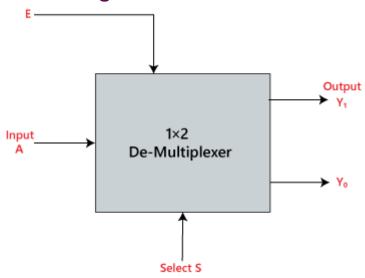
#### **DE-MULTIPLEXER**

#### **1X2 DE-MUX:**

In the 1 to 2 De-multiplexer, there are only two outputs, i.e.,  $Y_0$ , and  $Y_1$ , 1 selection lines, i.e.,  $S_0$ , and single input, i.e., A. On the basis of the selection value, the input will be connected to one of the outputs.

## **Block Diagram:**



### **RTL CODE:**

module de\_mux(input A, input S, output y0, output y1);

assign 
$$y0 = (S == 1'b0) ? A : 1'b0;$$

assign 
$$y1 = (S == 1'b1) ? A : 1'b0;$$

endmodule

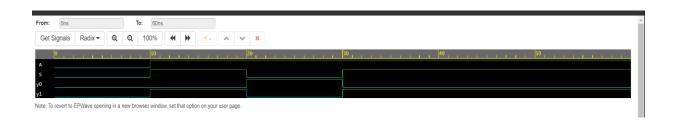
## **TEST BENCH:**

module testbench;

wire y0,y1;

reg A,S;

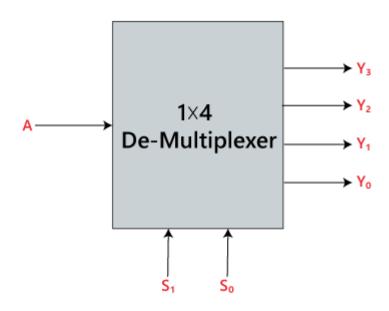
```
de_mux a1 (A,S,y0,y1);
 initial
  begin
   $dumpfile(".vcd");
   $dumpvars(1);
  end
 initial
  begin
   repeat(5);
   begin
    A=0; S=0;
    #10 S=1;A=1;
    #10 S=0;A=1;
     #10 S=1;A=1;
   end
  end
 initial
  begin
   #60 $finish();
  end
endmodule
```



#### 1x4 DE- MULTIPLEXER:

In 1 to 4 De-multiplexer, there are total of four outputs, i.e.,  $Y_0$ ,  $Y_1$ ,  $Y_2$ , and  $Y_3$ , 2 selection lines, i.e.,  $S_0$  and  $S_1$  and single input, i.e., A. On the basis of the combination of inputs which are present at the selection lines  $S_0$  and  $S_1$ , the input be connected to one of the outputs. ..

## **Block Diagram:**



### **RTL CODE:**

```
module de_mux(input A, input [1:0] S, output reg y3,y2,y1,y0);
always @(*)
begin
case(S)
2'b00: {y3,y2,y1,y0} = {3'b0, A};
2'b01: {y3,y2,y1,y0} = {2'b0, A, 1'b0};
2'b10: {y3,y2,y1,y0} = {1'b0, A, 2'b0};
2'b11: {y3,y2,y1,y0} = {A, 3'b0};
```

```
endcase
end
endmodule
```

# **TEST BENCH:**

```
module testbench;
 wire y3,y2,y1,y0;
 reg A;
 reg [1:0]S;
 de_mux a1 (A,S,y3,y2,y1,y0);
 initial
  begin
   $dumpfile(".vcd");
   $dumpvars(1);
  end
 initial
  begin
   S=2'b00;A=0;
   #10 S=2'b01;A=1;
   #10 S=2'b10;A=1;
   #10 S=2'b11;A=1;
  end
 initial
  begin
   #60 $finish();
  end
```

# endmodule

