

ECE241/ECE253: Automarker Submission Instructions

File Transfer, Sanity Check, Submit and Checking Marks

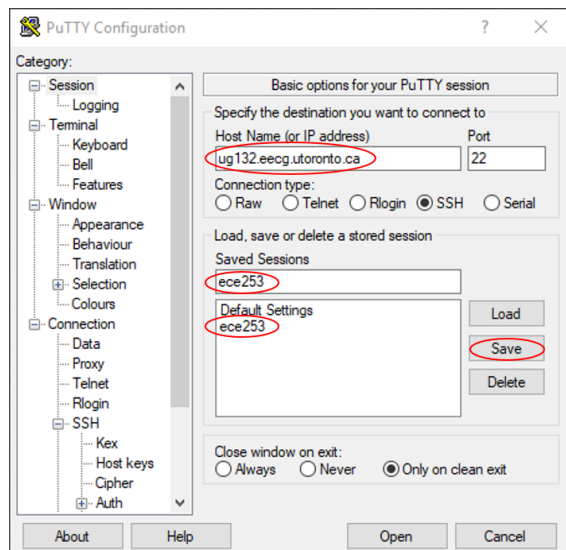
The goal of this document is to provide step-by-step instructions on how to submit the lab assignments for automarking in ECE241/ECE253.

Prerequisite 1: UG Machine Login

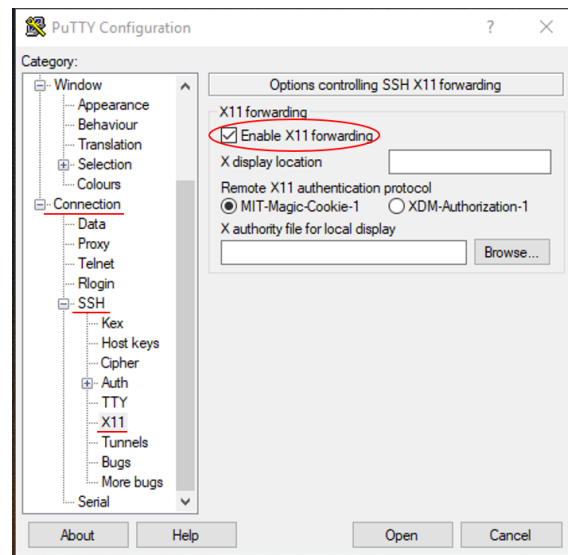
The UG machines are Linux-based machines located in the [ECE Workstations Labs](#). The address of these machines range from `ug132.eecg.utoronto.ca` - `ug180.eecg.utoronto.ca`. You should make sure that you can log into your ECE account on these machines. You can use SSH to access the UG machines remotely.

Note: If this is the first time you are logging into these machines, your username is your UTORID and your default password is your student number. Once you log in (after following the instructions below), make sure to secure your account by changing your password with the `passwd` command.

For Windows users: You can install [PuTTY](#), which is an SSH client. The first time you open up PuTTY, you will have to configure your connection to a UG machine. Pick a machine from the range of `ug132` - `ug180` and enter the address in the Host Name field (Figure 1a). You can save the configuration by giving it a name and pressing **Save**, and it should appear in your list of Saved Sessions. Double click on the saved session or click **Open** to initiate a connection. You may get a warning message saying the server's host key is not cached in the registry, click Yes. You can now enter your username and password to log into your account on this machine.



(a) PuTTY configuration.



(b) X11 forwarding.

Figure 1: PuTTY set up to connect to UG machines.

Optional: forward graphics. You may also want to install [Xming](#) if you want to remotely run graphical applications (e.g. ModelSim) remotely. You can update your PuTTY configuration to support graphical applications by doing the following (Figure 1b):

1. left click on your saved session and click Load
2. go to Connection → SSH → X11 and click Enable X11 forwarding

3. go back to **Session** and click **Save**

Make sure you have Xming running in the background and you can now open a connection on PuTTY that supports graphical applications.

For Mac users: Open the **Terminal** app and type: `ssh username@ug132.eecg.utoronto.ca`. Make sure to replace `username` with your actual username and change `ug132` to any machines between the range of `ug132` - `ug180`. You may get a warning message saying the remote host identification has changed, type `yes`. You should now be able to enter your password and log into your account on the UG machine.

Optional: forward graphics. You may want to install [XQuartz](#) if you want to run graphical applications (e.g. ModelSim) remotely. To be able to run graphical applications remotely, you want to enable X11 forwarding when you connect to the UG machines. You can do this by adding the `-X` option when you connect: `ssh -X username@ug132.eecg.utoronto.ca`.

Prerequisite 2: Using the Terminal on UG Machines

The UG machines run on Linux and you need to be able to navigate through the file system using the terminal (a.k.a. command line) to submit your lab assignments. This section gives a brief review of the Linux file system and different commands you can type into the terminal.

File System Structure. Everything in Linux is stored as a **file**, whether it be a program you run or a piece of code you wrote. These files all have a name and are stored in some **directory**. The entire file system starts at the **root** directory (denoted by the `/` symbol). Since each directory can contain zero or more files and/or subdirectories, you can have a file called `lab0.v` that resides in a directory called `ece253`, which is in a directory called `fall12021` under the root directory. To refer to this file, you would provide the **path** to this file: `/fall12021/ece253/lab0.v`. In addition to the root directory, there are a few more shorthand symbols for specifying the path of a file listed in Table 2.

Symbol	Meaning
<code>/</code>	root directory
<code>~</code>	home directory
<code>.</code>	current directory
<code>..</code>	parent directory

Table 1: Linux path shorthand.

Navigating Directories Using the Terminal. When you log into a UG machine using SSH, you start with a terminal that allows you to type command into it. A terminal is always “working” in a directory – to *print the working directory*, type `pwd` and press enter. You should see something along the lines of `/homes/t/teststudent`. By default, you start at your home directory. This is a directory that belongs to you – you are free to create files and directories under your home directory as you wish. To *list* what files are under the current directory, type `ls`. You should see a few directories there such as **Documents** and **Desktop**.

To change into a different directory, type `cd <path to directory>`. You can either supply the **absolute path** of the directory (e.g. `cd /home/t/teststudent/Documents`) or you can supply the **relative path** of the directory (e.g. `cd Documents`). The relative path is always relative to the current working directory. After the `cd` command, you should now be in the **Documents** directory. Check that you changed directory successfully using the `pwd` command to print out the working directory.

If you want to make a new directory, you can type `mkdir <path to new directory>`. Again, the path can be absolute or relative – typing `mkdir /homes/t/teststudent/Documents/tmpdir` and typing `mkdir tmpdir` while inside the **Documents** directory both creates the `tmpdir` directory at the same location. Try creating a directory and use the `ls` command to check that the new directory is created. Similar to `mkdir`,

if you want to remove a directory, you can type `rmdir <path to directory>`. Try removing the newly created directory and use the `ls` command to check that the new directory is removed.

If you want to copy a file, type `cp <path to source file> <path to destination file>`. Try the `cp` command and use `ls` to make sure the copy was successful. If you want to move a file to a different location, type `mv <path to source file> <path to destination file>`. The `mv` command can be used to rename a file if the source and destination directories are the same. Again, try the `mv` command and use `ls` to make sure the move was successful. If you want to remove a file, type `rm <path to file>`. Files removed using the `rm` command cannot be recovered, so be sure that you want to remove the file before typing this command.

Command	Meaning
<code>pwd</code>	print working directory
<code>ls</code>	list all files in the working directory
<code>cd <path to dir></code>	change working directory to <path to dir>
<code>mkdir <path to dir></code>	make a new directory at <path to dir>
<code>rmdir <path to dir></code>	remove a directory at <path to dir>
<code>cp <path to src> <path to dst></code>	copy the file at <path to src> to <path to dst>
<code>mv <path to src> <path to dst></code>	move the file at <path to src> to <path to dst>
<code>rm <path to file></code>	remove the file at <path to file>

Table 2: List of Linux commands to navigate the file system.

How to Submit Labs

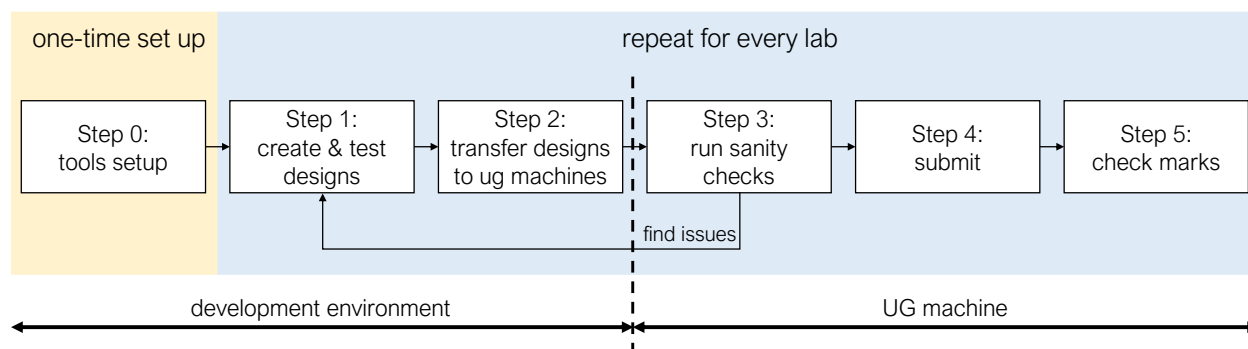


Figure 2: Process in completing each lab assignment.

Figure 2 shows a flow chart of the design cycle for completing each lab assignment. Here, the development environment refers to where you write, compile and simulate your design using ModelSim. The UG machine is where you need to send the designs to in order to submit your lab assignments. This document describes **Steps 2 to 5** in this design process. By the end of this document, you should know how to:

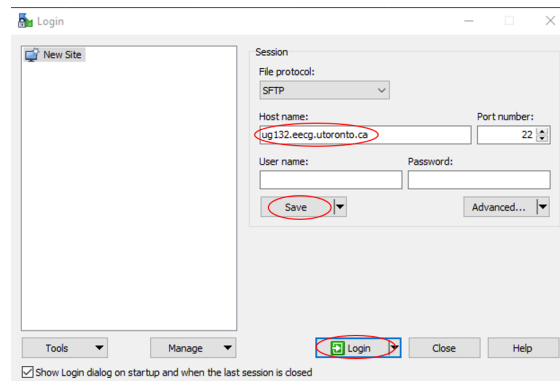
- transfer files between the UG machines and your development environment
- run a format check on your design
- submit your design for each lab
- check what files you have submitted for each lab
- check what tests you've passed/failed after receiving your grade

1 Transfer Designs to UG Machine

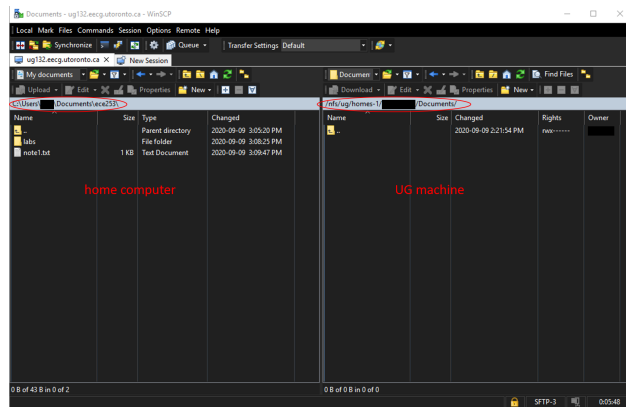
At this point in the design process, you should have completed and tested your designs and are ready to submit. In this document, we will use examples where you are submitting Verilog files. Depending on the

lab, you may be required to submit files of different formats. The same submission procedure applies. If your development environment is on the UG machines themselves, you can ignore this and proceed to the next step.

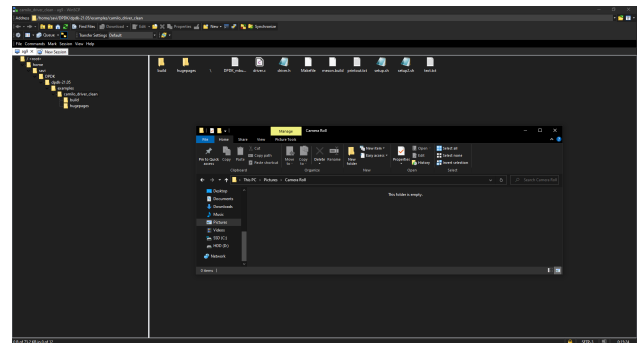
For Windows users: You can install [WinSCP](#), which is a an SCP/SFTP client. The first time you open up WinSCP, you will have to configure your connection to a UG machine. Pick a machine from the range of **ug132 - ug180** and enter the address in the **Host name** field (Figure 3a). You can save the configuration so you don't have to type in the address every time by pressing **Save**. Click **Login** and you should be able to, depending on the WinSCP version, either see the file system on the UG machines on the right panel, while the left panel is your home machine (Figure 3b), or you will see just the file system on the remote machine. (Figure 3c). You should now be able to drag and drop files between the two panels or drag and drop to windows file explorer to transfer files between your home computer and the UG machine.



(a) WinSCP configuration.



(b) WinSCP interface.



(c) Alternative WinSCP interface.

Figure 3: WinSCP set up to transfer files to and from UG machines.

For Mac users: You can use the `scp` command in the terminal to transfer files to and from the UG machines. The `scp` command is in the form: `scp /path/to/source/file /path/to/destination`. If any of the source or destination path is on a remote machine, the path should be prepended with `username@remote.machine.address:` (note the `:` at the end). For example, to transfer a file called `lab0.v` from the Documents directory on your Mac to the home directory on the UG machine, do the following:

1. Open the **Terminal** app
2. Navigate to the location of the file you want to transfer: `cd Documents`
3. Issue SCP command: `scp lab0.v teststudent@ug132.eecg.utoronto.ca:~`

Similarly, if you want to transfer a file called `lab1.v` from the UG machine's home directory back to your Mac, you can type: `scp teststudent@ug132.eecg.utoronto.ca:~/lab1.v ~/Documents`. Make sure you replace the `username` with your actual username and replace `ug132` with any of the machines between `ug132`

- ug180.

2 Run Sanity Check

In this course, we provide you with a simple tester for each lab to make sure your design can be marked by the automarker. These testers serve as a sanity check to help you determine if all naming conventions have been followed. **Important: passing the sanity check does not mean you pass all test cases for the lab!** You need to come up with your own test cases (in Step 1 of Figure 2) to make sure your design works correctly under all inputs. Please refer to the Simulation Example handout on Quercus for additional information on test cases. The testers for each lab will be released as the semester goes on and will have the form: `/cad2/ece253f/public/<lab#>/tester` or `/cad2/ece241f/public/<lab#>/tester`

By this step, your Verilog design should have been transferred to the UG machine, and you are ready to run a sanity test on your design. Do the following to run the tester:

1. Connect to the UG machine via terminal (see [Prerequisite 1: UG Machine Login](#) if you forgot how to do this).
2. Navigate to the directory containing your designs (see [Prerequisite 2: Using the Terminal on UG Machines](#) if you forgot how to do this).
3. Run the tester for that specific lab (e.g. `/cad2/ece253f/public/0/tester` for testing lab 0).

The tester may take some time to run, and you should see the terminal print out information on whether each part of your lab passed the sanity check. The same output is saved to a file called `track.txt`. An example of what the output looks like is in Figure 4. As a reminder, your files should be named `part1.v`, `part2.v`, etc. The automarker will not be able to mark your code if they are named incorrectly.

3 Submit

Once you have confirmed with the tester that your files can be marked by the automarker, you are ready to submit them. Navigate to the directory containing your files if you are not already there. The submit command follows this format:

```
submitece253f <lab#> <part1 file name> [optional name to additional parts]
or
submitece241f <lab#> <part1 file name> [optional name to additional parts]
```

This command allows you to submit one or more files for a specific lab. For example, the command to submit parts 1, 2 and 3 for lab 0 is: `submitece253f 0 part1.v part2.v part3.v` For each lab, submission will open when the lab is released. You can submit files at any time before the deadline, and you may re-submit files as many times as you want before the deadline. Only the most recent submitted file will be used for marking. Submission will close after the deadline and you will see an error message if you try to use the submit command for that lab.

You can list the files you've submitted for each lab by using the following:

```
submitece253f -l <lab#>
or
submitece241f -l <lab#>
```

For example, after submitting parts 1 to 3 for lab 0, `submitece253f -l 0` will print `part1.v part2.v part3.v`. It is a good idea to use this command and double check that all the files you want to submit for a lab are submitted successfully.

4 Check Marks

After your lab has been graded, we will release a marker script that you can use to see where you lost marks. The marker operates very similar to the tester:

```

#####Part1#####
Model Technology ModelSim - Intel FPGA Edition vlog 2020.1 Compiler 2020.02 Feb 28 2020
Start time: 17:47:37 on Sep 09,2020
vlog part1.v
-- Compiling module part1

Top level modules:
    part1
End time: 17:47:37 on Sep 09,2020, Elapsed time: 0:00:00
Errors: 0, Warnings: 0
Reading pref.tcl

# 2020.1

# vsim -c -do "/cad2/ece253f/public/0/test/run.do" work.part1_tb
# Start time: 17:47:37 on Sep 09,2020
# // ModelSim - Intel FPGA Edition 2020.1 Feb 28 2020 Linux 4.19.0-10-amd64
# //
# // Copyright 1991-2020 Mentor Graphics Corporation
# // All Rights Reserved.
# //
# // ModelSim - Intel FPGA Edition and its associated documentation contain trade
# // secrets and commercial or financial information that are the property of
# // Mentor Graphics Corporation and are privileged, confidential,
# // and exempt from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act,
# // 5 U.S.C. Section 552. Furthermore, this information
# // is prohibited from disclosure under the Trade Secrets Act,
# // 18 U.S.C. Section 1905.
# //
# Loading sv_std.std
# Loading work.part1_tb
# Loading work.part1
# do /cad2/ece253f/public/0/test/run.do
# input = 0000 output = 1000000 golden_output = 1000000 PASSED
# input = 0001 output = 1111001 golden_output = 1111001 PASSED
# input = 0010 output = 0100100 golden_output = 0100100 PASSED
# End time: 17:47:37 on Sep 09,2020, Elapsed time: 0:00:00
# Errors: 0, Warnings: 1

#####SUMMARY of part1#####
Number of Errors by compiling the verilog code: 0
Number of Errors by running the simulation: 0
Number of PASSED: 3
Number of FAILED: 0
part1 is done!

```

Figure 4: Example of the tester output.

1. Connect to the UG machine via terminal.
 2. Navigate to the directory containing your designs.
 3. Run the marker for that specific lab (e.g. /cad2/ece253f/public/0/marker for testing lab 0).
- The marker may take some time to run, and the output is saved to a file called `mark.txt`.

5 Q&A

Q1

Q: What files do we need to submit?

A: Each lab handout should have a Submission section. This section will tell you exactly what you need to submit for each part.

Q2

Q: How should I name my modules?

A: Please follow the module names in the Submission section,

Q3

Q: How do I know if my files are submitted successfully?

A: If you don't see an error, it means you submitted it successfully.

Use the `submitece253f -l <lab#>` command to check the files that you've submitted (check the timestamp and file size).

Q4

Q: The tester is not working!

A: Check the following:

1. make sure your folders do not contain a space
2. make sure you are in the folder containing lab files when running the tester command
3. all paths are case-sensitive, make sure you typed everything correctly

Q5

Q: The submit command is not working!

A: Check the following:

1. make sure your folders do not contain a space
2. make sure you are in the folder containing the files you want to submit
3. use the relative path to the files
4. all paths are case-sensitive, make sure you typed everything correctly

Q6

Q: There are two submit commands given, which should I use?

A: Be sure to use the submit command that corresponds to your course. If you are in ECE253, you should use `submitece253f`. If you are in ECE241, you should use `submitece241f`. If you use the wrong submit command, your lab will not be marked.