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Division: - 11

Year: - 2023-24

Subject: - Digital System Design (3EL42)

Branch: - Electronics (EL)

Assignment: - 2

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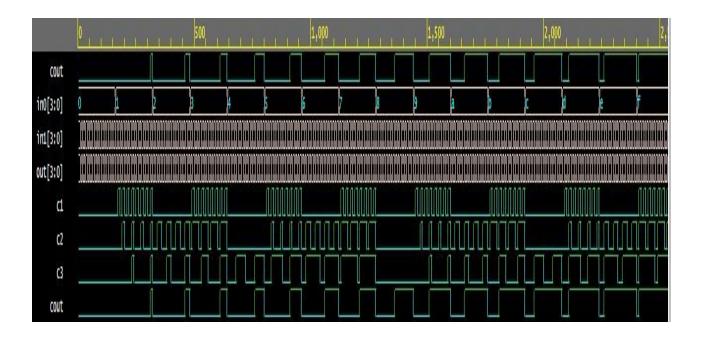
Q-1: -Design 4-bit Ripple Carry Adder with the help of 1-bit adder

VERILOG CODE:-

```
SV/Verilog Design
 1 module full_adder(in0, in1, cin, out, cout);
      input in0, in1, cin;
      output out, cout;
3
       assign out = in0 \ in1 \ cin;
       assign cout = ((in0 ^ in1) & cin) | (in0 & in1);
 7 endmodule
8 module ripple_carry_adder(in0, in1, out, cout);
       input [3:0] in0;
      input [3:0] in1;
10
     output [3:0] out;
11
      output cout;
12
13
      wire c1, c2, c3;
14
      full_adder fa0(in0[0], in1[0], 0, out[0], c1);
15
      full_adder fa1(in0[1], in1[1], c1, out[1], c2);
16
      full_adder fa2(in0[2], in1[2], c2, out[2], c3);
17
      full_adder fa3(in0[3], in1[3], c3, out[3], cout);
18
20 endmodule
```

```
module ripple_carry_adder_tb;
     reg [3:0] in0;
     reg [3:0] in1;
     wire [3:0] out;
     wire cout;
     ripple_carry_adder rca(.in0(in0), .in1(in1), .out(out),
.cout(cout));
     initial begin
          in0 = 4'b0000; in1 = 4'b0000; #10
          in0 = 4'b0000; in1 = 4'b0001; #10
          in0 = 4'b0000; in1 = 4'b0010; #10
          in0 = 4'b0000; in1 = 4'b0011; #10
          in0 = 4'b0001; in1 = 4'b0000; #10
          in0 = 4'b0010; in1 = 4'b0000; #10
in0 = 4'b0010; in1 = 4'b0001; #10
in0 = 4'b0010; in1 = 4'b0010; #10
          in0 = 4'b0010; in1 = 4'b0011; #10
          in0 = 4'b0011; in1 = 4'b0000; #10
          in0 = 4'b0011; in1 = 4'b0001; #10
          in0 = 4'b0011; in1 = 4'b0010; #10
          in0 = 4'b0011; in1 = 4'b0011; #10
          in0 = 4'b0100; in1 = 4'b0000; #10
in0 = 4'b0100; in1 = 4'b0001; #10
in0 = 4'b0100; in1 = 4'b0010; #10
          in0 = 4'b0100; in1 = 4'b0011; #10
          in0 = 4'b0100; in1 = 4'b0100; #10
          end
    initial begin
          $dumpfile("ripple-carry-adder.vcd");
          $dumpvars(0, ripple_carry_adder_tb);
$monitor($time, ": %b + %b = %b, %b", in0, in1, out,
cout);
     end
endmodule
```

OUTPUT: -



Q-2: - Design D-flipflop and reuse it to implement 4- bit Johnson Counter

VERILOG CODE:-

```
module dflip_flop(out,d,reset,clk);
input d,clk,reset;
output out;
reg q;
  always @(posedge reset or negedge clk)
begin
if(reset)
 out=1'b0;
 else
    begin
        out=d;
 end
endmodule.
module johnson_counter(q,clk,reset,q0);
  input clk,reset,q0;
  output q;
  wire q1,q2,q3;
  assign q0=~out;
  assign dflip_flop d1(q1,clk,reset,q0);
  assign dflip_flop d2(q2,clk,reset,q1);
  assign dflip_flop d3(q3,clk,reset,q2);
  assign dflip_flop d4(out,clk,reset,q3);
endmodule.
```

```
module jc_tb;
  reg clk,reset;
  wire out;
  johnson_counter dut (.out(out), .reset(reset), .clk(clk));
  always
    #5 clk =~clk;
  initial begin
    reset=1'b1; clk=1'b0;
   #20 reset= 1'b0;
  end
  initial
    begin
     $monitor( $time, " clk=%b, out= %b, reset=%b",
clk,out,reset);
     #105 $stop;
   end
endmodule.
```

OUTPUT:-

```
0 clk=0, out= xxxx, reset=1
  5 clk=1, out= 0000, reset=1
 10 clk=0, out= 0000, reset=1
 15 clk=1.
          out= 0000, reset=1
 20 clk=0, out= 0000, reset=0
 25 clk=1,
           out= 0001.
                     reset=0
 30 clk=0,
           out= 0001, reset=0
 35 clk=1,
          out= 0011, reset=0
 40 clk=0, out= 0011, reset=0
45 clk=1,
           out= 0111,
                     reset=0
 50 clk=0,
          out= 0111, reset=0
 55 clk=1,
           out= 1111,
                     reset=0
 60 clk=0,
           out= 1111, reset=0
 65 clk=1,
          out= 1110, reset=0
          out= 1110, reset=0
 70 clk=0,
 75 clk=1,
           out= 1100, reset=0
 80 clk=0,
           out= 1100, reset=0
 85 clk=1,
          out= 1000, reset=0
 90 clk=0, out= 1000, reset=0
 95 clk=1, out= 0000, reset=0
100 clk=0, out= 0000, reset=0
```

Q-3: - Reuse 2:1 Mux code to implement 8:1 Mux

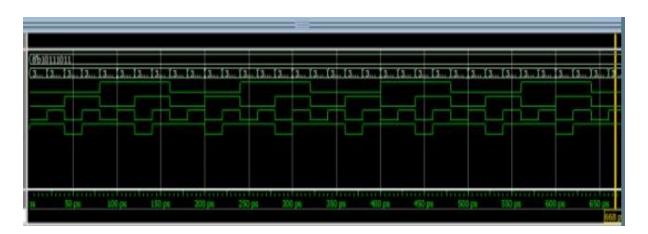
VERILOG CODE:-

```
module mux8_1(i,s,y);
input [7:0]i;
input [2:0]s;
output y;
wire w1,w2,w3,w4,w5,w6;
mux2_1 m1(.i0(i[0]),.i1(i[1]),.s(s[0]),.y(w1));
mux2_1 m2(.i0(i[2]),.i1(i[3]),.s(s[0]),.y(w2));
mux2_1 m3(.i0(i[4]),.i1(i[5]),.s(s[0]),.y(w3));
mux2_1 m4(.i0(i[6]),.i1(i[7]),.s(s[0]),.y(w4));
mux2_1 m5(.i0(w1),.i1(w2),.s(s[1]),.y(w5));
mux2_1 m6(.i0(w3),.i1(w4),.s(s[1]),.y(w6));
mux2_1 m7(.i0(w5),.i1(w6),.s(s[2]),.y(y));
endmodule
module mux2_1(input i0,i1,s,output y);
assign y=(s==0)? i0:i1;
endmodule
```

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```
module tb;
reg [7:0]i;
reg [2:0]s;
wire y:
       DUT(i,s,y);
mux8_1
initial
begin
#15 i=8'b00011100; s=3'b011;
#15 i=8'b00110000; s=3'b000;
#15 i=8'b00111000; s=3'b011;
#15 i=8'b01110000; s=3'b100;
#15 i=8'b00110000; s=3'b101;
#15 i=8'b00001110; s=3'b001;
#15 i=8'b11110010; s=3'b010;
#15 i=8'b000111111; s=3'b110;
#15 i=8'b11000000; s=3'b000;
#15 i=8'b00010000; s=3'b111;
#15 i=8'b00000011; s=3'b011;
$dumpfile("mux8_1.vcd");
  $dumpvars():
end
endmodule
```

OUTPUT:-



Q-4: - Design a Full Subtractor with Gate Level Modelling Style. (Use primitive gates)

VERILOG CODE:-

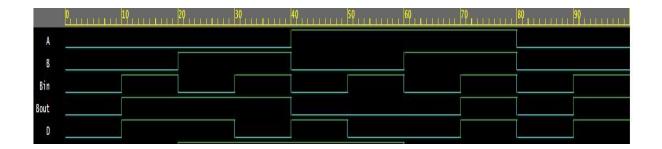
```
module full_sub(Bout,D,A,B,Bin);
output Bout,D;
input A,B,Bin;
wire w1,w4,w5,w6;
  xor (D,A,B,Bin);
  not n1(w1,A);
  and a1(w4,w1,B);
  and a2(w5,w1,Bin);
  and a3(w6,B,Bin);
  or o1(Bout,w4,w5,w6);
endmodule
```

TEST BENCH:-

```
module tb;
  reg A,B,Bin;
  wire D,Bout;
initial begin

// Add stimulus here
#100; A = 0; B = 0; Bin = 1;
#100; A = 0; B = 1; Bin = 0;
#100; A = 0; B = 1; Bin = 1;
#100; A = 1; B = 0; Bin = 0;
#100; A = 1; B = 0; Bin = 1;
#100; A = 1; B = 1; Bin = 0;
#100; A = 1; B = 1; Bin = 1;
end
  $dumpfile("full_sub.vcd);
$dumpvars();
endmodule
```

OUTPUT:-



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Q-5: - Design a 2X4 decoder using gate level modelling

VERILOG CODE:-

```
module decoder24_gate(en,a,b,y);
   input en,a,b;
   output [3:0]y;
   wire enb,na,nb;
   not n0(enb,en);
   not n1(na,a);
   not n2(nb,b);

   nand n3(y[0],enb,na,nb);
   nand n4(y[1],enb,na,b);
   nand n5(y[2],enb,a,nb);
   nand n6(y[3],enb,a,b);
```

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OUTPUT:-

```
# KERNEL: en=0 a=x b=x y=xxxx

# KERNEL: en=1 a=0 b=0 y=1111

# KERNEL: en=1 a=0 b=1 y=1111

# KERNEL: en=1 a=1 b=0 y=1111

# KERNEL: en=1 a=1 b=1 y=1111
```

Q-6: - Design a 4x1 mux using operators. (Use data flow)

VERILOG CODE: -

```
module mux4_1(y, i0,i1,i2,i3,[1;0]sel);
   input i0, i1, i2, i3;
   input [1:0]sel;
   output y;
   assign out = sel[1]? (sel[0]?i3:i2) : (sel[0]?i1:i0);
endmodule
```

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```
module tb;
  reg i0, i1, i2, i3, [1:0] sel;
  wire y:
  mux4_1 dut(i0,i1,i2,i3,[1:0]sel,y);
  initial begin
    $monitor("sel=%b ->i3=%b,i2=%b,i1=%b,i0=%b->y=%b"
sel, i3, i2, i1, i0, y);
      sel=2'b00;
    i0=1:i1=0:i2=1:i3=0:
    sel=2'b01;
    i0=1:i1=0:i2=1:i3=0:
    sel=2'b10:
    i0=1; i1=0; i2=1; i3=0;
    sel=2'b11:
    i0=1:i1=0:i2=1:i3=0:
      $finish:
    end
endmodule
```

OUTPUT: -

Q-7: - Design a Full adder using half adder.

VERILOG CODE:-

```
module half_addr(input a, b, output s, c);
  assign s = a^b;
  assign c = a & b;
endmodule

module full_adder(input a, b, cin, output s_out, c_out);
  wire s, c0, c1;
  half_addr HA1 (a, b, s, c0);
  half_addr HA2 (s, cin, s_out, c1);

assign c_out = c0 | c1;
endmodule
```

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```
SV/Verilog Testbench
module tb_top:
 reg a, b, c;
 wire s, c_out;
 full_adder fa(a, b, c, s, c_out);
 initial begin
    $monitor("At time %Ot: a=%b b=%b, cin=%b, sum=%b,
carry=%b",$time, a,b,c,s,c_out);
   a = 0; b = 0; c = 0; #1;
    a = 0; b = 0; c = 1; #1;
   a = 0; b = 1; c = 0; #1;
   a = 0; b = 1; c = 1; #1;
   a = 1; b = 0; c = 0; #1;
   a = 1; b = 0; c = 1; #1;
   a = 1; b = 1; c = 0; #1;
    a = 1; b = 1; c = 1;
  end
endmodule.
```

OUTPUT: -

```
At time 0: a=0 b=0, cin=0, sum=0, carry=0
At time 1: a=0 b=0, cin=1, sum=1, carry=0
At time 2: a=0 b=1, cin=0, sum=1, carry=0
At time 3: a=0 b=1, cin=1, sum=0, carry=1
At time 4: a=1 b=0, cin=0, sum=1, carry=0
At time 5: a=1 b=0, cin=1, sum=0, carry=1
At time 6: a=1 b=1, cin=0, sum=0, carry=1
At time 7: a=1 b=1, cin=1, sum=1, carry=1
```