

The screenshot shows the Xilinx Vivado IDE interface. The top menu bar includes File, Edit, Search, Time, Markers, View, and Help. The left sidebar shows the Project Explorer with the file alutestbench.v. The central area is divided into two panes: the Signals pane on the left and the Waveform pane on the right. The Signals pane lists the signals: clk, cr[3:0], output[15:0], reset, and state[3:0]. The Waveform pane displays a timing diagram for 40 ns. The clk signal is a periodic square wave. The cr[3:0] signal is a 4-bit counter that increments from 0 to 4 and then resets to 0. The output[15:0] signal shows the corresponding 16-bit output values for each state of the counter. The state[3:0] signal shows the current state of the counter.

Image 2: Gtkwave for CPU test

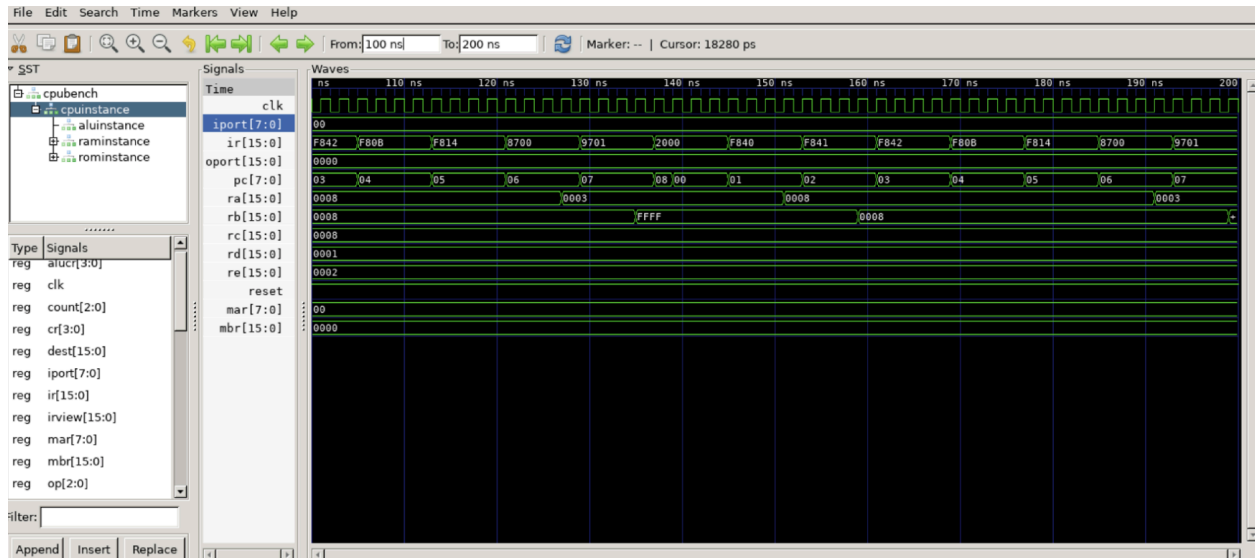


Image 3: Gtkwave for CPU test

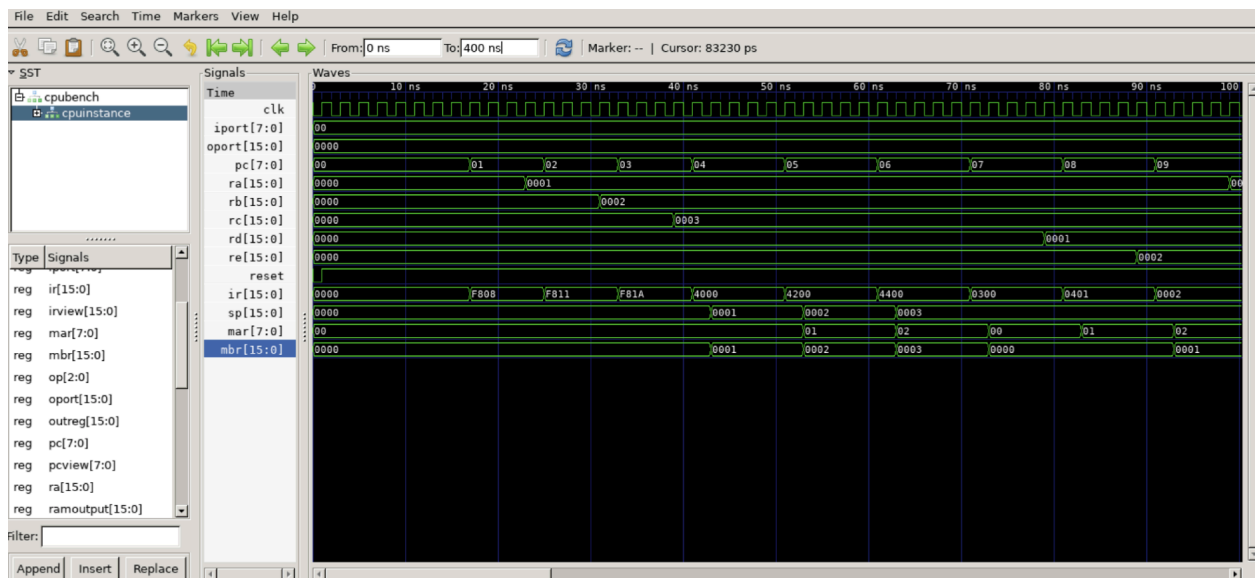


Image 4: Gtkwave for push test

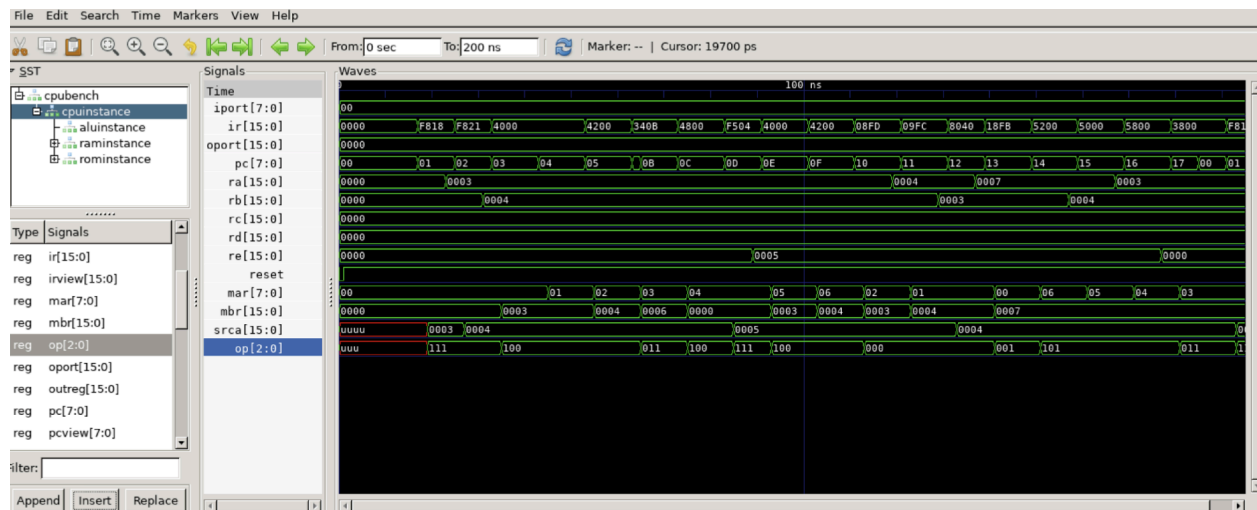


Image 5: Gtkwave for call test



fibonacci.mif

```
DEPTH = 256;
WIDTH = 16;
ADDRESS_RADIX = HEX;
DATA_RADIX = BIN;
CONTENT
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
-- Everything is moved to the RA, hence why it's the
-- only one selected in the shown GtKWave
```

```
00: 1111100000000000; -- move 0 into RA
01: 1111100000001000; -- move 1 into RA
02: 1111100000001000; -- same as above
03: 1111100000001000; -- move 2 into RA
04: 1111100000011000; -- move 3 into RA
05: 1111100000101000; -- move 5 into RA
06: 1111100001000000; -- move 8 into RA
07: 1111100001101000; -- move 13 into RA
08: 1111100010101000; -- move 21 into RA
09: 1111100100010000; -- move 34 into RA
[0A..FF]: 1111111111111111; -- end
```

```
END
```

Image 6: Machine code for Fibonacci

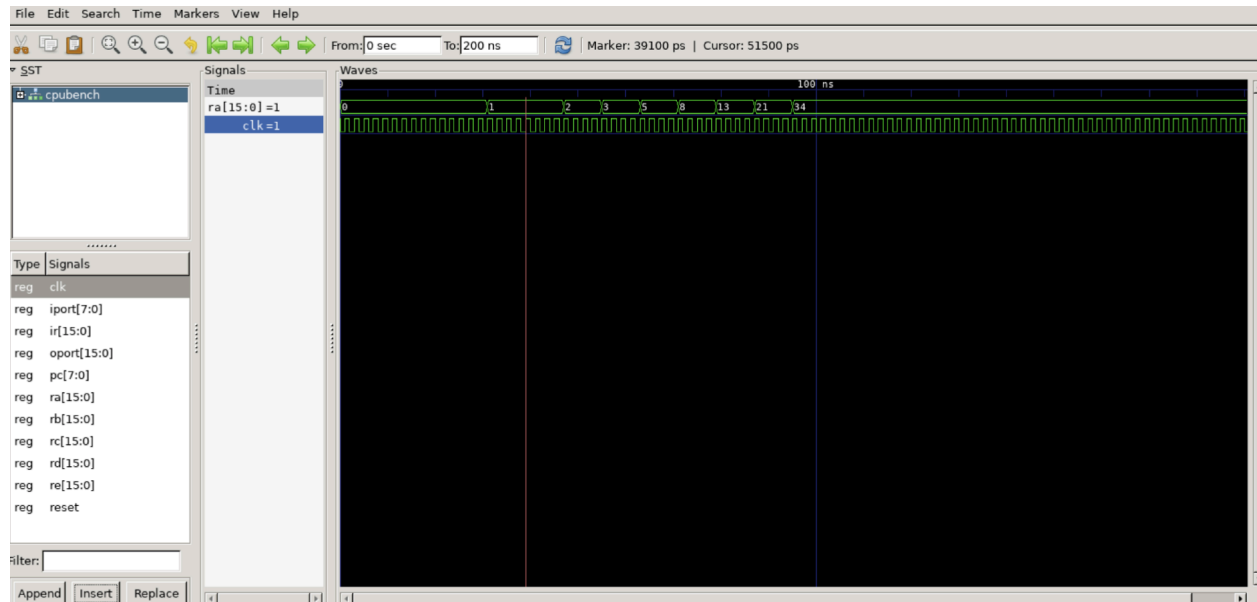


Image 7: Gtksave for fibonacci sequence

Acknowledgements: I got help from online resources especially stack overflow and youtube videos.