

DAY-92 #100DAYSRTL

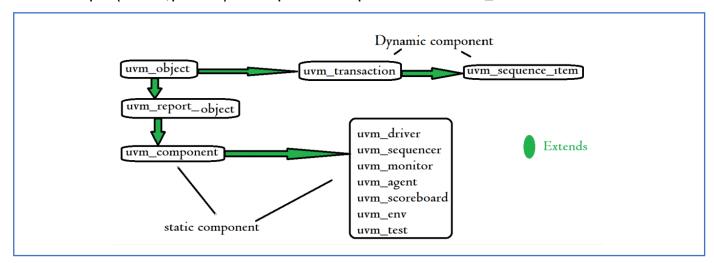
"UVM: UVM Base Class"

Let's discuss the importance of base class with the code

```
bit [3:0] a:
 bit [3:0] b;
  bit [4:0] c;
  function new(bit [3:0] a, bit [3:0] b);
    this.a = a;
    this.b = b;
   this.c = a + b;
 endfunction
endclass.
class mul extends add;
 bit [3:0] p;
  bit [3:0] q;
 bit [7:0] r;
  function new(bit [3:0] p, bit [3:0] q);
   super.new(p,q);
    this.r = p * q;
 endfunction
endclass.
module tb;
 mul t;
  int a, m;
  initial begin
   t = new(4'b0001, 4'b0010);
    a = t.c:
    m = t.r;
    $display("add: %Od and mul: %Od",a,m);
```

- You can access the parent class properties using the child class.
- In UVM we represent the Generator as a sequence and Sequencer sends data from the sequence to the driver
- Base Classes: UVM Components & UVM Object:-
 - Static components:- Which stay in the verification environment till the process done is called static components
 - ✓ Eg:-Scoreboard, Driver, monitor, Sequencer
 - ➤ Dynamic components:-These varies in the verification environment
 - ✓ Eg:- Transaction
- Static components are built using UVM Components

- Dynamic components are built using UVM object
- Building the constructor is different for uvm_object and uvm component
- Let's check the default constructor for the base classes
- For uvm object:-
 - ✓ function new(input string name="chinnu");
 super.new(name)
- For uvm component:-
 - ✓ function new(string name = "Chinnu",uvm_component parent=null);
 super(name,parent)//This parent helps us in the uvm_tress



Building a class using uvm object:-

```
`include "uvm_macros.svh"
import uvm_pkg::*;
class obj extends uvm_object;
   `uvm_object_utils(obj)
   function new(string inst="obj");
    super.new(inst);
   endfunction
endclass
module tb;
   obj o;
   initial begin
   o=new("o");
   end
endmodule
```

Building a class using uvm_component:-