# lab 1
# Build an 8-bit ALU with Logisim

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## 1 Objective

The objective of the lab is to build an ALU from basic logic elements, using the *logisim* tool.

This lab is split in 3 parts:

- build a very basic 1-bit full adder, using only logic gates;
- from this adder, construct a 8-bit basic adder;
- build an ALU that can add, substract and perform some basic logical operations, and outputs a status of the operation.

A sequential 8x8 hardware multiplier is eventually implemented using the adder and shift registers.

## 2 Logisim Evolution

### 2.1 Installation of Logisim Evolution

The original version of Logisim is no longer maintained, and several *forks* have appeared. We will use *Logisim Evolution*[1]. A pre-compiled version for GNU/Linux, MacOS or Windows can be found on `https://github.com/logisim-evolution/logisim-evolution/releases`.

### 2.2 Basic operation

Logisim is a logic system simulator. The basic help for the different elements is well documented in `Help -> User's guide`.

To launch a simulation, you must first click on `'simulate'`, see Figure 1.

[1]`https://github.com/logisim-evolution/logisim-evolution`

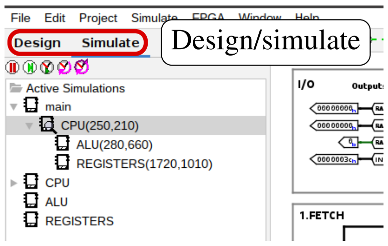


Figure 1: Choice between design and simulation

## 3 Adder

### 3.1 1-bit adder

A full adder has in addition to its 2 inputs a and b, the management of the carry (both input and output), as in Fig. 2.

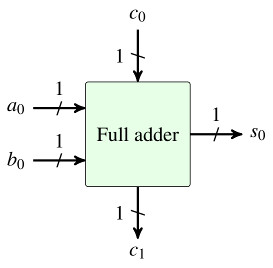
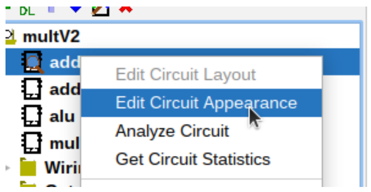


Figure 2: 1-bit full adder. $c_i$ is the carry

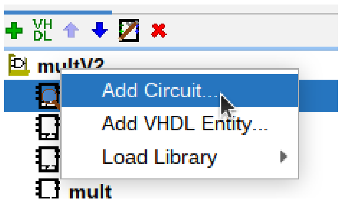
- ▷ give the truth table of the 1-bit full adder;
- ▷ give the 2 equations of the outputs $s_0$ and $c_1$;

With logisim, draw the schematic of these 2 signals. You may use the operators in the *gates* section. The input/outputs should be defined in `wiring->Pin`.

You can define the external appearance of your model:



Then, you can rename your current circuit, and add another one:



▷ test your solution with different inputs. On the *main* circuit, connect the inputs to `wiring->Constant` values, and outputs to `Wiring->Probe`.

Note that your test should consider the 1-bit adder as a black box!

## 3.2 8-bit Ripple-Carry adder

Using this 1-bit adder component, we now create a 8-bit adder component, as in Fig. 3: the output carry $c_{i+1}$ of the 1-bit adder $A_i$ is connected to the input carry of $A_{i+1}$.

We will have to use a 8-bits input pin (`Wiring->Pin`) and a splitter to change a 8-bit bus into 8 1-bits wires (`Wiring->Splitter`).

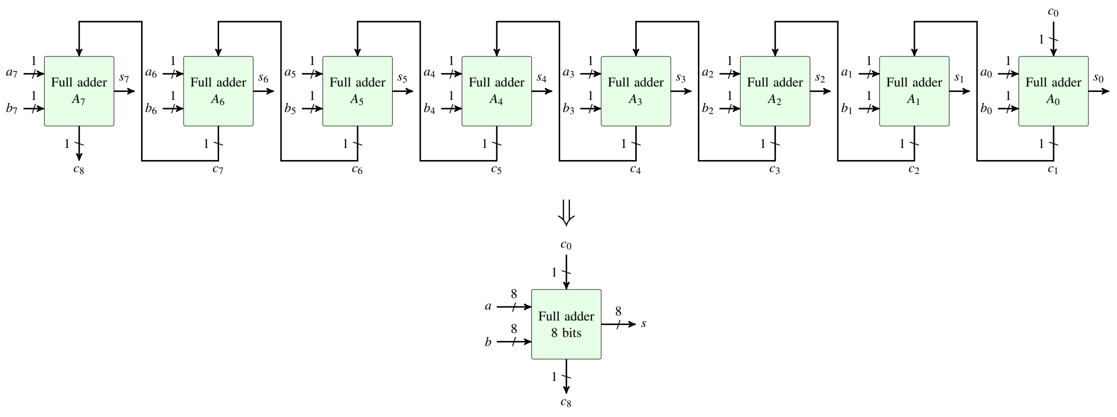
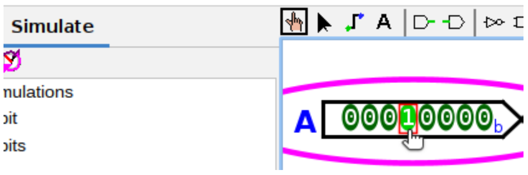


Figure 3: 8-bit full adder. $c_i$ is the carry

Note: instead of long wires, you can use a *tunnel* (`Wiring->Tunnel`) to make a wire connection between 2 tunnels with the same name.

▷ implement the 8-bits adder;

▷ You can test your application, in *simulate* mode, using the *hand* icon. You just need to click on the ports:



## 4 ALU

Most of the ALU is the adder, and we add some logic functions (AND, OR, . . . ). All these functions are performed simultaneously, and a multiplexer before the output selects the appropriate operation.

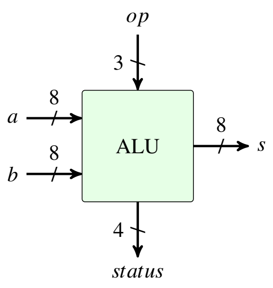


Figure 4: 8-bit ALU.

`op` is a 3-bits input signal that selects the operation:

0. addition
1. substraction
2. and
3. or
4. not: ~a
5. xor
6. shift left[2] : `a << b`
7. shift right: `a >> b`

`status` is a 4-bits output signal that gives the common status of an ALU:

0. *N*egative
1. *Z*ero
2. o*V*erflow: the result is not correct with signed numbers, *i.e.* the sum of 2 positive numbers is a negative number.
3. *C*arry: the result is not correct with unsigned numbers: this is the $9^{th}$ bit of an operation.

Notes:

- the substraction may use the adder and use the propoerties of the two's complement : -b=~b + 1.
- you can use `Arithmetic->Shifter` and multiplexers in `Plexers`. For the Shifter, note that the shift value should be a 3-bits bus only (that allows a $2^3$-bits shift).

▷ Implement the different operations, with the output status.

[2]Most modern processor implements a multi-bit shift, but the Microchip AVR for instance does not!

### 4.1 Basic extension: Multiplier

The *arithmetic shift right* perform a shift with a sign extension: If the value is negative, then the bits added at left are `1` instead of `0`.

▷ Add Arithmetic shift right operation (instead of `not`)

## 5 One step further… a multiplier!

The multiplier works in the same way as in the decimal way learnt at school, with the calculation of partial products:

```
  456          1001  (B)
X 123        X 0101  (A)
------       -------
 1368          1001
 912.         0000.
456..        1001..
------       0000...
56088        -------
             0101101
```

We implement here an hardware multiplier (Fig. 5) as a sequential operator which adds either `B` or `0` to the product (a partial product) and performs shifts at each step. If `A` and `B` require *n* bits, then the product is a 2*n* bits value.

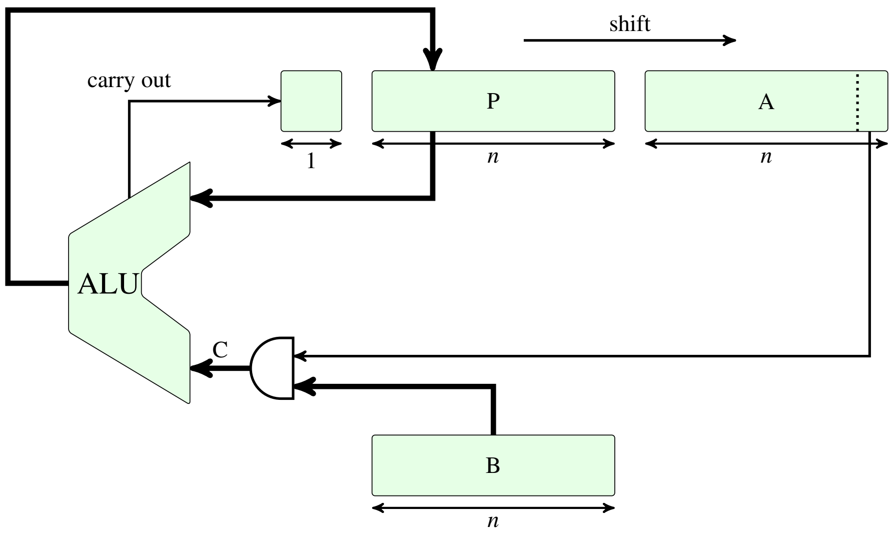


Figure 5: Multiplier

- P is set initially to 0

- for each step (*n* steps):
  - if the lsb of `A` is 1, then `B` is added to `P`. The sum is placed back in `P`.
  - `P` and `A` are shifted right, with the carry-out of the sum being moved into the MSB of `P`, the LSB of `P` moved to the MSB of `A`, and the LSB of `A` shifted out.

After *n* steps, the products appears in register `P` and `A`, with `A` holding the low order bits.

The circuit is sequential and needs to perform shifts and adds one after the other. We can use for the registers `A`, `P`, `B` and the carry-out a shift register as defined in Fig. 7:

- If `load` is set when there is a rising edge on `clk`, then S is copied into P
- If `shift` is set when there is a rising edge on `clk`, then the content of P is shifted: new input bit on the left blue wire (MSB), output bit on the red wire at right (LSB)
- At each time, the value of the register can be read (signal `P`).
- The value of the register can be updated during simulation using the 'hand' tool and a click on a value.

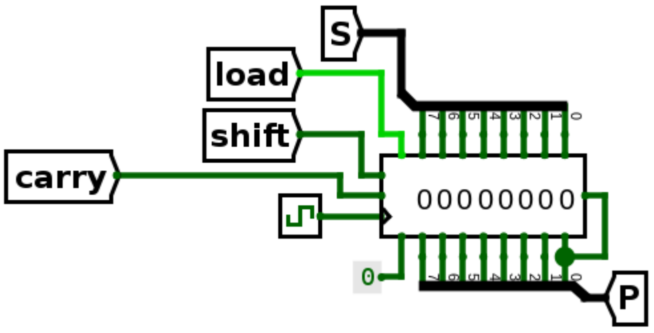


Figure 6: Shift register

To generate the clocks `load` and `shift`, we use a simple frequency divider with a flip-flop:

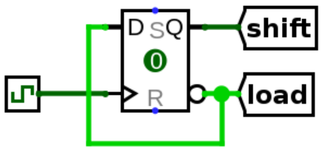


Figure 7: clocks `shift` and `load` generation using a flip-flop