

## HOMEWORK 2

Q1:

a) Harris & Harris Exercise 4.2.

(Copied for those without a book).

Sketch a schematic of the circuit described by the following HDL code. Simplify the schematic so that it shows a minimum number of gates.

The Verilog code:

```
module exercise2 (input [3:0] a,
                  output reg [1:0] y);

    always @(*)
        if (a[0]) y = 2'b11;
        else if (a[1]) y = 2'b10;
        else if (a[2]) y = 2'b01;
        else if (a[3]) y = 2'b00;
        else y = a[1:0];
endmodule
```

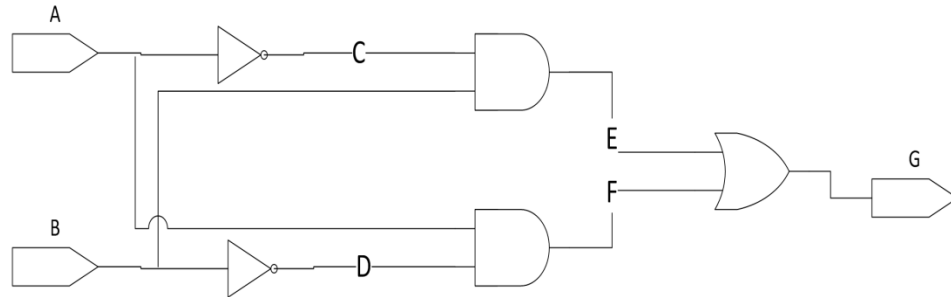
b) Harris & Harris Exercise 4.6.

Write an HDL (Verilog please) module for a hexadecimal seven-segment display decoder. The decoder should handle the digits A, B, C, D, E, and F as well as 0-9.

Make sure you denote in your comments which bits correspond to which segment, you will need this in your code. Additionally, drawing this out on a 7-segment diagram will also help as a reference when you try to code this but you don't have to turn the diagram in.

Q2:

For the circuit below, assume that all gates have the same delay (including inverters) of 5 ns, complete the timing diagrams.



|      |     |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| A    | 0   | 1   |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| B    | 1   |     |      |      |      |      | 0    |      |      |      |      |
| C    | 1   |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| D    | 0   |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| E    | 1   |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| F    | 0   |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| G    | 1   |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Time | 0ns | 5ns | 10ns | 15ns | 20ns | 25ns | 30ns | 35ns | 40ns | 45ns | 50ns |

Q3: Complete the timing diagram for the circuit below for 10 clock cycles. Is the reset signal active low or active high?  
 You have learned from class that this circuit is a crucial component in sequential logic design. What is it and why do you think it might be useful?

