

# NAND 2

# Roblox



# Overview of Running “Code”

Applications

Operating System

Hardware



Roblox Game

Lua VM

Game Engine

...

# Overview of Running “Code”

Process Model & Execution

Memory Systems

I/O Device Drivers and Abstraction

System Services & Security Primitives



Applications

Operating System

Hardware

# Overview of Running “Code”

Applications

Operating System

Hardware



Architecture

Digital Logic

Transistors

Electrons

# Gaming

W

A

S

D

Space



# Lua Code

```

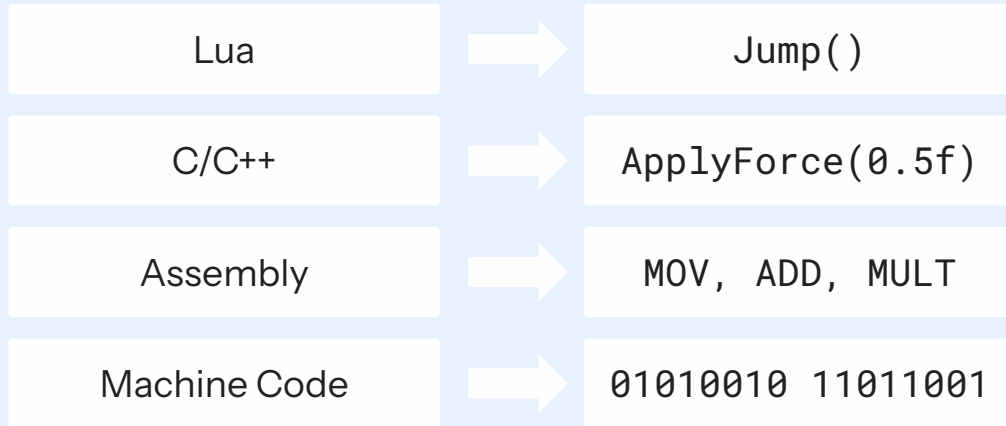
-- create a helper function to access the
function OnTouched(thing)
  local active = false -- start with this
  return function(target) -- provides actu
    if active then return end -- do
    local player = thing.Parent:findFirstC
    if player then -- if it is, then
      active = true -- toggle to prevent
      script.Parent:play() -- play rustl
      wait(1)
      active = false -- reset so functi
    end -- end of if statement
  end
end

-- loop over the children and connect touc
local bricks = script:GetChildren()
for i, brick in ipairs(bricks) do
  if brick:IsA("Part") then
    local onTouchedFunc = OnTouched(bric
    brick.Touched:Connect(onTouchedFunc)
  end
end
end

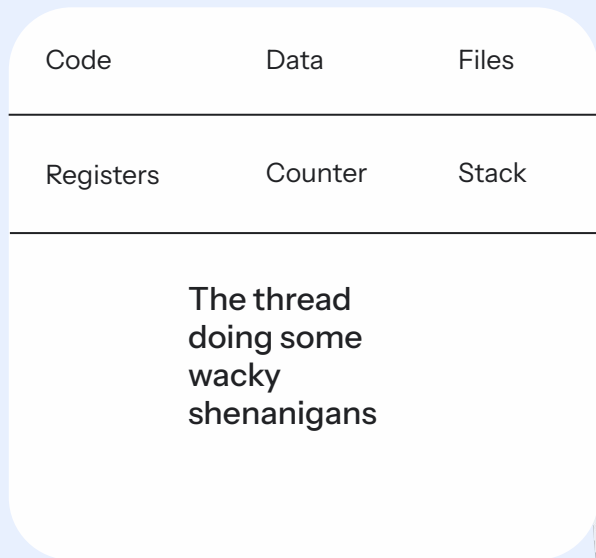
```

High level language, easy to implement

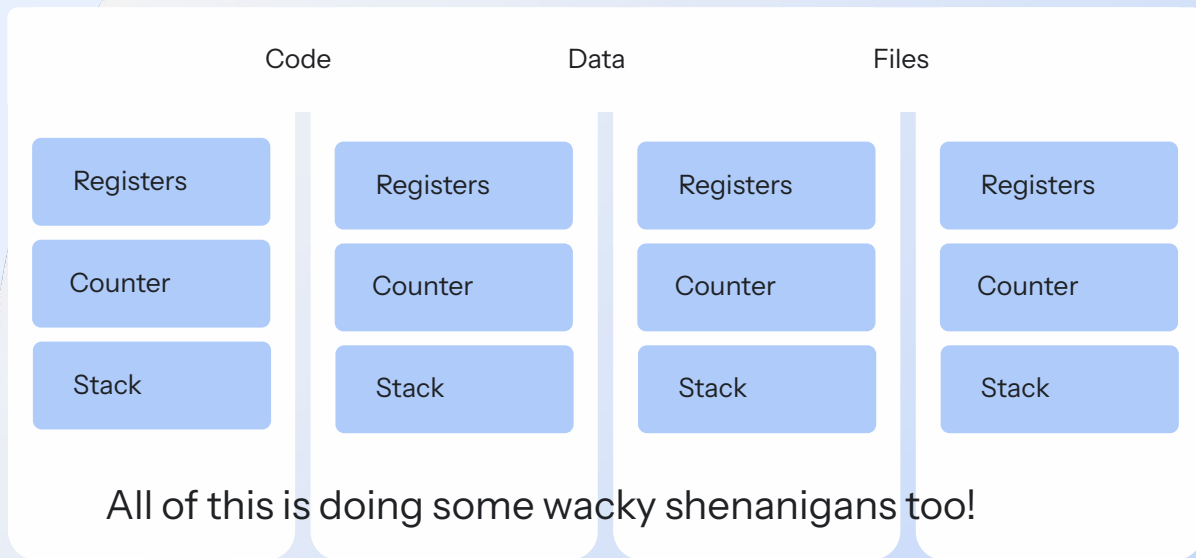
## ↓ Software Layers



# Processing the Software Layer



Single Thread Process



Multithreaded Process

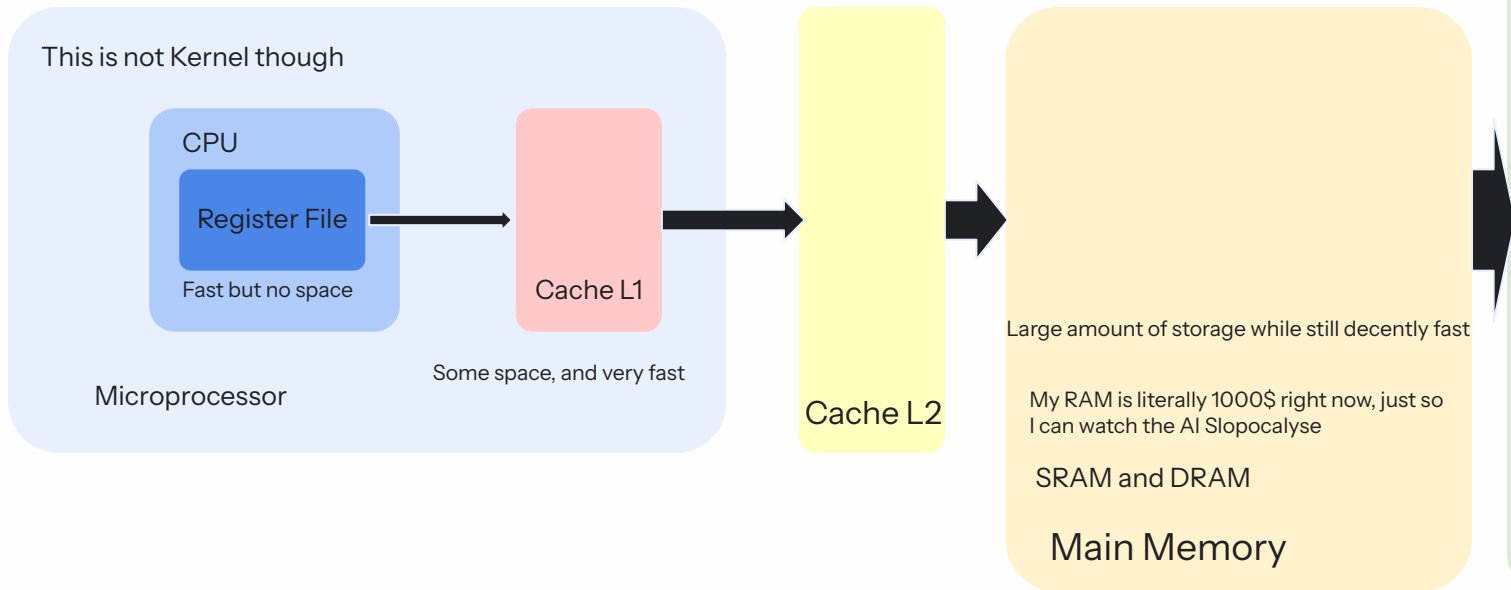


# Meet your Memory!

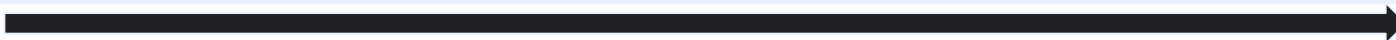


Technically the Kernel Space

Slower, with more space!

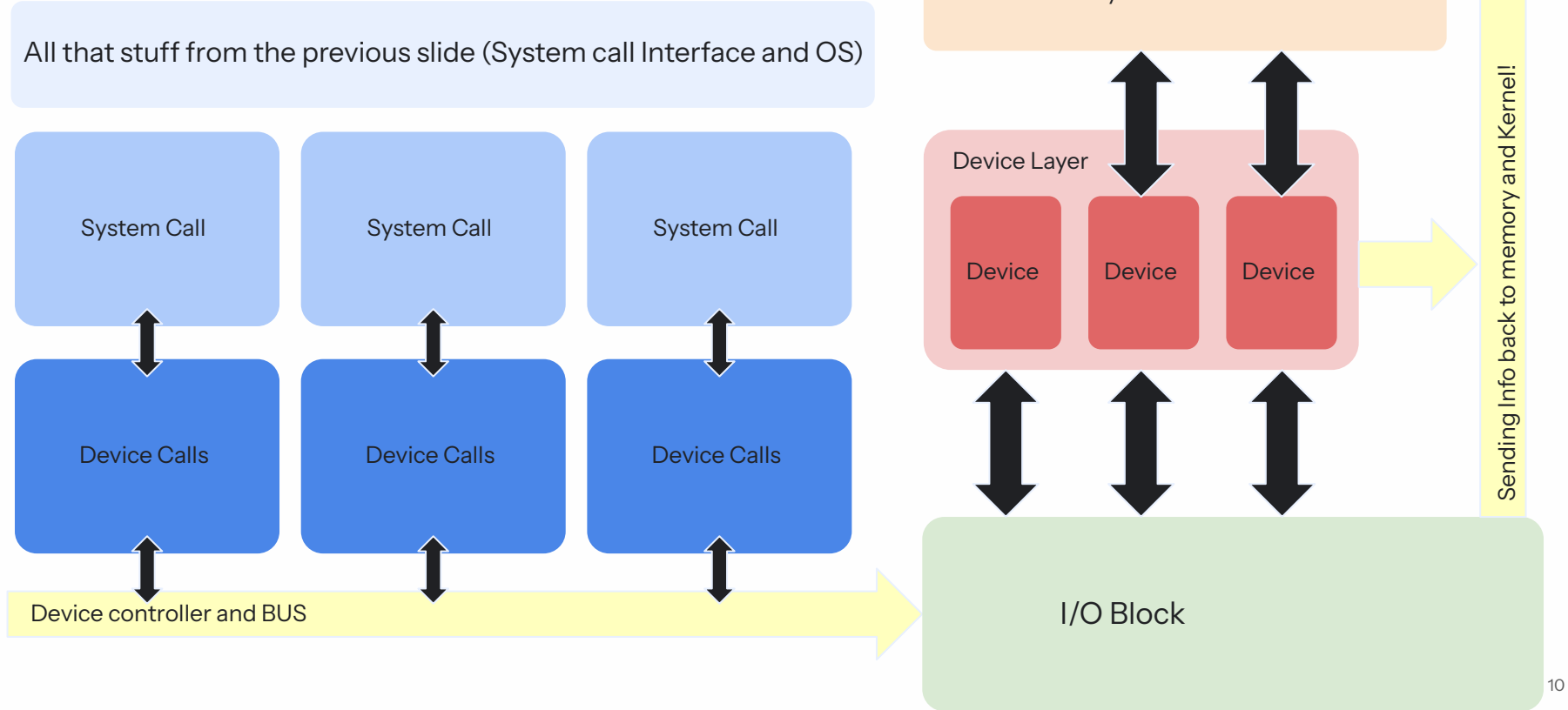


Fast

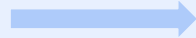


Slow

# Devices and the mighty file system!

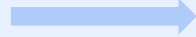


Instruction Set Architecture (ISA)



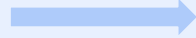
A set of pre-designated inputs and instructions the CPU expects and can execute

Word Size



Designates the size of registers and how big the datapaths/buses are

Memory Map

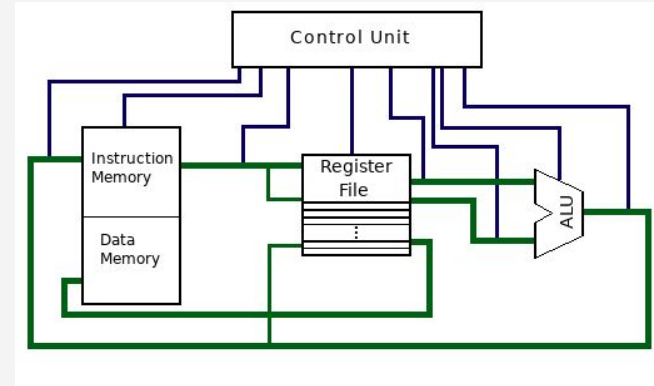


Where RAM/ROM/Devices live in our address space

Von Neumann Architecture

VS.

Harvard Architecture

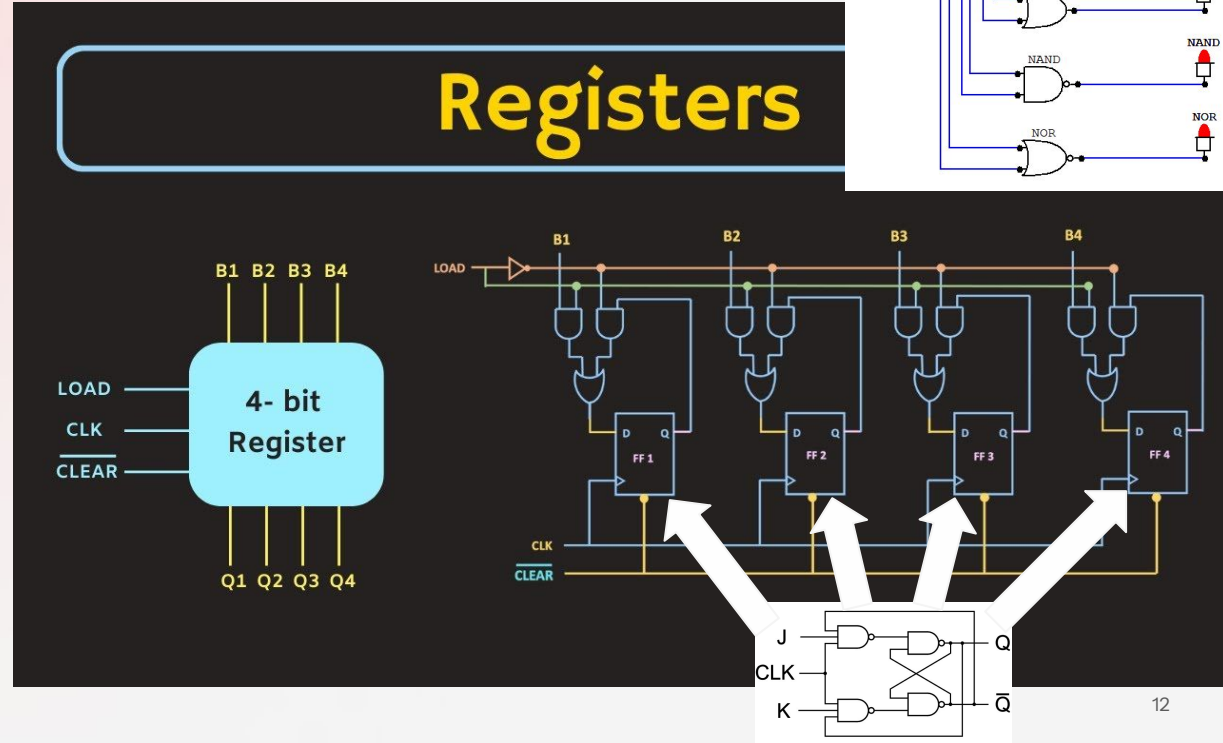


**The Shape of a Computer.** Defining what a computer/CPU can and can't do

# Logically, with Digital Logic (Sequential)

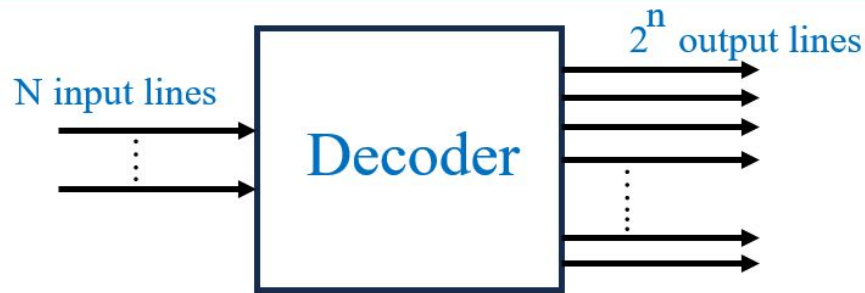
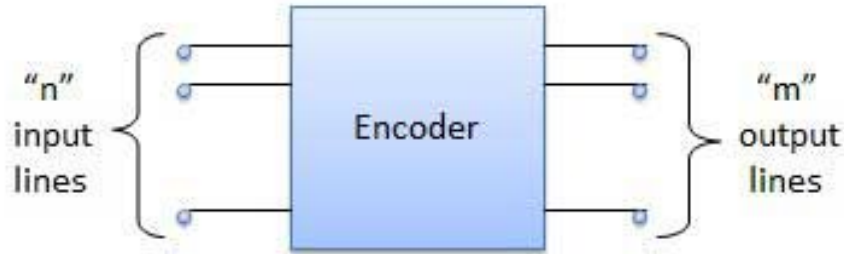
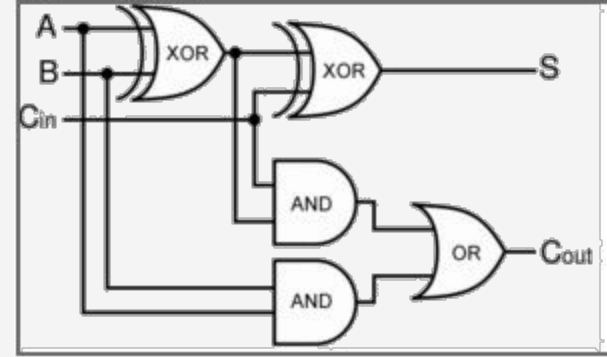
Thousands of these registers work together to bring you the youtube you watch every night or the Instagram reels you scroll for hours through.

These Registers run based off of Flip Flops and Digital Logic Gates!

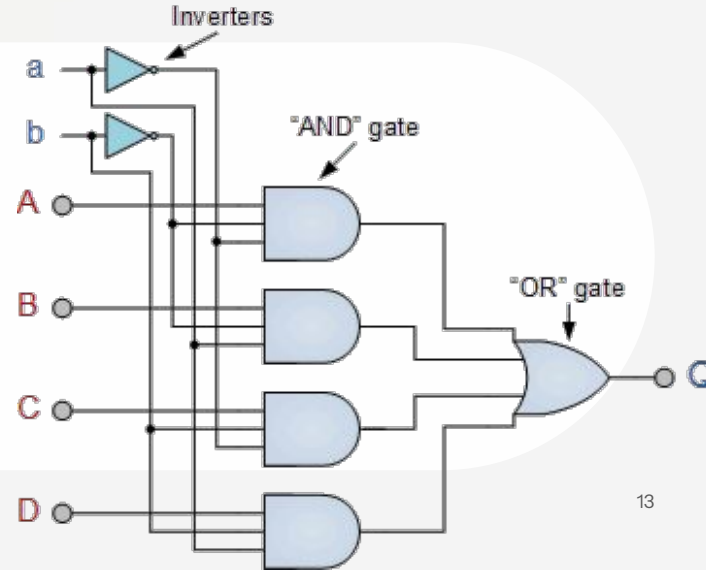


# Combinational Logic, but Digital

Let's meet our big players!

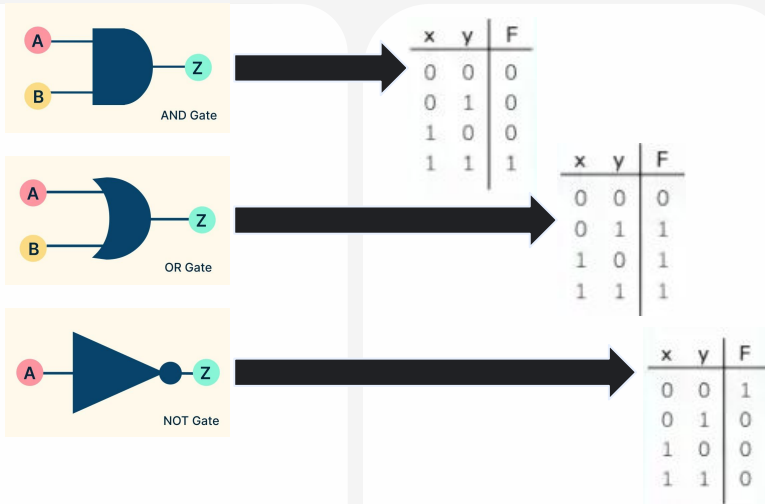


The Multiplexer

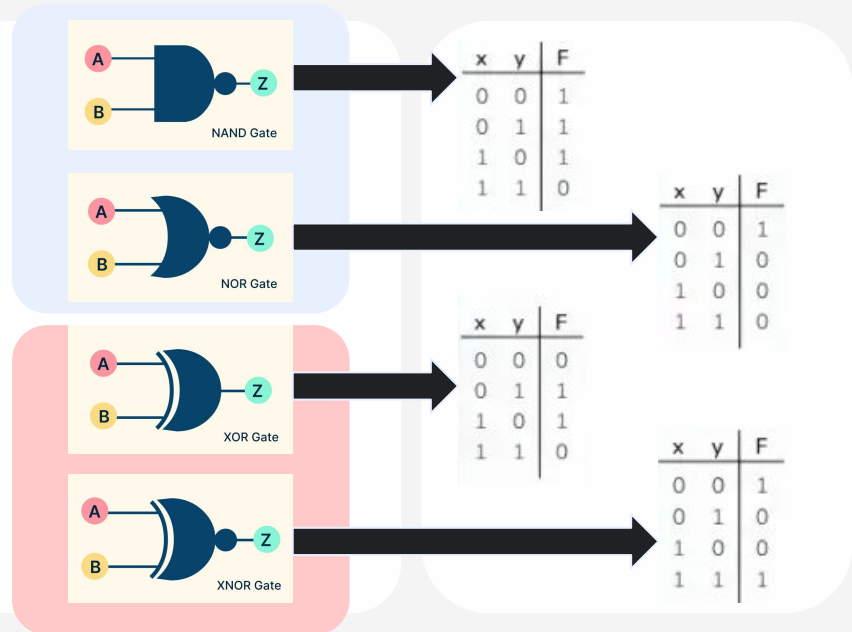


# Back to Basics. Basic Logic Gates

Basic Logic Gates



Universal Logic Gates



Derived Logic Gates

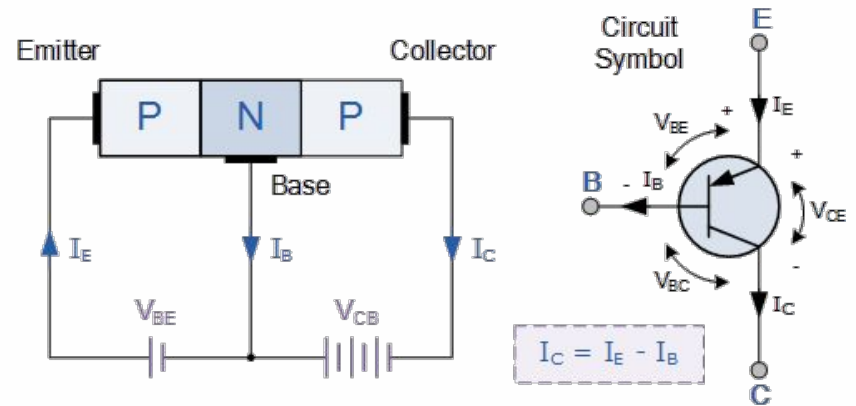
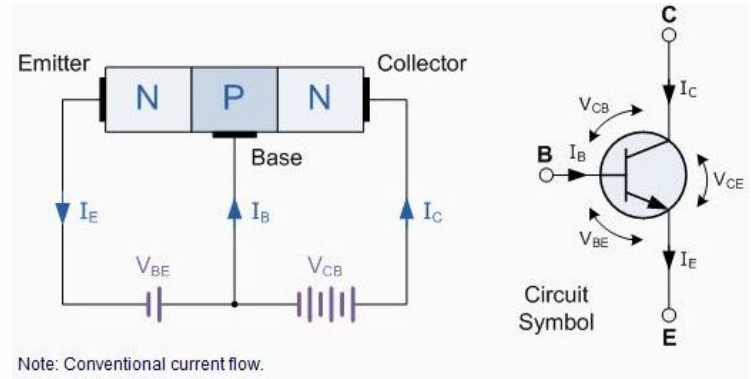
# The Workhouse of EVERY. SINGLE. ELECTRONIC.

N and P stand for different sections within the Transistor. N is for Phosphorus doped Silicon (Negative Charge Carriers), and P is for Boron doped Silicon (Positive Charge Carriers).

Applying small voltages to the Base, we can control whether electrons can flow (1) or not (0).

## At a glance

- Transistors make up Logic Gates
- Logic Gates make up Digital Logic
- Digital Logic makes up microarchitecture



## Electricity is like a water hose

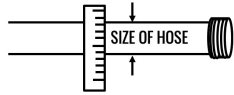
**Voltage**

Volts (V)



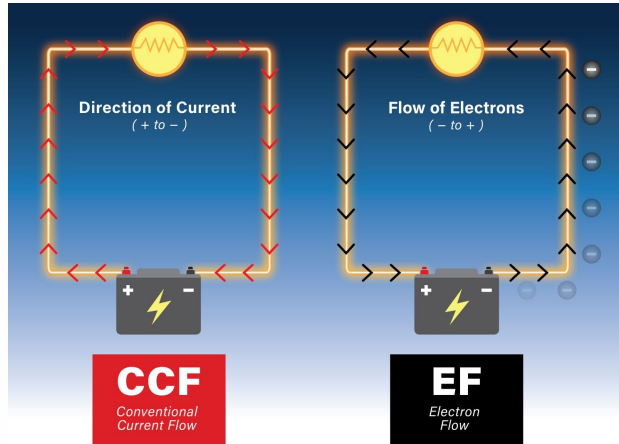
**Current**

Amps (A or I)



**Resistance**

Ohms (R or  $\Omega$ )



Bonus Questions! For all you Filthy Nerds. (It's me. I'm the nerd)

If electrons are bound to atoms, how do they travel from one end to the other in a wire?

How fast does an Electron move within the wire?

Anyone else? I will stay around to answer any questions!

Thank you for coming and have a great evening!