

In digital electronic circuits, electric signals take on discrete values, to represent logical and numeric values.[4] These values represent the information that is being processed. Digital circuits make extensive use of transistors, interconnected to create logic gates that provide the functions of Boolean logic: AND, NAND, OR, NOR, XOR and combinations thereof. Digital circuits therefore can provide logic and memory, enabling them to perform arbitrary computational functions. Memory based on the storage of (.charge in a capacitor, dynamic random-access memory (DRAM) is also widely used