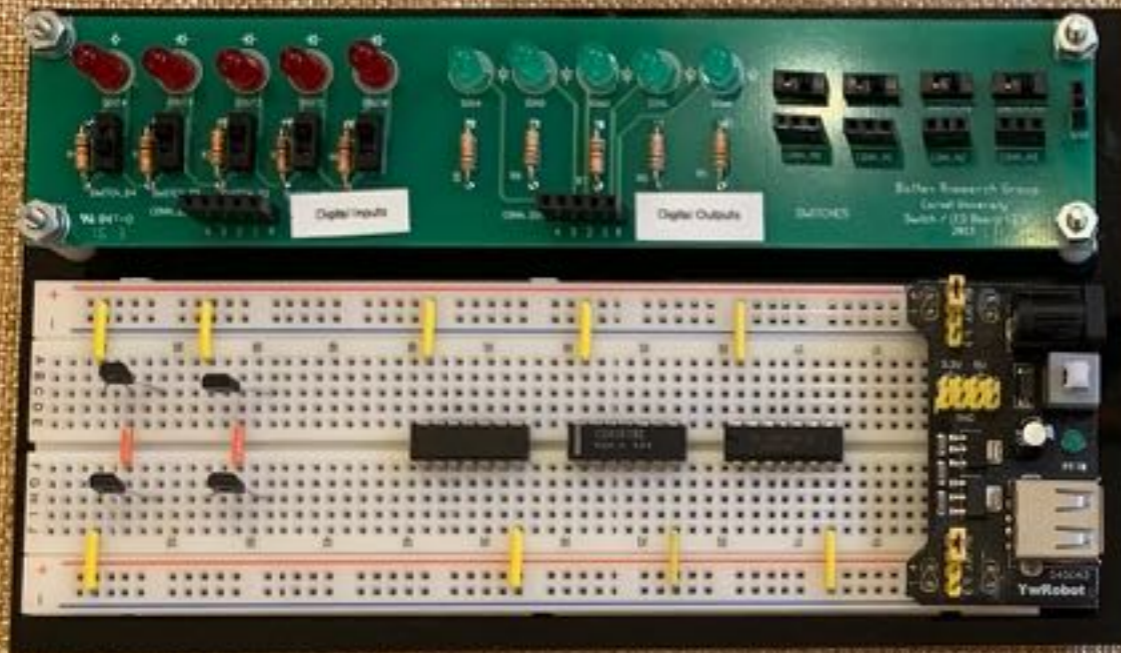


**CURIE Academy, Summer 2021**  
**Lab 1: Computer Engineering**  
**Hardware Perspective**

Prof. Christopher Batten  
School of Electrical and Computer Engineering  
Cornell University

# Materials Required for Lab 1

Breadboard-Based Prototyping Platform



Power Adapter



9V Battery



Integrated Full-Adder Board



Jumper Wires



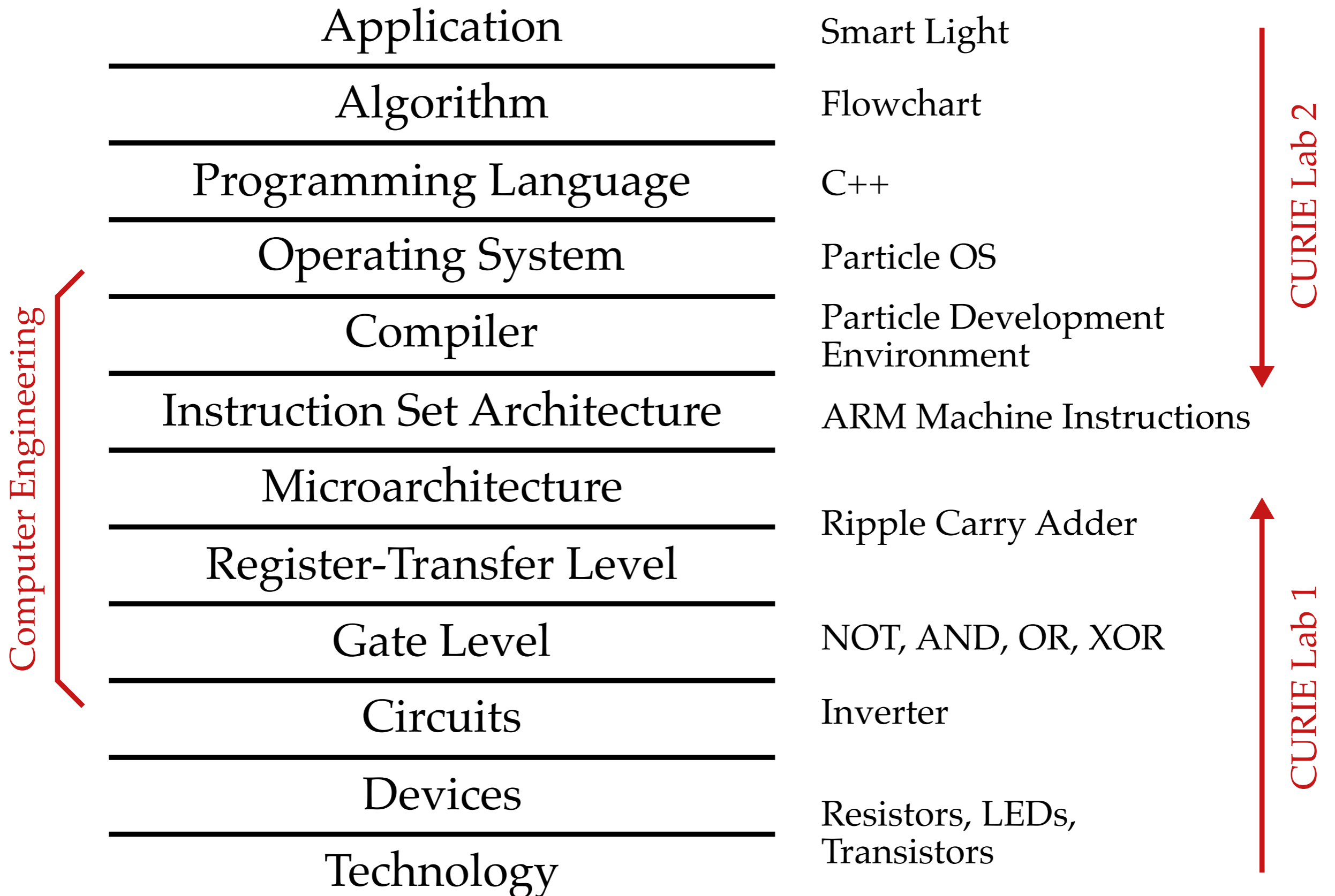
Pre-Cut Wire



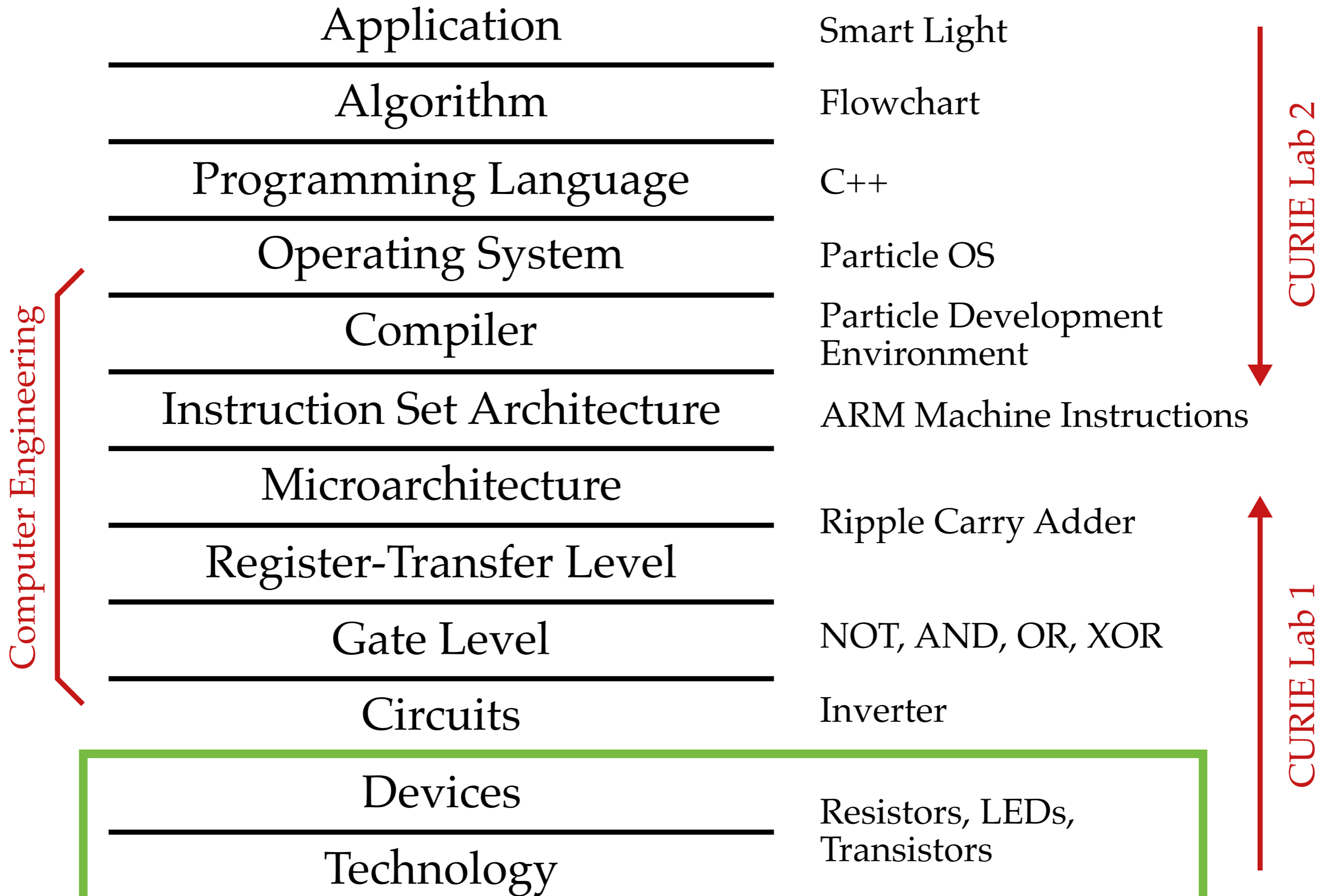
LEDs

Resistors

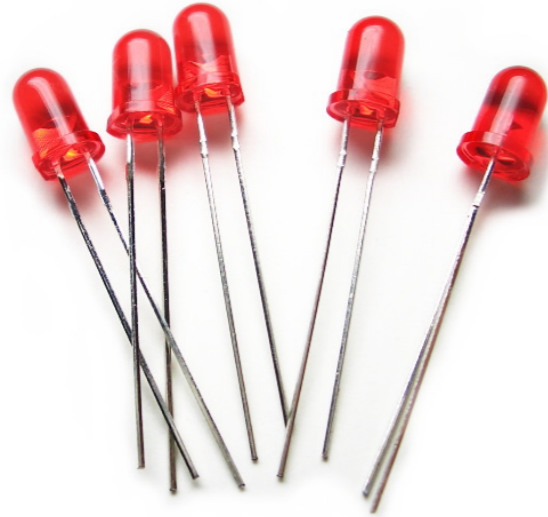
# Computer Systems Stack



# Computer Systems Stack



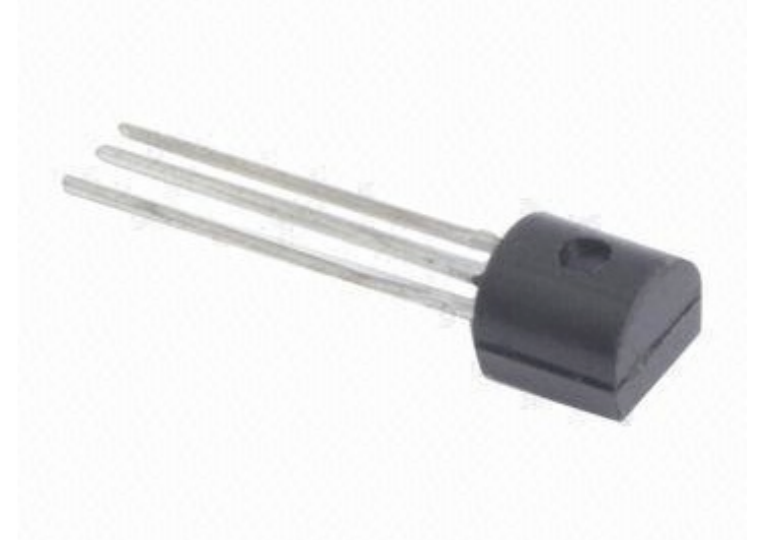
# Various Electrical Devices



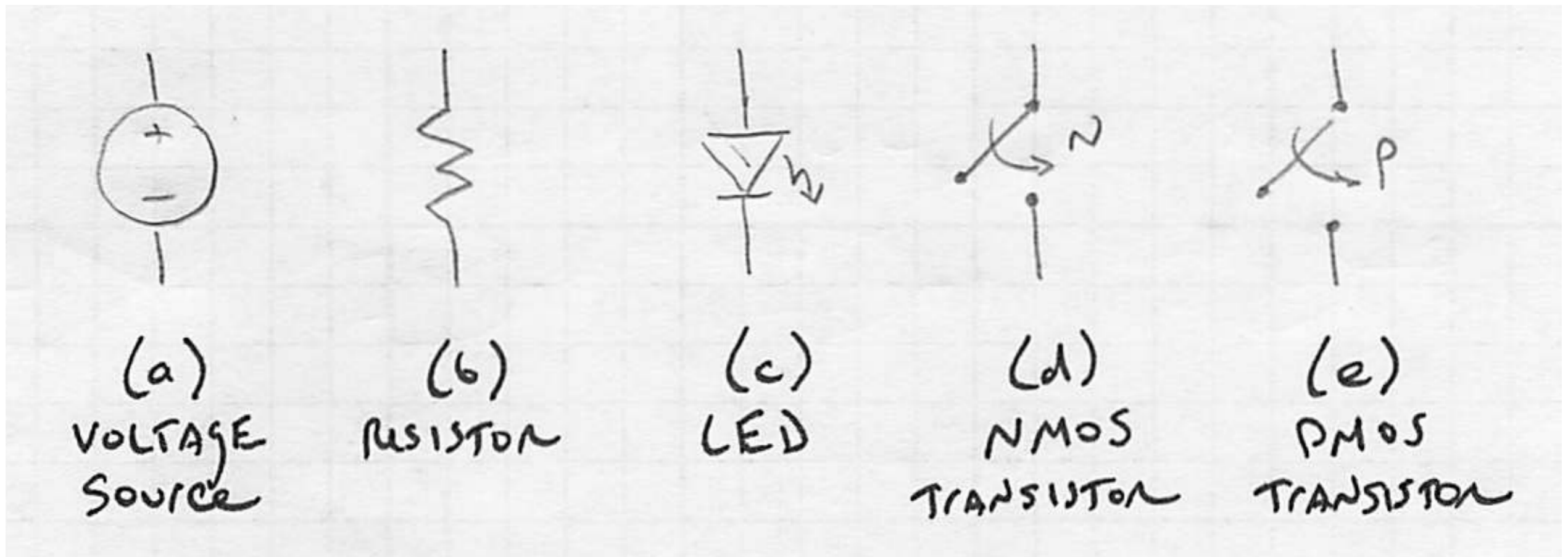
(a) LEDs



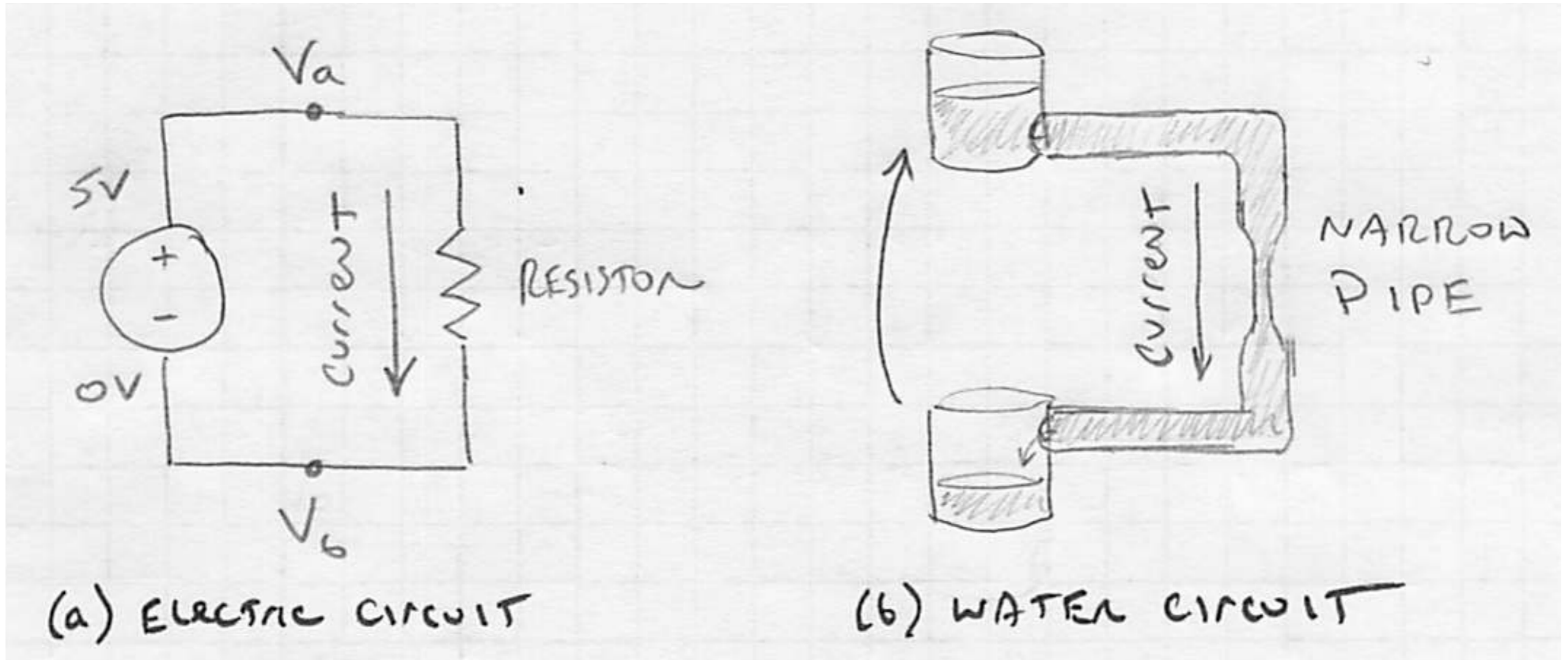
(b) Resistors



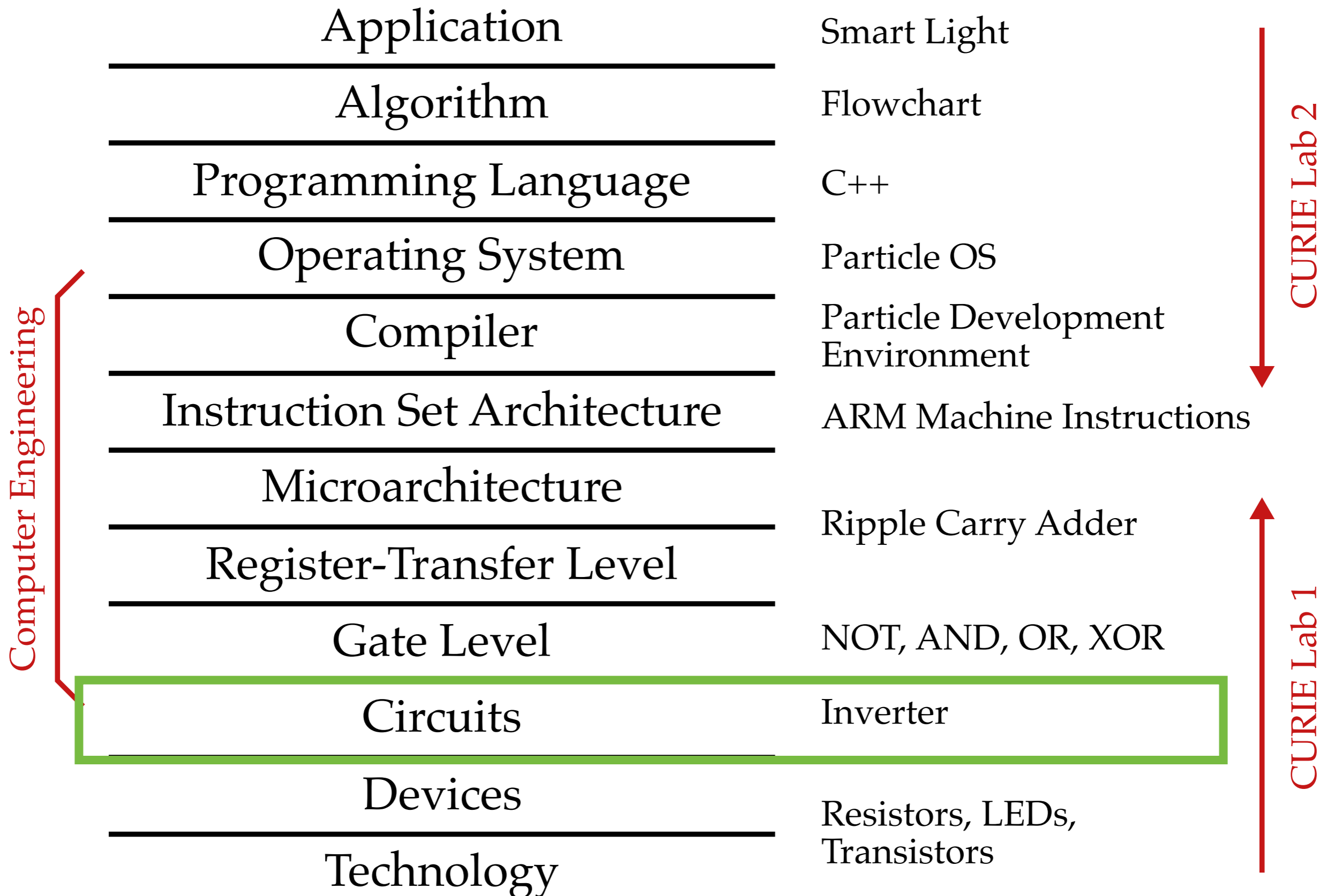
(c) Transistor



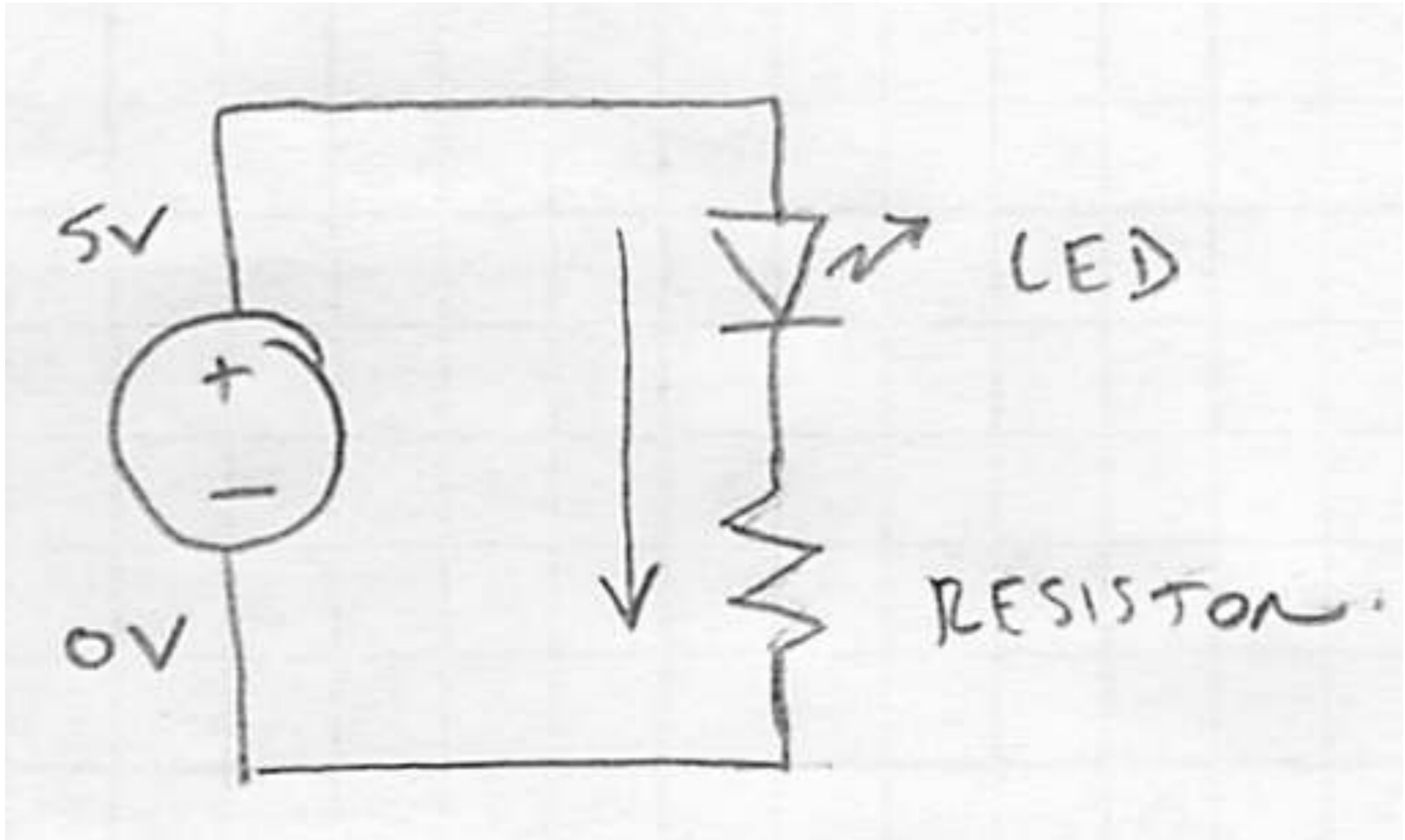
# Basic Electrical and Water Circuit



# Computer Systems Stack

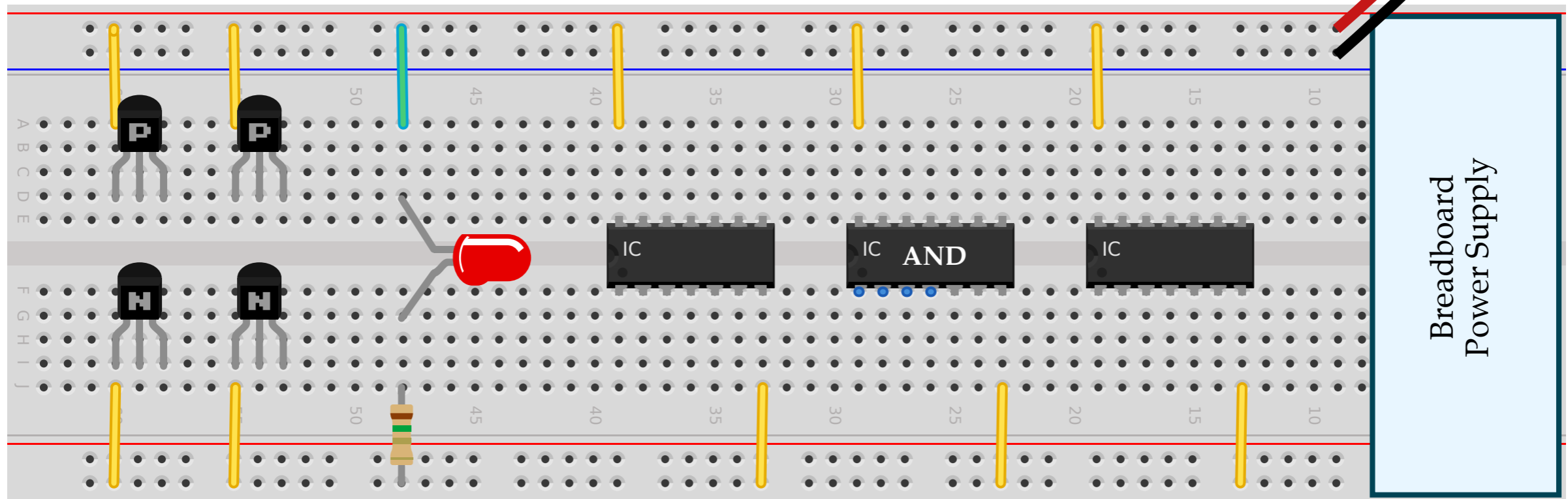
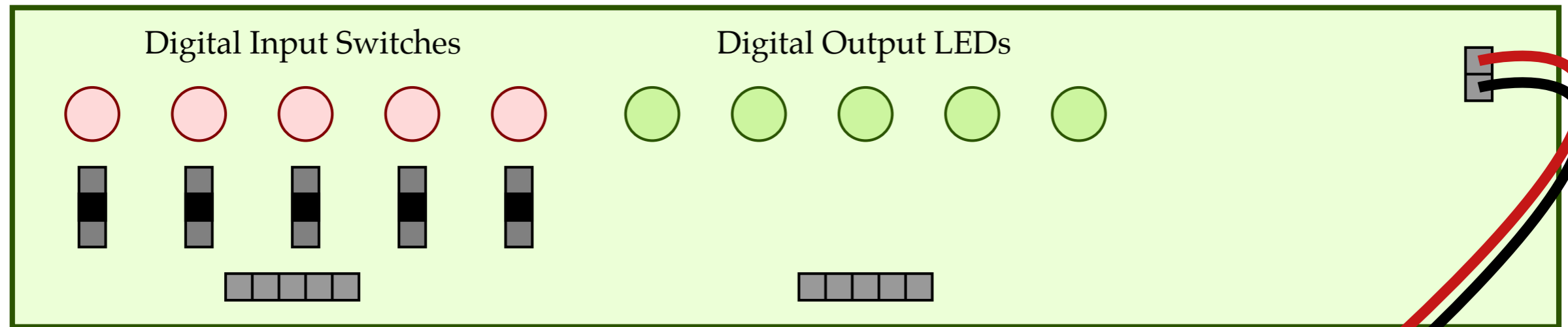


# Simple LED Circuit





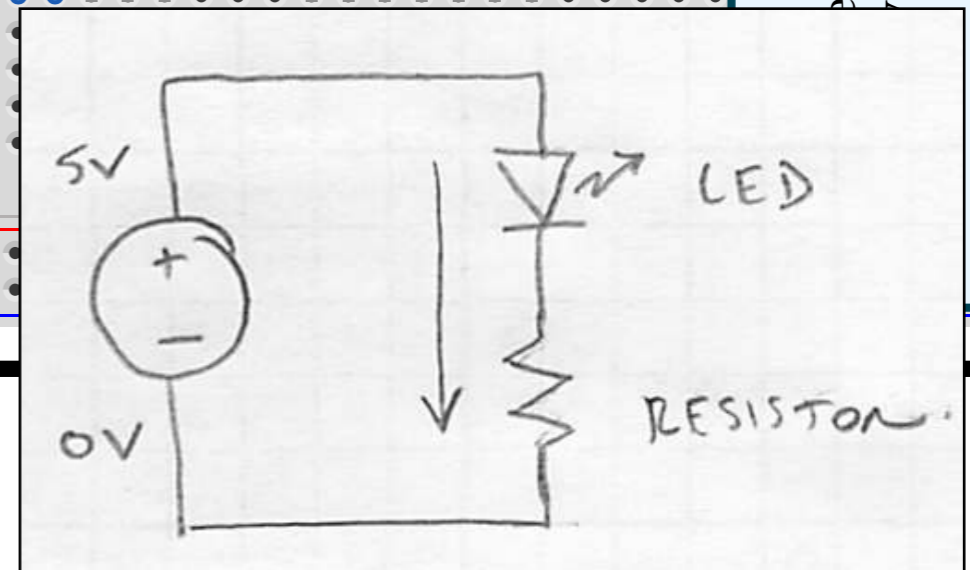
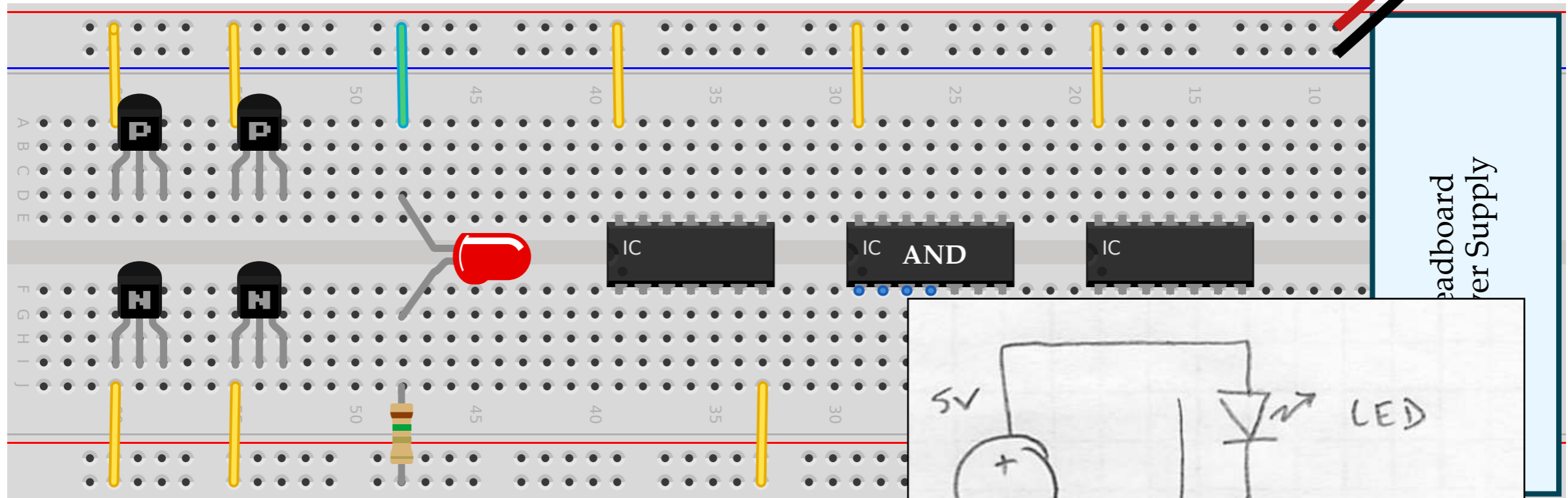
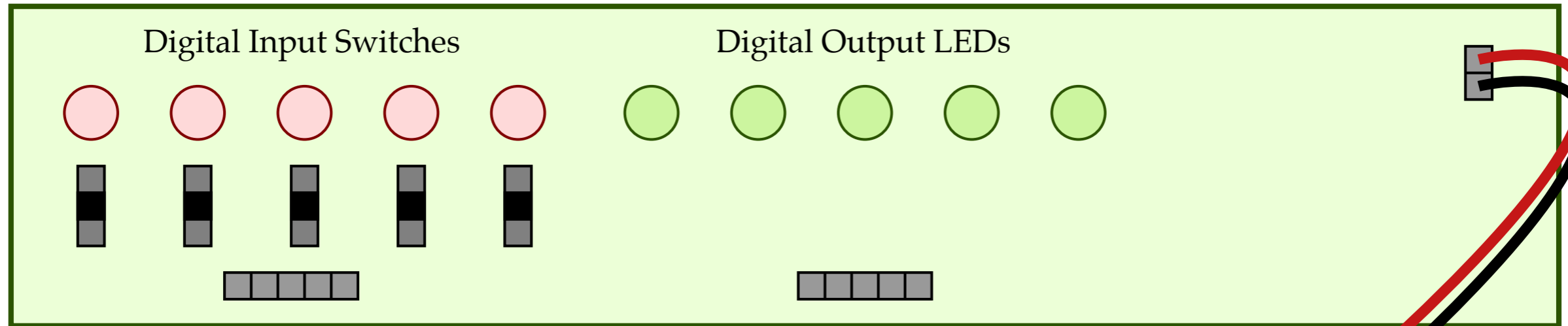
# Breadboard Prototyping Platform



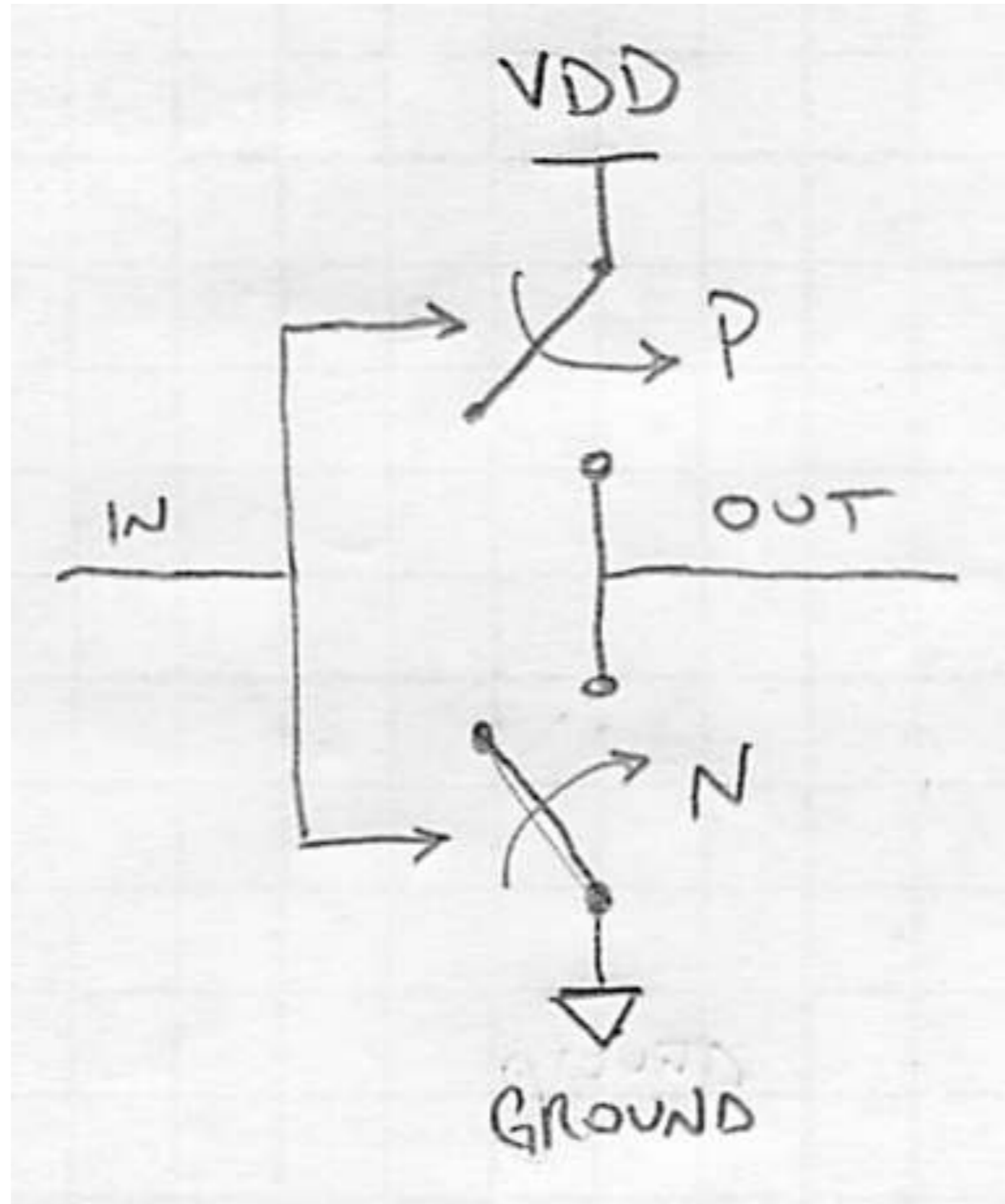
# Connectivity Inside Breadboard



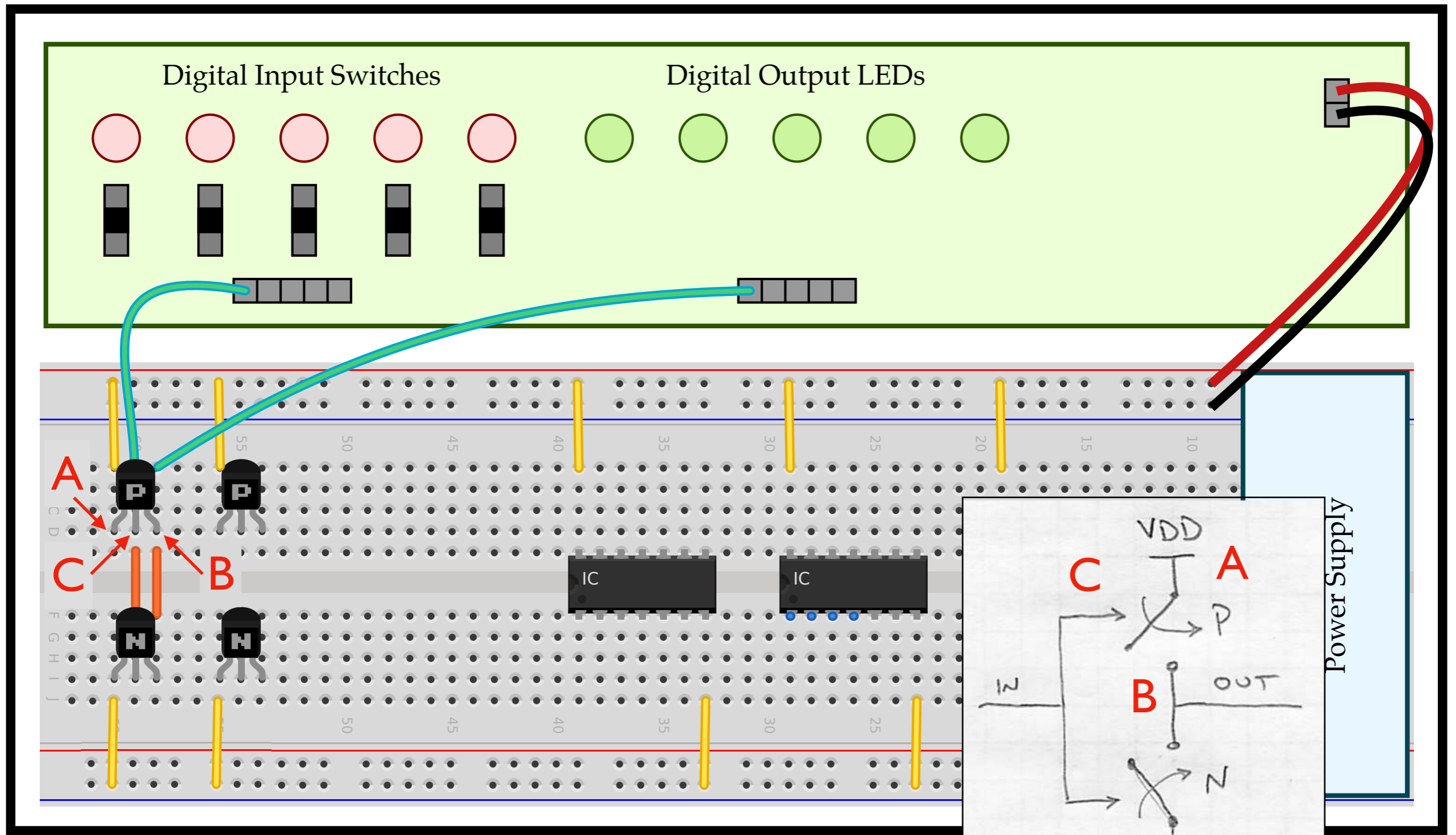
# LED Circuit on Breadboard



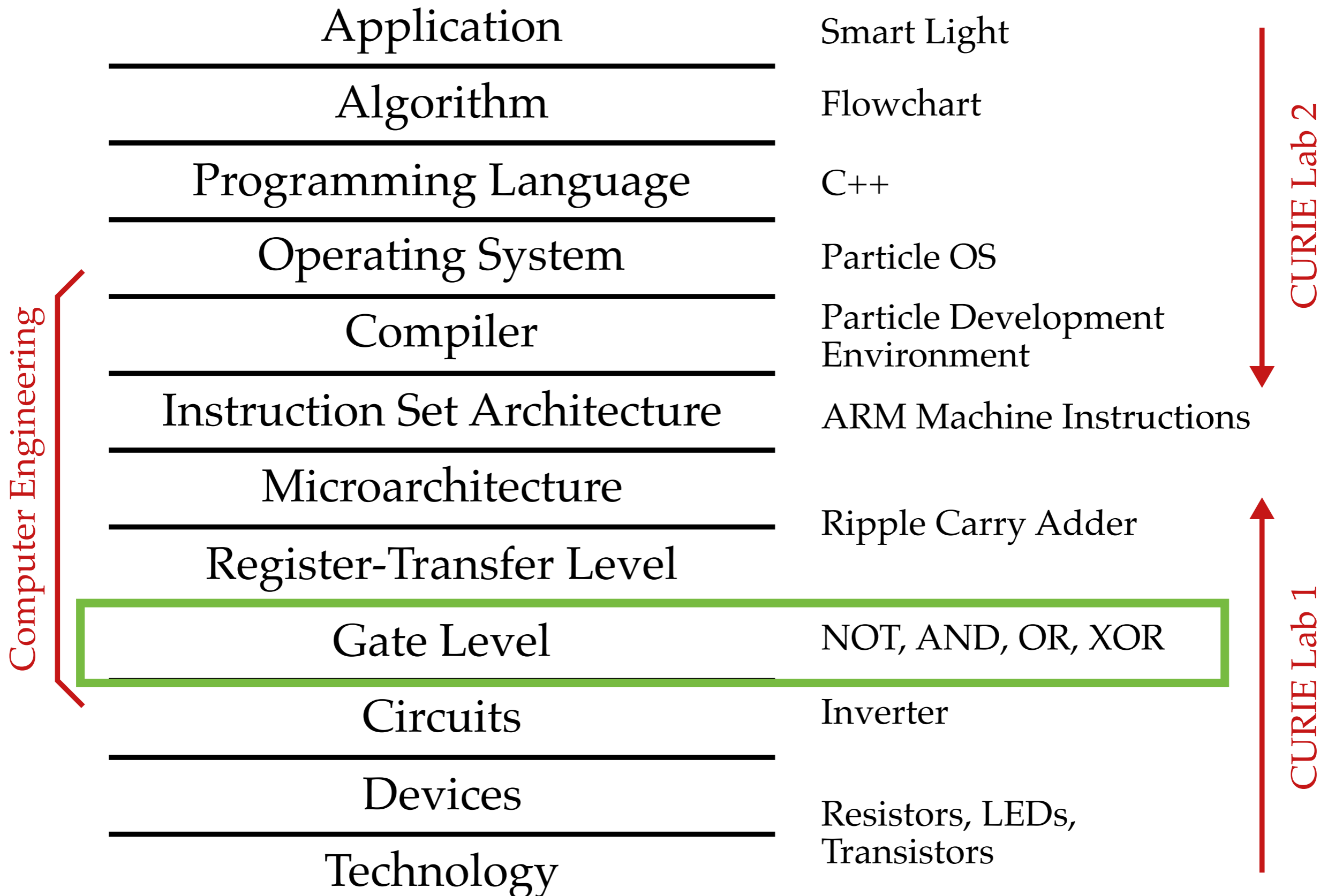
# Inverter Circuit



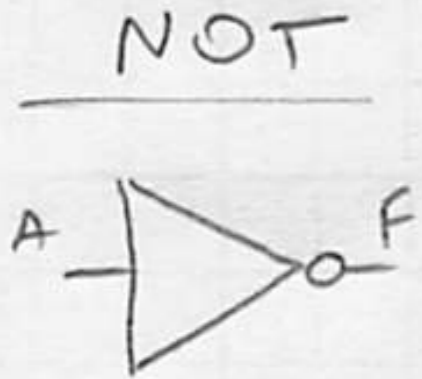
# Inverter Circuit on Breadboard



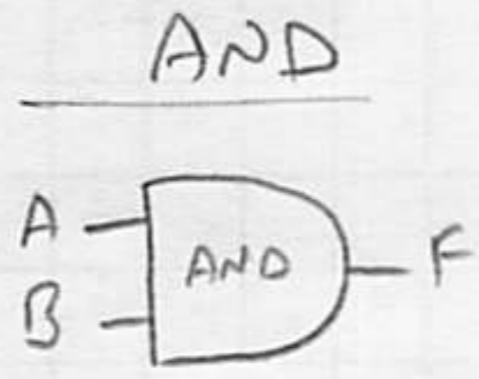
# Computer Systems Stack



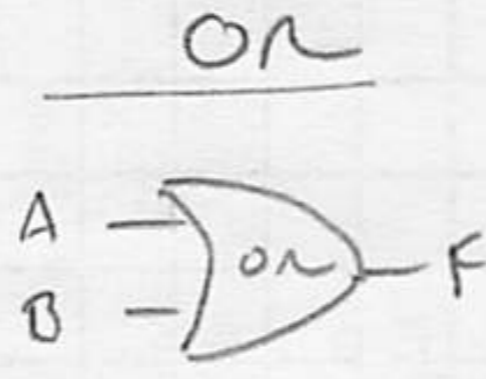
# NOR, AND, OR, XOR Logic Gates



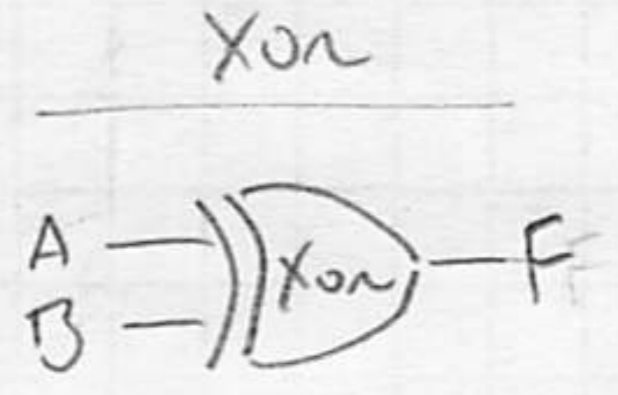
A	F
0	1
1	0



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



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

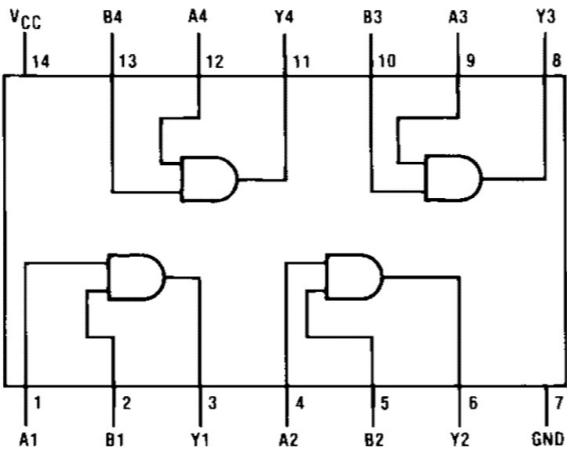


A	B	F
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

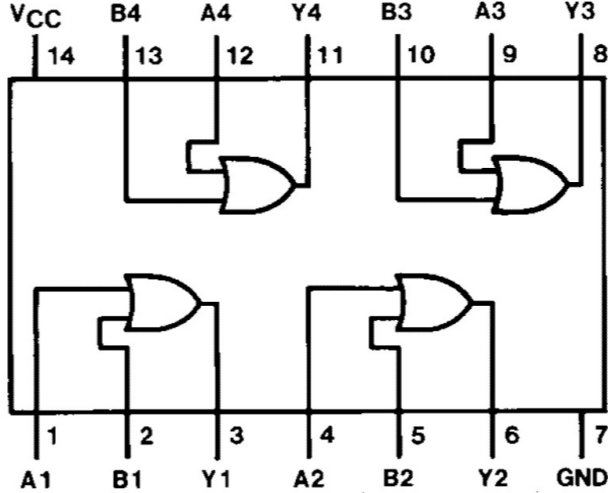
# Logic Gates Implemented in Single Chip



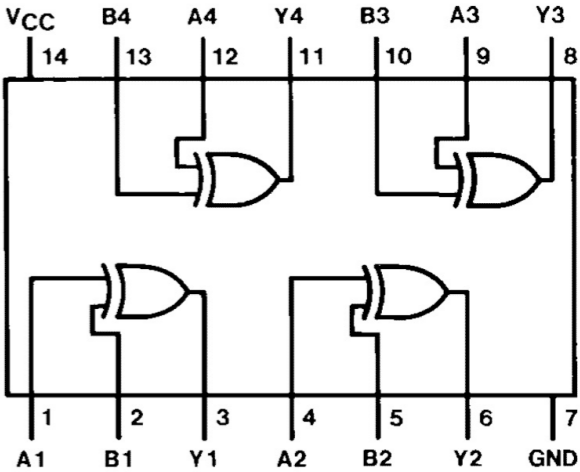
(a) Integrated Circuit



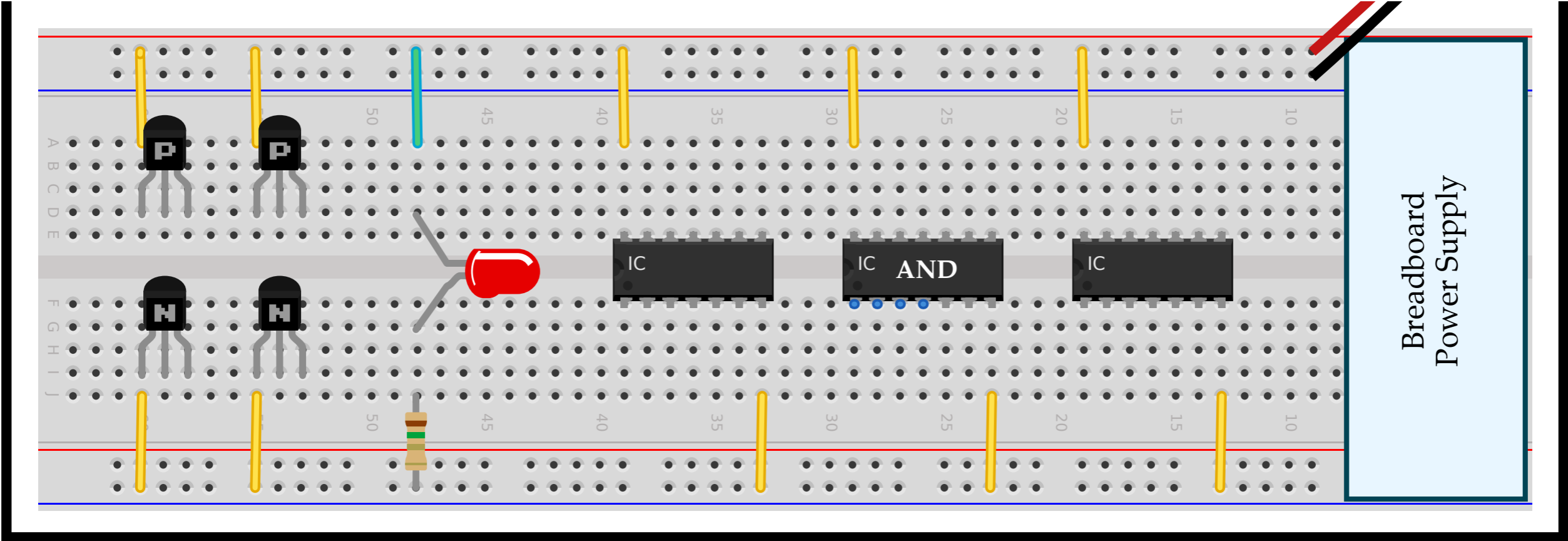
(b) AND Chip



(c) OR Chip

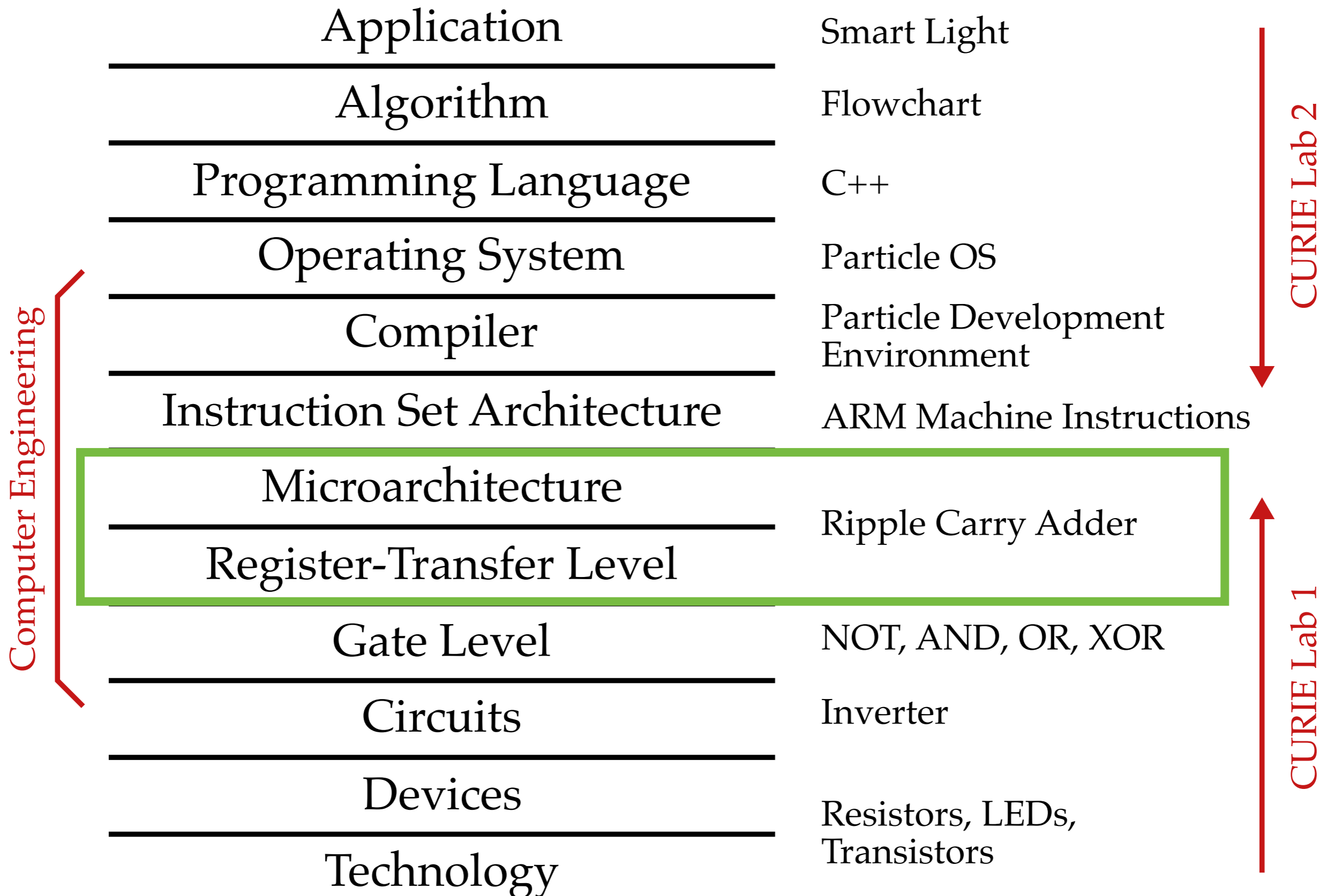


(d) XOR Chip





# Computer Systems Stack



# Aside: Binary Arithmetic

dec :	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
bin :	0000	0001	0010	0011	0100	0101	0110	0111	1000	1001	1010	1011	1100	1101	1110	1111

**Figure 12: Binary and Decimal Representation**

Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4
	1	11	11
011	011	011	011
+ 110	+ 110	+ 110	+ 110
-----	-----	-----	-----
1	01	001	1001

**Figure 13: Example Using Binary Addition for 3+6**

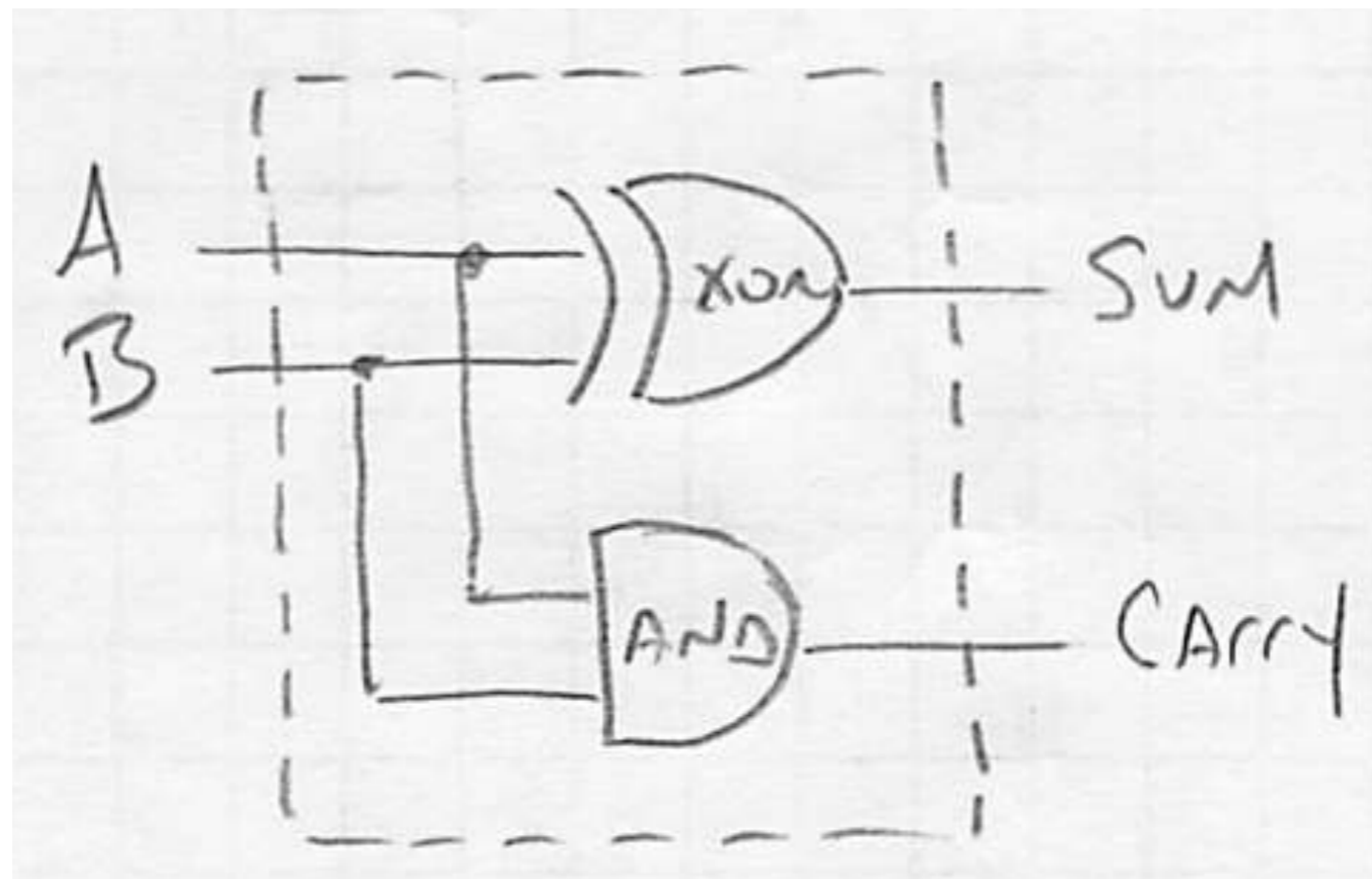
# Half-Adder Unit: Add Two 1b Numbers

input A	input B	result base 10	result base 2	carry bit	sum bit
0	+ 0	= 0	00	0	0
0	+ 1	= 1	01	0	1
1	+ 0	= 1	01	0	1
1	+ 1	= 2	10	1	0

Figure 14: Four Possibilities when Adding Two One-Bit Numbers

input A	input B	sum bit	input A	input B	carry out
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	1	0
1	0	1	1	0	0
1	1	0	1	1	1

Figure 15: Truth Tables for Sum Bit and Carry Bit

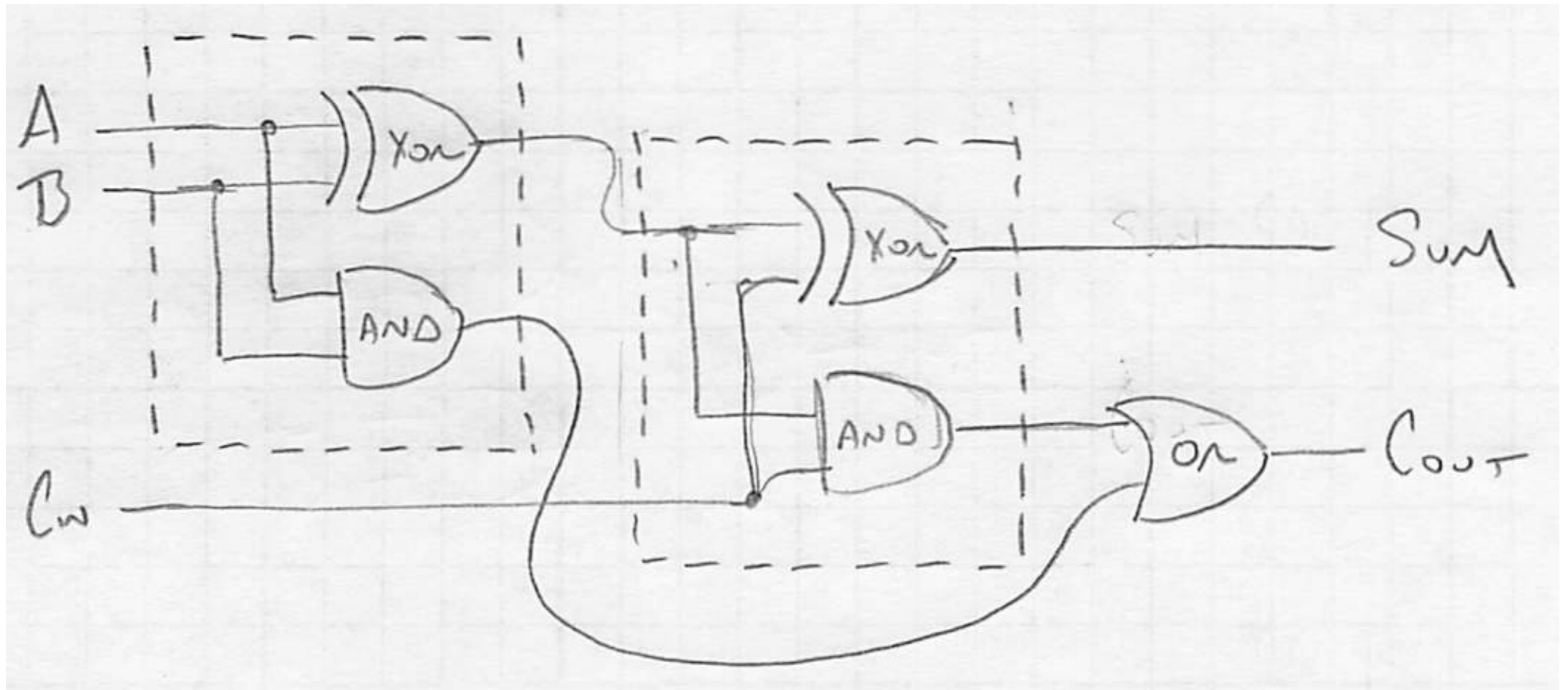


# Full-Adder: Add Three 1b Numbers

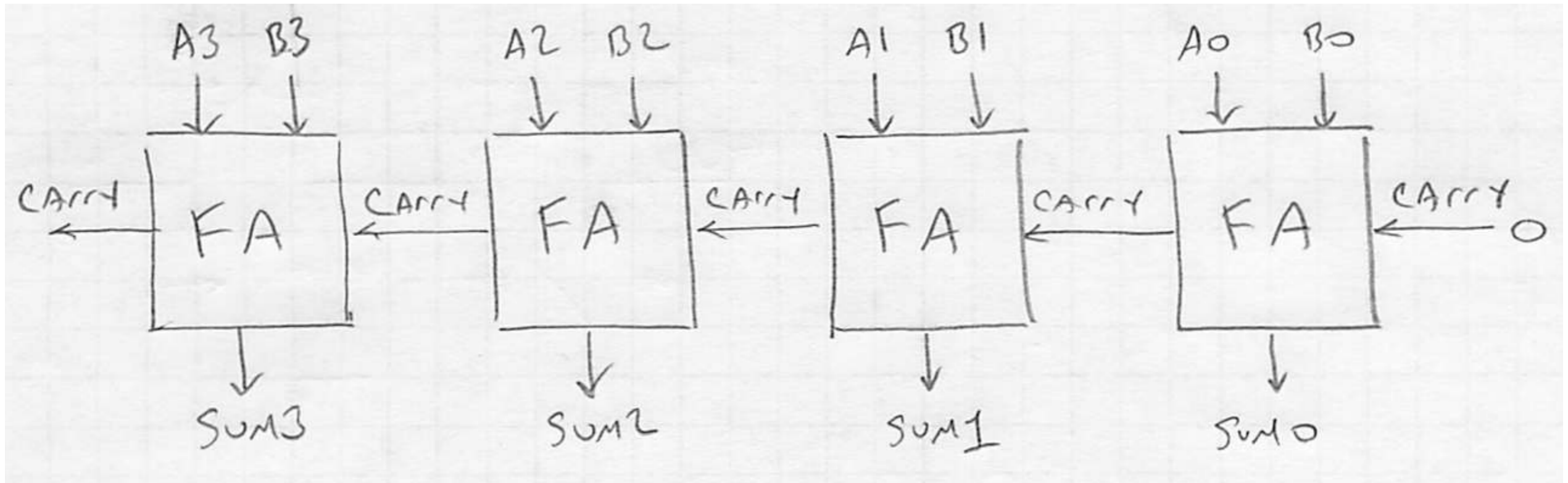
input A	input B	input C	result base 10	result base 2	carry bit	sum bit
0	+ 0	+ 0	= 0	00	0	0
0	+ 0	+ 1	= 1	01	0	1
0	+ 1	+ 0	= 1	01	0	1
0	+ 1	+ 1	= 2	10	1	0
1	+ 0	+ 0	= 1	00	0	0
1	+ 0	+ 1	= 2	10	1	0
1	+ 1	+ 0	= 2	10	1	0
1	+ 1	+ 1	= 3	11	1	1

**Figure 17: Eight Possibilities when Adding Three One-Bit Numbers**

# Full-Adder: Add Three 1b Numbers



# Ripple Carry Adder



# Lab 1 Overview

- Part 1.A Experiment with LED
- Part 1.B Experiment with Inverters
- Part 1.C Develop NAND Gate
- Part 2.A Experiment with Logic Gates
- Part 2.B Develop Parity Checker
- Part 3.A Experiment with Half-Adder
- Part 3.B Develop Full-Adder
- Part 3.C Share Photo or Video of Full-Adder
- Experiment with multi-bit adder

**Let's wire up a simple LED and inverter circuit**