Some Background

- A computer's CPU is made up of millions of tiny switches called transistors.
- These switches can be either on or off.
- We therefore use binary to represent these switches, since a binary digit can be either 0 or 1.
- 0 represents a transistor which is off, 1 represents one which is on.

Truth Tables

- Used to show the output of logic gates or logic circuits.
- To create a truth table:
- Calculate how may rows are needed (2number of inputs)
- So 4 inputs would need 24 or 16 rows
- $\circ~$ List the values for each input
- Work through the diagram to complete the output for each possible input



Bringing It All Together

- Two or more logic gates are often used one after the other.
- This could be several of the same gate, or several different gates.
- This is known as a Logic Circuit.
- It is important to consider the order in which the gates are used.
- We can use diagrams and truth tables to represent these as shown below.



2.4 – Boolean logic



The OR Gate

Will output 1 if either A or B are 1
Will output 0 if both A and B are 0
Written as AVB



0

1

1

1

1

1

The NOT Gate

- Has a single input
 Inverts the input (1 becomes 0 and 0 becomes 1)
- Written as NOT A





Key Terms

- Logic Gate components which compare one or more inputs based on a logical function to provide a single output.
- Logic Diagram a diagram showing one or more logic gates.
- **Transistor** components contained in the CPU which can be either on or off.
- Truth Table a table representing the possible outputs of a logic gate or diagram
- Logic Circuit two or more logic gates used together one after the other
- **Binary** a number system containing two symbols, 0 and 1. Also known as Base 2