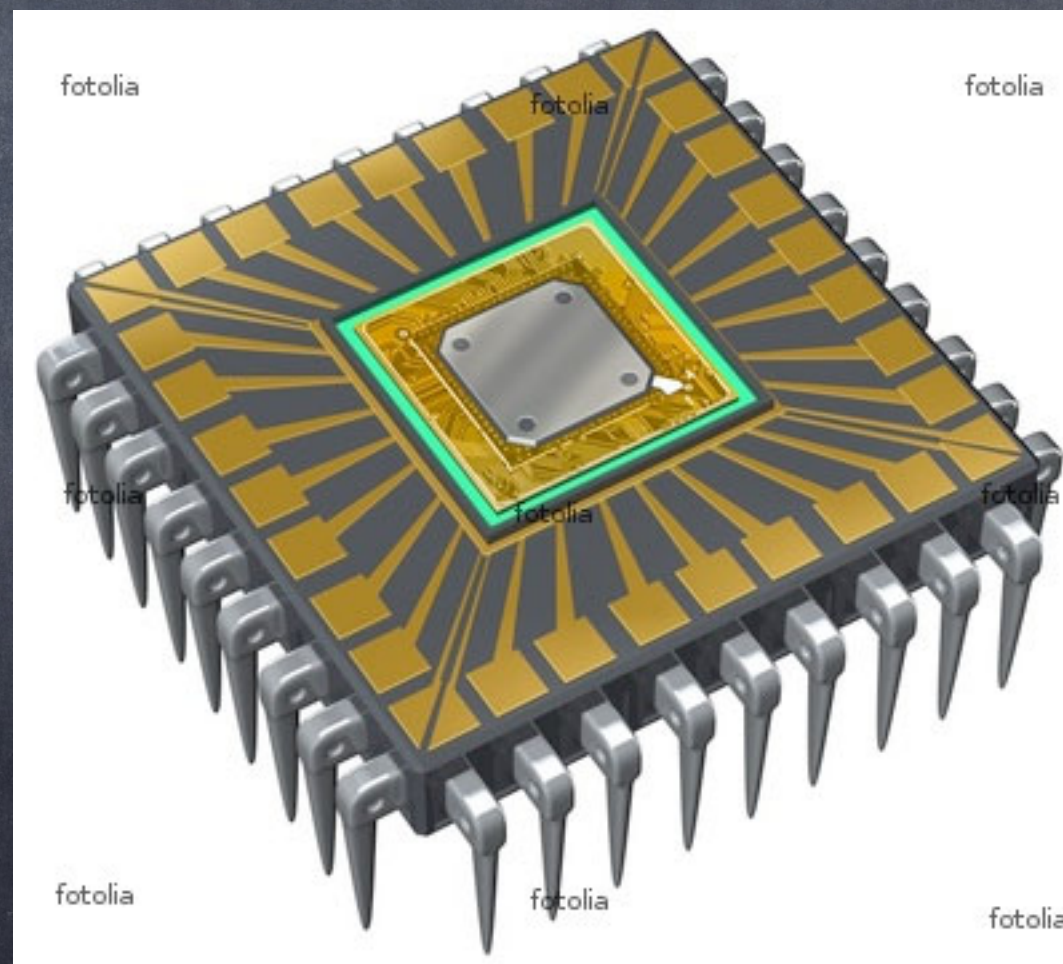


# Bits and Bytes

COMP 102, lecture 3



# Processors





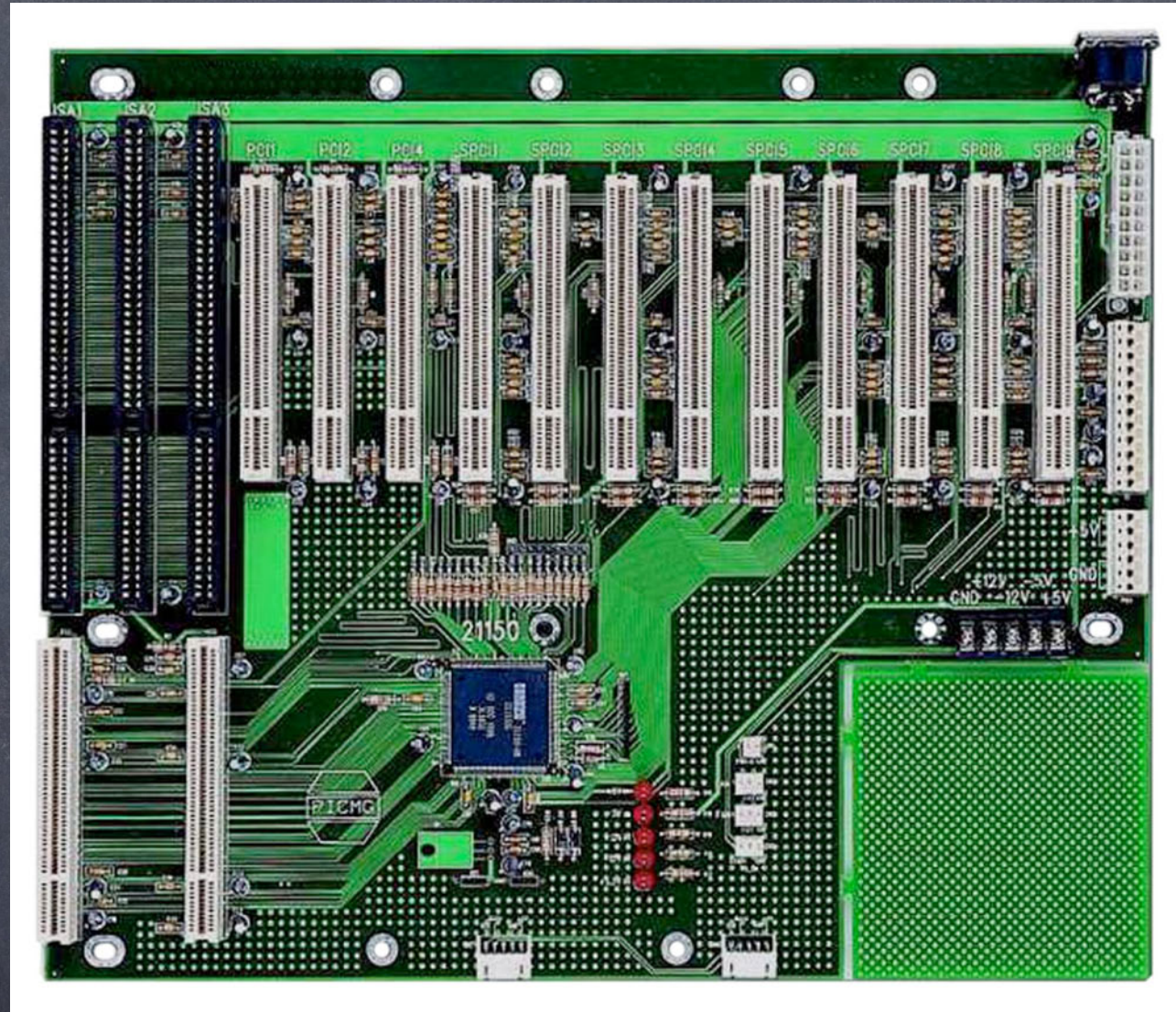
# Current Processors



- Processor speed:  
single processor 4.0 GHz  
dual processors 2.4 GHz



# Current Processors



- Bus speed: 800 MHz



# Current Processors

- Memory addressing:

32 bits (most)

$2^{32}$  addresses = 4 GB

64 bits (recent)

$2^{64}$  addresses = 16 EB

- operands size: 32 bits (most), 64 bits (new)



# Consumer Electronics...





# Consumer Electronics...



iPod shuffle



iPod nano



iPod touch



iPod classic

## ■ MP3 players

shuffle: 2 GB, nano: 16 GB, touch 64 GB, classic: 160 GB



# Consumer Electronics...



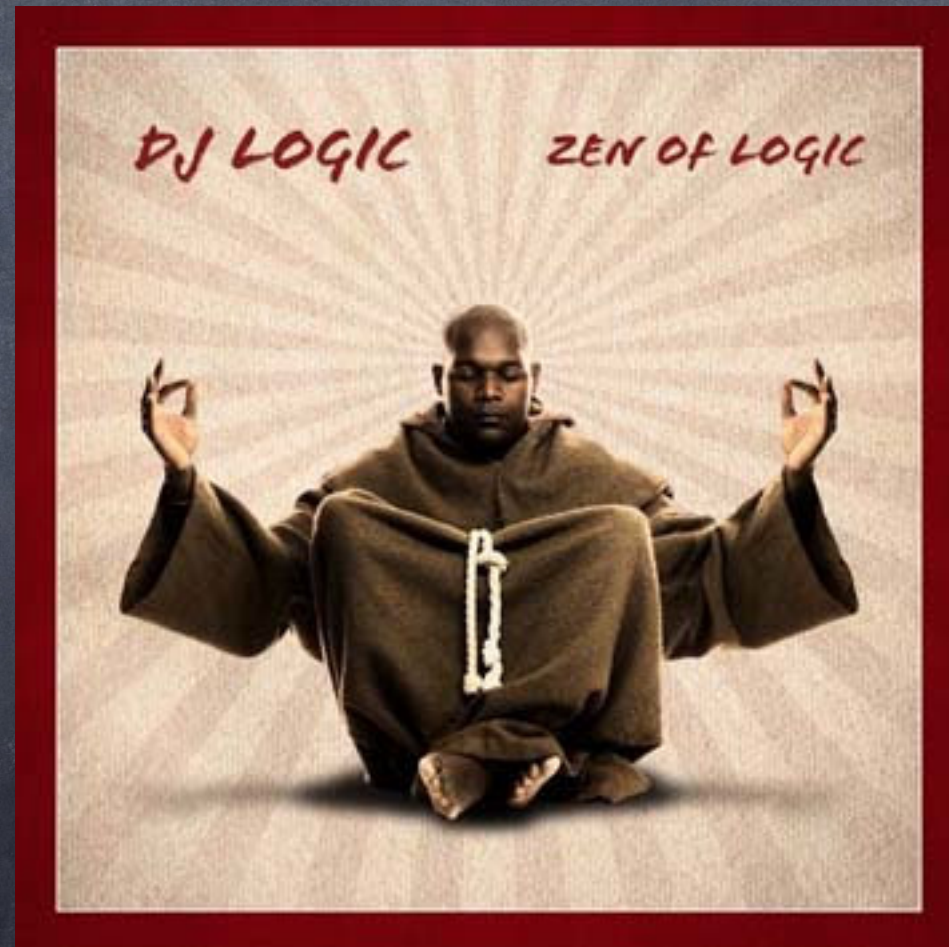
## ■ Digital cameras:

12 Mpixels/image  $\approx$  36 MB/image cheap

36 Mpixels/image  $\approx$  108 MB/image expensive



# Logic and calculation





# Boolean (logic) operations

- $\text{NOT } X = \text{true}$  if and only if  $X = \text{false}$
- $X \text{ AND } Y = \text{true}$  iff both  $X = \text{true}$  and  $Y = \text{true}$
- $X \text{ OR } Y = \text{true}$  iff any of  $X$  or  $Y = \text{true}$
- $X \text{ XOR } Y = \text{true}$  iff either  $X = \text{true}$  and  $Y = \text{false}$  or  $X = \text{false}$  and  $Y = \text{true}$



# Bit operations

- $\text{NOT } X = 1$  iff  $X=0$
- $X \text{ AND } Y = 1$  iff both  $X=1$  and  $Y=1$
- $X \text{ OR } Y = 1$  iff any of  $X$  or  $Y = 1$
- $X \text{ XOR } Y = 0$  iff both  $X=0$  and  $Y=0$   
or both  $X=1$  and  $Y=1$



# binary addition

■ Example:

$$\begin{array}{r} 00111110 \\ + 01001001 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



# binary addition

■ Example:

$$\begin{array}{r} 00111110 \\ + 01001001 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$



# binary addition

■ Example:

$$\begin{array}{r} 00111110 \\ + 01001001 \\ \hline 11 \end{array}$$



# binary addition

■ Example:

$$\begin{array}{r} 00111110 \\ + 01001001 \\ \hline \phantom{00}111 \end{array}$$



# binary addition

■ Example:

$$\begin{array}{r} 00111110 \\ + 01001001 \\ \hline 0111 \end{array}$$



# binary addition

■ Example:

$$\begin{array}{r} 00111110 \\ + 01001001 \\ \hline 00111 \end{array}$$



# binary addition

■ Example:

$$\begin{array}{r} 0011111110 \\ + 01001001 \\ \hline 000111 \end{array}$$



# binary addition

■ Example:

$$\begin{array}{r} 010111111110 \\ + 01001001 \\ \hline 0000111 \end{array}$$



# binary addition

■ Example:

$$\begin{array}{r} 010111111110 \\ + 010010001 \\ \hline 100000111 \end{array}$$



# binary addition

$$\blacksquare z = x + y \text{ where } x = x_n x_{n-1} \dots x_0,$$
$$y = y_n y_{n-1} \dots y_0,$$
$$z = z_{n+1} z_n z_{n-1} \dots z_0$$

$$\blacksquare z_0 = x_0 \oplus y_0$$

$$c_0 = x_0 \wedge y_0$$

$$z_{n+1} = c_n$$

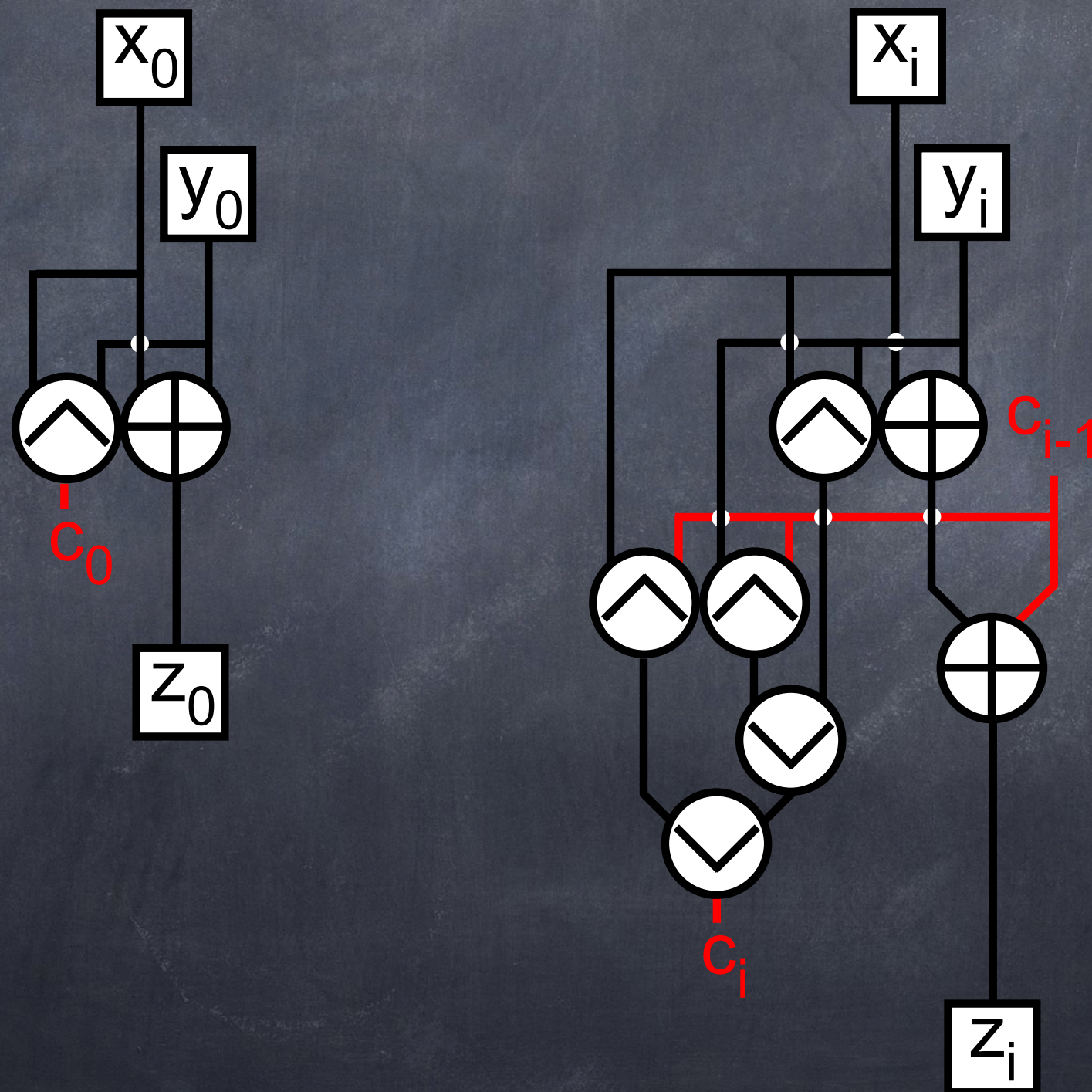
and for  $0 < i \leq n$

$$z_i = x_i \oplus y_i \oplus c_{i-1}$$

$$c_i = (x_i \wedge y_i) \vee (x_i \wedge c_{i-1}) \vee (y_i \wedge c_{i-1})$$



# Ingredients for an addition circuit





# An addition circuit

