

CLASS 18\*=CSCI 160  
Spring'21

Project questions  
will be detailed next class

## **PROJECT - *Octal Full-Adder***

**Input:** A, B = octal digits (see representation below);  $C_{in}$  = binary digit

**Output:** S = octal digit (see representation below);  $C_{out}$  = binary digit

**Task:** Using only binary FAs to perform the actual addition, design a circuit that performs as an octal FA. More specifically, this circuit would input the two octal digits A, B, convert them into binary numbers, add them using three binary FAs, convert the binary result back to octal, and output the sum as an octal digit, and the binary carry out.

# PROJECT - OCTAL FA

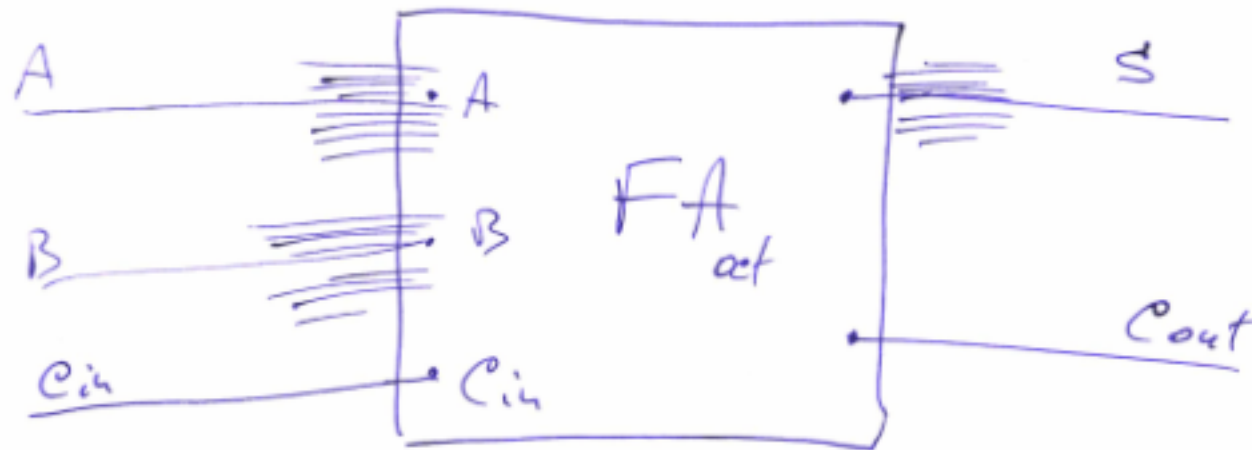
Input: A, B = octal digits (see representation below);  $C_{in}$  = binary digit

Output: S = octal digit (see representation below);  $C_{out}$  = binary digit

## Modular approach:

## Big Picture:

Task: Using only binary FAs to perform the actual addition, design a circuit that performs as an octal FA. More specifically, this circuit would input the two octal digits A, B, convert them into binary numbers, add them using only binary FAs, convert the binary result back to octal, and output the sum as an octal digit, and the binary carry out.



## Example: Performance-how it should work (big picture):

If Input:

$$A = 6_8$$

$$B = 5_8$$

$$C_{in} = 0$$

$FA_{oct}$  (or  $FA_8$ )

Output:

$$S = 3_8$$

$$C_{out} = 1$$

Inside:

$$6_8 \xrightarrow{Cv_{8 \rightarrow 2}} 110_2$$

$$5_8 \xrightarrow{Cv_{8 \rightarrow 2}} 101_2$$

Next:

Add  $110_2$  and  $101_2$  using several  $FA_2$

Get sum  $011_2$  and  $C_{out} = 1$

$$011_2 \xrightarrow{Cv_{2 \rightarrow 8}} 3_8$$

Output:

$$S = 3_8 \text{ and } C_{out} = 1$$

Separate Modules (= diagrams) for:

1)  $Cv_{8 \rightarrow 2}$

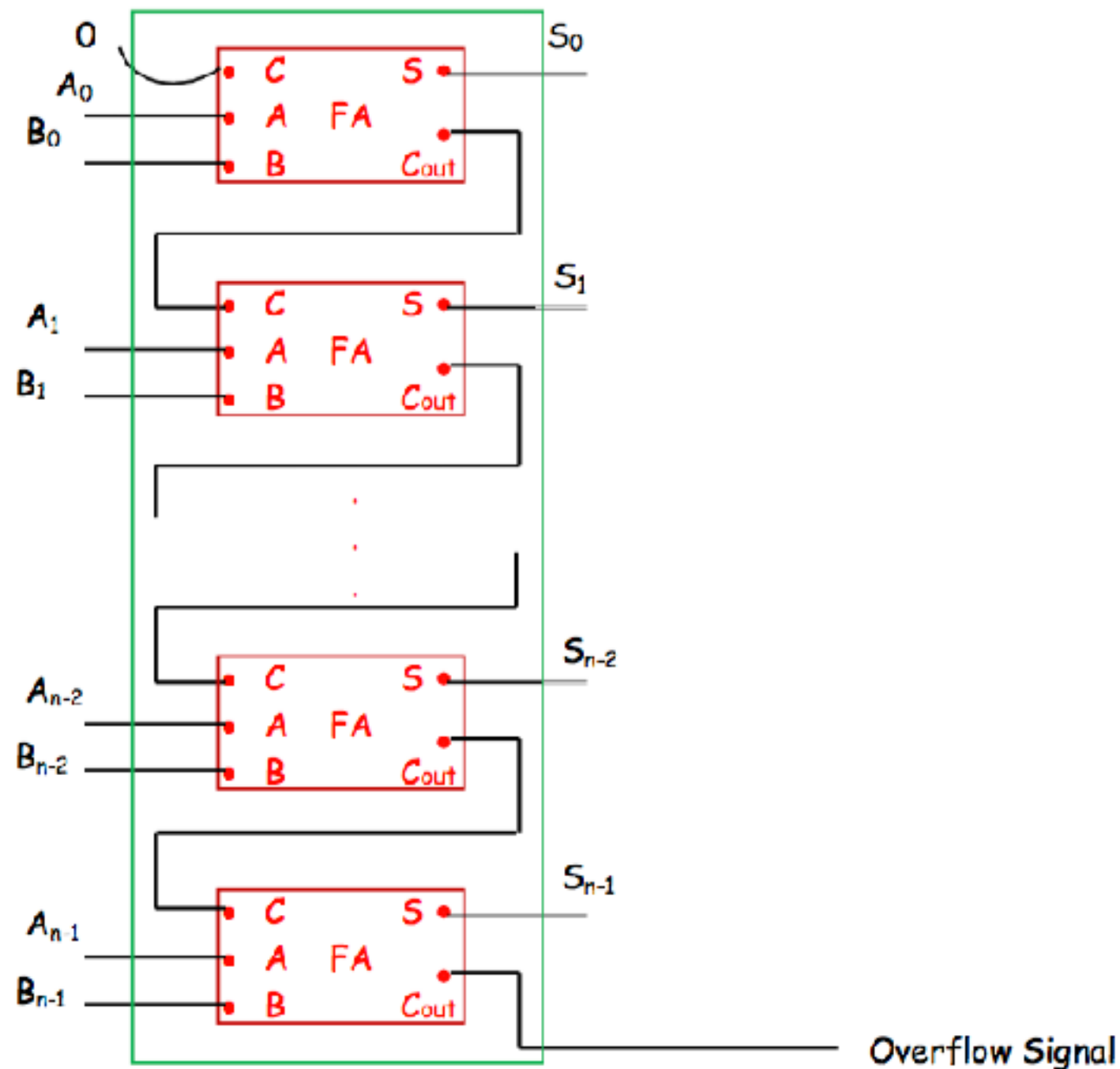
2)  $Cv_{2 \rightarrow 8}$

3) general diagram using boxes for  $FA_2$ ,  $Cv_{8 \rightarrow 2}$  and  $Cv_{2 \rightarrow 8}$ , connecting Inputs to Outputs.

## Adding multiple digit numbers

Suppose we have two  $n$ -digit binary numbers:  $A = A_{n-1} A_{n-2} \dots A_1 A_0$  and  $B = B_{n-1} B_{n-2} \dots B_1 B_0$

We obtain their sum  $S = S_{n-1} S_{n-2} \dots S_1 S_0$  using binary FAs, by adding them bit by bit starting with the lsd's:



## **Input/Output binary representation of octal digits**

Every octal digit will be represented using the following **8-bit binary representation**:

<b>Octal Digit:</b>	<b>8-bit Input Lines:</b>							
	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

## Converter Base 8 ---> Base 2

Octal Digit:	8-bit Input Lines:								Output:		
	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>B<sub>2</sub></u>	<u>B<sub>1</sub></u>	<u>B<sub>0</sub></u>
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1

$$B_2 = \hat{4} + . . . + \hat{7}$$

$$B_1 = . . .$$

$$B_0 = . . .$$

*You are required to design this circuit in a structured, top-down approach. You must give on separate pages all three modules described on the slide #3 of Class 18\*, and use the hints from of same Class 18\* for the first module. You must encircle your diagrams to clearly show all the Input/Output lines: all inputs must come from left and all outputs must go to the right.*

*If you can, use **teams** of 1-4 students. Give all names. Each submit the project as you submit your HW.*

**The presentation of the project is very important.**

**Note:** *I set aside the class on Monday, May 3 for you to work on this group project, and submit by the end of May 4.*

*We will not meet for class during this day, while you need to organize your work in groups, and submit it.*

**Due: Tuesday, May 4, midnight.**

