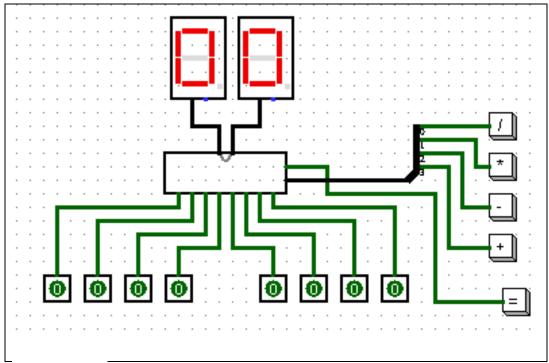


September 2018

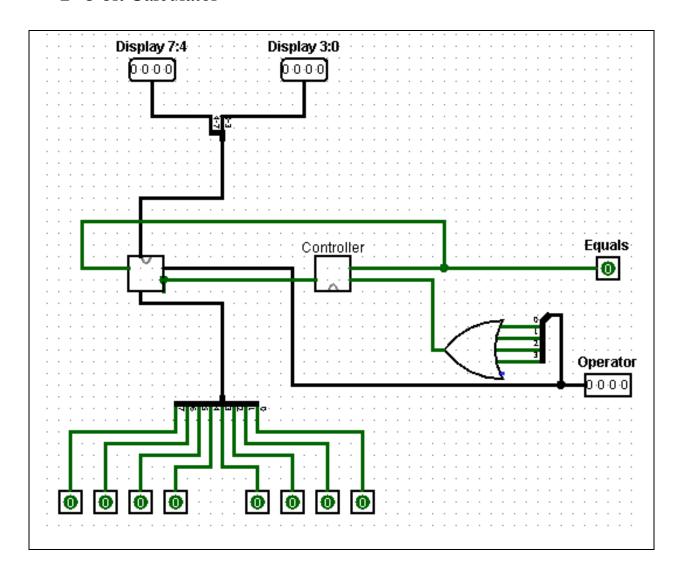
#### The project modules

### 1- Main



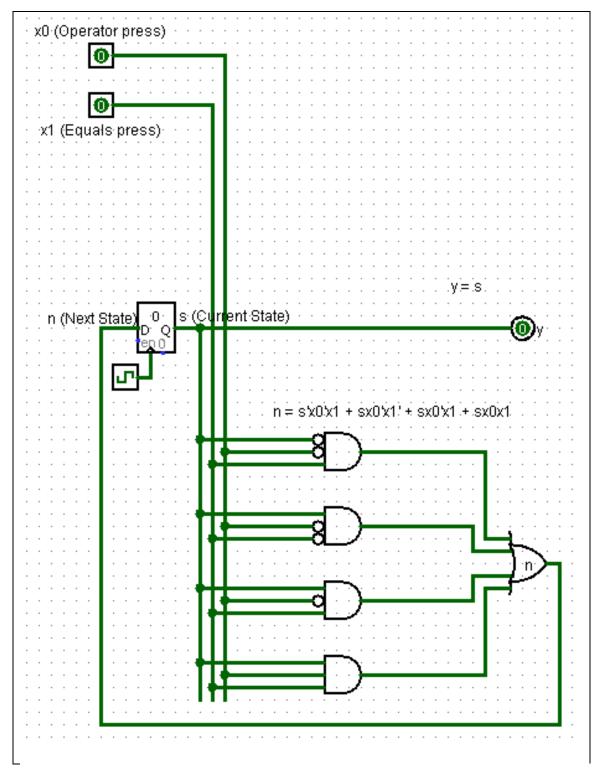
- a) Two 7-segments to display the
  - i. First operand (8-bit) before pressing the operator
  - ii. Result after writing second operand (9-bit) and pressing the equal button.
- b) 8-block calculator
- c) 4 buttons: '+', '-', '\*', '/'
- d) '=' button
- e) 8 input ports for the data

### 2- 8-bit Calculator



- a) Controller sub-circuit
- b) Datapath sub-circuit
- c) 4-bit Operator input port
- d) 8 -bit Data input port
- e) Two 4-bit display output ports.

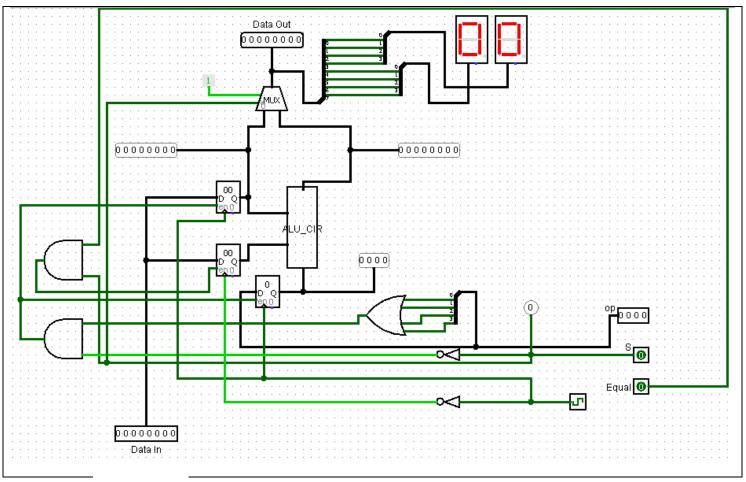
### 3- Controller (FP Part 1)



It is a finite state machine stores '1' when press equal and clears the stored value when any operator is pressed.

$$S_{t+1} = S_t \wedge ((X_1 \wedge X_0) \vee (X_1 \overline{\wedge X0}) \vee \overline{(X1 \wedge X0)}) \vee (\overline{St} \wedge X_1 \wedge \overline{X0})$$

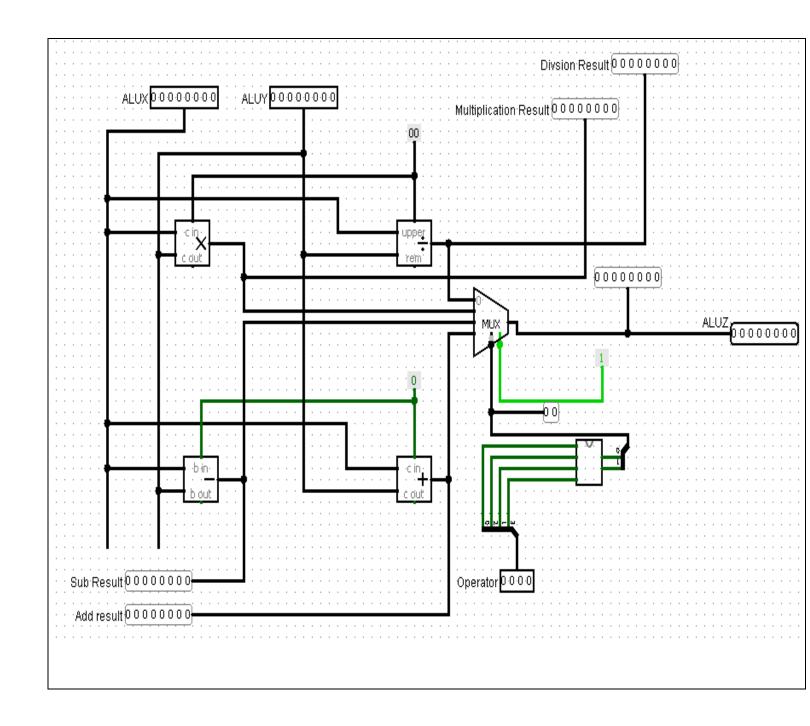
### 4- Datapath (FP Part 2)



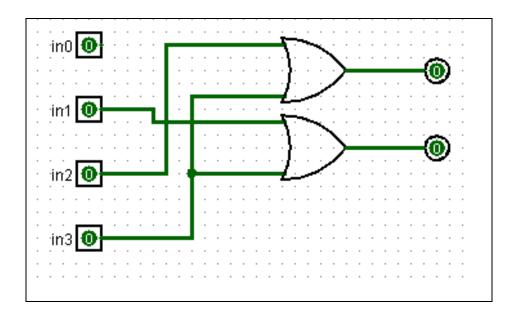
- a) Three register to store the ALUA, ALUB, Operator:
  - i. ALUA register (8-bit) enabled when operator is pressed only
  - ii. ALUB register (8-bit) enabled when equal is pressed only.
  - iii. Operator register (4-bit) enabled when operator is pressed only.
- b) ALU\_CIR which is ALUCIR sub-circuit for ALU capable for the four operations '+', '-', '\*', and '/'.

- c) 8-bit 2x1 MUX to choose which of the ALUA or ALUZ to be transferred to the output display. (MUX selection is the state of the controller), if 0 then transfer ALUA, and if 1 then transfer ALUZ to the display output.
- d) S 1-bit input port from the state of the controller sub-ciorcuit
- e) Equal 1-bit input port from the user equal button
- f) Operator 4-bit input port from the user operator.
- g) Input data 8-bit port
- h) Output data 8-bit port.
- i) Enable for the ALUA and operator registers

   \( \bar{S} \) \( \text{Operator}\_0 \times \text{Operator}\_1 \times \text{Operator}\_2 \times \text{Operator}\_3 \)
- j) Enable for the ALUB register
  - $S \wedge Equal$



- a) Four arithmetic units of 8-bit binary inputs for addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.
- b) 8-bit 4x1 MUX to select certain output from any of the arithmetic unit based on the selection, where the MUX selection is the output of the encoder circuit of operator input.
- c) Operator 4-bit input port from the user operator.
- d) Input1 data 8-bit port
- e) Input2 data 8-bit port
- f) Output data 8-bit port.



# It includes:

a) 
$$Out_0 = In_1 \vee In_3$$
.

b) 
$$Out_1 = In_2 \vee In_3$$
.

In <sub>3</sub>	In <sub>2</sub>	In <sub>1</sub>	$In_0$	Out <sub>1</sub>	Out <sub>0</sub>
0	0	0	1	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	1
0	1	0	0	1	0
1	0	0	0	1	1

No need to consider other cases because only one button can be pressed at a time.

# Simulation results

