



**Ain Shams University Faculty of Engineering**

**Course Code: CSE 412**

**Course Name: Digital Verification**

**Assignment 1**

**Submitted by:**

Ahmed Mohamed Ahmed Abd El-Hamed Hassan

**Submitted to:**

Dr. Ayman Wahba

Code: 1700157

Section: 1

## Table of Contents

Requirements:.....	3
Design and Code: .....	4
Counter Module Code:.....	4
Game Status Module Code: .....	5
Test bench:.....	6
Output scenarios:.....	9
First Scenario:.....	9
Second Scenario:.....	9
Third Scenario: .....	10
Forth Scenario: .....	10
Fifth Scenario: .....	11
Sixth Scenario:.....	11
Seventh Scenario: .....	12
Eighth Scenario: .....	12
Nineth Scenario:.....	13
Tenth Scenario: .....	13
Eleventh Scenario: .....	14
Twelfth Scenario: .....	14
Thirteenth Scenario: .....	15
Fourteenth Scenario: .....	15

## Requirements:

You have a multi-mode counter. It can count up and down by ones and by twos

There is a two-bit control bus input indicating which one of the four modes is active.

- 00 count up by 1
- 01 count up by 2
- 10 count down 1
- 11 count down 2

You also have an initial value input and a control signal called INIT. When INIT is logic 1, parallelly load that initial value into the multi-mode counter.

Whenever the count is equal to all zeros, set a signal called LOSER high. When the count is all ones, set a signal called WINNER high. In either case, the set signal should remain high for only one cycle.

With a pair of plain binary counters, count the number of times WINNER and LOSER goes high. When one of them reaches 15, set an output called GAMEOVER high.

If the game is over because LOSER got to 15 first, set a two-bit output called WHO to 2'b01. If the game is over because WINNER got to 15 first, set WHO to 2'b10. WHO should start at 2'b00 and return to it after each game over.

Then synchronously clear all the counters and start over.

## Design and Code:

The System consists of two main modules and test bench module.

Main modules:

- Game Status module
- Counter module

### Counter Module Code:

```
module counter(  
    //=====  
    // Output Ports  
    //=====  
    output reg [3:0] count_reg,      // Counter register  
    //=====  
    // Input Ports  
    //=====  
    input clk,                      // clock  
    input reset,                    // reset  
    input Init,                     // initialize  (1: initialize, 0: normal  
operation)  
    input [3:0] load,                // load value  (for counter initialization)  
    input [1:0] control              // control    (0: count up by 1, 1: count up  
by 2, 2: count down by 1, 3: count down by 2)  
);  
  
always @(posedge clk) begin  
    if (reset) begin  
        count_reg = 0;                // reset counter  
    end else begin  
        //=====  
        // Initialization  
        //=====  
        if (Init) begin  
            count_reg = load;          // initialize counter  
        end  
        //=====  
        // Counting  
        //=====  
        else begin  
            case(control)              // Check the Control signal  
                2'b00: count_reg = count_reg + 1; // 00 count up by 1  
                2'b01: count_reg = count_reg - 1; // 01 count up by 2  
                2'b10: count_reg = count_reg + 2; // 10 count down by 1  
                2'b11: count_reg = count_reg - 2; // 11 count down by 2  
            endcase  
        end  
    end  
end  
endmodule
```

## Game Status Module Code:

```
module Game_State#(
    //=====
    // Top level block parameters
    //=====
    parameter COUNTER_SIZE = 4          // number of bits in counter
)(
    //=====
    // Output Ports
    //=====
    output reg [1:0] who,                // who is the winner
    output reg los,                      // loser signal when counter is all zeros
    output reg win,                      // winner signal when counter is all ones
    output reg gameover,                // gameover signal when loser or winner counters
reaches 15
    //=====
    // Input Ports
    //=====
    input clk,                          // clock
    input reset,                        // reset
    input [1:0] control,                // control signal
    input INIT,                        // initialization signal
    input [COUNTER_SIZE-1:0] i_value    // initialization value
);
    //=====
    // Signals
    //=====
    wire start_over = reset | gameover; // start over signal      (1: start over and
reset all reg and modules, 0: normal operation)
    //=====
    // Local registers
    //=====
    reg [COUNTER_SIZE-1:0] count_reg;    // counter register (read-only)
    reg [3:0] wins, losses;              // winner and loser counters
    //=====
    // Instantiate Counter module
    //=====
    counter c1(.clk(clk), .reset(start_over), .Init(INIT), .load(i_value),
.control(control), .count_reg(count_reg));
    always@(posedge clk) begin
        // Reset Block
        if (start_over) begin
            who = 0;                      // reset Who register
            los = 0;                      // release Loser signal
            win = 0;                      // release Winner signal
            gameover <= 0;                // release Gameover signal
            wins = 0;                     // reset Winner counter
            losses = 0;                   // reset Loser counter
        end
    end
    //=====
    // Initialization
    //=====
endmodule
```

```

else if(INIT) begin
    who = 0;                // reset Who register
    los = 0;                // release Loser signal
    win = 0;                // release Winner signal
    wins = 0;               // reset Winner counter
    losses = 0;             // reset Loser counter
    gameover <= 0;          // release Gameover signal
end
// Normal Operation
else begin
    if (count_reg == 15) begin
        win = 1;            // set Winner signal
        los = 0;            // release Loser signal
        wins = wins + 1;    // increment winner counter
    end else if(count_reg == 0) begin
        win = 0;            // release Winner signal
        los = 1;            // set Loser signal
        losses = losses + 1; // increment loser counter
    end
    else begin
        win = 0;            // release Winner signal
        los = 0;            // release Loser signal
    end
    if (losses == 15) begin
        who = 1;            // Who with 01 to indicates Loser
        gameover <= 1;      // set Gameover signal
    end
    if (wins == 15) begin
        who = 2;            // Who with 10 to indicates Winner
        gameover <= 1;      // set Gameover signal
    end
end
end
endmodule

```

Test bench:

```

module Game_State_testbench #(
    parameter CLOCK = 1,    // clock period
    parameter COUNTER_SIZE = 4 // number of bits in counter
)(
    //=====
    // Output Ports
    //=====
    output reg clk,          // clock
    output reg rst_1,        // reset
    output reg [1:0] control, // control signal
    output reg [COUNTER_SIZE-1:0] i_value, // initialization value
    output reg INIT,         // initialization signal
    //=====
    // Input Ports
    //=====
    input wire [1:0] who,    // who is the winner

```

```

input wire los,                // loser signal when counter is all zeros
input wire win,                // winner signal when counter is all ones
input wire gameover // gameover signal when loser or winner counters reaches 15
);
//=====
// Local Variables
//=====
int Scenario_NUM;              // number of scenarios
//=====
// Instantiate the game module
//=====
Game_State g1(
    .clk(clk),
    .reset(rst_1),
    .control(control),
    .i_value(i_value),
    .INIT(INIT),
    .who(who),
    .los(los),
    .win(win),
    .gameover(gameover)
);
//=====
// Create Counter
//=====
always begin
    #CLOCK clk = ~clk;        // create clk works forever
end
//=====
// Initial Block of Testbench
//=====
initial begin
    Scenario_NUM = 0;          // initialize scenario number
    clk = 1;                   // start the clock
    //=====
    // For Control Signal = 0 (Count up by 1)
    // Scenario 1: set initial value to 0
    // Scenario 2: set initial value to 1
    // Scenario 3: set initial value to 15
    //=====
    // For Control Signal = 2 (Count down by 1)
    // Scenario 4: set initial value to 0
    // Scenario 5: set initial value to 1
    // Scenario 6: set initial value to 15
    //=====
    for (int cont = 0; cont < 3; cont = cont + 2) begin
        for (int i_v = 0; i_v < 3; i_v = i_v + 1) begin
            rst_1 = 1;          // reset all registers
            control = cont;      // set control signal
            if(i_v == 2) i_value = 15; // set initial value to 15
            else i_value = i_v;  // set initial value to 0 or 1
            INIT = 0;           // release initialization signal
            #1                  // wait for one clock cycle
            rst_1 = 0;          // release reset
            INIT = 1;           // set initialization signal
        end
    end
end

```

```

        #2                // wait for two clock cycles
        INIT = 0;         // release initialization signal
        #481             // wait for 481 clock cycles
        rst_l = 1;        // reset all registers
    end
end
//=====
// For Control Signal = 1 (Count up by 2)
// Scenario 7: set initial value to 0
// Scenario 8: set initial value to 1
// Scenario 9: set initial value to 2
// Scenario 10: set initial value to 15
//=====
// For Control Signal = 3 (Count down by 2)
// Scenario 11: set initial value to 0
// Scenario 12: set initial value to 1
// Scenario 13: set initial value to 2
// Scenario 14: set initial value to 15
//=====
for (int cont = 1; cont < 4; cont = cont + 2) begin
    for (int i_v = 0; i_v < 4; i_v = i_v + 1) begin
        rst_l = 1;                // reset all registers
        control = cont;           // set control signal
        if(i_v == 3) i_value = 15; // set initial value to 15
        else i_value = i_v;       // set initial value to 0, 1, or 2
        INIT = 0;                 // release initialization signal
        #1                        // wait for one clock cycle
        rst_l = 0;               // release reset
        INIT = 1;                // set initialization signal
        #2                        // wait for two clock cycles
        INIT = 0;                // release initialization signal
        #251                     // wait for 251 clock cycles
        rst_l = 1;               // reset all registers
    end
end
end
//=====
// Dump variables to view them in the waveform
//=====
initial begin
    $dumpfile("wave.vcd");
    $dumpvars;
    #5000 $finish;
end
//=====
// Print Outputs for Each Scenario
//=====
always@(posedge gameover)begin
    if(who == 2)
        $display("Scenario Num = %0d -----WINNER", Scenario_NUM);
    else
        $display("Scenario Num = %0d -----LOSER", Scenario_NUM);
    Scenario_NUM = Scenario_NUM + 1;
end
endmodule

```



## Output scenarios:

### First Scenario:

Control Signal = 2'b00 (count up by 1)

initial value = 4'b0000

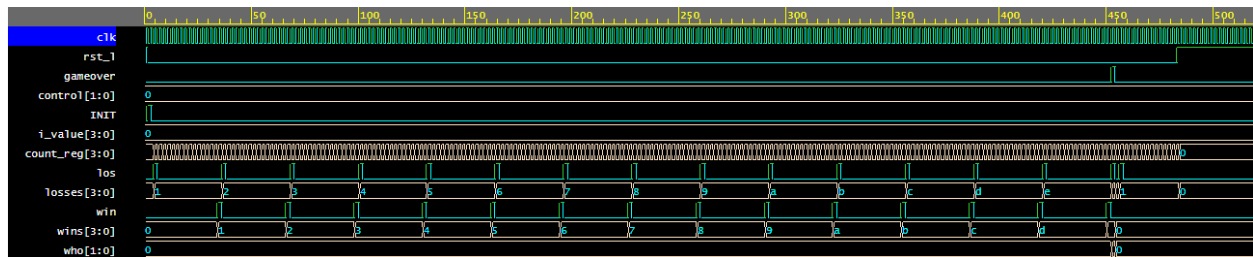


Figure 1

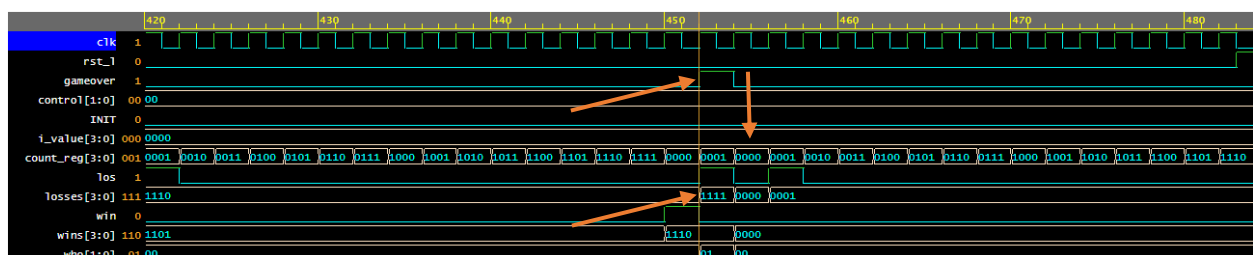


Figure 2

As we started from **Zero**, loser counter will be ahead from the winner counter by one.

So, the output signal WHO will be **2'b01** indicating that game over happened because of Loser.

As shown in (Figure 2) all signal is cleared to initial value after game-over is signaled.

### Second Scenario:

Control Signal = 2'b00 (count up by 1)

initial value = 4'b0001

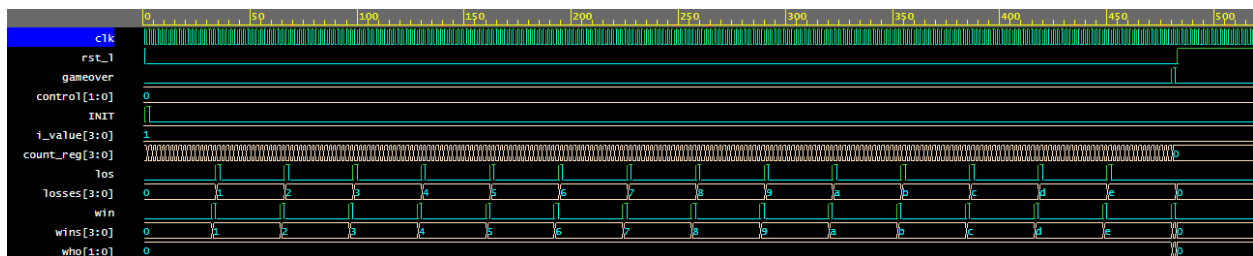


Figure 3

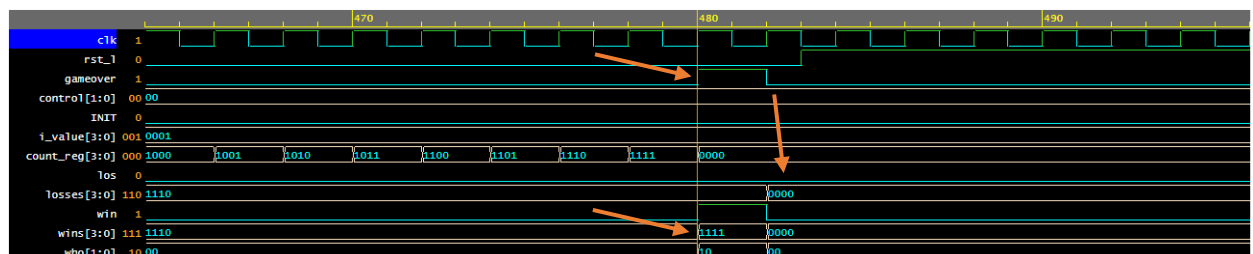


Figure 4

### Third Scenario:

Control Signal = 2'b00 (count up by 1)

initial value = 4'b1111

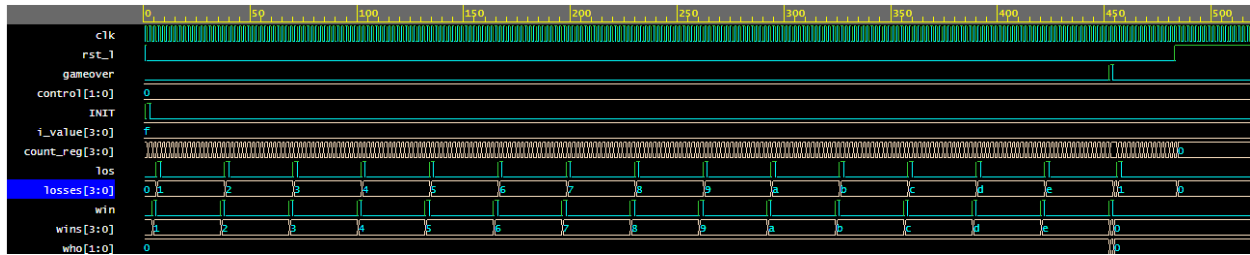


Figure 5

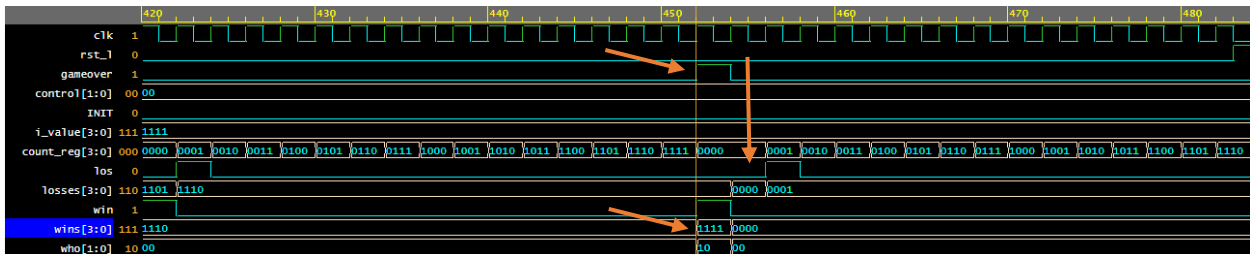


Figure 6

As we started from num between 1 to 15, winner counter will be ahead from the loser counter by one.

So, the output signal WHO will be 2'b10 indicating that game over happened because of Winner.

As shown in (Figures 4,6) all signal is cleared to initial value after game-over is signaled.

### Forth Scenario:

Control Signal = 2'b10 (counting down by 1)

initial value = 4'b0000

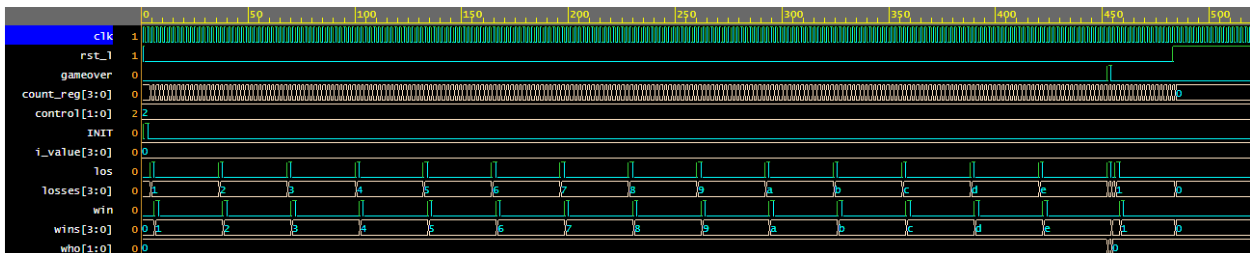


Figure 7

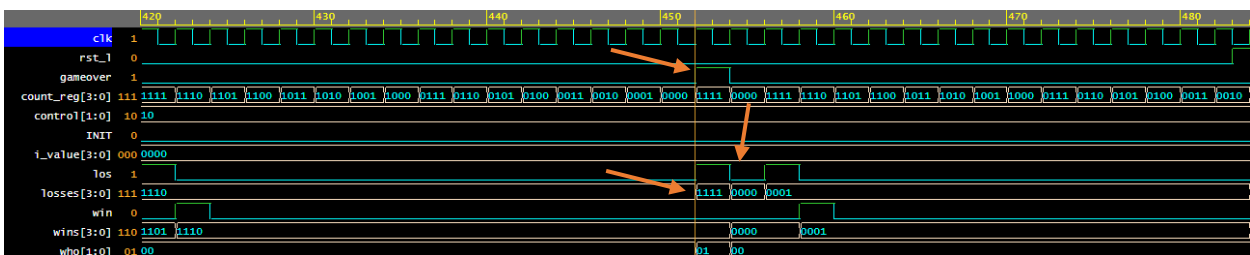


Figure 8

### Fifth Scenario:

Control Signal = 2'b10 (counting down by 1)

initial value = 4'b0001

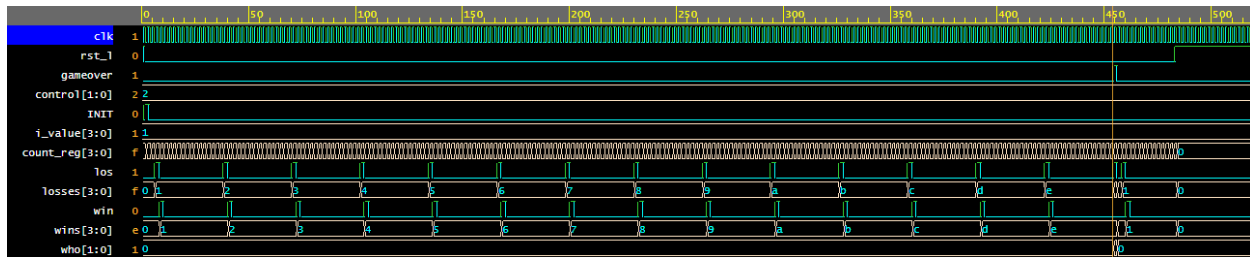


Figure 9

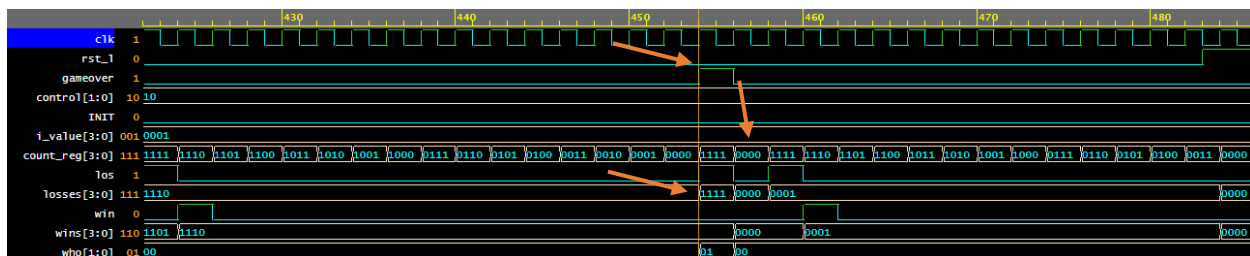


Figure 10

As we started from num between 0 to 14, loser counter will be ahead from the winner counter by one.

So, the output signal WHO will be 2'b01 indicating that game over happened because of Loser.

As shown in (Figure 8,10) all signal is cleared to initial value after game-over is signaled.

### Sixth Scenario:

Control Signal = 2'b10 (counting down by 1)

initial value = 4'b1111

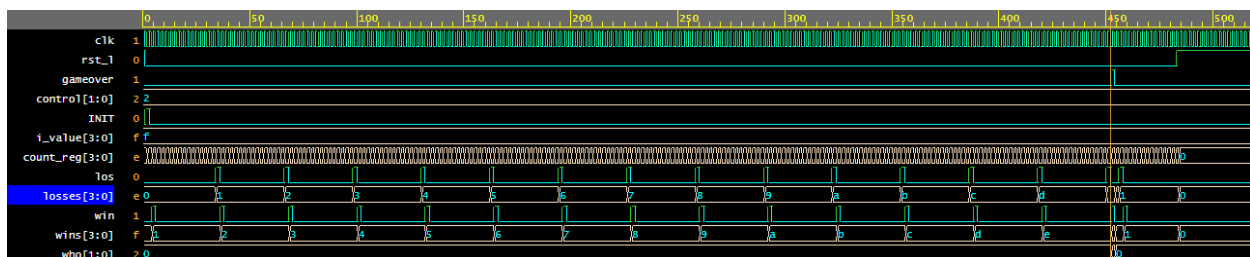


Figure 11

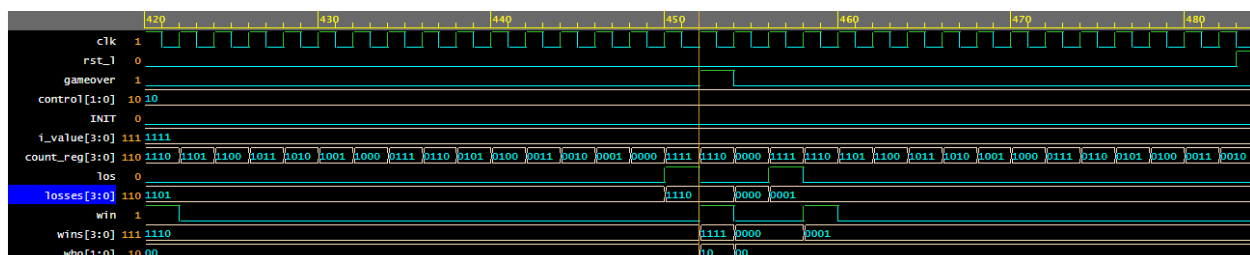


Figure 12

As we started from **15**, winner counter will be ahead from the loser counter by one.

So, the output signal WHO will be **2'b10** indicating that game over happened because of Winner.

As shown in (Figure 12) all signal is cleared to initial value after game-over is signaled.

### Seventh Scenario:

Control Signal = 2'b01 (count up by 2)

initial value = 4'b0000

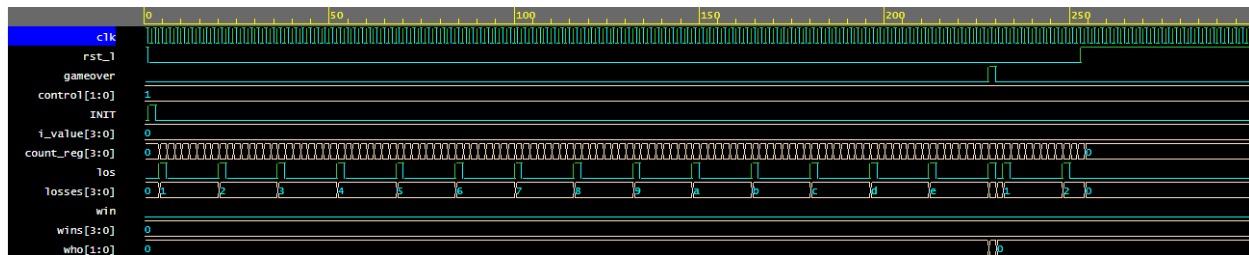


Figure 13

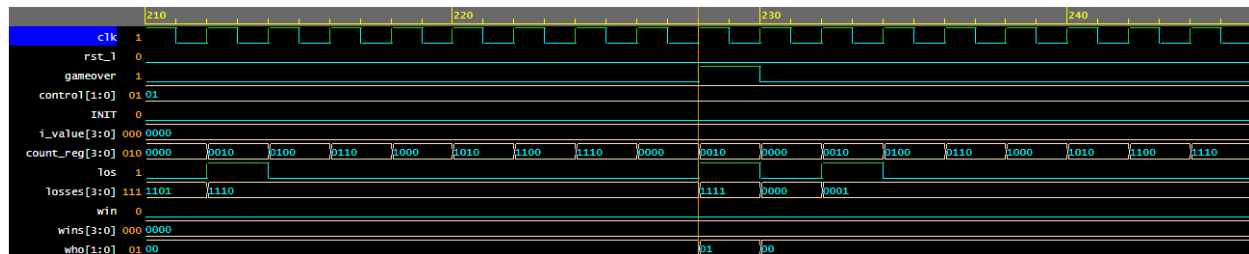


Figure 14

### Eighth Scenario:

Control Signal = 2'b01 (count up by 2)

initial value = 4'b0010

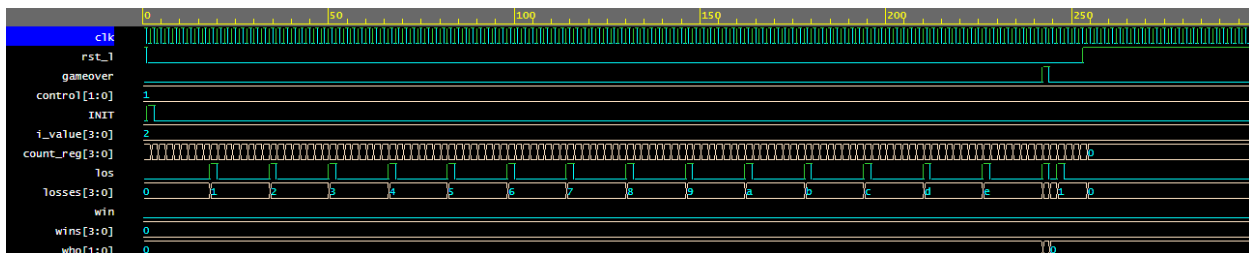


Figure 15

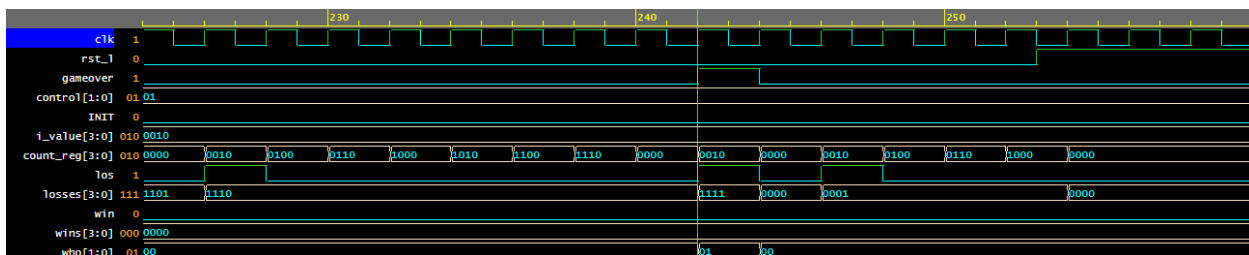


Figure 16

As we started from **0,2(EVEN NUMBER)**, loser counter will be ahead from the winner counter by one.

So, the output signal WHO will be **2'b10** indicating that game over happened because of Loser.

As shown in (Figures 16,14) all signal is cleared to initial value after game-over is signaled.

### Nineth Scenario:

Control Signal = 2'b01 (count up by 2)

initial value = 4'b0001

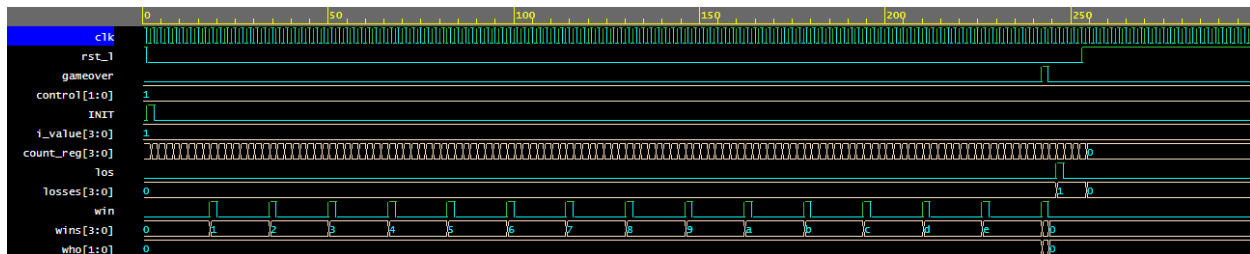


Figure 17

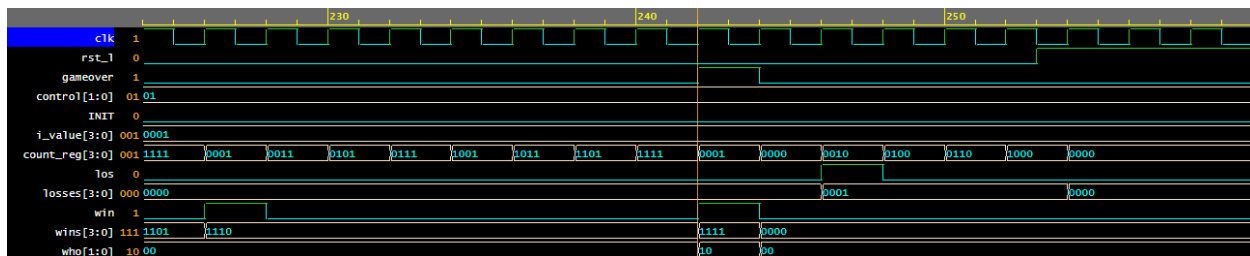


Figure 18

### Tenth Scenario:

Control Signal = 2'b01 (count up by 2)

initial value = 4'b1111

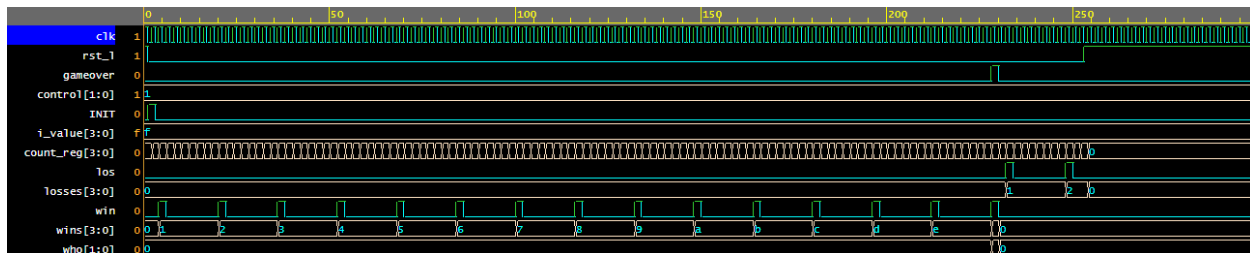


Figure 19

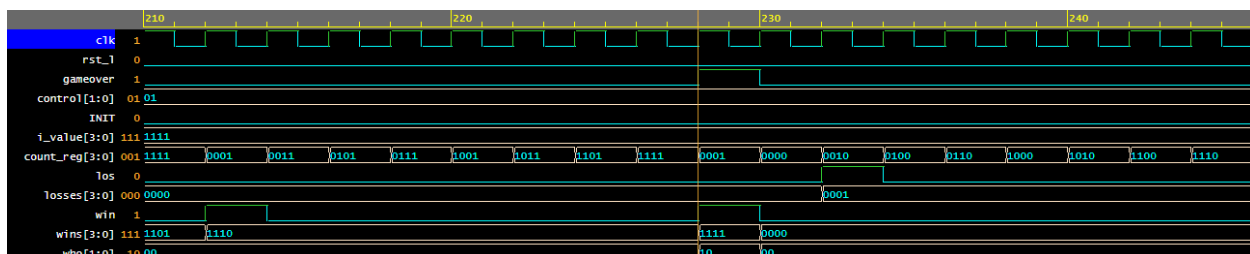


Figure 20

As we started from **1,15(ODD NUMBER)**, winner counter will be ahead from the loser counter by one.

So, the output signal WHO will be **2'b10** indicating that game over happened because of Winner.

As shown in (Figures 18,20) all signal is cleared to initial value after game-over is signaled.

#### Eleventh Scenario:

Control Signal = 2'b11 (count down by 2)

initial value = 4'b0000

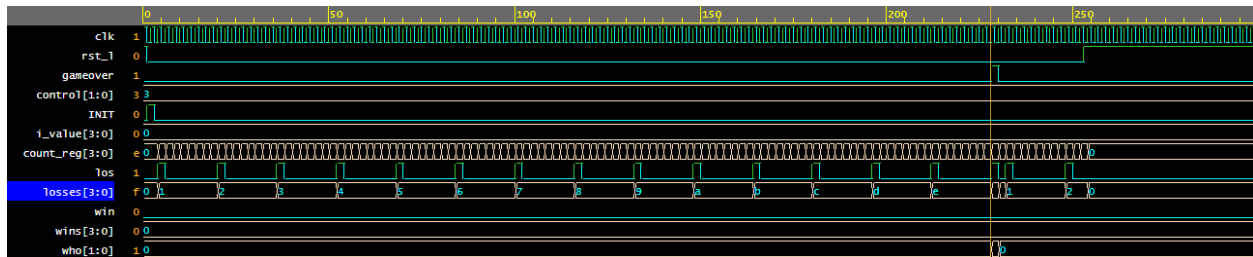


Figure 21

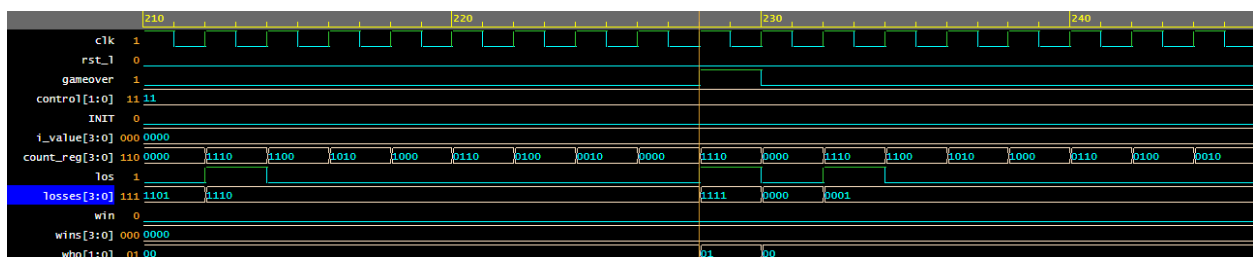


Figure 22

#### Twelfth Scenario:

Control Signal = 2'b11 (count down by 2)

initial value = 4'b0010

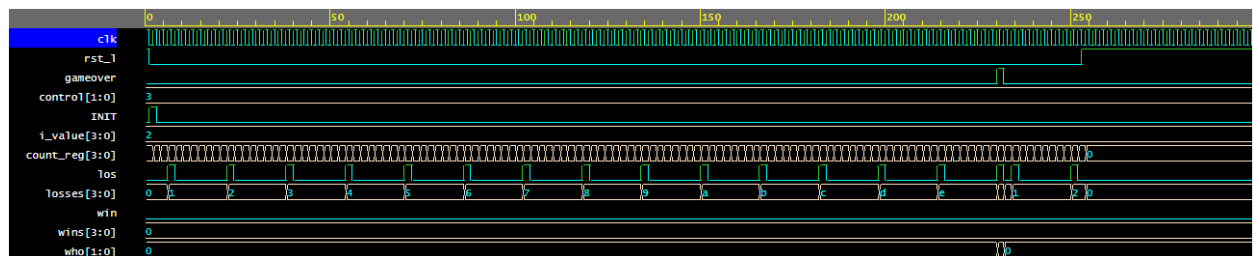


Figure 23

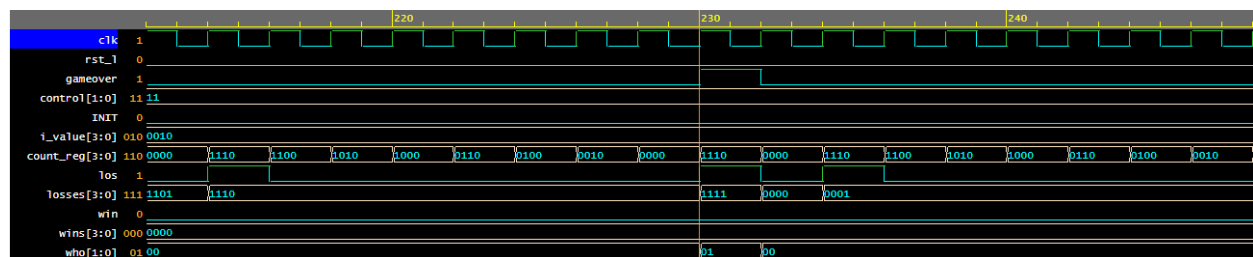


Figure 24

As we started from 0,2(EVEN NUMBER), loser counter will be ahead from the winner counter by one.

So, the output signal WHO will be 2'b10 indicating that game over happened because of Loser.

As shown in (Figures 22,24) all signal is cleared to initial value after game-over is signaled.

### Thirteenth Scenario:

Control Signal = 2'b11 (count down by 2)

initial value = 4'b0001

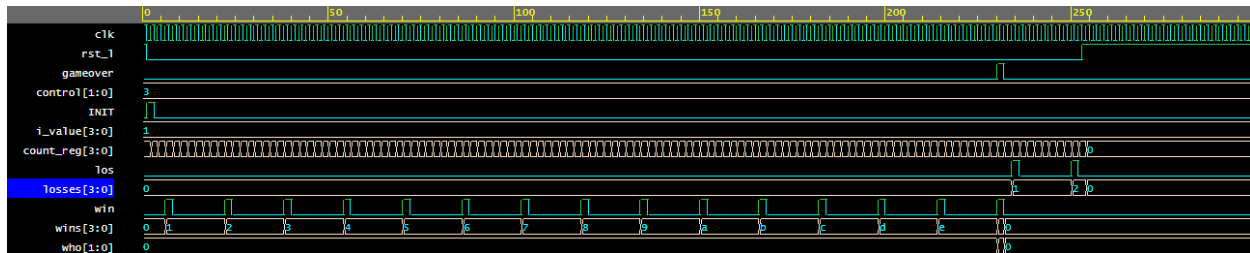


Figure 25

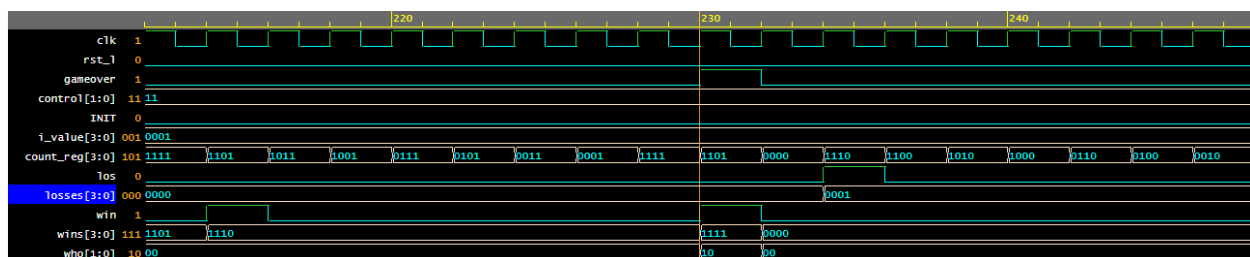


Figure 26

### Fourteenth Scenario:

Control Signal = 2'b11 (count down by 2)

initial value = 4'b1111

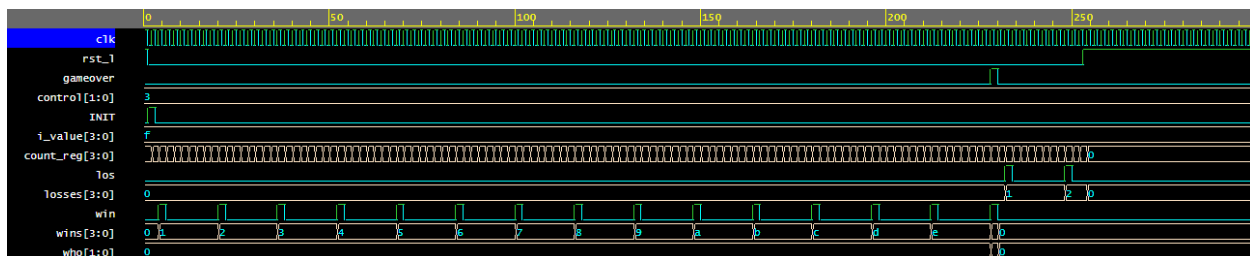


Figure 27

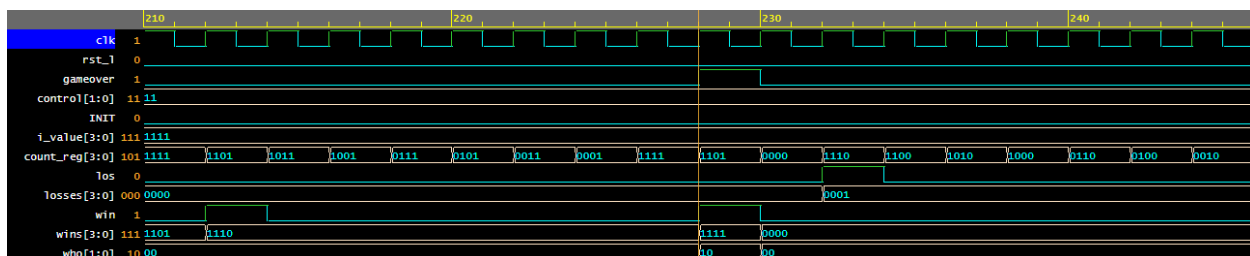


Figure 28

As we started from 1,15(ODD NUMBER), winner counter will be ahead from the loser counter by one.

So, the output signal WHO will be 2'b10 indicating that game over happened because of Winner.

As shown in (Figures 26,28) all signal is cleared to initial value after game-over is signaled.