END SEMESTER ASSESSMENT (ESA)
B.TECH. (CSE)
III SEMESTER

UE23CS251A – DIGITAL DESIGN & COMPUTER ORGANIZATION LABORATORY

PROJECT REPORT

ON

"TITLE OF THE PROJECT."
Team No.

SUBMITTED BY

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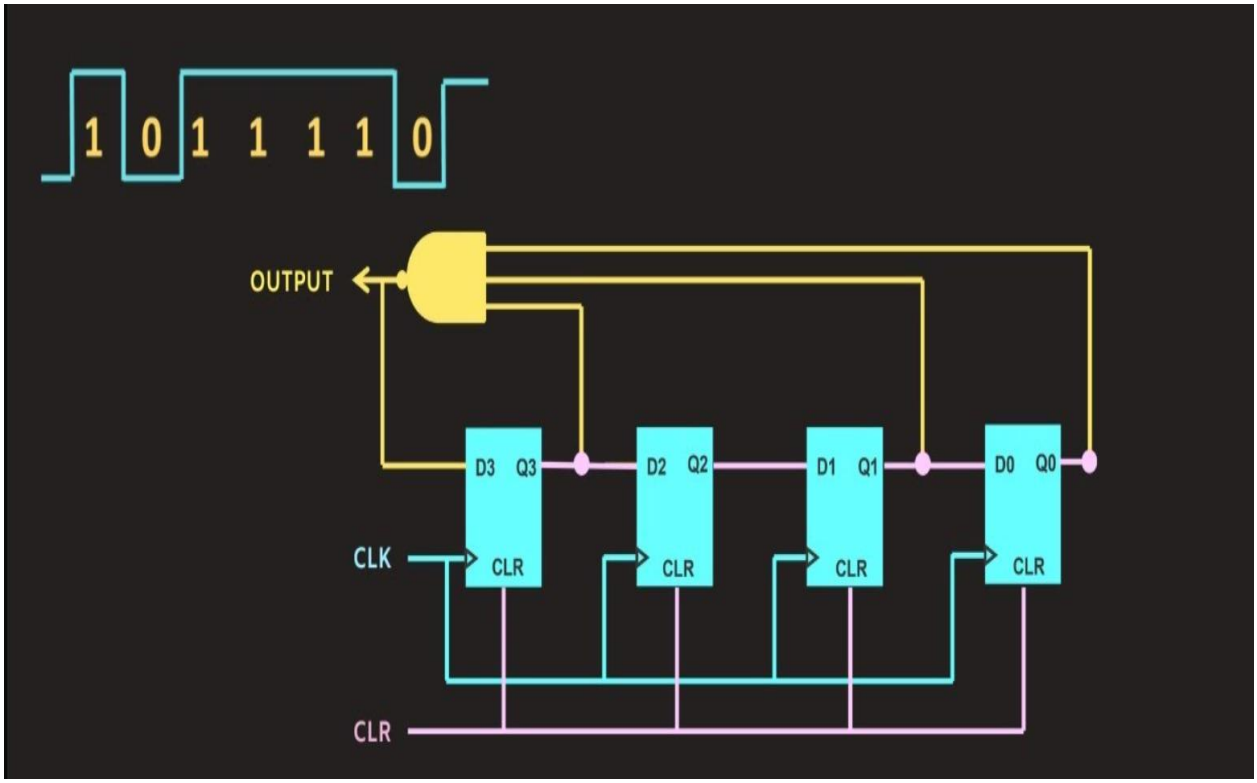
ABSTRACT OF THE PROJECT:

A 4-bit sequence generator using D flip-flops is a sequential digital circuit designed to generate a binary counting sequence from 0000 to 1111 (0 to 15 in decimal) in synchronization with a clock signal. The circuit uses four D flip-flops, where each flip-flop represents one bit of the binary sequence. The D flip-flops are arranged in a chain to form a binary counter, with the output of one flip-flop connected to the input of the next.

The circuit is driven by a clock signal that triggers state changes on each rising edge, making the output increment by 1 with each clock pulse. A reset signal is used to initialize the flip-flops and set the output to 0000, ensuring the counter starts from the beginning of the sequence. As the clock progresses, the circuit produces a continuous binary count, which can be used in applications like timers, counters, or sequence detection.

This design is fundamental in digital electronics, providing a basic yet versatile method for generating binary sequences. The simplicity and efficiency of D flip-flops make this approach ideal for implementing small-scale binary counters, often used in microcontrollers, digital clocks, and other timing-related circuits.

CIRCUIT DIAGRAM:



MAIN VERILOG CODE:

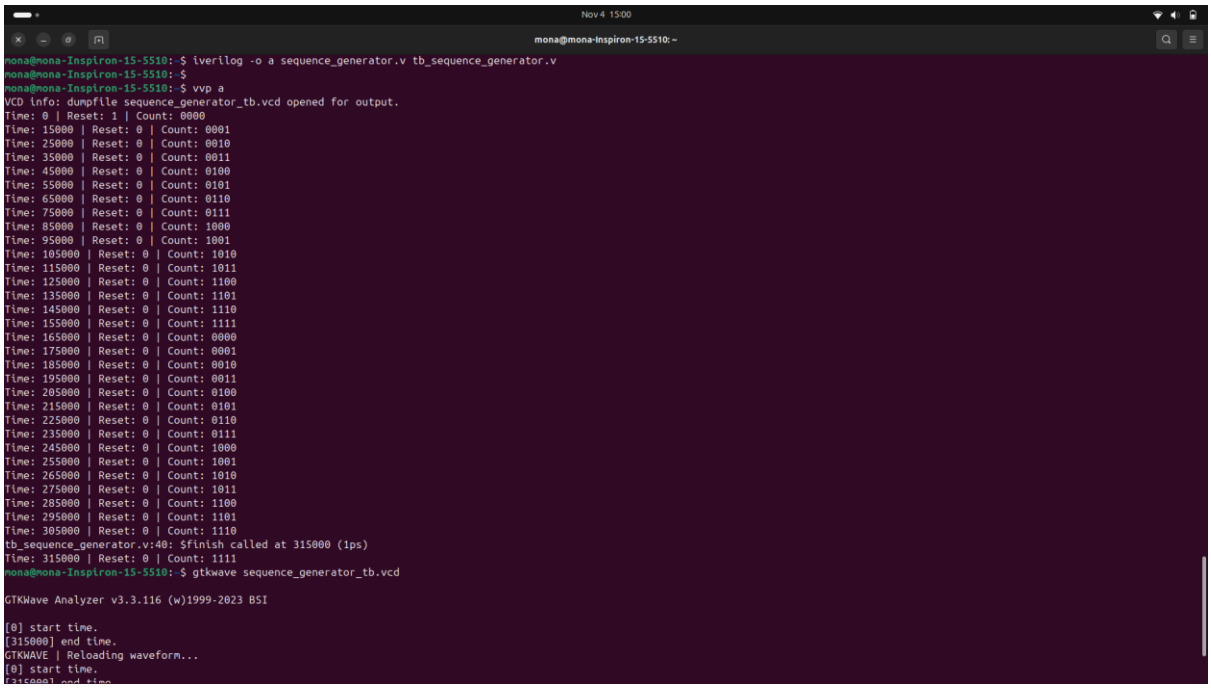
sequence_generator.v

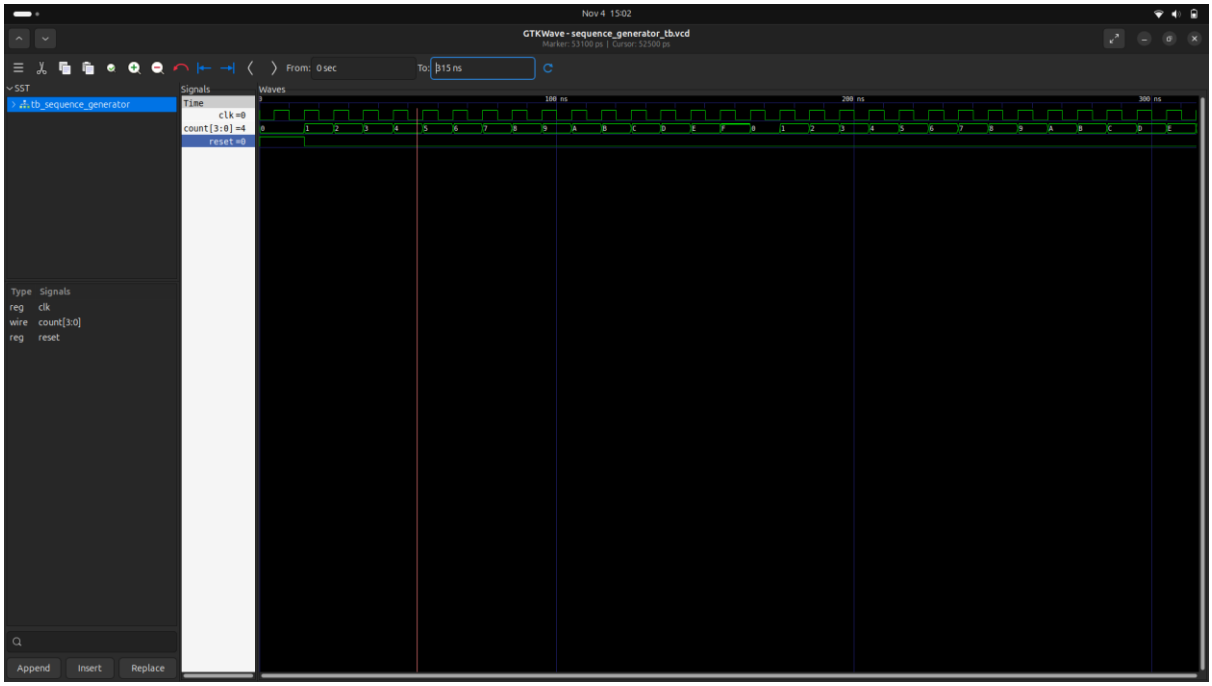
```
module sequence_generator (
                input wire clk,
                input wire reset,
                output reg [3:0] count
            );
                always @(posedge clk or posedge reset) begin
                    if (reset) begin
                        count <= 4'b0000;
                    end else begin
                        count <= count + 1;
                    end
                end
endmodule
```

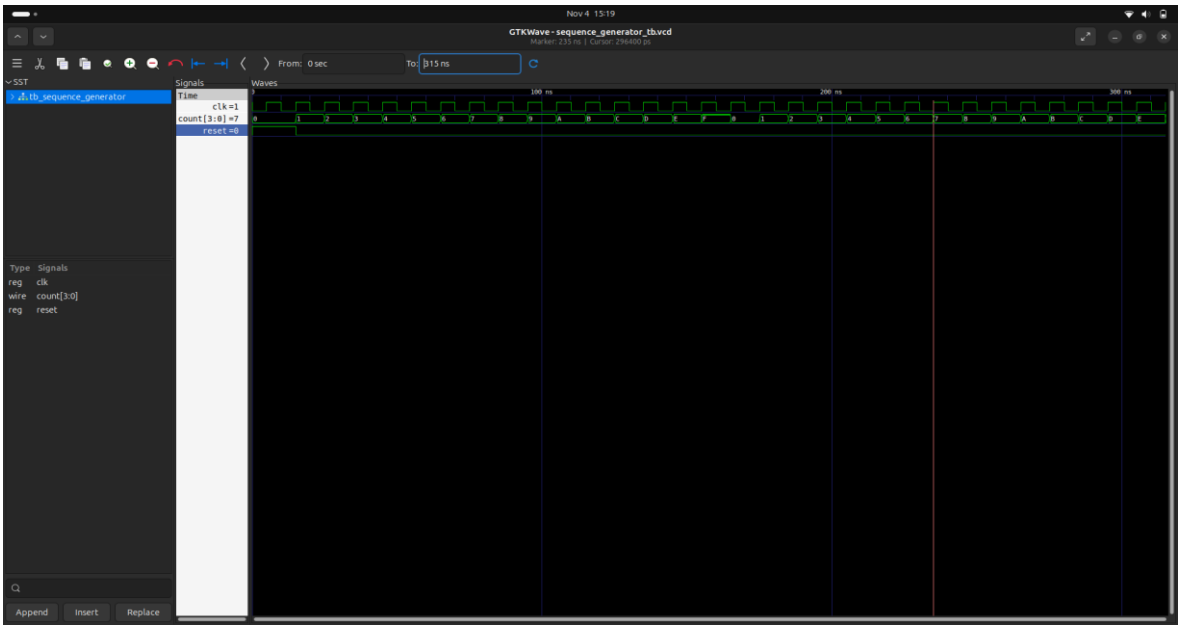
TEST BENCH FILE:

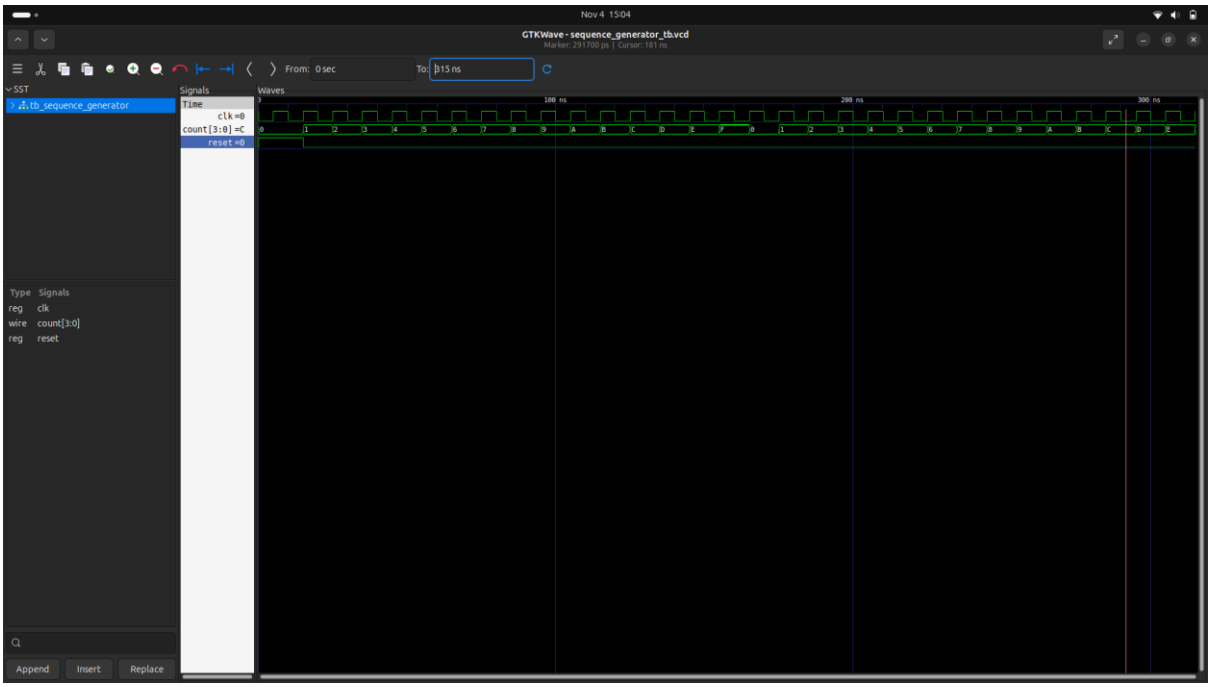
```
`timescale 1ns / 1ps
module tb_sequence_generator;

    reg clk;
    reg reset;
    wire [3:0] count;
    sequence_generator uut (
        .clk(clk),
        .reset(reset),
        .count(count)
    );
    initial begin
        clk = 0;
        forever #5 clk = ~clk;
    end
    initial begin
        $monitor("Time: %0t | Reset: %b | Count: %b", $time, reset, count);
        $dumpfile("sequence_generator_tb.vcd"); // Set output VCD file name
        $dumpvars(0, tb_sequence_generator);    // Dump variables in the current
module
        reset = 1;
        #15;
        reset = 0;
        #300;
        $finish;
    end
endmodule
```

SCREEN SHOT OF THE OUTPUT:






Nov 4 15:19
GTKWave - sequence_generator_tb.vcd
From: 0 sec
To: 315 ns
SST
tb_sequence_generator
Signals
Waves
Time
clk =1
count[3:0] =7
reset =0
100 ns
200 ns
300 ns
Type Signals
reg clk
wire count[3:0]
reg reset
Append
Insert
Replace


Nov 4 15:04
GTKWave - sequence_generator_tb.vcd
Marker: 291700 ps | Cursor: 181 ns
From: 0 sec
To: 315 ns
SST
tb_sequence_generator
Signals
Waves
Time
clk =0
count[3:0] =C
reset =0
100 ns
200 ns
300 ns
Type Signals
reg clk
wire count[3:0]
reg reset
Append
Insert
Replace