搞定

```
【例 3.1】4 位全加器
```

```
module adder4(cout,sum,ina,inb,cin);
output[3:0] sum;
output cout;
input[3:0] ina,inb;
input cin;
assign {cout,sum}=ina+inb+cin;
endmodule
```

搞定 【例 3.2】4 位计数器

end

```
module count4(out,reset,clk);

output[3:0] out;

input reset,clk;

reg[3:0] out;

always @(posedge clk)

begin

if (reset) out<=0; //同步复位
else out<=out+1; //计数

end
endmodule
```

【例 3.3】4 位全加器的仿真程序

```
`timescale 1ns/1ns
`include "adder4.v"
                                //测试模块的名字
module adder_tp;
                                //测试输入信号定义为 reg 型
reg[3:0] a,b;
reg cin;
                                //测试输出信号定义为 wire 型
wire[3:0] sum;
wire cout;
integer i,j;
adder4 adder(sum,cout,a,b,cin); //调用测试对象
                                //设定 cin 的取值
always #5 cin=~cin;
initial
begin
a=0;b=0;cin=0;
for(i=1;i<16;i=i+1)</pre>
                                //设定 a 的取值
#10
    a=i;
```

```
initial
begin
for(j=1;j<16;j=j+1)
                                  //设定 b 的取值
#10 b=j;
end
initial
                                  //定义结果显示格式
begin
$monitor($time,,,"%d + %d + %b={%b,%d}",a,b,cin,cout,sum);
#160 $finish;
end
endmodule
 【例 3.4】4 位计数器的仿真程序
`timescale 1ns/1ns
`include "count4.v"
module coun4_tp;
                                  //测试输入信号定义为 reg 型
reg clk, reset;
                                  //测试输出信号定义为 wire 型
wire[3:0] out;
parameter DELY=100;
                                 //调用测试对象
count4 mycount(out,reset,clk);
                                 //产生时钟波形
always #(DELY/2) clk = ~clk;
initial
                                  //激励信号定义
 begin
           clk =0; reset=0;
   #DELY
          reset=1;
          reset=0;
   #DELY
   #(DELY*20) $finish;
 end
//定义结果显示格式
initial $monitor($time,,,"clk=%d reset=%d out=%d", clk, reset,out);
endmodule
 【例 3.5】"与-或-非"门电路
module AOI(A,B,C,D,F);
                              //模块名为 AOI(端口列表 A , B , C , D , F)
                              //模块的输入端口为 A, B, C, D
input A,B,C,D;
                              //模块的输出端口为 F
output F;
```

```
//定义信号的数据类型
wire A,B,C,D,F;
                              //逻辑功能描述
    assign F= ~((A&B)|(C&D));
endmodule
 【例 5.1】用 case 语句描述的 4 选 1 数据选择器
module mux4_1(out,in0,in1,in2,in3,sel);
output out;
input in0,in1,in2,in3;
input[1:0] sel;
reg out;
always @(in0 or in1 or in2 or in3 or sel) //敏感信号列表
   case(sel)
   2'b00: out=in0;
   2'b01: out=in1;
   2'b10: out=in2;
   2'b11: out=in3;
   default: out=2'bx;
   endcase
endmodule
 【例 5.2】同步置数、同步清零的计数器
module count(out,data,load,reset,clk);
output[7:0] out;
input[7:0] data;
input load,clk,reset;
reg[7:0] out;
                                      //clk 上升沿触发
always @(posedge clk)
    begin
                                     //同步清 0,低电平有效
    if (!reset)
               out = 8'h00;
                                     //同步预置
    else if (load) out = data;
    else
                  out = out + 1;
                                     //计数
    end
 endmodule
 【例 5.3】用 always 过程语句描述的简单算术逻辑单元
`define add 3'd0
`define minus 3'd1
'define band 3'd2
'define bor 3'd3
`define bnot 3'd4
```

```
module alu(out,opcode,a,b);
output[7:0] out;
reg[7:0] out;
                               //操作码
input[2:0] opcode;
                               //操作数
input[7:0] a,b;
always@(opcode or a or b)
                              //电平敏感的 always 块
   begin
    case(opcode)
                               //加操作
     `add: out = a+b;
                              //减操作
     `minus: out = a-b;
                              //求与
     `band: out = a&b;
     `bor: out = a|b;
                              //求或
     `bnot: out=~a;
                              //求反
    default: out=8'hx;
                               //未收到指令时,输出任意态
    endcase
   end
endmodule
 【例 5.4】用 initial 过程语句对测试变量 A、B、C 赋值
`timescale 1ns/1ns
module test;
reg A,B,C;
initial
 begin
       A = 0; B = 1; C = 0;
 #50
       A = 1; B = 0;
     A = 0; C = 1;
 #50
       B = 1;
 #50
 #50
       B = 0; C = 0;
 #50
       $finish ;
 end
endmodule
 【例 5.5】用 begin-end 串行块产生信号波形
`timescale 10ns/1ns
module wave1;
reg wave;
parameter cycle=10;
initial
 begin
```

```
#(cycle/2) wave=1;
  #(cycle/2) wave=0;
  #(cycle/2) wave=1;
  #(cycle/2) wave=0;
  #(cycle/2) wave=1;
  #(cycle/2) $finish;
initial $monitor($time,,,"wave=%b",wave);
endmodule
【例 5.6】用 fork-join 并行块产生信号波形
`timescale 10ns/1ns
module wave2;
reg wave;
parameter cycle=5;
initial
 fork
               wave=0;
   #(cycle)
               wave=1;
   #(2*cycle) wave=0;
   #(3*cycle) wave=1;
   #(4*cycle) wave=0;
   #(5*cycle) wave=1;
   #(6*cycle) $finish;
 join
initial $monitor($time,,,"wave=%b",wave);
endmodule
【例 5.7】持续赋值方式定义的 2 选 1 多路选择器
module MUX21_1(out,a,b,sel);
input a,b,sel;
output out;
assign out=(sel==0)?a:b;
       //持续赋值,如果 sel 为 0,则 out=a;否则 out=b
endmodule
【例 5.8】阻塞赋值方式定义的 2 选 1 多路选择器
```

module MUX21_2(out,a,b,sel);

input a,b,sel;

wave=0;

```
output out;
reg out;
always@(a or b or sel)
 begin
                                //阻塞赋值
    if(sel==0) out=a;
    else
              out=b;
  end
endmodule
 【例 5.9】非阻塞赋值
module non_block(c,b,a,clk);
output c,b;
input clk,a;
reg c,b;
always @(posedge clk)
    begin
    b \le a_i
    c<=b;
    end
endmodule
 【例 5.10】阻塞赋值
module block(c,b,a,clk);
output c,b;
input clk,a;
reg c,b;
always @(posedge clk)
    begin
    b=a;
    c=b;
    end
endmodule
 【例 5.11】模为 60 的 BCD 码加法计数器
module count60(qout,cout,data,load,cin,reset,clk);
output[7:0] qout;
output cout;
input[7:0] data;
input load,cin,clk,reset;
reg[7:0] qout;
                                            //clk 上升沿时刻计数
always @(posedge clk)
```

```
begin
                                           //同步复位
    if (reset)
                       qout<=0;
                                           //同步置数
    else if(load)
                       qout<=data;</pre>
    else if(cin)
       begin
           if(qout[3:0]==9)
                                           //低位是否为9,是则
           begin
                                           //回0,并判断高位是否为5
           qout[3:0]<=0;
           if (qout[7:4]==5) qout[7:4]<=0;
           else
                                          //高位不为 5,则加 1
           gout[7:4]<=gout[7:4]+1;</pre>
           end
                                           //低位不为9,则加1
           else
           qout[3:0]<=qout[3:0]+1;
       end
 end
assign cout=((qout==8'h59)&cin)?1:0; //产生进位输出信号
endmodule
【例 5.12】BCD 码—七段数码管显示译码器
module decode4_7(decodeout,indec);
output[6:0] decodeout;
input[3:0] indec;
reg[6:0] decodeout;
always @(indec)
 begin
                                       //用 case 语句进行译码
    case(indec)
    4'd0:decodeout=7'b1111110;
    4'd1:decodeout=7'b0110000;
    4'd2:decodeout=7'b1101101;
    4'd3:decodeout=7'b1111001;
    4'd4:decodeout=7'b0110011;
    4'd5:decodeout=7'b1011011;
    4'd6:decodeout=7'b1011111;
    4'd7:decodeout=7'b1110000;
    4'd8:decodeout=7'b1111111;
    4'd9:decodeout=7'b1111011;
    default: decodeout=7'bx;
    endcase
 end
```

endmodule

```
【例 5.13】用 casez 描述的数据选择器 module mux_casez(out,a,b,c,d,select);
```

endmodule

【例 5.14】隐含锁存器举例

```
module buried_ff(c,b,a);
output c;
input b,a;
reg c;
always @(a or b)
  begin
    if((b==1)&&(a==1))  c=a&b;
  end
endmodule
```

【例 5.15】用 for 语句描述的七人投票表决器

```
module voter7(pass,vote);
output pass;
input[6:0] vote;
reg[2:0] sum;
integer i;
reg pass;
always @(vote)
begin
   sum=0;
```

```
for(i=0;i<=6;i=i+1)
                                   //for 语句
       if(vote[i]) sum=sum+1;
                                  //若超过 4 人赞成,则 pass=1
       if(sum[2]) pass=1;
       else
                   pass=0;
  end
endmodule
【例 5.16】用 for 语句实现 2 个 8 位数相乘
module mult_for(outcome,a,b);
parameter size=8;
                                  //两个操作数
input[size:1] a,b;
                                  //结果
output[2*size:1] outcome;
reg[2*size:1] outcome;
integer i;
always @(a or b)
   begin
                这句貌似总是事先要声明一下
   outcome=0;
   for(i=1; i<=size; i=i+1)</pre>
                                  //for 语句
   if(b[i]) outcome=outcome +(a << (i-1)); 乘法的加法解决方案
   end
endmodule
【例 5.17】用 repeat 实现 8 位二进制数的乘法
module mult_repeat(outcome,a,b);
parameter size=8;
input[size:1] a,b;
output[2*size:1] outcome;
reg[2*size:1] temp_a,outcome;
reg[size:1] temp_b;
always @(a or b)
 begin
       outcome=0;
       temp_a=a;
       temp_b=b;
       repeat(size)
                               //repeat 语句, size 为循环次数
           begin
                               //如果 temp_b 的最低位为 1, 就执行下面的加法
           if(temp_b[1])
               outcome=outcome+temp a;
                                  //操作数 a 左移一位
           temp_a=temp_a<<1;</pre>
```

```
//操作数 b 右移一位
             temp_b=temp_b>>1;
            end
  end
endmodule
 【例 5.18】同一循环的不同实现方式
module loop1;
                                     //方式1
integer i;
initial
                                   //for 语句
       for(i=0;i<4;i=i+1)
      begin
       $display("i=%h",i);
       end
endmodule
                                     //方式 2
module loop2;
integer i;
initial begin
       i=0;
        while(i<4)</pre>
                                    //while 语句
        begin
        $display ("i=%h",i);
        i=i+1;
        end
     end
endmodule
                                     //方式3
module loop3;
integer i;
initial begin
     i=0;
                                     //repeat 语句
     repeat(4)
      begin
       $display ("i=%h",i);
       i=i+1;
       end
     end
endmodule
```

【例 5.19】使用了`include 语句的 16 位加法器

```
`include "adder.v"
module adder16(cout,sum,a,b,cin);
output cout;
parameter my_size=16;
output[my_size-1:0] sum;
input[my_size-1:0] a,b;
input cin;
adder my_adder(cout,sum,a,b,cin); //调用 adder 模块
endmodule
//下面是 adder 模块代码
module adder(cout,sum,a,b,cin);
parameter size=16;
output cout;
output[size-1:0] sum;
input cin;
input[size-1:0] a,b;
   assign {cout,sum}=a+b+cin;
endmodule
 【例 5.20】条件编译举例
module compile(out,A,B);
output out;
input A,B;
                                        //宏名为 add
`ifdef add
    assign out=A+B;
`else
    assign out=A-B;
`endif
endmodule
 【例 6.1】加法计数器中的进程
module count(data,clk,reset,load,cout,qout);
output cout;
output[3:0] qout;
reg[3:0] qout;
input[3:0] data;
input clk,reset,load;
```

```
always @(posedge clk)
                                         //进程 1 , always 过程块
       begin
                                         //同步清 0, 低电平有效
       if (!reset)
                    qout= 4'h00;
       else if (load) qout= data;
                                         //同步预置
                                         //加法计数
       else
                      qout=qout + 1;
       end
   assign cout=(qout==4'hf)?1:0;
                                        //进程 2 , 用持续赋值产生进位信号
   endmodule
    【例 6.2】任务举例
   module alutask(code,a,b,c);
   input[1:0] code;
   input[3:0] a,b;
   output[4:0] c;
   reg[4:0] c;
                                 //任务定义,注意无端口列表
   task my_and;
                                 //a,b,out 名称的作用域范围为 task 任务内部
   input[3:0] a,b;
   output[4:0] out;
   integer i;
     begin
      for(i=3;i>=0;i=i-1)
                                 //按位与
      out[i]=a[i]&b[i];
      end
   endtask
   always@(code or a or b)
    begin
     case(code)
        2'b00: my_and(a,b,c);
           /*调用任务 my_and, 需注意端口列表的顺序应与任务定义中的一致, 这里的 a,b,c
分别对应任务定义中的 a,b,out */
        2'b01: c=a|b;
                                 //或
                                 //相减
        2'b10: c=a-b;
                                 //相加
        2'b11: c=a+b;
     endcase
    end
   endmodule
```

```
【例 6.3】测试程序
`include "alutask.v"
```

```
module alu_tp;

reg[3:0] a,b;

reg[1:0] code;

wire[4:0] c;

parameter DELY = 100;
```

alutask ADD(code,a,b,c);

//调用被测试模块

initial begin

```
code=4'd0; a= 4'b0000; b= 4'b1111;
#DELY code=4'd0; a= 4'b0111; b= 4'b1101;
#DELY code=4'd1; a= 4'b0001; b= 4'b0011;
#DELY code=4'd2; a= 4'b1001; b= 4'b0011;
#DELY code=4'd3; a= 4'b0011; b= 4'b0001;
#DELY code=4'd3; a= 4'b0111; b= 4'b1001;
#DELY $finish;
```

end

initial \$monitor(\$time,,,"code=%b a=%b b=%b c=%b", code,a,b,c);

endmodule

【例 6.4】函数

```
function[7:0] get0; function 后面的变量是函数的返回值
input[7:0] x;
reg[7:0] count;
integer i;
begin
count=0;
for (i=0;i<=7;i=i+1)
if (x[i]=1'b0) count=count+1;
get0=count;
```

end endfunction

【例 6.5】用函数和 case 语句描述的编码器(不含优先顺序)

```
module code_83(din,dout);
input[7:0] din;
output[2:0] dout;
```

```
function[2:0] code;
                                 //函数定义
                                 //函数只有输入,输出为函数名本身
input[7:0] din;
    casex (din)
                          casex是什么东东?!
    8'b1xxx xxxx : code = 3'h7;
    8'b01xx xxxx : code = 3'h6;
    8'b001x xxxx : code = 3'h5;
    8'b0001_xxxx : code = 3'h4;
    8'b0000_1xxx : code = 3'h3;
    8'b0000_01xx : code = 3'h2;
    8'b0000_001x : code = 3'h1;
    8'b0000_000x : code = 3'h0;
    default: code = 3'hx;
    endcase
endfunction
                                //函数调用
assign dout = code(din) ;
endmodule
 【例 6.6】阶乘运算函数
module funct(clk,n,result,reset);
output[31:0] result;
input[3:0] n;
input reset,clk;
reg[31:0] result;
                                //在 clk 的上升沿时执行运算
always @(posedge clk)
 begin
                           //复位
   if(!reset) result<=0;</pre>
   else begin
       result <= 2 * factorial(n); //调用 factorial 函数
       end
 end
                                //阶乘运算函数定义(注意无端口列表)
function[31:0] factorial;
                                 //函数只能定义输入端 输出端口为函数名本身
input[3:0] opa;
reg[3:0] i;
  begin
   factorial = opa ? 1 : 0;
   for(i= 2; i <= opa; i = i+1)
                                //该句若要综合通过, opa 应赋具体的数值
   factorial = i* factorial;
                                //阶乘运算
   end
```

```
endfunction endmodule
```

```
【例 6.7】测试程序
`define clk_cycle 50
`include "funct.v"
module funct_tp;
reg[3:0] n;
reg reset,clk;
wire[31:0] result;
  initial
                                       //定义激励向量
  begin
  n=0; reset=1; clk=0;
  for(n=0;n<=15;n=n+1)
  #100 n=n;
  end
initial $monitor($time,,,"n=%d result=%d",n,result);
                                       //定义输出显示格式
                                      //产生时钟信号
always # `clk_cycle clk=~clk;
funct funct_try(.clk(clk),.n(n),.result(result),.reset(reset));
                                       //调用被测试模块
endmodule
【例 6.8】顺序执行模块 1
module serial1(q,a,clk);
output q,a;
input clk;
reg q,a;
always @(posedge clk)
   begin
   q=~q;
   a=~q;
    end
endmodule
```

【例 6.9】顺序执行模块 2

```
module serial2(q,a,clk);
output q,a;
```

```
input clk;
reg q,a;
always @(posedge clk)
    begin
    a=~q;
    q=~q;
    end
endmodule
 【例 6.10】并行执行模块 1
module paral1(q,a,clk);
output q,a;
input clk;
reg q,a;
always @(posedge clk)
    begin
    q=~q;
    end
always @(posedge clk)
    begin
    a=~q;
    end
endmodule
 【例 6.11】并行执行模块 2
module paral2(q,a,clk);
output q,a;
input clk;
reg q,a;
always @(posedge clk)
    begin
    a=~q;
    end
always @(posedge clk)
    begin
    q=~q;
    end
endmodule
```

```
module mux4_la(out,in1,in2,in3,in4,cntrl1,cntrl2);
output out;
input in1,in2,in3,in4,cntrl1,cntrl2;
wire notcntrl1, notcntrl2, w, x, y, z;
not (notcntrl1,cntrl2),
    (notcntrl2,cntrl2);
and (w,in1,notcntrl1,notcntrl2),
    (x,in2,notcntrl1,cntrl2),
    (y,in3,cntrl1,notcntrl2),
    (z,in4,cntrl1,cntrl2);
or (out, w, x, y, z);
endmodule
                                           最常用的方式
 【例 7.2】用 case 语句描述的 4 选 1 MUX
module mux4_1b(out,in1,in2,in3,in4,cntrl1,cntrl2);
output out;
input in1,in2,in3,in4,cntrl1,cntrl2;
reg out;
always@(in1 or in2 or in3 or in4 or cntrl1 or cntrl2)
    case({cntrl1,cntrl2})
       2'b00:out=in1;
       2'b01:out=in2;
       2'b10:out=in3;
       2'b11:out=in4;
       default:out=2'bx;
    endcase
endmodule
 【例 7.3】行为描述方式实现的 4 位计数器
module count4(clk,clr,out);
input clk,clr;
output[3:0] out;
reg[3:0] out;
always @(posedge clk or posedge clr)
    begin
    if (clr)
                out<=0;
                out<=out+1;
    else
    end
endmodule
```

【例 7.4】数据流方式描述的 4 选 1 MUX 这个强啊,直接门运算...... module mux4_1c(out,in1,in2,in3,in4,cntrl1,cntrl2); output out; input in1,in2,in3,in4,cntrl1,cntrl2; assign out=(in1 & ~cntrl1 & ~cntrl2)|(in2 & ~cntrl1 & cntrl2)| (in3 & cntrl1 & ~cntrl2) | (in4 & cntrl1 & cntrl2); endmodule 【例 7.5】用条件运算符描述的 4 选 1 MUX 条件运算符,这个霸气 module mux4_1d(out,in1,in2,in3,in4,cntrl1,cntrl2); output out; input in1,in2,in3,in4,cntrl1,cntrl2; assign out=cntrl1 ? (cntrl2 ? in4:in3):(cntrl2 ? in2:in1); endmodule 【例 7.6】门级结构描述的 2 选 1MUX module mux2_la(out,a,b,sel); output out; input a,b,sel; not (sel_,sel); and (a1,a,sel_), (a2,b,sel); or (out,a1,a2); endmodule 【例 7.7】行为描述的 2 选 1MUX 综上:1行为描述法最为简单陈述; module mux2_1b(out,a,b,sel); 2门级结构描述需要事先计算好,但是 output out; 确实结构上最直观的,也许最省内存; input a,b,sel; 3数据流, 靠条件运算符来整理选择顺序 reg out; ,构成数据选择树。 always @(a or b or sel) begin if(sel) out = b_i else out = a; end endmodule 【例 7.8】数据流描述的 2 选 1MUX module MUX2_1c(out,a,b,sel); output out;

```
input a,b,sel;
    assign out = sel ? b : a;
endmodule
【例 7.9】调用门元件实现的 1 位半加器
module half_add1(a,b,sum,cout);
input a,b;
output sum,cout;
and (cout,a,b);
xor (sum,a,b);
endmodule
【例 7.10】数据流方式描述的 1 位半加器
module half_add2(a,b,sum,cout);
input a,b;
output sum,cout;
assign sum=a^b;
assign cout=a&b;
endmodule
【例 7.11】采用行为描述的 1 位半加器
module half_add3(a,b,sum,cout);
input a,b;
output sum,cout;
reg sum, cout;
always @(a or b)
 begin
                                  //真值表描述
   case ({a,b})
    2'b00: begin sum=0; cout=0; end
    2'b01: begin sum=1; cout=0; end
    2'b10: begin sum=1; cout=0; end
    2'b11: begin sum=0; cout=1; end
    endcase
 end
endmodule
【例 7.12】采用行为描述的 1 位半加器
module half_add4(a,b,sum,cout);
input a,b;
output sum,cout;
```

```
reg sum, cout;
always @(a or b)
   begin
    sum= a^b;
    cout=a&b;
    end
endmodule
【例 7.13】调用门元件实现的 1 位全加器
module full_add1(a,b,cin,sum,cout);
input a,b,cin;
output sum,cout;
wire s1,m1,m2,m3;
and (m1,a,b),
    (m2,b,cin),
    (m3,a,cin);
xor (s1,a,b),
    (sum, s1, cin);
or (cout, m1, m2, m3);
endmodule
【例 7.14】数据流描述的 1 位全加器
module full_add2(a,b,cin,sum,cout);
                                      数据流其实我还是不太懂
input a,b,cin;
output sum,cout;
assign sum = a ^ b ^ cin;
assign cout = (a & b) | (b & cin) | (cin & a);
endmodule
【例 7.15】1 位全加器
module full_add3(a,b,cin,sum,cout);
input a,b,cin;
output sum,cout;
assign {cout,sum}=a+b+cin;
endmodule
【例 7.16】行为描述的 1 位全加器
module full_add4(a,b,cin,sum,cout);
input a,b,cin;
output sum,cout;
```

```
//在 always 块中被赋值的变量应定义为 reg 型
reg sum,cout;
reg m1, m2, m3;
always @(a or b or cin)
    begin
    sum = (a ^ b) ^ cin;
    m1 = a \& b;
    m2 = b \& cin;
    m3 = a \& cin;
    cout = (m1|m2)|m3;
    end
endmodule
 【例 7.17】混合描述的 1 位全加器
module full_add5(a,b,cin,sum,cout);
input a,b,cin;
output sum,cout;
                               //在 always 块中被赋值的变量应定义为 req 型
reg cout,m1,m2,m3;
wire s1;
xor x1(s1,a,b);
                               //调用门元件
                              //always 块语句
always @(a or b or cin)
    begin
    m1 = a \& b;
    m2 = b \& cin;
    m3 = a \& cin;
    cout = (m1 | m2) | m3;
    end
assign sum = s1 ^ cin; //assign 持续赋值语句
endmodule
 【例 7.18】结构描述的 4 位级连全加器
`include "full_add1.v"
module add4_1(sum,cout,a,b,cin);
output[3:0] sum;
output cout;
input[3:0] a,b;
input cin;
full_add1 f0(a[0],b[0],cin,sum[0],cin1); //级连描述
full_add1 f1(a[1],b[1],cin1,sum[1],cin2);
full_add1 f2(a[2],b[2],cin2,sum[2],cin3);
```

```
full_add1 f3(a[3],b[3],cin3,sum[3],cout);
endmodule
 【例 7.19】数据流描述的 4 位全加器
module add4_2(cout,sum,a,b,cin);
output[3:0] sum;
output cout;
input[3:0] a,b;
input cin;
assign {cout,sum}=a+b+cin;
endmodule
 【例 7.20】行为描述的 4 位全加器
module add4_3(cout,sum,a,b,cin);
output[3:0] sum;
output cout;
input[3:0] a,b;
input cin;
reg[3:0] sum;
reg cout;
always @(a or b or cin)
begin
    {cout,sum}=a+b+cin;
end
endmodule
 【例 8.1】$time 与$realtime 的区别
`timescale 10ns/1ns
module time_dif;
reg ts;
parameter delay=2.6;
initial
    begin
    #delay ts=1;
    #delay ts=0;
    #delay ts=1;
    #delay ts=0;
    end
initial $monitor($time,,,"ts=%b",ts); //使用函数$time
```

endmodule

endtable endprimitive

```
【例 8.2】$random 函数的使用
```

```
`timescale 10ns/1ns
module random tp;
integer data;
integer i;
parameter delay=10;
initial $monitor($time,,,"data=%b",data);
initial begin
    for(i=0; i<=100; i=i+1)</pre>
    #delay data=$random;
                            //每次产生一个随机数
    end
endmodule
 【例 8.3】1 位全加器进位输出 UDP 元件
primitive carry_udp(cout,cin,a,b);
input cin,a,b;
output cout;
 table
   //cin a b : cout
                              //真值表
       0 0:
                 0;
    0
       1 0:
                 0;
    0
      0 1:
                 0;
    0
      1 1:
                 1;
      0 0:
    1
                 0;
    1
       0 1:
                 1;
    1
       1
           0:
                 1;
    1
       1 1:
                 1;
```

【例 8.4】包含 x 态输入的 1 位全加器进位输出 UDP 元件

```
0
                0:
             1
                       0;
          0
                1 :
                       0;
          0
             1
                1 :
                       1;
                0:
                       0;
             0
                1 :
                       1;
          1
                0:
          1
             1
                       1;
          1
                1 :
                       1;
                            //只要有两个输入为 0,则进位输出肯定为 0
          0
             0
                x :
                       0;
                0:
                       0;
          0
             x
                0 :
             0
                       0;
          х
                            //只要有两个输入为1,则进位输出肯定为1
          1
             1
                x:
                1:
                       1;
          1
             x
                1:
             1
                       1;
    endtable
endprimitive
 【例 8.5】用简缩符"?"表述的 1 位全加器进位输出 UDP 元件
primitive carry_udpx2(cout,cin,a,b);
input cin,a,b;
output cout;
 table
   // cin a b : cout
                            //真值表
          0 :
                             //只要有两个输入为 0,则进位输出肯定为 0
    ?
       0
                 0;
    Ω
       ?
          0:
                 0;
    0
       0 ? :
                 0;
                            //只要有两个输入为1,则进位输出肯定为1
    ?
       1 1:
                 1;
          1:
    1
       ?
                 1;
    1
       1
          ? :
                 1;
 endtable
endprimitive
 【例 8.6】3 选 1 多路选择器 UDP 元件
primitive mux31(Y,in0,in1,in2,s2,s1);
input in0,in1,in2,s2,s1;
output Y;
   table
   //in0 in1 in2 s2 s1 : Y
                0 : 0;
                           //当 s2s1=00 时, Y=in0
         ?
              0
                            //当 s2s1=01 时, Y=in1
         ?
                 1 : 0;
```

```
0
                1 : 1;
   ?
      1
         ?
                           //当 s2s1=1?时,Y=in2
   ?
      ?
         0
             1
               ? : 0;
   ?
      ?
                ? : 1;
         1
             1
   0
      0
         ?
             0
                ? : 0;
             0
               ? : 1;
   1
      1
         ?
   0
         0
             ?
                0 : 0;
   1
      ?
         1
           ?
               0:1;
                1 : 0;
   ?
            ?
      0
         0
             ? 1 : 1;
      1
         1
   endtable
endprimitive
【例 8.7】电平敏感的 1 位数据锁存器 UDP 元件
primitive latch(Q,clk,reset,D);
input clk,reset,D;
output Q;
reg Q;
initial Q = 1'b1;
               //初始化
   table
   // clk reset D : state : Q
         1 ? : ? : 0 ; //reset=1,则不管其他端口为什么值,输出都为 0
      0 0 : ?: 0; //clk=0, 锁存器把 D 端的输入值输出
           1 : ? : 1 ;
           ? : ? : - ; //clk=1,锁存器的输出保持原值,用符号"-"表示
   endtable
endprimitive
【例 8.8】上升沿触发的 D 触发器 UDP 元件
primitive DFF(Q,D,clk);
output Q;
input D,clk;
reg Q;
  table
  //clk D : state : Q
                      //上升沿到来,输出 Q=D
   (01) 0 : ? : 0;
   (01) 1 : ? :
                 1;
   (0x) 1 : 1 :
                 1;
   (0x) 0 : 0 :
                 0;
                      //没有上升沿到来,输出 ♀保持原值
   (?0) ? : ? : -;
                      //时钟不变,输出也不变
   ? (??) : ? : - ;
```

endtable

endprimitive

【例 8.9】带异步置 1 和异步清零的上升沿触发的 D 触发器 UDP 元件

```
primitive DFF_UDP(Q,D,clk,clr,set);
output Q;
input D,clk,clr,set;
reg Q;
    table
    // clk D
               clr set : state : Q
      (01)
                0
                   0
                       : ? :
                               0;
           1
      (01)
           1
                0
                      : ? :
                               0;
                   x
            ?
                       : 0 :
                               0;
      (01)
           0
               0
                   0
                       : ? :
                               1;
      (01)
           0
                      : ? :
                               1;
            ?
               x
                   0
                       : 1 :
                               1;
      (x1) 1
               0
                   0
                      : 0 :
                               0;
      (x1) 0
                       : 1 :
                               1;
      (0x) 1
                0
                   0
                      : 0 :
                               0;
                      : 1 :
      (0x)
                               1;
            ?
              1
                   ?
                       : ? :
                               1;
                                          //异步复位
                                           //异步置1
      ?
            ?
                      : ? :
               0
                   1
                               0;
                   0
                       : ? :
                               -;
      ?
                ?
                   ?
                       : ? :
                               -;
            ?
              (?0) ? : ? :
                               -;
            ?
                ?
                   (?0): ?:
                               -;
            ?
                   ? : ? :
                ?
                               x_i
   endtable
endprimitive
 【例 8.12】延迟定义块举例
module delay(out,a,b,c);
output out;
input a,b,c;
and al(n1,a,b);
or o1(out,c,n1);
    specify
                        specify是什么东东
    (a=>out)=2;
```

(b=>out)=3; (c=>out)=1;

```
endspecify
endmodule
 【例 8.13】激励波形的描述
'timescale 1ns/1ns
module test1;
reg A,B,C;
initial
                               //激励波形描述
    begin
        A = 0; B = 1; C = 0;
    #100 C = 1;
    #100 A = 1; B = 0;
    #100 A = 0;
    #100 C = 0;
    #100 $finish;
    end
initial $monitor($time,,,"A=%d B=%d C=%d",A,B,C);
                                                //显示
endmodule
 【例 8.15】用 always 过程块产生两个时钟信号
module test2;
reg clk1,clk2;
parameter CYCLE = 100;
always
  begin
               \{clk1,clk2\} = 2'b10;
    #(CYCLE/4) {clk1,clk2} = 2'b01;
    \#(CYCLE/4) {clk1,clk2} = 2'b11;
    \#(CYCLE/4) {clk1,clk2} = 2'b00;
    \#(CYCLE/4) {clk1,clk2} = 2'b10;
   end
initial $monitor($time,,,"clk1=%b clk2=%b",clk1,clk2);
endmodule
 【例 8.17】存储器在仿真程序中的应用
module ROM(addr,data,oe);
                               //数据信号
output[7:0] data;
input[14:0] addr;
                               //地址信号
                               //读使能信号,低电平有效
```

input oe;

```
reg[7:0] mem[0:255];
                               //存储器定义
parameter DELAY = 100;
assign #DELAY data=(oe==0) ? mem[addr] : 8'hzz;
initial $readmemh("rom.hex",mem); //从文件中读入数据
endmodule
 【例 8.18】8 位乘法器的仿真程序
`timescale 10ns/1ns
module mult_tp;
                               //测试模块的名字
reg[7:0] a,b;
                               //测试输入信号定义为 reg 型
wire [15:0] out;
                               //测试输出信号定义为 wire 型
integer i,j;
                              //调用测试对象
mult8 m1(out,a,b);
                               //激励波形设定
initial
    begin
    a=0;b=0;
    for(i=1;i<255;i=i+1)</pre>
    #10 a=i;
    end
initial
    begin
    for(j=1;j<255;j=j+1)
    #10 b=j;
    end
initial
                               //定义结果显示格式
    $monitor($time,,,"%d * %d= %d",a,b,out);
    #2560 $finish;
    end
endmodule
                             //8 位乘法器源代码
module mult8(out, a, b);
parameter size=8;
input[size:1] a,b;
                              //两个操作数
                                  //结果
output[2*size:1] out;
                                  //乘法运算符
assign out=a*b;
```

endmodule

【例 8.19】8 位加法器的仿真程序

```
`timescale 1ns/1ns
                                 //仿真模块无端口列表
module add8 tp;
reg[7:0] A,B;
                                 //输入激励信号定义为 reg 型
reg cin;
wire[7:0] SUM;
                                 //输出信号定义为 wire 型
wire cout;
parameter DELY = 100;
add8 AD1(SUM,cout,A,B,cin); //调用测试对象
                                 //激励波形设定
initial begin
       A = 8'd0; B = 8'd0;
                             cin=1'b0;
#DELY
      A= 8'd100; B= 8'd200; cin=1'b1;
#DELY A= 8'd200; B= 8'd88;
      A= 8'd210; B= 8'd18;
#DELY
                             cin=1'b0;
#DELY A= 8'd12; B= 8'd12;
#DELY A= 8'd100; B= 8'd154;
#DELY A= 8'd255; B= 8'd255; cin=1'b1;
#DELY $finish;
end
//输出格式定义
initial $monitor($time,,,"%d + %d + %b = {%b, %d}",A,B,cin,cout,SUM);
endmodule
module add8(SUM,cout,A,B,cin); //待测试的8位加法器模块
output[7:0] SUM;
output cout;
input[7:0] A,B;
input cin;
assign {cout,SUM}=A+B+cin;
endmodule
 【例 8.20】2 选 1 多路选择器的仿真
`timescale 1ns/1ns
module mux_tp;
reg a,b,sel;
wire out;
```

```
//调用待测试模块
MUX2_1 m1(out,a,b,sel);
initial
begin
    a=1'b0; b=1'b0; sel=1'b0;
   sel=1'b1;
#5
#5
   a=1'b1; sel=1'b0;
   sel=1'b1;
#5
#5
   a=1'b0; b=1'b1; sel=1'b0;
   sel=1'b1;
#5
#5
   a=1'b1; b=1'b1; sel=1'b0;
#5
   sel=1'b1;
initial $monitor($time,,,"a=%b b=%b sel=%b out=%b",a,b,sel,out);
endmodule
                                 //待测试的 2 选 1MUX 模块
module MUX2_1(out,a,b,sel);
input a,b,sel;
output out;
not #(0.4,0.3) (sel_,sel);
                                 //#(0.4,0.3)为门延时
and #(0.7,0.6) (a1,a,sel_);
and \#(0.7,0.6) (a2,b,sel);
or #(0.7,0.6) (out,a1,a2);
endmodule
 【例 8.21】8 位计数器的仿真
`timescale 10ns/1ns
module count8_tp;
                                  //输入激励信号定义为 reg 型
reg clk,reset;
wire[7:0] qout;
                                  //输出信号定义为 wire 型
parameter DELY=100;
counter C1(qout, reset, clk); //调用测试对象
always #(DELY/2) clk = ~clk;
                                 //产生时钟波形
initial
                                  //激励波形定义
begin
        clk =0; reset=0;
```

```
#DELY
        reset=1;
#DELY
       reset=0;
#(DELY*300) $finish;
end
                                   //结果显示
initial $monitor($time,,,"clk=%d reset=%d gout=%d",clk,reset,gout);
endmodule
module counter(qout, reset, clk); //待测试的 8 位计数器模块
output[7:0] qout;
input clk,reset;
reg[7:0] qout;
always @(posedge clk)
   begin
            if (reset) qout<=0;</pre>
            else
                       qout<=qout+1;
   end
endmodule
 【例 9.1】基本门电路的几种描述方法
 (1)门级结构描述
module gate1(F,A,B,C,D);
input A,B,C,D;
output F;
                               //调用门元件
nand(F1,A,B);
and(F2,B,C,D);
or(F,F1,F2);
endmodule
(2)数据流描述
module gate2(F,A,B,C,D);
input A,B,C,D;
output F;
                              //assign 持续赋值
assign F=(A&B) | (B&C&D);
endmodule
(3)行为描述
module gate3(F,A,B,C,D);
input A,B,C,D;
output F;
```

```
reg F;
                              //过程赋值
always @(A or B or C or D)
    begin
    F = (A&B) | (B&C&D);
    end
endmodule
 【例 9.2】用 bufif1 关键字描述的三态门
module tri_1(in,en,out);
input in,en;
output out;
tri out;
                             //注意三态门端口的排列顺序 有何顺序可言?
bufif1 bl(out,in,en);
endmodule
 【例 9.3】用 assign 语句描述的三态门
module tri_2(out,in,en);
output out;
input in,en;
assign out = en ? in : 'bz;
       //若 en=1,则 out=in;若 en=0,则 out 为高阻态
endmodule
 【例 9.4】三态双向驱动器
module bidir(tri_inout,out,in,en,b);
                                            不懂啊!!!!
inout tri_inout;
output out;
input in,en,b;
assign tri_inout = en ? in : 'bz;
assign out = tri_inout ^ b;
endmodule
 【例 9.5】三态双向驱动器
module bidir2(bidir,en,clk);
inout[7:0] bidir;
input en,clk;
reg[7:0] temp;
assign bidir= en ? temp : 8'bz;
always @(posedge clk)
  begin
```

```
temp=bidir;
    if(en)
    else
             temp=temp+1;
   end
endmodule
 【例 9.6】3-8 译码器
module decoder_38(out,in);
output[7:0] out;
input[2:0] in;
reg[7:0] out;
always @(in)
  begin
   case(in)
    3'd0: out=8'b11111110;
    3'd1: out=8'b11111101;
    3'd2: out=8'b11111011;
    3'd3: out=8'b11110111;
    3'd4: out=8'b11101111;
    3'd5: out=8'b11011111;
    3'd6: out=8'b10111111;
    3'd7: out=8'b01111111;
   endcase
  end
endmodule
 【例 9.7】8-3 优先编码器
module encoder8_3(none_on,outcode,a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h);
output none_on;
output[2:0] outcode;
input a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h;
reg[3:0] outtemp;
assign {none_on,outcode}=outtemp;
always @(a or b or c or d or e or f or g or h)
  begin
    if(h)
                     outtemp=4'b0111;
    else if(q)
                     outtemp=4'b0110;
    else if(f)
                     outtemp=4'b0101;
    else if(e)
                     outtemp=4'b0100;
    else if(d)
                     outtemp=4'b0011;
    else if(c)
                     outtemp=4'b0010;
```

```
else if(b)
                    outtemp=4'b0001;
    else if(a)
                    outtemp=4'b0000;
    else
                    outtemp=4'b1000;
  end
endmodule
 【例 9.8】用函数定义的 8-3 优先编码器
module code_83(din, dout);
input[7:0] din;
output[2:0] dout;
function[2:0] code;
                      //函数定义
                       //函数只有输入端口,输出为函数名本身
input[7:0] din;
if (din[7])
                   code = 3'd7;
else if (din[6])
                  code = 3'd6;
else if (din[5])
                  code = 3'd5;
else if (din[4])
                  code = 3'd4;
else if (din[3])
                   code = 3'd3;
else if (din[2])
                  code = 3'd2;
else if (din[1])
                  code = 3'd1;
else
                    code = 3'd0;
endfunction
assign dout = code(din); //函数调用
endmodule
 【例 9.9】七段数码管译码器
module decode47(a,b,c,d,e,f,q,D3,D2,D1,D0);
output a,b,c,d,e,f,g;
                               //输入的 4 位 BCD 码
input D3,D2,D1,D0;
reg a,b,c,d,e,f,g;
always @(D3 or D2 or D1 or D0)
  begin
                               //用 case 语句进行译码
    case({D3,D2,D1,D0})
    4'd0: {a,b,c,d,e,f,g}=7'b11111110;
    4'd1: {a,b,c,d,e,f,g}=7'b0110000;
    4'd2: {a,b,c,d,e,f,g}=7'b1101101;
    4'd3: {a,b,c,d,e,f,g}=7'b1111001;
    4'd4: {a,b,c,d,e,f,g}=7'b0110011;
    4'd5: {a,b,c,d,e,f,g}=7'b1011011;
```

```
4'd6: {a,b,c,d,e,f,g}=7'b1011111;
    4'd7: {a,b,c,d,e,f,g}=7'b1110000;
    4'd8: {a,b,c,d,e,f,g}=7'b1111111;
    4'd9: {a,b,c,d,e,f,g}=7'b1111011;
    default: {a,b,c,d,e,f,g}=7'bx;
    endcase
  end
endmodule
 【例 9.10】奇偶校验位产生器
module parity(even_bit,odd_bit,input_bus);
output even_bit,odd_bit;
input[7:0] input_bus;
                                        //产生奇校验位
assign odd_bit = ^ input_bus;
                                        //产生偶校验位
assign even_bit = ~odd_bit;
endmodule
 【例 9.11】用 if-else 语句描述的 4 选 1 MUX
module mux_if(out,in0,in1,in2,in3,sel);
output out;
input in0,in1,in2,in3;
input[1:0] sel;
reg out;
always @(in0 or in1 or in2 or in3 or sel)
    begin
   if(sel==2'b00)
                        out=in0;
   else if(sel==2'b01) out=in1;
   else if(sel==2'b10)
                         out=in2;
   else
                          out=in3;
    end
endmodule
 【例 9.12】用 case 语句描述的 4 选 1 MUX
module mux_case(out,in0,in1,in2,in3,sel);
output out;
input in0,in1,in2,in3;
input[1:0] sel;
reg out;
always @(in0 or in1 or in2 or in3 or sel)
```

begin

```
case(sel)
        2'b00: out=in0;
        2'b01: out=in1;
        2'b10: out=in2;
        default: out=in3;
   endcase
 end
endmodule
 【例 9.13】用组合电路实现的 ROM
module rom(addr,data);
input[3:0] addr;
output[7:0] data;
function[7:0] romout;
input[3:0] addr;
    case(addr)
    0 : romout = 0;
    1 : romout = 1;
    2 : romout = 4;
    3 : romout = 9;
    4 : romout = 16;
    5 : romout = 25;
    6 : romout = 36;
    7 : romout = 49;
    8 : romout = 64;
    9 : romout = 81;
    10 : romout = 100;
    11 : romout = 121;
    12 : romout = 144;
    13 : romout = 169;
    14 : romout = 196;
    15 : romout = 225;
    default : romout = 8'hxx;
    endcase
endfunction
assign data = romout(addr);
endmodule
```

【例 9.14】基本 D 触发器

```
module DFF(Q,D,CLK);
output Q;
input D,CLK;
reg Q;
always @(posedge CLK)
   begin
    Q <= D;
    end
endmodule
【例 9.15】带异步清 0、异步置 1 的 D 触发器
module DFF1(q,qn,d,clk,set,reset);
input d,clk,set,reset;
output q,qn;
reg q,qn;
always @(posedge clk or negedge set or negedge reset)
 begin
    if (!reset) begin
                q \ll 0;
                               //异步清 0,低电平有效
                qn <= 1;
                end
    else if (!set) begin
                               //异步置1,低电平有效
               q \ll 1;
                qn \ll 0;
                end
    else
               begin
                q <= d;
                qn <= ~d;
                end
 end
endmodule
【例 9.16】带同步清 0、同步置 1 的 D 触发器
module DFF2(q,qn,d,clk,set,reset);
input d,clk,set,reset;
output q,qn;
reg q,qn;
always @(posedge clk)
 begin
    if (reset) begin
```

```
q <= 0; qn <= 1;
                                       //同步清 0 , 高电平有效
                end
    else if (set) begin
                                       //同步置1,高电平有效
                q <=1; qn <=0;
                end
    else
                begin
                q \ll d; qn \ll d;
                end
  end
endmodule
 【例 9.17】带异步清 0、异步置 1 的 JK 触发器
module JK_FF(CLK,J,K,Q,RS,SET);
input CLK, J, K, SET, RS;
output Q;
reg Q;
always @(posedge CLK or negedge RS or negedge SET)
  begin
    if(!RS) Q <= 1'b0;
    else if(!SET) Q <= 1'b1;</pre>
    else case({J,K})
        2'b00 : Q <= Q;
        2'b01 : Q <= 1'b0;
        2'b10 : Q <= 1'b1;
        2'b11 : Q <= ~Q;
        default: Q<= 1'bx;</pre>
        endcase
end
endmodule
 【例 9.18】电平敏感的 1 位数据锁存器
module latch_1(q,d,clk);
output q;
input d,clk;
assign q = clk ? d : q; //时钟信号为高电平时,将输入端数据锁存
endmodule
 【例 9.19】带置位和复位端的 1 位数据锁存器
module latch_2(q,d,clk,set,reset);
output q;
```

```
input d,clk,set,reset;
assign q = reset ? 0 : (set ? 1 : (clk ? d : q));
endmodule
 【例 9.20】8 位数据锁存器
module latch_8(qout,data,clk);
output[7:0] qout;
input[7:0] data;
input clk;
reg[7:0] qout;
always @(clk or data)
    begin
    if (clk) qout<=data;</pre>
    end
endmodule
 【例 9.21】8 位数据寄存器
module reg8(out_data,in_data,clk,clr);
output[7:0] out_data;
input[7:0] in_data;
input clk,clr;
reg[7:0] out_data;
always @(posedge clk or posedge clr)
    begin
    if(clr) out_data <=0;</pre>
            out_data <=in_data;
    else
    end
endmodule
 【例 9.22】8 位移位寄存器
module shifter(din,clk,clr,dout);
input din,clk,clr;
output[7:0] dout;
reg[7:0] dout;
always @(posedge clk)
    begin
                                        //同步清 0 , 高电平有效
    if (clr) dout<= 8'b0;
    else
        begin
                                         //输出信号左移一位
        dout <= dout << 1;
```

```
//输入信号补充到输出信号的最低位
        dout[0] <= din;</pre>
        end
    end
endmodule
 【例 9.23】可变模加法/减法计数器
module updown_count(d,clk,clear,load,up_down,qd);
input[7:0] d;
input clk,clear,load;
input up_down;
output[7:0] qd;
reg[7:0] cnt;
assign qd = cnt;
always @(posedge clk)
    begin
                                           //同步清 0, 低电平有效
    if (!clear)
                      cnt = 8'h00;
    else if (load)
                                           //同步预置
                       cnt = d;
                                           //加法计数
    else if (up_down)
                       cnt = cnt + 1;
                       cnt = cnt - 1;
                                           //减法计数
    else
    end
endmodule
 【例 9.24】4 位 Johnson 计数器 ( 异步复位 )
module johnson(clk,clr,out);
input clk,clr;
output[3:0] out;
reg[3:0] out;
always @(posedge clk or posedge clr)
   begin
    if (clr)
              out<= 4'h0;
    else
        begin
              out<= out<< 1;
                out[0]<= ~out[3];
       end
   end
endmodule
 【例 9.25】256×8 RAM 模块
module ram256x8(data,address,we,inclock,outclock,q);
input[7:0] data;
```

```
input[7:0] address;
input we,inclock,outclock;
output[7:0] q;
lpm_ram_dq myram(.q(q),.data(data),.address(address),
                .we(we),.inclock(inclock),.outclock(outclock));
                                          //定义数据宽度
defparam myram.lpm_width=8;
                                          //定义地址宽度
defparam myram.lpm_widthad=8;
endmodule
 【例 9.26】256×16 RAM 块
module map_lpm_ram(dataout,datain,addr,we,inclk,outclk);
input[15:0] datain;
                                           //端口定义
input[7:0] addr;
input we,inclk,outclk;
output[15:0] dataout;
    //lpm ram dg 元件例化
lpm_ram_dq ram(.data(datain),.address(addr),.we(we),.inclock(inclk),
                .outclock(outclk),.q(dataout));
                                           //参数赋值
defparam ram.lpm_width=16;
defparam ram.lpm_widthad=8;
defparam ram.lpm_indata="REGISTERED";
defparam ram.lpm_outdata="REGISTERED";
defparam ram.lpm file="map_lpm_ram.mif"; //RAM 块中的内容取自该文件
endmodule
 【例 9.27】4 位串并转换器
module serial_pal(clk,reset,en,in,out);
input clk,reset,en,in;
output[3:0] out;
reg[3:0] out;
always @(posedge clk)
    begin
    if(reset)
                  out <= 4 'h0;
                  out<={out,in}; //使用连接运算符
    else if(en)
   end
endmodule
 【例 9.28】用函数实现简单的处理器
module mpc(instr,out);
                                   //instr 为输入的指令
input[17:0] instr;
```

```
//输出结果
output[8:0] out;
reg[8:0] out;
reg func;
                                 //从指令中提取的两个操作数
reg[7:0] op1,op2;
function[16:0] code_add;
                                //函数的定义
input[17:0] instr;
reg add_func;
reg[7:0] code,opr1,opr2;
   begin
                                 //输入指令 instr 的高 2 位是操作码
   code=instr[17:16];
                                 //输入指令 instr 的低 8 位是操作数 opr1
   oprl=instr[7:0];
   case(code)
    2'b00:
      begin
      add_func=1;
                            //从 instr 中取第二个操作数
      opr2=instr[15:8];
      end
    2'b01:
      begin
       add_func=0;
       opr2=instr[15:8]; //从instr中取第二个操作数
      end
    2'b10:
      begin
       add_func=1;
                                 //第二个操作数取为1,实现+1操作
       opr2=8'd1;
      end
    default:
      begin
       add_func=0;
                                 //实现-1操作
       opr2=8'd1;
      end
    endcase
   code_add={add_func,opr2,opr1};
 end
endfunction
always @(instr)
   begin
```

```
{func,op2,op1}=code_add(instr);
                                       //调用函数
                                       //实现两数相加、操作数1加1操作
    if(func==1) out=op1+op2;
                                       //实现两数相减、操作数1减1操作
    else
               out=op1-op2;
    end
endmodule
 【例 9.29】微处理器的测试代码
`timescale 10ns/1ns
`include "mpc.v"
module mpc_tp;
reg[17:0] instr;
wire[8:0] out;
parameter DELY=10;
                                       //调用待测试模块
mpc m1(instr,out);
initial begin
     instr=18'd0;
#DELY instr=18'b00_01001101_00101111;
#DELY instr=18'b00_11001101_11101111;
#DELY instr=18'b01_01001101_11101111;
#DELY instr=18'b01_01001101_00101111;
#DELY instr=18'b10_01001101_00101111;
#DELY instr=18'b11_01001101_00101111;
#DELY instr=18'b00_01001101_00101111;
#DELY Sfinish;
end
initial $monitor($time,,,"instr=%b out=%b",instr,out);
endmodule
 【例 9.30】乘累加器 (MAC) 代码
module MAC(out,opa,opb,clk,clr);
output[15:0] out;
input[7:0] opa,opb;
input clk,clr;
wire[15:0] sum;
reg[15:0] out;
function[15:0] mult;
                          //函数定义 , mult 函数完成乘法操作
                          //函数只能定义输入端,输出端口为函数名本身
input[7:0] opa,opb;
reg[15:0] result;
```

```
integer i;
begin
 result = opa[0]? opb : 0;
 for(i= 1; i <= 7; i = i+1)</pre>
 begin
   if(opa[i]==1) result=result+(opb<<(i-1));</pre>
 end
 mult=result;
end
endfunction
assign sum=mult(opa,opb)+out;
always @(posedge clk or posedge clr)
   begin
   if(clr) out<=0;</pre>
   else
           out<=sum;
   end
endmodule
 【例 9.31】乘累加器的测试代码
'timescale 1ns/1ns
'include "mac.v"
module mac_tp;
                                //测试输入信号用 reg 型变量
reg[7:0] opa,opb;
reg clr,clk;
                                //测试输出信号用 wire 型变量
wire[15:0] out;
parameter DELY = 100;
//测试对象调用
MAC m1(out,opa,opb,clk,clr);
always #(DELY) clk = ~clk; //产生时钟波形
                                //激励波形定义
initial begin
     clr=1;clk=0;opa=8'd0; opb=8'd0;
#DELY clr=0;opa=8'd1; opb=8'd10;
#DELY opa=8'd2; opb=8'd10;
#DELY opa=8'd3; opb=8'd10;
```

```
#DELY opa=8'd4; opb=8'd10;
#DELY opa=8'd5; opb=8'd10;
#DELY opa=8'd6; opb=8'd10;
#DELY opa=8'd7; opb=8'd10;
#DELY opa=8'd8; opb=8'd10;
#DELY opa=8'd9; opb=8'd10;
#DELY opa=8'd10; opb=8'd10;
#DELY $finish;
end
                                //结果显示
initial $monitor($time,,,"clr=%b opa=%d opb=%d out=%d",clr,opa,opb,out);
endmodule
 【例 10.1】非流水线方式 8 位全加器
module adder8(cout,sum,ina,inb,cin,clk);
output[7:0] sum;
output cout;
input[7:0] ina,inb;
input cin,clk;
reg[7:0] tempa,tempb,sum;
reg cout;
reg tempc;
always @(posedge clk)
    begin
                                           //输入数据锁存
    tempa=ina; tempb=inb; tempc=cin;
    end
always @(posedge clk)
    begin
    {cout,sum}=tempa+tempb+tempc;
    end
endmodule
 【例 10.2】4 级流水方式的 8 位全加器
module pipeline(cout,sum,ina,inb,cin,clk);
output[7:0] sum;
output cout;
input[7:0] ina,inb;
input cin,clk;
reg[7:0] tempa,tempb,sum;
```

reg tempci, firstco, secondco, thirdco, cout;

```
reg[1:0] firsts,thirda,thirdb;
reg[3:0] seconda, secondb, seconds;
reg[5:0] firsta, firstb, thirds;
always @(posedge clk)
    begin
    tempa=ina; tempb=inb; tempci=cin; //输入数据缓存
    end
always @(posedge clk)
    begin
    {firstco,firsts}=tempa[1:0]+tempb[1:0]+tempci;
                                   //第一级加(低2位)
                                  //未参加计算的数据缓存
    firsta=tempa[7:2];
    firstb=tempb[7:2];
    end
always @(posedge clk)
    begin
    {secondco,seconds}={firsta[1:0]+firstb[1:0]+firstco,firsts};
                               //第二级加(第2、3位相加)
                                       //数据缓存
    seconda=firsta[5:2];
    secondb=firstb[5:2];
    end
always @(posedge clk)
    begin
    {thirdco,thirds}={seconda[1:0]+secondb[1:0]+secondco,seconds};
                               //第三级加(第4、5位相加)
                               //数据缓存
    thirda=seconda[3:2];
    thirdb=secondb[3:2];
    end
always @(posedge clk)
    begin
    {cout,sum}={thirda[1:0]+thirdb[1:0]+thirdco,thirds};
                               //第四级加(高两位相加)
    end
endmodule
 【例 10.3】两个加法器和一个选择器的实现方式
module resource1(sum,a,b,c,d,sel);
parameter size=4;
output[size:0] sum;
```

```
input sel;
input[size-1:0] a,b,c,d;
reg[size:0] sum;
always @(a or b or c or d or sel)
    begin
    if(sel) sum=a+b;
    else
            sum=c+d;
    end
endmodule
 【例 10.4】两个选择器和一个加法器的实现方式
module resource2(sum,a,b,c,d,sel);
parameter size=4;
output[size-1:0] sum;
input sel;
input[size-1:0] a,b,c,d;
reg[size-1:0] atemp,btemp;
reg[size:0] sum;
always @(a or b or c or d or sel)
    begin
    if(sel) begin atemp=a; btemp=b; end
            begin atemp=c; btemp=d; end
    sum=atemp+btemp;
    end
endmodule
 【例 10.5】状态机设计的例子
module FSM(clk,clr,out,start,step2,step3);
input clk,clr,start,step2,step3;
output[2:0] out;
reg[2:0] out;
reg[1:0] state,next_state;
parameter
            state0=2'b00,state1=2'b01,
            state2=2'b11,state3=2'b10;
            /*状态编码,采用格雷(Gray)编码方式*/
                                           /*该进程定义起始状态*/
always @(posedge clk or posedge clr)
begin
    if (clr) state <= state0;</pre>
    else state <= next_state;</pre>
```

end

```
/*该进程实现状态的转换*/
always @(state or start or step2 or step3)
begin
case (state)
    state0: begin
        if (start) next_state <=state1;</pre>
        else
                    next_state <=state0;</pre>
        end
    state1: begin
                    next_state <= state2;</pre>
        end
    state2: begin
        if (step2) next_state <=state3;</pre>
                   next_state <=state0;</pre>
        else
        end
    state3: begin
        if (step3) next_state <=state0;</pre>
        else
                    next_state <=state3;</pre>
        end
                    next_state <=state0; /*default 语句*/
    default:
endcase
end
                               /*该进程定义组合逻辑(FSM的输出)*/
always @(state)
begin
case(state)
        state0: out=3'b001;
        state1: out=3'b010;
        state2: out=3'b100;
        state3: out=3'b111;
                                 /*default 语句,避免锁存器的产生*/
        default:out=3'b001;
endcase
end
endmodule
 【例 10.6】自动转换量程频率计控制器
/*信号定义:
clk:
            输入时钟;
```

```
为整个频率计的异步复位信号;
clear:
            用来在量程转换开始时复位计数器;
reset:
          用来选择标准时基;
std f sel:
           代表超量程;
cntover:
            代表欠量程。
cntlow:
状态 A, B, C, D, E, F 采用一位热码编码 */
module control(std_f_sel,reset,clk,clear,cntover,cntlow);
output[1:0] std_f_sel;
output reset;
input clk,clear,cntover,cntlow;
reg[1:0] std_f_sel;
reg reset;
                                   //用干保存当前状态和次态的中间变量
reg[5:0] present,next;
                                   //状态 A 编码,采用1位热码
parameter start_fl00k=6'b000001,
        fl00k_cnt=6'b000010,
                                   //状态 B
                                   //状态 C
        start fl0k=6'b000100.
        fl0k_cnt=6'b001000,
                                   //状态 D
                                  //状态 E
        start_flk=6'b010000,
        flk_cnt=6'b100000;
                                   //状态 F
always @(posedge clk or posedge clear)
    begin
                                      //start_fl0k 为起始状态
    if(clear)
               present<=start_fl0k;</pre>
    else
                present<=next;</pre>
    end
always @(present or cntover or cntlow)
    begin
                                   //用 case 语句描述状态转换
    case(present)
    start_fl00k:
                  next<=fl00k_cnt;
    fl00k_cnt:
            begin
            if(cntlow) next<=start_fl0k;</pre>
            else
                       next<=fl00k_cnt;
            end
    start_fl0k:
                   next<=fl0k_cnt;
    fl0k cnt:
            begin
            if(cntlow)
                               next<=start_flk;
            else if(cntover) next<=start_fl00k;</pre>
```

```
else
                                next<=fl0k_cnt;
            end
    start_flk:
                    next<=flk_cnt;
    flk_cnt:
            begin
            if(cntover)
                            next<=start_fl0k;
            else
                            next<=flk_cnt;
            end
                                    //缺省状态为起始状态
    default:next<=start_fl0k;</pre>
    endcase
    end
                                    //该进程产生各状态下的输出
always @(present)
    begin
    case(present)
    start_fl00k:
                    begin reset=1; std_f_sel=2'b00;
    fl00k_cnt:
                    begin reset=0; std_f_sel=2'b00;
                                                      end
    start_fl0k:
                          reset=1; std_f_sel=2'b01;
                    begin
                                                      end
    fl0k_cnt:
                    begin
                          reset=0; std_f_sel=2'b01;
                                                      end
    start_flk:
                          reset=1; std_f_sel=2'b11; end
                    begin
    flk_cnt:
                    begin
                          reset=0; std_f_sel=2'b11; end
                          reset=1; std_f_sel=2'b01; end
    default:
                    begin
    endcase
    end
endmodule
 【例 10.7】8 位全加器
module add8(sum,cout,b,a,cin);
output[7:0] sum;
output cout;
input[7:0] a,b;
input cin;
   assign {cout,sum}=a+b+cin;
endmodule
 【例 10.8】8 位寄存器
module reg8(gout,in,clk,clear);
output[7:0] qout;
input[7:0] in;
input clk,clear;
```

```
reg[7:0] qout;
always @(posedge clk or posedge clear)
   begin
                           //异步清 0
    if(clear)
                qout=0;
    else
                qout=in;
   end
endmodule
 【例 10.9】累加器顶层连接文本描述
module acc(accout,cout,accin,cin,clk,clear);
output[7:0] accout;
output cout;
input[7:0] accin;
input cin,clk,clear;
wire[7:0] sum;
add8 accadd8(sum,cout,accout,accin,cin);
                                              //调用 add8 子模块
                                               //调用 reg8 子模块
reg8 accreg8(accout,sum,clk,clear);
endmodule
 【例 10.10】用`include 描述的累加器
`include "add8.v";
`include "reg8.v";
module accn(accout,cout,accin,cin,clk,clear);
output[7:0] accout;
output cout;
input[7:0] accin;
input cin,clk,clear;
wire[7:0] sum;
                                               //调用 add8 子模块
add8 accadd8(sum,cout,accout,accin,cin);
                                               //调用 reg8 子模块
reg8 accreg8(accout,sum,clk,clear);
endmodule
 【例 10.11】阻塞赋值方式描述的移位寄存器 1
module block1(Q0,Q1,Q2,Q3,din,clk);
output Q0,Q1,Q2,Q3;
input clk,din;
```

```
reg Q0,Q1,Q2,Q3;
always @(posedge clk)
   begin
                  //注意赋值语句的顺序
   Q3=Q2;
   Q2=Q1;
   01=00;
   Q0=din;
   end
endmodule
【例 10.12】阻塞赋值方式描述的移位寄存器 2
module block2(Q0,Q1,Q2,Q3,din,clk);
output Q0,Q1,Q2,Q3;
input clk,din;
reg Q0,Q1,Q2,Q3;
always @(posedge clk)
   begin
   Q3=Q2;
   Q1=Q0;
                  //该句与下句的顺序与例 10.11 颠倒
   Q2=Q1;
   Q0=din;
   end
endmodule
【例 10.13】阻塞赋值方式描述的移位寄存器 3
module block3(Q0,Q1,Q2,Q3,din,clk);
output Q0,Q1,Q2,Q3;
input clk,din;
reg Q0,Q1,Q2,Q3;
always @(posedge clk)
   begin
                  //4 条赋值语句的顺序与例 10.11 完全颠倒
   Q0=din;
   Q1=Q0;
   Q2=Q1;
   Q3=Q2;
   end
endmodule
【例 10.14】非阻塞赋值方式描述的移位寄存器
module block4(Q0,Q1,Q2,Q3,din,clk);
```

```
reg Q0,Q1,Q2,Q3;
always @(posedge clk)
    begin
    03<=02;
    Q1<=Q0;
    Q2<=Q1;
    Q0 <= din;
    end
endmodule
 【例 10.15】长帧同步时钟的产生
module longframe1(clk,strb);
parameter delay=8;
input clk;
output strb;
reg strb;
reg[7:0] counter;
always@(posedge clk)
    begin
    if(counter==255) counter=0;
        else
                        counter=counter+1;
    end
always@(counter)
    begin
    if(counter<=(delay-1)) strb=1;</pre>
    else
                            strb=0;
    end
endmodule
 【例 10.16】引入了 D 触发器的长帧同步时钟的产生
module longframe2(clk,strb);
parameter delay=8;
input clk;
output strb;
reg[7:0] counter;
reg temp;
reg strb;
always@(posedge clk)
```

output Q0,Q1,Q2,Q3;
input clk,din;

```
begin
   if(counter==255)
                      counter=0;
      else
                      counter=counter+1;
   end
always@(posedge clk)
   begin
   strb=temp;
                    //引入一个触发器
   end
always@(counter)
   begin
    if(counter<=(delay-1)) temp=1;</pre>
    else
                          temp=0;
   end
endmodule
【例 11.1】数字跑表
/*信号定义:
CLK:
          CLK 为时钟信号;
CLR:
           为异步复位信号;
PAUSE:
           为暂停信号;
MSH , MSL :
          百分秒的高位和低位;
          秒信号的高位和低位;
SH , SL:
           分钟信号的高位和低位。 */
MH , ML:
module paobiao(CLK,CLR,PAUSE,MSH,MSL,SH,SL,MH,ML);
input CLK,CLR;
input PAUSE;
output[3:0] MSH,MSL,SH,SL,MH,ML;
reg[3:0] MSH, MSL, SH, SL, MH, ML;
                      //cn1 为百分秒向秒的进位, cn2 为秒向分的进位
reg cn1,cn2;
//百分秒计数进程,每计满 100,cn1 产生一个进位
always @(posedge CLK or posedge CLR)
begin
                          //异步复位
   if(CLR) begin
           {MSH,MSL}<=8'h00;
           cn1<=0;
           end
   else
               if(!PAUSE) //PAUSE 为 0 时正常计数, 为 1 时暂停计数
           begin
           if(MSL==9) begin
```

```
MSL <= 0;
                        if(MSH==9)
                        begin MSH<=0; cn1<=1; end</pre>
                        else MSH<=MSH+1;</pre>
                        end
            else
                        begin
                        MSL<=MSL+1; cn1<=0;
                        end
            end
end
//秒计数进程,每计满 60, cn2 产生一个进位
always @(posedge cn1 or posedge CLR)
begin
                            //异步复位
    if(CLR) begin
            {SH,SL}<=8'h00;
            cn2<=0;
            end
    else
            if(SL==9)
                            //低位是否为 9
            begin
            SL<=0;
            if(SH==5) begin SH<=0; cn2<=1; end</pre>
            else
                        SH <= SH + 1;
            end
            else
            begin SL<=SL+1; cn2<=0; end
end
//分钟计数进程,每计满60,系统自动清零
always @(posedge cn2 or posedge CLR)
begin
    if(CLR)
     begin {MH,ML}<=8'h00; end
                                   //异步复位
    else if(ML==9) begin
                    ML <= 0;
                    if(MH==5)
                                MH <= 0;
                    else
                                MH \le MH + 1;
                    end
          ML <= ML + 1;
    else
end
```

endmodule

```
【例 11.2】4 位数字频率计控制模块
module fre_ctrl(clk,rst,count_en,count_clr,load);
output count_en,count_clr,load;
input clk,rst;
reg count_en,load;
always @(posedge clk)
 begin
    if(rst) begin count_en=0; load=1; end
   else
          begin
           count_en=~count_en;
                                     //load 信号的产生
           load=~count_en;
           end
 end
                                     //count_clr 信号的产生
assign count_clr=~clk&load;
endmodule
【例 11.3】4 位数字频率计计数子模块
module count10(out,cout,en,clr,clk);
output[3:0] out;
output cout;
input en,clr,clk;
reg[3:0] out;
always @(posedge clk or posedge clr)
 begin
                                     //异步清 0
    if (clr) out = 0;
    else if(en)
           begin
           if(out==9) out=0;
           else
                     out = out+1;
           end
 end
                                     //产生进位信号
assign cout =((out==9)&en)?1:0;
endmodule
【例 11.4】频率计锁存器模块
module latch_16(qo,din,load);
output[15:0] qo;
```

```
input[15:0] din;
input load;
reg[15:0] qo;
always @(posedge load)
   begin qo=din; end
endmodule
【例 11.5】交通灯控制器
/* 信号定义与说明:
CLK:
      为同步时钟;
       使能信号,为1的话,则控制器开始工作;
EN:
LAMPA: 控制 A 方向四盏灯的亮灭;其中,LAMPA0~LAMPA3,分别控制 A 方向的
       左拐灯、绿灯、黄灯和红灯;
LAMPB: 控制 B 方向四盏灯的亮灭;其中,LAMPB0 ~ LAMPB3,分别控制 B 方向的
       左拐灯、绿灯、黄灯和红灯;
ACOUNT: 用于A方向灯的时间显示,8位,可驱动两个数码管;
BCOUNT: 用于 B 方向灯的时间显示, 8 位, 可驱动两个数码管。 */
module traffic(CLK,EN,LAMPA,LAMPB,ACOUNT,BCOUNT);
output[7:0] ACOUNT, BCOUNT;
output[3:0] LAMPA, LAMPB;
input CLK,EN;
reg[7:0] numa, numb;
reg tempa,tempb;
reg[2:0] counta, countb;
reg[7:0] ared,ayellow,agreen,aleft,bred,byellow,bgreen,bleft;
reg[3:0] LAMPA, LAMPB;
always @(EN)
if(!EN)
                        //设置各种灯的计数器的预置数
 begin
                        //55秒
   ared
          <=8'd55;
   ayellow <=8'd5;
                        //5秒
                        //40秒
   agreen <=8'd40;
                        //15 秒
   aleft <=8'd15;
                        //65秒
   bred
          <=8'd65;
   byellow <=8'd5;
                        //5秒
   bleft <=8'd15;
                        //15 秒
                       //30 秒
   bgreen <=8'd30;
```

end

```
assign ACOUNT=numa;
assign BCOUNT=numb;
                       //该进程控制 A 方向的四种灯
always @(posedge CLK)
 begin
    if(EN)
   begin
        if(!tempa)
       begin
        tempa<=1;
                          //控制亮灯的顺序
        case(counta)
        0: begin numa<=agreen;
                                  LAMPA<=2; counta<=1; end
        1: begin numa<=ayellow;
                                  LAMPA<=4; counta<=2; end
        2: begin numa<=aleft;</pre>
                                   LAMPA<=1; counta<=3; end
        3: begin numa<=ayellow;</pre>
                                  LAMPA<=4; counta<=4; end
        4: begin numa<=ared;
                                  LAMPA<=8; counta<=0; end
        default:
                                   LAMPA<=8;
        endcase
    end
                          //倒计时
    else begin
         if(numa>1)
            if(numa[3:0]==0) begin
                           numa[3:0]<=4'b1001;
                           numa[7:4]<=numa[7:4]-1;
                            end
                           numa[3:0]<=numa[3:0]-1;
            else
        if (numa==2) tempa<=0;
        end
    end
    else
           begin
           LAMPA<=4'b1000;
            counta<=0; tempa<=0;
            end
 end
                               //该进程控制 B 方向的四种灯
always @(posedge CLK)
begin
 if (EN)
  begin
   if(!tempb)
```

```
begin
    tempb<=1;
                          //控制亮灯的顺序
    case (countb)
       0: begin numb<=bred;
                                  LAMPB<=8; countb<=1; end
       1: begin numb<=bgreen;
                                 LAMPB<=2; countb<=2; end
       2: begin numb<=byellow;
                                 LAMPB<=4; countb<=3; end
       3: begin numb<=bleft;</pre>
                                  LAMPB<=1; countb<=4; end
       4: begin numb<=byellow;
                                  LAMPB<=4; countb<=0; end
                                  LAMPB<=8;
       default:
    endcase
    end
   else
                          //倒计时
    begin
    if(numb>1)
     if(!numb[3:0])
                      begin
                   numb[3:0] <= 9;
                   numb[7:4]<=numb[7:4]-1;
                   end
                  numb[3:0]<=numb[3:0]-1;
       else
       if(numb==2) tempb<=0;</pre>
   end
  end
   else
           begin
           LAMPB<=4'b1000;
           tempb<=0; countb<=0;
           end
 end
endmodule
【例 11.6】" 梁祝 " 乐曲演奏电路
//信号定义与说明:
//clk_4Hz: 用于控制音长(节拍)的时钟频率;
//clk_6MHz: 用于产生各种音阶频率的基准频率;
//speaker: 用于激励扬声器的输出信号,本例中为方波信号;
//high, med, low:分别用于显示高音、中音和低音音符,各驱动一个数码管来显示。
module song(clk_6MHz,clk_4Hz,speaker,high,med,low);
input clk_6MHz, clk_4Hz;
output speaker;
output[3:0] high, med, low;
```

```
reg[3:0] high, med, low;
reg[13:0] divider, origin;
reg[7:0] counter;
reg speaker;
wire carry;
assign carry=(divider==16383);
always @(posedge clk_6MHz)
            if(carry) divider=origin;
    begin
            else divider=divider+1;
    end
always @(posedge carry)
 begin
                                   //2 分频产生方波信号
    speaker=~speaker;
 end
always @(posedge clk_4Hz)
 begin
    case({high,med,low})
                                   //分频比预置
    'b000000000011: origin=7281;
    'b000000000101: origin=8730;
    'b00000000110: origin=9565;
    'b000000000111: origin=10310;
    'b000000010000: origin=10647;
    'b000000100000: origin=11272;
    'b000000110000: origin=11831;
    'b0000010100000: origin=12556;
    'b000001100000: origin=12974;
    'b000100000000: origin=13516;
    'b0000000000000: origin=16383;
    endcase
 end
always @(posedge clk_4Hz)
 begin
    if(counter==63) counter=0;
                                                //计时,以实现循环演奏
    else
                    counter=counter+1;
                                                 //记谱
    case(counter)
```

```
0:
                                                //低音"3"
    {high, med, low}='b000000000011;
    {high, med, low}='b000000000011;
                                                //持续 4 个时钟节拍
1:
    \{\text{high,med,low}\} = \text{b000000000011};
2:
    \{\text{high,med,low}\} = \text{b000000000011};
3:
                                                //低音"5"
4:
    \{\text{high,med,low}\} = 'b000000000101;
    {high, med, low} = 'b000000000111;
                                                //发3个时钟节拍
5:
    {high, med, low} = 'b000000000111;
6:
    {high, med, low} = 'b000000000110;
                                                //低音"6"
7:
                                                //中音"1"
    \{high, med, low\} = 'b000000010000;
    \{\text{high,med,low}\}='b000000010000;
                                                //发3个时钟节拍
9:
10: {high,med,low}='b000000010000;
11: {high, med, low}='b000000100000;
                                                //中音"2"
12: {high,med,low}='b000000000110;
                                                //低音"6"
13: {high, med, low}='b000000010000;
14: {high, med, low}='b000000000101;
15: {high, med, low}='b000000000101;
                                                //中音"5"
16: {high, med, low}='b000001010000;
17: {high, med, low}='b000001010000;
                                                //发3个时钟节拍
18: {high, med, low}='b000001010000;
19: {high, med, low}='b000100000000;
                                                //高音"1"
20: {high, med, low}='b000001100000;
21: {high, med, low}='b000001010000;
22: {high, med, low}='b000000110000;
23: {high, med, low}='b000001010000;
24: {high, med, low}='b000000100000;
                                                //中音"2"
                                                //持续11个时钟节拍
25: {high, med, low}='b000000100000;
26: {high, med, low}='b000000100000;
27: {high, med, low}='b000000100000;
28: {high, med, low}='b000000100000;
29: {high, med, low}='b000000100000;
30: {high, med, low}='b000000100000;
31: {high,med,low}='b000000100000;
32: {high, med, low}='b000000100000;
33: {high, med, low}='b000000100000;
34: {high, med, low}='b000000100000;
35: {high, med, low}='b000000110000;
                                                //中音"3"
                                                //低音"7"
36: {high, med, low}='b000000000111;
37: {high, med, low}='b000000000111;
```

```
38: {high, med, low}='b000000000110;
                                                     //低音"6"
    39: {high, med, low}='b000000000110;
                                                     //低音"5"
    40: {high, med, low}='b000000000101;
    41: {high, med, low}='b000000000101;
    42: {high, med, low}='b000000000101;
    43: {high, med, low}='b000000000110;
                                                     //低音"6"
    44: {high, med, low}='b000000010000;
                                                     //中音"1"
    45: {high, med, low}='b000000010000;
                                                     //中音"2"
    46: {high, med, low}='b000000100000;
    47: {high,med,low}='b000000100000;
                                                     //低音"3"
    48: {high, med, low}='b000000000011;
    49: {high, med, low}='b000000000011;
                                                     //中音"1"
    50: {high, med, low}='b000000010000;
    51: {high, med, low}='b000000010000;
    52: {high, med, low}='b000000000110;
                                                     //低音"5"
    53: {high, med, low}='b000000000101;
    54: {high, med, low}='b000000000110;
    55: {high, med, low}='b000000010000;
                                                     //中音"1"
                                                     //低音"5"
    56: {high, med, low}='b000000000101;
    57: {high, med, low}='b000000000101;
                                                     //持续8个时钟节拍
    58: {high, med, low}='b000000000101;
    59: {high, med, low}='b000000000101;
    60: {high, med, low}='b000000000101;
    61: {high, med, low}='b000000000101;
    62: {high, med, low}='b000000000101;
    63: {high, med, low}='b000000000101;
endcase
end
endmodule
【例 11.7】自动售饮料机
/*信号定义:
                时钟输入:
clk:
                为系统复位信号:
reset:
half_dollar:
                代表投入 5 角硬币;
one_dollar:
                代表投入1元硬币;
half_out:
                表示找零信号;
                表示机器售出一瓶饮料;
dispense:
```

该信号用于提示投币者取走饮料。 */

collect:

```
module sell(one_dollar,half_dollar,
            collect,half_out,dispense,reset,clk);
parameter idle=0, one=2, half=1, two=3, three=4;
      //idle,one,half,two,three 为中间状态变量,代表投入币值的几种情况
input one_dollar,half_dollar,reset,clk;
output collect,half_out,dispense;
reg collect,half_out,dispense;
reg[2:0] D;
always @(posedge clk)
 begin
            if(reset)
                begin
                    dispense=0;
                                    collect=0;
                    half_out=0;
                                   D=idle;
                end
            case(D)
                idle:
                        if(half_dollar) D=half;
                        else if(one_dollar)
                        D=one;
                half:
                        if(half_dollar) D=one;
                        else if(one_dollar)
                        D=two;
                one:
                        if(half_dollar) D=two;
                        else if(one_dollar)
                        D=three;
                two:
                        if(half_dollar) D=three;
                        else if(one_dollar)
                        begin
                                         //售出饮料
                        dispense=1;
                        collect=1; D=idle;
                        end
                three:
                        if(half_dollar)
                        begin
                                          //售出饮料
                        dispense=1;
```

```
else if(one dollar)
                   begin
                   dispense=1;
                                  //售出饮料
                   collect=1;
                   half out=1; D=idle;
                   end
         endcase
 end
endmodule
【例 11.8】多功能数字钟
/* 信号定义:
         标准时钟信号,本例中,其频率为4Hz;
clk:
         产生闹铃音、报时音的时钟信号,本例中其频率为1024Hz;
clk 1k:
         功能控制信号;为0:计时功能;
mode:
                   为1:闹钟功能;
                   为 2:手动校时功能;
         接按键,在手动校时功能时,选择是调整小时,还是分钟;
turn:
         若长时间按住该键,还可使秒信号清零,用于精确调时;
         接按键,手动调整时,每按一次,计数器加1;
change:
         如果长按,则连续快速加1,用于快速调时和定时;
hour, min, sec:此三信号分别输出并显示时、分、秒信号,
         皆采用 BCD 码计数,分别驱动6个数码管显示时间;
         输出到扬声器的信号,用于产生闹铃音和报时音;
alert:
         闹铃音为持续 20 秒的急促的"嘀嘀嘀"音,若按住"change"键,
         则可屏蔽该音;整点报时音为"嘀嘀嘀嘀—嘟"四短一长音;
         接发光二极管,指示是否设置了闹钟功能;
LD_alert:
         接发光二极管,指示当前调整的是小时信号;
LD hour:
LD_min:
         接发光二极管,指示当前调整的是分钟信号。
* /
module clock(clk,clk_1k,mode,change,turn,alert,hour,min,sec,
         LD_alert,LD_hour,LD_min);
input clk,clk_1k,mode,change,turn;
output alert,LD_alert,LD_hour,LD_min;
output[7:0] hour, min, sec;
reg[7:0] hour, min, sec, hour1, min1, sec1, ahour, amin;
reg[1:0] m,fm,num1,num2,num3,num4;
reg[1:0] loop1,loop2,loop3,loop4,sound;
```

collect=1; D=idle;

end

```
reg LD_hour,LD_min;
reg clk_1Hz,clk_2Hz,minclk,hclk;
reg alert1,alert2,ear;
reg count1,count2,counta,countb;
wire ct1,ct2,cta,ctb,m_clk,h_clk;
always @(posedge clk)
 begin
    clk_2Hz<=~clk_2Hz;
    if(sound==3) begin sound<=0; ear<=1; end</pre>
                             //ear 信号用于产生或屏蔽声音
    else begin sound<=sound+1; ear<=0; end</pre>
end
always @(posedge Clk_2Hz) //由 4Hz 的输入时钟产生 1Hz 的时基信号
    clk_1Hz<=~clk_1Hz;
                             //mode 信号控制系统在三种功能间转换
always @(posedge mode)
 begin if(m==2) m<=0; else m<=m+1; end</pre>
always @(posedge turn)
    fm<=~fm;
                        //该进程产生 count1, count2, counta, countb 四个信号
always
begin
 case(m)
 2: begin
            if(fm)
                    count1<=change; {LD_min,LD_hour}<=2; end</pre>
            begin
            else
            begin counta<=change; {LD_min,LD_hour}<=1; end</pre>
            {count2,countb}<=0;
    end
 1: begin
            if(fm)
            begin
                    count2<=change; {LD_min,LD_hour}<=2; end</pre>
            else
            begin countb<=change; {LD_min,LD_hour}<=1; end</pre>
            {count1,counta}<=2'b00;
    end
    default: {count1,count2,counta,countb,LD_min,LD_hour}<=0;</pre>
    endcase
end
```

```
always @(negedge clk)
       //如果长时间按下 " change "键,则生成 " num1 "信号用于连续快速加 1
    if(count2) begin
               if(loop1==3) num1<=1;
               else
               begin loop1<=loop1+1; num1<=0; end</pre>
               end
   else begin loop1<=0; num1<=0; end</pre>
                                      //产生 num2 信号
always @(negedge clk)
    if(countb) begin
               if(loop2==3) num2<=1;
               else
               begin loop2<=loop2+1; num2<=0; end
               end
   else begin loop2<=0; num2<=0; end
always @(negedge clk)
    if(count1) begin
               if(loop3==3) num3<=1;
               else
               begin loop3<=loop3+1; num3<=0; end
               end
   else begin loop3<=0; num3<=0; end</pre>
always @(negedge clk)
    if(counta) begin
               if(loop4==3) num4<=1;
               else
               begin loop4<=loop4+1; num4<=0; end
               end
   else begin loop4<=0; num4<=0; end
assign ct1=(num3&clk)|(!num3&m_clk); //ct1用于计时、校时中的分钟计数
assign ct2=(num1&clk)|(!num1&count2); //ct2用于定时状态下调整分钟信号
                                     //cta 用于计时、校时中的小时计数
assign cta=(num4&clk)|(!num4&h_clk);
assign ctb=(num2&clk)|(!num2&countb); //ctb用于定时状态下调整小时信号
                                     //秒计时和秒调整进程
always @(posedge clk_1Hz)
   if(!(sec1^8'h59)|turn&(!m))
       begin
       sec1<=0; if(!(turn&(!m))) minclk<=1;
```

```
end
               //按住 "turn"按键一段时间, 秒信号可清零, 该功能用于手动精确调时
   else begin
       if(sec1[3:0]==4'b1001)
       begin sec1[3:0]<=4'b0000; sec1[7:4]<=sec1[7:4]+1; end
       else sec1[3:0]<=sec1[3:0]+1; minclk<=0;
       end
assign m_clk=minclk||count1;
always @(posedge ct1)
                                 //分计时和分调整进程
 begin
   if(min1==8'h59) begin min1<=0; hclk<=1; end</pre>
   else
           begin
       if(min1[3:0]==9)
       begin min1[3:0]<=0; min1[7:4]<=min1[7:4]+1; end
       else min1[3:0]<=min1[3:0]+1; hclk<=0;
       end
 end
assign h_clk=hclk||counta;
always @(posedge cta)
                                 //小时计时和小时调整进程
   if(hour1==8'h23) hour1<=0;
   else
           if(hour1[3:0]==9)
       begin hour1[7:4]<=hour1[7:4]+1; hour1[3:0]<=0; end
       else hour1[3:0]<=hour1[3:0]+1;
                                 //闹钟定时功能中的分钟调节进程
always @(posedge ct2)
    if(amin==8'h59) amin<=0;
   else
               if(amin[3:0]==9)
           begin amin[3:0]<=0; amin[7:4]<=amin[7:4]+1; end
           else amin[3:0]<=amin[3:0]+1;
                                 //闹钟定时功能中的小时调节进程
always @(posedge ctb)
   if(ahour==8'h23) ahour<=0;</pre>
           if(ahour[3:0]==9)
       begin ahour[3:0]<=0; ahour[7:4]<=ahour[7:4]+1; end
       else ahour[3:0]<=ahour[3:0]+1;
                                  //闹铃功能
always
    if((min1==amin)&&(hour1==ahour)&&(amin|ahour)&&(!change))
```

```
//若按住 "change"键不放,可屏蔽闹铃音
                             //控制闹铃的时间长短
   if(sec1<8'h20) alert1<=1;
   else alert1<=0;</pre>
   else alert1<=0;</pre>
                             //时、分、秒的显示控制
always
   case(m)
   3'b00: begin hour<=hour1; min<=min1; sec<=sec1; end
                             //计时状态下的时、分、秒显示
   3'b01: begin hour<=ahour; min<=amin; sec<=8'hzz; end
                             //定时状态下的时、分、秒显示
   3'b10: begin hour<=hour1; min<=min1; sec<=8'hzz; end
                             //校时状态下的时、分、秒显示
   endcase
assign LD_alert=(ahour|amin)?1:0; //指示是否进行了闹铃定时
assign alert=((alert1)?clk_1k&clk:0)|alert2; //产生闹铃音或整点报时音
                                 //产生整点报时信号 alert2
always
 begin
   if((min1==8'h59)&&(sec1>8'h54)||(!(min1|sec1)))
   if(sec1>8'h54) alert2<=ear&clk_1k; //产生短音
   else alert2<=!ear&clk_1k;</pre>
                                //产生长音
   else alert2<=0;</pre>
 end
endmodule
【例 11.9】电话计费器程序
/*信号定义:
         时钟信号,本例中其频率值为 1Hz;
clk:
decide:
         电话局反馈回来的信号,代表话务种类,"01"表示市话,"10"表示
         长话,"11"表示特话;
dispmoney: 用来显示卡内余额,其单位为角,这里假定能显示的最大数额为50元
         (500角);
disptime: 显示本次通话的时长;
write, read: 当 write 信号下降沿到来时写卡,当话卡插入, read 信号变高时读卡;
         余额过少时的告警信号。本例中,当打市话时,余额少于3角,打长
warn:
         话时,余额少于6角,即会产生告警信号;
         当告警时间过长时自动切断通话信号。 */
cut:
```

```
module account(state,clk,card,decide,disptime,dispmoney,
                write,read,warn,cut);
output write, read, warn, cut;
input state,clk,card;
input[2:1] decide;
output[10:0] dispmoney;
output[8:0] disptime;
reg[10:0] money;
reg[8:0] dtime;
reg warn,cut,write,tlm; //tlm 为分时钟
reg set,reset_ena;
integer num1, temp;
assign dispmoney=card?money:0;
assign disptime=dtime;
assign read=card?1:0;
                                //产生分时钟
always @(posedge clk)
 begin
  if (num1==59) begin num1<=0; t1m<=1; end</pre>
  else begin
        if(state) num1<=num1+1;</pre>
               num1<=0; t1m<=0;
        else
        end
 end
always @(negedge clk) //该进程完成电话计费功能
begin
 if(!set)
  begin money<=11'h500; set<=1; end</pre>
 if(card&state)
    if(t1m)
    case({state,decide})
  3'b101: if(money<3)
        begin warn<=1; write<=0; reset_ena<=1; end</pre>
        else
                            //市话计费
        begin
            if(money[3:0]<4'b0011)
            begin
            money[3:0] <= money[3:0] + 7;
```

```
if(money[7:4]!=0)
        money[7:4] <= money[7:4]-1;
        else
        begin money[7:4]<=9; money[10:8]<=money[10:8]-1; end
        end
        else money[3:0]<=money[3:0]-3; write<=1;
                             //市话通话计时
        if(dtime[3:0]==9)
        begin
        dtime[3:0]<=0;
        if(dtime[7:4]==9)
             begin dtime[7:4]<=0; dtime[8]<=dtime[8]+1; end
        else dtime[7:4]<=dtime[7:4]+1;
        end
        else
        begin
        dtime[3:0]<=dtime[3:0]+1; warn<=0; reset_ena<=0;</pre>
        end
    end
3'b110: if(money<6)
        begin warn<=1; write<=0; reset_ena<=1; end</pre>
        else begin
                             //通话计时
        if(dtime[3:0]==9)
             begin
             dtime[3:0] <= 0; if(dtime[7:4] == 9)
             begin dtime[7:4]<=0; dtime[8]<=dtime[8]+1; end
             else dtime[7:4]<=dtime[7:4]+1;
             end
             else dtime[3:0]<=dtime[3:0]+1;
                             //长话计费
             if(money[3:0]<4'b0110)
            begin
             money[3:0] <= money[3:0] + 4;
             if(!money[7:4])
             begin money[7:4]<=9; money[10:8]<=money[10:8]-1; end
             else money[7:4]<=money[7:4]-1;
             end
             else money[3:0]<=money[3:0]-6;
             write<=1; reset_ena<=0; warn<=0;</pre>
```

```
end
        endcase
                 else write<=0;</pre>
        else begin dtime<=0; warn<=0; write<=0; reset_ena<=0; end</pre>
                                 //取卡后对一些信号进行复位
    end
                                //该进程在告警时间过长的情况下切断本次通话
always @(posedge clk)
  begin
    if(warn) temp<=temp+1;</pre>
    else temp<=0;</pre>
    if(temp==15)
        begin cut<=1; temp<=0; end
    if(!card||!reset_ena)
        begin
                                 //复位 cut 信号
        cut<=0;
        temp <= 0;
        end
  end
endmodule
 【例 12.1】8 位级连加法器
module add_jl(sum,cout,a,b,cin);
output[7:0] sum;
output cout;
input[7:0] a,b;
input cin;
                                                 //级连描述
full_add1 f0(a[0],b[0],cin,sum[0],cin1);
full_add1 f1(a[1],b[1],cin1,sum[1],cin2);
full_add1 f2(a[2],b[2],cin2,sum[2],cin3);
full_add1 f3(a[3],b[3],cin3,sum[3],cin4);
full_add1 f4(a[4],b[4],cin4,sum[4],cin5);
full_add1 f5(a[5],b[5],cin5,sum[5],cin6);
full_add1 f6(a[6],b[6],cin6,sum[6],cin7);
full_add1 f7(a[7],b[7],cin7,sum[7],cout);
endmodule
                                            //1 位全加器
module full_add1(a,b,cin,sum,cout);
input a,b,cin;
```

```
output sum,cout;
wire s1,m1,m2,m3;
and (m1,a,b),
    (m2,b,cin),
    (m3,a,cin);
xor (s1,a,b),
    (sum,s1,cin);
   (cout, m1, m2, m3);
or
endmodule
 【例 12.2】8 位并行加法器
module add_bx(cout,sum,a,b,cin);
output[7:0] sum;
output cout;
input[7:0] a,b;
input cin;
    assign {cout,sum}=a+b+cin;
endmodule
 【例 12.3】8 位超前进位加法器
module add_ahead(sum,cout,a,b,cin);
output[7:0] sum;
output cout;
input[7:0] a,b;
input cin;
wire[7:0] G,P;
wire[7:0] C, sum;
                                    //产生第 0 位本位值和进位值
assign G[0]=a[0]&b[0];
assign P[0]=a[0]|b[0];
assign C[0]=cin;
assign sum[0]=G[0]^P[0]^C[0];
                                   //产生第1位本位值和进位值
assign G[1]=a[1]&b[1];
assign P[1]=a[1]|b[1];
assign C[1]=G[0] | (P[0]&cin);
assign sum[1]=G[1]^P[1]^C[1];
                                   //产生第 2 位本位值和进位值
assign G[2]=a[2]&b[2];
assign P[2]=a[2]|b[2];
```

```
assign C[2]=G[1] | (P[1]&C[1]);
assign sum[2]=G[2]^P[2]^C[2];
                                   //产生第 3 位本位值和进位值
assign G[3]=a[3]&b[3];
assign P[3]=a[3]|b[3];
assign C[3]=G[2] | (P[2]&C[2]);
assign sum[3]=G[3]^P[3]^C[3];
                                   //产生第 4 位本位值和进位值
assign G[4]=a[4]&b[4];
assign P[4]=a[4]|b[4];
assign C[4]=G[3]|(P[3]&C[3]);
assign sum[4]=G[2]^P[2]^C[2];
                                   //产生第 5 位本位值和进位值
assign G[5]=a[5]&b[5];
assign P[5]=a[5]|b[5];
assign C[5]=G[4] | (P[4]&C[4]);
assign sum[5]=G[5]^P[5]^C[5];
assign G[6]=a[6]&b[6];
                                   //产生第6位本位值和进位值
assign P[6]=a[6]|b[6];
assign C[6]=G[5]|(P[5]&C[5]);
assign sum[6]=G[6]^P[6]^C[6];
assign G[7]=a[7]&b[7];
                                   //产生第7位本位值和进位值
assign P[7]=a[7]|b[7];
assign C[7]=G[6]|(P[6]&C[6]);
assign sum[7]=G[7]^P[7]^C[7];
                                  //产生最高位进位输出
assign cout=G[7] | (P[7]&C[7]);
endmodule
 【例 12.4】8 位并行乘法器
module mult(outcome,a,b);
parameter size=8;
                                   //两个操作数
input[size:1] a,b;
                                   //结果
output[2*size:1] outcome;
                                   //乘法运算符
assign outcome=a*b;
endmodule
```

【例 12.5】4×4 查找表乘法器

```
module mult4x4(out,a,b,clk);
output[7:0] out;
input[3:0] a,b;
input clk;
reg[7:0] out;
reg[1:0] firsta,firstb;
reg[1:0] seconda, secondb;
wire[3:0] outa,outb,outc,outd;
always @(posedge clk)
begin
firsta = a[3:2]; seconda = a[1:0];
firstb = b[3:2]; secondb = b[1:0];
end
lookup
       ml(outa,firsta,firstb,clk),
        m2(outb,firsta,secondb,clk),
        m3(outc, seconda, firstb, clk),
         m4(outd, seconda, secondb, clk); //模块调用
always @(posedge clk)
 begin
    out = (outa << 4) + (outb << 2) + (outc << 2) + outd;
  end
endmodule
                                         //用查找表方式实现 2×2 乘法
module lookup(out,a,b,clk);
output[3:0] out;
input[1:0] a,b;
input clk;
reg[3:0] out;
reg[3:0] address;
always @(posedge clk)
 begin
  address = \{a,b\};
  case(address)
    4'h0 : out = 4'b0000;
    4'h1 : out = 4'b0000;
    4'h2 : out = 4'b0000;
    4'h3 : out = 4'b0000;
    4'h4 : out = 4'b0000;
```

```
4'h6 : out = 4'b0010;
    4'h7 : out = 4'b0011;
    4'h8 : out = 4'b0000;
    4'h9 : out = 4'b0010;
    4'ha : out = 4'b0100;
    4'hb : out = 4'b0110;
    4'hc : out = 4'b0000;
    4'hd : out = 4'b0011;
    4'he : out = 4'b0110;
    4'hf : out = 4'b1001;
    default : out='bx;
  endcase
  end
endmodule
 【例 12.6】8 位加法树乘法器
module add_tree(out,a,b,clk);
output[15:0] out;
input[7:0] a,b;
input clk;
wire[15:0] out;
wire[14:0] out1,c1;
wire[12:0] out2;
wire[10:0] out3,c2;
wire[8:0] out4;
reg[14:0] temp0;
reg[13:0] temp1;
reg[12:0] temp2;
reg[11:0] temp3;
reg[10:0] temp4;
reg[9:0] temp5;
reg[8:0] temp6;
reg[7:0] temp7;
                                 //该函数实现8×1乘法
function[7:0] mult8x1;
input[7:0] operand;
input sel;
   begin
   mult8x1= (sel) ? (operand) : 8'b00000000;
```

4'h5 : out = 4'b0001;

end

endfunction

```
//调用函数实现操作数 b 各位与操作数 a 的相乘
always @(posedge clk)
 begin
    temp7 <= mult8x1(a,b[0]);
    temp6<=((mult8x1(a,b[1]))<<1);
    temp5<=((mult8x1(a,b[2]))<<2);
    temp4<=((mult8x1(a,b[3]))<<3);
    temp3<=((mult8x1(a,b[4]))<<4);
    temp2<=((mult8x1(a,b[5]))<<5);
    temp1<=((mult8x1(a,b[6]))<<6);
    temp0<=((mult8x1(a,b[7]))<<7);
 end
                                  //加法器树运算
assign out1 = temp0 + temp1;
assign out2 = temp2 + temp3;
assign out3 = temp4 + temp5;
assign out4 = temp6 + temp7;
assign c1 = out1 + out2;
assign c2 = out3 + out4;
assign out = c1 + c2;
endmodule
 【例 12.7】11 阶 FIR 数字滤波器
module fir(clk,x,y);
input[7:0] x;
input clk;
output[15:0] y;
reg[15:0] y;
reg[7:0] tap0,tap1,tap2,tap3,tap4,tap5,tap6,tap7,tap8,tap9,tap10;
reg[7:0] t0,t1,t2,t3,t4,t5;
reg[15:0] sum;
always@(posedge clk)
 begin
    t0<=tap5;
    t1<=tap4+tap6;
    t2<=tap3+tap7;
```

```
t4<=tap1+tap9;
                               //利用对称性
     t5<=tap0+tap10;
     sum <= (t1 << 4) + \{t1[7], t1[7:1]\} + \{t1[7], t1[7], t1[7:2]\} +
         {t1[7],t1[7],t1[7],
   t1[7:3]}-(t2<<3)-(t2<<2)+t2-{t2[7],t2[7],t2[7:2]}
   +(t3<<2)+t3+{t3[7],t3[7],t3[7],t3[7],t3[7],t3[7],t3[7],t3[7],t3[7],t3[7],t3[7]
   +{t3[7],t3[7],t3[7],t3[7],t3[7],t3[7:5]}
   -t4-\{t4[7],t4[7:1]\}-\{t4[7],t4[7],t4[7],t4[7:3]\}
   +{t5[7],t5[7:1]}-{t5[7],t5[7],t5[7],t5[7],t5[7],t5[7],
   +(t0 << 7) - ((t0 << 2) << 2) - (t0 << 2) + \{t0[7], t0[7:1]\}
   +{t0[7],t0[7],t0[7:2]}+{t0[7],t0[7],t0[7],t0[7],t0[7:4]};
  //16+0.5+0.25+0.125=16.875
  //8+4-1+0.25=11.25
  //4+1+0.25+0.0625+0.03125=5.34375
  //1+0.5+0.125=1.625
  //0.5-0.03125=0.46875
  //128-4*4-4+0.5+0.25+0.0625=108.8125
  /* 0.0036,-0.0127,0.0417,-0.0878,0.1318,0.8500,0.1318,-0.0878,
  0.0417, -0.0127, 0.0036, 0.4608, -1.6256, 5.3376, -11.2384, 16.8704,
  108.800, 16.8704, -11.238, 5.3376, -1.6256, 0.4608 */
  tap10<=tap9;
  tap9<=tap8;
  tap8<=tap7;
  tap7<=tap6;
  tap6<=tap5;
  tap5<=tap4;
  tap4<=tap3;
  tap3<=tap2;
  tap2<=tap1;
  tap1<=tap0;
  tap0<=x;
y <= \{sum[15], sum[15], sum[15], sum[15], sum[15], sum[15], sum[15], sum[15:7]\}
end
endmodule
```

t3<=tap2+tap8;

```
module correlator(out,a,b,clk);
output[4:0] out;
input[15:0] a,b;
input clk;
wire[2:0] sum1, sum2, sum3, sum4;
wire[3:0] temp1, temp2;
detect u1(sum1,a[3:0],b[3:0],clk), //模块调用
        u2(sum2,a[7:4],b[7:4],clk),
        u3(sum3,a[11:8],b[11:8],clk),
        u4(sum4,a[15:12],b[15:12],clk);
add3
        u5(temp1,sum1,sum2,clk),
        u6(temp2,sum3,sum4,clk);
add4
        u7(out,temp1,temp2,clk);
endmodule
                                         //该模块实现 4 位相关器
module detect(sum,a,b,clk);
output[2:0] sum;
input clk;
input[3:0] a,b;
wire[3:0] ab;
reg[2:0] sum;
assign ab = a ^ b;
always @(posedge clk)
 begin
   case(ab)
     'd0: sum = 4;
     'd1,'d2,'d4,'d8: sum = 3;
     'd3, 'd5, 'd6, 'd9, 'd10, 'd12: sum = 2;
     'd7, 'd11, 'd13, 'd14: sum = 1;
     'd15: sum = 0;
  endcase
  end
endmodule
                                         //3 位加法器
module add3(add,a,b,clk);
output[3:0] add;
input[2:0] a,b;
input clk;
```

```
reg[3:0] add;
always @(posedge clk)
   begin add = a + b; end
endmodule
                                       //4 位加法器
module add4(add,a,b,clk);
output[4:0] add;
input[3:0] a,b;
input clk;
reg[4:0] add;
always @(posedge clk)
   begin add = a + b; end
endmodule
 【例 12.9】(7,4)线性分组码编码器
module linear(c,u,clk);
                           //c 为编码输出码字
output[6:0] c;
input[3:0] u;
input clk;
reg[6:0] c;
always @(posedge clk)
 begin
   c[6] = u[3];
   c[5] = u[2];
   c[4] = u[1];
   c[3] = u[0];
   c[2] = u[1] ^ u[2] ^ u[3];
   c[1] = u[0] ^ u[1] ^ u[2];
   c[0] = u[0] ^ u[2] ^ u[3] ;
 end
endmodule
 【例 12.10】(7,4)线性分组码译码器
module decoder1(c,y,clk);
output[6:0] c;
input[6:0] y;
input clk;
reg[2:0] s;
reg[6:0] e,c;
always @(posedge clk)
```

```
begin
   s[0] = y[0] ^ y[3] ^ y[5] ^ y[6];
   s[1] = y[1] ^ y[3] ^ y[4] ^ y[5];
                                                //s[0]~ s[2]为伴随子
   s[2] = y[2] ^ y[4] ^ y[5] ^ y[6];
   e[0] = s[0] & (\sim s[1]) & (\sim s[2]);
   e[1] = (\sim s[0]) \& s[1] \& (\sim s[2]);
   e[2] = (\sim s[0]) & (\sim s[1]) & s[2];
   e[3] = s[0] & s[1] & (~s[2]);
   e[4] = (\sim s[0]) \& s[1] \& s[2];
   e[5] = s[0] & s[1] & s[2];
   e[6] = s[0] & (\sim s[1]) & s[2];
                                                //e[0]~ e[6]为错误图样
   c = e^y;
                                                 //c 为输出码字
 end
endmodule
 【例 12.11】(7,4)循环码编码器
module cycle(c,u,clk);
output[6:0] c;
input[3:0] u;
input clk;
reg[2:0] i;
reg d0,d1,d2,temp;
reg[6:0] c;
always @(posedge clk)
 begin
                              //初始化
   d0=0; d1=0; d2=0;
                                //该 for 循环计算码组的前 4 个码元
   for (i=0;i<4;i=i+1)
    begin
     temp = d2 ^ c[i];
     d2 = d1; d1 = d0 ^ temp;
     d0 = temp; c[i] = u[i];
     end
                         //该 for 循环计算码组的后 3 个码元
   for (i=4;i<7;i=i+1)
     begin
     temp = d2;
     d2 = d1; d1 = d0 ^ temp;
     d0 = temp; c[i] = temp;
     end
 end
```

endmodule

```
【例 12.12】(7,4)循环码纠错译码器
module decoder2(c,y,clk);
                                  //c 为输出码字,c[6]为高次项
output[6:0] c;
                                  //y 为接收码字,y[6]为高次项
input[6:0] y;
input clk;
reg[6:0] c,c_buf,buffer;
reg temp;
                                  //伴随式电路寄存器
reg s0,s1,s2;
                                  //错误检测输出信号
reg e;
integer i;
always @(posedge clk)
 begin
                                 //初始化
    s0=0;
           s1=0; s2=0;
    temp=0;
                                  //接收码字移入缓存
    buffer=y;
                                 //接收码字进入除法电路
   for (i=6;i>=0;i=i-1)
       begin
        e=s0&(\sim s1)&temp;
        temp=s2;
        s2=s1;
        s1=s0^temp;
        s0=y[i]^temp^e;
        end
                                //输出纠错译码后的码字
    for (i=6;i>=0;i=i-1)
        begin
        e=s0&(\sim s1)&temp;
        temp=s2;
        s2=s1;
        s1=s0^temp;
        s0=temp^e;
        c_buf[i]=buffer[i]^e;
                                  //若出错,对缓存进行清零
        if (e==1)
        begin
        s0=0; s1=0; s2=0;
```

```
end
     end
 end
always @(posedge clk)
    begin
     c=c_buf;
     end
endmodule
 【例 12.13】CRC 编码
module crc(crc_reg,crc,d,calc,init,d_valid,clk,reset);
output[15:0] crc_reg;
output[7:0] crc;
input[7:0] d;
input calc;
input init;
input d_valid;
input clk;
input reset;
reg[15:0] crc_reg;
reg[7:0] crc;
wire[15:0] next_crc;
always @(posedge clk or posedge reset)
   begin
   if (reset)
   begin
   crc_reg <= 16'h0000;
   crc <= 8'h00;
   end
   else if (init)
   begin
   crc_reg <= 16'h0000;
   crc <= 8'h00;
   end
   else if (calc & d_valid)
   begin
```

```
crc_reg <= next_crc;</pre>
       crc <= ~{next_crc[8], next_crc[9], next_crc[10], next_crc[11],</pre>
            next_crc[12], next_crc[13], next_crc[14], next_crc[15]};
       end
      else if (~calc & d_valid)
      begin
       crc_reg <= {crc_reg[7:0], 8'h00};
       crc <= ~{crc_reg[0], crc_reg[1], crc_reg[2], crc_reg[3],</pre>
              crc_reg[4], crc_reg[5], crc_reg[6], crc_reg[7]};
       end
   end
   assign next_crc[0] = crc_reg[12] ^ d[7] ^ crc_reg[8] ^ d[3];
   assign next_crc[1] = crc_reg[13] ^ d[6] ^ d[2] ^ crc_reg[9];
   assign next_crc[2] = d[5] ^ crc_req[14] ^ d[1] ^ crc_req[10];
   assign next_crc[3] = d[4] ^ crc_reg[15] ^ d[0] ^ crc_reg[11];
   assign next_crc[4] = crc_reg[12] ^ d[3];
   assign next_crc[5]=crc_reg[12]^crc_reg[13]^d[7]^crc_reg[8]^d[2]^d[3];
   assign next_crc[6] = crc_reg[13] ^ d[6] ^ crc_reg[14] ^ d[1] ^ d[2] ^
crc_reg[9];
   assign next_crc[7] = d[5] ^ crc_reg[14] ^ crc_reg[15] ^ d[0] ^ d[1] ^
crc_reg[10];
   assign next_crc[8] = d[4] ^ crc_reg[15] ^ d[0] ^ crc_reg[0] ^ crc_reg[11];
   assign next_crc[9] = crc_req[12] ^ crc_req[1] ^ d[3];
   assign next_crc[10] = crc_reg[13] ^ d[2] ^ crc_reg[2];
   assign next_crc[11] = crc_reg[3] ^ crc_reg[14] ^ d[1];
   assign next_crc[12] = crc_reg[12] ^ crc_reg[4] ^ d[7] ^ crc_reg[15]
                        ^ d[0] ^ crc_reg[8] ^ d[3];
   assign next_crc[13] = crc_reg[13] ^ d[6] ^ crc_reg[5] ^ d[2] ^ crc_reg[9];
   assign next_crc[14] = d[5] ^ crc_reg[14] ^ crc_reg[6] ^ d[1] ^ crc_reg[10];
   assign next_crc[15] = d[4] ^ crc_reg[15] ^ d[0] ^ crc_reg[7] ^ crc_reg[11];
   endmodule
```