

IN1020 uke 5

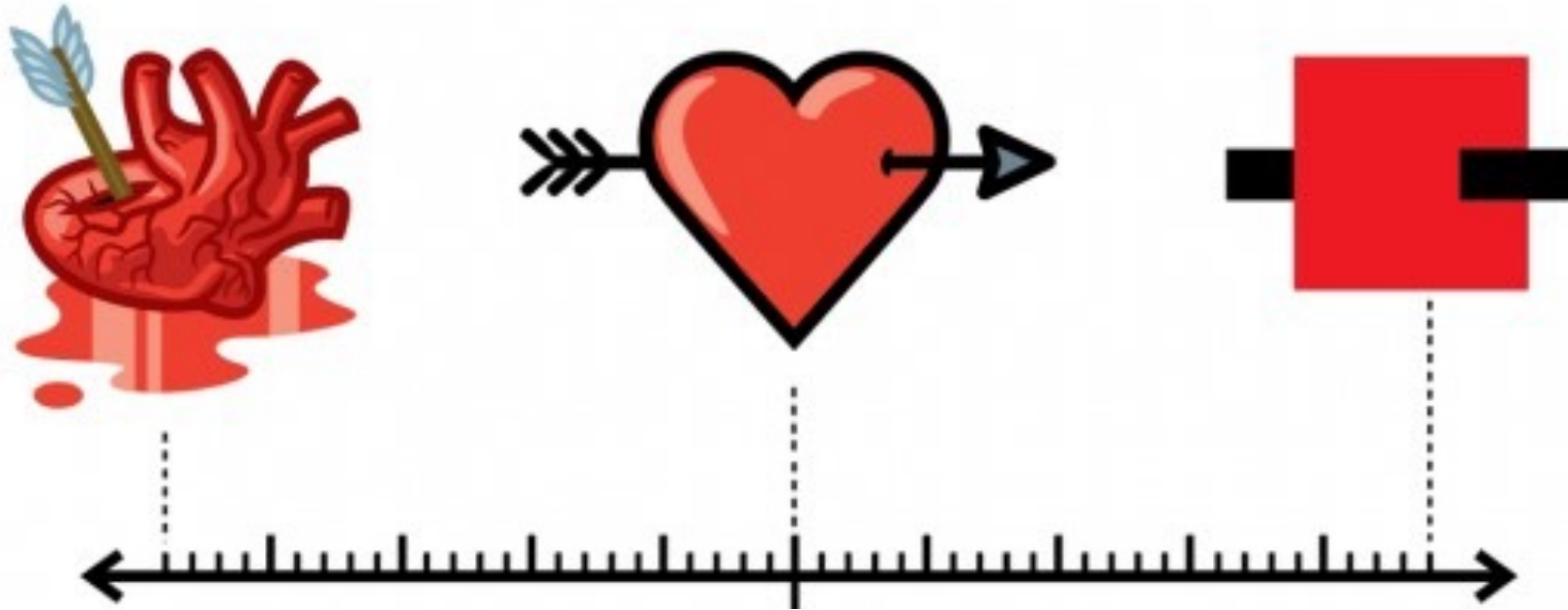
GRUPPE 6

Plan for dagen

- Abstraksjonsnivå
- Mer ALU
- Mente
- Porter
- Ukesoppgaver og obligjobbing

THE ABSTRACT-O-METER

When you start to understand the concept of abstraction levels and you just can't stop getting more into it



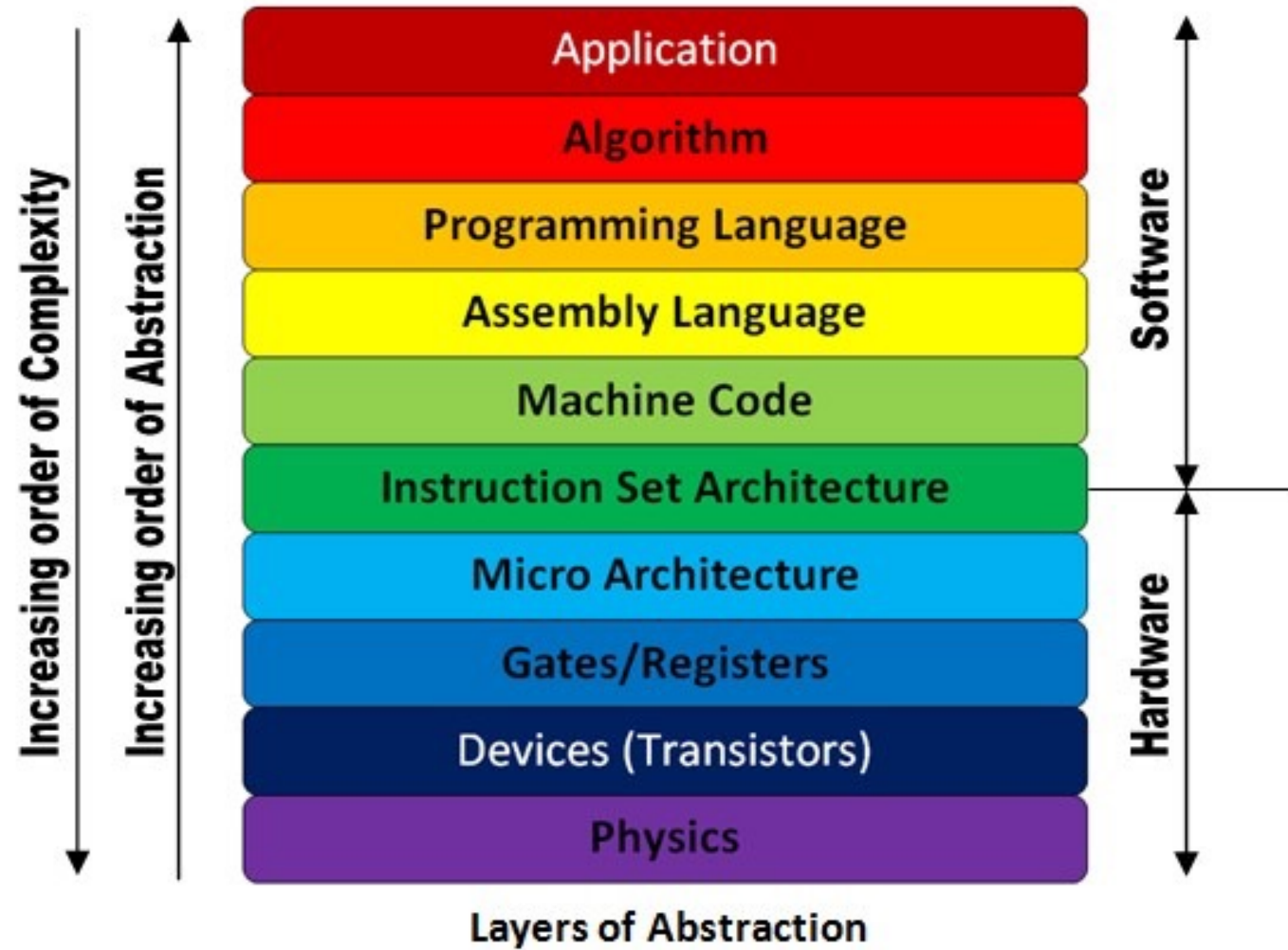
Abstraksjon

Abstraksjonsnivå

The amount of complexity by which a system is viewed or programmed. The higher the level, the less detail. The lower the level, the more detail. The highest level of abstraction is the entire system. The next level would be a handful of components, and so on, while the lowest level could be millions of objects. [Kilde](#)

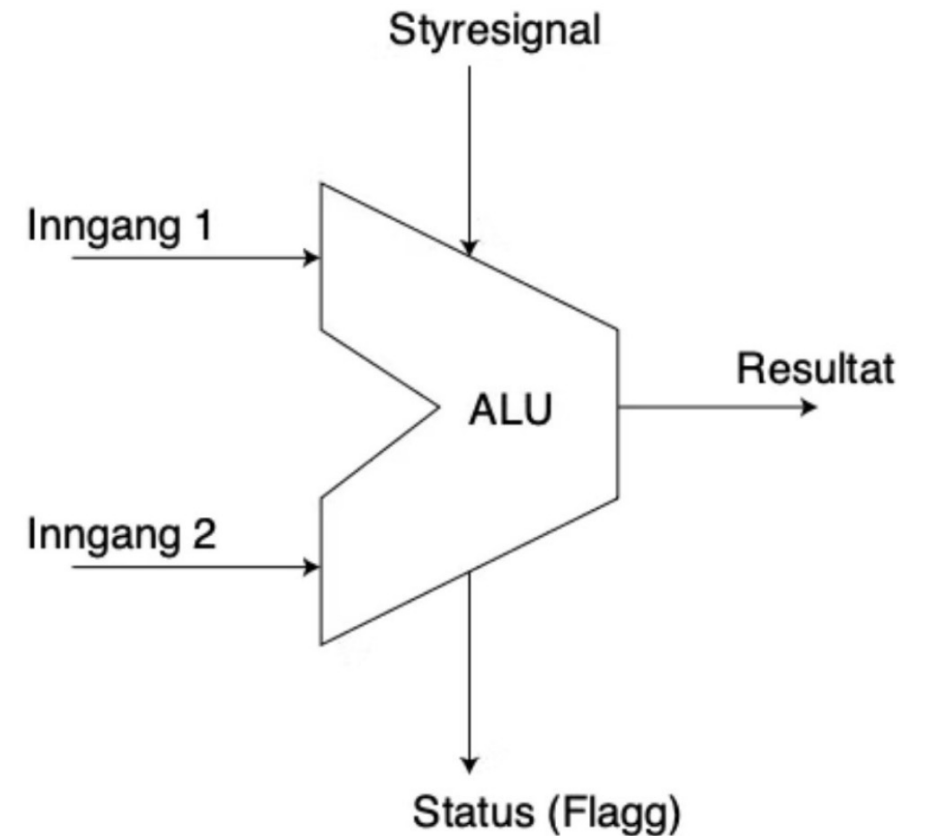
Abstraksjonsnivå

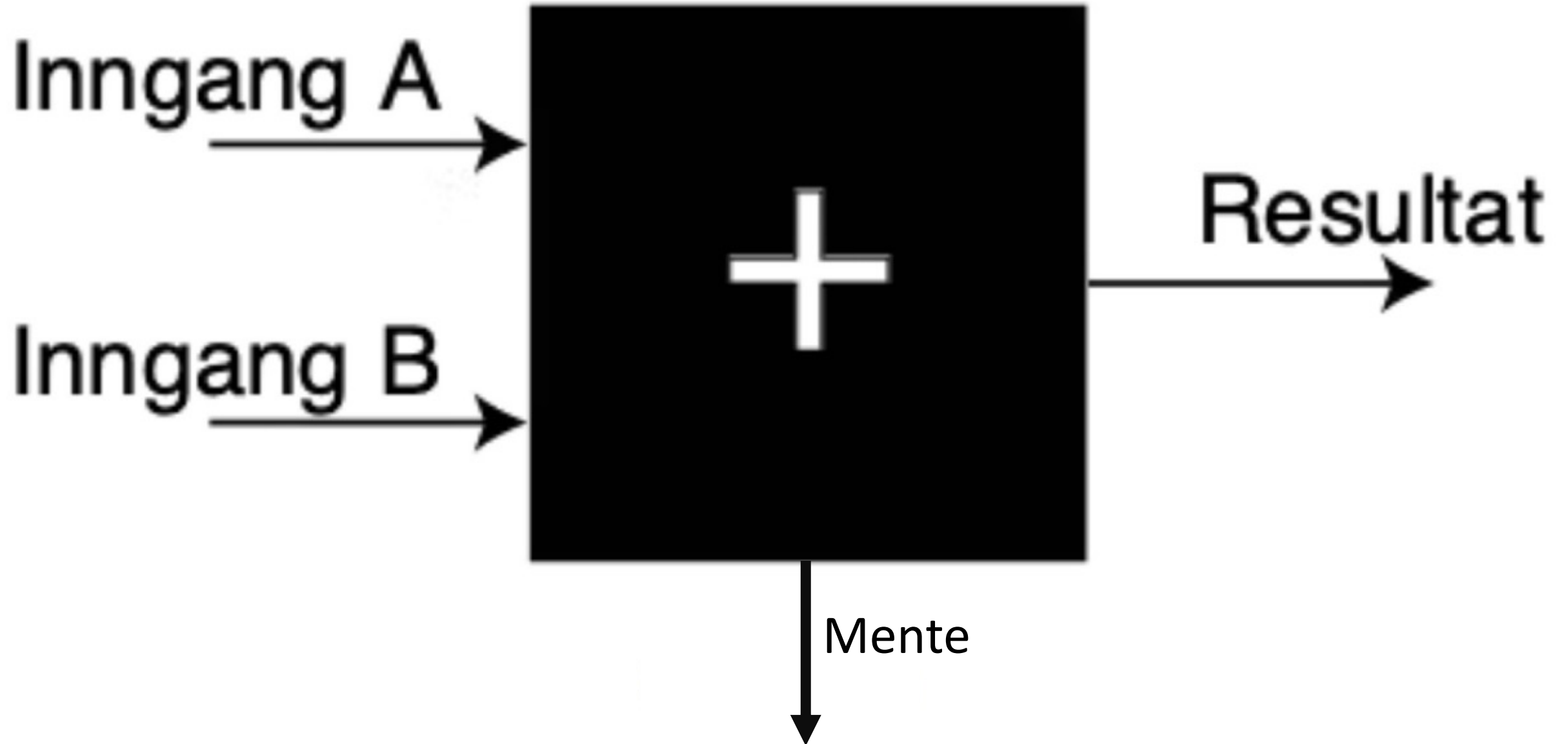
- Brukes for å håndtere komplekse systemer ved å systematisere og strukturere informasjon
- Vi deler i forskjellige lag av abstraksjon
- Lærer dette fordi:
 - så dere KAN forstå det når dere trenger det
 - Sammenhengen mellom ulike lag



ALU – Aritmetisk logisk enhet

- Tre innganger:
 - Styresignal: bestemmer operasjonen som skal gjøre i ALU-en.
 - Addisjon
 - Subtraksjon
 - Inngang 1: 1 bit
 - Inngang 2: 1 bit
- To utganger:
 - Status (flagg): gjør at vi kan ha mente
 - Resultat: resultat av operasjonen





Mente

VANLIG ADDISJON

$$\begin{array}{r} 26 \\ + 98 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 26 \\ + 98 \\ \hline 14 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \color{red}{1} \\ 26 \\ + 98 \\ \hline 4 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \color{red}{1} \\ 26 \\ + 98 \\ \hline 124 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \color{red}{1} \color{red}{1} \\ 26 \\ + 98 \\ \hline 24 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \color{red}{11} \\ 26 \\ + 98 \\ \hline 124 \end{array}$$

BINÆR ADDISJON

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ + 1 \\ \hline 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \color{red}{1} \\ 1 \\ + 1 \\ \hline 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \color{red}{1} \\ 1 \\ + 1 \\ \hline 10 \end{array}$$

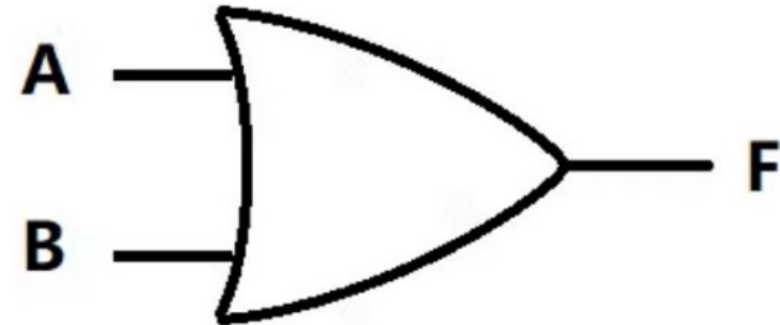
$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ + 1 \\ \hline 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \color{red}{1} \\ 11 \\ + 1 \\ \hline 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \color{red}{11} \\ 11 \\ + 1 \\ \hline 00 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \color{red}{11} \\ 11 \\ + 1 \\ \hline 100 \end{array}$$

Funksjonsuttrykk

OR - port

$$F = A + B$$

A	B	F
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1



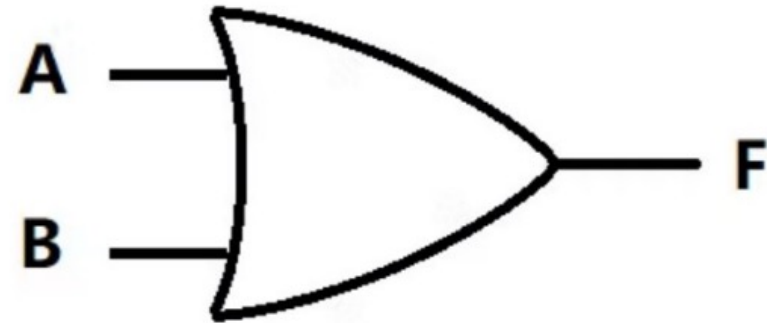
Port representert med ulike former/figurer. F.eks er spiss pil = OR

Sannhetstabell = viser alle mulige kombinasjoner

OR - port

$$F = A + B$$

A	B	F
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

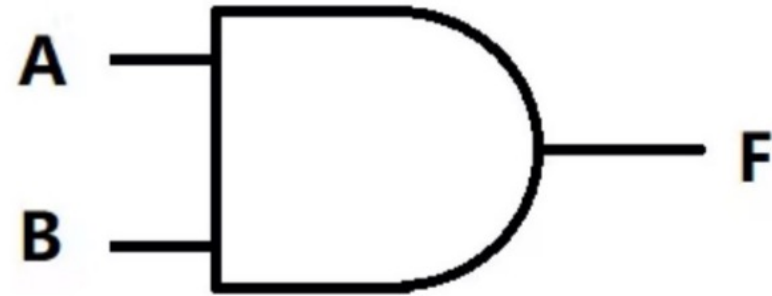


Gir ut 1 når en av signalene er 1

AND - port

$$F = AB$$

A	B	F
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

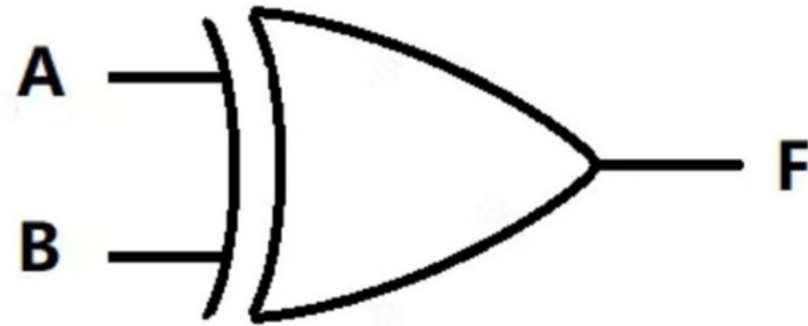


Gir ut 1 når begge signalene er 1

XOR - port

$$F = A \oplus B$$

A	B	F
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

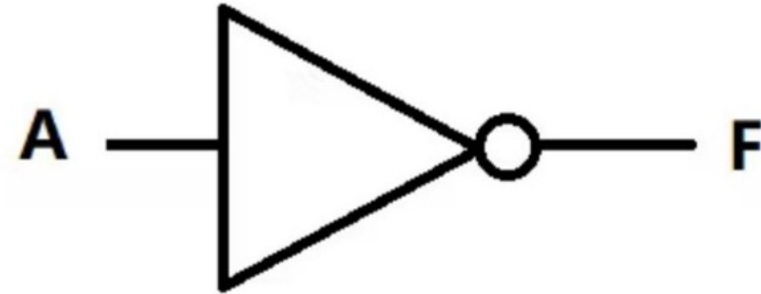


Gir ut 1 BARE hvis en av signalene er 1

INV - port

$$F = A'$$

A	F
0	1
1	0



Inverterer signalen, signalet blir endret

NOT porter inverterer resultatet i sannhetstabellen

AND

A	B	F
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

NAND - port

$$F = (AB)'$$

A	B	F
0	0	1
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

NOR - port

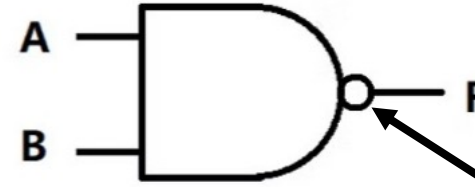
$$F = (A+B)'$$

A	B	F
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	0

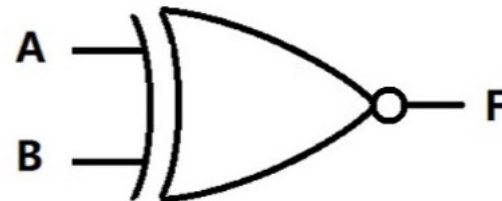
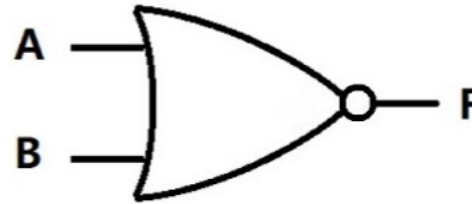
XNOR - port

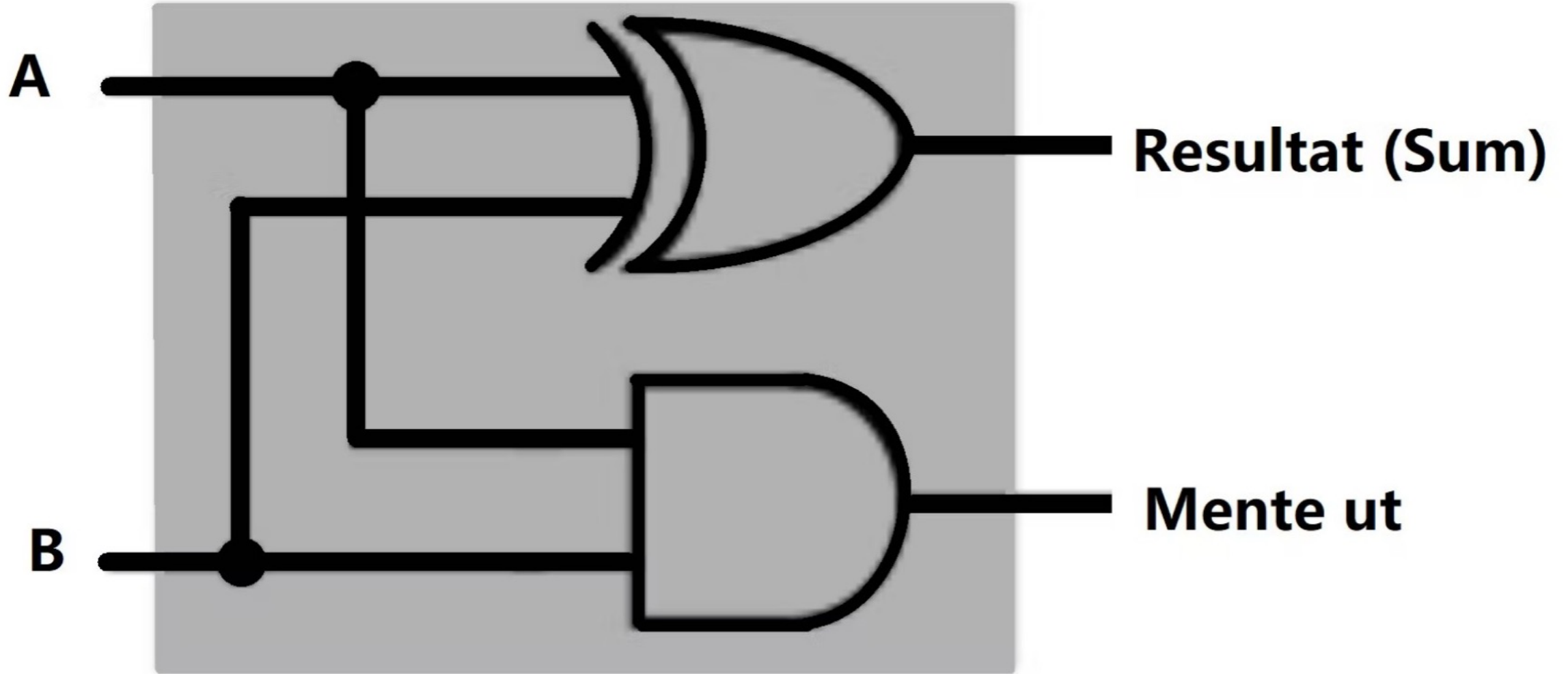
$$F = (A \oplus B)'$$

A	B	F
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1



NOT porter illustrert med en ball





HALV-ADDER (HA)

Hvordan vite hva som blir input?

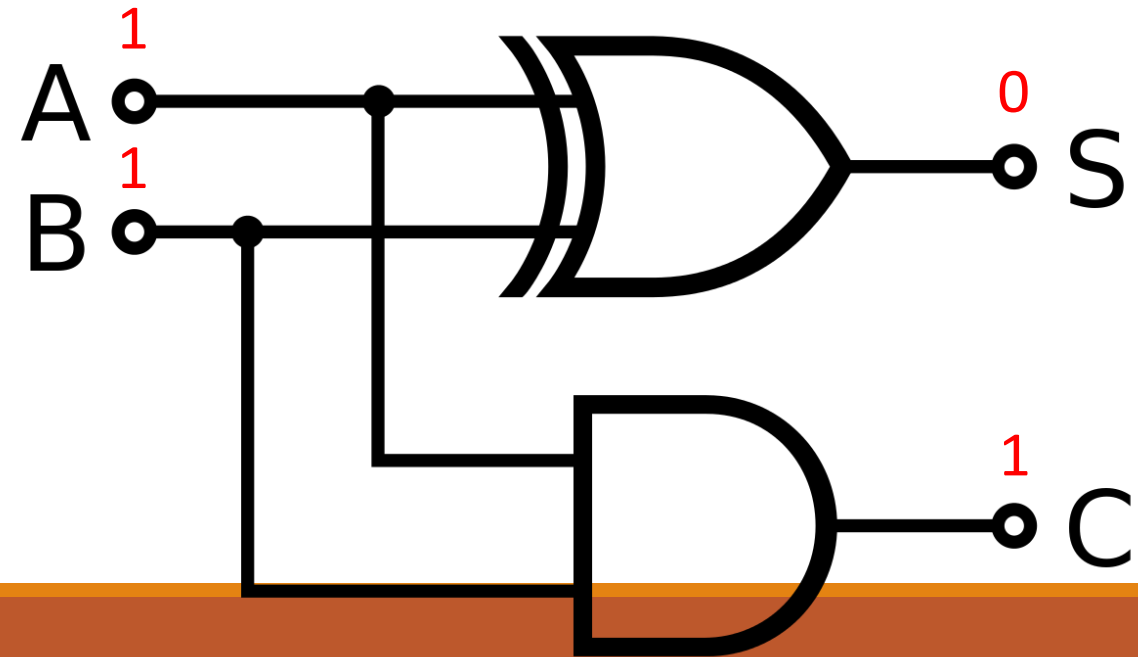
1. Leser hva signal A er og signal B er (kan enten være 1 eller 0)
2. Se på hva hvilke signal som går inn i kretsen (2 signaler som enten er 0 eller 1)
3. Identifisere hvilken port signalet går gjennom (ved å gjenkjenne formen)
4. Bruke sannhetstabell til å finne output til porten

XOR

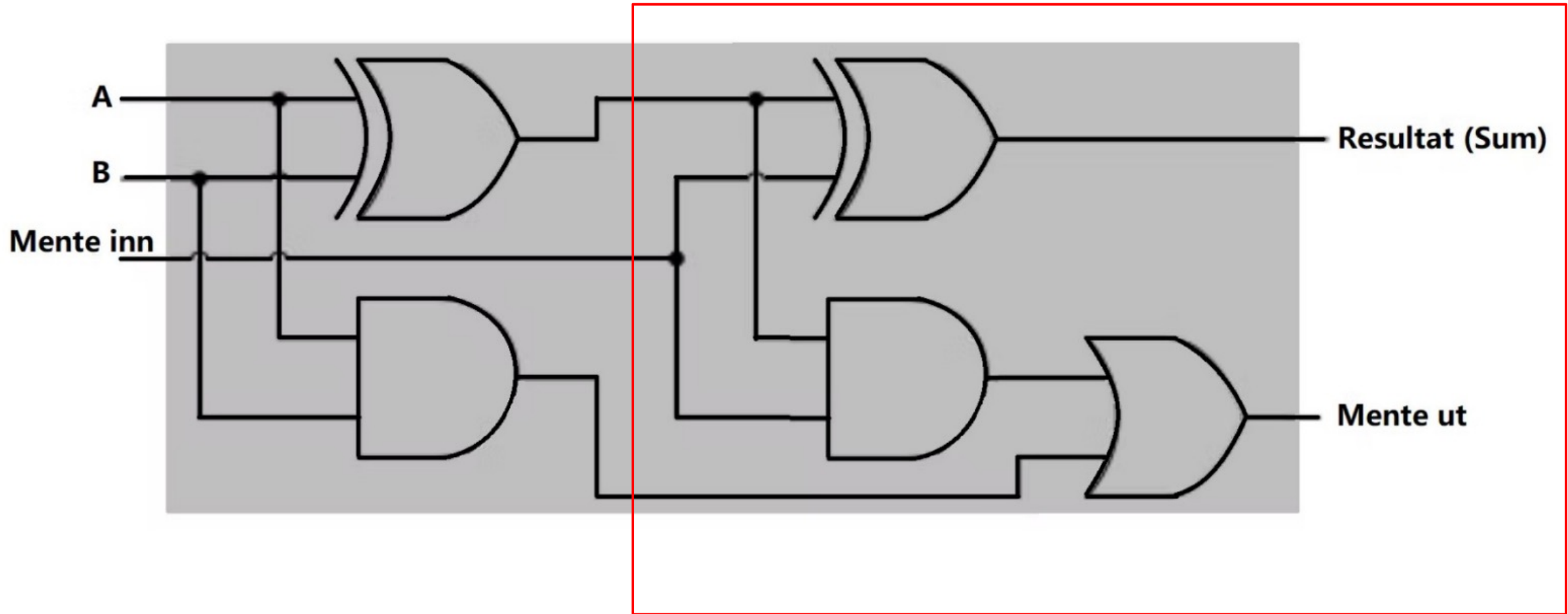
A	B	F
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

AND

A	B	F
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1



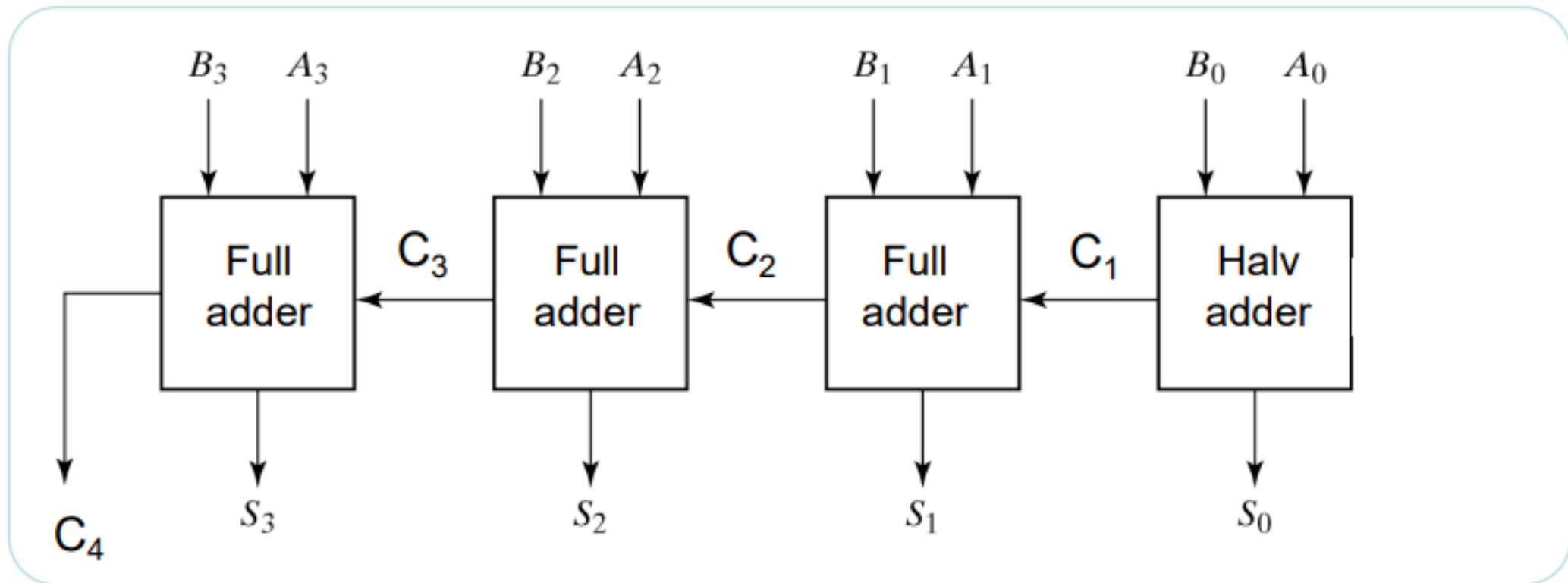
Dette er lagt til + mente inn



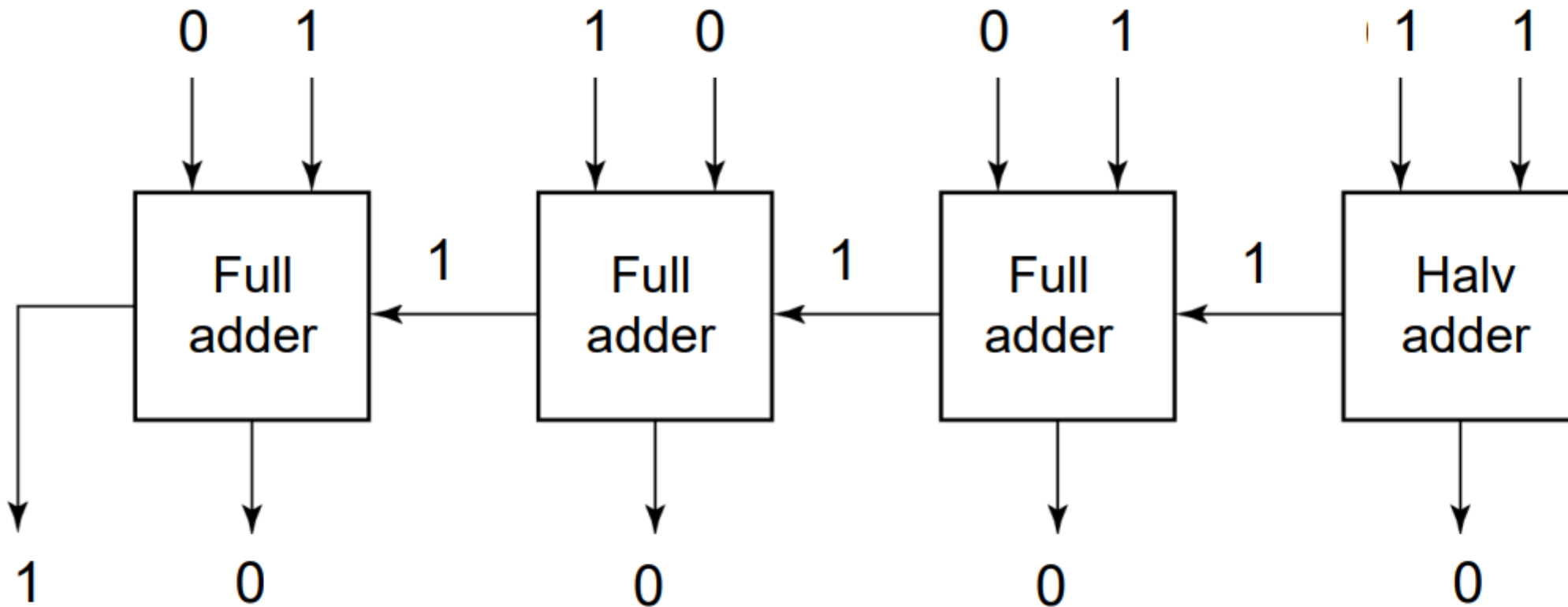
FULL-ADDER (FA)

Seriell adder

4-bits binær adder



Hva blir $0101 + 1011$? (Svar= 10000)



Takk for i dag!

- Jobbe videre med oblig eller ukesoppgaver
- Send meg mail eller teamsmelding hvis dere lurer på noe eller trenger hjelp til oblig