

CSE100 Lab 4 writeup

Counting with flip flops

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Lab Sec: 1B

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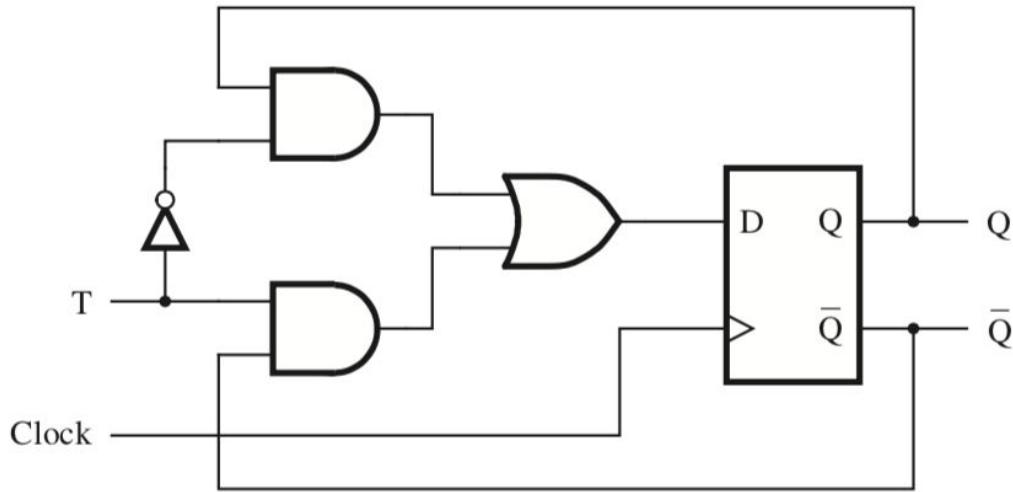
Description:

For this assignment the students were given the challenge of creating a 16bit counter which was capable of counting both upwards and downwards as well as being able to load in a 16-bit number into the register. The students were also required to synchronize several inputs using d-flip flops in order to synchronise with the clock inside of the 16-bit counter. The inputs were a btnL which would be the load option of the counter as well as a btnU and btnD which would have the clock count one bit. The students also needed to implement a btnC which would count upwards until it fffc-ffff where it would stop(cant count if first 14 bits were set to one). The outputs will be a 4 analogue digital display which will be alternating in order to show all 4 values(the device will be alternating too quickly for the human eye to notice the change). There will also be a UTC and DTC function which will be connected to two additional LEDS which will be lit if the counter has reached zero or if the counter has reached the highest number it can count to before starting over(FFFF). Inside of the 16 bit up down counter the student will be creating four 4-bit up down counters and putting them together in order to develop the 16 bit counter. The counters will also hold a UTC and DTC output which will tell the module if the counter has either reached the smallest value it can count to(zero) or the largest(F) and the student will need to combine these values from the 4 bit counters in order to show the UTC and DTC when the 16 bit counter has reached its limits. Once the student has developed a counter which is giving the expected output the student will then need to create a ring counter as well as a selector. The ring counter will simply be 4 flip flops connected in a loop so that they would depict a 4 bit value which would only have one bit set to one at any time. This number would then be connected to both the analogues for the seven segment display as well as to a selector which would select which 4 bits would be sent to the seven segment hex converter(same one as used in the previous lab manual).

Methods:

T Flip-Flop:

If the student reads through the textbook they will hopefully uncover a schematic for a functioning up down counter and will notice that the counter relies on t flip-flops. Once releasing this they can also read the next section and find the schematic for the t flip-flop as shown below:



*Figure 1 is a schematic of a T flip-flop provided by the textbook

From this schematic the student should be able to create a T-flip flop

Edge detector:

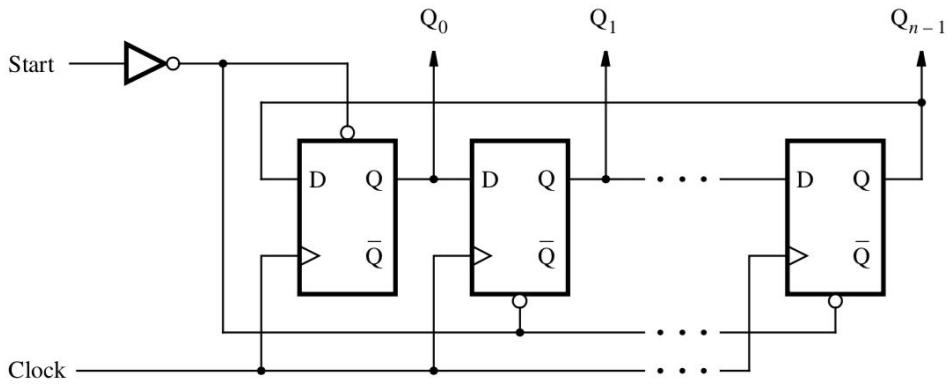
For the edge detector the student needs to create an edge detector such that a 1 is outputted when the input changes from zero to a one(a schematic will be shown below as well as logic)

Selector:

The selector can be looked at as a four to four multiplexor as it will be receiving a four bit value from the ring counter(where one of the four bits will be one and the rest zero). And it will simply select 4 bits according to the selector, for example if I was to receive 1000 meaning that the most significant bit of the selector is one i would take bits 15:12 from the 16 bit number given to me(the most significant four bits). Again please look in the section below for a schematic.

Ring counter:

For the ring counter the student will be reluctant to find a schematic for an n-bit ring counter in which if the student wishes to add more bits they will simply have to add an additional flip flop as seen below:



*The figure above(figure 2) is a schematic of an n-bit ring counter provided from the textbook.

Ring counter:

For the ring counter the student will be reluctant to find a schematic for an n-bit ring counter

8 to 1 Mux(m8_1e):

Note: the section below is a snippet from the lab 3 writeup since the multiplexor is implemented from the hex 7 segment display which is also borrowed from lab 3. This will be added to the manual with the assumption that the reader does not have access to previous lab manuals

For this module the student must start off by writing out the truth table and deriving a boolean expression for the multiplexer:

*The figure below(fig 3) is a truth table for m8_le taken from lab manual 3

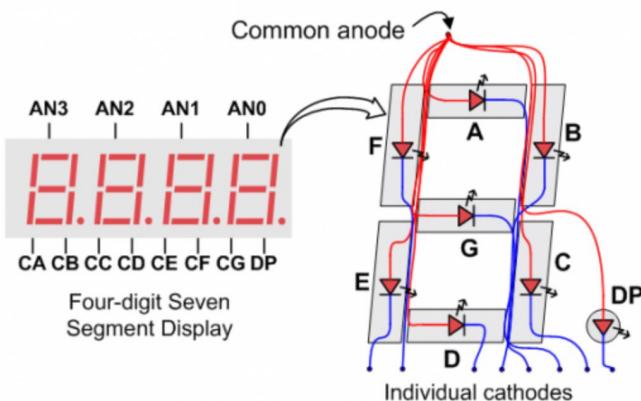
sel[2]	sel[1]	sel[0]	in [7:0]
0	0	0	in[0]
0	0	1	in[1]
0	1	0	in[2]
0	1	1	in[3]
1	0	0	in[4]
1	0	1	in[5]
1	1	0	in[6]
1	1	1	in[7]

From this the student is able to derive the boolean expression(note: actual schematic in results):

Output = e & ((~sel[2]&~sel[1]&~sel[0] & in[0]) | (~sel[2]&~sel[1]&sel[0]& in[1]) | (~sel[2]&sel[1]&~sel[0]& in[2]) | (~sel[2]&sel[1]&sel[0]& in[3]) | (sel[2]&~sel[1]&~sel[0]& in[4]) | (sel[2]&~sel[1]&sel[0]& in[5]) |

Seven segment display:

Again rather than repeating the same instruction from the previous lab manual here is the snipped from the lab 3 writeup(will be sourced below). Before we can design the seven segment display we must first understand the logic behind the display. For starters the display is an active high component meaning that the led/analog will light up when it is set to zero and be turned off when it is set to one. Also each line in the individual analogues are depicted using 7 lines meaning that you will need to set the appropriate lines depending on the value you want displayed.



* figure 4 above is a schematic of the displays on the basys 3 circuit board taken from the reference manual

Since we are required to use multiplexors for the seven segment display we will start off by creating a truth table for one component of the display:

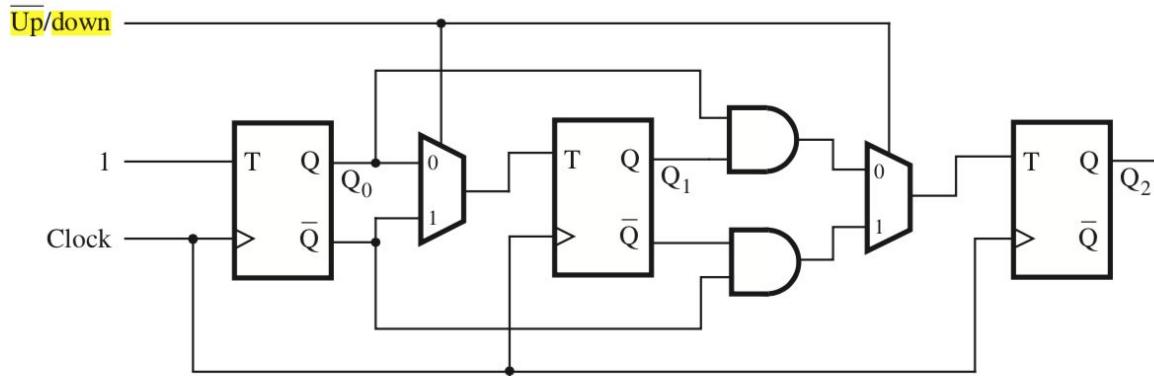
n_3	n_2	n_1	n_0	A
0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	1
0	0	1	1	1
0	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	1
0	1	1	0	1
0	1	1	1	0
1	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	1	1
1	0	1	0	1
1	0	1	1	0
1	1	0	0	1
1	1	0	1	0
1	1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1	1

*Figure 5 to the left is a truth table of what A from the display above will represent according to the 4 bit vector it is provided.

As seen to the left we will be using $n[3:1]$ as the switches for the mux. We will also use $\{1, \sim n[0], \sim n[0], 1, 1, n[0], 1, \sim n[0]\}$ as the either bit input into the 8-1 multiplexor. The module will also take in an enable making sure that the wrong value isn't being displayed on one of the two analogues.

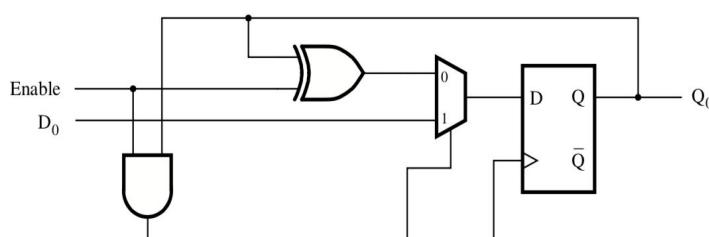
Four bit up/down counter(countUD4L):

The student will be creating a four bit up/down counter with a load capability meaning that the student must have a load function attached to each flip flop. Fortunately, the textbook has a schematic of a three-bit up down counter without load capabilities as seen below:



*Figure 6 above is an up/down 3-bit counter without load capabilities

With this data we can simply add an extra t-flip flop which would require another two to one multiplexor which would hold the logic and of all of the results from the flip flops(Q for upward and $\sim Q$ for downward counting). In order to add loading we can simply add an additional multiplexor which would decide if a load is being initialized(not in order to load a value you will need to do an xor with the result from the T flip-flop and the bit being loaded). Warning before you implement this keep in mind that you will be requiring a t-flip flop therefore you must create an additional module for the t flip flop and implement the schematic above. Below is an example of a parallel load on a counter(input logic should still be the same with an up/down counter as you simply need a multiplexor before the T inputs). For UTC and DTC simply and all of the $\sim Q$ s for DTC and all of the Qs for UTC.

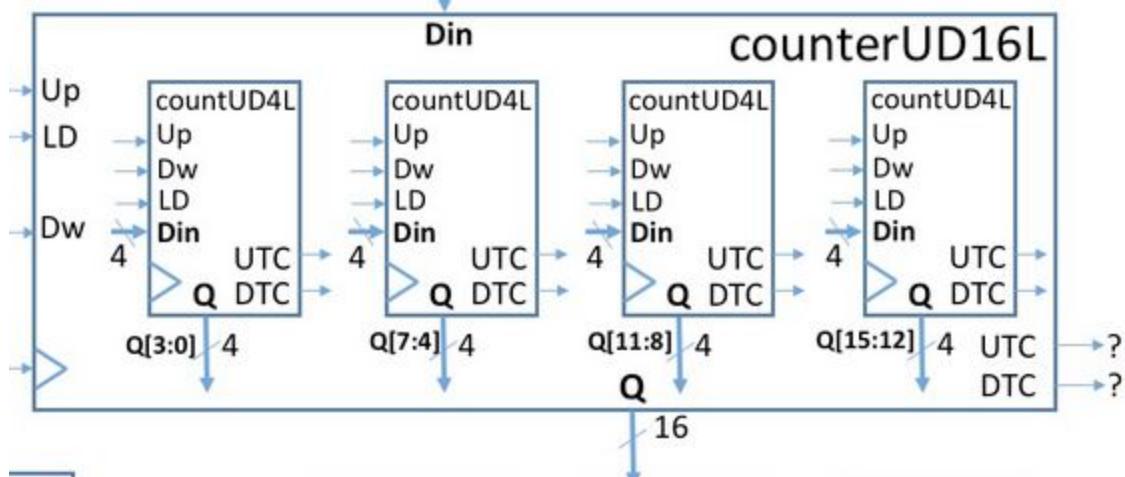


5.9 COUNTERS

The image to the left(figure 7) is a design for a load. As seen to the left you will need to xor the output value of the flip flop with the load bit before running it into a secondary multiplexor.

16 bit up/down counter(countUD26L):

For the 16 bit up/down counter we will simply be implementing the design provided to us from the image below:

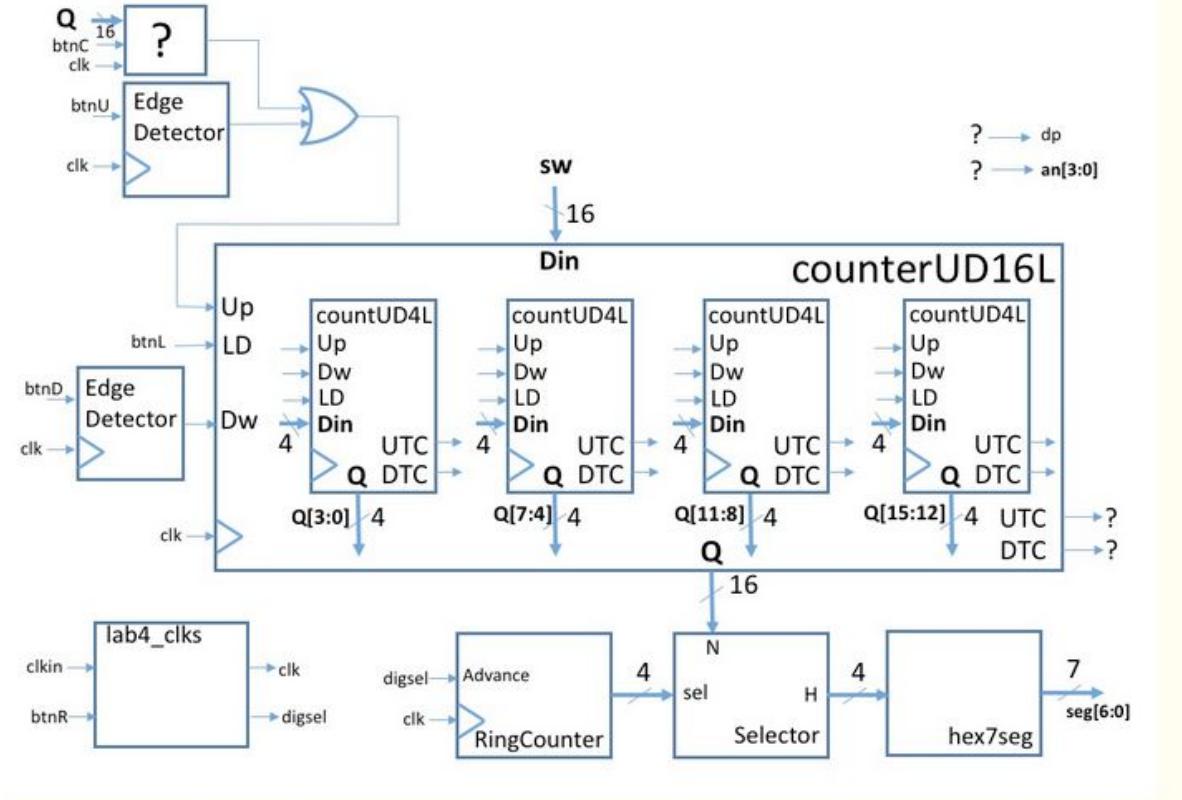


*Figure 8 above is a basic schematic of the 16 bit up/down counter taken from the lab four manual

As seen above we will simply be attaching several 4 bit counters to each other as well as loading in the appropriate four bits into each counter. Note: there are a few extra logical aspects not mentioned in the schematic above which will be mentioned in detail below. After the results from the four bit counters we can simply combine all 16 bits as the output as well as having the UTC be a logical and of the four UTCs from the four counters. The logic for the DTC is similar to the logic for UTC, but with the DTCs from the four counters instead.

Top module:

Before explaining the logic behind the top module here is the schematic:



*The figure above(figure 9) is the basic overview schematic of the top module for the lab

For the top module we will need to start off by synchronizing all of the different buttons and the clk provided from the lab4_clks module(provided by instructors). From there we will first need to implement the logic for btnc which will also need to be synchronised via a D flip-flip once we have synchronised it we will need to also check if the number is already between fffc and ffff as the counter is not allowed to reach these values if only btnC is selected(simply check if the 14 most significant bits are one). We will also need to attach led 0 and led 15(not shown in schematic above) to UTC and DTC so that we can confirm that the value is about to pass the counting edges. We will also need to connect the result from the ring counter to the analogues(invert the ring counter results since the analogue uses 1 as off and zero as on).

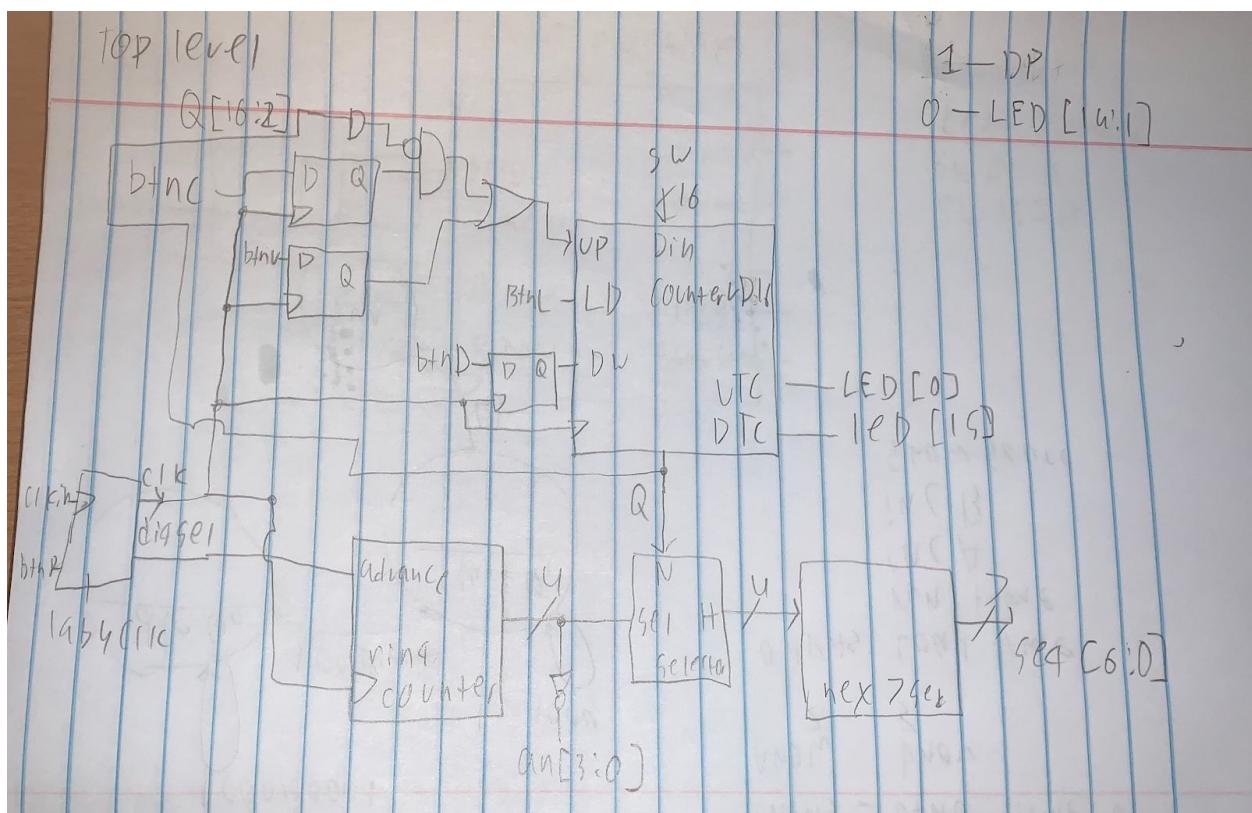
Results:

There weren't many issues implementing the top module: the main issues were notices inside of the four-bit counter as at first I was unaware that the load bit needed an xor (since what would the result be if the load bit was a one and the output of the flip

flop was also a one?). Once that issue was fixed the rest of the assembly worked as expected.

Design:

Top schematic:



*Figure 10 above is a drawing of the top level schematic

For the top schematic the student needed to develop a case for btnC so that it didn't increment if Q was between fffc and ffff. If the student writes out these values in binary the student will notice that the numbers between fffc and ffff are simply all numbers where their first 14 bits are one whereas the rest vary. Therefore the student can simply and the first 14 bits in order to see if this condition was met. The rest of the schematic is very straightforward as btnU and btnD are going into edge detectors hench being synchronised so that they will only depict a one on the rising edge of D. Also keep in mind that dp and led[14:0] should all be set to off(zero for led 1 for dp) and that an[3:0] should be the result from the ring counter(remember to invert the result). The top module will have a clkIn, btnL, btnD, sw[15:0], btnU, btnR, btnC as its inputs and dp,

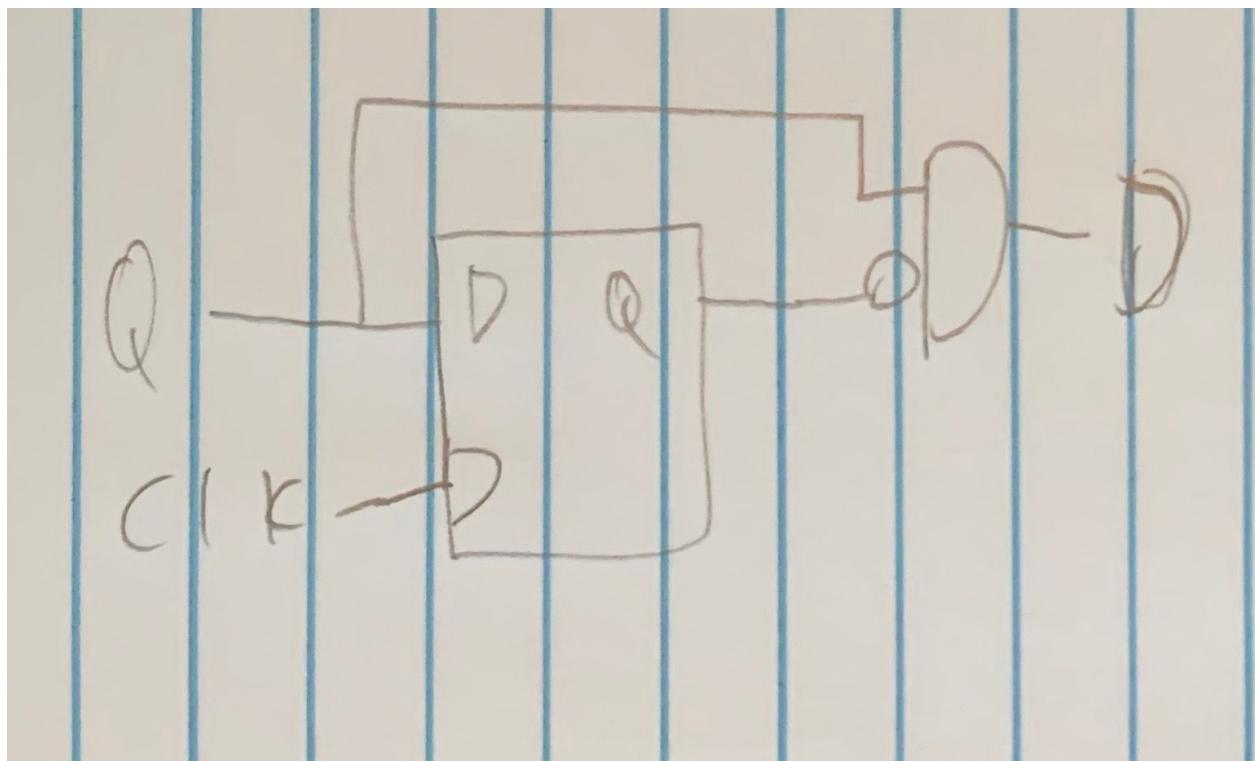
an[3:0], led[15:0], and seg[6:0] as its outputs. Note:btnR is a reset for the clock provided from the manual.

T flip-flop:

Rather than hand drawing the schematic for the t flip-flop please refer to the detailed depiction of a t flip-flop in the methods section above. Keep in mind the reason that these are helpful is that these will make counting up and down easier as the logic can come out of one module making the counter module easier to read. The t flip flop will take in T(one single bit to be represented) and clk as its inputs and have Q and $\sim Q$ as its outputs.

Edge detector:

The edge detector will simply take in a value Q and clk and output Q and the inverted result from the d flip flop as seen below:

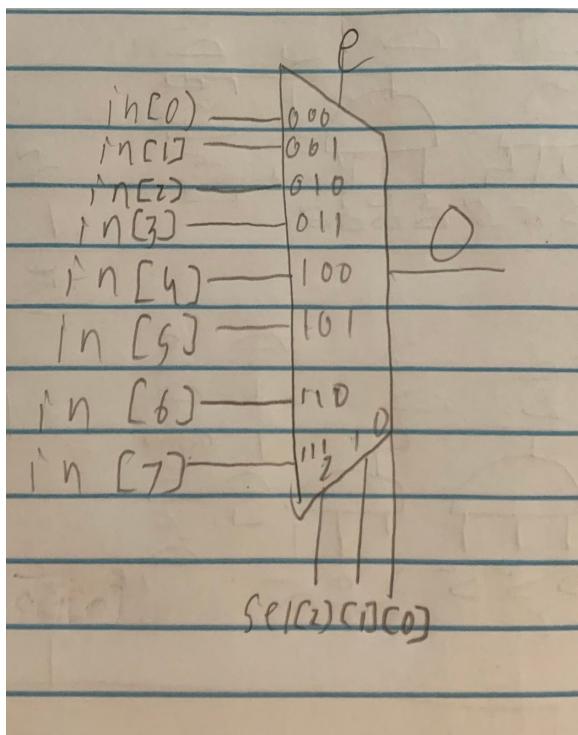


*Figure 11 is a schematic of the edge detector

M8_1e:

Note: for those who haven't viewed the previous manual the logic for the m8_1 multiplexor was reimplemented from the previous lab:

*Figure 12 to the left is the schematic of the 8 to 1 multiplexor.



For the actual logic for this look at the methods section as it is simply a set of and operations which will represent each possible input.

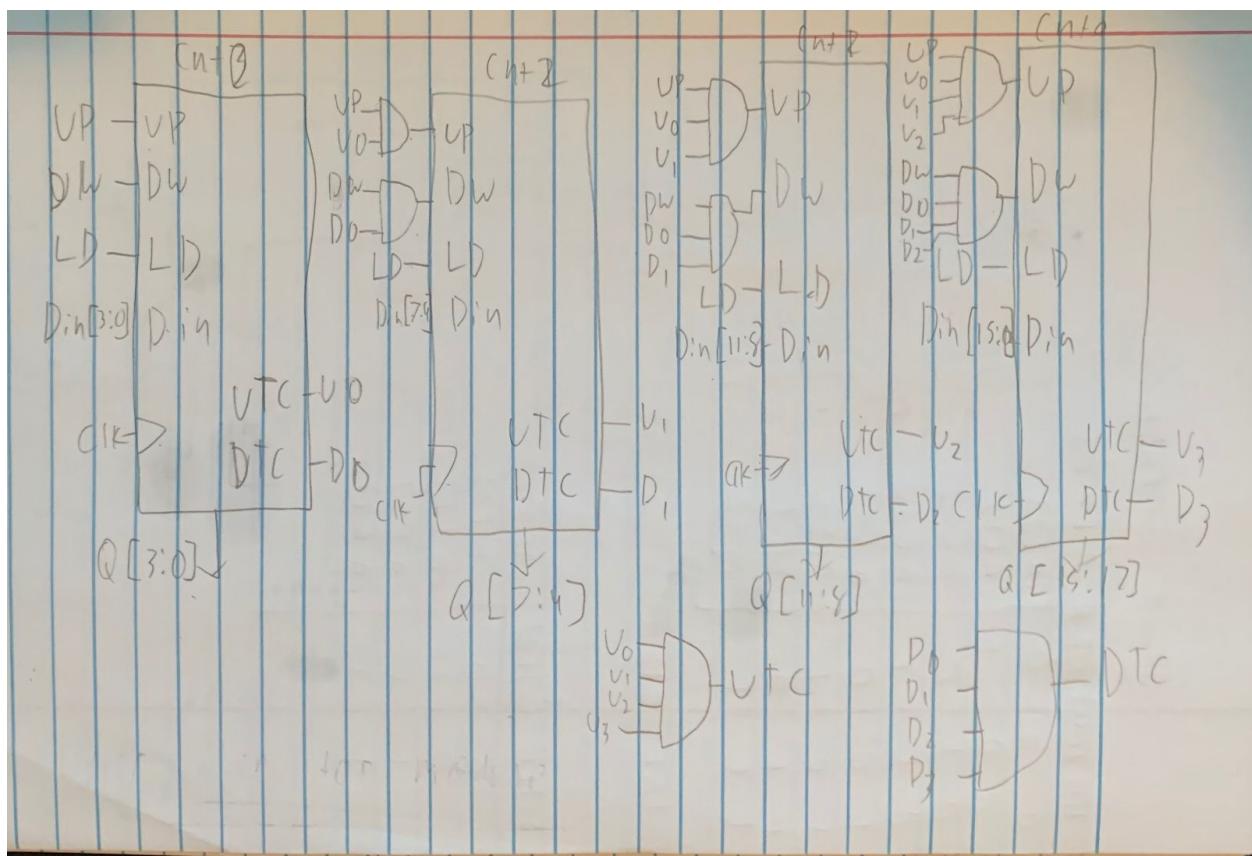
7segment display:

(note: this was taken from lab writeup 3) Due to the size of the seven segment display it is too difficult to develop a schematic, rather I will explain my logic. As seen in the methods section I created truth tables for each line of the display and I would use $n[3:1]$ as the selecting switches meaning that I would use $n[0]$ as the relation case since it aligned with most of the possible inputs. Once I had developed the inputs for each case (derived from the table mentioned above) I would then call 7 8-1 multiplexer (one for each line) deciding whether the inputted value would need the selected segment to be displayed. I personally believe that this module is more efficient than the logic which was implemented for the previous lab (lab3) since this module was based around

multiplexors making the modules less tedious and more developed(easier to understand/debug).

counterUD16L:

For the 16 bit counter you will be taking in [15:0]Din, Up, Dw, LD, clk, as inputs and UTC, DTC, as well as [15:0]Q as outputs. For the actual counting aspect follow the schematic below as each four bit counter depends on the result from the previous counter(if that counter has reached one of its limits). For assigning UTC and DTC simply add all of the UTCs and DTCs from the four 4bit counters as seen below:

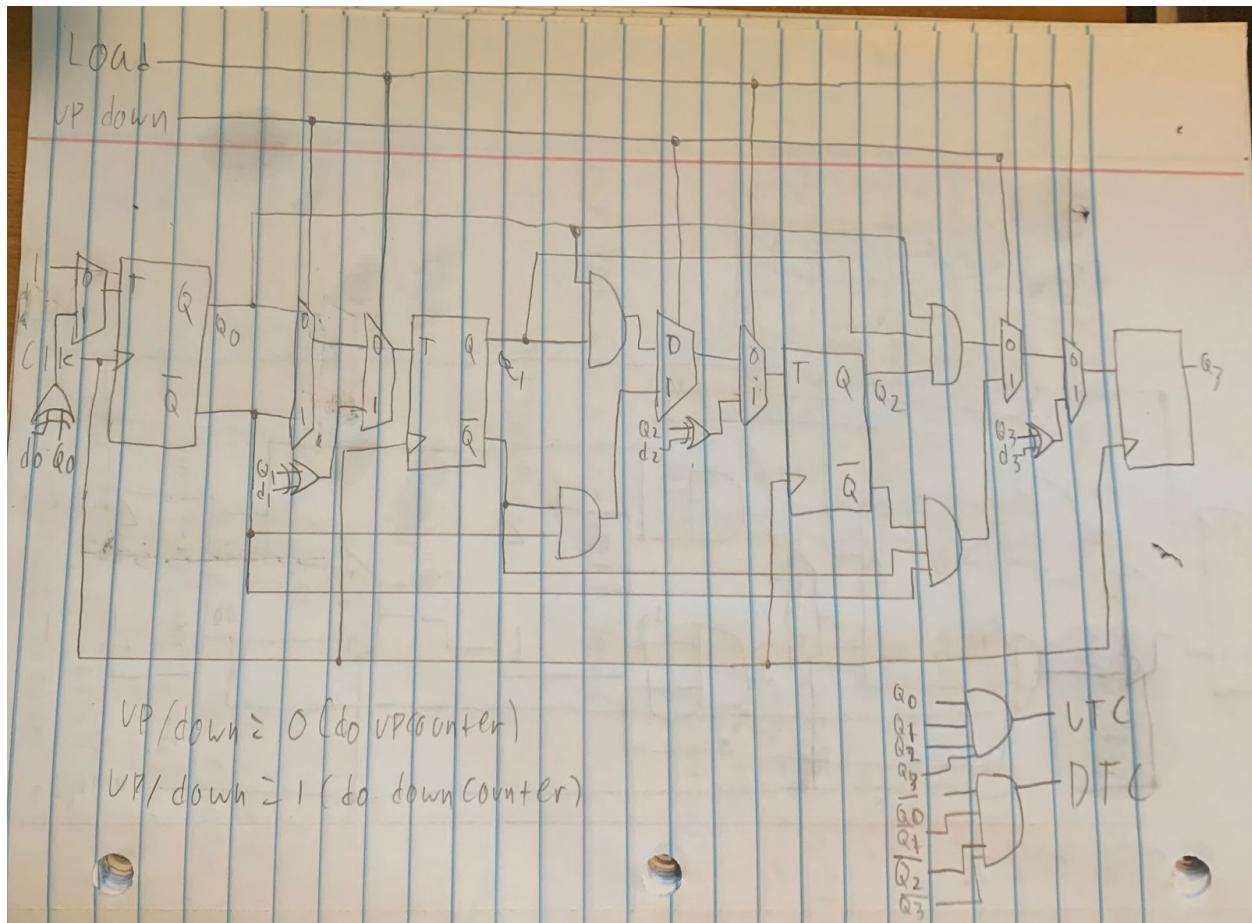


*figure 13 above is the schematic for the 16 bit up/down counter

counterUD5L:

For the 16 bit counter you will be taking in [3:0]Din, Up, Dw, LD, clk, as inputs and UTC, DTC, as well as Q[3:0] for the outputs. For this design we will be following the

schematic provided from the textbook above as well as adding an additional multiplexor in order to be able to implement the load feature.



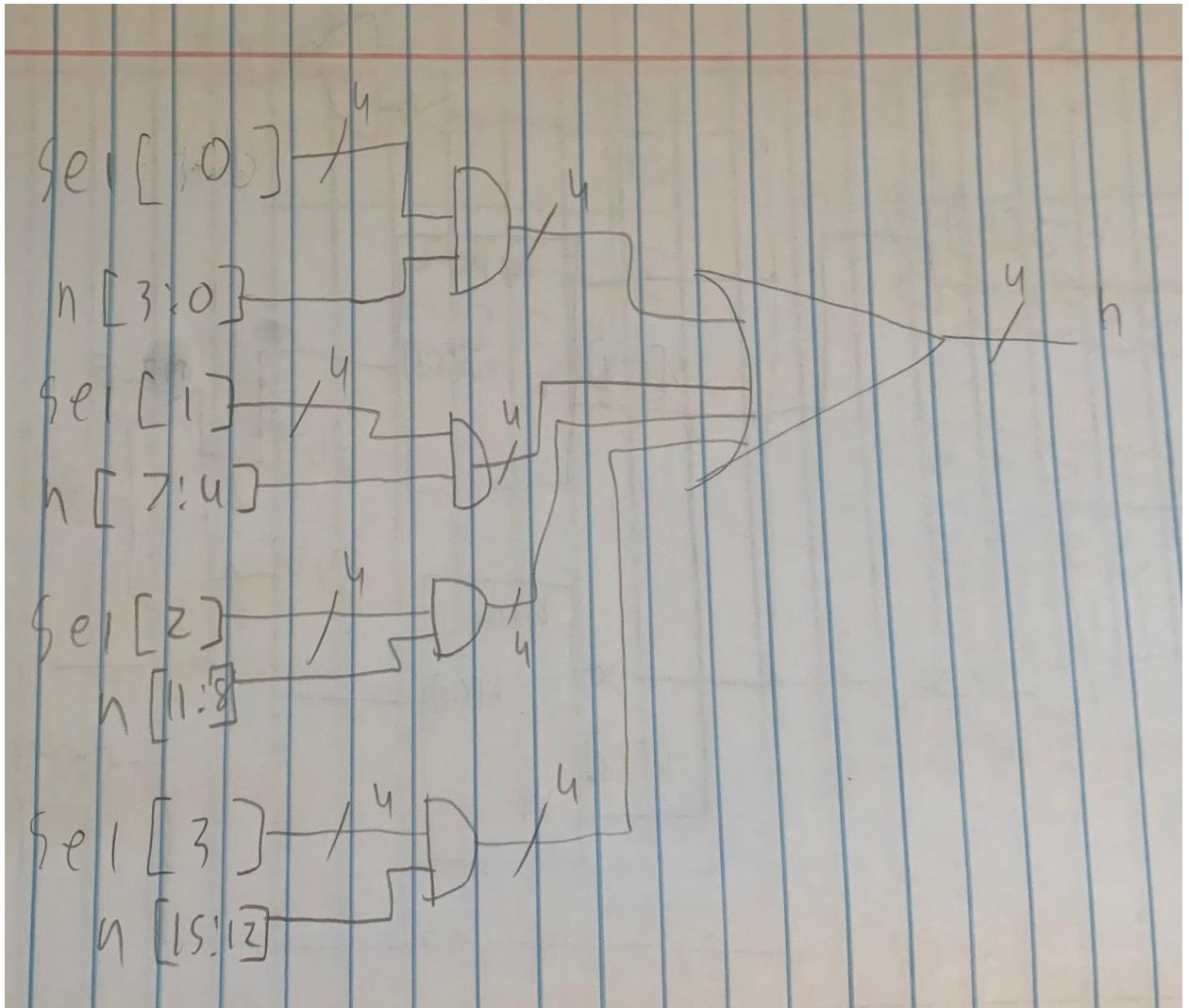
*The figure above(figure 14) is the schematic for a four bit up/down counter

Ring counter:

For the ring counter the student should simply follow the schematic from the textbook by having four flip flops running into each other in a loop style. Where $Q[3:0]$ are the different outputs from the flip flops.

selector:

For the selector the inputs are $[15:0] N$, $[3:0] sel$, and the outputs is $[3:0] H$ simply had each set of 4 bit multiplied by $4\{sel[x]\}$ as seen below:



*figure 15 above is the schematic for the selector

For example the code for the first four bits would be:
 $\text{zero} = \{4\{\text{sel}[0]\}\} \& \text{N}[3:0];$

Simulations:

Edge detector:

For simulating the edge detector I simply ran the program and had some scenarios where the input would be set to high and then low in order to make sure that the output was being set correctly.

countUD4I(four bit up/down counter sim) and countUD16L:

For simulating the four bit counter I started off with the edge case by setting all three buttons to one(LD,Up, DW) in order to make sure that LD had precedence over the other two conditions. I then made sure that the edge cases were met by incrementing upward past FFFF and counted down past the 0000 value in order to make sure that UTC and DTC were acting as expected. Both tests were nearly identical since the 16 bit counter is just four 4 bit counters. In this area I noticed that the counter would be able to load the value properly, but wouldn't be able to hold the value since I wasn't sending the result back to the flip flop and xoring it with LD which I realized later on after more experimenting.

Top module:

For simulating the top module I simply started off by loading a bit making sure that LD still had precedence, then I also tested btnc as well as btnU and btnD. One I did several tests in order to make sure the values were incrementing properly I also tested the edge cases in order to make sure that led 15 and led 0 were being lit up properly. Note: I also did the test provided by the instruction which would do some quick swaps in order to test the edge cases to make sure that UTC and DTC are being displayed accordingly. In this area I discovered that my LEDs were not plugged in properly and I quickly made the adjustments.

Questions:

There are no questions for this lab

Conclusion:

There were some challenges with properly implementing the four bit up/down counter, but once the counter was properly implemented everything else was put together smoothly. One thing which is very important on larger projects such as this one is to draw schematics prior to actually coding in order to make sure that the logic is correct so that there aren't any incorrect implementations later on in the logical aspect of this. This lab was the first time that students had actual experience with synchronization as before this there weren't really any cases where the inputs all needed to occur at the same time in order to prevent any errors. I personally had some issues with the adder, but fortunately I was able to find some schematics from the textbook which were extremely useful when actually implementing my logic. Also please note that the clock

module was provided to me meaning that I did not develop the modules myself. The results from the text requested in the writeup will be set as the **final image** of the appendix section, do keep in mind it is very difficult to make sure that all values are shown on the same screen.

Sources:

Cse 100 Lab 4 manual:

<https://classes.soe.ucsc.edu/cse100/Spring20/lab/lab4/lab4.html>

'Fundamentals of Digital Logic with Verilog design', Stephen Brown and Zvonko Vranesic

Basys 3 reference manual:

<https://reference.digilentinc.com/reference/programmable-logic/basys-3/reference-manual>

Appendices:

```
## This file is a general .xdc for the Basys3 rev B board
## To use it in a project:
## - uncomment the lines corresponding to used pins
## - rename the used ports (in each line, after get_ports) according to the top
level signal names in the project

## Clock signal
set_property PACKAGE_PIN W5 [get_ports clkin]
    set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports clkin]
    create_clock -add -name sys_clk_pin -period 10.00 -waveform {0 5} [get_ports clki]

## Switches
set_property PACKAGE_PIN V17 [get_ports {sw[0]}]
    set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {sw[0]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN V16 [get_ports {sw[1]}]
    set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {sw[1]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN W16 [get_ports {sw[2]}]
    set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {sw[2]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN W17 [get_ports {sw[3]}]
    set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {sw[3]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN W15 [get_ports {sw[4]}]
    set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {sw[4]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN V15 [get_ports {sw[5]}]
    set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {sw[5]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN W14 [get_ports {sw[6]}]
    set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {sw[6]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN W13 [get_ports {sw[7]}]
    set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {sw[7]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN V2 [get_ports {sw[8]}]
    set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {sw[8]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN T3 [get_ports {sw[9]}]
    set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {sw[9]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN T2 [get_ports {sw[10]}]
    set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {sw[10]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN R3 [get_ports {sw[11]}]
    set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {sw[11]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN W2 [get_ports {sw[12]}]
    set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {sw[12]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN U1 [get_ports {sw[13]}]
    set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {sw[13]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN T1 [get_ports {sw[14]}]
    set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {sw[14]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN R2 [get_ports {sw[15]}]
    set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {sw[15]}]
```

```
## LEDs
set_property PACKAGE_PIN U16 [get_ports {led[0]}]
    set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {led[0]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN E19 [get_ports {led[1]}]
    set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {led[1]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN U19 [get_ports {led[2]}]
    set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {led[2]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN V19 [get_ports {led[3]}]
    set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {led[3]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN W18 [get_ports {led[4]}]
    set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {led[4]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN U15 [get_ports {led[5]}]
    set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {led[5]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN U14 [get_ports {led[6]}]
    set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {led[6]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN V14 [get_ports {led[7]}]
    set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {led[7]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN V13 [get_ports {led[8]}]
    set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {led[8]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN V3 [get_ports {led[9]}]
    set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {led[9]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN W3 [get_ports {led[10]}]
    set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {led[10]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN U3 [get_ports {led[11]}]
    set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {led[11]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN P3 [get_ports {led[12]}]
    set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {led[12]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN N3 [get_ports {led[13]}]
    set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {led[13]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN P1 [get_ports {led[14]}]
    set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {led[14]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN L1 [get_ports {led[15]}]
    set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {led[15]}]

##7 segment display
set_property PACKAGE_PIN W7 [get_ports {seg[0]}]
    set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {seg[0]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN W6 [get_ports {seg[1]}]
    set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {seg[1]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN U8 [get_ports {seg[2]}]
    set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {seg[2]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN V8 [get_ports {seg[3]}]
    set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {seg[3]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN U5 [get_ports {seg[4]}]
    set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {seg[4]}]
```

```

set_property PACKAGE_PIN V5 [get_ports {seg[5]}]
    set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {seg[5]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN U7 [get_ports {seg[6]}]
    set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {seg[6]}]

set_property PACKAGE_PIN V7 [get_ports dp]
    set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports dp]

set_property PACKAGE_PIN U2 [get_ports {an[0]}]
    set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {an[0]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN U4 [get_ports {an[1]}]
    set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {an[1]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN V4 [get_ports {an[2]}]
    set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {an[2]}]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN W4 [get_ports {an[3]}]
    set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {an[3]}]

```

```

##Buttons
set_property PACKAGE_PIN U18 [get_ports btnC]
    set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports btnC]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN T18 [get_ports btnU]
    set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports btnU]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN W19 [get_ports btnL]
    set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports btnL]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN T17 [get_ports btnR]
    set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports btnR]
set_property PACKAGE_PIN U17 [get_ports btnD]
    set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports btnD]

```

```

##Pmod Header JA
##Sch name = JA1
#set_property PACKAGE_PIN J1 [get_ports {JA[0]}]
    #set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {JA[0]}]
##Sch name = JA2
#set_property PACKAGE_PIN L2 [get_ports {JA[1]}]
    #set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {JA[1]}]
##Sch name = JA3
#set_property PACKAGE_PIN J2 [get_ports {JA[2]}]
    #set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {JA[2]}]
##Sch name = JA4
#set_property PACKAGE_PIN G2 [get_ports {JA[3]}]
    #set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {JA[3]}]
##Sch name = JA7

```

```
#set_property PACKAGE_PIN H1 [get_ports {JA[4]}]
    #set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {JA[4]}]
##Sch name = JA8
#set_property PACKAGE_PIN K2 [get_ports {JA[5]}]
    #set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {JA[5]}]
##Sch name = JA9
#set_property PACKAGE_PIN H2 [get_ports {JA[6]}]
    #set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {JA[6]}]
##Sch name = JA10
#set_property PACKAGE_PIN G3 [get_ports {JA[7]}]
    #set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {JA[7]}]

##Pmod Header JB
##Sch name = JB1
#set_property PACKAGE_PIN A14 [get_ports {JB[0]}]
    #set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {JB[0]}]
##Sch name = JB2
#set_property PACKAGE_PIN A16 [get_ports {JB[1]}]
    #set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {JB[1]}]
##Sch name = JB3
#set_property PACKAGE_PIN B15 [get_ports {JB[2]}]
    #set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {JB[2]}]
##Sch name = JB4
#set_property PACKAGE_PIN B16 [get_ports {JB[3]}]
    #set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {JB[3]}]
##Sch name = JB7
#set_property PACKAGE_PIN A15 [get_ports {JB[4]}]
    #set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {JB[4]}]
##Sch name = JB8
#set_property PACKAGE_PIN A17 [get_ports {JB[5]}]
    #set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {JB[5]}]
##Sch name = JB9
#set_property PACKAGE_PIN C15 [get_ports {JB[6]}]
    #set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {JB[6]}]
##Sch name = JB10
#set_property PACKAGE_PIN C16 [get_ports {JB[7]}]
    #set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {JB[7]}]

##Pmod Header JC
##Sch name = JC1
#set_property PACKAGE_PIN K17 [get_ports {JC[0]}]
    #set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {JC[0]}]
```

```

##Sch name = JC2
#set_property PACKAGE_PIN M18 [get_ports {JC[1]}]
    #set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {JC[1]}]
##Sch name = JC3
#set_property PACKAGE_PIN N17 [get_ports {JC[2]}]
    #set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {JC[2]}]
##Sch name = JC4
#set_property PACKAGE_PIN P18 [get_ports {JC[3]}]
    #set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {JC[3]}]
##Sch name = JC7
#set_property PACKAGE_PIN L17 [get_ports {JC[4]}]
    #set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {JC[4]}]
##Sch name = JC8
#set_property PACKAGE_PIN M19 [get_ports {JC[5]}]
    #set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {JC[5]}]
##Sch name = JC9
#set_property PACKAGE_PIN P17 [get_ports {JC[6]}]
    #set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {JC[6]}]
##Sch name = JC10
#set_property PACKAGE_PIN R18 [get_ports {JC[7]}]
    #set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {JC[7]}]

```

```

##Pmod Header JXADC
##Sch name = XA1_P
#set_property PACKAGE_PIN J3 [get_ports {JXADC[0]}]
    #set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {JXADC[0]}]
##Sch name = XA2_P
#set_property PACKAGE_PIN L3 [get_ports {JXADC[1]}]
    #set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {JXADC[1]}]
##Sch name = XA3_P
#set_property PACKAGE_PIN M2 [get_ports {JXADC[2]}]
    #set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {JXADC[2]}]
##Sch name = XA4_P
#set_property PACKAGE_PIN N2 [get_ports {JXADC[3]}]
    #set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {JXADC[3]}]
##Sch name = XA1_N
#set_property PACKAGE_PIN K3 [get_ports {JXADC[4]}]
    #set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {JXADC[4]}]
##Sch name = XA2_N
#set_property PACKAGE_PIN M3 [get_ports {JXADC[5]}]
    #set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {JXADC[5]}]
##Sch name = XA3_N
#set_property PACKAGE_PIN M1 [get_ports {JXADC[6]}]
    #set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {JXADC[6]}]
##Sch name = XA4_N

```

```

#set_property PACKAGE_PIN N1 [get_ports {JXADC[7]}]
#set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {JXADC[7]}]

##VGA Connector
#set_property PACKAGE_PIN G19 [get_ports {vgaRed[0]}]
    #set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {vgaRed[0]}]
#set_property PACKAGE_PIN H19 [get_ports {vgaRed[1]}]
    #set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {vgaRed[1]}]
#set_property PACKAGE_PIN J19 [get_ports {vgaRed[2]}]
    #set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {vgaRed[2]}]
#set_property PACKAGE_PIN N19 [get_ports {vgaRed[3]}]
    #set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {vgaRed[3]}]
#set_property PACKAGE_PIN N18 [get_ports {vgaBlue[0]}]
    #set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {vgaBlue[0]}]
#set_property PACKAGE_PIN L18 [get_ports {vgaBlue[1]}]
    #set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {vgaBlue[1]}]
#set_property PACKAGE_PIN K18 [get_ports {vgaBlue[2]}]
    #set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {vgaBlue[2]}]
#set_property PACKAGE_PIN J18 [get_ports {vgaBlue[3]}]
    #set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {vgaBlue[3]}]
#set_property PACKAGE_PIN J17 [get_ports {vgaGreen[0]}]
    #set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {vgaGreen[0]}]
#set_property PACKAGE_PIN H17 [get_ports {vgaGreen[1]}]
    #set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {vgaGreen[1]}]
#set_property PACKAGE_PIN G17 [get_ports {vgaGreen[2]}]
    #set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {vgaGreen[2]}]
#set_property PACKAGE_PIN D17 [get_ports {vgaGreen[3]}]
    #set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {vgaGreen[3]}]
#set_property PACKAGE_PIN P19 [get_ports Hsync]
    #set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports Hsync]
#set_property PACKAGE_PIN R19 [get_ports Vsync]
    #set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports Vsync]

##USB-RS232 Interface
#set_property PACKAGE_PIN B18 [get_ports RsRx]
    #set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports RsRx]
#set_property PACKAGE_PIN A18 [get_ports RsTx]
    #set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports RsTx]

##USB HID (PS/2)
#set_property PACKAGE_PIN C17 [get_ports PS2Clk]
    #set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports PS2Clk]

```

```
#set_property PULLUP true [get_ports PS2Clk]
#set_property PACKAGE_PIN B17 [get_ports PS2Data]
#set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports PS2Data]
#set_property PULLUP true [get_ports PS2Data]

##Quad SPI Flash
##Note that CCLK_0 cannot be placed in 7 series devices. You can access it using the
##STARTUPE2 primitive.
#set_property PACKAGE_PIN D18 [get_ports {QspiDB[0]}]
    #set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {QspiDB[0]}]
#set_property PACKAGE_PIN D19 [get_ports {QspiDB[1]}]
    #set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {QspiDB[1]}]
#set_property PACKAGE_PIN G18 [get_ports {QspiDB[2]}]
    #set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {QspiDB[2]}]
#set_property PACKAGE_PIN F18 [get_ports {QspiDB[3]}]
    #set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports {QspiDB[3]}]
#set_property PACKAGE_PIN K19 [get_ports QspiCSn]
    #set_property IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 [get_ports QspiCSn]
```

```
`timescale 1ns / 1ps
///////////////////////////////
// Company:
// Engineer:
//
// Create Date: 04/23/2020 09:09:49 AM
// Design Name:
// Module Name: EdgeDetector
// Project Name:
// Target Devices:
// Tool Versions:
// Description:
//
// Dependencies:
//
// Revision:
// Revision 0.01 - File Created
// Additional Comments:
//
///////////////////////////////

module EdgeDetector(
    input D,
    input clk,
    output Q
);
    wire qm;
    FDRE #(INIT(1'b0)) Q4_FF (.C(clk), .CE(1'b1), .D(D), .Q(qm));
    assign Q = D & ~qm;

endmodule
```

```

`timescale 1ns / 1ps
///////////////////////////////
// Company:
// Engineer:
//
// Create Date: 04/23/2020 12:03:33 PM
// Design Name:
// Module Name: countUD4L
// Project Name:
// Target Devices:
// Tool Versions:
// Description:
//
// Dependencies:
//
// Revision:
// Revision 0.01 - File Created
// Additional Comments:
//
/////////////////////////////

```

module countUD4L(

- input Up,
- input Dw,
- input LD,
- input [3:0] Din,
- input clk,
- output UTC,
- output DTC,
- output [3:0] Q

) ;

wire updown, run;

wire [3:0] qout, qnot, tin;

assign run = (Up ^ Dw) | LD;

assign updown = Dw & ~Up; // assigns

updown so that if down = 1 and up = 0 count down else up

assign tin[0] = (1'b1 & ~LD) | (LD & (Din[0]^qout[0]));

assign tin[1] = (~LD & ((updown & qnot[0]) | (~updown & qout[0]))) | (LD & (Din[1] ^ qout[1]));

assign tin[2] = (~LD & ((updown & (&qnot[1:0]))) | (~updown & (&qout[1:0]))) | (LD & (Din[2] ^ qout[2]));

assign tin[3] = (~LD & ((updown & (&qnot[2:0]))) | (~updown & (&qout[2:0]))) | (LD & (Din[3] ^ qout[3]));

tflop zero (.clk(clk), .t(tin[0]), .enable(run), .q(qout[0]), .notq(qnot[0]));

```
tflop one (.clk(clk), .t(tin[1]), .enable(run), .q(qout[1]), .notq(qnot[1]));
tflop two (.clk(clk), .t(tin[2]), .enable(run), .q(qout[2]), .notq(qnot[2]));
tflop three (.clk(clk), .t(tin[3]), .enable(run), .q(qout[3]), .notq(qnot[3]));
assign Q = qout;
assign UTC = &(qout[3:0]);
assign DTC = &(qnot[3:0]);
endmodule
```

```
`timescale 1ns / 1ps
///////////////////////////////
// Company:
// Engineer:
//
// Create Date: 04/23/2020 07:41:59 AM
// Design Name:
// Module Name: RingCounter
// Project Name:
// Target Devices:
// Tool Versions:
// Description:
//
// Dependencies:
//
// Revision:
// Revision 0.01 - File Created
// Additional Comments:
//
///////////////////////////////

module RingCounter(
    input advance,
    input clk,
    output [3:0] out
);
    wire one, two, three, four ,invert;
    FDRE #(.INIT(1'b1)) Q0_FF (.C(clk), .CE(advance), .D(four), .Q(one));
    FDRE #(.INIT(1'b0)) Q1_FF (.C(clk), .CE(advance), .D(one), .Q(two));
    FDRE #(.INIT(1'b0)) Q2_FF (.C(clk), .CE(advance), .D(two), .Q(three));
    FDRE #(.INIT(1'b0)) Q3_FF (.C(clk), .CE(advance), .D(three), .Q(four));
    assign out[0] = one;
    assign out[1] = two;
    assign out[2] = three;
    assign out[3] = four;
endmodule
```

```
`timescale 1ns / 1ps
///////////////////////////////
// Company:
// Engineer:
//
// Create Date: 04/23/2020 07:59:34 AM
// Design Name:
// Module Name: Selector
// Project Name:
// Target Devices:
// Tool Versions:
// Description:
//
// Dependencies:
//
// Revision:
// Revision 0.01 - File Created
// Additional Comments:
//
///////////////////////////////

module Selector(
    input [3:0] sel,
    input [15:0] N,
    output [3:0] H
);
    wire [3:0] zero, one, two, three;
    assign zero = {4{sel[0]}} & N[3:0];
    assign one = {4{sel[1]}} & N[7:4];
    assign two = {4{sel[2]}} & N[11:8];
    assign three = {4{sel[3]}} & N[15:12];
    assign H = zero | one | two | three;
endmodule
```

```

`timescale 1ns / 1ps
///////////////////////////////
// Company:
// Engineer:
//
// Create Date: 04/23/2020 02:54:10 PM
// Design Name:
// Module Name: counterUD16L
// Project Name:
// Target Devices:
// Tool Versions:
// Description:
//
// Dependencies:
//
// Revision:
// Revision 0.01 - File Created
// Additional Comments:
//
/////////////////////////////

```



```

module counterUD16L(
    input [15:0] Din,
    input Up,
    input LD,
    input Dw,
    input clk,
    output [15:0] Q,
    output UTC,
    output DTC
);
    wire [3:0] over, under;
    countUD4L first(.Up(Up), .Dw(Dw), .LD(LD), .Din(Din[3:0]), .clk(clk),
    .UTC(over[0]), .DTC(under[0]), .Q(Q[3:0]));
    countUD4L second(.Up(Up & over[0]), .Dw(Dw & under[0]), .LD(LD), .Din(Din[7:4]),
    .clk(clk), .UTC(over[1]), .DTC(under[1]), .Q(Q[7:4]));
    countUD4L third(.Up(Up & (&over[1:0])), .Dw(Dw & (&under[1:0])), .LD(LD),
    .Din(Din[11:8]), .clk(clk), .UTC(over[2]), .DTC(under[2]), .Q(Q[11:8]));
    countUD4L fourth(.Up(Up & (&over[2:0])), .Dw(Dw & (&under[2:0])), .LD(LD),
    .Din(Din[15:12]), .clk(clk), .UTC(over[3]), .DTC(under[3]), .Q(Q[15:12]));
    assign UTC = &over;
    assign DTC = &under;
endmodule

```

```
`timescale 1ns / 1ps
///////////////////////////////
// Company:
// Engineer:
//
// Create Date: 04/23/2020 03:42:14 PM
// Design Name:
// Module Name: Top_module
// Project Name:
// Target Devices:
// Tool Versions:
// Description:
//
// Dependencies:
//
// Revision:
// Revision 0.01 - File Created
// Additional Comments:
// /////////////////////////
```

```
module Top_module(
    input clkin,
    input btnR,
    input btnU,
    input btnD,
    input btnC,
    input btnL,
    input [15:0] sw,
    output [6:0] seg,
    output dp,
    output [3:0] an,
    output [15:0] led
);
wire clk, Up, to, Dw, UTC, DTC, digsels, nC, fast;
wire [3:0] ringer, depict;
wire [15:0] number;
lab4_clks slowit (.clkin(clkin), .greset(btnR), .clk(clk), .digsels(digsels),
.fastclk());
counterUD16L counter (.Din(sw), .Up(Up), .LD(btnL), .Dw(Dw), .clk(clk),
.Q(number), .UTC(UTC), .DTC(DTC));
EdgeDetector foru (.clk(clk), .D(btnU), .Q(to));
EdgeDetector fordw (.clk(clk), .D(btnD), .Q(Dw));
RingCounter ring (.advance(digsels), .clk(clk), .out(ringer));
Selector sel (.sel(ringer), .N(number), .H(deploy));
```

```
hex7seg display (.e(1'b1), .n(de pict), .seg(seg[6:0]));
FDRE #(INIT(1'b0)) Q4_FA (.C(clk), .CE(1'b1), .D(btnC), .Q(fast));
assign nC = fast & ~(&number[15:2]);
assign Up = to | nC;
assign an[3:0] = ~ringer;
assign dp = 1;
assign led[0] = UTC;
assign led[15] = DTC;
assign led[14:1] = 14'b0000000000000000;

endmodule
```

```
`timescale 1ns / 1ps
///////////////////////////////
// Company:
// Engineer:
//
// Create Date: 04/28/2020 08:05:59 AM
// Design Name:
// Module Name: edgesim
// Project Name:
// Target Devices:
// Tool Versions:
// Description:
//
// Dependencies:
//
// Revision:
// Revision 0.01 - File Created
// Additional Comments:
// /////////////////////////
```

```
module edgesim(
);
reg D, clk;
wire Q;

EdgeDetector edgey(.D(D), .clk(clk), .Q(Q));

parameter PERIOD = 10;
parameter real DUTY_CYCLE = 0.5;
parameter OFFSET = 2;

initial      // Clock process for clkin
begin
    #OFFSET
    clk = 1'b1;
    forever
    begin
        #(PERIOD-(PERIOD*DUTY_CYCLE)) clk = ~clk;
    end
end

initial
begin
    #1100;                                //1100
```

```
D = 0;  
#100;  
D = 1;  
#100;  
D = 0;  
#100;  
D = 1;  
#100;  
D = 0;  
#100;  
D = 1;  
#100;  
end  
endmodule
```

```
`timescale 1ns / 1ps
///////////////////////////////
// Company:
// Engineer:
//
// Create Date: 04/23/2020 12:37:44 PM
// Design Name:
// Module Name: countsim
// Project Name:
// Target Devices:
// Tool Versions:
// Description:
//
// Dependencies:
//
// Revision:
// Revision 0.01 - File Created
// Additional Comments:
// /////////////////////////
```

```
module countsim(
);

reg Up, Dw, LD, clkin;
reg [3:0] Din;
wire UTC, DTC;
wire [3:0] Q;
countUD4L counter(.Up(Up), .Dw(Dw), .LD(LD), .Din(Din), .clk(clkin), .UTC(UTC),
.DTC(DTC), .Q(Q));
parameter PERIOD = 10;
parameter real DUTY_CYCLE = 0.5;
parameter OFFSET = 2;

initial // Clock process for clkin
begin
    #OFFSET
        clkin = 1'b1;
    forever
    begin
        #(PERIOD-(PERIOD*DUTY_CYCLE)) clkin = ~clkin;
    end
end

initial
```

```
begin
    #1100;                                //1100
    LD = 1'b1;
    Up = 1'b0;
    Dw = 1'b0;
    Din = 4'hf;
    #300;                                 //1200
    LD = 1'b0;
    Up = 1'b0;
    Dw = 1'b0;
    #300;                                 //1300
    Up = 1'b1;
    #300;                                 //1600
    Up = 1'b0;
    Dw = 1'b1;
    #100;
    Dw = 1'b0;
    #300;
end
endmodule
```

```
`timescale 1ns / 1ps
///////////////////////////////
// Company:
// Engineer:
//
// Create Date: 4/11/2020 05:26:52 PM
// Design Name:
// Module Name: show_7segDisplay
// Project Name:
// Target Devices:
// Tool Versions:
// Description:
//
// Dependencies:
//
// Revision:
// Revision 0.01 - File Created
// Additional Comments:
// /////////////////////////
```

```
//wire [7:0] D7Seg3,D7Seg2,D7Seg1,D7Seg0;
//show_7segDisplay  showit (.seg(seg),.dp(dp),.an(an),
// .D7Seg0(D7Seg0),.D7Seg1(D7Seg1),.D7Seg2(D7Seg2),.D7Seg3(D7Seg3));
```

```
module show_7segDisplay (
    input [6:0] seg,
    input dp,
    input [3:0] an,
    output reg [7:0] D7Seg0, D7Seg1, D7Seg2,D7Seg3);
```

```
reg [7:0] val;
```

```
wire AN0, AN1, AN2, AN3;
assign AN0=an[0];
assign AN1=an[1];
assign AN2=an[2];
assign AN3=an[3];
```

```
always @(AN0 or val)
begin
    if (AN0 == 0) D7Seg0 <= val;
    else if (AN0 == 1) D7Seg0 <= " ";
    else D7Seg0 <= 8'bX; // non-blocking assignment
```

```
end

always @(AN1 or val)
begin
    if (AN1 == 0) D7Seg1 <= val;
    else if (AN1 == 1) D7Seg1 <= " ";
    else D7Seg1 <= 8'bX; // non-blocking assignment
end

always @(AN2 or val)
begin
    if (AN2 == 0) D7Seg2 <= val;
    else if (AN2 == 1) D7Seg2 <= " ";
    else D7Seg2 <= 8'bX; // non-blocking assignment
end

always @(AN3 or val)
begin
    if (AN3 == 0) D7Seg3 <= val;
    else if (AN3 == 1) D7Seg3 <= " ";
    else D7Seg3 <= 8'bX; // non-blocking assignment
end

always @(seg)
case (seg)
7'b0111111:
    val = "-";
7'b1111111:
    val = " ";
7'b1000000:
    val = "0";
7'b1111001:
    val = "1";
7'b0100100:
    val = "2";
7'b0110000:
    val = "3";
7'b0011001:
    val = "4";
7'b0010010:
    val = "5";
7'b0000010:
    val = "6";
7'b1111000:
    val = "7";
7'b0000000:
```

```
    val = "8";
7'b0011000:
    val = "9";
7'b0001000:
    val = "A";
7'b0000011:
    val = "B";
7'b1000110:
    val = "C";
7'b0100001:
    val = "D";
7'b0000110:
    val = "E";
7'b0001110:
    val = "F";
default:
    val = 8'bX;
endcase
endmodule
```

```
`timescale 1ns / 1ps
///////////////////////////////
// Company:
// Engineer:
//
// Create Date: 04/16/2020 09:22:50 AM
// Design Name:
// Module Name: hex7seg
// Project Name:
// Target Devices:
// Tool Versions:
// Description:
//
// Dependencies:
//
// Revision:
// Revision 0.01 - File Created
// Additional Comments:
// /////////////////////////
```

```
module hex7seg(
    input e,
    input [3:0] n,
    output [6:0] seg
);
    wire [7:0] a_in;
    wire [7:0] b_in;
    wire [7:0] c_in;
    wire [7:0] d_in;
    wire [7:0] e_in;
    wire [7:0] f_in;
    wire [7:0] g_in;
    assign a_in = {1'b0, n[0], n[0], 1'b0, 1'b0, ~n[0], 1'b0, n[0]};
    assign b_in = {1'b1, ~n[0], n[0], 1'b0, ~n[0], n[0], 1'b0, 1'b0};
    assign c_in = {1'b1, ~n[0], 1'b0, 1'b0, 1'b0, 1'b0, ~n[0], 1'b0};
    assign d_in = {n[0], 1'b0, ~n[0], n[0], n[0], ~n[0], 1'b0, n[0]};
    assign e_in = {1'b0, 1'b0, 1'b0, n[0], n[0], 1'b1, n[0], n[0]};
    assign f_in = {1'b0, n[0], 1'b0, 1'b0, n[0], 1'b0, 1'b1, n[0]};
    assign g_in = {1'b0, ~n[0], 1'b0, 1'b0, n[0], 1'b0, 1'b0, 1'b1};

    m8_1e ma(.in(a_in), .sel(n[3:1]), .e(e), .o(seg[0]));
    m8_1e mb(.in(b_in), .sel(n[3:1]), .e(e), .o(seg[1]));
    m8_1e mc(.in(c_in), .sel(n[3:1]), .e(e), .o(seg[2]));
    m8_1e md(.in(d_in), .sel(n[3:1]), .e(e), .o(seg[3]));

```

```
m8_1e me(.in(e_in), .sel(n[3:1]), .e(e), .o(seg[4]));  
m8_1e mf(.in(f_in), .sel(n[3:1]), .e(e), .o(seg[5]));  
m8_1e mg(.in(g_in), .sel(n[3:1]), .e(e), .o(seg[6]));  
  
endmodule
```

```
`timescale 1ns / 1ps
///////////////////////////////
// Company:
// Engineer:
//
// Create Date: 04/14/2020 09:32:34 AM
// Design Name:
// Module Name: m8_1e
// Project Name:
// Target Devices:
// Tool Versions:
// Description:
//
// Dependencies:
//
// Revision:
// Revision 0.01 - File Created
// Additional Comments:
//
///////////////////////////////

module m8_1e(
    input [7:0] in,
    input [2:0] sel,
    input e,
    output o
);
    wire zero, one, two, three, four, five, six, seven;
    assign zero = ~sel[2] & ~sel[1] & ~sel[0];
    assign one = ~sel[2] & ~sel[1] & sel[0];
    assign two = ~sel[2] & sel[1] & ~sel[0];
    assign three = ~sel[2] & sel[1] & sel[0];
    assign four = sel[2] & ~sel[1] & ~sel[0];
    assign five = sel[2] & ~sel[1] & sel[0];
    assign six = sel[2] & sel[1] & ~sel[0];
    assign seven = sel[2] & sel[1] & sel[0];
    assign o = e & (in[0] & zero | in[1] & one | in[2] & two | in[3] & three | in[4]
& four | in[5] & five | in[6] & six | in[7] & seven);
endmodule
```

```
`timescale 1ns / 1ps
///////////////////////////////
// Company:
// Engineer:
//
// Create Date: 04/24/2020 01:50:14 PM
// Design Name:
// Module Name: sixteenbitsim
// Project Name:
// Target Devices:
// Tool Versions:
// Description:
//
// Dependencies:
//
// Revision:
// Revision 0.01 - File Created
// Additional Comments:
// /////////////////////////
```

```
module sixteenbitsim(
);

reg [15:0] Din;
reg Up, LD, Dw, clk;
wire [15:0] Q;
wire UTC, DTC;
counterUD16L count (.Din(Din), .Up(Up), .Dw(Dw), .LD(LD), .clk(clk), .Q(Q),
.UTC(UTC), .DTC(DTC));

parameter PERIOD = 10;
parameter real DUTY_CYCLE = 0.5;
parameter OFFSET = 2;

initial // Clock process for clkin
begin
    #OFFSET
    clk = 1'b1;
    forever
    begin
        #(PERIOD-(PERIOD*DUTY_CYCLE)) clk = ~clk;
    end
end
end
```

```
initial
begin
    #1100;                                //1100
    Up = 1'b0;
    Dw = 1'b1;
    LD = 1'b1;
    Din = 16'hffa0;
    #300;                                 //1400
    LD = 1'b0;
    Up = 1'b0;
    #300;                                //1700
    Up = 1;
    Dw = 1;
    #300;
    Dw = 1'b0;
    Up = 1'b1;
    #300;                                //2000
    LD = 1'b1;
    Din = 16'h0000;
    #300;                                //2300
    Din = 16'hffff;
    #300;                                //2600
    LD = 0;
    Up = 1;
    #300;
    Up = 0;
    Dw = 1;
    #700;
end
endmodule
```

```
`timescale 1ns / 1ps
///////////////////////////////
// Company:
// Engineer:
//
// Create Date: 04/23/2020 11:06:07 AM
// Design Name:
// Module Name: tflop
// Project Name:
// Target Devices:
// Tool Versions:
// Description:
//
// Dependencies:
//
// Revision:
// Revision 0.01 - File Created
// Additional Comments:
//
///////////////////////////////

module tflop(
    input t,
    input clk,
    input enable,
    output q,
    output notq
);
    wire out, nout, din;
    assign din = (t & nout) | (~t & out);
    FDRE #(.INIT(1'b0)) Q5_FF (.C(clk), .CE(enable), .D(din), .Q(out));
    assign nout = ~out;
    assign q = out;
    assign notq = nout;

endmodule
```

```

`timescale 1ns/1ps
// Verilog code to test UTC and DTC of your 16 bit counter

module testTC();
    reg clkin, btnR, btnC, btnU, btnD, btnL;
    reg [15:0] sw;
    wire [15:0] led;
    wire [6:0] seg;
    wire [3:0] an;
    wire dp, UTC, DTC;
    wire [7:0] D7Seg3,D7Seg2,D7Seg1,D7Seg0;

Top_module
UUT (
    .clkin(clkin),
    .btnR(btnR),
    .btnU(btnU),
    .btnD(btnD),
    .btnL(btnL),
    .btnC(btnC),
    .sw(sw),
    .seg(seg),
    .dp(dp),
    .led(led),
    .an(an)
);
show_7segDisplay showit (.seg(seg),.dp(dp),.an(an),
.D7Seg0(D7Seg0),.D7Seg1(D7Seg1),.D7Seg2(D7Seg2),.D7Seg3(D7Seg3));

integer TX_ERROR = 0;
assign UTC = led[0];
assign DTC = led[15];

// Run this simulation for 3ms. If correct TX_ERROR should be 0 at the end.
// UTC should be high and then go low at 2,705us and go low at 2,706.3us.

parameter PERIOD = 10;
parameter real DUTY_CYCLE = 0.5;
parameter OFFSET = 2;

initial // Clock process for clkin
begin
    btnC = 1'bx;

```

```

btnR = 1'b0;
btnU = 1'bx;
btnD = 1'bx;
btnL = 1'bx;

#OFFSET
  clkin = 1'b1;
forever
begin
  #(PERIOD-(PERIOD*DUTY_CYCLE)) clkin = ~clkin;
end
end

initial
begin
#2000;
btnC=1'b0;
btnU=1'b0;
btnD=1'b0;
btnL=1'b0;
btnR=1'b0;
sw = 16'h9034;
#200;
btnR = 1'b1;
#500 btnR = 1'b0;
#300 btnC=1'b1;
btnR = 1'b0;
#2640000 btnC=1'b0;
#200; btnU=1'b1;
#600; btnU=1'b0;
#200; btnU=1'b1;
#700; btnU=1'b0;
#200; btnU=1'b1;
#800; btnU=1'b0;
CHECK_UTC(1'b1); CHECK_DTC(1'b0);
#400;
CHECK_UTC(1'b1); CHECK_DTC(1'b0);
#200;
btnU=1'b1;
#200;
btnU=1'b0;
#100;
CHECK_UTC(1'b0); CHECK_DTC(1'b1);
#200; btnU=1'b0;
#200; btnU=1'b1;
#100;

```

```

CHECK_UTC(1'b0);  CHECK_DTC(1'b0);
#300 btnD=1'b1;
#200;
CHECK_UTC(1'b0);  CHECK_DTC(1'b1);
#200; btnD=1'b0;
#200; btnD=1'b1;
#100;
CHECK_UTC(1'b1);  CHECK_DTC(1'b0);
#200; btnD=1'b0;
#200; btnD=1'b1;
#100;
CHECK_UTC(1'b0);  CHECK_DTC(1'b0);
#200; btnU=1'b0;
#200; btnU=1'b1;
#100;
CHECK_UTC(1'b1);  CHECK_DTC(1'b0);
#200; btnU=1'b0;
#200; btnU=1'b1;
#100;
CHECK_UTC(1'b0);  CHECK_DTC(1'b1);
#100;

```

end

```

task CHECK_UTC;
    input good_TC;

    #0 begin
        if (good_TC !== UTC) begin
            TX_ERROR = TX_ERROR + 1;
        end
    end
endtask

```

```

task CHECK_DTC;
    input good_TC;

    #0 begin
        if (good_TC !== DTC) begin
            TX_ERROR = TX_ERROR + 1;
        end
    end
endtask

```

endmodule

```
module show_7segDisplay (
    input [6:0] seg,
    input dp,
    input [3:0] an,
    output reg [7:0] D7Seg0, D7Seg1, D7Seg2,D7Seg3);

reg [7:0] val;

wire AN0, AN1, AN2, AN3;
assign AN0=an[0];
assign AN1=an[1];
assign AN2=an[2];
assign AN3=an[3];

always @(AN0 or val)
begin
    if (AN0 == 0) D7Seg0 <= val;
    else if (AN0 == 1) D7Seg0 <= " ";
    else D7Seg0 <= 8'bX; // non-blocking assignment
end

always @(AN1 or val)
begin
    if (AN1 == 0) D7Seg1 <= val;
    else if (AN1 == 1) D7Seg1 <= " ";
    else D7Seg1 <= 8'bX; // non-blocking assignment
end

always @(AN2 or val)
begin
    if (AN2 == 0) D7Seg2 <= val;
    else if (AN2 == 1) D7Seg2 <= " ";
    else D7Seg2 <= 8'bX; // non-blocking assignment
end

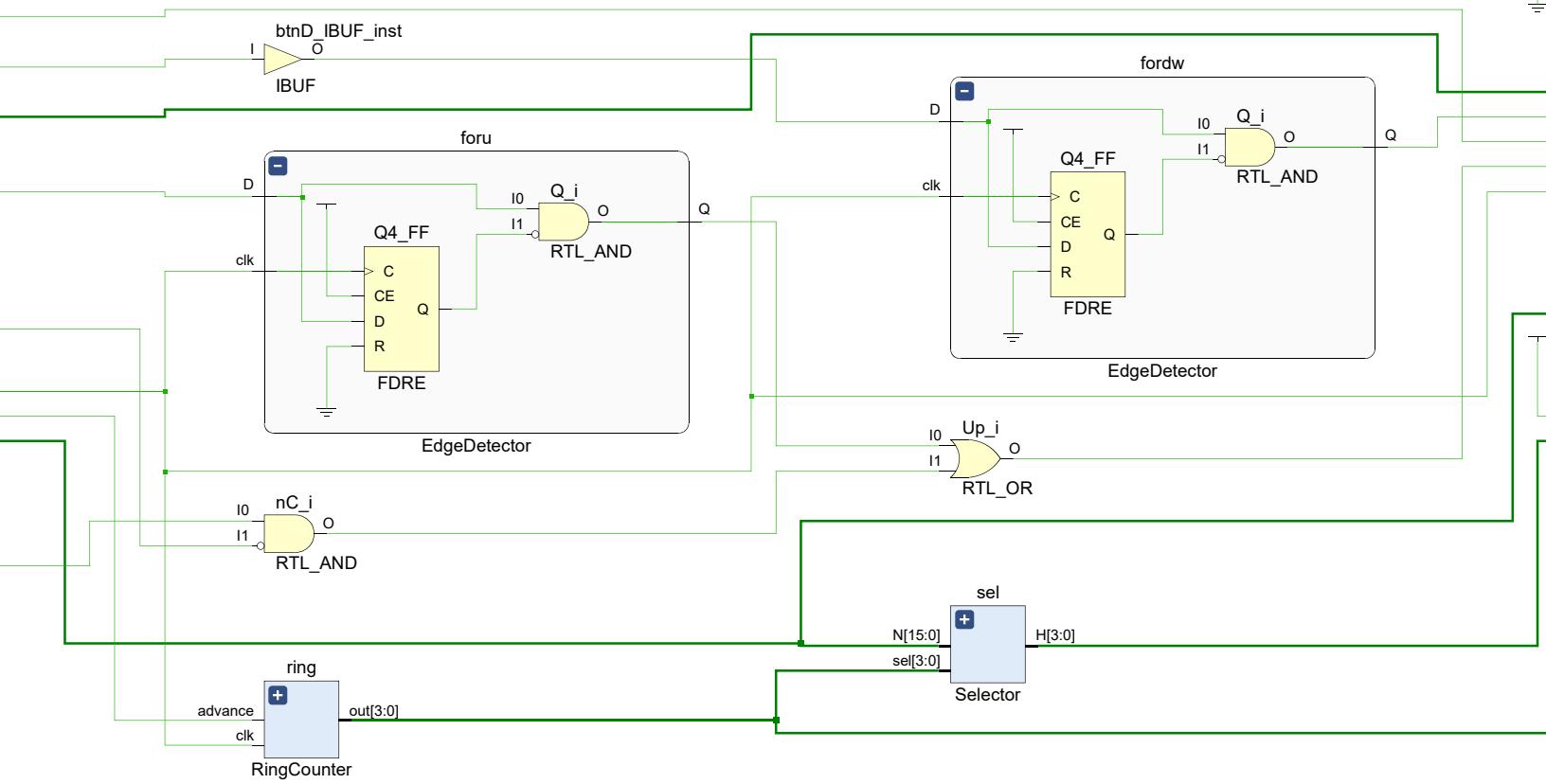
always @(AN3 or val)
begin
    if (AN3 == 0) D7Seg3 <= val;
    else if (AN3 == 1) D7Seg3 <= " ";
    else D7Seg3 <= 8'bX; // non-blocking assignment
end

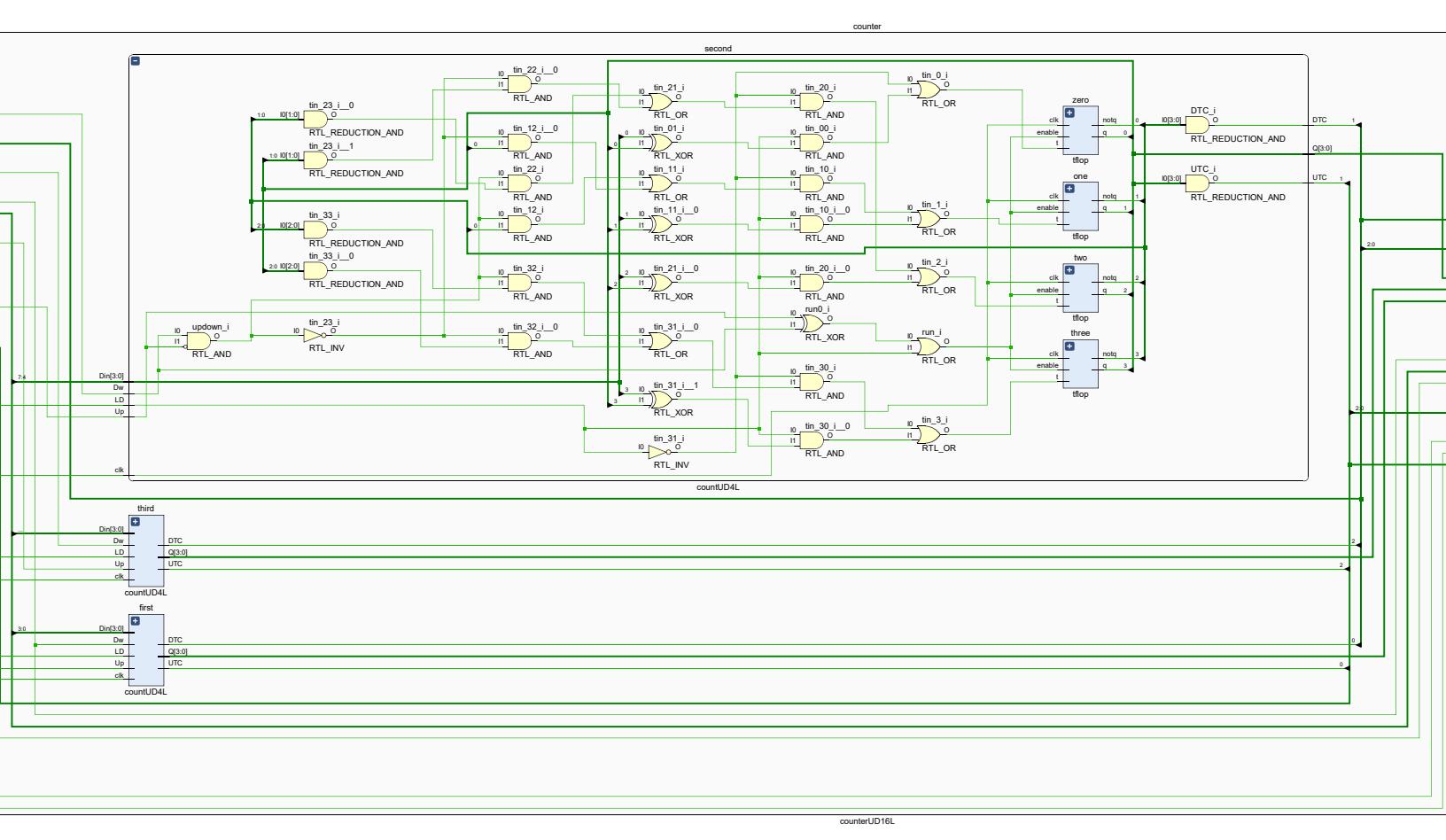
always @(seg)
case (seg)
7'b0111111:
    val = "-";
```

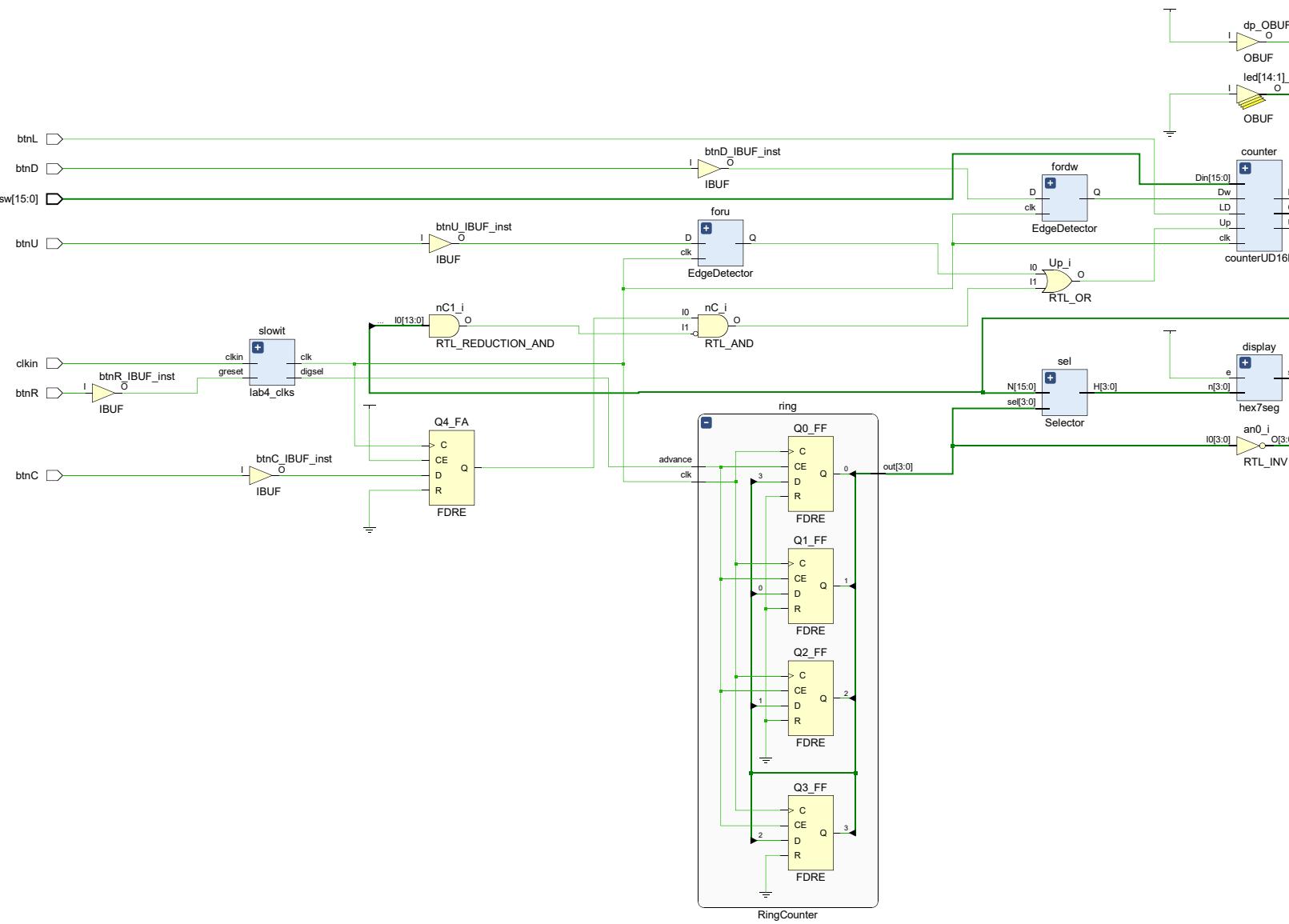
```
7'b1111111:  
    val = " ";  
7'b1000000:  
    val = "0";  
7'b1111001:  
    val = "1";  
7'b0100100:  
    val = "2";  
7'b0110000:  
    val = "3";  
7'b0011001:  
    val = "4";  
7'b0010010:  
    val = "5";  
7'b0000010:  
    val = "6";  
7'b1111000:  
    val = "7";  
7'b0000000:  
    val = "8";  
7'b0011000:  
    val = "9";  
7'b0001000:  
    val = "A";  
7'b0000011:  
    val = "B";  
7'b1000110:  
    val = "C";  
7'b0100001:  
    val = "D";  
7'b0000110:  
    val = "E";  
7'b0001110:  
    val = "F";  
default:  
    val = 8'bX;  
endcase  
endmodule
```

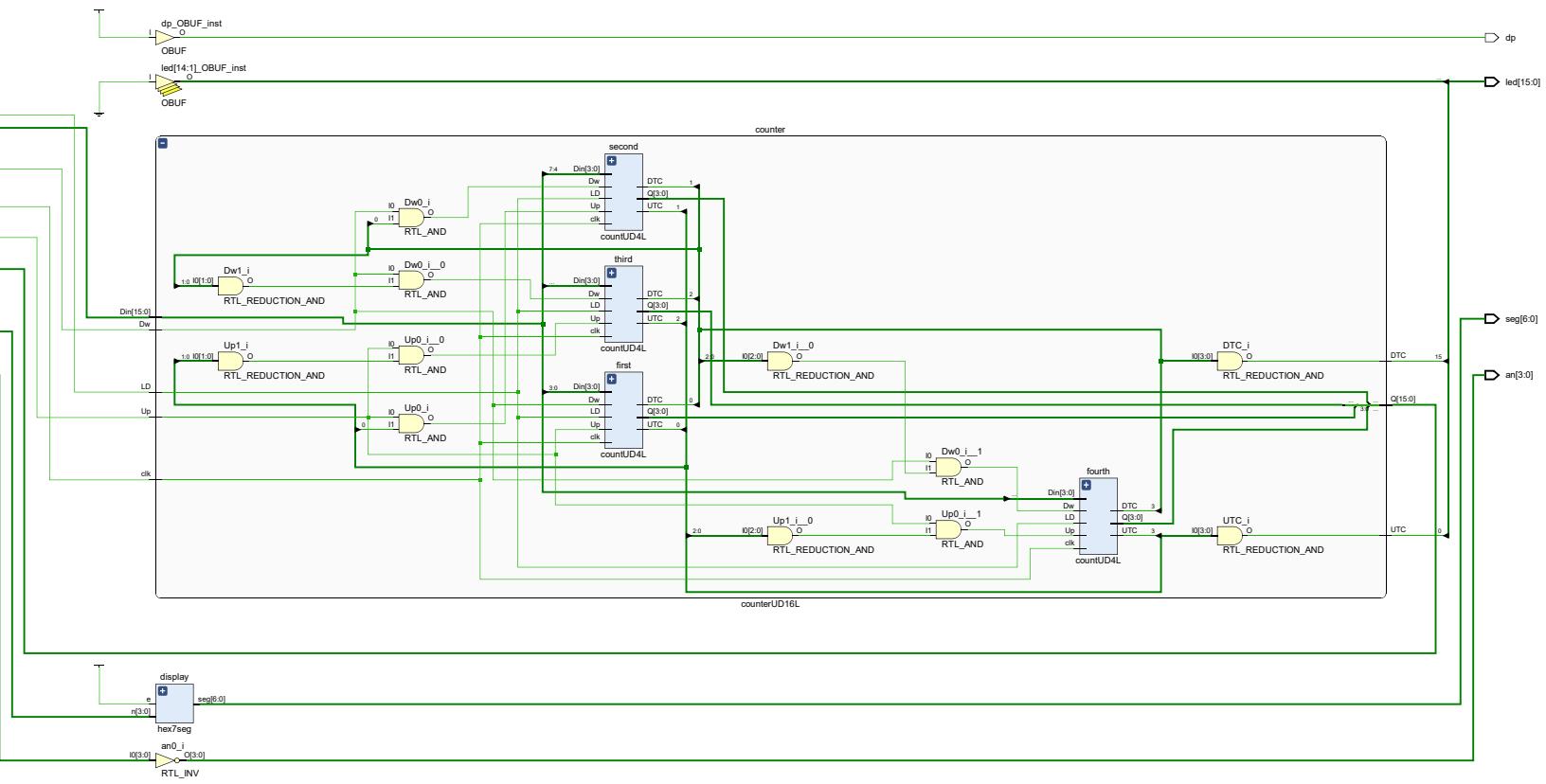
```
`timescale 1ns / 1ps
////////////////////////////// Company: /////////////////////////////////
// Engineer: /////////////////////////////////
// Create Date: 04/23/2020 04:29:32 PM
// Design Name: /////////////////////////////////
// Module Name: top_simulation
// Project Name: /////////////////////////////////
// Target Devices: /////////////////////////////////
// Tool Versions: /////////////////////////////////
// Description: /////////////////////////////////
// Dependencies: /////////////////////////////////
// Revision: /////////////////////////////////
// Revision 0.01 - File Created
// Additional Comments: /////////////////////////////////
// /////////////////////////////////
module top_simulation(
);
reg clkin, btnR, btnU, btnD, btnC, btnL;
reg [15:0] sw;
wire [6:0] seg;
wire dp;
wire [3:0] an;
wire [15:0] led;
parameter PERIOD = 10;
parameter real DUTY_CYCLE = 0.5;
parameter OFFSET = 2;
wire [7:0] D7Seg3,D7Seg2,D7Seg1,D7Seg0; // Change the Radix of these signals to
ASCII
show_7segDisplay showit (.seg(seg),.dp(dp),.an(an),
.D7Seg0(D7Seg0),.D7Seg1(D7Seg1),.D7Seg2(D7Seg2),.D7Seg3(D7Seg3));
Top_module counter(.clkin(clkin), .btnR(btnR), .btnU(btnU), .btnD(btnD),
.btnC(btnC), .btnL(btnL), .sw(sw), .seg(seg), .dp(dp), .an(an), .led(led));
initial // Clock process for clkin
begin
#OFFSET
    clkin = 1'b1;
forever
begin
```


endmodule









counter

