



Logic Gates, Mux, Binary Arithmetic

CS 2130: Computer Systems and Organization 1
January 16, 2026

Announcements

- No class Monday
- We will have lab on Tuesday

Putting it together

Overall idea:

- Only need two things (Shannon)
- We can do math with two things (Boole)

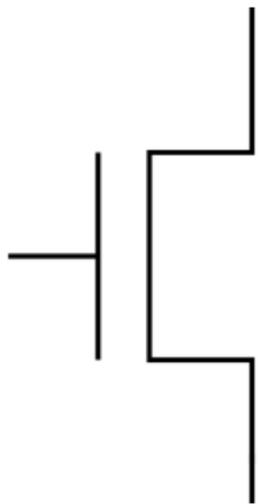
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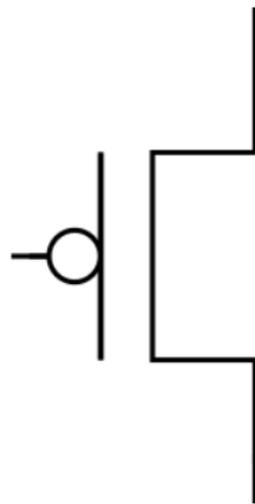
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Now we need a physical device that deals in two levels

Transistors



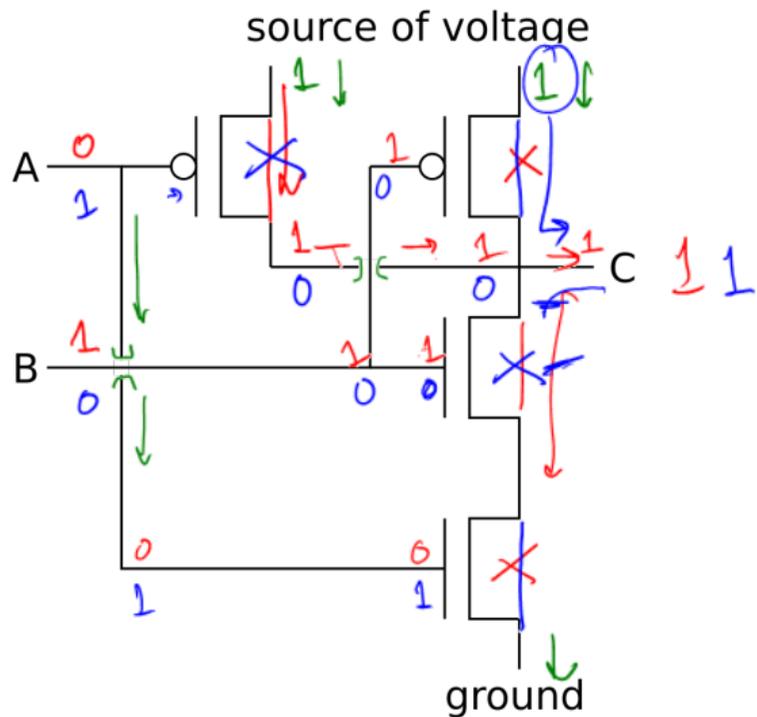
push to close
push to connect
push to allow current flow



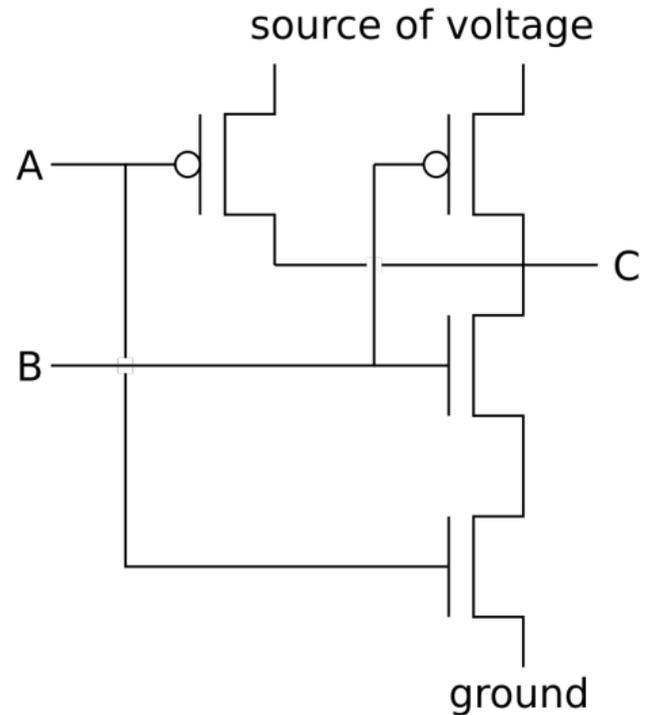
push to open
push to disconnect
push to stop current flow

Circuit Diagram

A	B	C
0	0	1
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0



Circuit Diagram



Other Gates (reading)

Building Up

Where we are now

- World with only 2 states: 0 and 1
- Re-developed Boolean logic (gates):
 - and, or, not
 - nand, nor, xor

Gives us everything Boole talked about

- Next: build higher level ideas, something powerful!

Trinary Operator

this will be key when we are constructing our computer out of these gates and circuits

Trinary Operator

- General idea:

```
if ( ... ) {  
    ...  
} else {  
    ...  
}
```

this will be key when we are constructing our computer out of these gates and circuits

Trinary Operator

- Python: `x = b if a else c`

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Trinary Operator

- Python: `x = b if a else c`
- Java: `x = a ? b : c`

this will be key when we are constructing our computer out of these gates and circuits

Multiplexer (mux)

$x = a ? b : c$

Multiplexer (mux)

How can we build a mux out of what we have learned so far?

$x = a ? b : c$

Multiplexer (mux)

Can be built from `and`, `or`, and `not`

- Can be built using transistors
- Can physically put it in silicon!

Questions?

More bits!

2-bit Multiplexer (mux)

2-bit values instead of 1-bit values

Multi-bit Values

- So far, only talking about 2 things
- Numbers, strings, objects, ...

Numbers

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- **unary** representation: make marks, one per "thing"
 - Awkward for large numbers, ex: CS 2130?
 - Hard to tell how many marks there are
- Update: group them!
- Romans used new symbols:

Numbers

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Numbers

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- Arabic numerals
 - Positional numbering system
 - The 10 is significant:
 - * 10 symbols, using 10 as base of exponent
 - The 10 is *arbitrary*
 - We can use other bases! π , 2130, 2, ...

Base-8 Example

Try to turn 134_8 into base-10:

Bases

We will discuss a few in this class

- Base-10 (decimal) - talking to humans
- Base-8 (octal) - shows up occasionally
- Base-2 (binary) - most important! (we've been discussing 2 things!)
- Base-16 (hexadecimal) - nice grouping of bits

Binary

2 digits: 0, 1

Try to turn 1100101_2 into base-10:

Binary

Any downsides to binary?

Turn 2130_{10} into base-2:

hint: find largest power of 2 and subtract

Long Numbers

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- Group them by 3 (right to left)

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Long Numbers

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- Group them by 3 (right to left)
- In decimal, use commas: ,
- Numbers between commas: 000 - 999
- Effectively base-1000

Long Numbers in Binary - Readability

- Typical to group by 3 or 4 bits
- No need for commas *Why?*

100001010010

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- How many do we need for groups of 3?
- Turn each group into decimal representation
- Converts binary to **octal**

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Long Numbers in Binary - Readability

- Groups of 4 more common
- How many symbols do we need for groups of 4?

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Long Numbers in Binary - Readability

- Groups of 4 more common
- How many symbols do we need for groups of 4?
- Converts binary to **hexadecimal**
- Base-16 is very common in computing

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Hexadecimal

Need more than 10 digits. What next?

1110

Hexadecimal Exercise

Consider the following hexadecimal number:

852dab1e

Is it even or odd?

Using Different Bases in Code

	Old Languages	New Languages
binary		
octal		
decimal		
hexadecimal		