

LAB REPORT : 4

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Aim : To design an Arithmetic and Logic Unit (ALU) capable of performing 8 Arith-metic/Logic functions on 1-bit operands.

Operations corresponding to inputs f0, f1, f2 , a, b, c should be as:

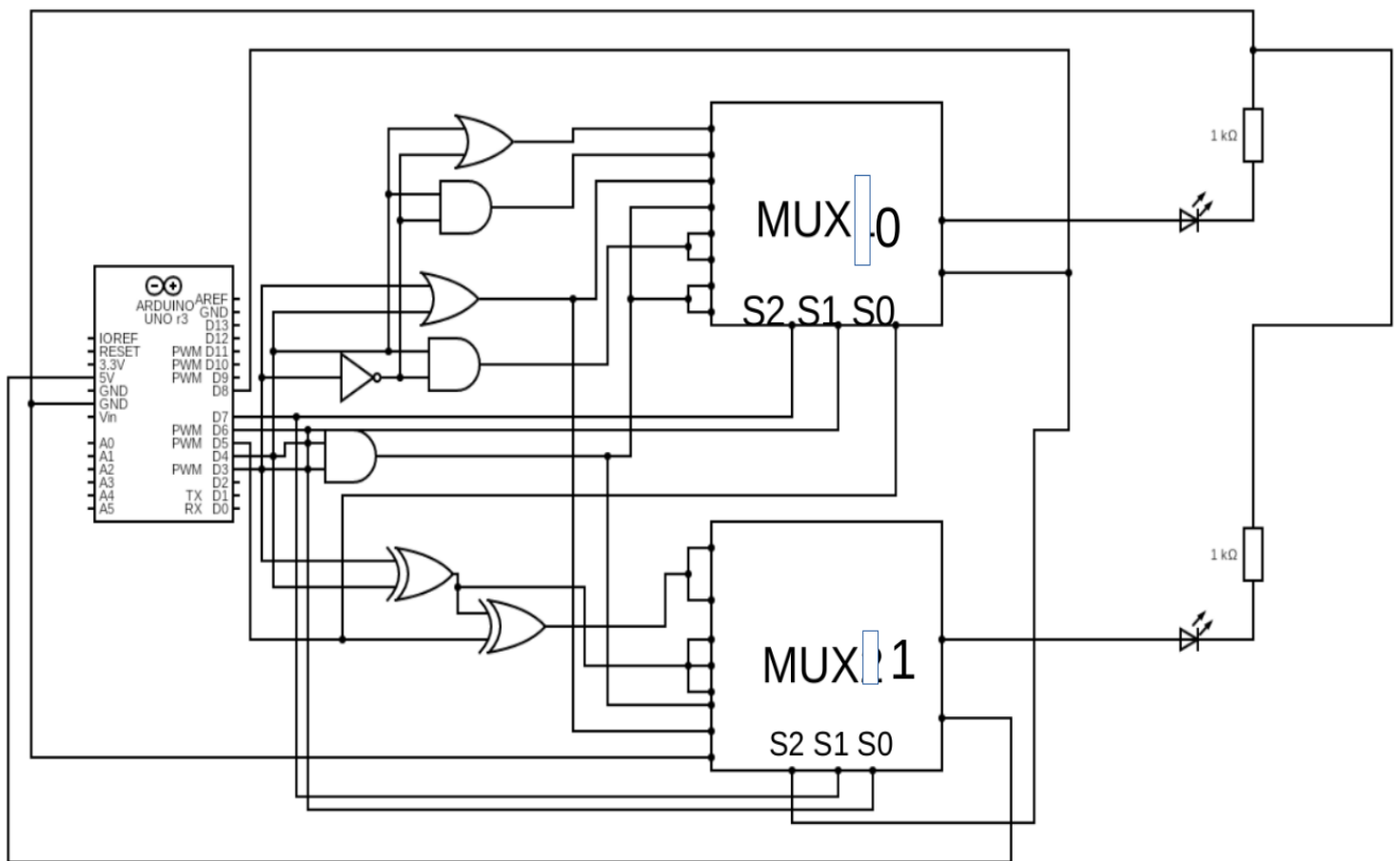
f0f f2	ALU functions	Y1	Y2
0 0 0	ZERO	-	0
0 0 1	A OR B	-	A + B
0 1 0	A AND B	-	A * B
0 1 1	A EXOR B	-	A \oplus B
1 0 0	A PLUS B	CARRY	SUM
1 0 1	A MINUS B	BORROW	DIFFERECE
1 1 0	A PLUS B PLUS C	CARRY	SUM
1 1 1	A MINUS B MINUS C	BORROW	DIFFERECE

Electronic components used : Wires, And gate, OR gate, NOT gate, EXOR gate , Arduino uno, breadboard, LED's, Resistors.

In this expreiment we are already provided with 2 working 8:1 MUX's .

Reference circuit : In both the mux's the input's (i0 -> i7) are given from bottom to top order . I.E i0 is the bottom most input on the left side and i7 is the topmost input on the left side of the mux0 & mux1.

For Mux0 ->(s2=f1) , (s1=f0), (s0=c), mux1 ->(s2=f2) , (s1=f1), (s0=f0)



Procedure : 1. A circuit with two 8:1 MUX is provided to us. We have to tinker and copy these circuits and start using them.

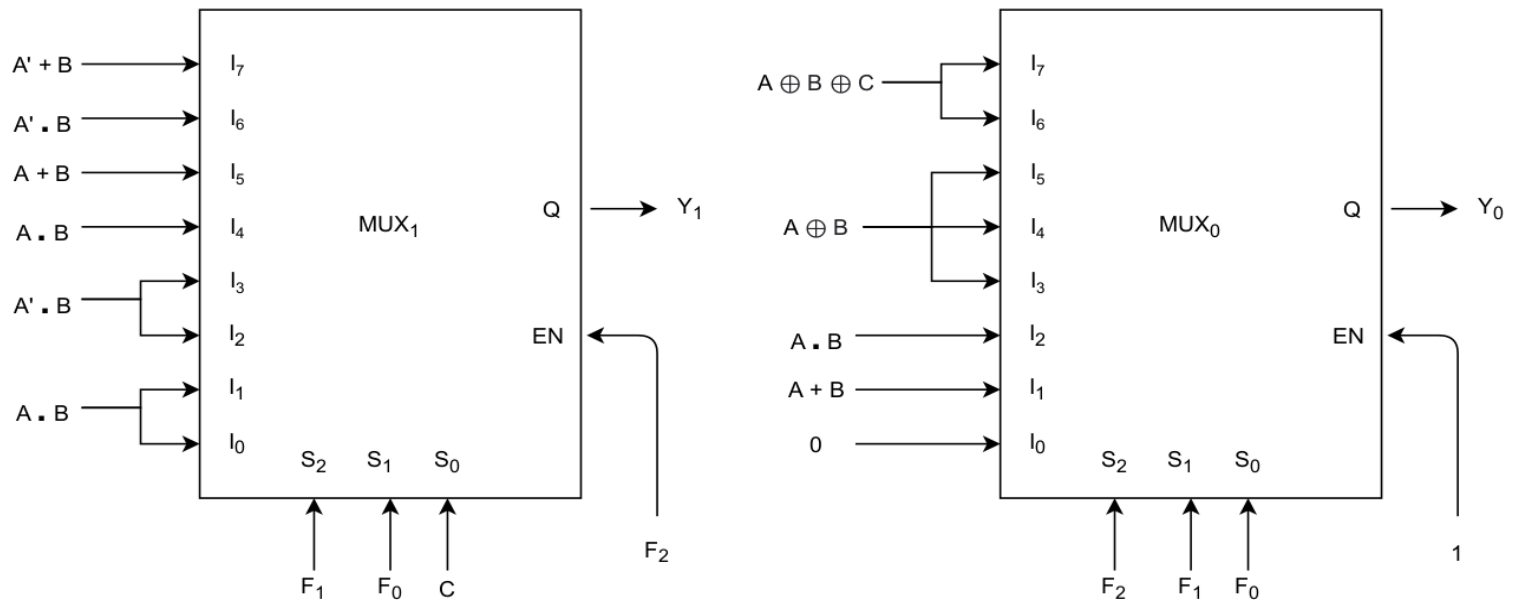
Link of the given tinkercad circuits are :

<https://www.tinkercad.com/things/8cOz4Q4MVTk>

2. First use an Arduino uno to take inputs of a,b,c and we will perform the operations to get the result as in y_1 and y_2 .

3. Now we will connect these outputs as inputs (i_0 to i_7) to get the desired output with specific set of f_0, f_1, f_2 .

4. To get the desired output connect the functions of a,b,c as shown in the diagram below to each of the mux.



5. Outputs y_1 , y_0 are connected to LEDs, they glow if their value is 1 and dontglow for 0.

Code:

//pin name = point of connection in arduino uno.

```
int pin2 = 3;
int pin3 = 4;
int pin4 = 5;
int pin5 = 6;
int pin6 = 7;
int pin7 = 8;
```

//declaring required variables

```
int k,a,b,c,f0,f1,f2;
```

```
void setup()
{
```

```
pinMode(pin2, OUTPUT);
pinMode(pin3, OUTPUT);
pinMode(pin4, OUTPUT);
pinMode(pin5, OUTPUT);
pinMode(pin6, OUTPUT);
pinMode(pin7, OUTPUT);
```

```
Serial.begin(9600);
}
```

```
void loop()
{
```

```
Serial.print("\ a=");
while(Serial.available() == 0){}
a=Serial.read();
a=a-'0';
Serial.println(a);
```

```
Serial.print("\ b=");
while(Serial.available() == 0){}
b=Serial.read();
b=b-'0';
Serial.println(b);
```

```
Serial.print("\ c=");
while(Serial.available() == 0){}
c=Serial.read();
c=c-'0';
Serial.println(c);
```

```
Serial.print("\ f0=");
while(Serial.available() == 0){}
f0=Serial.read();
f0=f0-'0';
Serial.println(f0);
```

```
Serial.print("\ f1=");  
while(Serial.available() == 0){}  
f1=Serial.read();  
f1=f1-'0';  
Serial.println(f1);
```

```
Serial.print("\ f2=");  
while(Serial.available() == 0){}  
f2=Serial.read();  
f2=f2-'0';  
Serial.println(f2);
```

```
digitalWrite(pin2,a);  
digitalWrite(pin3,b);  
digitalWrite(pin4,c);  
digitalWrite(pin5,f0);  
digitalWrite(pin6,f1);  
digitalWrite(pin7,f2);
```

```
Serial.println("Enter anything to go to Read again");  
while(Serial.available() == 0){}  
k=Serial.read();
```

```
}
```

Conclusion :

The output comes according to the given table:
(Here $i_0 \rightarrow i_7$ are the same as in the diagram in the procedure section).

$f_2 f_1 f_0$	ALU functions	c	Y1 (MUX 1)	Y0 (MUX 0)
0 0 0	ZERO	-	-	0 (i_0)
0 0 1	A OR B	-	-	A+B (i_1)
0 1 0	A AND B	-	-	A*B (i_2)
0 1 1	A EXOR B	-	-	$A \oplus B$ (i_3)
1 0 0	A PLUS B	-	A*B (i_4)	$A \oplus B$ (i_4)
1 0 1	A MINUS B	-	$A' * B$ (i_5)	$A \oplus B$ (i_5)
1 1 0	A PLUS B PLUS C	0 1	A*B (i_4) A+B (i_5)	$A \oplus B \oplus C$ (i_6)
1 1 1	A MINUS B MINUS C	0 1	$A' * B$ (i_6) A + B (i_7)	$A \oplus B \oplus C$ (i_7)

A	B	A+B	A*B	$A' * B$	$A \oplus B$
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	1	1
1	0	1	0	0	1
1	1	1	1	0	0

A	B	C	$A \oplus B \oplus C$
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	1
0	1	1	0
1	0	0	1
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1

Link to Tinkercad : <https://www.tinkercad.com/things/5uf9nUu3Hgq>