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Computer Architecture HW b010

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Decoder

```
# Loading work.testDecoder
# Loading work.structuralDecoder
# En A0 A1| O0 O1 O2 O3 | Expected Output
# 0  0  0 |  0  0  0  0 | All false
# 0  1  0 |  0  0  0  0 | All false
# 0  0  1 |  0  0  0  0 | All false
# 0  1  1 |  0  0  0  0 | All false
# 1  0  0 |  1  0  0  0 | O0 only
# 1  1  0 |  0  1  0  0 | O1 only
# 1  0  1 |  0  0  1  0 | O2 only
# 1  1  1 |  0  0  0  1 | O3 only
```

Above is the table generated by testing my device against the test bench. This is correct as it checks all possible combinations. The outputs (o0,o1,o2,o3) align with the expected outputs.
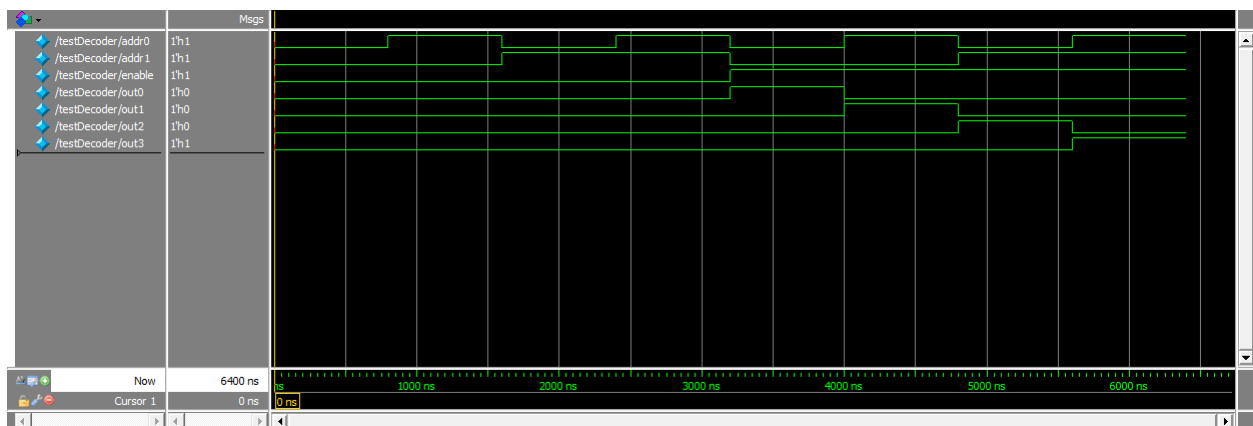

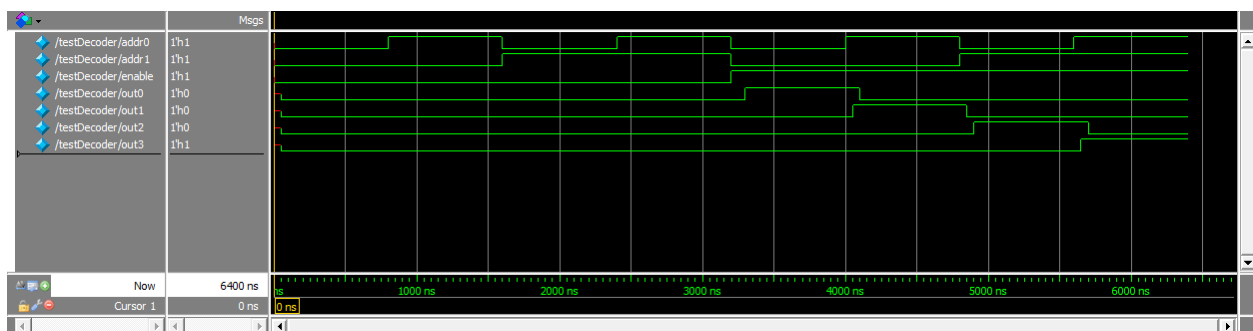**Figure 1a. Behavioral Decoder**

Figure 1b. Structural Decoder

Since Verilog statements are assumed to run instantaneously, delays are added to see the effects of the gates. Above are the waves of the behavioral and structural devices. Overall, the waves produced look

similar, but when looked at more closely, the delays in the structural decoder are visible around the 4000ms, 5000ms, and 5500ms marks.

Full Adder

```
# Loading work.testFullAdder
# Loading work.structuralFullAdder
# A B C_in|  S  C_out | Expected Output
# 0 0  0  |  0   0    | Both False
# 0 0  1  |  1   0    | Sum Only
# 0 1  0  |  1   0    | Sum Only
# 0 1  1  |  0   1    | Carryout Only
# 1 0  0  |  1   0    | Sum Only
# 1 0  1  |  0   1    | Carryout Only
# 1 1  0  |  0   1    | Carryout Only
# 1 1  1  |  1   1    | Both True
```

The table above is correct as it checks all possible combinations. The outputs (sum (s) and carryout (C_out)) align with the expected outputs.
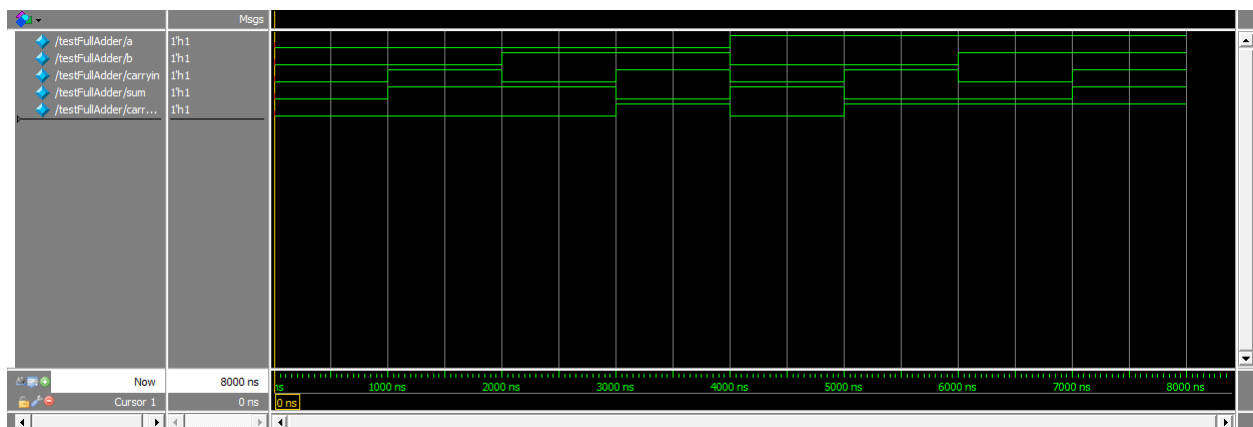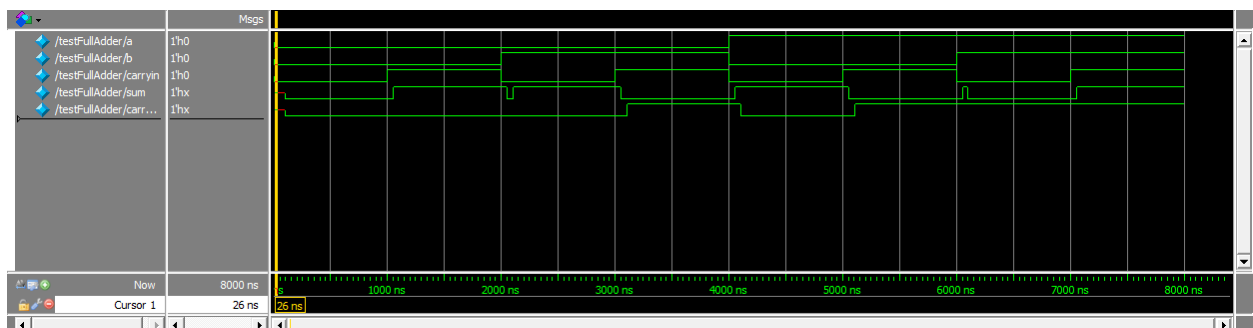

Figure 2a. Behavioral Adder

Figure 2b. Structural Adder

Like the Decoder, the behavioral and structural adders both have similar wave forms, but again, the implemented delays affect the structural device, causing offsets and sudden drops (i.e. dip around 2000ms, 3000ms, 4000ms, slightly after 5000ms mark, a quick bump around 6000ms, and an offset again at 7000ms).

Multiplexer

```
# Loading work.testMultiplexer
# Loading work.structuralMultiplexer
# S1 S0  |  I0 I1 I2 I3 |  Out  |  Expected Output
#  0  0  |   0  0  0  0 |   0   |  0
#  0  0  |   1  0  0  0 |   1   |  1
#  0  1  |   0  0  0  0 |   0   |  0
#  0  1  |   0  1  0  0 |   1   |  1
#  1  0  |   0  0  0  0 |   0   |  0
#  1  0  |   0  0  1  0 |   1   |  1
#  1  1  |   0  0  0  0 |   0   |  0
#  1  1  |   0  0  0  1 |   1   |  1
```

For the multiplexer, there are actually 64 different combinations. However, only eight are in this table. That is enough because the two addresses (S1,S0) point to specific inputs, so checking the other inputs is unnecessary. As shown above, the outputs align with the expected outputs.
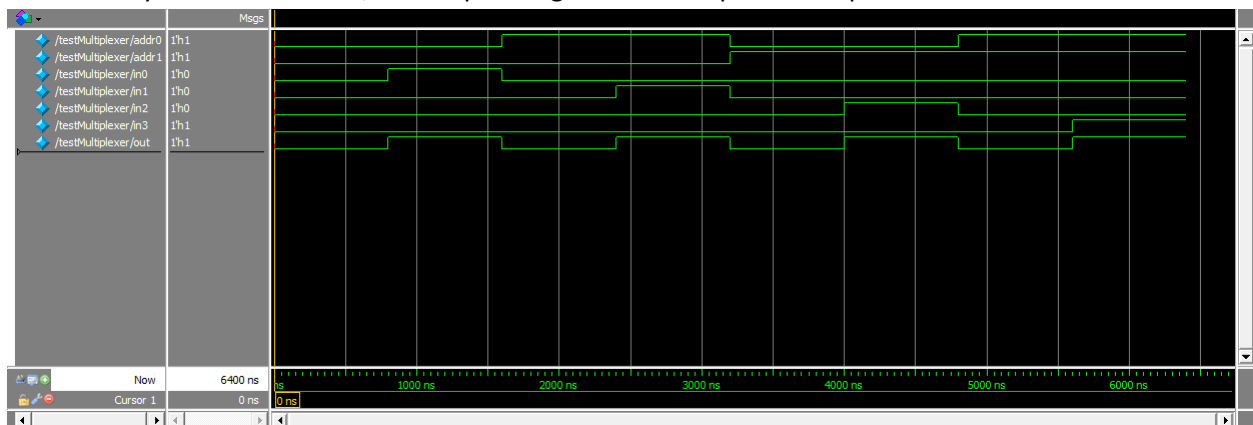

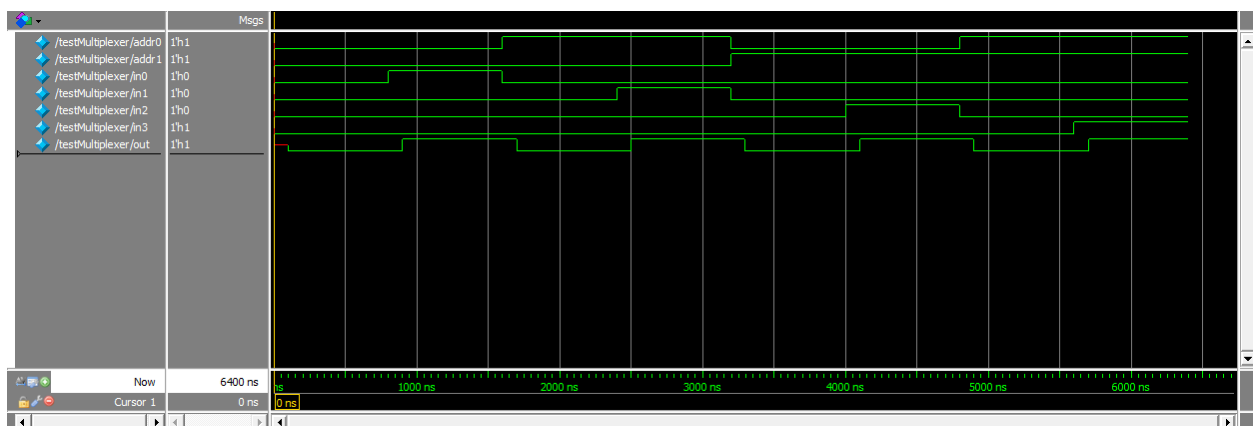**Figure 3a. Behavioral Multiplexer**

Figure 3b. Structural Multiplexer

The waves for the two multiplexers seemed the most similar (compared to the other two sets), as it clearly shows a delay between the output and the input (i.e. near mark 1000 ms).

Comments/Acknowledgements

On the scans attached are sketches and tables for the three devices. I received some help from NINJAs when figuring out how to draw/setup the logic for the full adder.

Note that variable names changed between the sketches and the Verilog, but the overall structure should be the same.