



# Project (2)

## Simple Computer Simulation

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## ALU Module:

```
module ALU (
    input [7:0] A, // Operand A
    input [7:0] B, // Operand B
    input [2:0] ALUOp, // Operation select
    output reg [7:0] Result, // Output
    output reg Zero, // Zero flag
    output reg Carry // Carry/Overflow flag
);

always @(*) begin
    Carry = 0;
    case (ALUOp)
        3'b000: {Carry, Result} = A + B; // Addition with carry
        3'b001: {Carry, Result} = A - B; // Subtraction with borrow (Carry=1 if borrow)
        3'b010: Result = A & B; // AND
        3'b011: Result = A | B; // OR
        3'b100: Result = A ^ B; // XOR (added)
        3'b101: Result = ~A; // NOT (moved from 100 to 101 if needed, but kept for compatibility)
        default: Result = 8'b0;
    endcase
    Zero = (Result == 8'b0);
end
endmodule
```

## InstructionMemory Module:

```
module InstructionMemory (
    input [7:0] address,
    output reg [7:0] instruction
);

reg [7:0] memory [0:255]; // Increased to 256 instructions

initial begin
    // Preload example instructions (using new ISA)
    memory[0] = 8'b10100010; // LOAD R0, 2 (Dst=R0, Imm=2)
    memory[1] = 8'b10101011; // LOAD R1, 3 (Dst=R1, Imm=3)
    memory[2] = 8'b000001000; // ADD R1, R0 (Dst=R1, Src=R0)
    memory[3] = 8'b11010000; // STORE [0], R1 (Addr=0, Dst=R1 unused for store)
    memory[4] = 8'b00100001; // SUB R0, R1 (Dst=R0, Src=R1)
    memory[5] = 8'b11100010; // JZ 2 (if Zero, jump to addr=2)
    memory[6] = 8'b00000000; // HLT (all zero as NOP/HLT)
    // Add more as needed
end

always @(*) begin
    instruction = memory[address];
end
endmodule
```

## ControlUnit Module:

```
module ControlUnit (
    input [2:0] opcode,
    output reg [2:0] alu_op,
    output reg RegWrite, // Write to register
    output reg MemWrite, // Write to data memory
    output reg Branch // Branch if Zero
);

always @(*) begin
    case (opcode)
        3'b000: begin // ADD
            alu_op = 3'b000;
            RegWrite = 1;
            MemWrite = 0;
            Branch = 0;
        end
        3'b001: begin // SUB
            alu_op = 3'b001;
            RegWrite = 1;
            MemWrite = 0;
            Branch = 0;
        end
        3'b010: begin // AND
            alu_op = 3'b010;
            RegWrite = 1;
            MemWrite = 0;
            Branch = 0;
        end
        3'b011: begin // OR
            alu_op = 3'b011;
            RegWrite = 1;
            MemWrite = 0;
            Branch = 0;
        end
        3'b100: begin // XOR
            alu_op = 3'b100;
            RegWrite = 1;
            MemWrite = 0;
            Branch = 0;
        end
        3'b101: begin // LOAD
            alu_op = 3'b000; // Not used
            RegWrite = 1;
            MemWrite = 0;
            Branch = 0;
        end
        3'b110: begin // STORE
            alu_op = 3'b000; // Not used
            RegWrite = 0;
            MemWrite = 1;
            Branch = 0;
        end
        3'b111: begin // JZ
            alu_op = 3'b000;
            RegWrite = 0;
            MemWrite = 0;
            Branch = 1;
        end
        default: begin
            alu_op = 3'b000;
            RegWrite = 0;
            MemWrite = 0;
            Branch = 0;
        end
    endcase
end
endmodule
```

## RegisterFile Module:

```
module RegisterFile (
    input clk,
    input reset,
    input RegWrite,
    input [1:0] read_addr1,
    input [1:0] read_addr2,
    input [1:0] write_addr,
    input [7:0] write_data,
    output [7:0] read_data1,
    output [7:0] read_data2
);

reg [7:0] reg_file [0:3];

always @ (posedge clk or posedge reset) begin
    if (reset) begin
        reg_file[0] <= 8'b0;
        reg_file[1] <= 8'b0;
        reg_file[2] <= 8'b0;
        reg_file[3] <= 8'b0;
    end else if (RegWrite) begin
        reg_file[write_addr] <= write_data;
    end
end

assign read_data1 = reg_file[read_addr1];
assign read_data2 = reg_file[read_addr2];
endmodule
```

## ProgramCounter Module:

```
module ProgramCounter (
    input clk,
    input reset,
    input Branch, // From ControlUnit
    input Zero, // From ALU
    input [7:0] branch_addr, // From instruction
    output reg [7:0] pc_address
);

wire [7:0] next_pc = pc_address + 1; // Normal increment
wire take_branch = Branch & Zero; // Branch if enabled and Zero

always @ (posedge clk or posedge reset) begin
    if (reset) pc_address <= 8'b0;
    else pc_address <= take_branch ? branch_addr : next_pc;
end
endmodule
```

## SimpleCPU Module:

```
module SimpleCPU (
    input clk,
    input reset,
    output [7:0] alu_result // For observation
);

wire [7:0] pc_address;
wire [7:0] instruction;
wire [2:0] opcode = instruction[7:5];
wire [1:0] dst_reg = instruction[4:3];
wire [2:0] src_imm = instruction[2:0]; // Src reg or imm/addr

wire [2:0] alu_op;
wire RegWrite, MemWrite, Branch;
wire Zero, Carry;

wire [7:0] reg_data1, reg_data2;
wire [7:0] alu_in2 = (opcode == 3'b101) ? {5'b0, src_imm} : reg_data2; // Imm for LOAD

// Instruction Fetch
InstructionMemory im (
    .address(pc_address),
    .instruction(instruction)
);

// Control Unit
ControlUnit cu (
    .opcode(opcode),
    .alu_op(alu_op),
    .RegWrite(RegWrite),
    .MemWrite(MemWrite),
    .Branch/Branch
);

// Register File
RegisterFile rf (
    .clk(clk),
    .reset(reset),
    .RegWrite(RegWrite),
    .read_addr1(dst_reg), // Dst as read1 for ALU A
    .read_addr2(src_imm[1:0]), // Src as read2 for ALU B (assume src is reg for arithmetic)
    .write_addr(dst_reg),
    .write_data(alu_result), // From ALU or Mem? Here from ALU
    .read_data1(reg_data1),
    .read_data2(reg_data2)
);

// ALU
ALU alu (
    .A(reg_data1),
    .B(alu_in2),
    .ALUOp(alu_op),
    .Result(alu_result),
    .Zero(Zero),
    .Carry(Carry)
);

// Data Memory
wire [7:0] mem_read;
DataMemory dm (
    .clk(clk),
    .MemWrite(MemWrite),
    .address({5'b0, src_imm}), // Addr from instruction
    .write_data(reg_data1), // Write from reg_data1 (Dst value)
    .read_data(mem_read)
);

// Program Counter with branch
ProgramCounter pc (
    .clk(clk),
    .reset(reset),
    .Branch/Branch,
    .Zero(Zero),
    .branch_addr({5'b0, src_imm}), // Addr from instruction
    .pc_address(pc_address)
);

endmodule
```

## DataMemory Module:

```
module DataMemory (
    input clk,
    input MemWrite,
    input [7:0] address,
    input [7:0] write_data,
    output reg [7:0] read_data
);

reg [7:0] memory [0:255]; // 256x8 RAM

always @(posedge clk) begin
    if (MemWrite) memory[address] <= write_data;
end

always @(*) begin
    read_data = memory[address];
end

endmodule
```

## SimpleCPU\_tb Module:

```
'timescale 1ns / 1ps

module SimpleCPU_tb;

reg clk;
reg reset;
wire [7:0] alu_result;

// Additional wires for verification (connect to internal signals if needed, or observe outputs)
wire [7:0] pc_address;
wire [7:0] instruction;
wire Zero;
wire Carry;
wire [7:0] mem_data; // Assume you add output for dm.read_data in SimpleCPU

// Instantiate the unit under test (UUT)
SimpleCPU uut (
    .clk(clk),
    .reset(reset),
    .alu_result(alu_result)
    // Add more outputs if you expose them in SimpleCPU.v for testing
);

// Clock generation (10ns period)
always #5 clk = ~clk;

// Dump waves for ModelSim
initial begin
    $dumpfile("simplecpu_tb.vcd");
    $dumpvars(0, SimpleCPU_tb);
end

initial begin
    // Initialize signals
    clk = 0;
    reset = 1;

    // Test 1: Apply reset and check PC=0, all regs=0
    #10;
    reset = 0;
    #10; // Wait one cycle after reset
    if(pc_address !== 8'h00) $display("Test Failed: PC not reset to 0");
    else $display("Test Passed: Reset successful");

    // Run simulation for multiple cycles to test all instructions
    repeat (20) begin // Run 20 cycles (enough for the preload program)
        #10; // Wait one full cycle

        // Example assertions based on preload program in InstructionMemory
        case (pc_address)
            8'h00: begin // LOAD R0, 2
                if(instruction !== 8'b10100010) $display("Test Failed: Wrong instruction at PC=0");
                #10; // Wait for execute
                if(alu_result !== 8'h02) $display("Test Failed: LOAD failed, alu_result=%h", alu_result);
                else $display("Test Passed: LOAD R0=2");
            end
            8'h01: begin // LOAD R1, 3
                #10;
                if(alu_result !== 8'h03) $display("Test Failed: LOAD R1=3");
                else $display("Test Passed: LOAD R1=3");
            end
            8'h02: begin // ADD R1, R0 (R1 = 3 + 2 = 5)
                #10;
                if(alu_result !== 8'h05 || Carry !== 0 || Zero !== 0) $display("Test Failed: ADD result=%h, C=%b, Z=%b", alu_result, Carry, Zero);
                else $display("Test Passed: ADD R1=5");
            end
            8'h03: begin // STORE [0], R1 (Mem[0] = 5)
                #10;
                if(mem_data !== 8'h05) $display("Test Failed: STORE Mem[0]=%h", mem_data);
                else $display("Test Passed: STORE Mem[0]=5");
            end
            8'h04: begin // SUB R0, R1 (R0 = 2 - 5 = FD (negative), Carry=1)
                #10;
                if(alu_result !== 8'hFD || Carry !== 1 || Zero !== 0) $display("Test Failed: SUB result=%h, C=%b, Z=%b", alu_result, Carry, Zero);
                else $display("Test Passed: SUB R0=FD");
            end
            8'h05: begin // JZ 2 (Zero=0, so no jump, PC=6)
                #10;
                if(pc_address !== 8'h06) $display("Test Failed: JZ should not branch");
                else $display("Test Passed: No branch on JZ");
            end
            default: $display("Simulation at PC=%h, instruction=%b, alu_result=%h", pc_address, instruction, alu_result);
        endcase
    end

    // Additional test: Force a branch by setting Zero manually (for demo, in real sim use stimulus)
    // But since it's single-cycle, we can add more cycles or stimuli if needed

    $display("All tests completed.");
    $stop; // End simulation
end

endmodule
```

## How to run?

### Step 1: Setup the Verilog Files

Make sure all your Verilog files are correctly placed in a folder. For the files you've mentioned, this is the folder structure:

<project\_folder>/

```
    └── ALU.v
    └── ControlUnit.v
    └── InstructionMemory.v
    └── ProgramCounter.v
    └── RegisterFile.v
    └── SimpleCPU.v
    └── SimpleCPU_tb.v
    └── DataMemory.v
```

### Step 2: Create a New ModelSim Project

1. Open ModelSim.
2. Create a new project in ModelSim:
  - o Go to File>New> Project .
  - o Enter a project name and location (e.g., SimpleComputer) .
  - o Select the correct library (e.g., work ).
3. Add your Verilog files to the project:
  - o Go to Project>Add to Project > Existing File.
  - o Select all the Verilog files ( ALU.v, ControlUnit.v, InstructionMemory.v , ProgramCounter.v, RegisterFile.v, SimpleCPU.v , DataMemory.v , and SimpleCPU\_tb.v ) .

### Step 3: Compile the Verilog Files

1. In the **Project Explorer** pane, right-click on the project name (e.g., SimpleComputer ).
2. Choose **Compile > Compile All** to compile all the Verilog files.
  - o ModelSim will check for syntax errors and compile each file.
  - o If there are no errors, you should see a message like: Compilation succeeded for <file name>.

### Step 4: Simulate the Testbench

1. In the **Project Explorer** pane, right-click on SimpleCPU\_tb and select **Simulate > Simulate**.
  - o This will start the simulation using the SimpleCPU\_tb.v file as the testbench.
2. In the **Transcript** window, you should see messages indicating that the simulation is running.

- o If everything is set up correctly, the simulation will start and run until it encounters the \$stop command (at 100ns in your testbench).

### Step 5: View the Waveforms

1. After running the simulation, you can view the waveforms of the signals in the simulation:
  - o In the **Transcript** window, type the following command to add signals to the waveform viewer:
  - o waveform viewer:  
`add wave *`

This will add all signals to the waveform viewer.

2. You should now be able to see the behavior of the signals ( pc\_address, instruction, alu\_result, etc.) over time.

### Step 6: Debugging and Adjusting the Simulation

- If there are errors in your design, ModelSim will display them in the **Transcript** window.
- You can adjust your Verilog code based on the errors and rerun the simulation until everything works correctly.

### Step 7: Clean Up and Close the Simulation

1. Once you're satisfied with the results, you can stop the simulation by typing \$stop in the **Transcript** window.
2. If you want to clean up the workspace, use File > Close to close the project or File > Exit to close ModelSim.

## Output:

