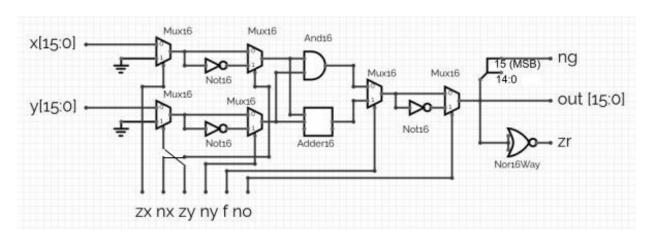
# Entrega de arquivos em verilog

# Unidade Lógica Aritmética (ALU)



ZX	nx	zy	ny	f	no	out
if zx then x=0	if nx then x=!x	if zy then y=0	if ny then y=!y	if f then out=x+y else out=x&y	if no then out=!out	out(x,y)=
1	0	1	0	1	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	0	1	0	-1
0	0	1	1	0	0	х
1	1	0	0	0	0	у
0	0	1	1	0	1	!x
1	1	0	0	0	1	!y
0	0	1	1	1	1	-x
1	1	0	0	1	1	-у
0	1	1	1	1	1	x+1
1	1	0	1	1	1	y+1
0	0	1	1	1	0	x-1
1	1	0	0	1	0	y-1
0	0	0	0	1	0	x+y
0	1	0	0	1	1	х-у
0	0	0	1	1	1	y-x
0	0	0	0	0	0	x&y
0	1	0	1	0	1	x y

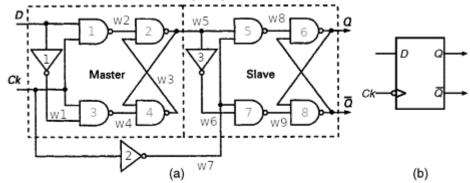
# Lógica Sequencial

Dica:

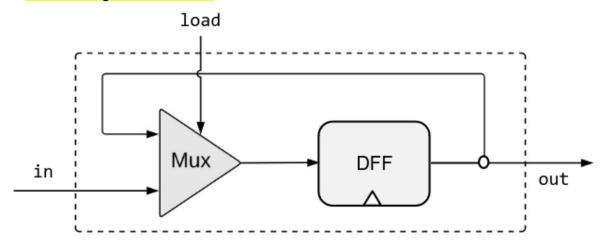
Se precisar aproximar ou afastar as formas de onda no gtkwave, basta utilizar os botões de zoom in/out



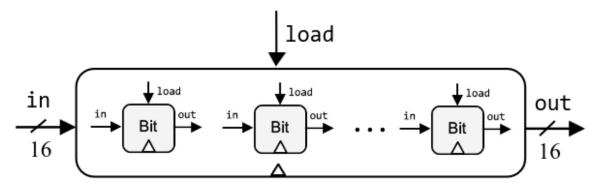
• DLatch, flip-flop tipo D em configuração de sensibilidade à descida de clock



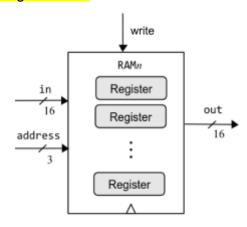
• Bit, o registrador de 1-Bit



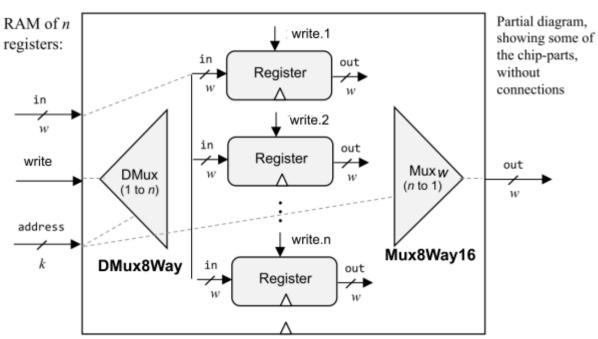
# • Register16, o registrador de 16-Bits



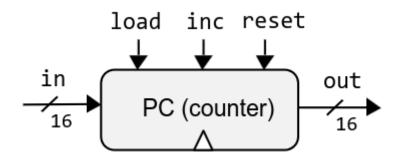
### • RAM8, a memória de 8 registradores



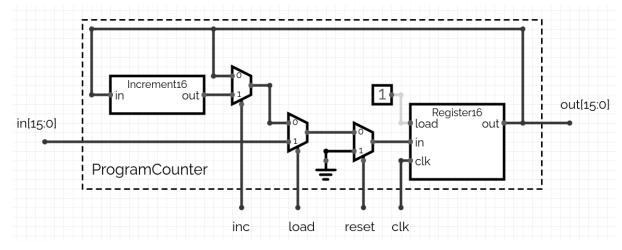
#### Dica:



### ProgramCounter, o contador de programa



```
if \operatorname{reset}(t-1) \operatorname{out}(t) = 0 // \operatorname{resetting} else if \operatorname{load}(t-1) \operatorname{out}(t) = \operatorname{in}(t-1) // \operatorname{setting} else if \operatorname{inc}(t-1) \operatorname{out}(t) = \operatorname{out}(t-1) + 1 // \operatorname{incrementing} else \operatorname{out}(t) = \operatorname{out}(t-1) // \operatorname{maintaining}
```



Para a ordem de entradas e saídas nas declarações de seus módulos, favor consultar os respectivos arquivos de testbench