Digital System Design with High-Level Synthesis for FPGA

Conditional Statement: Exercise

www.highlevel-synthesis.com

This file is a resource of the Udemy course: Digital System Design with High-Level Synthesis for FPGA: Combinational Circuits https://www.udemy.com/course/hls-combinational-circuits/?referralCode=8D449A491B9F4582DDEF

Note: All the HLS codes are attached to this lecture.

Exercise 1

The following code can implement this design

```
void odd_even(ap_uint<8> a, bool &led1, bool &led2) {

#pragma HLS INTERFACE ap_ctrl_none port=return

#pragma HLS INTERFACE ap_none port=led1

#pragma HLS INTERFACE ap_none port=led2

if (a[0] == 1) {
    led1 = 0;
    led2 = 1;
    } else {
     led1 = 1;
    led2 = 0;
    }
}
```

Exercise 2

The following code show the code to find the 1011 binary pattern in a 9-bit unsigned integer number.

```
bool find_pattern(ap_uint<9> a) {
#pragma HLS INTERFACE ap_ctrl_none port=return
#pragma HLS INTERFACE ap_none port=a
      bool p;
      if (
            (a(8, 5) == 0b1011)
        | | (a(7, 4) == 0b1011)
        || ( a(6, 3) == 0b1011)
        || ( a(5, 2) == 0b1011)
        | | (a(4, 1) == 0b1011)
        || (a(3, 0) == 0b1011)
      ) {
             p = 1;
      } else {
             p = 0;
      return p;
```

Exercise 3

First, we can ave all the 4-bit binary codes in an array.

```
const ap_uint<4> gray_code[16] = {
       0000,
       0001,
       0011,
       0010,
       0110,
       0111,
       0101,
       0100,
       1100,
       1101,
       1111,
       1110,
       1010,
       1011,
       1001,
       1000
};
```

Then we can access each code using its corresponding index.

You may say that the following code will do the task

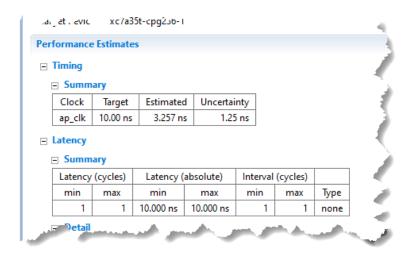
```
ap_uint<4> binary2gray(ap_uint<4> a) {
#pragma HLS INTERFACE ap_none port=a
#pragma HLS INTERFACE ap_ctrl_none port=return

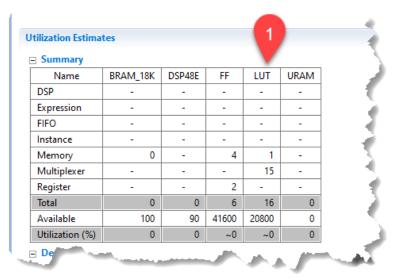
ap_uint<4> g;

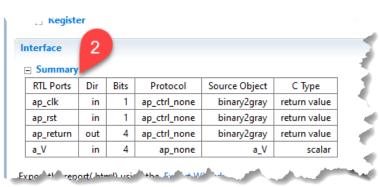
g = gray_code[a];

return g;
}
```

This code is correct and can be synthesised by vivado HLS, but the resulted circuit is not combinational. Let's have a look at the synthesis report.



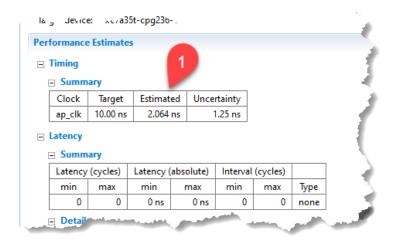


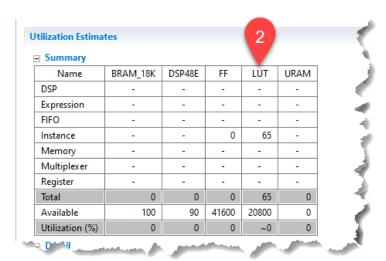


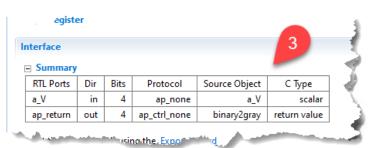
By using the switch-case statement, we can provide a combinational circuit description.

```
ap_uint<4> binary2gray(ap_uint<4> a) {
#pragma HLS INTERFACE ap_none port=a
#pragma HLS INTERFACE ap ctrl none port=return
      ap_uint<4> g;
      switch (a) {
      case 0:
             g = gray_code[0];
             break;
      case 1:
             g = gray_code[1];
             break;
      case 2:
             g = gray_code[2];
             break;
      case 3:
             g = gray_code[3];
             break;
      case 4:
             g = gray_code[4];
             break;
      case 5:
             g = gray_code[5];
             break;
      case 6:
             g = gray_code[6];
             break;
      case 7:
             g = gray_code[7];
             break;
      case 8:
             g = gray_code[8];
             break;
      case 9:
             g = gray_code[9];
             break;
      case 10:
             g = gray_code[10];
             break;
      case 11:
             g = gray_code[11];
             break;
      case 12:
             g = gray_code[12];
             break;
      case 13:
             g = gray_code[13];
             break;
      case 14:
```

The following figure shows the synthesis report.







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