

The term FPGA stands for field programmable array;

- And it is one of semiconductor logic chip which can be programmed to become almost any kind of system.
- PLDs are limited to hundreds of gates.
- But FPGAs support 1000 of gates.

## Field Programmable Gate Arrays

- FPGAs can provide a no. of advantages over a fixed fun ASIC technology such as standard cell.
- Normally, ASICs takes months to manufacture & cost of them will be thousands of dollars to obtain the device.

## FPGA architecture:-

- The basic FPGA architecture consists of thousands of fundamental elements called configurable logic blocks surrounded by a system of programmable interconnects, called a fabric, I/O blocks & external device.

## Applications:-



## # Verilog HDL Basics:

### • Modeling structure

```
module module_name (port_list);
```

```
    port declarations,
```

```
    data type declarations
```

```
    circuit functionality
```

```
    timing specifications
```

```
endmodule
```

## # Verify Design under test

```
module testbench:
```

```
    reg a, b, c: wire sum, cout;
```

```
    full_adder FA (sum, cout, a, b, c);
```

```
    initial
```

```
    begin
```

```
        $monitor ($time, "a=%b, b=%b, c=%b, sum=%b, cout=%b",
```

```
            # 5 a=0; b=0; c=1
```

```
            # 5 b=1;
```

```
            # 5 a=1;
```

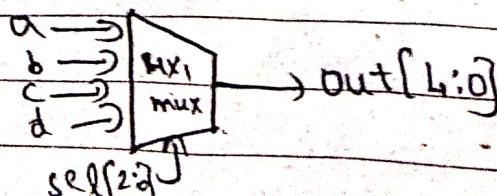
```
            # 5 a=0; b=0, c=0;
```

```
            # 5 $finish
```

```
    end
```

```
endmodule
```

## # Task for Day 2:





```
module tb_4to1_mux;
```

```
reg [3:0] a;
```

```
reg [3:0] b;
```

```
reg [3:0] c;
```

```
reg [3:0] d;
```

```
wire [3:0] out;
```

```
reg [1:0] sel;
```

```
integer;
```

```
mux_4to1_case mux0(.a(a), b(b), c(c), d(d),  
                    .sel(sel), .out(out));
```

```
initial begin
```

```
$monitor (" [%01] sel = 0x%.0h a = 0x%.0h b = 0x%.0h
```

```
c = 0x%.0h d = 0x%.0h, out = 0x%.0h",
```

```
$time, sel, a, b, c, d, out);
```

```
sel <= 0;
```

```
a <= $random;
```

```
b <= $random;
```

```
c <= $random;
```

```
d <= $random;
```

```
for (i = 1; i <= 4; i = i + 1) begin
```

```
#5 sel <= i;
```

```
end
```

```
#5 $finish
```

```
end
```

```
endmodule
```



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HALIBEC046

6B

Python programming.

Instructive data visualization with Bokerh

Bokerh is the library

We can grab data from the value using Bokerh

Installing Bokerh-

pip install bokerh

or pip3 install bokerh.

Snippet producing the triangle based plot:

```
from bokerh.plotting import figure
```

```
from bokerh.io import output_file, show
```

```
x = [3, 7, 5, 10]
```

```
y = [3, 6, 4]
```

```
output_file("line.html")
```

```
f = figure()
```

```
f.triangle(x, y) [for circle based, f.circle(x, y)]
```

```
show(f)
```

Plotting educational data

```
from bokerh.plotting import figure
```

```
from bokerh.io import output_file, show
```

```
import pandas
```

```
df = pandas.read_csv("http://pythonhow.com/data/bachelors.csv")
```

```
x = df["year"]
```

```
y = df["Engineering"]
```

```
output_file("line from bachelors.html")
```

```
f = figure()
```



f.line(x, y)

show(f)

- loading Excel files -  
pip install xlrd or pip3 install xlrd

## # Web scraping with python beautiful soup :

- Request headers

```
r=requests.get("http://www.pythonhow.com/example.html")
```

- import requests

```
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
```

```
r=requests.get("http://pythonhow.com/example.html")
```

```
c=r.content
```

```
c
```

```
soup=BeautifulSoup(c, "html.parser")
```

```
all=soup.find_all("div", {"class": "cities"})
```

```
all
```

```
all[0].find_all(h2)[0].text
```

```
for item in all:
```

```
print(item.find_all(h2)[0].text)
```