

CS 100: Bits and Computing

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Week 2-2

Logistics

Homeworks

- ▶ HW 1 due now
- ▶ HW 2 is up
 - ▶ Due next week Friday
 - ▶ Code.org plus a few additional exercises
- ▶ HW 3 Python programming
 - ▶ Will be Posted Next week
 - ▶ Make sure you have access to a computer
 - ▶ [Install Python 3](#) over the weekend

Mini-Exam

- ▶ Next week Thursday
- ▶ Last 30 minutes of class
- ▶ 1 page, front and back
- ▶ Open notes, book, slides
- ▶ Stuff like HW 1 and Code.org exercises

Reading

- ▶ Pattern Ch 3: Programming
- ▶ Zyante Ch 3: Programs and Software
- ▶ Start "Think": Ch 1

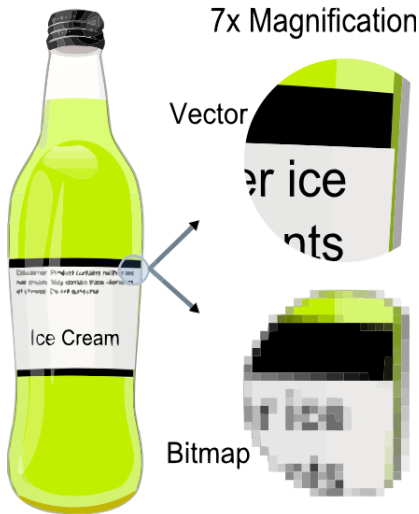
Last Time: Graphics Types

Bitmap/Raster Graphics

- ▶ Represent each pixel with some bits (usually color)
- ▶ Zooming in causes *pixelation*
- ▶ File Types: gif, jpg/jpeg, png, bmp, exif, tiff

Vector Graphics

- ▶ Represent drawing instructions for display program to perform
- ▶ Scale nicely
- ▶ File Types: svg, pdf, ps, ai



Source: Wikip "Vector Graphics"

Other Stuff To Represent with Bits

Spend a couple minutes discussing how the following can be represented as bits

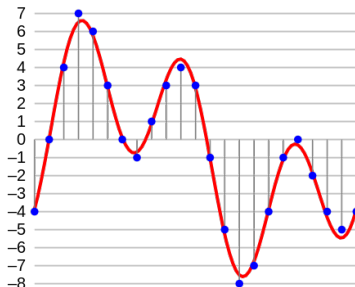
- ▶ Documents (Word Doc / PDF)
- ▶ Sound (music, audio recordings)
- ▶ Movies

Documents

- ▶ PDF and DOC/DOCX files are a combination of vector graphic instructions and raster graphic displays
- ▶ Contain bit instructions of what characters to put where
- ▶ Also contain bit instructions to place raster images at certain locations AND the bits for those images
- ▶ Be aware: Myfile.docx is a collection of bits usually interpreted by Microsoft Word **but** they could be interpreted by something else

Sound

- ▶ Changes in vibration level give rise to different sounds
- ▶ Record large number of **samples** per second
- ▶ Sample indicates the strength of vibration at that moment
- ▶ Encode vibration strength with fixed number of bits



Zyante Exercise 2.2.4

- ▶ Vibration level is encoded with 8 bits (1 byte)
- ▶ Sample 48,000 times per second (48 KHz)
- ▶ For 2 minutes of audio, how many bytes are required?
- ▶ How many levels of "loudness" are there for 1 byte?

Movies

- ▶ Show a series of pictures in rapid succession
 - ▶ **Frames Per Second**
- ▶ Add sound to changing pictures → Movies
- ▶ Combine techniques from Pictures and Sound
- ▶ Moves contain LOTS of data, **compression** is important to make the size managable
- ▶ Key observation: not everything changes from picture to picture nor from sound to sound

Some weeks from now...

- ▶ Discuss **compression**: make files smaller
- ▶ Algorithms for doing compression
- ▶ Effects on image, sound, text quality

Computing with Bits

- ▶ Humans often want a pretty way to see bits like characters or pictures on a screen
- ▶ Humans interpret those things readily
- ▶ Most of what computers **do** is modify bits internally
- ▶ How the modification happens depends on how the computer works
- ▶ All computers implement some sort of **Boolean Logic** which is an abstract way to talk about bit changes

Boolean Logic

- ▶ Deals with True and False values: Bits are True and False!
- ▶ Combine values of variables with boolean functions
- ▶ Usually AND OR NOT
- ▶ Describe function output using truth tables

NOT with Booleans

A	NOT A
True	False
False	True

NOT with Bits

A	NOT A
1	0
0	1

OR with Bits

A	B	A OR B
1	1	1
1	0	1
0	1	1
0	0	0

AND with Bits

A	B	A AND B
1	1	1
1	0	0
0	1	0
0	0	0

Logic Gates

Abstract physical device that implements a boolean function

- ▶ AND Gate implements AND function (2 inputs, 1 output)



- ▶ OR Gate implements OR function (2 inputs, 1 output)



- ▶ NOT Gate implements NOT function (1 input, 1 output) Also called an INVERTER



Different Means of Implementing Gates

There are lots of ways to implement gates, some described in your textbook. **What are some ways?**

Water Gate

"Pattern" Water Gate

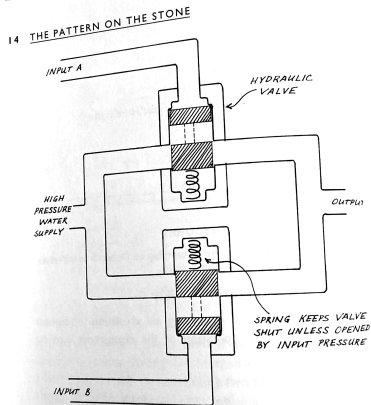
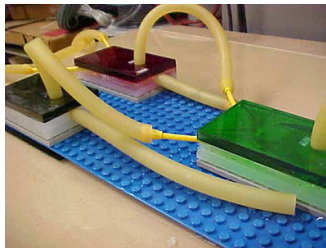


FIGURE 7

An Or block built with hydraulic valves

4-bit Adder Using Water



Source

This is how the 4-bit adder looked like, after many (I mean, many!) hours of wet work. If you think programming a computer is hard, just imagine what it would be if your bits were leaking all over the place.

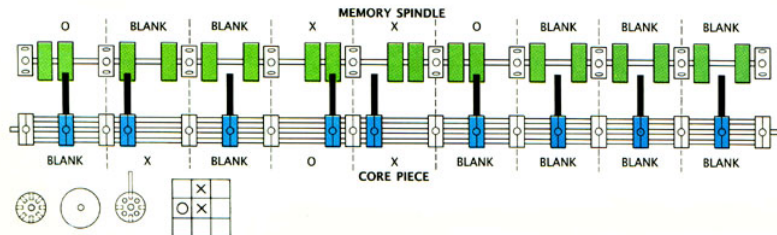
- Paul Blikstein, MIT Media Lab, [Programmable Water](#)

Tinker Toy Gates

Logic implemented using Tinker Toys



[Source](#)



[Source](#)

Tinker Toy "Computer"

This thing plays TicTacToe



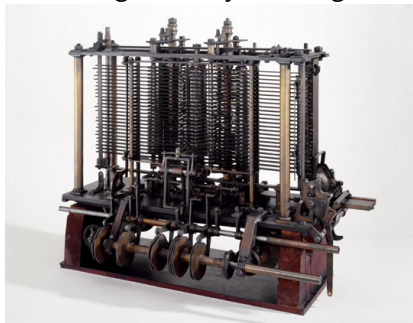
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Gates of Yesterday and Today

Initially

Mechanical Gates, Clunky, Slow,
but Impressive

Babbage's Analytical Engine



Source: Science Museum, London

Nowadays

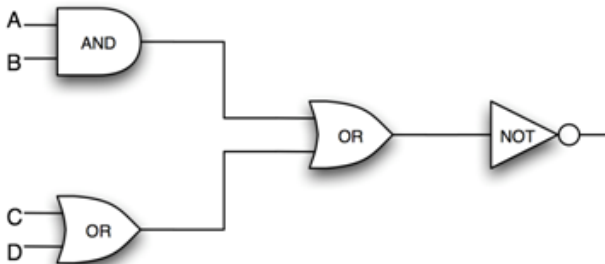
Gates are mainly implemented
using electricity running through
transistors. Fast, like speed of
light fast. . .



Source

Example of Gates Strung together

A	B	C	D	A AND B	C OR D	AB OR CD	NOT
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
....			



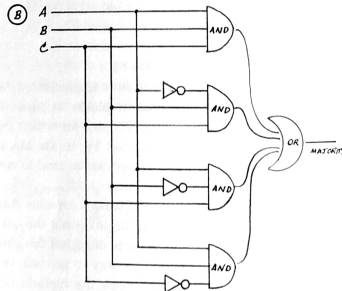
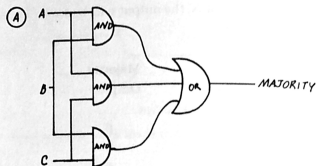
Gates That "Do" Stuff

Majority True

True when the majority of 3 inputs is true

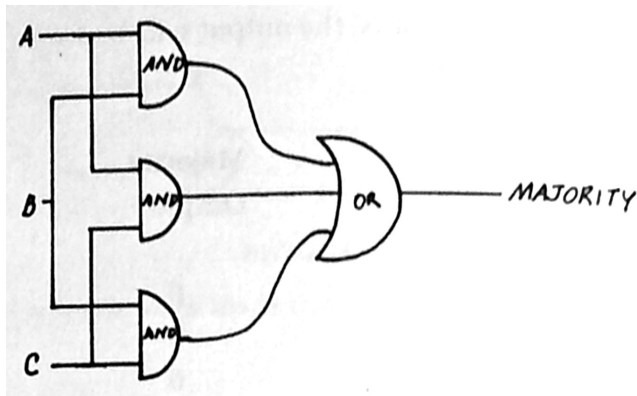
- ▶ Inputs called A, B, C
- ▶ Two designs given in "Pattern"
- ▶ Upper design uses AND and OR gates
- ▶ Lower uses AND, OR, NOT gates
- ▶ Which is *better*?

26 THE PATTERN ON THE STONE



Interpreting Majority

- ▶ Try all possible inputs for A, B, C
- ▶ Calculate the "Truth Table" for the circuit



Next time

- ▶ Python programming
- ▶ Turtle art
- ▶ Be working on HW2 Code.org exercises