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# 8 Bits ALU Report

- **Background**

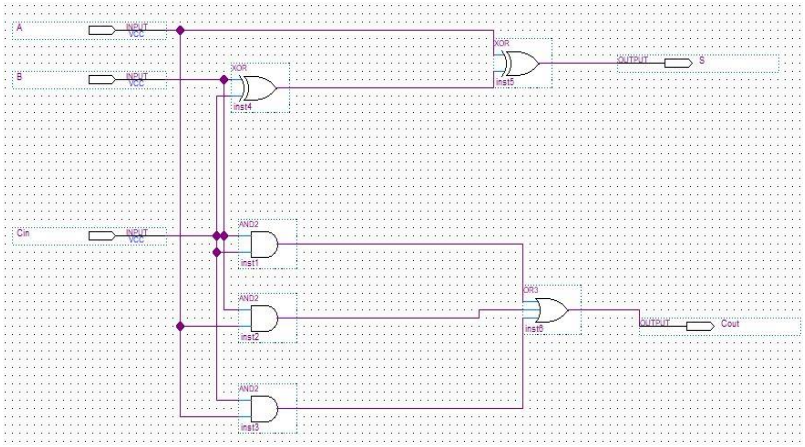
Using only full adders we can build an ALU responsible for most mathematical calculations.

This project is to build an 8 bits ALU with the same functionality of 4 bits ALU 74LS382 IC.

This report will look at:

- Full Adder (in folder “FA”)
- 1 Bit ALU (in folder “test”)
- 8 Bits ALU (in folder “EightBitALU”)
- Testing results (in folder “Captures”)

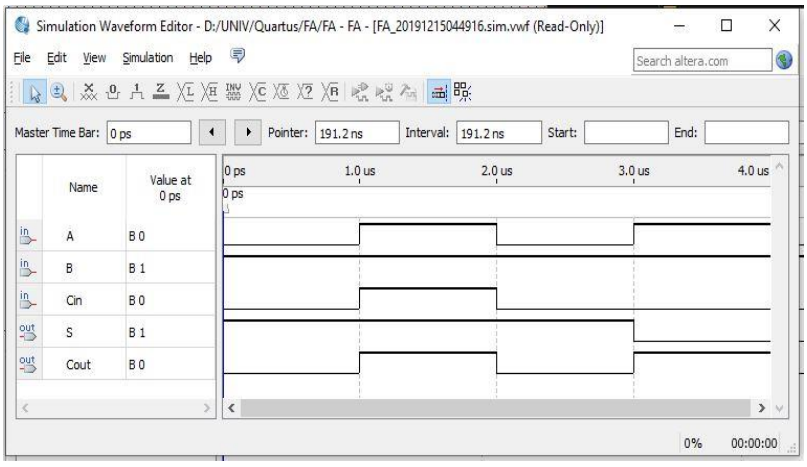
- **Full Adder**




*(a) Full Adder Gate [FA]*

Figure (a) is a full adder that take 3 input bits, A, B, and Carry In, and add the three bits.

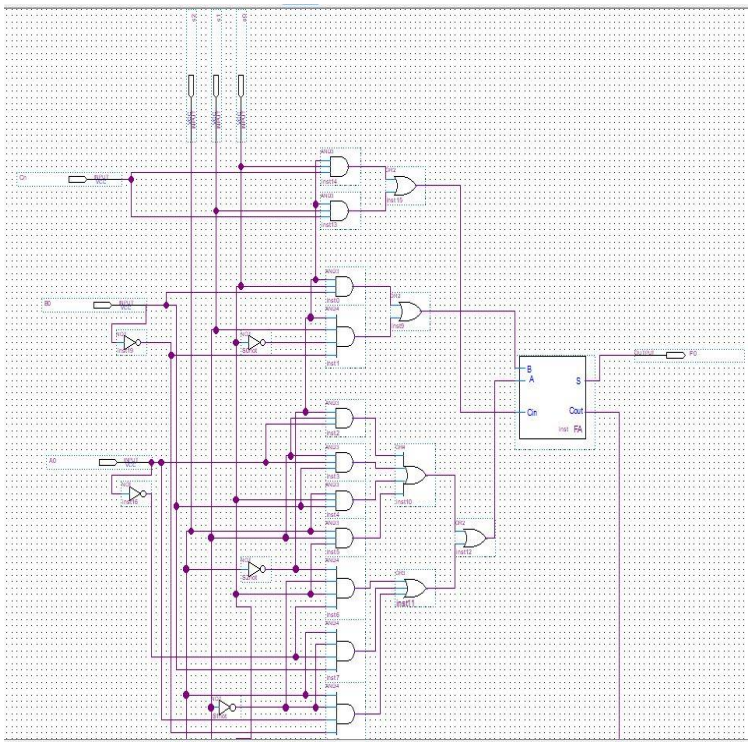
It produces Sum and Carry out outputs.




*(b) FA Waveform*

Figure (b) shows the correct result of FA with different inputs.

- **Build a 1 Bit ALU**

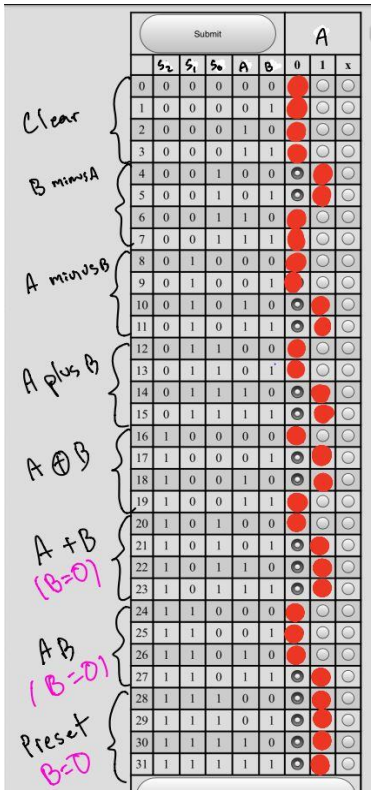


*(c) 1 Bit ALU*

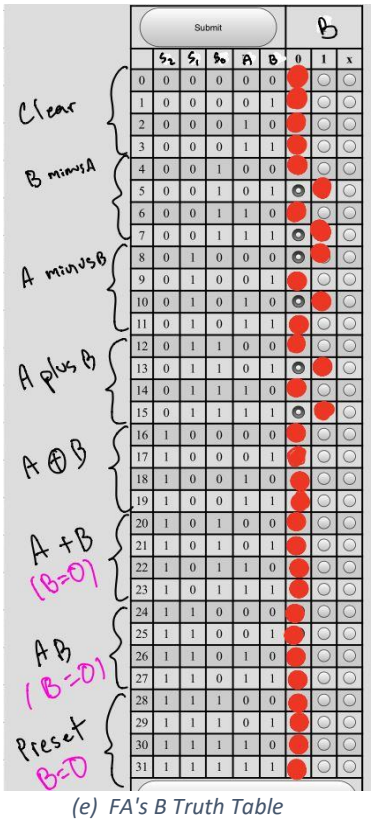
Figure (c) shows a 1 bit ALU, takes 3 bit selection inputs S[2..0], A0, B0, and Cn. It gives output of F0 and Cout.

The ALU is built using K-Map of inputs S[2..0], A0, B0 give outputs to A and B of FA. FA's Cn is calculated form K-Map of inputs S[2..0] and Cn.

Note: A0, B0, Cn, and S[2..0] is input from users. While FA's A, B and Cn is changed accordingly to S[2..0].



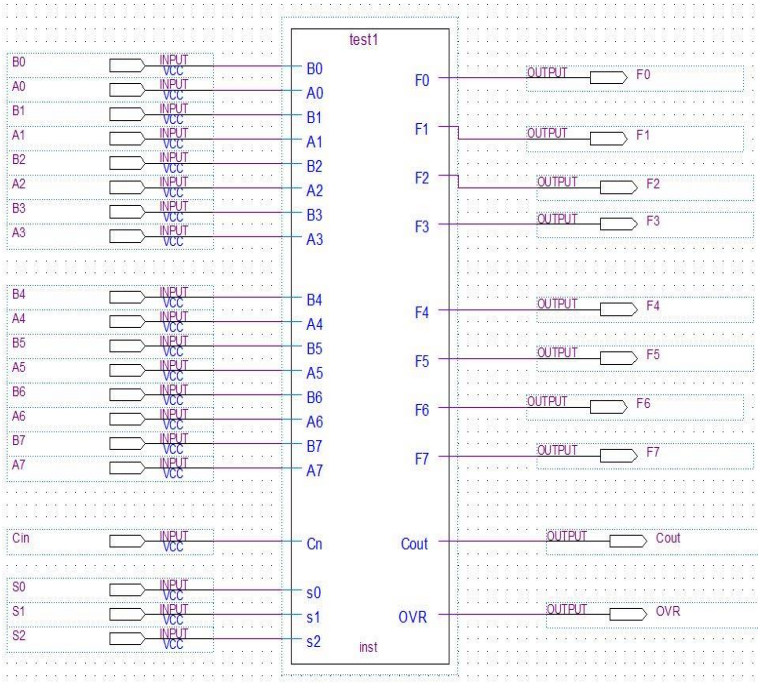

*(d) FA's A Truth Table*




*(e) FA's B Truth Table*

Figures (d) and (e) are the Truth table to find Full Adder's A and B by applying K-Map rules.

- **8 Bits ALU**



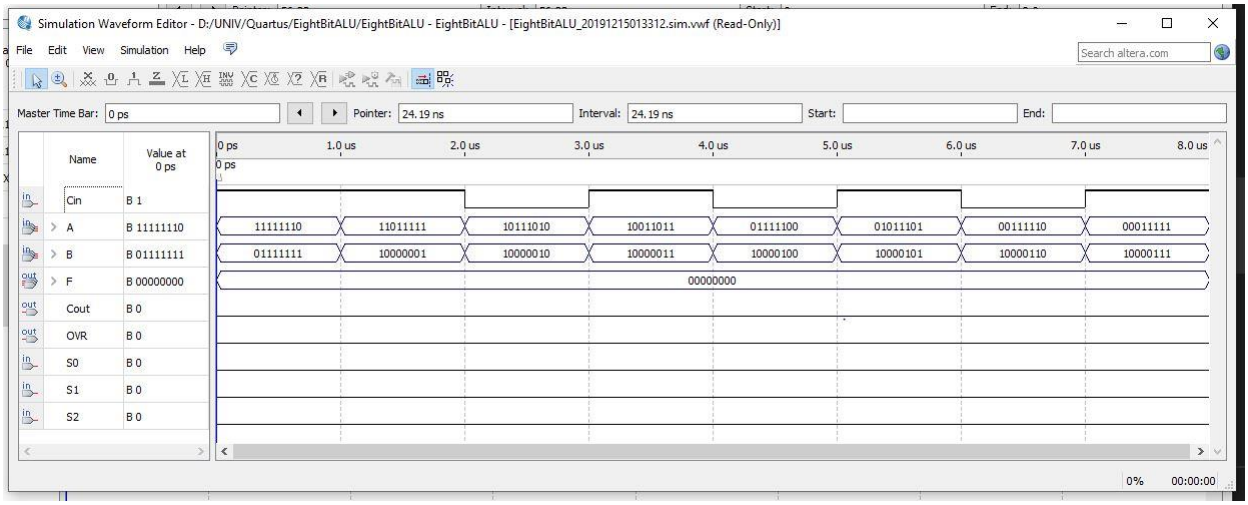

*(f) 8 Bits ALU*

Having eight 1 Bit ALUs and connect Carry out of previous ALU to Carry In of next ALU, we can create an 8 Bits ALU shown in figure (f).

- **Testing Results**

**Operation CLEAR (S2 = S1 = S0 = 0)**

Regardless of inputs the result F will always be LOW

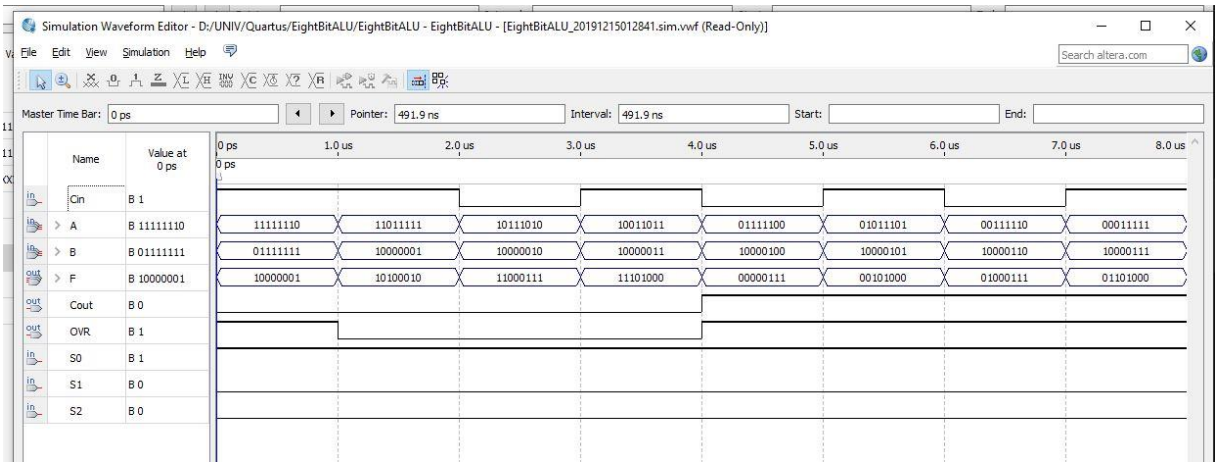



*CLEAR [000]*

**Operation B minus A  (S2 = 0, S1 = 0, S0 = 1)**

At interval 1.0us – 2.0us [B = 1000 0001 = -127] minus [A = 1101 1111 = -33]. Answer is -92. The result [F = 1010 0010 = -92].

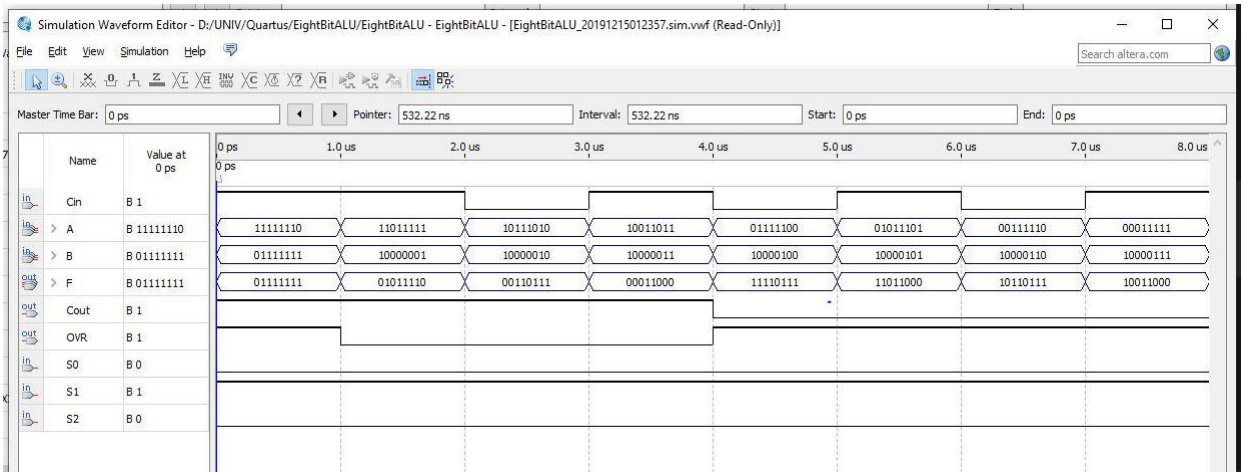
At interval 4.0us – 5.0us [B = 1000 0100 = -124] minus [A = 0111 1100 = 124]. Answer is -248 which clearly will cause Overflow. And because MSB of A will be flipped to 1 to add with MSB of B causing Cout HIGH. Also, F is not correct because Cin is not set to HIGH.




*B minus A [ 001]*

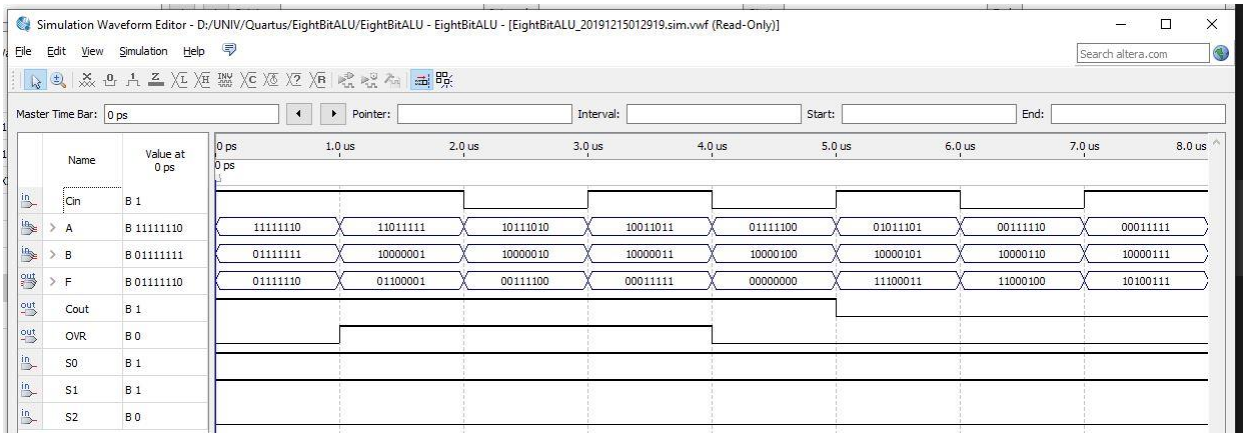
**Operation A minus B  (S2 = 0, S1 = 1, S0 = 0)**

It calculated similarly to B minus A




*A minus B [010]*

## Operation A plus B (S2 = 0, S1 = 1, S0 = 1)

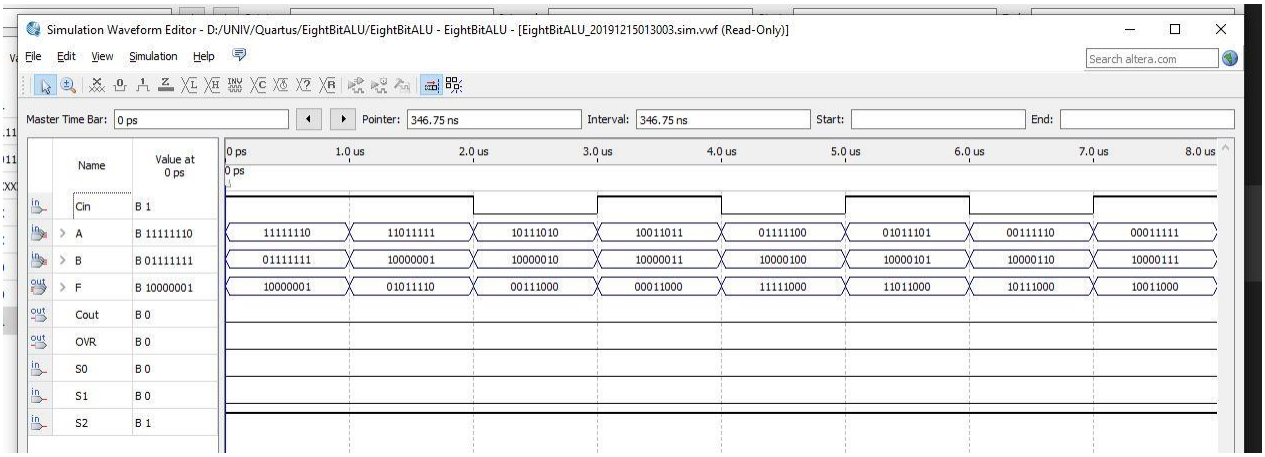



*A plus B [011]*

## Operation A xor B (S2 = 1, S1 = 0, S0 = 0)

Overflow and Cout are set to LOW and Cin will not affect the calculation.

$F_i = A_i \text{ xor } B_i$

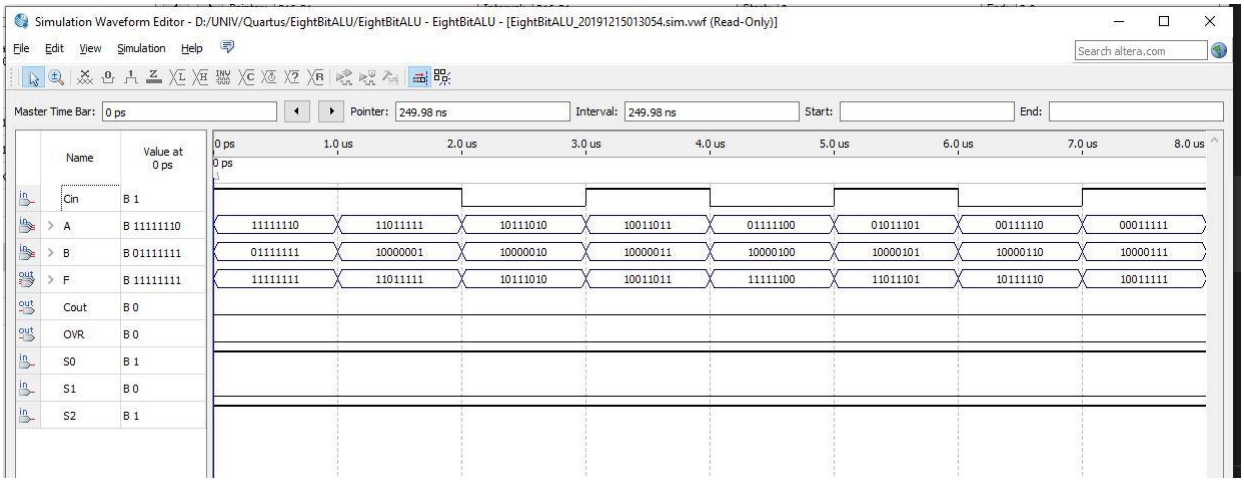



*A xor B [100]*

**Operation (OR) A+B  (S2 = 1, S1 = 0, S0 = 1)**

Overflow and Cout are set to LOW and Cin will not affect the calculation.

$F_i = A_i$ or $B_i$

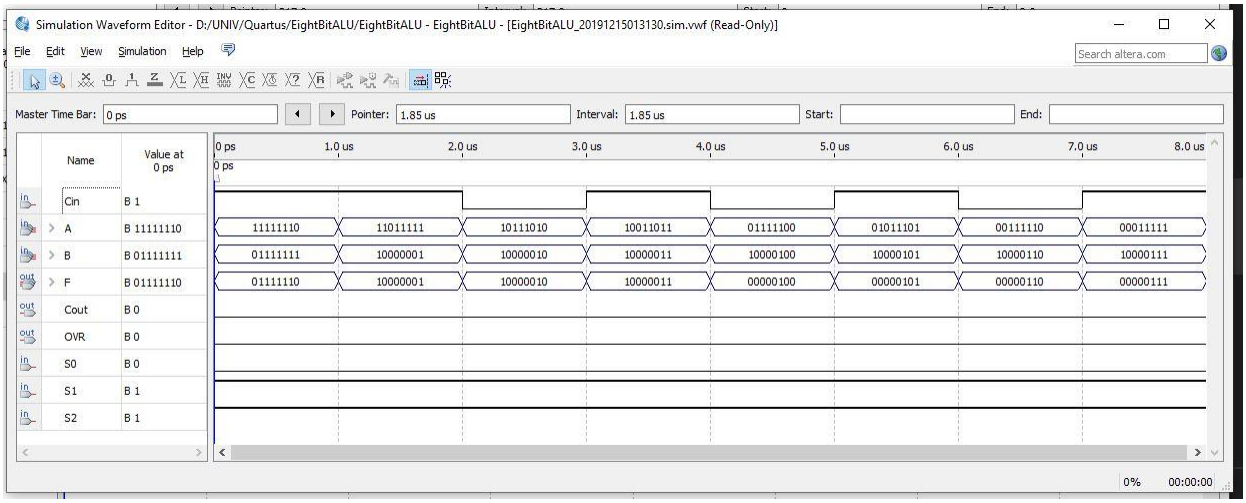



*A + B [101]*

**Operation (AND) AB  (S2 = 1, S1 = 1, S0 = 0)**

Overflow and Cout are set to LOW and Cin will not affect the calculation.

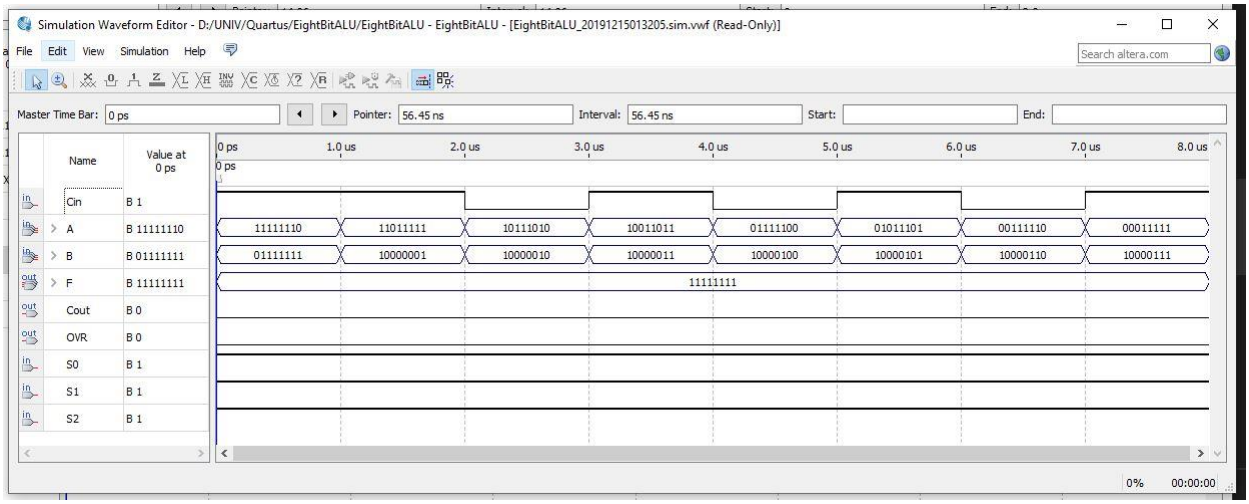
$F_i = A_i$ and $B_i$




*AB [110]*

**Operation PRESET (S2 = S1 = S0 = 1)**

Regardless of inputs the result F will always be HIGH.




*PRESET [111]*