

Modules**NBitNOT_str**

This module is a parameterized bitwise NOT for a N-bit input. It produces a N-bit output by performing the logical NOT by flipping each bit of the input.

FA_str

This module is a 1-bit adder that takes two 1-bit inputs and a 1-bit carry in as inputs and produces a 1-bit output and a 1-bit carry out.

NBitAdder_str

This module is a parameterized adder that takes two N-bit inputs and a 1-bit carry in and produces a N-bit sum and a 1-bit carry out by generating N 1-bit full adders connected as a ripple carry adder.

NBitSubtractor_str

This module is a parameterized subtractor that takes two N-bit inputs and a 1-bit carry in and produces a N-bit difference and a 1-bit carry out. It calculates the difference by taking the 2's complement of the second N-bit inputs by flipping the bits and adding 1 and summing that with the first N-bit input.

NBitOR_str

This module is a parameterized bitwise OR for two N-bit inputs. It produces a N-bit output by performing the logical OR on each ith pair of bits of the inputs.

NBitAND_str

This module is a parameterized bitwise AND for two N-bit inputs. It produces a N-bit output by performing the logical AND on each ith pair of bits of the inputs.

mux_str

This module is a parameterized 3-8 multiplexer that takes the N-bit outputs of the 7 operation modules (MOV, NOT, ADD, SUB, OR, AND, and STL) and the 3-bit ALUOps code as inputs, selects the output of the operation that corresponds to the ALUOps code, and returns that output.

NBitRegister_str

This module is a parameterized N-bit register that takes a N-bit input D and a clock signal as its inputs and produces a N-bit output Q. It synchronizes the updating of the register with the positive edge of the clock signal.

dff

This module is a 1-bit register that takes a 1-bit input D and a clock signal as its inputs and produces a 1-bit output Q. It synchronizes the updating of the register with the positive edge of the clock signal.

ALU_str

This module is a parameterized Arithmetic Logic Unit that takes 2 N-bit inputs, a 1-bit carry in, a 3-bit operation code, and a clock signal as inputs and produces a N-bit output and a 1-bit carry out. It can manipulate the inputs by

- passing through (MOV) the first N-bit input
 - This functionality is implemented directly in the ALU module by simply passing the first N-bit input to the mux as the N-bit wire MOV
- performing the bitwise NOT of the first N-bit input
- adding the 2 N-bit inputs
- subtracting the 2 N-bit inputs
- performing the bitwise OR of the 2 N-bit inputs
- performing the bitwise AND of the 2 N-bit inputs
- STL

It instantiates each of the operation modules and computes their N-bit outputs in parallel. Then, it passes those outputs to 2 instances of the mux module to select the correct output given the ALUOps code and the correct carry out, if applicable. The outputs of the mux are then passed to a N-bit register for the overall output of the ALU and a 1-bit register for the final carry out.

ALU_behavioral

This module is the behavioral Verilog representation of the ALU's functionalities.

ALU_str_tb

This module is a testbench that verifies the functionality of the structural Verilog ALU by instantiating it along with the behavioral ALU. Then, it runs through a representative set of test cases and raises an error flag whenever the final output of the structural ALU does not match the final output of the behavioral ALU.

Design Hierarchy

- ALU_str_tb
 - ALU_str
 - NBitNOT_str
 - NBitAdder_str
 - FA_str (generated N times)
 - NBitSubtractor_str
 - NBitNOT_str
 - NBitAdder_str
 - FA_str (generated N times)
 - NBitOR_str
 - NBitAND_str
 - mux_str
 - NBitRegister_str
 - dff (generated N times)
 - ALU_behavioral

Simulation Results & Waveforms

ALUOp	Function
000 = 0	MOV
001 = 1	NOT
010 = 2	ADD
011 = 3	SUB
100 = 4	OR
101 = 5	AND
110 = 6	SLT

Initial Error is from not declaring an initial ALUOp code

