

## Lab 2: FPGA Emulation

### Objective

- ✓ Introduce BASYS3 demo board emulation flow.

### Prerequisite

- ✓ Fundamentals of logic gates.
- ✓ Verilog HDL representation of Logic components.

### Experiments

- 1 Emulate exp1 in lab1 (a binary-to-Gray-code converter) in FPGA board with the following parameters.

I/O	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>
LOC	W17	W16	V16	V17	V19	U19	E19	U16

- 2 Design a binary ( $i[3:0]$ , 0-9, a, b, c, d, e, f) to 7-segment display decoder ( $D[7:0]$ ), and also use four LEDs ( $d[3:0]$ ) to monitor the 4-bit binary number.



- 2.1 Derive the Boolean function/logic equation and draw the logic diagram.
- 2.2 Construct the Verilog RTL code for the converter and use a testbench to simulate the logic behavior for verification.
- 2.3 Finish the FPGA emulation with the following parameters.

I/O	$i[3]$	$i[2]$	$i[1]$	$i[0]$	$d[3]$	$d[2]$	$d[1]$	$d[0]$
LOC	W17	W16	V16	V17	V19	U19	E19	U16

- 3 (Bonus) In the **Bulls and Cows** game, each of the two players writes a two-digit secret number in BCD. The digits must be all different. Then, in turns, the players try to guess their opponent's number and give the number of matches. If the matching digits are in their right positions, they are **bulls**, and if in different positions, they are **cows**. In this problem, we want to build the matching process to show the number of **bulls and cows**.
  - 3.1 Use 16 DIP switches as the BCD inputs, in which 8 DIP switches are for the two-digit BCD secret number and the other 8 DIP switches are for two-digit guess number.
  - 3.2 Use 6 LEDs to show the number of **bulls and cows** as the results of input secret number and guess number.

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