
Intro to Processor Architecture

Assignment 1

ALU

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APPROACH

The assignment consists of 4 modules with one wrapper module that is used to access the other 4 modules. The four modules are:

ADD

The **ADD** function adds two 64-bit numbers. There is a *fulladder* module that acts like a normal full adder. It adds two numbers *a* and *b* to give *sum* and a *carry* as output. This module is used in the **ADD** module in a for loop to perform this operation 64 times – one for every bit in both the numbers. The 65th bit, if any, is stored in the final carry output *Cout*. The testbench for this code is also given as *ADDTb.v*

SUB

The **SUB** function subtracts 64-bit numbers from another. There is a *fulladder* module that acts like a normal full adder. It adds two numbers *a* and *b* to give *sum* and a *carry* as output. This module is used in the **SUB** module in a for loop to perform this operation 64 times – one for every bit in both the numbers. There is a *not* gate as well. The 65th bit, if any, is stored in the final carry output *Cout*. The testbench for this code is also given as *SUBTb.v*

AND

The **and** function calculates the result when we and two 64-bit numbers. This operation is usually done using bitwise operator '&'. There is an *andgate* module that finds out the and of two numbers. It ands two numbers *x* and *y* to give *z*. This module is used in the *andfunc* module in a for loop to perform this operation 64 times – one for every bit in both the numbers. The testbench for this code is also given as *AndTb.v*

OR

The **or** function calculates the result when we or two 64-bit numbers. This operation is usually done using bitwise operator '|'. There is an *orgate* module that finds out the or of two numbers. It ors two numbers *x* and *y* to give *z*. This module is used in the *orfunc* module in a for loop to perform this operation 64 times – one for every bit in both the numbers. The testbench for this code is also given as *OrTb.v*

WRAPPER ALU UNIT

The wrapper ALU unit consists of an *ALU* module which decides the operation to be done upon the two input 64-bit numbers. We used the case statements to decide which control input should be activated. The previous modules and functions are accessed using include statements.

The control input 1 allows the **ADD** function to run.

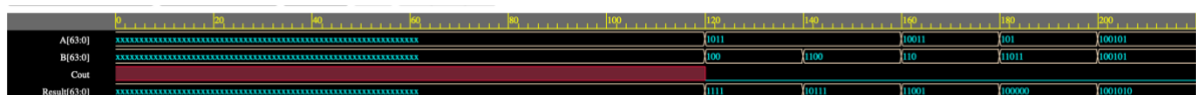
The control input 2 allows the *SUB* function to run.

The control input 3 allows the **AND** function to run.

The control input 4 allows the **OR** function to run.

RESULTS

ADD



Note: To revert to EPWave opening in a new browser window, set that option on your user page.

#0

[illegible][illegible]

Cout=x

[illegible]

#120

[illegible][illegible]

Cout=0

[illegible]

#140

[illegible][illegible]

Cout=0

[illegible]

#160

[illegible][illegible]

Cout=0

[illegible]

#180

[illegible][illegible]

Cout=0

[illegible]

#200

[illegible][illegible]

Count=0

[illegible]

SUB

OR



Note: To revert to EPWave opening in a new browser window, set that option on your user page.

#0

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

#120

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

#140

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

#160

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

#180

[illegible][illegible][illegible]