## Computer Structure Assignment 4 Sequential Systems

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When asked to build a circuit you should supply:

- 1. A block diagram.
- 2. A circuit diagram.
- A Verilog module with the exact signature as specified and with identical file name.
- 1. Use nand gates (only) to synthesis the  $\bar{S}\bar{R}$ -flipflop having the following characteristic table:

$\bar{S}$	$\bar{R}$	$Q^*$
0	0	?
0	1	1
1	0	0
1	1	Q

2. The following are the characteristic tables of the JK-FF and T-FF:

J	K	Q(t+1)
0	0	Q
0	1	0
1	0	1
1	1	$ar{Q}$

$0 \qquad Q$	T	Q(t+1)
	0	Q
$  1   \bar{Q}$	1	$\bar{Q}$

Calculate the characteristic equation and the excitation table of both FFs. Synthesis both FFs using D-FFs.

3. In the lecture there were two implementations of the 3-bit Gray counter. One with D-FFs and one with SR-FFs. Both implementations used decoder. Reimplement the circuits only with the basic gates. Be efficient.

- 4. In the lecture we saw a 1-hot implementation of the 3b Gray counter. Use the 'usual' binary coding with a decoder and encoder so as to be able to use identical equations to the 1-hot implementation.
- 5. Design a counter (using only gates) for the sequence of numbers 11-12-13-
  - 14. The counter should include three control lines:

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reset: Resets the counter to the starting value (11). count: Triggers the counting operation. direction: Determines the counting direction: counts up when direction is 0 and counts down when direction is 1.
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6. Design and implement a Moore finite state machine (FSM) with two inputs, xt and yt, and one output, z. The inputs xt and yt are 2-bit representations of the letters a, b and c as follows: a = 00, b = 01, and c = 11. z is a 1-bit output set to 1 when the FSM detects a string starting and ending with the same letter, with identical intermediate letters that differ from the start and end letters. (e.g., abbba, cac, dbbd).

The sequences are disjoint.