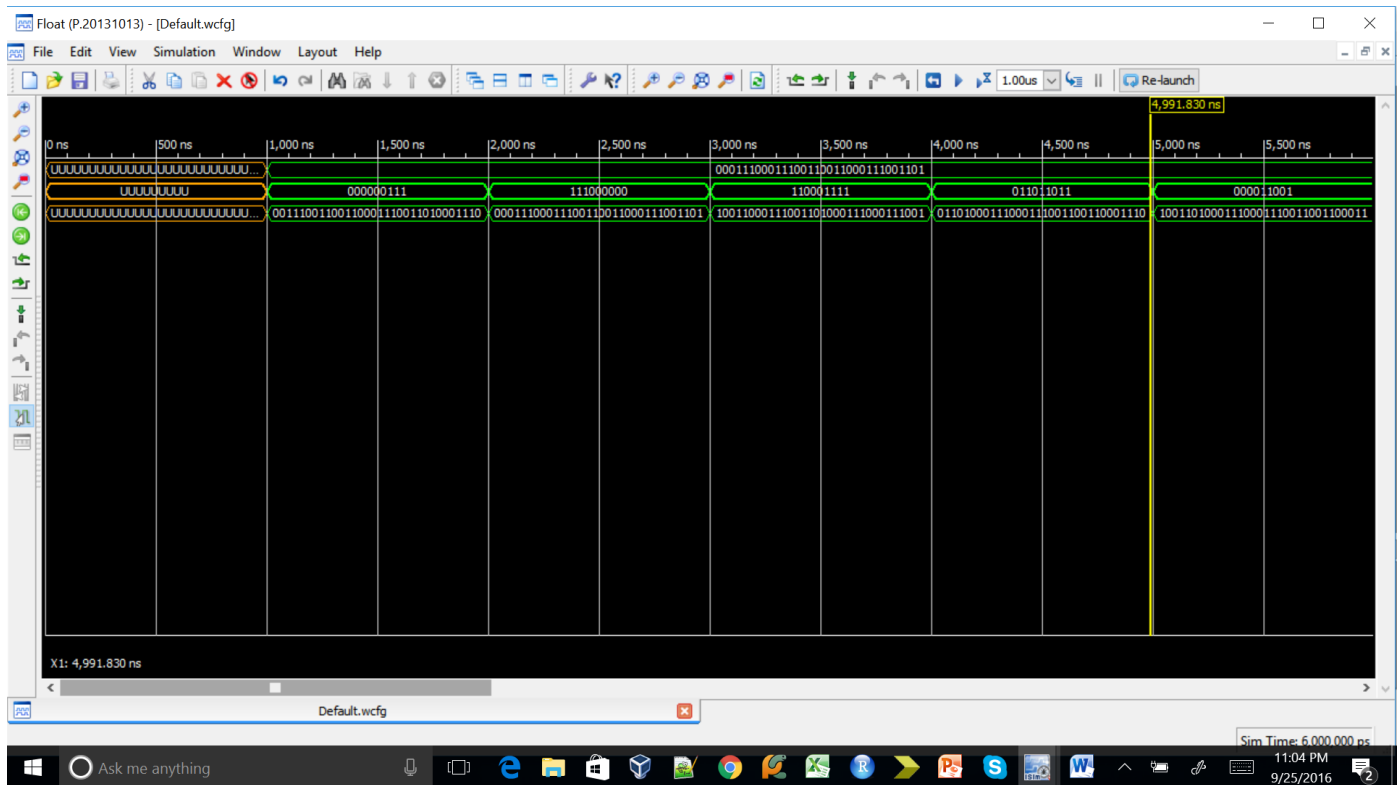
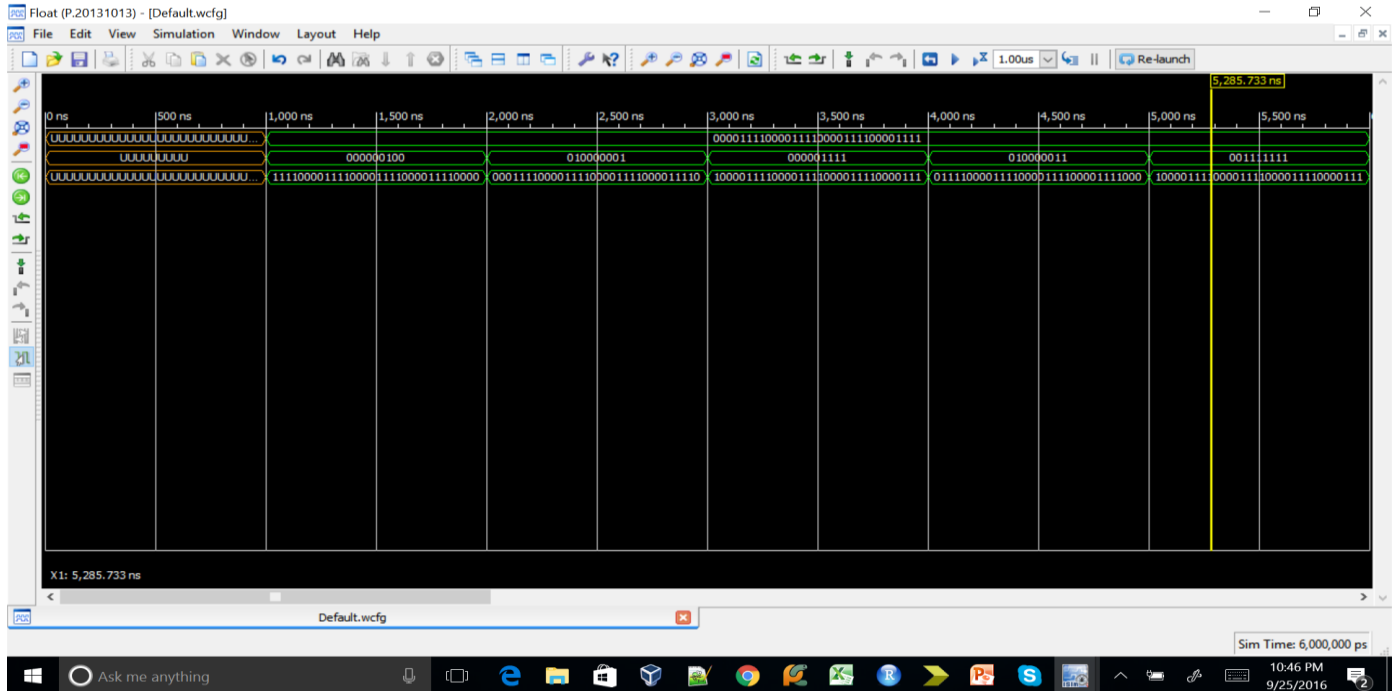


## Lab 1

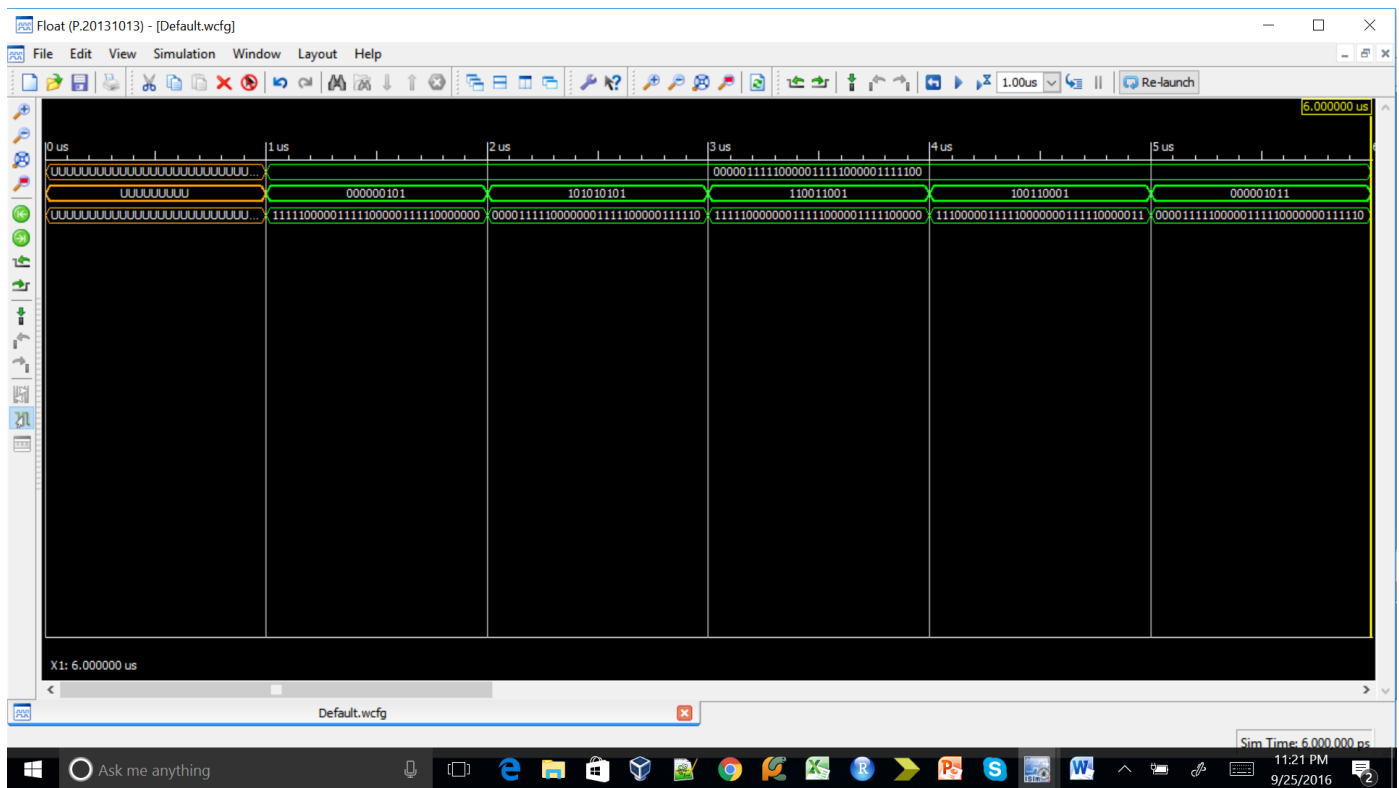
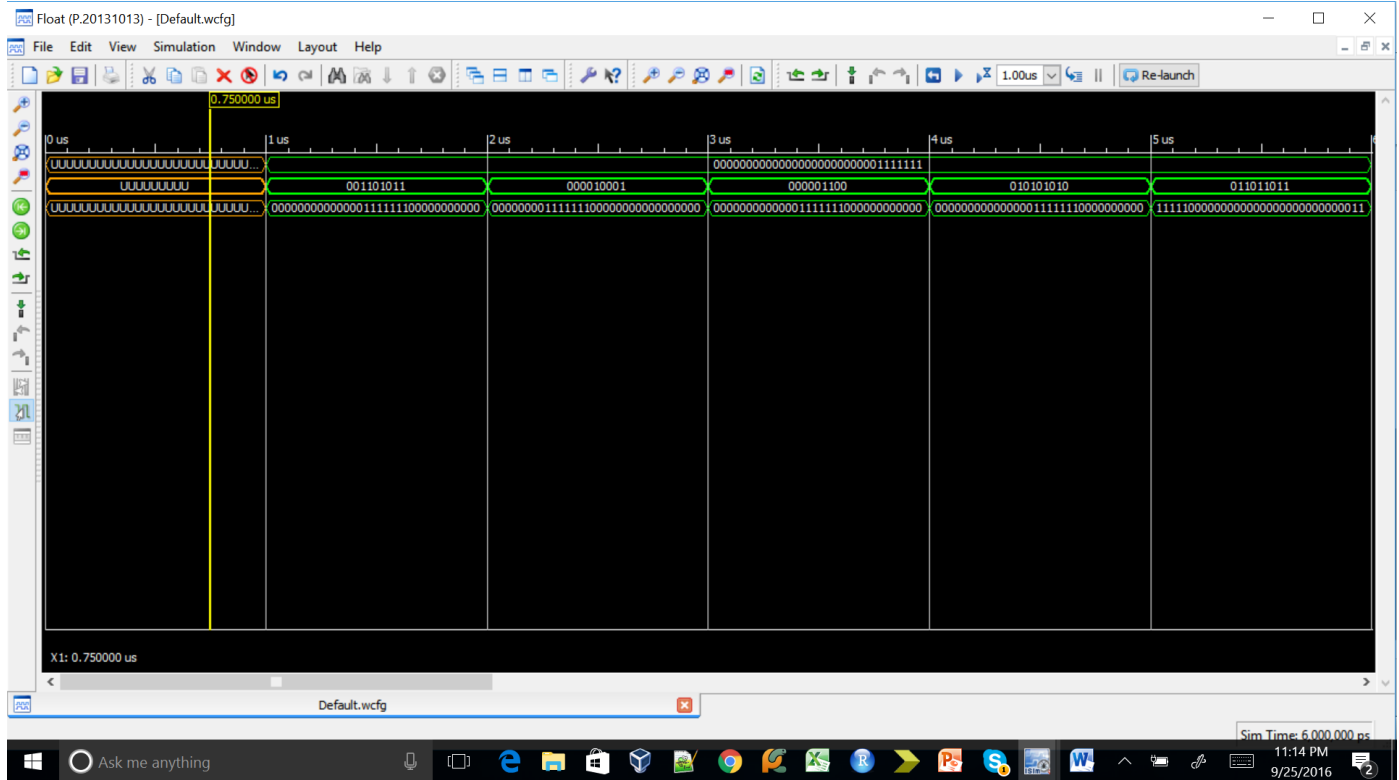
Pratik Thakker  
N13522702 | pat323

Below are the screenshots of the simulations:

### 1) Circular Left Rotate:

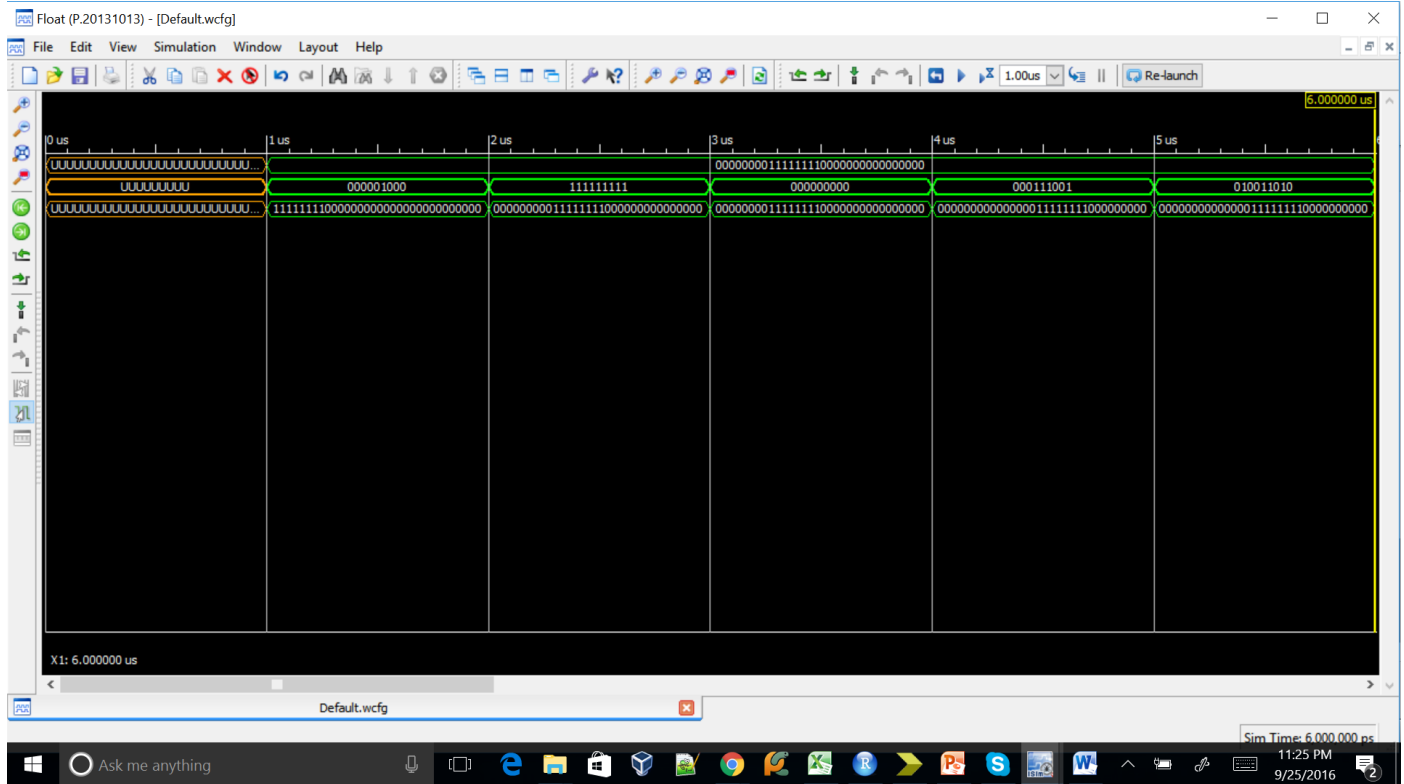


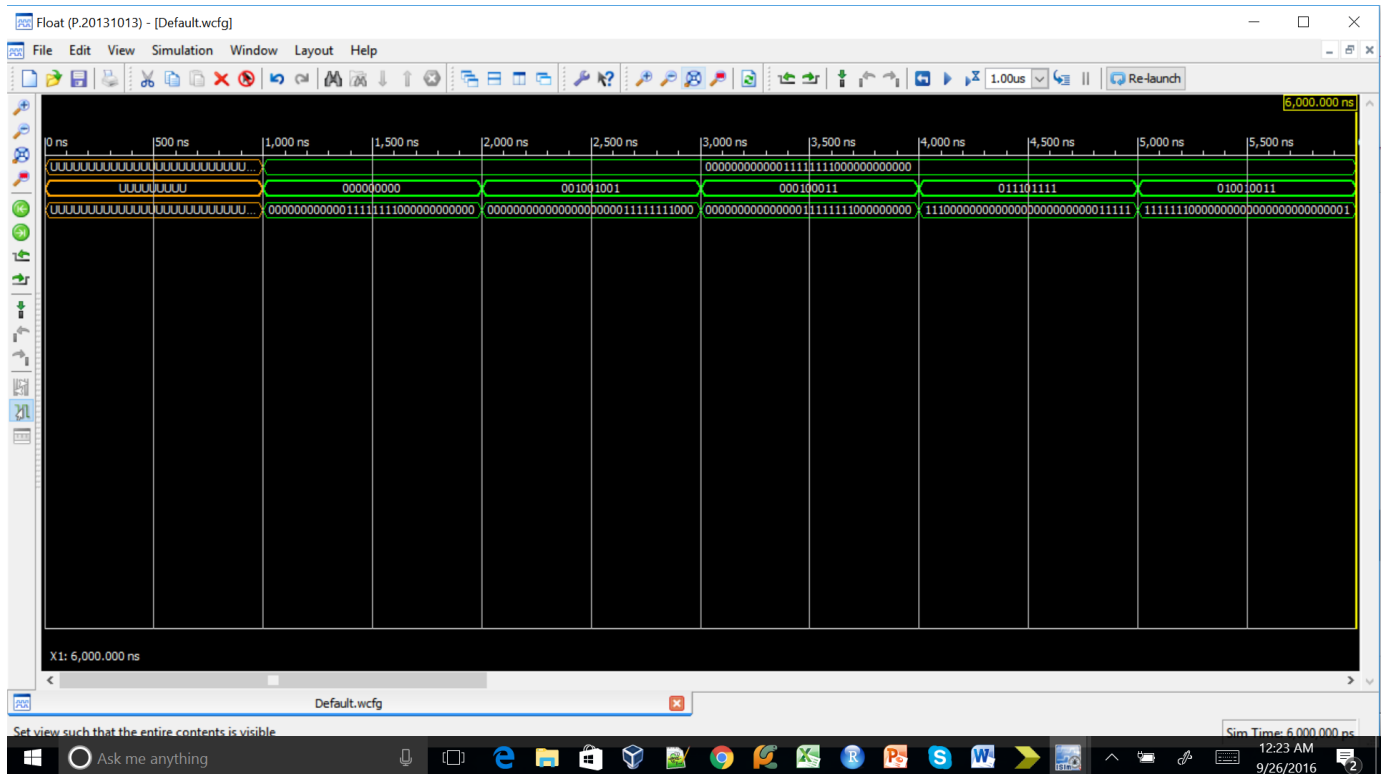
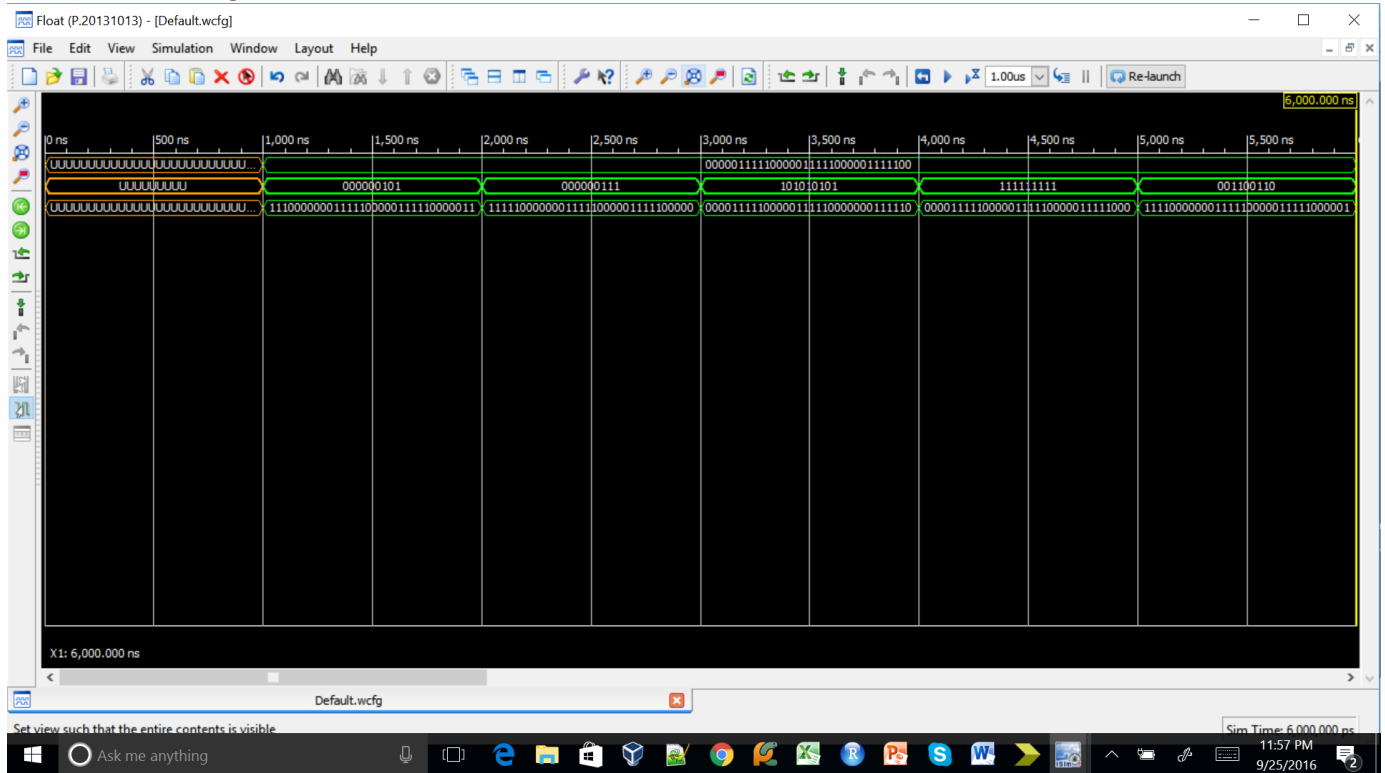
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# Lab 1

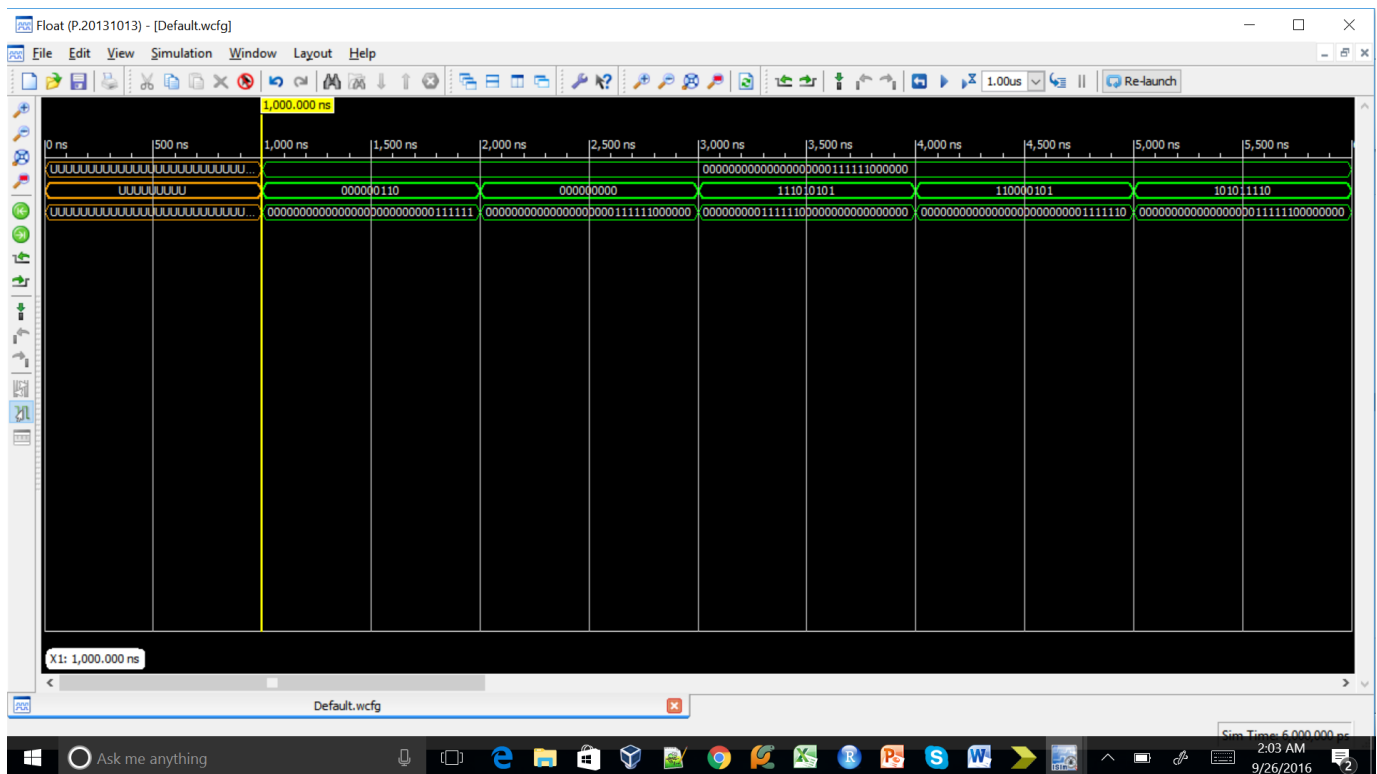
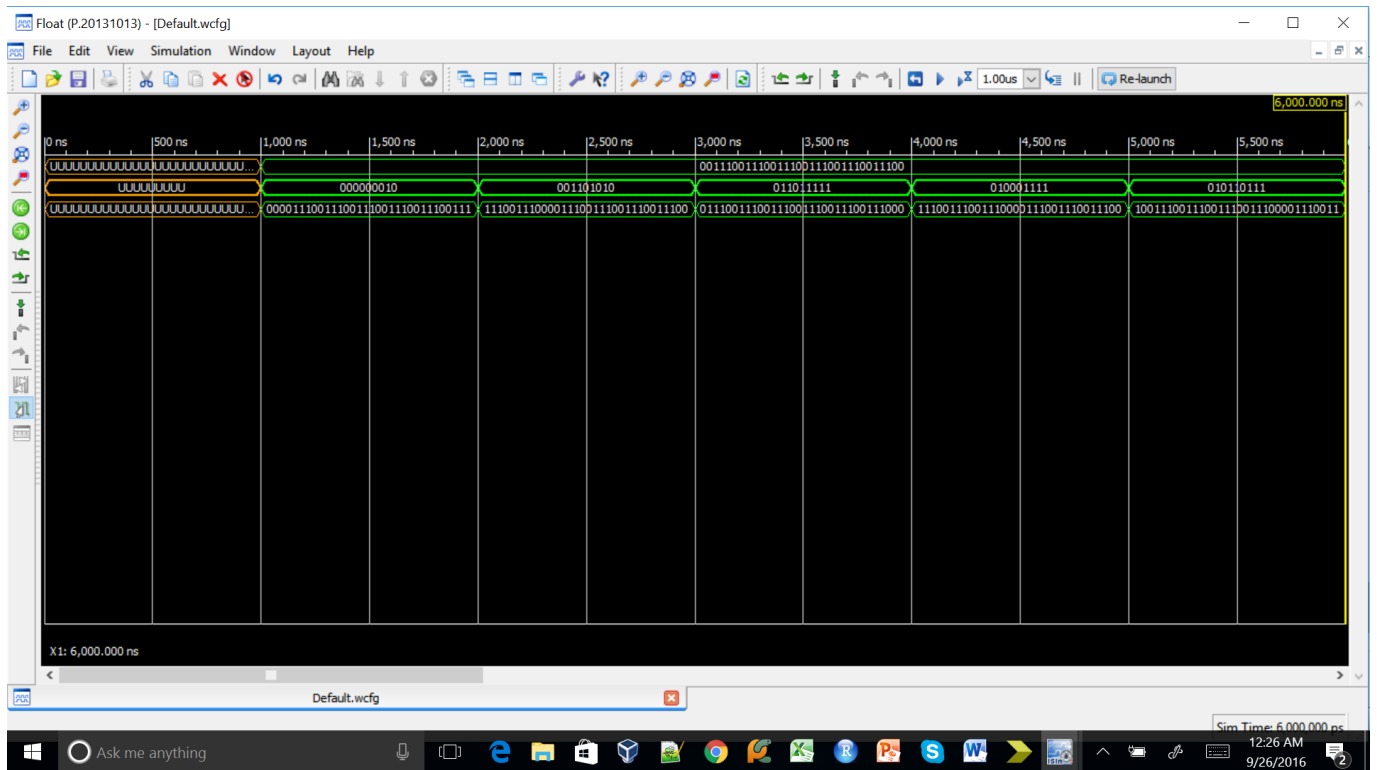
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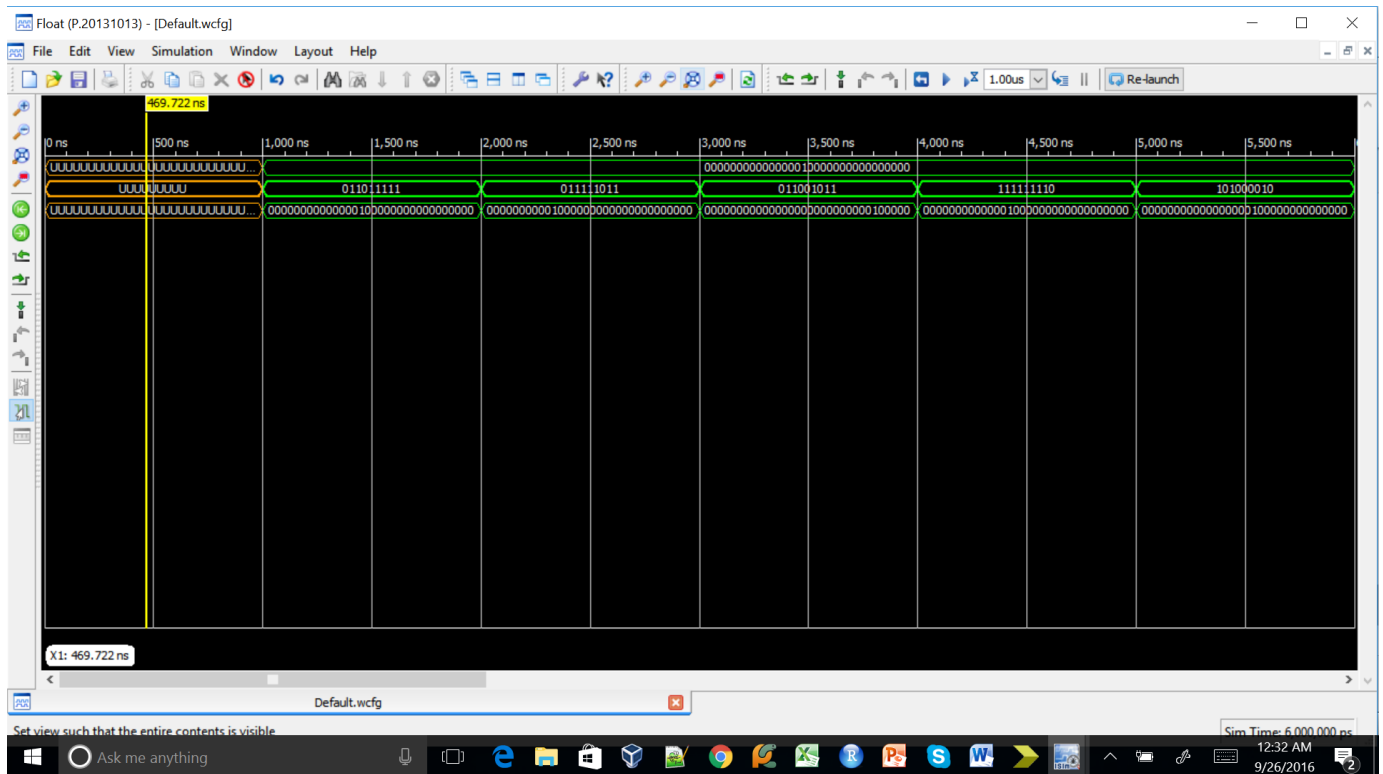


**2) Circular Right Rotate:**

# Lab 1

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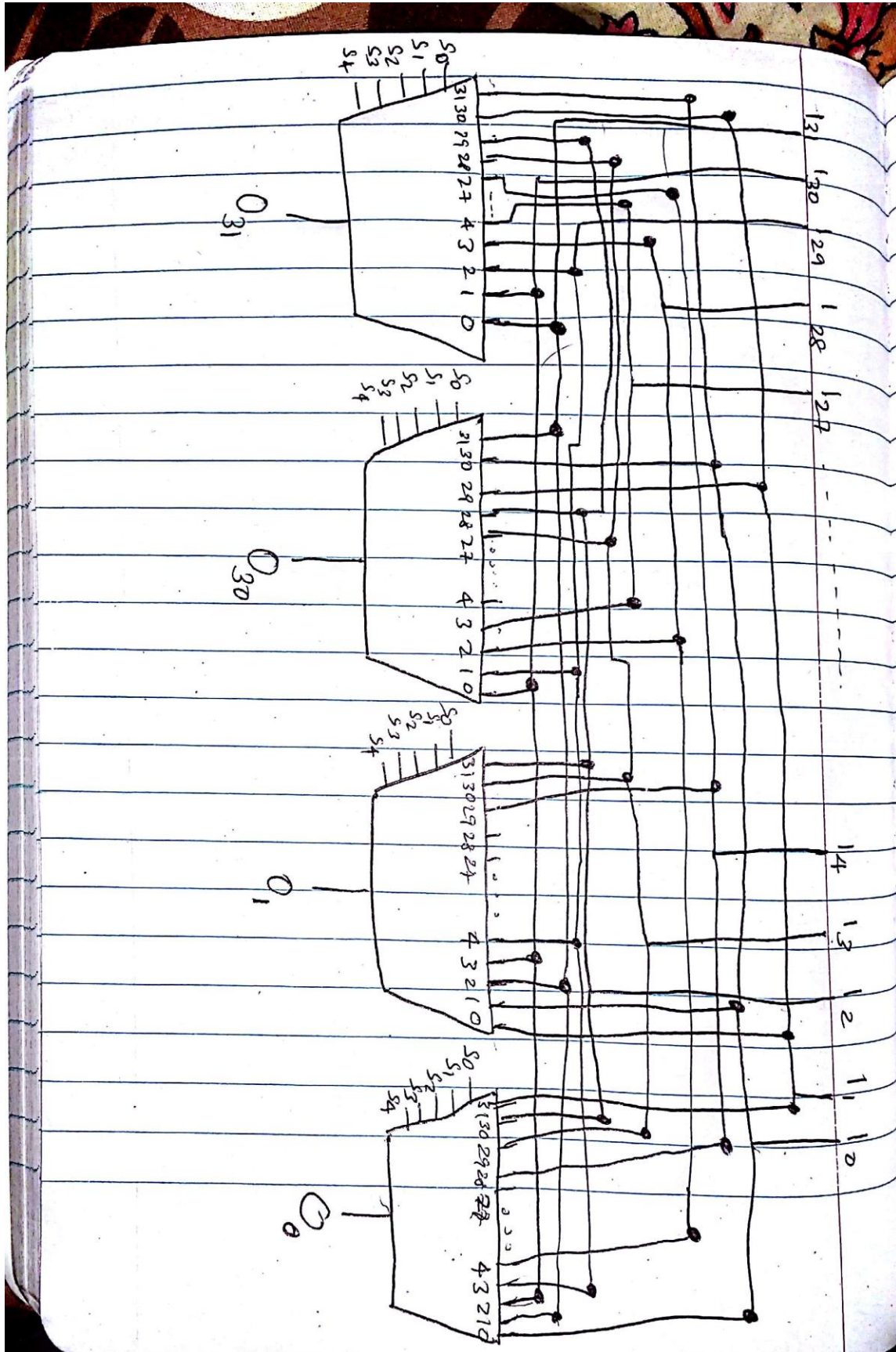




### Below is the block diagram for Circular Left Rotate

There are 32 inputs from  $I_0$  to  $I_{31}$ . And there are 32, 32:1 multiplexers with 5 select lines and 32 data inputs and one select output. The select lines are actually the number of circular left rotate that has to be performed on input. Let us see the connections for Multiplexer 31 in the figure.

The input line  $I_{31}$  is connected to the 0 input in the multiplexer 31. So when the number of rotation is 0 the input line  $I_{31}$  is selected as output for multiplexer 31. If the input is rotated left by 1 bit then the input line  $I_{30}$  will be the output of multiplexer 31. So input line  $I_{30}$  is connected to 1 input in the multiplexer 31. So when the number of rotation is 1 the input line  $I_{30}$  is selected as output for multiplexer 31. Similarly it is for remaining inputs and the remaining 31 multiplexers.

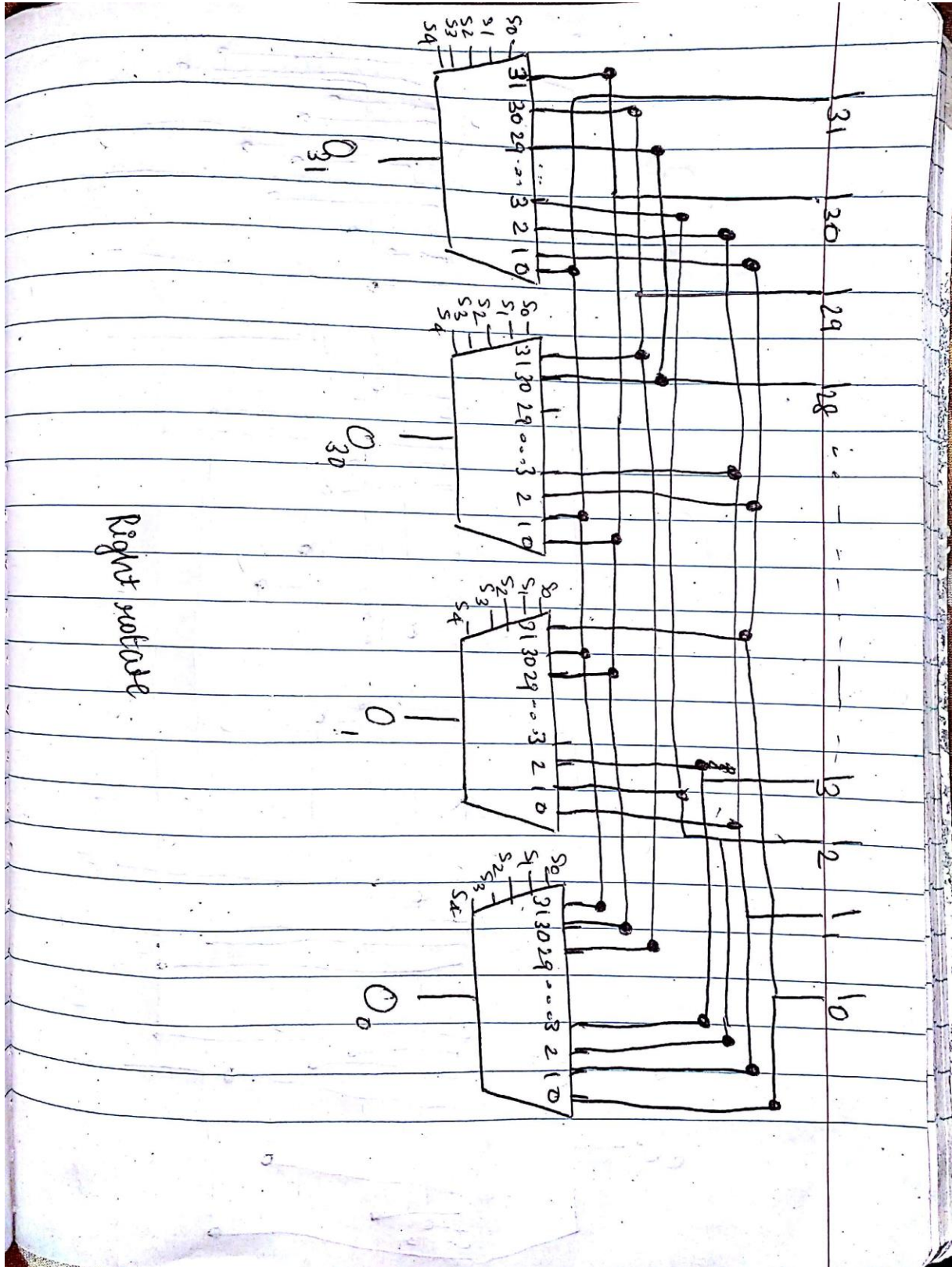


**Below is the block diagram for Circular Right Rotate:**

There are 32 inputs from  $I_0$  to  $I_{31}$ . And there are 32, 32:1 multiplexers with 5 select lines and 32 data inputs and one select output. The select lines are actually the number of circular right rotate that has to be performed on input. Let us see the connections for Multiplexer 31 in the figure.

The input line  $I_{31}$  is connected to the 0 input in the multiplexer 31. So when the number of rotation is 0 the input line  $I_{31}$  is selected as output for multiplexer 31. If the input is rotated right by 1 bit then the input line  $I_0$  will be the output of multiplexer 31. So input line  $I_0$  is connected to 1 input in the multiplexer 31. So when the number of rotation is 1 the input line  $I_0$  is selected as output for multiplexer 31. Similarly it is for remaining inputs and the remaining 31 multiplexers.





**Hand Calculations for Circular Left Rotate:**

Variable representing 32 bit Input is "ford".

Variable representing the number of rotations is "Gm".

Variable representing 32 bit output is "lambo".

Example:

Ford = 00000000000000000000000011111111

Gm = 001101011

Lambo = 0000000000000011111111000000000000

In the above example the number of left rotation is 107 which is greater than 32. In this case we calculate the mod of the number with 32.  $107 \bmod 32$  is 11. Hence the input will be rotated 11 times to its left and we get the output.

Ford = 00000000000000000000000011111111

Gm = 000010001

Lambo = 0000000011111111000000000000000000

In the above example the number of left rotation is 17. Hence the input will be rotated 17 times to its left and we get the output.

Ford = 00000000000000000000000011111111

Gm = 000001100

Lambo = 0000000000000011111111000000000000

In the above example the number of left rotation is 12. Hence the input will be rotated 12 times to its left and we get the output.

Ford = 00000000000000000000000011111111

Gm = 010101010

Lambo = 0000000000000000111111110000000000

In the above example the number of left rotation is 170 which is greater than 32. In this case we calculate the mod of the number with 32.  $170 \bmod 32$  is 10. Hence the input will be rotated 10 times to its left and we get the output.

In the above example the number of left rotation is 219 which is greater than 32. In this case we calculate the mod of the number with 32.  $219 \bmod 32$  is 27. Hence the input will be rotated 27 times to its left and we get the output.

Variable representing 32 bit Input is "ford".

Variable representing the number of rotations is “Gm”.

Variable representing 32 bit output is "lambo".

Example:

Ford = 0000000000000000000000001111100000

Gm = 000000110

Lambo = 00000000000000000000000000000000111111

In the above example the number of right rotation is 6. Hence the input will be rotated 6 times to its left and we get the output.

Ford = 000000000000000000000000111111000000

Gm = 0000000000

Lambo = = 0000000000000000000000111111000000

In the above example we right rotate the input by 0. Hence there is no change in the output. That means the output is same as input.

Ford = 0000000000000000000000001111100000

Gm = 111010101

Lambo = 00000000011111000000000000000000

In the above example the number of right rotation is 469 which is greater than 32. In this case we calculate the mod of the number with 32.  $469 \bmod 32$  is 21. Hence the input will be rotated 21 times to its right and we get the output.

Ford = 0000000000000000000000001111100000

Gm = 110000101

Lambo = 000000000000000000000000000000001111110

In the above example the number of right rotation is 389 which is greater than 32. In this case we calculate the mod of the number with 32.  $389 \bmod 32$  is 5. Hence the input will be rotated 5 times to its right and we get the output.

Ford = 00000000000000000000111111000000

Gm = 101011110

Lambo = 0000000000000000000011111100000000

In the above example the number of right rotation is 350 which is greater than 32. In this case we calculate the mod of the number with 32.  $350 \bmod 32$  is 30. Hence the input will be rotated 30 times to its right and we get the output.

**LINK OF THE YOUTUBE VIDEO:**

<https://youtu.be/3v47WTsBm8k>