Verilog

4-Value Logic

Four values:

- > 0, 1, x, z ≡
 - x: unknown value
 - This x does NOT mean "don't care"
 - z: high impedance

input	not	
0	1	
1	0	
X	X	
Z	X	



and	0	1	X	Z
0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	X	X
X	0	X	X	X
Z	0	X	X	X

or	0	1	X	Z
0	0	~	X	X
1	1	1	1	1
X	X	1	X	X
Z	X	1	X	X

Vectors

```
output [0:3] D; ♥ wire [7:0] SUM; ■
```

- indexing:
 - D[3]
- > slicing:
 - SUM[5:2]

Decoder

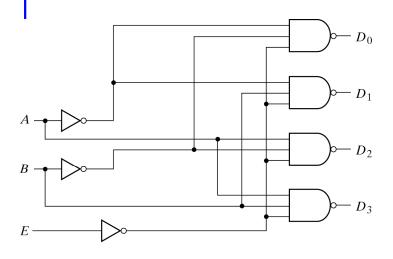


Fig. 4-19 2-to-4-Line Decoder with En

➤ Gate-level description

(a) Logic diagram

NANDs and NOTs are instantiated in a group

```
//HDL Example 4-1
//Gate-level description of a 2-to-4-line decoder
//Figure 4-19
module decoder gl (A,B,E,D);
   input A,B,E;
   output [0:3] D;
   wire Anot,Bnot,Enot;
   not
      n1 (Anot, A),
                       nahve taarife jadid
      n2 (Bnot,B),
      n3 (Enot, E);
   nand
      n4 (D[0], Anot, Bnot, Enot),
      n5 (D[1], Anot, B, Enot),
      n6 (D[2],A,Bnot,Enot),
      n7 (D[3],A,B,Enot);
endmodule
```

Tri-State Buffers and Inverters

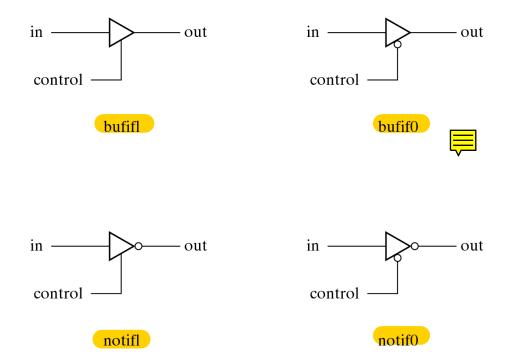


Fig. 4-31 Three-State Gates

gateName (output, input, control);

```
bufif1 (OUT, A, control);
notif0 (Y, B, enable);
```

Multiplexer at Gate Level

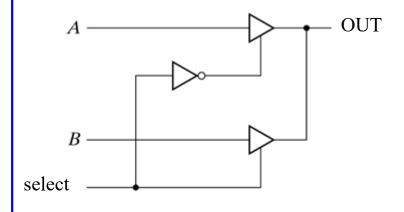
tri:



> A net which has the capability of being driven by more than one driver

Types of nets:

- ➤ wire, tri, supply1, supply0, wand (wired AND), wor (wired OR)
- > Example:



mux ba estefade az tri buffer:

```
module muxtri (A, B, select, OUT);
  input A, B, select;
  output OUT;
  tri OUT;
  bufif0 (OUT, A, select);
  bufif1 (OUT, B, select);
endmodule;
```

(a) 2-to-1- line mux