## Ste.N clowntM Produchons <br> Loclectines-Inmoducion

## OVERVIEW \& INTRODUGHON

- Digital Design underpins the creation of the myriad of imaginative digital devices that surround us...
- Computers
- Calculators
- Phones
- Digital watches
- Microwave ovens


## Really...

 Everything- Robots...


## DICHAL DEACN

- Organizing an arrays of simple switches into a discrete system that performs transformations on two-level (Binary) information in a meaningful and predictable way



## SEE APPENDIX A, FORLICENSING \& AHTRIBUHON IN:ORMATMON

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## WHITH YOU WILL KNOW...

- Prior Knowledge
- Binary Numbers
- How to count in binary
- How to Add in Binary
- How to Multiply in Binary
- What You Will Know \& Be Able To Do
- Explain the difference between AND, OR, NOT logic gates
- Read and fill out a Truth Table
- Convert a Logical Expression in to Gate Diagram
- Convert a Logical Expression in to a Truth Table
- Binary
-Logical Expression
- Truth Table
\& Squeaky finge


## ReVIEW EINAPY NUMBERS

- Take 10 minutes and review binary numbers
- Binary Number Systems
- Binary Digits


## UOW 70 CONVERT EROM BINARY OR DECIMAL

## Computer Humor

- Binary is as easy as 01, 10, 11


## Convert the Following Binary Numbers:

$$
\begin{aligned}
0011=\text { ? } & 1 \times 2+1 \times 1=3 \\
1011=\text { ? } & 1 \times 8+0 \times 4+1 \times 2+1 \times 1=11 \\
10101=\text { ? } & 1 \times 16+0 \times 8+1 \times 4+0 \times 2+1 \times 1=21 \\
110011=\text { ? } & 1 \times 32+1 \times 16+0 \times 8+0 \times 4+1 \times 2+1 \times 1=51
\end{aligned}
$$



Place Values

## BIJ:PY Qut

- https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAlpQLSc82cMm tQFsOCJ7IW1a sVz7N6eGZI64MbAlJmrdc6ZndfYPw/vi ewform?usp=sf link



## ADPNG:INARY NUM:ERS

Rule $1 \rightarrow 0+0=0$
Rule $2 \rightarrow 0+1=1$
Just like
decimal 110 Rule $3 \rightarrow 1+0=1\}$ addition Rule $4 \rightarrow 1+1=10 \leftarrow$ Surprise!

Since $1+1=10$
Since $0+1=1$
Since $1+0=1$

## MULTPLYYNG BINARY NUMBERS

$$
\left.\begin{array}{l}
\text { Rule } 1 \rightarrow 0 * 0=0 \\
\text { Rule } 2 \rightarrow 0 * 1=0 \\
\text { Rule } 3 \rightarrow 1 * 0=0 \\
\text { Rule } 4 \rightarrow 1 * 1=1
\end{array}\right\} \begin{aligned}
& \text { Just like } \\
& \text { decimal } \\
& \text { multiplication }
\end{aligned}
$$

## ADDINGAND HULHPYNGINBIDA:Y

- Adding Binary Numbers
- Adding in binary | Applying mathematical reasoning
- Multiplying Binary Numbers
- Multiplying in binary | Applying mathematical reasoning

SHEAN GLOWN'M PRODUCHONS

HiRO TOLOCIC CAHES

## Bifl:Y Iocic

- Deals with binary variables that take 2 discrete values (0 and 1), and with logic operations
-Three basic logic operations:
- AND, OR, NOT
- Binary/logic variables are typically represented as letters: A,B,C,...,X,Y,Z


## Bagclocic Operators

- AND
- OR


Binary
-NOT

## Unary

- $F(a, b)=a \bullet b, \quad F$ is 1 if and only if $a=b=1$
- $G(a, b)=a+b, G$ is 1 if either $a=1$ or $b=1$
- $\mathrm{H}(\mathrm{a})=\mathrm{a}^{\prime}, \quad \mathrm{H}$ is 1 if $\mathrm{a}=0$


## BINARY LOC/C EUNCHON

## F(var) = expression <br> Operators ( $+, \bullet,{ }^{\prime}$ )

Variables
Constants ( 0,1 )
Groupings (parenthesis)
This is a set of Binary variables Defines the set of "Inputs"
$E x: F(a, b)=\left(a^{\prime} \bullet b\right)+b^{\prime}$

$$
F(a, b, c)=a \cdot\left(\left(b+c^{\prime}\right)+\left(b^{\prime}+c\right)\right)
$$



## BASICAND \& ORLOCIC OPERARORS

1-bit logic AND resembles binary multiplication:

$$
0 \bullet 0=0
$$

$$
0 \cdot 1=0
$$

$$
1 \cdot 0=0
$$

$$
1 \cdot 1=1
$$



1-bit logic OR resembles binary addition, except for one operation:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 0+0=0 \\
& 0+1=1 \\
& 1+0=1
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
1+1=1\left(\neq 10_{2}\right)
$$

$$
\frac{A}{B} \square F=A+B
$$

## COWBINATHONAL LOCTC CATES

- Outputs depend directly on their inputs
- Outputs are generated asynchronously and instantaneous*
- Do not require a clock or other synchronous signals
- Let's call them "Logic Gates"


## LOAC chites

- Logic gates are abstractions of electronic circuit components that operate on one or more input signals to produce an output signal



## AND CATE

- This AND gate has two inputs and an output


2-Input AND

- Output is zero unless both Inputs are 1's

The AND operation is mathematically defined as the product of two Boolean values

Truth table: tabular form that uniquely

| $A$ | $B$ | $F=A \bullet B$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | represents the relationship between the input variables of a function and its output

## OR C.ITE

- This OR gate has two inputs and an output


2-Input OR

- Output is 1 if any of the Inputs are 1's

The OR operation is mathematically defined as the summation of two Boolean values

Truth table: tabular form that uniquely represents the relationship between the input variables of a function and its output

## ROT (INVERTER) CATE

- This NOT gate has one input


## and one output

- This is an "inverter" function
- Output is 1 if the Input is 0 , and 0 if the Input is 1


Truth table: tabular form that uniquely represents the relationship between the input variables of a function and its output


## TRUHITABLES ROR LOC/C OPERATORS

Truth table: tabular form that uniquely represents the relationship between the input variables of a function and its output

| 2-Input AND |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $A$ | $B$ | $F=A \cdot B$ |
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 |

2-Input OR

| $A$ | $B$ | $F=A+B$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | $N O T$ |  |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | $A$ | $F=A^{\prime}$ |
| 1 | 0 | 1 |  | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |

## trunluaslas - cileck ior understanding

Truth table: tabular form that uniquely represents the relationship between the input variables of a function and its output

| 2-Input AND |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | $B$ | $F=A \cdot B$ |
| 0 | 0 |  |
| 0 | 1 |  |
| 1 | 0 |  |
| 1 | 1 |  |

2-Input OR

| $A$ | $B$ | $F=A+B$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 0 |  | NOT |  |  |
| 0 | 1 |  | $A$ |  | $F=A^{\prime}$ |
| 1 | 0 |  | 0 |  |  |
| 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  |

## TRUHITABLIF - CIIECKHOR UNDERSHANDING

Q: Let a function F() depend on n variables. How many rows are there in the truth table of $\mathrm{F}(\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{b})=(\mathrm{a}+\mathrm{b})$ ?

What about $\mathrm{F}(\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{b}, \mathrm{c})=(\mathrm{a}+\mathrm{b}+\mathrm{c})$ ?
What about $\mathrm{F}(\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{b}, \mathrm{c}, \mathrm{d})=(\mathrm{a}+\mathrm{b}+\mathrm{c}+\mathrm{d})$ ?

A: $2^{n}$ rows, since there are $2^{n}$

| $A$ | $B$ | $F=A+B$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 |

possible binary patterns / combinations for the $n$ variables


## cमeck our wishoclink

- Learning about Logic Gates and Circuits
- https://logic.ly/lessons/


## LOCIC CAHES - CUECK HOR UNDERSTANDING

- What are the outputs for each of these gates with the specified inputs values?



## LOCIC CAHES - CUECK HOR UNDERSTANDING

- What are the outputs for each of these gates with the specified inputs values?



## ATD GATE + TNVERTIER

- This NAND gate has two inputs and an output
- Output is 1 unless both Inputs are 1's, then it's 0

2-Input NAND

| $A$ | $B$ | $F=A \bullet B$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 |



## RAND GATE

- This NAND gate has two inputs and an output


2-Input NAND

- Output is 1 unless both Inputs are 1's, then it's 0

The NAND operation is mathematically defined as the product of two Boolean values

Truth table: tabular form that uniquely

| $A$ | $B$ | $F=A \cdot B$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | represents the relationship between the input variables of a function and its output

## NORCAHE



- This NOR gate has two inputs and an output


The NOR operation is mathematically defined as the summation of two Boolean values

Truth table: tabular form that uniquely represents the relationship between the input variables of a function and its output

## XOR GATE

- This XOR gate has two inputs and an output

- Output is 1 if the Inputs are different

The XOR operation is mathematically defined as the summation of two Boolean values if they are different

Truth table: tabular form that uniquely

2-Input XOR
 represents the relationship between the input variables of a function and its output

SHEAM CLOWN'M PRODUCHONS

REFERENCE SIIDES

SHEAM CLOWN'M PRODUCHONS

APPENDIX

## APPENDIX A: LICENSEE ATRIDUNON

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## APPENDX B: AMRIBUHON ROR SOURGES USED

- Power Point Logic Gates Symbols - Oliver Mannay
- Slide Share Logic Gates
-PPT from Michigan Tech EE 4271

