22bec121

Experiment - 2

Lab Work

Q1. Write down the code for 1-bit full adder using behavioural style of modelling.

Date:-25/1/2024

Code

```
module sneh20(input a,b,cin,output reg sum,cout);

always@(*)

begin

case({a,b,cin})

3'b000: begin sum=0;cout=0; end

3'b001: begin sum=1;cout=0; end

3'b010: begin sum=0;cout=1 ;end

3'b101: begin sum=0;cout=1 ;end

3'b101: begin sum=0;cout=1; end

3'b101: begin sum=0;cout=1; end

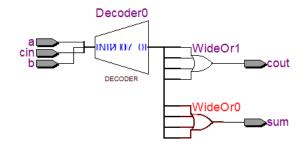
3'b110: begin sum=0;cout=1; end

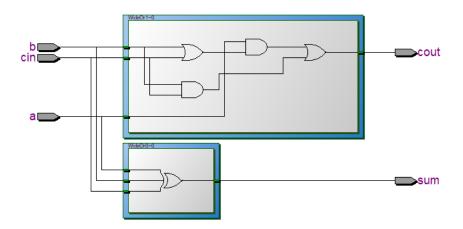
endcase

end
```

```
//Case Statements
 2
    module sneh20(input a,b,cin,output reg sum,cout);
 3
    always@(*)
 4
 5
   ⊟begin
 6
        case({a,b,cin})
 7
           3'b000: begin sum=0; cout=0; end
 8
           3'b001: begin sum=1; cout=0; end
9
           3'b010: begin sum=1;cout=0 ;end
10
           3'b011: begin sum=0; cout=1; end
11
           3'b100: begin sum=1;cout=0;end
12
           3'b101: begin sum=0; cout=1; end
13
           3'b110: begin sum=0; cout=1; end
14
           3'b111: begin sum=1; cout=1; end
15
        endcase
16
     end
17
18
     endmodule
19
```

Output 1)Cyclone II (RTL View), 2) Cyclone II (TTL View)





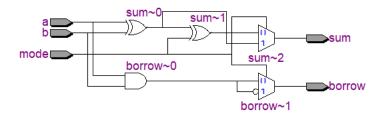
Q2. Modify the code that can perform Addition and Subtraction operation using a 'Mode Control Switch'.

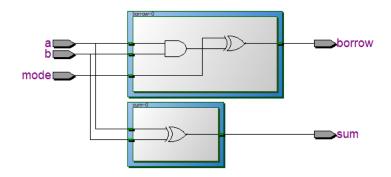
Code

```
module sneh20(
  input wire a,
  input wire b,
  input wire mode,
  output wire sum,
  output wire borrow
);
assign sum = mode ? a ^ b : a ^ b ^ mode;
assign borrow = mode ? \sim(a & b) : a & b;
endmodule
  ⊟module sneh20(
       input wire a,
       input wire b,
       input wire mode,
       output wire sum,
       output wire borrow
   assign sum = mode ? a ^ b : a ^ b ^ mode;
   assign borrow = mode ? ~(a & b) : a & b;
   endmodule
```

Output

1)Cyclone II (RTL View), 2) Cyclone II (TTL View)





Code

module sneh20(

input a,

input b,

input mode,

output reg sum,

output reg borrow

);

always @(*) begin

if (mode == 0) begin

```
sum = a + b;

borrow = 0;

end else begin

sum = a - b;

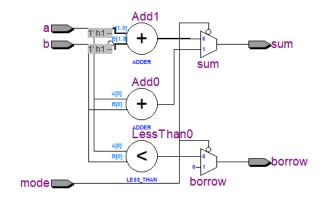
borrow = (a < b) ? 1 : 0;
end</pre>
```

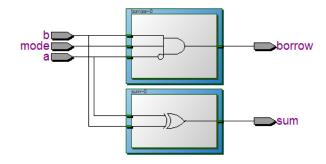
endmodule

end

```
35 ⊟module sneh20(
36 | input a,
37
        input b,
38
        input mode,
39
        output reg sum,
40
        output reg borrow
    );
41
42
43 Halways @(*) begin
44 \Box if (mode == 0) begin
45
            sum = a + b;
46
            borrow = 0;
47
        end else begin
48
           sum = a - b;
49
            borrow = (a < b) ? 1 : 0;
50
        end
51
    end
52
53
    endmodule
54
```

Output





Q3. Carry out the modelling using If-ElseIf-Else, Nested If.

Code

module sneh20(input a, b, cin, output reg sum, cout);

always @(*) begin

if ({a, b, cin} == 3'b000) begin

sum = 0;

cout = 0;

end else if ({a, b, cin} == 3'b001) begin

```
sum = 1;
  cout = 0;
end else if ({a, b, cin} == 3'b010) begin
  sum = 1;
  cout = 0;
end else if ({a, b, cin} == 3'b011) begin
  sum = 0;
  cout = 1;
end else if ({a, b, cin} == 3'b100) begin
  sum = 1;
  cout = 0;
end else if ({a, b, cin} == 3'b101) begin
  sum = 0;
  cout = 1;
end else if ({a, b, cin} == 3'b110) begin
  sum = 0;
  cout = 1;
end else begin
  sum = 1;
```

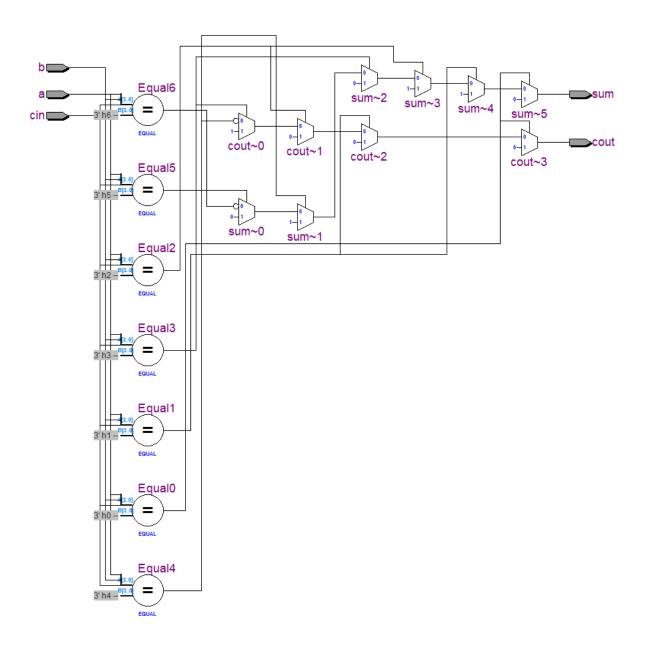
```
cout = 1;
```

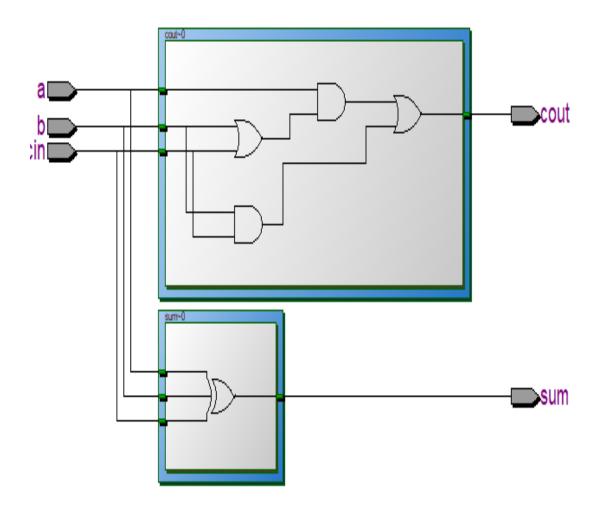
end

end

endmodule

```
module sneh20(input a, b, cin, output reg sum, cout);
57
58 ⊟always @(*) begin
59 ⊟
         if ({a, b, cin} == 3'b000) begin
60
             sum = 0;
61
             cout = 0;
62
         end else if (\{a, b, cin\} == 3'b001) begin
63
             sum = 1;
64
             cout = 0;
65
         end else if (\{a, b, cin\} == 3'b010) begin
66
             sum = 1;
67
             cout = 0;
68
         end else if (\{a, b, cin\} == 3'b011) begin
69
             sum = 0;
70
             cout = 1;
71
         end else if (\{a, b, cin\} == 3'b100) begin
72
             sum = 1;
73
             cout = 0;
74
         end else if ({a, b, cin} == 3'b101) begin
75
             sum = 0;
76
             cout = 1;
77
         end else if (\{a, b, cin\} == 3'b110) begin
78
             sum = 0;
79
             cout = 1;
80
         end else begin
81
             sum = 1;
82
             cout = 1;
83
         end
84
    end
85
86 endmodule
```





Code

module sneh20(input a, b, cin, output reg sum, cout);

```
always @(*) begin

if (a == 0) begin

if (b == 0) begin

if (cin == 0) begin

sum = 0;
```

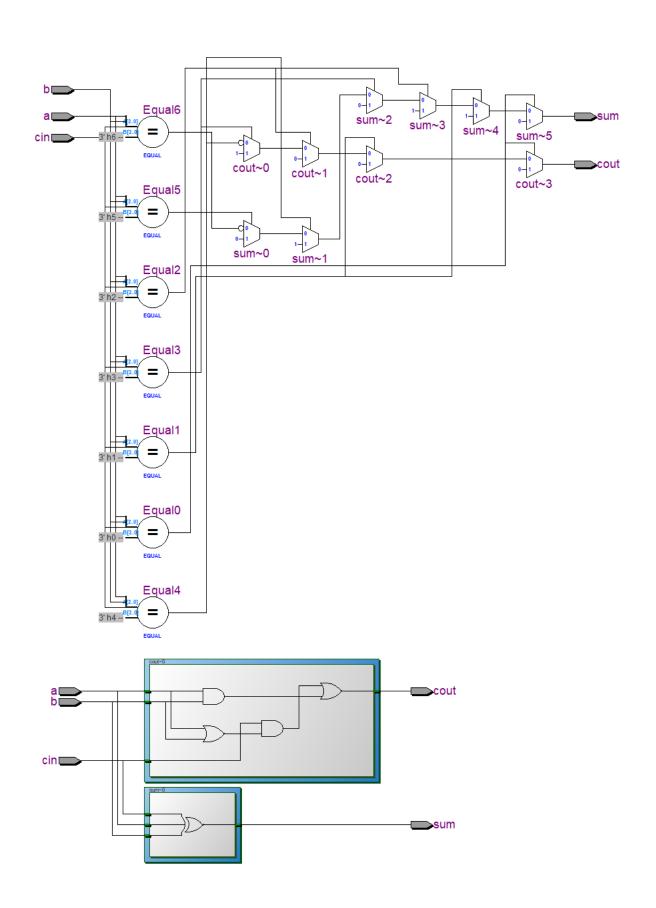
```
cout = 0;
    end else begin
      sum = 1;
      cout = 0;
    end
  end else begin
    if (cin == 0) begin
      sum = 1;
      cout = 0;
    end else begin
      sum = 0;
      cout = 1;
    end
  end
end else begin
  if (b == 0) begin
    if (cin == 0) begin
      sum = 1;
      cout = 0;
    end else begin
      sum = 0;
      cout = 1;
    end
  end else begin
    if (cin == 0) begin
      sum = 0;
      cout = 1;
    end else begin
```

```
sum = 1;
cout = 1;
end
end
end
```

endmodule

```
module sneh20(input a, b, cin, output reg sum, cout);
90
91 ⊟always @(*) begin
92 ⊟
        if (a == 0) begin
93 ⊟
             if (b == 0) begin
94 ⊟
                  if (cin == 0) begin
95
                      sum = 0;
96
                      cout = 0;
                  end else begin
97
98
                      sum = 1;
99
                      cout = 0;
.00
                  end
.01
             end else begin
.02
                  if (cin == 0) begin
   .03
                      sum = 1;
.04
                      cout = 0;
.05
                  end else begin
.06
                      sum = 0;
.07
                      cout = 1;
.08
                  end
.09
             end
.10
         end else begin
.11
             if (b == 0) begin
   .12
                  if (cin == 0) begin
   .13
                      sum = 1;
.14
                      cout = 0;
.15
                  end else begin
.16
                      sum = 0;
.17
                      cout = 1;
```

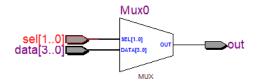
```
116
                  sum = 0;
117
                   cout = 1;
118
               end
119
           end else begin
120 Ė
                if (cin == 0) begin
                   sum = 0;
121
                   cout = 1;
122
123
                end else begin
124
                   sum = 1;
125
                   cout = 1;
126
                end
127
            end
128
        end
129
    end
130
131
   endmodule
132
```

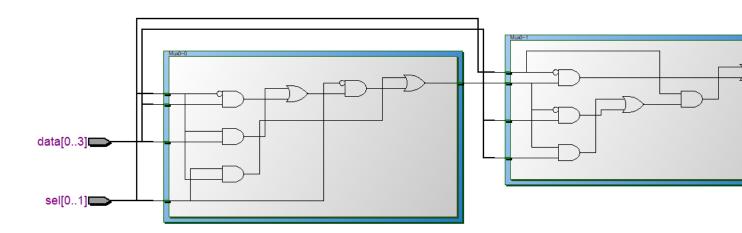


Q4 . Repeat the experiment execution flow for 4x1 multiplexer.

Code

```
module sneh20(
  input wire [3:0] data,
  input wire [1:0] sel,
  output reg out
);
always @(*) begin
  case(sel)
    2'b00: out = data[0];
    2'b01: out = data[1];
    2'b10: out = data[2];
    2'b11: out = data[3];
    default: out = 0;
  endcase
end
endmodule
134 ⊟module sneh20(
135
         input wire [3:0] data,
          input wire [1:0] sel,
136
137
          output reg out
     );
138
139
140 ⊟always @(*) begin
141 ⊟ case(sel)
142
             2'b00: out = data[0];
              2'b01: out = data[1];
143
144
             2'b10: out = data[2];
145
             2'b11: out = data[3];
146
             default: out = 0;
147
          endcase
148
     end
149
150 endmodule
```





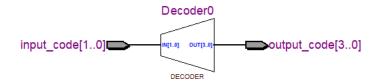
Q5 . Repeat the experiment execution flow for 2x4 Decoder.

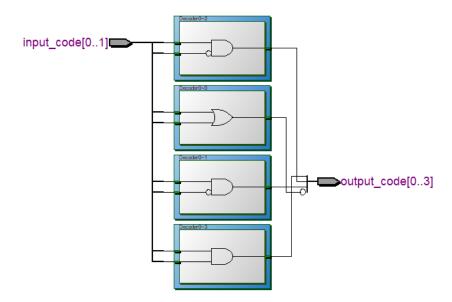
Code

```
module sneh20(
    input wire [1:0] input_code,
    output reg [3:0] output_code
);

always @(*) begin
    case(input_code)
    2'b00: output_code = 4'b0001;
    2'b01: output_code = 4'b0010;
    2'b10: output_code = 4'b0100;
    2'b11: output_code = 4'b1000;
    default: output_code = 4'bxxxx;
    endcase
end
```

```
152 Emodule sneh20(
153
          input wire [1:0] input code,
154
          output reg [3:0] output code
     );
155
156
157 ⊟always @(*) begin
158 ⊟
          case(input code)
159
              2'b00: output_code = 4'b0001;
160
              2'b01: output_code = 4'b0010;
161
              2'b10: output code = 4'b0100;
162
              2'b11: output code = 4'b1000;
163
              default: output code = 4'bxxxx;
164
          endcase
165
     end
166
      endmodule
167
168
```





Conclusion:-In this experiment we learnt that IF statements are synthesized by generating a multiplexer for each variable assigned within the if statement. We also

learnt to implement different logic circuits using the behavioural style of modelling and we got to know that the behavioural modelling is the fastest among all the other modelling styles .