## Unit 1: Logical Operations

## Term

## Definition

Propositional • A proposition is a simply a logic statement.

- Propositional statements when evaluated will result in either true or false.
- Propositional logic considers the way statements interact with each other.
- Propositional logic follows mathematical rules


## Logic statements

Most rules to simplify a logic statement are not dependent on the contents of the statement but on the structure of the statement.
Propositional logic uses symbols to represent logical links between propositions. A logic statement includes propositions linked connected by logical links.

| Term | Definition |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Propositional <br> logic symbols | Propositional logic uses symbols to <br> represent logical links |  |
| Symbol | Formal term | Informal <br> term |
| + | Connection | AND |
| + | Separation | OR |
| $\bar{A}$ | Negation | NOT |
| $\oplus$ | Exclusive <br> separation | XOR |

Term Definition
Truth table
A truth table is a mathematical table used to analyse a set of local statements.

## Connection (AND)

| A | B | A AND B |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 |

A AND B can be written using a symbol as A.B
Separation (OR)

| A | B | A AND B |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 |

A AND B can be written using a symbol as A + B Negation (NOT)

| $A$ | $\bar{A}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 |

A AND B can be written using a symbol as $\bar{A}$
Exclusive separation (XOR)

| A | B | A AND B |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 |

A AND B can be written with a symbol as A $\oplus B$

Bitwise manipulation and masking
Bitwise operations are similar to Boolean operations except they work on individual bits in a byte. A mask or bitmask is data that is used to carry out bitwise operations.
Examples:
Masking bits to 1 , using 11110000 with an or operation:

| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |

This operation masks the four most significant bits leaving the four remaining bits unchanged.

Masking bits to 0, using 00001111 with an AND operation:

| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |

This operation masks the four most significant bits to zero leaving the remaining four bits unchanged.
An XOR operation can be used to toggle bits:

| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |


| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

