



# Building to a Computer

CS 2130: Computer Systems and Organization 1  
February 4, 2026

# Announcements

- Homework 2 due Monday

# Code to Build Circuits from Gates

Write code to build circuits from gates

- Gates we *already* know:  $\&$ ,  $|$ ,  $\wedge$ ,  $\sim$
- Operations we can build from gates:  $\oplus$  -  $\frac{1}{2}$
- Others we can build:

# Code to Build Circuits from Gates

Write code to build circuits from gates

- Gates we *already* know:  $\&$ ,  $|$ ,  $\wedge$ ,  $\sim$
- Operations we can build from gates:  $+$ ,  $-$
- Others we can build:  $*$ ,  $\&$ ,  $\ll$ ,  $+$
- Ternary operator:  $?$  :

$z = (a == b) ? x : y ;$

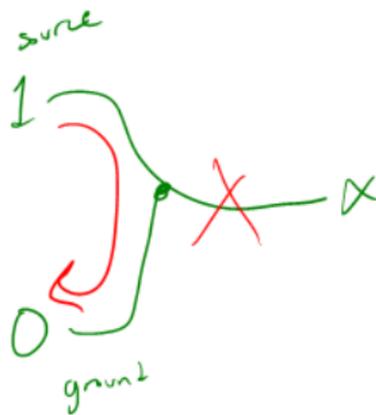


# Equals

Equals: =

- Attach with a wire (i.e., connect things)
- Ex:  $z = x * y$
- ~~What about the following?~~

~~$x = 1$   
 $x = 0$~~



# Equals

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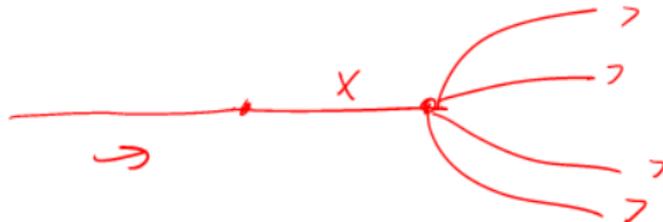
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- What about the following?

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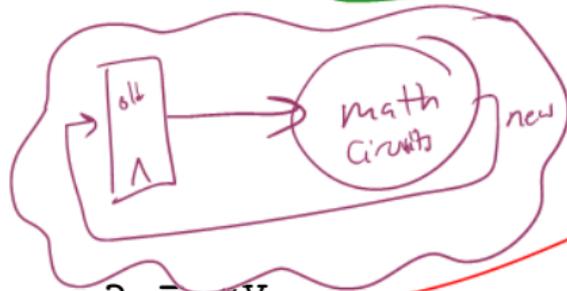
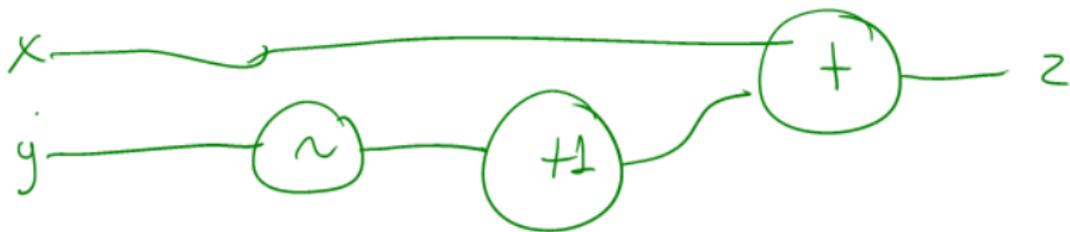
- **Single assignment:** each variable can only be assigned a value once



# Subtraction

$$z = x - y$$

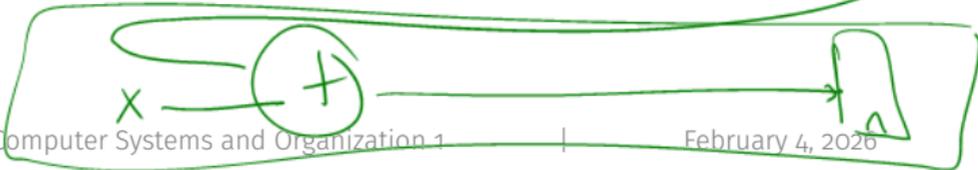
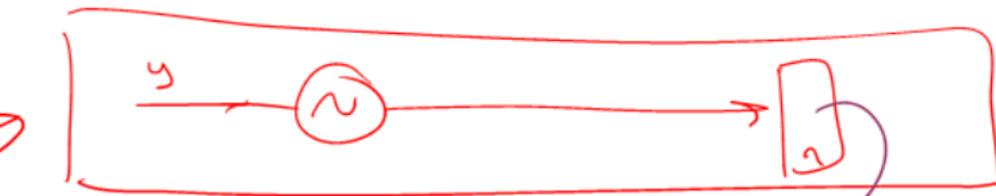
$$z = x + \underline{\sim y + 1}$$



$$a = \sim y$$

$$b = a + 1$$

$$z = x + b$$



# Comparisons

Each of our comparisons in code are straightforward to build:

- == - xor then nor bits of output

$x == y$   $\rightarrow$  1 same  
 $\rightarrow$  0

$(x \wedge y)$   $\rightarrow$  or all the bits together, then not

$\neg(x \wedge y)$

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Each of our comparisons in code are straightforward to build:

- == - xor then nor bits of output
- != - same as == without not of output
- < - consider  $x < 0$

$$x < y \longrightarrow x - y < 0$$

*x is 32-bits*

code  
 $(x \gg 31) \& 1$

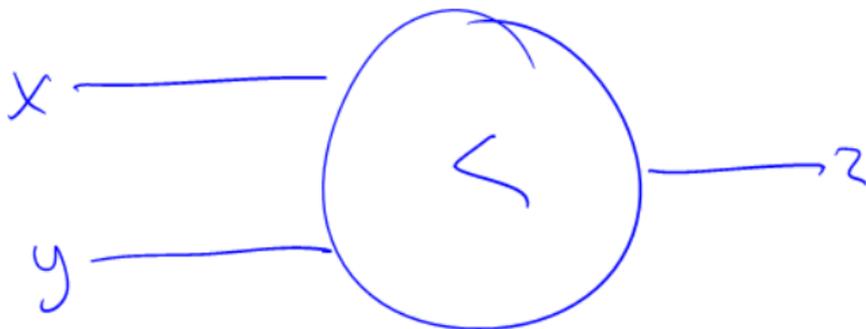
circuit  


*0 - 1*

# Comparisons

Each of our comparisons in code are straightforward to build:

- `==` - xor then nor bits of output
- `!=` - same as `==` without not of output
- `<` - consider  $x < 0$
- `>`, `<=`, `=>` are similar



# Indexing

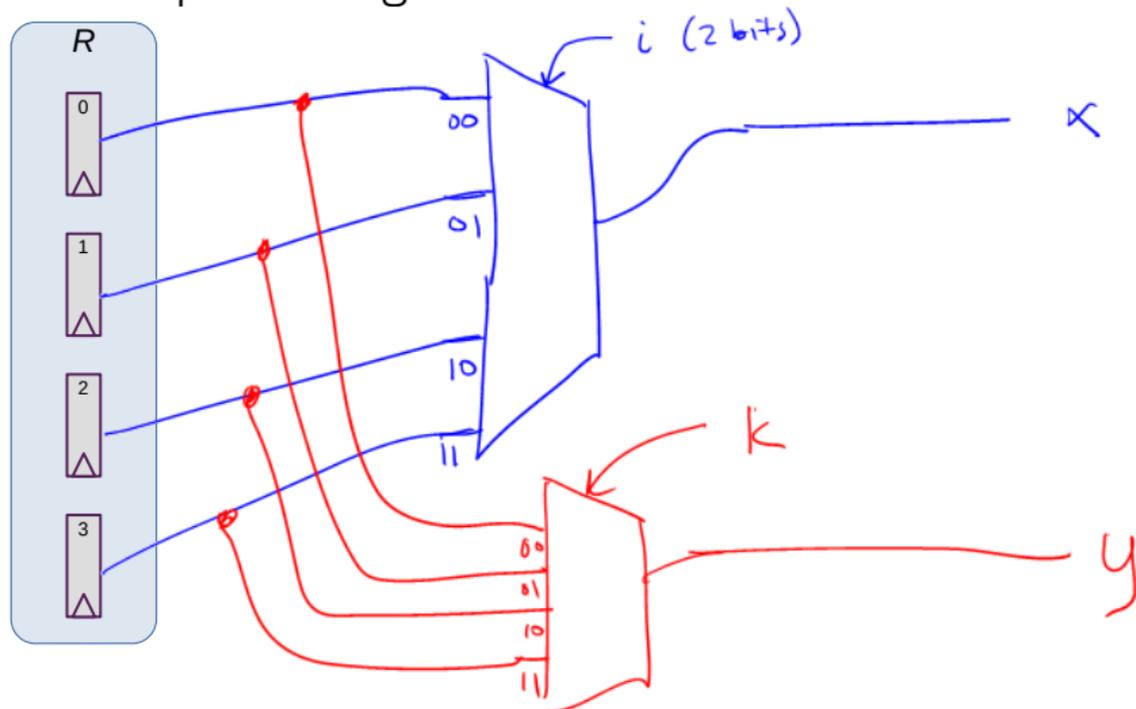
Indexing with square brackets: [ ]

- **Register bank** (or **register file**) - an array of registers
  - Can programmatically pick one based on index
  - I.e., can determine which register while running
- Two important operations:
  - $x = R[i]$  - Read from a register
  - $R[j] = y$  - Write to a register

$$R[1] = R[1] + R[2]$$

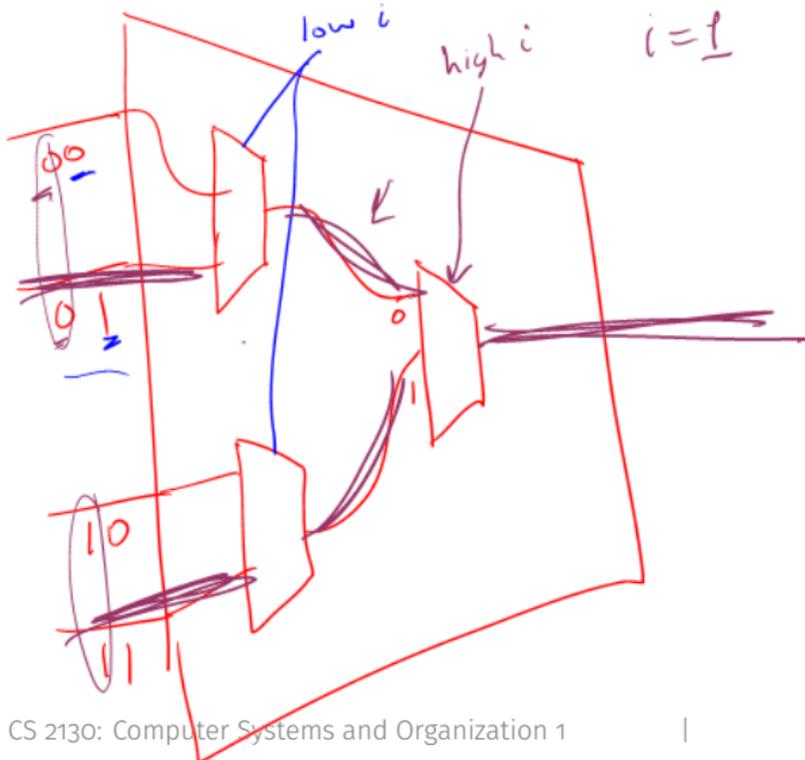
# Reading

$x = R[i]$  - connect output of registers to  $x$  based on index  $i$



# Aside: 4-input Mux

How do we build a 4-input mux? How many wires should  $i$  be?



# Writing

$R[j] = y$  - connect  $y$  to input of registers based on index  $j$

$j=1$

