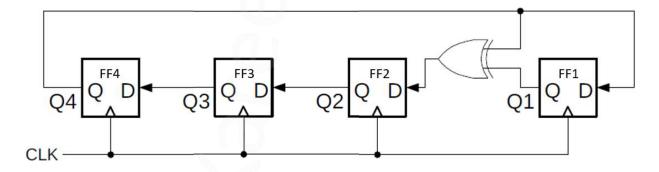
# **Assignment 4 Extra**

Design the following circuits using Verilog and create a testbench for each design to check its functionality. Create a do file for question 1.

1)

- 1. Implement 4-bit Ripple counter with asynchronous active low set using behavioral modelling that increment from 0 to 15
  - Input:
    - o clk
    - o set (sets all bits to 1)
    - o out (4-bits)
- 2. Use the structural counter done in the previous assignment as a golden reference.
- 3. Test the above behavioral design using a self-checking testbench
  - Testbench should instantiate the previous two designs
- 2) Extend on the previous counter done in the previous question to have extra 2 single bit outputs (div\_2 and div\_4). Hint: Observe the output bits of the "out" bus to generate the following
  - div\_2: output signal that divides the input clock by 2
  - div\_4: output signal that divides the input clock by 4
- 3) Implement the following Linear feedback shift register (LFSR)
  - LFSR Inputs: clk, rst, set
  - LFSR output: out (4 bits) where out[3] is connected to Q4, out[2] is connected to Q3, etc.



<ul> <li>LFSR can be used as a random number generator.</li> </ul>	0001
<ul> <li>The sequence is a random sequence where numbers appear in a random</li> </ul>	0010
sequence and repeats as shown on the figure on the right	0100
FF2, FF3, FF4 have the following specifications:	
	0011
D input	0110
Clk input	1100
<ul> <li>Input async rst (active high) – resets output to 0</li> </ul>	1011
Output Q	0101
FF1 have the following specifications:	
	0111
D input	1110
Clk input	1111
<ul> <li>Input async set (active high) – set output to 1</li> </ul>	1101
Output Q	1001
Note: the ret and set signals should be activated at the same time to guarantee	

Note: the rst and set signals should be activated at the same time to guarantee correct operation

4) Implement N-bit parameterized Full/Half adder

### Parameters

- WIDTH: Determine the width of input a,b, sum
- PIPELINE\_ENABLE: if this parameter is high then the output of the sum and carry will be available in the positive clock edge (sequential) otherwise the circuit is pure combinational, default is high. Valid values: 0 or 1.
- USE\_FULL\_ADDER: if this parameter is high then cin signal will be used during the cout and sum calculation from the input signals, otherwise if this parameter is low ignore the cin input, default is high

#### Ports

Name	Туре	Description
а	Input	Data input a of width determined by WIDTH parameter
b		Data input b of width determined by WIDTH parameter
clk		Clk input
cin		Carry in bit
rst		Active high synchronous reset
sum	Output	sum of a and b input of width determined by WIDTH parameter
cout		Carry out bit

5) Implement shift register with the following specs:

#### Parameter:

- 1. SHIFT\_DIRECTION: specify shifting direction either LEFT or RIGHT, default = "LEFT"
- 2. SHIFT\_AMOUNT: specify the number of bits to be shifted, possible values are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. Default = 1

#### Ports:

- 1. Inputs:
  - clk
  - rst (async active high)
  - load: control signal if high, register should be loaded with the input "load value"
  - load value: value to be loaded to the register
- 2. Outputs:
  - PO (8 bits): parallel out which represent the register to be shifted.

Create 2 testbench to test the operation of the register when shifting right and shift amount is 2 and the other testbench to test the shifting left and shift amount is 1. The following specs should be tested:

- Test reset that it forces the output to zero
- 2. Load signal to load a randomized value to the output
- 3. Test the shifting operation on the output
- 4. Load another randomized value to the output
- 5. Test the shifting again

Use Questasim waveform to check the above functionality

6) Implement a gray counter

## Inputs:

- clk
- rst

#### Outputs:

gray\_out, 2-bit output

Hint: create a 2-bit binary counter counting 0, 1, 2, 3 and use the relation between the binary counter and the gray counter to assign the output bits. The most significant bit will be the same while the least significant bit of the gray out will be the reduction xor of the binary counter bits.

Create a testbench testing the following:

1. rst to force output to zero

2. remove reset and check the gray pattern from the waveform

# **Deliverables:**

- 1) The assignment should be submitted as a PDF file with this format <your\_name>\_Assignment4.
- 2) Snippets from the waveforms captured from QuestaSim for each design with inputs assigned values and output values visible.

Note that your document should be organized as 6 sections corresponding to each design above, and in each section, I am expecting the Verilog code, and the waveforms snippets