

## Lab #3 (Combinational Logic and ALU)

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Converting between Octal and Decimal Numbers

1. Convert <b>1337</b> <sub>8</sub> to decimal (base 10) Use sum of expansion of products (don't skip steps!)	
2. Convert <b>71</b> <sub>10</sub> to octal (base 8) Use the Double-Dabble method of successive division	
3. What file permissions does the octal number <b>5</b> exhibit?	4. What file permissions does the octal number <b>3</b> exhibit?

## Converting between Hexadecimal and Decimal Numbers

5. Convert **AC34D1**<sub>16</sub> to decimal (base 10)  
Use sum of expansion of products (don't skip steps!)

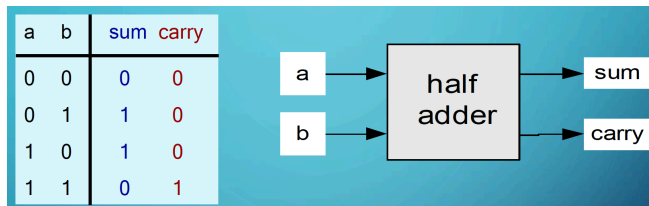
6. Convert **365**<sub>10</sub> to hexadecimal (base 16)  
Use the Double-Dabble method of successive division

## Adding Signed Binary Numbers (with Two's Complement)

7. Add  $-8 + 5$  in 4-digit binary.  
First convert to Two's Complement binary, then compute the sum.

## Half Adder (Two Inputs) Design

8. Write the Boolean function for the outputs (sum and carry). Use K-maps if needed.  
Then write the HDL code.



sum(a, b) =

carry(a, b) =

```
CHIP HalfAdder {
  IN a, b;
  OUT sum, carry;
```

PARTS:

```
}
```

## Full Adder (Three Input) Design

9. Write the Boolean function for the outputs (sum and carry). Use K-maps if needed. Then write the HDL code.

a	b	c	sum	carry
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	1
1	1	0	0	1
1	1	1	1	1

The diagram shows a rectangular block labeled "full adder". Three input lines labeled "a", "b", and "c" enter the block from the left. Two output lines labeled "sum" and "carry" exit the block to the right.

sum(a, b, c) =

carry(a, b, c) =

```
CHIP FullAdder {
  IN a, b, c;
  OUT sum, carry;
```

PARTS:

```
}
```

### Implementing the ALU Design (with signed two's complement numbers)

These bits instruct how to pre-set the x input		These bits instruct how to pre-set the y input		This bit selects between + / And	This bit inst. how to post-set out	Resulting ALU output
zx	nx	zy	ny	f	no	out=
if zx then x=0	if nx then x=!x	if zy then y=0	if ny then y=!y	if f then out=x+y else out=x And y	if no then out=!out	f (X, y)=
1	0	1	0	1	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	0	1	0	-1
0	0	1	1	0	0	x
1	1	0	0	0	0	y
0	0	1	1	0	1	!x
1	1	0	0	0	1	!y
0	0	1	1	1	1	-x
1	1	0	0	1	1	-y
0	1	1	1	1	1	x+1
1	1	0	1	1	1	y+1
0	0	1	1	1	0	x-1
1	1	0	0	1	0	y-1
0	0	0	0	1	0	x+y
0	1	0	0	1	1	x-y
0	0	0	1	1	1	y-x
0	0	0	0	0	0	x&y
0	1	0	1	0	1	x y

f(x,y) =	0	"1010" -6	"0001" 1		f(x,y) =	1	"1010"	"0001"
zx =	1	"0000"			zx =			
nx =	0	"0000"			nx =			
zy =	1		"0000"		zy =			
ny =	0		"0000"		ny =			
f =	1	"0000"			f =			
no =	0	"0000" [0]			no =			
f(x,y) =	-1	"1010"	"0001"		f(x,y) =	x	"0100"	"0101"
zx =					zx =			
nx =					nx =			
zy =					zy =			
ny =					ny =			
f =					f =			
no =					no =			

<b>f(x,y) =</b>	y	"1010"	"0011"		<b>f(x,y) =</b>	!x	"1010"	"0101"
zx =					zx =			
nx =					nx =			
zy =					zy =			
ny =					ny =			
f =					f =			
no =					no =			
<b>f(x,y) =</b>	!y	"1010"	"0101"		<b>f(x,y) =</b>	"-x"	"0010"	"1000"
zx =					zx =			
nx =					nx =			
zy =					zy =			
ny =					ny =			
f =					f =			
no =					no =			
<b>f(x,y) =</b>	"-y"	"1010"	"0001"		<b>f(x,y) =</b>	x+1	"0001"	"0001"
zx =					zx =			
nx =					nx =			
zy =					zy =			
ny =					ny =			
f =					f =			
no =					no =			
<b>f(x,y) =</b>	y+1	"1010"	"1111"		<b>f(x,y) =</b>	x-1	"0110"	"0001"
zx =					zx =			
nx =					nx =			
zy =					zy =			
ny =					ny =			
f =					f =			
no =					no =			
<b>f(x,y) =</b>	y-1	"0001"	"1111"		<b>f(x,y) =</b>	x+y	"0010"	"0101"
zx =					zx =			
nx =					nx =			
zy =					zy =			
ny =					ny =			
f =					f =			
no =					no =			

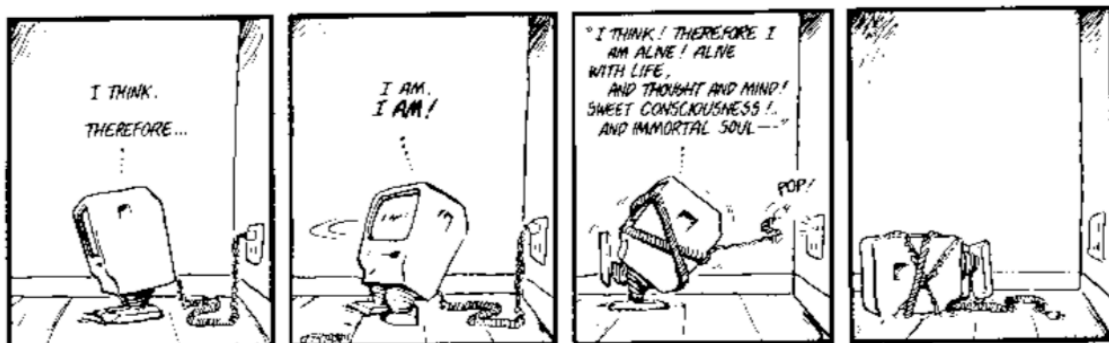
$f(x,y) = x-y$	"0111"	"0010"		$f(x,y) = y-x$	"1101"	"1111"
zx =				zx =		
nx =				nx =		
zy =				zy =		
ny =				ny =		
f =				f =		
no =				no =		
$f(x,y) = x\&y$	"1011"	"1000"		$f(x,y) = x y$	"1111"	"1010"
zx =				zx =		
nx =				nx =		
zy =				zy =		
ny =				ny =		
f =				f =		
no =				no =		

My dear creative, emotional, sometimes foolish, opinionated human,

You should now see that the characteristics of binary numbers in the two's complement system coupled with a combination of four simple binary/Boolean operations (zeroing, bitwise negation, adding, or'ing) provides us with at least eighteen simple arithmetic functions.

true,  
Banana Jr. 2000

PS. Now go build your ALU.



Bloom County Babylon by Berke Breathed