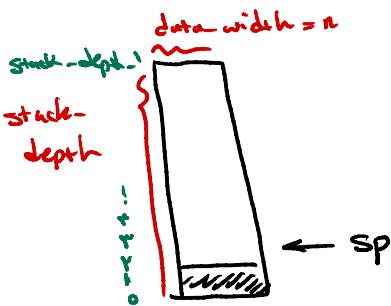


ب) هل يخسّن الـ **Stack** بـ **يُدْعى** **جـ دـاـرـيم** :



«ب) پایین قوی خانه خانه استاندارد
در ابتدا صفر است»

```
ls /AbDhazri /Desktop /MQR-signed / - stack.v
module stack #(parameter DATA_WIDTH = 8, parameter STACK_DEPTH = 16) (
    input clk,
    input rst,
    input [2:0] opcode,
    input signed [DATA_WIDTH-1:0] data_in,
    output reg signed [DATA_WIDTH-1:0] data_out,
    output empty,
    output full,
    output reg overflow
);
```

وروبي ما، ۳ بิต «ستور» هم کاري بايد صدورت بليو.

opcode
clk

کل هزار **reset** همچو شدنه **sp** به حالت صفر آغاز مده.

rst

داده لى **push** دستور **push** وارد **Stack** ی ميشه.

data-in

خوبی ما،

sp = -1 **Stack** خانه است «**data**» است با **data**, **empty**, **sp** به حالت صفر ۰.

empty
full

کنیو پاسی قوی خانه خانی، **data** بیرون آن است **mem[stack.depth]**.

پاين قوي خانه خانی است **full** و مدد ندارد.

data **sp = stack_depth**

جو داشت من اين است که تساي در معتبری کي است حاصل بيع را ميوب کنم.

overflow

overflow

خوبی حاصل از عمل ملى جو را ميوب (دو خانه جالانو)

data_out

```

reg signed [DATA_WIDTH-1:0] stack_mem [0:STACK_DEPTH-1];
reg [$clog2(STACK_DEPTH)-1:0] sp;

reg signed [DATA_WIDTH-1:0] sum;
reg signed [2*DATA_WIDTH-1:0] product;

assign empty = (sp == 0);
assign full = (sp == STACK_DEPTH);

```

ستز خلی امامه که تردد سده sum حافظه ابتداء اینجا حسابی شود. «باشد» sum

برای $product$ عدد ۲۵۶ بزرگ است و به این سریان بیت بولت هاست می‌گذاریم.

نه سندار $data_{out}$ باقی بیش دو نویزی سود

سندار حافظه $stack$ است که «خطای کنی و پرن» $stack_mem$ $stack_depth$ و عرض بطول $data_width$ دارد.

که مونت (راست) $stack_depth$ $stack_pointer$ sp $log(stack_depth)$ بیت بول آدرس دهنی بازماندگی را مینماید log را بدسترسی آوریم $\$clog2$.

$(data_{out}, data_{in})$ را لدار صنعتی ملائکت انجام دهیم.

« $data_{out}$ و $data_{in}$ » را لدار صنعتی ملائکت $product$, sum و $stack_mem$ شود اند.

```

always @(posedge clk or posedge rst) begin
    if (rst) begin
        sp <= 0;
        overflow <= 0;
        data_out <= 0;

```

نحوی \leftarrow reset

↑

اگر \leftarrow always بود \rightarrow rst، clk نویسید حساسی کنیم

با همان دو ایندکس sp بازیابی یاد کرد حافظه است
و \leftarrow reset data-out و overflow پایه ای

\rightarrow rst با پایه

```

end else begin
    overflow <= 0; // Reset overflow flag
    if (opcode == 3'b110) begin // Push
        if (!full) begin
            stack_mem[sp] <= data_in;
            sp <= sp + 1;
        end
    end else if (opcode == 3'b111) begin // Pop
        if (!empty) begin
            data_out <= stack_mem[sp-1];
            sp <= sp - 1;
        end
    end else if (opcode == 3'b100) begin // Add
        if (sp > 1) begin
            // Perform addition and check for overflow
            sum = stack_mem[sp-2] + stack_mem[sp-1];
            // Check for overflow
            if ((stack_mem[sp-2] > 0 && stack_mem[sp-1] > 0 && sum < 0) ||
                (stack_mem[sp-2] < 0 && stack_mem[sp-1] < 0 && sum > 0)) begin
                overflow <= 1;
            end
            data_out <= sum;
        end
    end else if (opcode == 3'b101) begin // Multiply
        if (sp > 1) begin
            // Perform multiplication and check for overflow
            product = stack_mem[sp-2] * stack_mem[sp-1];
            // Check for overflow by comparing to max and min values of the original data width
            if (product > $signed({1'b0, {(DATA_WIDTH-1){1'b1}}}) ||
                product < $signed({1'b1, {(DATA_WIDTH-1){1'b0}}})) begin
                overflow <= 1;
            end
            data_out <= product[DATA_WIDTH-1:0]; // Truncate to the original data width
        end
    end
end

```

دیگرانی صفت باشند \rightarrow opcode کارهای سنتی کاری می کنند \rightarrow و در

حالت پنهانی کنیم.

و بطری پیشگویی overflow را سنجیده باشیم.

با این حالت حافظه کامپیوچر است sp: sp تغییر

حالت بینی روی opcode

opcode = 110 push

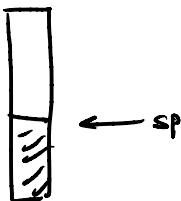
```
if (opcode == 3'b110) begin // Push
    if (!full) begin ①
        stack_mem[sp] <= data_in; ②
        sp <= sp + 1; ③
    end
```

در صورتی که stack پونکتیویتی را تغییر نمایند
sp را متدار data-in را در حافظه که
sp را به آن اضافه می کند می دینند
sp را بخوبی وارد می کنند بر ماده باشند
و همچنان اضافه می کنند ④

opcode = 111 pop

```
end
end else if (opcode == 3'b111) begin // Pop
    if (!empty) begin ⑤
        data_out <= stack_mem[sp-1]; ⑥
        sp <= sp - 1; ⑦
    end
```

در صورتی که حافظه کامپیوچر با خودم تغییر sp
متداری در ساخته که اسپ بخوبی اضافه
می کند «با خوبی حافظه باداده» خواهد
درین مقدار data ریختی میگردی لذتمند
آن داده بخوبی از این کامپیوچر گرفته شد ⑧



Valid
Stack

opcode 101 : multiplier

```

end
end else if (opcode == 3'b101) begin // Multiply
    if (sp > 1) begin
        // Perform multiplication and check for overflow
        product = stack_mem[sp-2] * stack_mem[sp-1]; ①
        // Check for overflow by comparing to max and min values of the original data width
        if (product > $signed({1'b0, {(DATA_WIDTH-1){1'b1}}}) || ②
            product < $signed({1'b1, {(DATA_WIDTH-1){1'b0}}})) begin ③
            overflow <= 1;
        end
        data_out <= product[DATA_WIDTH-1:0]; // Truncate to the original data width ④
    end
end

```

$mem[sp-1], mem[sp-2]$ نویسندگان داده را در stack می‌دانند و این دو حافظه دارند $\leftarrow Sp \Rightarrow$

① Sp دو حافظه دارد که داده را در $product$ ذخیره می‌کند.

با سطح $Data width$ که چیزی است که ② را درست کند

$product \leq 1\underbrace{00\dots 0}_{DataWidth-1}$ ③

$product \geq 0\underbrace{11\dots 1}_{DataWidth-1}$ ④

⑤ $+ 2^{comp}$ باشند.

با سطح $Data width$ که چیزی است که ⑥ را درست کند

که آن که $product$ می‌تواند بین چه اعدادی باشد N بیت بینست و $Overflow$ نیست.

N بیت بینست را به سندلی خوبی می‌هیم. ⑦

Opcode: 100

```
end
end else if (opcode == 3'b100) begin // Add
    if (sp > 1) begin
        // Perform addition and check for overflow
        sum = stack_mem[sp-2] + stack_mem[sp-1]; ①
        // Check for overflow
        if ((stack_mem[sp-2] > 0 && stack_mem[sp-1] > 0 && sum < 0) ||
            (stack_mem[sp-2] < 0 && stack_mem[sp-1] < 0 && sum > 0)) begin ②
            overflow <= 1;
        end
        data_out <= sum; ③
    end
end
```

کامپیوٹر میں اسے فقط دو حالت باتا Stack را باہم جمع کرنے کے لئے رسمیاً اسے

این اسے جمع در یا جمع حالت، حاصلی بالاترست مبتداً اسے کہا جاتا ہے۔

لہجہ سینگھ کے میں حالات 1XX کے لئے opcode باہمی نہیں، میری تجویز حالت کا کیا میں کہنے و

میں کہنے کے میں حالات 0XX کے لئے opcode باہمی نہیں، میری تجویز حالت کا کیا میں کہنے و

دالخواهی های پیوسته سایر pop با چون همینه مارپیچی دارد

- از اینجا که سمت راست داده اند از اینجا overflow نیز آن دارد بررسی کردید

$$N = \frac{1}{4}$$

```
VSIM 5> run -all
# Pushing data 3 onto the stack
# Pushing data 5 onto the stack
# Addition result:      3 +      5 = -8, Overflow: 1
# Pushing data 7 onto the stack
# Pushing data -8 onto the stack
# Addition (without overflow) result: 7 +     8 = -1
# Popping data -8 from the stack after addition
# Pushing data -7 onto the stack
# Pushing data -8 onto the stack
# Addition (overflow) result: -7 +     -8 = 1, Overflow: 1
# Popping data -8 from the stack after addition
# Pushing data 3 onto the stack
# Pushing data 3 onto the stack
# Multiplication result: 3 *      3 = -7, Overflow: 1
# Pushing data 7 onto the stack
# Pushing data 2 onto the stack
# Multiplication (overflow) result: 7 *      2 = -2, Overflow: 1
# Pushing data -3 onto the stack
# Pushing data -4 onto the stack
# Multiplication result: -3 *     -4 = -4, Overflow: 1
# Pushing data 3 onto the stack
# Pushing data -4 onto the stack
# Multiplication result: 3 *     -4 = 4, Overflow: 1
# Popping data -4 from the stack after multiplication
# Pushing data 1 onto the stack
# Pushing data 2 onto the stack
# Addition (without overflow) result: 1 +     2 = 3
# Popping data 2 from the stack after addition
# Pushing data 2 onto the stack
# Final stack contents:
# stack_mem[0] = 3
# stack_mem[1] = 5
# stack_mem[2] = 7
# stack_mem[3] = -7
# stack_mem[4] = 3
# stack_mem[5] = 3
# stack_mem[6] = 7
# stack_mem[7] = 2
# stack_mem[8] = -3
# stack_mem[9] = -4
# stack_mem[10] = 3
# stack_mem[11] = 1
*** Note: Gstop : C:/Users/Abolfazl/Desktop/MQI-signed/tb_4bit.v(259)
Time: 350 ns Iteration: 0 Instance: /tb_4bit

```

$$N = \lambda$$

```
VSIM 13> run -all
# Pushing data 3 onto the stack
# Pushing data 5 onto the stack
# Addition (without overflow) result: 3 +      5 = 8
# Pushing data 127 onto the stack
# Pushing data 2 onto the stack
# Addition (overflow) result: 127 +      2 = -127, Overflow: 1
# Popping data 2 from the stack after addition
# Pushing data -128 onto the stack
# Pushing data -1 onto the stack
# Addition (overflow) result: -128 +     -1 = 127, Overflow: 1
# Popping data -1 from the stack after addition
# Pushing data 10 onto the stack
# Pushing data 12 onto the stack
# Multiplication (without overflow) result: 10 *      12 = 120
# Pushing data 64 onto the stack
# Pushing data 3 onto the stack
# Multiplication (overflow) result: 64 *      3 = -64, Overflow: 1
# Pushing data 15 onto the stack
# Pushing data 15 onto the stack
# Multiplication (overflow) result: 15 *      15 = -31, Overflow: 1
# Pushing data -20 onto the stack
# Pushing data -5 onto the stack
# Multiplication (without overflow) result: -20 *     -5 = 100
# Pushing data 7 onto the stack
# Pushing data -8 onto the stack
# Multiplication (without overflow) result: 7 *     -8 = -56
# Popping data -8 from the stack after multiplication
# Pushing data 1 onto the stack
# Pushing data 2 onto the stack
# Multiplication (overflow) result: 15 *     15 = -31, Overflow: 1
# Pushing data -20 onto the stack
# Pushing data -5 onto the stack
# Multiplication (without overflow) result: -20 *     -5 = 100
# Pushing data 7 onto the stack
# Pushing data -8 onto the stack
# Multiplication (without overflow) result: 7 *     -8 = -56
# Popping data -8 from the stack after multiplication
# Pushing data 1 onto the stack
# Pushing data 2 onto the stack
# Final stack contents:
# stack_mem[0] = 3
# stack_mem[1] = 5
# stack_mem[2] = 127
# stack_mem[3] = -128
# stack_mem[4] = 10
# stack_mem[5] = 12
# stack_mem[6] = -64
# stack_mem[7] = 3
# stack_mem[8] = 15
# stack_mem[9] = 15
# stack_mem[10] = -20
# stack_mem[11] = -5
# stack_mem[12] = 7
# stack_mem[13] = 1
*** Note: Gstop : C:/Users/Abolfazl/Desktop/MQI-signed/tb_8bit.v(245)
Time: 350 ns Iteration: 0 Instance: /tb_8bit

```

N = 4

```
VSM 27> run -all
# Pushing data      3 onto the stack
# Pushing data      5 onto the stack
# Addition (without overflow) result:   3 +      5 =      8
# Pushing data 32767 onto the stack
# Pushing data      2 onto the stack
# Addition (overflow) result: 32767 +      2 = -32767, Overflow: 1
# Popping data      2 from the stack after addition
# Pushing data -32768 onto the stack
# Pushing data      -1 onto the stack
# Addition overflow result: -32768 +      -1 = 32767, Overflow: 1
# Popping data      1 from the stack after addition
# Pushing data     10 onto the stack
# Pushing data     12 onto the stack
# Multiplication (without overflow) result: 10 *      12 =      120
# Pushing data     256 onto the stack
# Pushing data     128 onto the stack
# Multiplication (overflow) result: 256 *      128 = -32768, Overflow: 1
# Pushing data     100 onto the stack
# Pushing data     200 onto the stack
# Multiplication (overflow) result: 300 *      200 = -5536, Overflow: 1
# Pushing data    -20 onto the stack
# Pushing data      -5 onto the stack
# Multiplication (without overflow) result: -20 *      -5 =      100
# Pushing data      7 onto the stack
# Pushing data      8 onto the stack
# Multiplication (without overflow) result: 7 *      -8 =      -56
# Popping data      -8 from the stack after multiplication
# Pushing data      1 onto the stack
# Pushing data      2 onto the stack
```

```
# Pushing data     -20 onto the stack
# Pushing data      -8 onto the stack
# Multiplication (without overflow) result: -20 *      -5 =      100
# Pushing data      7 onto the stack
# Pushing data      8 onto the stack
# Multiplication (without overflow) result: 7 *      -8 =      -56
# Popping data      -8 from the stack after multiplication
# Pushing data      1 onto the stack
# Pushing data      2 onto the stack
# Addition (without overflow) result: 1 +      2 =      3
# Popping data      2 from the stack after addition
# Final stack contents:
stack_mem[0] = 3
stack_mem[1] = 5
stack_mem[2] = 32767
stack_mem[3] = -32768
stack_mem[4] = 10
stack_mem[5] = 12
stack_mem[6] = 256
stack_mem[7] = 128
stack_mem[8] = 300
stack_mem[9] = 100
stack_mem[10] = -20
stack_mem[11] = -5
stack_mem[12] = 7
stack_mem[13] = 1
** Note: Gotop : C:/Users/Abolfazl/Desktop/WQI-signed/tb_16bit.v(243)
Time: 350 ps Iteration: 0 Instance: /tb_16bit
```

N = 4

```
***** 
# Pushing data      3 onto the stack
# Pushing data      5 onto the stack
# Addition (without overflow) result:   3 +      5 =      8
# Pushing data 2147483647 onto the stack
# Pushing data      2 onto the stack
# Addition (overflow) result: 2147483647 +      2 = -2147483647, Overflow: 1
# Popping data      2 from the stack after addition
# Pushing data -2147483648 onto the stack
# Pushing data      1 onto the stack
# Multiplication (without overflow) result: 2147483648 +      -1 = 2147483647, Overflow: 1
# Popping data      -1 from the stack after addition
# Pushing data     10 onto the stack
# Pushing data     12 onto the stack
# Multiplication (without overflow) result: 10 *      12 =      120
# Pushing data     65536 onto the stack
# Pushing data     65536 onto the stack
# Multiplication (overflow) result: 65536 *      65536 =      0, Overflow: 1
# Pushing data    300000 onto the stack
# Pushing data    200000 onto the stack
# Multiplication (overflow) result: 300000 *      200000 = -129542144, Overflow: 1
# Pushing data    -20000 onto the stack
# Pushing data     -5000 onto the stack
# Multiplication (without overflow) result: -20000 *      -5000 = 100000000
# Pushing data      7 onto the stack
# Pushing data      -8 onto the stack
# Multiplication (without overflow) result: 7 *      -8 =      -56
# Popping data      -8 from the stack after multiplication
# Pushing data      1 onto the stack
# Pushing data      2 onto the stack
# Addition (without overflow) result: 1 +      2 =      3
```

```
# Multiplication (overflow) result: 300000 *      200000 = -129542144, Overflow: 1
# Pushing data    -20000 onto the stack
# Pushing data     -5000 onto the stack
# Multiplication (without overflow) result: -20000 *      -5000 = 100000000
# Pushing data      7 onto the stack
# Pushing data      -8 onto the stack
# Multiplication (without overflow) result: 7 *      -8 =      -56
# Popping data      -8 from the stack after multiplication
# Pushing data      1 onto the stack
# Pushing data      2 onto the stack
# Addition (without overflow) result: 1 +      2 =      3
# Final stack contents:
stack_mem[0] = 3
stack_mem[1] = 5
stack_mem[2] = 2147483647
stack_mem[3] = -2147483648
stack_mem[4] = 10
stack_mem[5] = 12
stack_mem[6] = 65536
stack_mem[7] = 65536
stack_mem[8] = 300000
stack_mem[9] = 200000
stack_mem[10] = -20000
stack_mem[11] = -5000
stack_mem[12] = 7
stack_mem[13] = 1
** Note: Gotop : C:/Users/Abolfazl/Desktop/WQI-signed/tb_32bit.v(243)
Time: 350 ps Iteration: 0 Instance: /tb_32bit
```