

CSC258 PRELAB #4

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October 6, 2019

PART I

1. Here is my logic gate level schematic

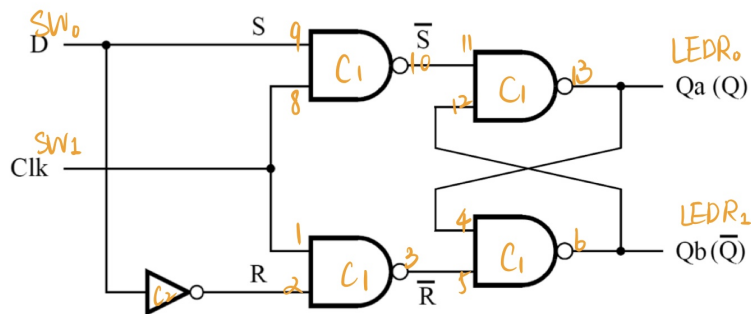


Figure 1: Circuit for a gated D latch.

*: C₁: 74LS00/03 NAND GATE (QUAD 2-INPUT)
C₂: 74LS04/05 INVERTER, NOT GATE.

4. To avoid uncertainty, we shall avoid any case where $Clk \leftarrow 0$ at initial state. Since D is unspecified, the behavior of the circuit can be unpredictable.

PART II

1. Here is my code for RegisterALU:

```
module RegisterALU(SW, KEY, LEDR, HEX0, HEX1, HEX2, HEX3, HEX4, HEX5);  
    input [9:0] SW;  
    input [0:0] KEY;  
    output [6:0] HEX0;  
    output [6:0] HEX1;  
    output [6:0] HEX2;  
    output [6:0] HEX3;  
    output [6:0] HEX4;  
    output [6:0] HEX5;  
    output [7:0] LEDR;
```

```

reg [7:0] ALUout;
reg [7:0] Register;

wire [3:0] A;
wire [3:0] B;
assign A[3:0] = SW[3:0];
assign B[3:0] = Register[3:0];

// two wires for arithmetic operations
wire [4:0] addOneToA;
wire [4:0] addAToB;

// two 4 bit ripple adders
rippleadder4 ra1(
    .SW({1'b0, A[3:0], 4'b0001}),
    .LEDR(addOneToA[4:0]) // output five bit wire
);
rippleadder4 ra2(
    .SW({1'b0, A[3:0], B[3:0]}),
    .LEDR(addAToB[4:0]) // the output five bit wire
);

always @(*)
begin
    case (SW[7:5])
        3'b000: ALUout[7:0] = {3'b000, addOneToA[4:0]};
        3'b001: ALUout[7:0] = {3'b000, addAToB[4:0]};
        3'b010: ALUout[7:0] = {3'b000, A[3:0] + B[3:0]};
        3'b011: ALUout[7:0] = {A[3:0] | B[3:0], A[3:0] ^ B[3:0]};
        3'b100: ALUout[7:0] = (! {A[3:0], B[3:0]}) ? 8'b00000001 : 8'b00000000;
        3'b101: ALUout[7:0] = B[3:0] << A[3:0];
        3'b110: ALUout[7:0] = B[3:0] >> A[3:0];
        3'b111: ALUout[7:0] = A[3:0] * B[3:0];
        default: ALUout[7:0] = 8'b11111111; //meaningless number, indicate fall back.
    endcase
end

always @(posedge KEY[0])
begin
    if (SW[9] == 1'b0) // SW[9] for reset_n
        Register[7:0] <= 8'b00000000;
    else
        Register[7:0] <= ALUout[7:0];
end

assign LEDR[7:0] = ALUout[7:0];

// display nothing
assign HEX1[6:0] = 7'b1111111;
assign HEX2[6:0] = 7'b1111111;
assign HEX3[6:0] = 7'b1111111;

```

```

// HEX0 display the input A
hexdecoder hex0(
    .SW(A[3:0]),
    .HEX(HEX0[6:0])
);
// HEX4 display lower four bits of register
hexdecoder hex4(
    .SW(Register[3:0]),
    .HEX(HEX4[6:0])
);
// HEX5 display higher four bits of register
hexdecoder hex5(
    .SW(Register[7:4]),
    .HEX(HEX5[6:0])
);
endmodule

module hexdecoder(HEX, SW);
    input [3:0] SW;
    output [6:0] HEX;

    hex0 u0(
        .x(SW[3]),
        .y(SW[2]),
        .z(SW[1]),
        .w(SW[0]),
        .m(HEX[0])
    );

    hex1 u1(
        .x(SW[3]),
        .y(SW[2]),
        .z(SW[1]),
        .w(SW[0]),
        .m(HEX[1])
    );

    hex2 u2(
        .x(SW[3]),
        .y(SW[2]),
        .z(SW[1]),
        .w(SW[0]),
        .m(HEX[2])
    );

    hex3 u3(
        .x(SW[3]),
        .y(SW[2]),
        .z(SW[1]),
        .w(SW[0]),
        .m(HEX[3])
    );

```

```

);

hex4 u4(
    .x(SW[3]),
    .y(SW[2]),
    .z(SW[1]),
    .w(SW[0]),
    .m(HEX[4])
);

hex5 u5(
    .x(SW[3]),
    .y(SW[2]),
    .z(SW[1]),
    .w(SW[0]),
    .m(HEX[5])
);

hex6 u6(
    .x(SW[3]),
    .y(SW[2]),
    .z(SW[1]),
    .w(SW[0]),
    .m(HEX[6])
);

endmodule

module hex0(x, y, z, w, m);
    input x;
    input y;
    input z;
    input w;
    output m;

    assign m = (~x & ~y & ~z & w) | (~x & y & ~z & ~w) | (x & y & ~z & w) | (x & ~y & z & w);

endmodule

module hex1(x, y, z, w, m);
    input x;
    input y;
    input z;
    input w;
    output m;

    assign m = (~x & y & ~z & w) | (x & z & w) | (y & z & ~w) | (x & y & ~w);

endmodule

module hex2(x, y, z, w, m);

```

```

    input x;
    input y;
    input z;
    input w;
    output m;

    assign m = (x & y & ~w) | (x & y & z) | (~x & ~y & z & ~w);

endmodule

module hex3(x, y, z, w, m);
    input x;
    input y;
    input z;
    input w;
    output m;

    assign m = (~x & y & ~z & ~w) | (~x & ~y & ~z & w) | (y & z & w) | (x & ~y & z & ~w);

endmodule

module hex4(x, y, z, w, m);
    input x;
    input y;
    input z;
    input w;
    output m;

    assign m = (~x & w) | (~y & ~z & w) | (~x & y & ~z);

endmodule

module hex5(x, y, z, w, m);
    input x;
    input y;
    input z;
    input w;
    output m;

    assign m = (~x & ~y & w) | (~x & ~y & z) | (~x & z & w) | (x & y & ~z & w);

endmodule

module hex6(x, y, z, w, m);
    input x;
    input y;
    input z;
    input w;
    output m;

    assign m = (~x & ~y & ~z) | (~x & y & z & w) | (x & y & ~z & ~w);

```

```

endmodule

module rippleadder4(SW, LEDR);
    // SW[3:0] number 1
    // SW[7:4] number 2
    // SW[8:8] carry initial
    input [8:0] SW;

    output [4:0] LEDR; // 4 bit result, one bit carry
    // connecting the four full adders
    wire w1;
    wire w2;
    wire w3;

    fulladder f1(
        .cin(SW[8]),
        .a(SW[4]),
        .b(SW[0]),
        .cout(w1),
        .s(LEDR[0])
    );

    fulladder f2(
        .cin(w1),
        .a(SW[5]),
        .b(SW[1]),
        .cout(w2),
        .s(LEDR[1])
    );

    fulladder f3(
        .cin(w2),
        .a(SW[6]),
        .b(SW[2]),
        .cout(w3),
        .s(LEDR[2])
    );

    fulladder f4(
        .cin(w3),
        .a(SW[7]),
        .b(SW[3]),
        .cout(LEDR[4]),
        .s(LEDR[3])
    );

endmodule

// full adder

```

```

module fulladder(cin, a, b, s, cout);
//      input a;
//      input b;
//      input cin;
//      output s;
//      output cout;
//
//      assign s = a^b^cin;
//      assign cout = (a & b) | (cin & (a^b));

input cin;
input a;
input b;
output cout;
output s;

wire w1;

mux2to1 mux(
    .x(b),
    .y(cin),
    .s(w1),
    .m(cout)
);

my_XOR x1(
    .a(a),
    .b(b),
    .f(w1)
);

my_XOR x2(
    .a(cin),
    .b(w1),
    .f(s)
);
endmodule

// define a my_XOR module
module my_XOR(a, b, f);
input a;
input b;
output f;
assign f = a ^ b;
endmodule

// mux2to1 from lab2
module mux2to1(x, y, s, m);
input x; //selected when s is 0
input y; //selected when s is 1
input s; //select signal
output m; //output

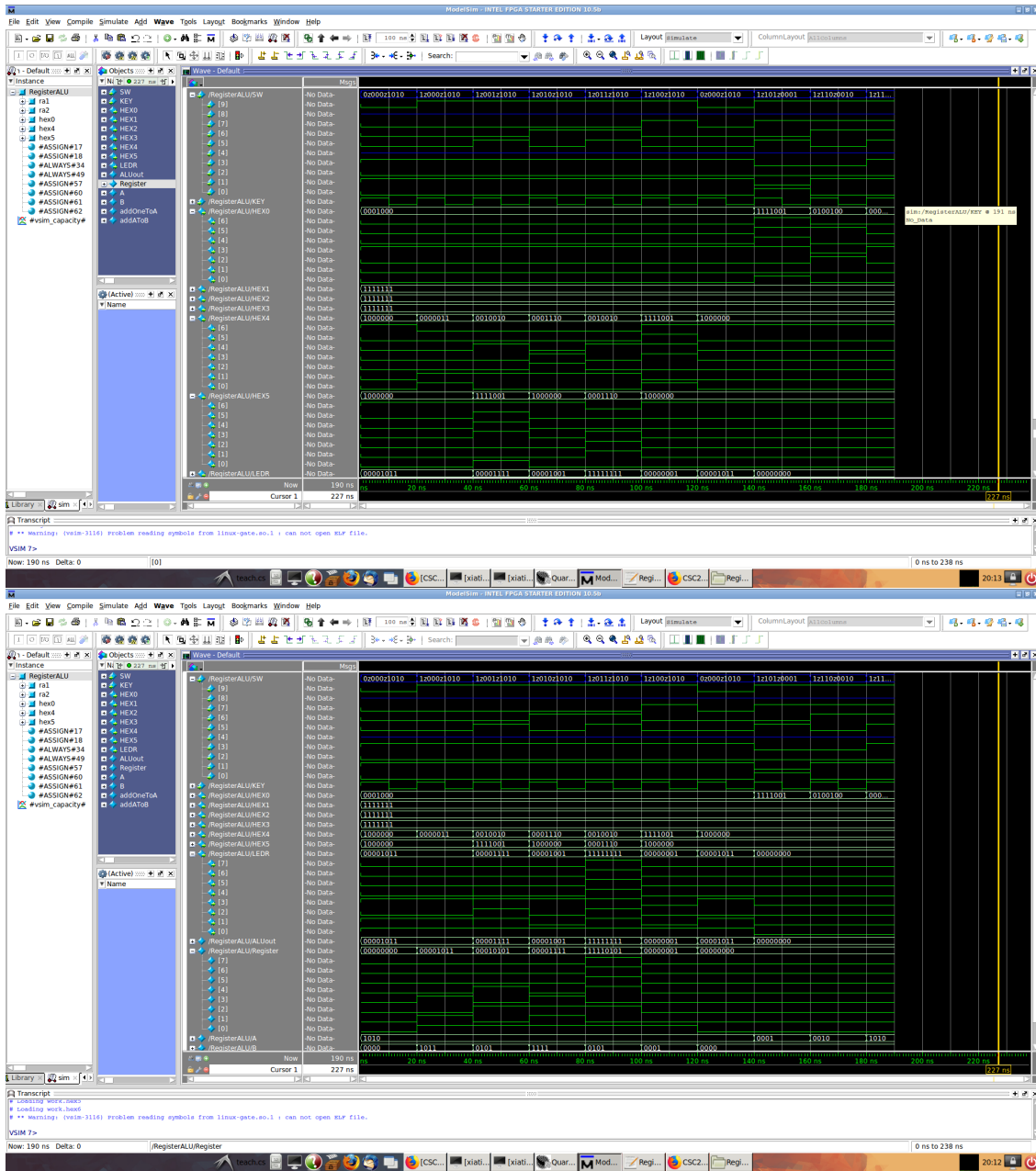
```

```

assign m = s & y | ~s & x;
endmodule

```

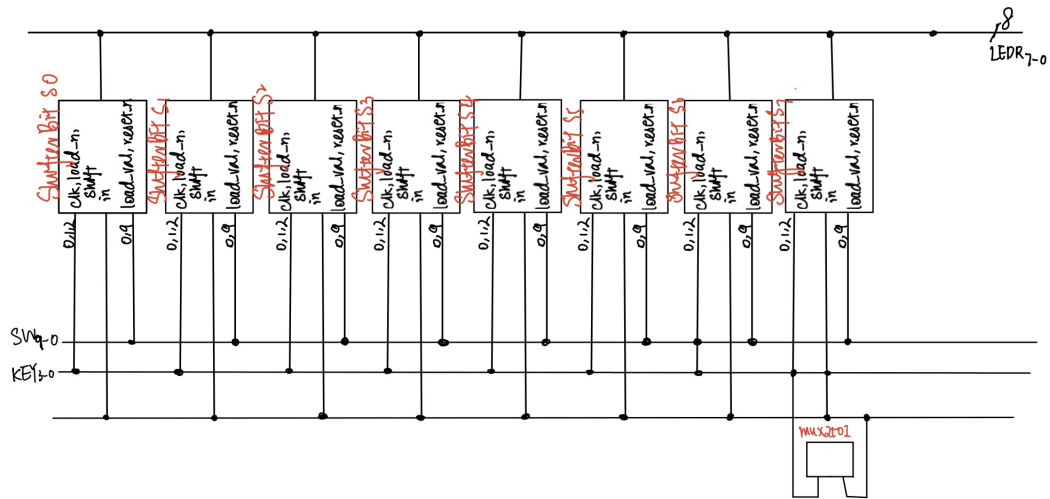
2. Here are the screen shots for the simulations:



PART III

1. If `load_n = 1` and `ShiftRight = 0`, then the register remains unchanged during the entire process. Since `ShiftRight` is connected to the `shift` input of each `ShifterBit` and this essentially feed back the register with its own value.

2. Here is my schematic:



3. This part a subset of the next question, so I will not repeat it here.
4. Here is my verlog code for Shifter: