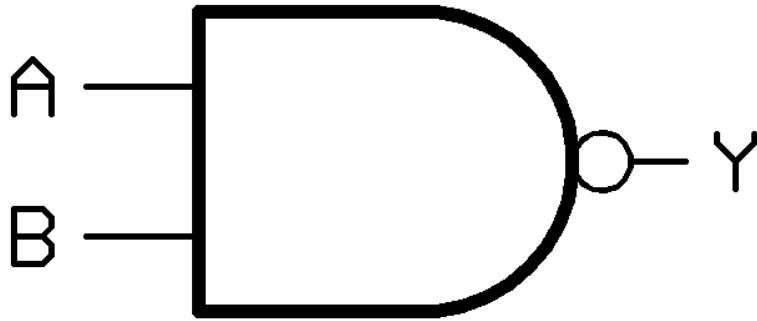


OR

$A + B$

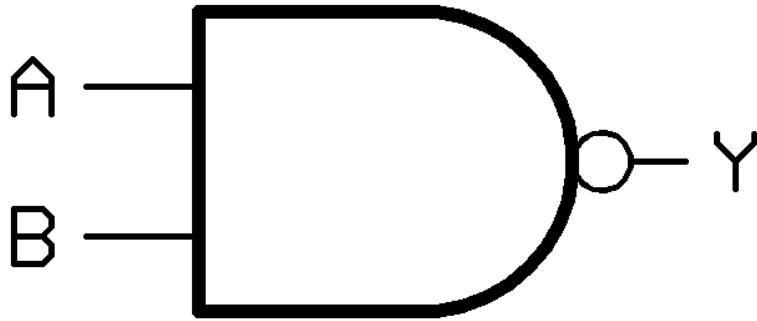
- All operations can be built from these 3 gates
- **Boolean functions, logic gate circuits, and truth tables are all equivalent!**

Other logic gates

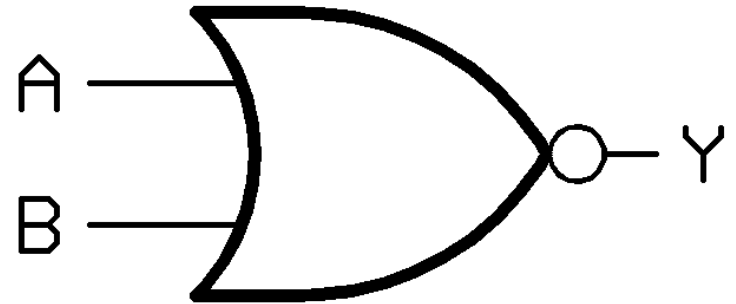


NAND: not(A and B)

Other logic gates

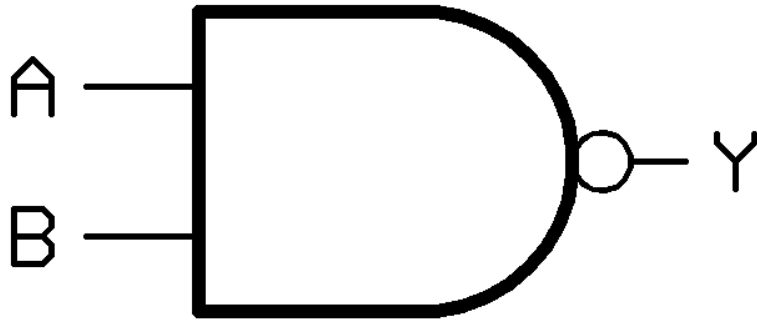


NAND: not(A and B)

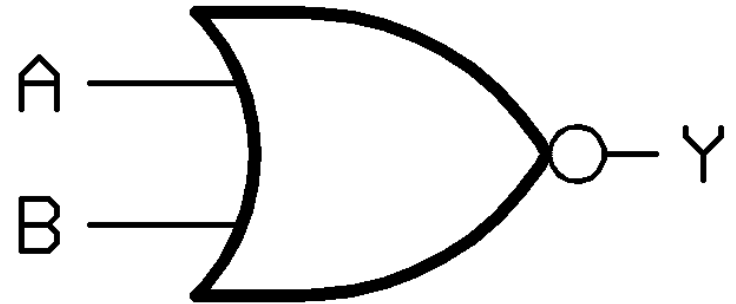


NOR: not(A or B)

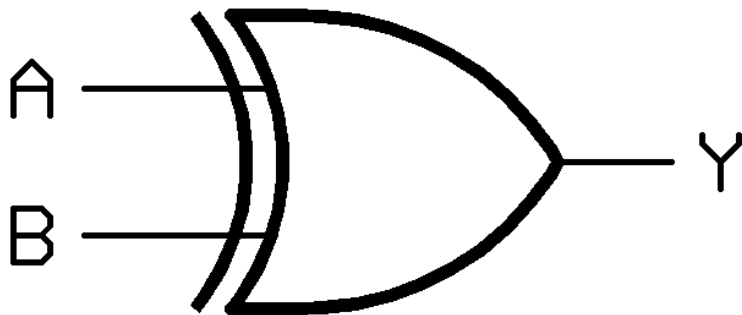
Other logic gates



NAND: not(A and B)

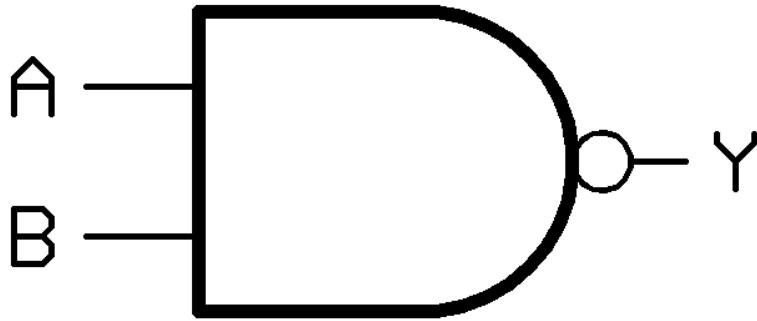


NOR: not(A or B)

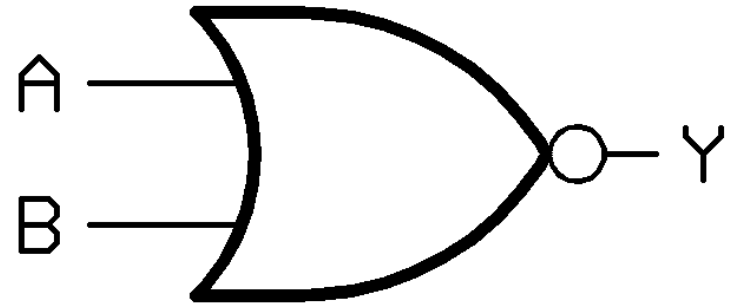


XOR: A xor B

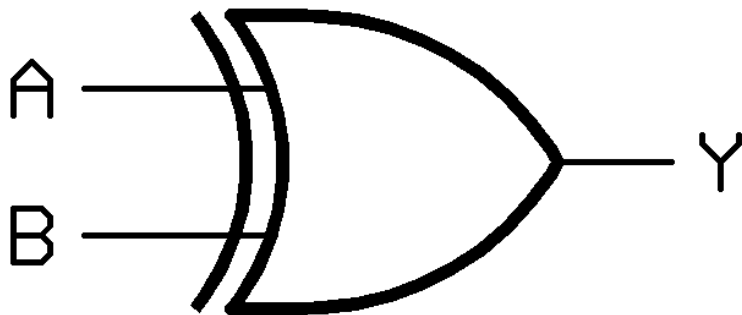
Other logic gates



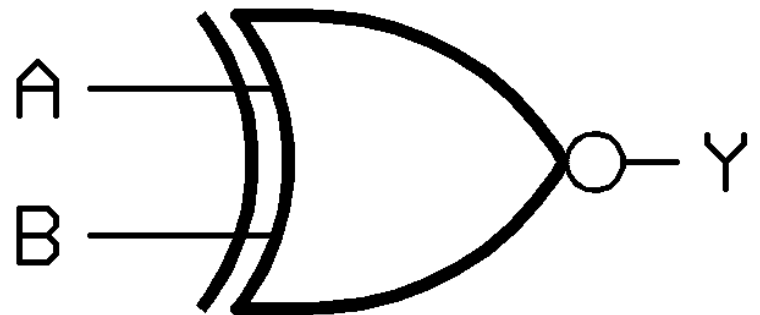
NAND: not(A and B)



NOR: not(A or B)



XOR: A xor B

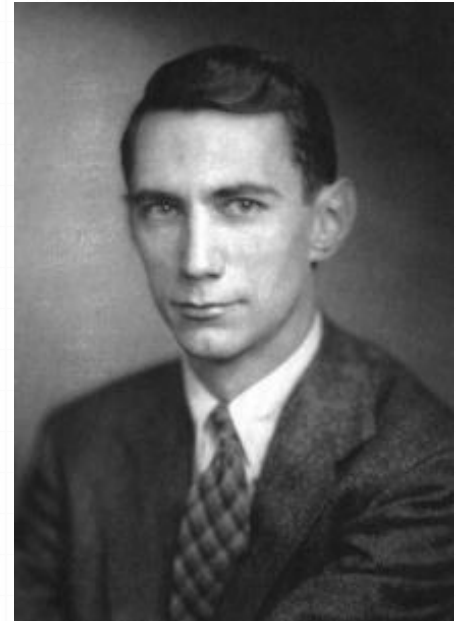


XNOR: not(A xor B)

Q: How do these gates work
in a computer?

Enter: Claude Shannon

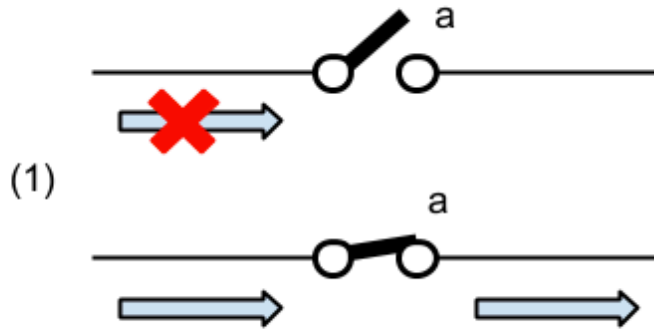
- Demonstrated that Boolean algebra could be encoded using **electrical switches**.
- Through this mechanism, any logical computations could be performed.



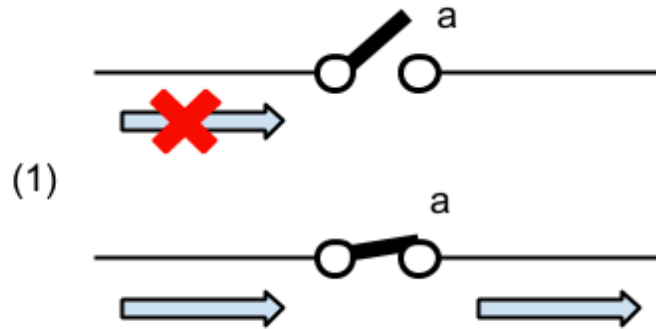
Claude Shannon (1916-2001)

Credit: wikipedia

How computers do logic gates

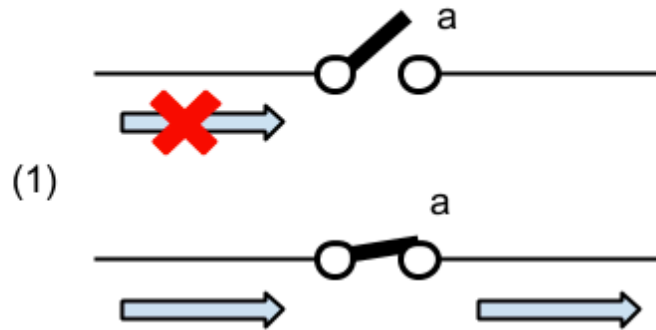


How computers do logic gates

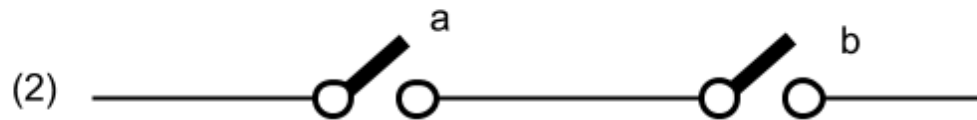


NOT

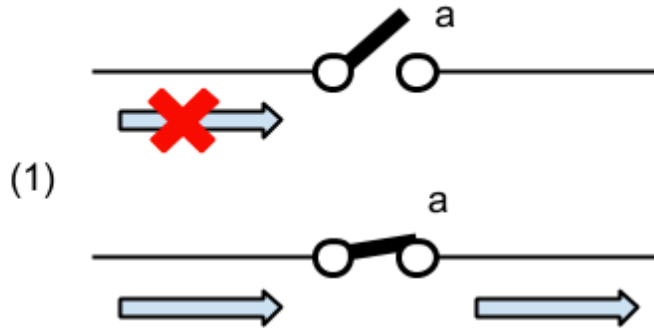
How computers do logic gates



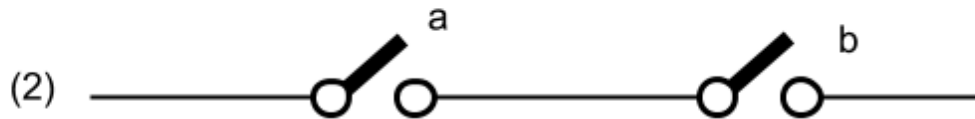
NOT



How computers do logic gates

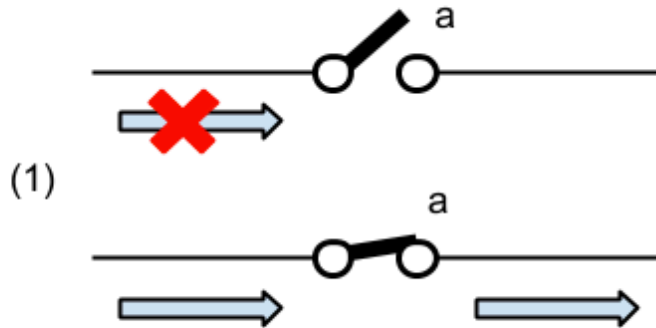


NOT

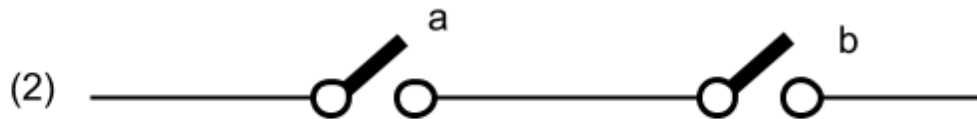


AND

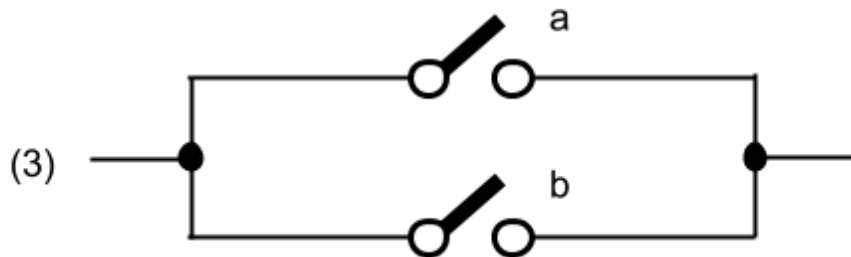
How computers do logic gates



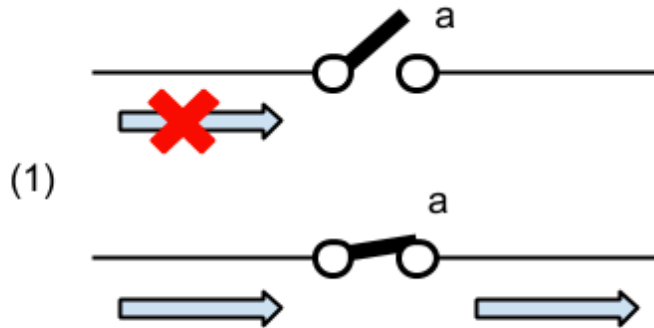
NOT



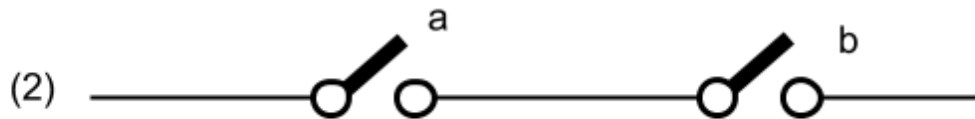
AND



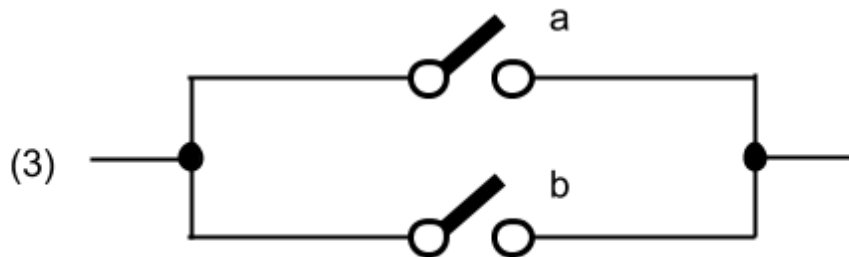
How computers do logic gates



NOT



AND

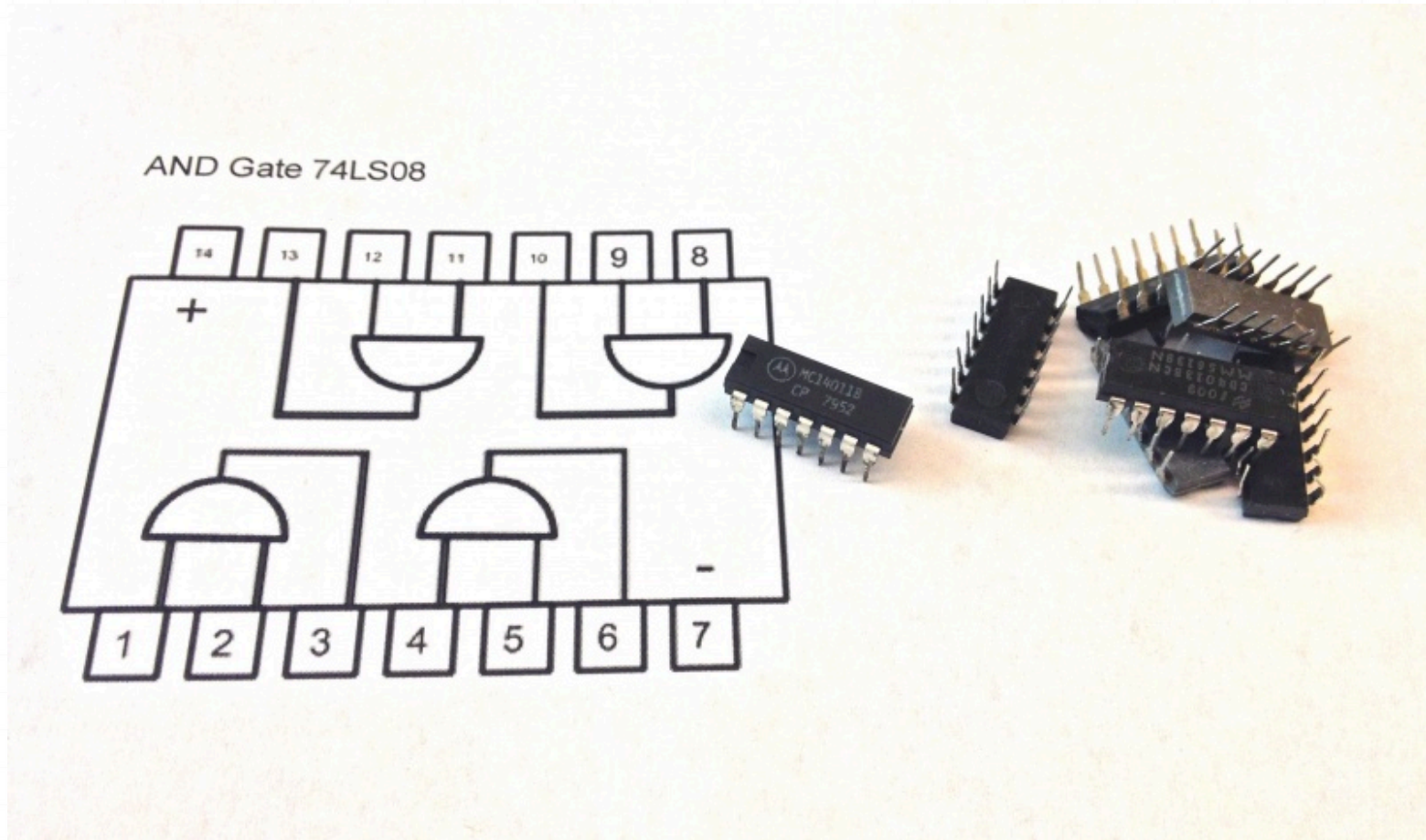


OR

Transistors

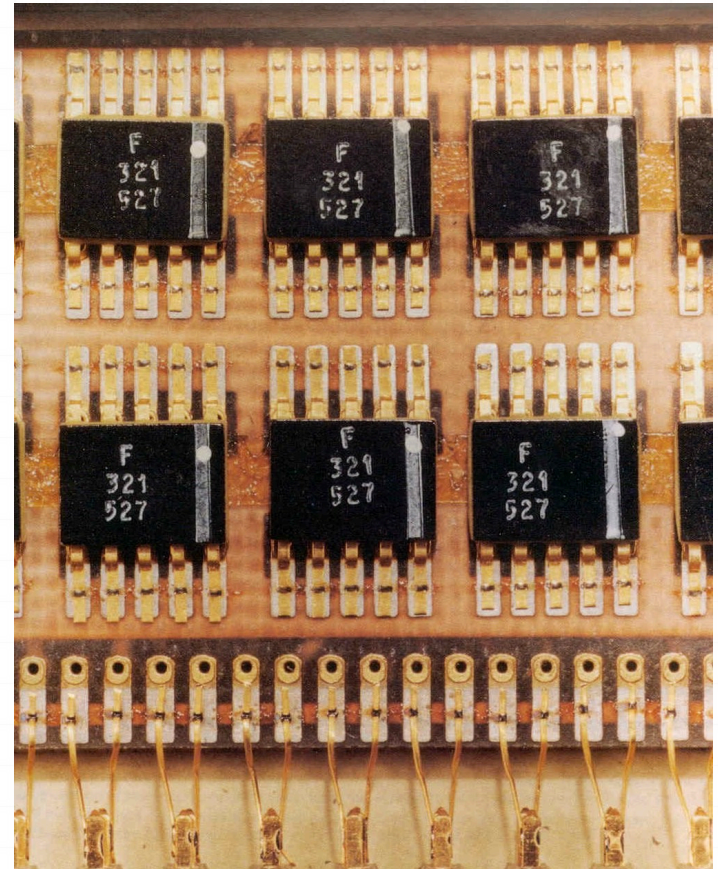
- These switches form a model for **transistors**
- Transistors are the building blocks of **integrated circuits (ICs)**
- Integrated circuits can have billions of transistors in the size of a dime!
- Transistors can also have other functions, such as amplification
- Use **semiconductor** material

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