Lab 3: Simple ALU

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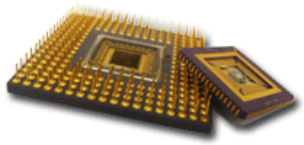
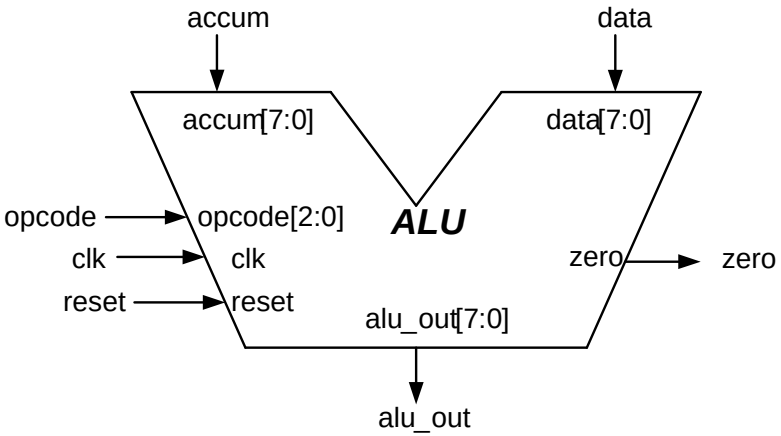
Lab 3 Goal: Simple ALU

- In this lab, you will practice Verilog to design one simple ALU design.
- The lab file submission deadline is on 10/17 by 6:00pm.



Simple ALU

- 所有輸入及輸出（**除了「zero」訊號以外**）均需同步於clock的正緣（rising edge）。
- 同步reset架構。當reset為1時表示reset啟動，此時alu_out訊號輸出為0。
- accum、data及alu_out訊號的數值使用2補數表示。
- 當accum輸入為0時，zero訊號輸出為1；反之當accum輸入不為0時，zero訊號輸出為0。並且zero訊號不需理會reset訊號的動作。
- **當opcode輸入為X(unknow)時，其alu_out訊號輸出為0**。



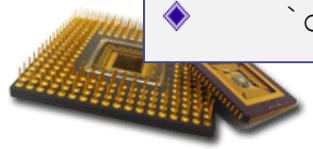
opcode	ALU operation	
000	Pass accum	
001	accum + data	(add)
010	accum – data	(subtraction)
011	accum AND data	(bit-wise AND)
100	accum XOR data	(bit-wise XOR)
101	ABS(accum)	(absolute value)
110	MUL	(multiplication)
111	Pass data	

乘法的時候，限制輸入兩端都只有[3:0]，利用mask的技術

1. absolute value時，使用accum[7]當作signed bit
2. MUL is for sign multiplication

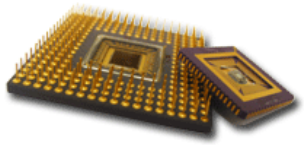
The Testbench of the ALU Module


```
wire [7:0] alu_out;
reg  [7:0] data, accum;
reg  [2:0] opcode;
wire [7:0] mask;
reg clk, reset;

parameter ranseed = 8; // Seed for the random function
                       // Modify the seed for different inputs

// Instantiate the ALU. Named mapping allows the designer to have
freedom with the order of port declarations
alu   alu1 (.alu_out(alu_out), .zero(zero),  //outputs from ALU
            .opcode(opcode), .data(data & mask), //inputs to ALU
            .accum(accum & mask), .clk(clk), .reset(reset));

// Define mnemonics to represent opcodes
  `define PASSA 3'b000
  `define ADD   3'b001
  ...
  `define PASSD 3'b111
```



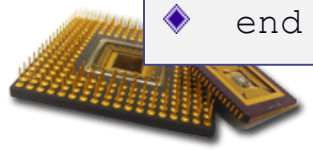
The Testbench of the ALU Module


```
// Define a safe delay between each strobing of the ALU inputs/outputs
`define strobe      20

// To perform a 4-bit multiplication, set the first 4 bits of the input to 4'b0000 when opcode is 3'b110 (Multiplication)
assign mask = (opcode == 3'b110)? 8'h0f: 8'hff;


// Clock generate
initial   clk = 0;
always #(`strobe/2) clk = ~clk;
```



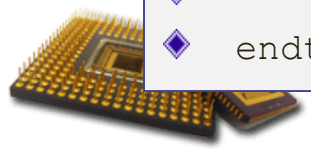
The Testbench of the ALU Module


```
// pattern generate
initial begin
      // SET UP THE OUTPUT FORMAT FOR THE TEXT DISPLAY
      $display("\t\t\t    INPUTS       REAL    OUTPUT  \n");
      ...
      reset = 0;
      # `strobe;
      accum = 8'h37;
      data = 8'hD6;
      reset = 1; //reset the ALU
      # `strobe;
      reset = 0;
      #(`strobe/4) opcode = 3'b001;  // Set operation code

     // APPLY STIMULUS TO THE INPUT PINS
      accum = $random % ranseed; //Set inputs to the ALU
     data = $random % ranseed;
      //Wait for ALU to process inputs
      #(`strobe/2) check_outputs; //call a task to verify outputs
end
```



The Testbench of the ALU Module


```
// SUBROUTINES TO DISPLAY THE ALU OUTPUTS
task check_outputs;
    casez (opcode)
        `PASSA  : begin
                    $display("PASS ACCUM OPERATION:",
                             "      %b     %b   %b  |   %b      %b",
                             opcode, data, accum, alu_out, zero);
                  end
        `ADD    : begin
                    $display("ADD OPERATION       :",
                             "      %b     %b   %b  |   %b      %b",
                             opcode, data, accum, alu_out, zero);
                  end
        ...
        default : begin
                    $display("UNKNOWN OPERATION   :",
                             "      %b     %b   %b  |   %b      %b",
                             opcode, data, accum, alu_out, zero);
                  end
    endcase
endtask
```



Lab 3 Demo Guide

- You can download the sample testbench file alu_test.v from E3, and create a Vivado project for it.
- You should upload your lab3 solution to E3 before the deadline.
- During the demo time, TA will ask you to modify the testbench to show different results.
  - You can download your code from E3 during demo.