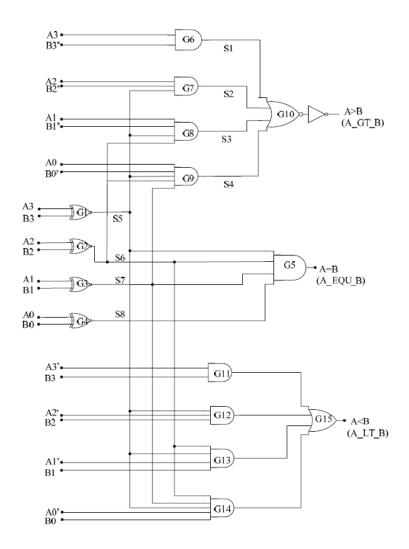
CS 303 Pre-Lab #3 Report

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I started off with making Boolean algebraic statements for A>B, A<B and A=B

The logic diagram looked like this:



■ Picture is taken from

http://users.encs.concordia.ca/~asim/COEN 6511/Projects/final6511report.pdf

I turned every gate into algebraic statements and what turned out is:

```
assign w5 = (^{\sim}(A30 \land B30));
                                                 assign w1 = (A30 \& (^B30));
                                                                                                    assign w9 = ((^{\sim}A30) \& B30);
assign w6 = (^{\sim}(A2 ^ B2));
                                                 assign w2 = (A2 \& (^B2) \& w5);
                                                                                                    assign w10 = ((^{\sim}A2) \& B2 \& w5);
assign w7 = (^{\sim}(A1 ^ B1));
                                                 assign w3 = (A1 & (~B1) & w5 &
                                                                                                    assign w11 = ((~A1) & B1 & w5 &
                                                  w6);
                                                                                                    w6);
assign w8 = (^{\sim}(A0 \land B0));
                                                 assign w4 = (A0 & (~B0) & w5 & w6
                                                                                                    assign w12 = ((~A0) & B0 & w5 &
                                                  & w7);
                                                                                                    w6 & w7);
```

w is for wire and every wire is represented in the picture with s1,s2,...s8. There is not s9...s12 but they are for A<B. They represent those gates.

And I gathered those wires together for final gates that would determine the result.

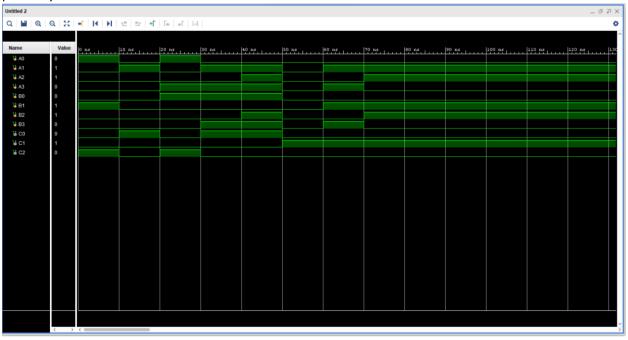
```
// C0 = "A>B" assign C0 = (w1 | w2 | w3 | w4); // C1 = "A=B" assign C1 = (w5 \& w6 \& w7 \& w8); // C2 = "A<B" assign C2 = (w9 | w10 | w11 | w12);
```

But this solution does not work for signed integers. So I negate the first bit (A3 and B3). So I can compare the numbers more accurately.

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-8	1000	0000	0	(smallest)
-7	1001	0001	1	
-6	1010	0010	2	
-5	1011	0011	3	
-4	1100	0100	4	
-3	1101	0101	5	
-2	1110	0110	6	
-1	1111	0111	7	
0	0000	1000	8	
1	0001	1001	9	
2	0010	1010	10	
3	0011	1011	11	
4	0100	1100	12	
5	0101	1101	13	
6	0110	1110	14	
7	0111	1111	15	(largest)
				_

The picture and the idea are taken from:

https://electronics.stackexchange.com/questio ns/519178/boolean-algebra-how-do-iimplenent-a-4-bit-signed-comparator As wanted, I followed the instructions given for the Xilinx and Vivado. I did simulations which worked perfectly.



simulation code is below:

// A = 0001 B = 0010	// A = 1001 B = 0001	// A = 1110 B = 1101	// A = 1010 B = 1010
A0 = 1; A1 = 0; A2 = 0; A3 = 0;	A0 = 1; A1 = 0; A2 = 0; A3 = 1;	A0 = 0; A1 = 1; A2 = 1; A3 = 1;	A0 = 0; A1 = 1; A2 = 0; A3 = 1;
B0 = 0; B1 = 1; B2 = 0; B3 = 0;	B0 = 1; B1 = 0; B2 = 0; B3 = 0;	B0 = 1; B1 = 0; B2 = 1; B3 = 1;	B0 = 0; B1 = 1; B2 = 0; B3 = 1;
#10;	#10;	#10;	#10;
// A = 0010 B = 0000	// A = 1010 B = 1001	// A = 0000 B = 0000	// A = 0110 B = 0110
A0 = 0; A1 = 1; A2 = 0; A3 = 0;	A0 = 0; A1 = 1; A2 = 0; A3 = 1;	A0 = 0; A1 = 0; A2 = 0; A3 = 0;	A0 = 0; A1 = 1; A2 = 1; A3 = 0;
B0 = 0; B1 = 0; B2 = 0; B3 = 0;	B0 = 1; B1 = 0; B2 = 0; B3 = 1;	B0 = 0; B1 = 0; B2 = 0; B3 = 0;	B0 = 0; B1 = 1; B2 = 1; B3 = 0;
#10;	#10;	#10;	#10;

I did synthesis and implementation. Those files should be included inside the zip file.