# Part 1

1.

* The purpose of firmware sub-circuit is to provide 8-bits of data at a 10-bit address (up to 1024 addresses).
* The oneKram circuit takes an input address, data to be written, clock, and read/write flag. When the clock is on: it will either write the input data to the input address or output the data at the input address.
* The 10-bit adder controls the address generation.

2.

* Read/write (read\_write) control signals are floating. They are utilized to provide default a default for accessing the memory in the oneKram circuit.
* These components implement the floating input detection:

A diagram of a circuit

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

When read\_write is disconnected, default behavior is provided – that is, writing and output to the corresponding ram circuit is set to 0.

* This relates to the concepts in the study guide because it utilizes a buffer and pull resistor. The oneKram circuit takes advantage of a buffer and pull resistor to provide a default state for when read\_write is disconnected.

3.

* When sweep\_enable input is activated, the write/enable for the register (at the top of main) is activated when the clock is on, the output of that register (memory address) is fed into the 10-bit adder, incremented by one and passed to the address tunnel and re-input to the register. The address is then passed onto the firmware circuit which hands off data to the oneKram circuit. This process continues so long is halt is not active.
* Through rw\_sel. If rw\_sel is 0, data at the input address to oneKram is read and output to rd. If rw\_sel is 1, the write data (wd on the oneKram circuit) at the input address is written.
* To select the various operations to perform on the firmware’s data at a given address with respect to the oneKram circuit.

## Part 3.1 – Testing

Read the captions and look at the red boxes in each screenshot.

* Memory protection for addresses below 0x0FF: A diagram of a computer

  AI-generated content may be incorrect.

When trying to write with memory protection on, and at an address lower than 0x0FF. Take note that the mux to select rw\_sel is disconnected when trying to write at an address lower than 0x0FF.

A diagram of a machine

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

Writing to memory with memory protection on when above an address higher than 0x0FF. Take note of the mux selecting rw\_sel.

* Error detection for invalid switch configurations:

A diagram of a computer

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

Trying to read and write to memory at the same time. Take note that halt is set to 1 in this case.

A diagram of a software system

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

Selecting either to write or read will not halt.

A diagram of a software

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

Selecting either to write or read will not halt.

* Display correctly shows address and data values: A computer screen shot of a computer

  AI-generated content may be incorrect.

Display of address and value (when read is enabled). Note, In binary, 0100110001 is 0x131.

A computer screen shot of a computer

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

The corresponding graphic to the image above. Note that the oneKram circuit matches the display above.

## Part 3.2

1. Memory Protection:
2. Configuration Error Detection:
3. Hex Display: