Four Problems with Policy-Based Constraints and How to Fix Them

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Abstract

This paper presents solutions to problems encountered in the implementation of policy classes for SystemVerilog constraint layering. Policy classes provide portable and reusable constraints that can be mixed and matched into the object being randomized. There have been many papers and presentations on policy classes since the original presentation by John Dickol at DVCon 2015. The paper addresses three problems shared by all public policy class implementations and presents a solution to a fourth problem. The proposed solutions introduce policy class inheritance, tightly pair policy definitions with the class they constrain, reduce the expense of defining common policies using macros, and demonstrate how to treat policies as disposable and lightweight objects. The paper concludes that the proposed solution improves the usability and efficiency of policy classes for SystemVerilog constraint layering.

I. CONSTRAINTS AND POLICY CLASS REVIEW

When working with randomized objects in SystemVerilog, it is typically desired to control the randomization of the item being randomized. The common method of doing so is by using constrained random value generation. Constraints for the randomization of class properties can be provided within the class definition, which will require randomized properties to always pass the specified constaint check. For example, the following `addr_txn` class contains a constraint on the `addr` property to ensure it is always word aligned.

```
1  class addr_txn;
2      rand bit [31:0] addr;
3      rand int        size;
4
5      constraint c_size {size inside {1, 2, 4};}
6  endclass
```

Fig. 1: A basic address transaction class

Constraints can also be provided outside the class definition at the point of randomization by using the `with` construct. This allows variation to the constraints based on the context of the randomization. For example, the same `addr_txn` class can have an instance of it randomized with the following constraint on its `data` property.

```
1  addr_txn txn = new();
2  txn.randomize() with {addr == 32'hdeadbeef;};
```

Fig. 2: En example of an inline constraint

Policy classes are a technique for SystemVerilog constraint layering with comparable performance to traditional constraint methods, while additionally providing portable and reusable constraints that can be mixed and matched into the object being randomized, originally presented by John Dickol [1] [2]. This is possible through SystemVerilog "Global Constraints", which randomizes all lower-level objects whenever a top-level object is randomized, and solves all rand variables and constraints across the entire object hierarchy simultaneously. A summary of his approach can be found by examining the following code.

```
1  class policy_base#(type ITEM=uvm_object);
2      ITEM item;
```

```
3
4      virtual function void set_item(ITEM item);
5          this.item = item;
6      endfunction
7  endclass
8
9  class policy_list#(type ITEM=uvm_object) extends policy_base#(ITEM);
10     rand policy_base#(ITEM) policy[$];
11
12     function void add(policy_base#(ITEM) pcy);
13         policy.push_back(pcy);
14     endfunction
15
16     function void set_item(ITEM item);
17         foreach(policy[i]) policy[i].set_item(item);
18     endfunction
19 endclass
```

Fig. 3: The **policy_base** and **policy_list** classes

These first two classes provide the base class types for the actual policies. This allows different, related policies to be grouped together in **policy_list** and applied to the randomization call concurrently. Both of these classes are parameterized to a specific object type, so separate instances will be required for each class type that needs to be constrained.

```
1  class addr_policy_base extends policy_base#(addr_txn);
2      addr_range ranges[$];
3
4      function void add(addr_t min, addr_t max);
5          addr_range rng = new(min, max);
6          ranges.push_back(rng);
7      endfunction
8  endclass
9
10 class addr_permit_policy extends addr_policy_base;
11     rand int selection;
12
13     constraint c_addr_permit {
14        selection inside {[0:ranges.size()-1]};
15
16        foreach(ranges[i]) {
17            if(selection == i) {
18                item.addr inside {[ranges[i].min:ranges[i].max - item.size]};
19            }
20        }
21     }
22 endclass
23
24 class addr_prohibit_policy extends addr_policy_base;
25     constraint c_addr_prohibit {
26         foreach(ranges[i]) {
27             !(item.addr inside {[ranges[i].min:ranges[i].max - item.size + 1]});
28         }
```

```
29          }
30      endclass
```

Fig. 4: Policies for constraining the `addr_txn` class

The next three classes contain implementations of the `policy_base` class for the `addr_txn` class. A list of valid address ranges can be stored in the `ranges` array. The `addr_permit_policy` will choose one of the ranges at random and constrain the address to be within the range, while the `addr_prohibit_policy` will exclude the address from randomizing inside any of the ranges in its list.

```
1   class addr_txn;
2       rand bit [31:0] addr;
3       rand int        size;
4       rand policy_base#(addr_txn) policy[$];
5
6       constraint c_size {size inside {1, 2, 4};}
7
8       function void pre_randomize;
9           foreach(policy[i]) policy[i].set_item(this);
10      endfunction
11  endclass
12
13  class addr_constrained_txn extends addr_txn;
14      function new;
15          addr_permit_policy    permit = new;
16          addr_prohibit_policy  prohibit = new;
17          policy_list#(addr_txn) pcy = new;
18
19          permit.add('h00000000, 'h0000FFFF);
20          permit.add('h10000000, 'h1FFFFFFF);
21          pcy.add(permit);
22
23          prohibit.add('h13000000, 'h130FFFFF);
24          pcy.add(prohibit);
25
26          this.policy = {pcy};
27      endfunction
28  endclass
```

Fig. 5: The `addr_txn` class and a constrained subclass

The final two classes show how these policies are used. The `addr_txn` class creates a `policy` queue, and during the `pre_randomize` function sets the handle to the `item` object within each policy to itself. The `addr_constrained_txn` subclass adds two policies to a local `pcy` list, one that permits the address to be within one of two ranges, and one that prohibits the address from being within a third range. The `addr_constrained_txn` class can then passes the local `pcy` list to the parent `policy` queue.

At this point, an instance of `addr_constrained_txn` can be created and randomized like normal, and the address will be constrained based on the policies provided.

```
1   addr_constrained_txn txn = new();
2   txn.randomize();
```

Fig. 6: Randomizing an instance of `addr_constrained_txn`

Further work on policy-based constraints has been presented since the original DVCon presentation in 2015. Kevin Vasconcellos and Jeff McNeal applied the concept to test configuration and added many nice utilities to the base policy class [3]. Chuck McClish extended the concept to manage real number values for User Defined Nettypes (UDN) and Unified Power Format (UPF) pins in an analog model [4]. Additionally, he defined a policy builder class that was used to generically build multiple types of policies while reducing repeated code that was shared between each policy class in the original implementation.

Although there has been extensive research on policies, this paper aims to address and provide solutions for three issues that have not been adequately resolved in previous implementations. Furthermore, a fourth problem that arose during testing of the upgraded policy package implementation will also be discussed and resolved.

II. PROBLEM #1: PARAMETERIZED POLICIES

The first problem with the above policy implementation is that because policies are specialized using parameterization to the class they constrain, different specializations of parameterized classes cannot be grouped and indexed. This is most apparent when creating a class hierarchy. If you wanted to extend a class and add a new field to constrain then you need a new policy type. The new policy type requires an extra policy list to modify any new attributes in the child class and requires the user to know which layer of the class hierarchy defines each attribute they want to constrain. Imagine a complex class hierarchy with many layers of inheritance and extension, and new constrainable attributes on each layer (one common example is a multi-layered sequence API library, such as the example presented by Jeff Vance [5]). Using policies becomes cumbersome in this case because you need to manage a separate policy list for each level of the hierarchy and know what each list can and cannot contain. For example, extending the `addr_txn` class to create a version with parity checking results in a class hierarchy that looks like this:

```systemverilog
class addr_txn;
  rand bit [31:0] addr;
  rand int        size;
  rand policy_base#(addr_txn) addr_policy[$];

  constraint c_size {size inside {1, 2, 4};}

  function void pre_randomize;
    foreach(addr_policy[i]) addr_policy[i].set_item(this);
  endfunction
endclass

class addr_p_txn extends addr_txn;
  rand bit parity;
  rand policy_base#(addr_p_txn) addr_p_policy[$];

  constraint c_parity {parity == $countones(addr) % 2;}

  function void pre_randomize;
    super.pre_randomize();
    foreach(addr_p_policy[i]) addr_p_policy[i].set_item(this);
  endfunction
endclass

class addr_constrained_txn extends addr_p_txn;
  function new;
    addr_permit_policy       permit = new;
    addr_prohibit_policy     prohibit = new;
    addr_parity_policy       parity = new;
    policy_list#(addr_txn)    addr_pcy = new;
    policy_list#(addr_p_txn)  addr_p_pcy = new;

    permit.add('h00000000, 'h0000FFFF);
```

```
34        permit.add('h10000000, 'h1FFFFFFF);
35        addr_pcy.add(permit);
36
37        prohibit.add('h13000000, 'h130FFFFF);
38        addr_pcy.add(prohibit);
39
40        parity.set(1'b1);
41        addr_p_pcy.add(parity);
42
43        this.addr_policy   = {addr_pcy};
44        this.addr_p_policy = {addr_p_pcy};
45      endfunction
46    endclass
```

Fig. 7: Modified address transaction classes with a parity checking subclass and policies included

This class ends up with a lot of boilerplate code and is not very intuitive to use. The user needs to keep track of what the difference is between each policy list and apply constraints properly. Each additional subclass in a hierarchy will cause the constrained class to grow further. The solution to this problem is to replace the parameterized policy base classes with a combination of a policy interface class and a parameterized policy implementation class.

```
1    interface class policy;
2        pure virtual function void set_item(uvm_object item);
3    endclass
4
5    virtual class policy_imp#(type ITEM=uvm_object) implements policy;
6        protected rand ITEM m_item;
7
8        virtual function void set_item(uvm_object item);
9            if (!$cast(m_item, item)) begin
10                `uvm_warning("policy::set_item()", "Item/policy type mismatch")
11                this.m_item = null;
12                this.m_item.rand_mode(0);
13            end
14        endfunction: set_item
15    endclass: policy_imp
16
17    typedef policy policy_queue[$];
```

Fig. 8: The **policy** interface class and **policy_imp** class

By abstracting the policy functionality into an interface class, all policy implementations under a common base class are given compatibility with each other and can be stored in a shared policy queue. The **uvm_object** class is a good base class when using policies within UVM, as it will likely cover every class you will be randomizing. If working with another framework, a reasonable base class will need to be chosen. Because the **set_item** function no longer receives a parameterized type input, the input needs to be cast to the implementation type. If this cast fails, the item is set to null and randomization is disabled.

```
1    class addr_policy extends policy_imp#(addr_txn);
2        addr_range ranges[$];
3
4        function void add(addr_t min, addr_t max);
5            addr_range rng = new(min, max);
```

```systemverilog
6              ranges.push_back(rng);
7          endfunction
8      endclass
9
10     class addr_parity_policy extends policy_imp#(addr_p_txn);
11         protected bit parity;
12
13         constraint c_fixed_value {m_item != null -> m_item.parity == parity;}
14
15         function new(int parity);
16             this.parity = parity;
17         endfunction
18     endclass
19
20     class addr_permit_policy extends addr_policy;
21         rand int selection;
22
23         constraint c_addr_permit {
24             m_item != null -> (
25                 selection inside {[0:ranges.size()-1]};
26
27                 foreach(ranges[i]) {
28                     if(selection == i) {
29                         m_item.addr inside {[ranges[i].min:ranges[i].max - m_item.size]};
30                     }
31                 }
32             )
33         }
34     endclass
35
36     class addr_prohibit_policy extends addr_policy;
37         constraint c_addr_prohibit {
38             m_item != null -> (
39                 foreach(ranges[i]) {
40                     !(m_item.addr inside {[ranges[i].min:ranges[i].max - m_item.size + 1]});
41                 }
42             )
43         }
44     endclass
```

Fig. 9: Address policies updated to use the new policy implementation

The address policies are updated to inherit from `policy_imp` parameterized to the relevant transaction class. Additionally, the constraints are updated to verify the internal item handle is not null.

```systemverilog
1      class addr_txn extends uvm_object;
2          rand bit [31:0]   addr;
3          rand int          size;
4          rand policy_queue policy;
5
6          constraint c_size {size inside {1, 2, 4};}
7
8          function void pre_randomize;
9              foreach(policy[i]) policy[i].set_item(this);
```

```
10          endfunction
11     endclass
12
13     class addr_p_txn extends addr_txn;
14       rand bit parity;
15
16       constraint c_parity {parity == $countones(addr) % 2;}
17     endclass
18
19     class addr_constrained_txn extends addr_p_txn;
20         function new;
21             policy_queue pcy;
22
23             addr_permit_policy   permit   = new();
24             addr_prohibit_policy prohibit = new();
25             addr_parity_policy   fixed_p;
26
27             permit.add('h00000000, 'h0000FFFF);
28             permit.add('h10000000, 'h1FFFFFFF);
29             pcy.push_back(permit);
30
31             prohibit.add('h13000000, 'h130FFFFF);
32             pcy.push_back(prohibit);
33
34             fixed_p = new(1'b1);
35             pcy.push_back(fixed_p);
36
37             this.policy = {pcy};
38         endfunction
39     endclass
```

Fig. 10: Address transaction classes updated to use the new policy implementation

The new address transaction classes are simplified considerably. Only a single policy queue is required in the class hierarchy, and the constraint block does not need to keep track of any specialized lists. The **addr_txn** class now subclasses **uvm_object** to provide compatibility with the policy interface.

III. PROBLEM #2: DEFINITION LOCATION

The second problem is "where do I define my policy classes?" This is not a complicated problem to solve, and most users likely place their policy classes in a file close to the class they are constraining. However, by explicitly pairing policy definitions with the class they constrain, users never need to hunt for the definitions or guess where they are located, and the definitions are given an appropriate and consistent home in the environment. This is done by embedding a **POLICIES** class inside the class being constrained. This class acts as a container for all relevant policies and allows policies to be created by simply referencing the embedded class through the **::** operator.

```
1     class addr_txn extends uvm_object;
2         rand bit [31:0]   addr;
3         rand int          size;
4         rand policy_queue policy;
5
6         constraint c_size {size inside {1, 2, 4};}
7
8         function void pre_randomize;
9             foreach(policy[i]) policy[i].set_item(this);
```

```
10          endfunction
11
12      class POLICIES;
13          class addr_policy extends policy_imp#(addr_txn);
14              // ... unchanged from previous example
15          endclass
16
17          class addr_permit_policy extends addr_policy;
18              // ... unchanged from previous example
19          endclass
20
21          class addr_prohibit_policy extends addr_policy;
22              // ... unchanged from previous example
23          endclass
24      endclass: POLICIES
25  endclass
26
27  class addr_p_txn extends addr_txn;
28      rand bit parity;
29
30      constraint c_parity {parity == $countones(addr) % 2;}
31
32      class POLICIES extends addr_txn::POLICIES;
33          class addr_parity_policy extends policy_imp#(addr_p_txn);
34              // ... unchanged from previous example
35          endclass
36
37          static function addr_parity_policy FIXED_PARITY(bit value);
38              FIXED_PARITY = new(value);
39          endfunction
40      endclass: POLICIES
41  endclass
42
43  class addr_constrained_txn extends addr_p_txn;
44      function new;
45          policy_queue pcy;
46
47          addr_constrained_txn::POLICIES::addr_permit_policy   permit   = new();
48          addr_constrained_txn::POLICIES::addr_prohibit_policy prohibit = new();
49
50          permit.add('h00000000, 'h0000FFFF);
51          permit.add('h10000000, 'h1FFFFFFF);
52          pcy.push_back(permit);
53
54          prohibit.add('h13000000, 'h130FFFFF);
55          pcy.push_back(prohibit);
56
57          pcy.push_back(addr_constrained_txn::POLICIES::FIXED_PARITY(1'b1));
58
59          this.policy = {pcy};
60      endfunction
61  endclass
```

Fig. 11: Address transaction classes with embedded policies

In the above code, there were few changes from the previous iteration. All the policy classes were migrated into an embedded

POLICIES class, and a static constructor was created for the parity policy to simplify its creation. The parity **POLICIES** class was set as a child of the initial **POLICIES** class, which further simplified the usage of the classes in the constraint block. Finally, policies in the constraint block are accessed through the **addr_constrained_txn::POLICIES::** accessor.

IV. PROBLEM #3: BOILERPLATE OVERLOAD

The third problem is that policies are relatively expensive to define since you need at a minimum, a class definition, a constructor, and a constraint. This will be relatively unavoidable for complex policies, such as those defining a relationship between multiple specific class attributes. For generic policies, such as equality constraints, range constraints, or set membership (keyword **inside**) constraints, macros can be used to drastically reduces the expense and risk of defining common policies. The macros are responsible for creating the specialized policy class for the required constraint within the target class, as well as a static constructor function that is used to create new policy instances of the class. Additional macros are utilized for setting up the embedded **POLICIES** class within the target class. These macros can be used hand in hand with the non-macro policy classes needed for complex constraints, if necessary.

```
1   // Create a base embedded POLICIES class
2   `define start_policies(cls)                                          \
3   class POLICIES;                                                      \
4   `LOCAL_POLICY_IMP(cls)
5
6   // Create a child embedded POLICIES class
7   `define start_extended_policies(cls, parent)                         \
8   class POLICIES extends parent::POLICIES;                             \
9   `LOCAL_POLICY_IMP(cls)
10
11  // End the embedded POLICIES class
12  `define end_policies                                                 \
13  endclass: POLICIES
14
15  // Create the base policy type
16  `define LOCAL_POLICY_IMP(cls)                                        \
17      typedef policy_imp#(cls) base_policy;
18
19
20  // Fixed-value policy class and constructor macro
21  `define fixed_policy(POLICY, TYPE, field)                            \
22  `FIXED_POLICY_CLASS(POLICY, TYPE, field)                             \
23  `FIXED_POLICY_CONSTRUCTOR(POLICY, TYPE, field)
24
25  `define FIXED_POLICY_CLASS(POLICY, TYPE, field)                      \
26      class POLICY``_policy extends base_policy;                       \
27          protected TYPE m_fixed_value;                                \
28                                                                       \
29          constraint c_fixed_value {                                   \
30              m_item != null -> m_item.field == m_fixed_value;         \
31          }                                                            \
32                                                                       \
33          function new(TYPE value);                                    \
34              this.m_fixed_value = value;                              \
35          endfunction                                                  \
36      endclass: POLICY``_policy
37
38  `define FIXED_POLICY_CONSTRUCTOR(POLICY, TYPE, field)                \
39      static function POLICY``_policy POLICY(TYPE value);              \
40          POLICY = new(value);                                         \
```

```
41          endfunction: POLICY                                                    \
```

Fig. 12: Macros for setting up the embedded **POLICIES** class and a fixed value policy

The **start_policies**, **start_extended_policies**, and **end_policies** macros replace the embedded **class POLICIES** and **endclass** statements within the constrained class. They set up class inheritance as needed and create a local typedef for the **policy_imp** parameterized type. The **fixed_policy** macro wraps two additional macros responsible for creating the policy class and a static constructor for the class. In this example, a policy class that lets you constrain a property to a fixed value is defined.

```
1   class addr_txn extends uvm_object;
2       rand bit [31:0]   addr;
3       rand int          size;
4       rand policy_queue policy;
5
6       constraint c_size {size inside {1, 2, 4};}
7
8       function void pre_randomize;
9           foreach(policy[i]) policy[i].set_item(this);
10      endfunction
11
12      `start_policies(addr_txn)
13          `include "addr_policies.svh"
14      `end_policies
15  endclass
16
17  class addr_p_txn extends addr_txn;
18      rand bit parity;
19
20      constraint c_parity {parity == $countones(addr) % 2;}
21
22      `start_extended_policies(addr_p_txn, addr_txn)
23          `fixed_policy(FIXED_PARITY, bit, parity)
24      `end_policies
25  endclass
26
27  class addr_constrained_txn extends addr_p_txn;
28      // ... unchanged from previous example
29  endclass
```

Fig. 13: Simplified address transaction classes using the policy macros

The base **addr_txn** class has complex policies with a relationship between the **addr** and **size** fields, so rather than creating a policy macro that will only be used once, they can either be left as-is within the embedded policies class, or moved to a separate file and included with `` `include `` as was done here to keep the transaction class simple. The child parity transaction class is able to use the `` `fixed_policy `` macro to constrain the **parity** field. The constraint block remains the same as the previous example.

V. Problem #4: Unexpected Policy Reuse Behavior

A fourth problem we noticed in our initial usage of policy classes was occasional unexpected behavior when attempting to reuse a policy. It is hard to quantify and we never spent time to create a reproducible test case, but some of the policies behaved like they "remembered" being randomized when used repeatedly and wouldn't reapply their constraints during subsequent **randomize** calls. Rather than spending time to find an exact diagnosis of the issue, we transitioned our policy approach to a "use once and discard" approach, where we would treat a policy as disposable and model them as extremely lightweight classes. Choosing **uvm_object** as a default base class stemmed from this decision.

```
1   static function addr_parity_policy FIXED_PARITY(bit value);
2       FIXED_PARITY = new(value);
3   endfunction
4   ...
5   pcy.push_back(addr_constrained_txn::POLICIES::FIXED_PARITY(1'b1));
```

Fig. 14: Example static constructor function from the `FIXED_PARITY` policy class

Using static functions to create new instances of the policies provides an easy way to create and use a policy without needing to store the policy instance in a variable. The policy is created and immediately pushed onto the policy queue. The policy is then discarded and will be recreated the next time it is needed.

```
1   interface class policy;
2       ...
3       pure virtual function policy copy();
4   endclass: policy
```

Fig. 15: Example static constructor function from the `FIXED_PARITY` policy class

Adding a `copy` method to the policy classes provides a way for a policy to return a fresh copy of itself. This is useful when a policy needs to be reused multiple times. The policy can be copied and pushed onto the policy queue multiple times, or onto other policy queues, and each copy will constrain the field separately. The `copy` method is `pure virtual`, so it must be implemented by each policy class.

After migrating to this pattern of reuse, the issues we were seeing with unapplied constraints disappeared.

VI. MORE IMPROVEMENTS TO THE POLICY PACKAGE

The examples presented so far are functional, but are lacking many features that would be useful in a real-world implementation. The following examples will present additional improvements to the policy package that will make it more practical efficient to use.

A. Expanding the `policy` interface class

The following `policy` interface class adds additional methods for managing a policy.

```
1   interface class policy;
2
3       pure virtual function string name();
4
5       pure virtual function string type_name();
6
7       pure virtual function string description();
8
9       pure virtual function bit item_is_compatible(uvm_object item);
10
11      pure virtual function void set_item(uvm_object item);
12
13      pure virtual function policy copy();
14
15  endclass: policy
```

Fig. 16: Expanded `policy` interface class

The `name`, `description`, and `copy` methods are implemented by the policy (or policy macro) directly and provide reporting information useful when printing messages about the policy to the log for the former two, or specific behavior for making a copy for the latter. The remaining three methods are implemented by `policy_imp` and are shared by all policies.

B. Better type safety checking and reporting in `policy_imp` *methods*

Some of the benefits of above methods can be seen by examining the new `set_item` method used by `policy_imp`.

```
1  virtual function void set_item(uvm_object item);
2      if (item == null) begin
3          `uvm_error("policy::set_item()", "NULL item passed")
4
5      end else if ((this.item_is_compatible(item)) && $cast(this.m_item, item)) begin
6          `uvm_info(
7              "policy::set_item()",
8              $sformatf(
9                  "policy <%s> applied to item <%s>: %s",
10                 this.name(), item.get_name(), this.description()
11             ),
12             UVM_FULL
13         )
14         this.m_item.rand_mode( 1 );
15
16     end else begin
17         `uvm_warning(
18             "policy::set_item()",
19             $sformatf(
20                 "Item <%s> type <%s> is not compatible with policy <%s> type <%s>",
21                 item.get_name(), item.get_type_name(), this.name(), this.type_name()
22             )
23         )
24         this.m_item = null;
25         this.m_item.rand_mode( 0 );
26     end
27 endfunction: set_item
```

Fig. 17: `set_item` method from `policy_imp`

The `set_item` method makes use of all the reporting methods to provide detailed log messages when `set_item` succeeds or fails. Additionally, the `item_is_compatible` is used before the `\$cast` method is called and the `rand_mode` state is kept consistent with the result of the cast.

C. Replacing `policy_list` *with* `policy_queue` *and* `policy_container`

Eagle-eyed readers might have noticed the lack of presence of a `policy_list` class in any of the examples above after migrating to the improved policy interface. Rather, a single typedef is all that is necessary to manage policies in a class.

```
1  typedef policy policy_queue[$];
```

Fig. 18

The `policy_queue` type is capable of storing any policy that implements the `policy` interface. The default queue methods are sufficient for basic usage, but by introducing another interface class, the direct management of the queue can be abstracted away from the user.

```
1  interface class policy_container;
2
3      // Queries
```

```
4    pure virtual function bit has_policies();
5
6    // Assignments
7    pure virtual function void set_policies(policy_queue policies);
8
9    pure virtual function void add_policies(policy_queue policies);
10
11   pure virtual function void clear_policies();
12
13   // Access
14   pure virtual function policy_queue get_policies();
15
16   // Copy
17   pure virtual function policy_queue copy_policies();
18
19 endclass: policy_container
```

Fig. 19: The **policy_container** interface class

This interface class should be implemented by any class that needs to manage a policy queue. The method implementations can then be used to manipulate a policy queue as needed, including adding to, replacing, or clearing the queue, and returning a handle to the queue or a copy of the queue to use elsewhere.

D. Creating a **policy_container** base class implementation

The **policy_container** interface class allows for a base class implementation that can be used to manage constraints across the entire class hierarchy.

```
1  class policy_object #(type BASE=uvm_object) extends BASE implements
   ↪ policy_container;
2
3    protected policy_queue m_policies;
4
5    // Queries
6    virtual function bit has_policies();
7        return( this.m_policies.size() > 0 );
8    endfunction: has_policies
9
10   // Assignments
11   virtual function void set_policies(policy_queue policies);
12       if( this.has_policies()) begin
13           `uvm_warning( "policy", "set_policies() replacing existing policies" )
14       end
15       this.m_policies = {};
16       foreach( policies(i) ) try_add_policy( policies[i] );
17   endfunction: set_policies
18
19   virtual function void add_policies(policy_queue policies);
20       foreach( policies(i) ) try_add_policy( policies[i] );
21   endfunction: add_policies
22
23   virtual function void clear_policies();
24       if ( this.has_policies() ) begin
25           `uvm_info( "policy", $sformatf("clearing [%0d] policies from %s",
   ↪ this.m_policies.size(), this.get_name()), UVM_FULL)
```

```
26          end
27          this.m_policies = {};
28      endfunction: clear_policies
29
30      // Access
31      virtual function policy_queue get_policies();
32          return( this.m_policies );
33      endfunction: get_policies
34
35      // Copy
36      virtual function policy_queue copy_policies();
37          copy_policies = {};
38          foreach( this.m_policies[i] ) begin
39              copy_policies.push_back( this.m_policies[i].copy );
40          end
41      endfunction: copy_policies
42
43      protected function void try_add_policy( policy new_policy );
44          if (new_policy.item_is_compatible(this)) begin
45              `uvm_info( "policy", $sformatf("adding policy %s to %s",
  →  new_policy.name, this.get_name()), UVM_FULL)
46              new_policy.set_item( this );
47              this.m_policies.push_back( new_policy );
48          end else begin
49              `uvm_warning( "policy", $sformatf("policy %s not compatible with target
  →  %s", new_policy.name, this.get_name()))
50          end
51      endfunction: try_add_policy
52  endclass: policy_object
```

Fig. 20: A `policy_object` base class implementation

This base class implements all the `policy_container` functionality. Treating it as a mixin allows you to apply it to different categories of transactions.

```
1  class base_txn extends policy_object #(uvm_sequence_item);
2
3  class base_seq #(type REQ=uvm_sequence_item, RSP=REQ) extends policy_object #(
  →  uvm_sequence#(REQ, RSP) );
4
5  class cfg_object extends policy_object #(uvm_object);
```

Fig. 21: Example classes using the `policy_object` base class

Each of these classes will contain a separate policy queue, but each will share an API and can be used in the same way. The `policy_object` base class can be used as a mixin to any class that needs to manage a policy queue.

VII. CONCLUSION

The complete policy package is available in Appendix A, with additional macro examples available in Appendix B. A functional package is also available [6] which can be included directly in a project to start using policies immediately.

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[1] J. Dickol, "SystemVerilog Constraint Layering via Reusable Randomization Policy Classes," DVCon, 2015.
[2] J. Dickol, "Complex Constraints: Unleashing the Power of the VCS Constraint Solver," SNUG Austin, September 29, 2016.
[3] K. Vasconcellos, J. McNeal, "Configuration Conundrum: Managing Test Configuration with a Bite-Sized Solution," DVCon, 2021.
[4] C. McClish, "Bi-Directional UVM Agents and Complex Stimulus Generation for UDN and UPF Pins," DVCon, 2021.

[5] J. Vance, J. Montesano, M. Litterick, J. Sprott, "Be a Sequence Pro to Avoid Bad Con Sequences," DVCon, 2019.

[6] D. Mills, C. Haldane, "policy_pkg Source Code," https://github.com/DillanCMills/policy_pkg.

A. policy_pkg.sv

```systemverilog
`ifndef __POLICY_PKG__
`define __POLICY_PKG__

`include "uvm_macros.svh"

package policy_pkg;

    import uvm_pkg::*;

    `include "policy.svh"

    typedef policy POLICY_QUEUE[$];

    `include "policy_container.svh"

    `include "policy_imp.svh"
    `include "policy_list.svh"

endpackage: policy_pkg

`endif
```

B. policy.svh

```systemverilog
`ifndef __POLICY__
`define __POLICY__

interface class policy;

    pure virtual function string name();

    pure virtual function string type_name();

    pure virtual function string description();

    pure virtual function bit item_is_compatible(uvm_object item);

    pure virtual function void set_item(uvm_object item);

    pure virtual function policy copy();

endclass: policy

`endif
```

C. policy_container.svh

```
1   `ifndef __POLICY_CONTAINER__
2   `define __POLICY_CONTAINER__
3
4   interface class policy_container;
5
6       // Queries
7       pure virtual function bit has_policies();
8
9       // Assignments
10      pure virtual function void set_policies(policy_queue policies);
11
12      pure virtual function void add_policies(policy_queue policies);
13
14      pure virtual function void clear_policies();
15
16      // Access
17      pure virtual function policy_queue get_policies();
18
19      // Copy
20      pure virtual function policy_queue copy_policies();
21
22  endclass: policy_container
23
24  `endif
```

D. policy_imp.svh

```
1   `ifndef __POLICY_IMP__
2   `define __POLICY_IMP__
3
4   virtual class policy_imp #(type ITEM=uvm_object) implements policy;
5
6       protected rand ITEM m_item;
7
8       pure virtual function string name();
9       pure virtual function string description();
10      pure virtual function policy copy();
11
12      virtual function string type_name();
13          return( ITEM::type_name );
14      endfunction: type_name
15
16      virtual function bit item_is_compatible(uvm_object item);
17          ITEM local_item;
18
19          if (item == null) return( 0 );
20          else return( $cast(local_item, item) );
21      endfunction: item_is_compatible
22
23      virtual function void set_item(uvm_object item);
24          if (item == null) begin
25              `uvm_error("policy::set_item()", "NULL item passed")
```

```systemverilog
26
27          end else if ((this.item_is_compatible(item)) && $cast(this.m_item, item))
    ↪ begin
28              `uvm_info(
29                  "policy::set_item()",
30                  $sformatf(
31                      "policy <%s> applied to item <%s>: %s",
32                      this.name(), item.get_name(), this.description
33                  ),
34                  UVM_FULL
35              )
36              this.m_item.rand_mode( 1 );
37
38          end else begin
39              `uvm_warning(
40                  "policy::set_item()",
41                  $sformatf(
42                      "Item <%s> type <%s> is not compatible with policy <%s> type
    ↪ <%s>",
43                      item.get_name(), item.get_type_name(), this.name(),
    ↪ this.type_name()
44                  )
45              )
46              this.m_item = null;
47              this.m_item.rand_mode( 0 );
48          end
49      endfunction: set_item
50
51  endclass: policy_imp
52
53  `endif
```

A. policy_macros.svh

```systemverilog
`ifndef __POLICY_MACROS__
`define __POLICY_MACROS__

//================================================
// Embedded POLICIES class macros
//================================================

`define start_policies(cls)                          \
class POLICIES;                                      \
`m_base_policy(cls)

`define start_extended_policies(cls, parent)     \
class POLICIES extends parent::POLICIES;          \
`m_base_policy(cls)

`define end_policies                                 \
endclass: POLICIES

`define m_base_policy(cls)                           \
    typedef policy_imp#(cls) base_policy;


//================================================
// Policy template macros
//================================================

`include "constant_policy.svh"
`include "fixed_policy.svh"
`include "ranged_policy.svh"
`include "set_policy.svh"

`endif
```

B. constant_policy.svh

```systemverilog
`ifndef __CONSTANT_POLICY__
`define __CONSTANT_POLICY__

// Full policy definition
`define constant_policy(POLICY, TYPE, field, constant)                          \
`CONST_POLICY_CLASS(POLICY, TYPE, field, constant)                              \
`CONST_POLICY_CONSTRUCTOR(POLICY)

// Policy class definition
`define CONST_POLICY_CLASS(POLICY, TYPE, field, constant)                       \
    class POLICY``_policy extends base_policy                                   \
        typedef TYPE l_field_t;                                                 \
                                                                                \
        virtual function string name();                                        \
```

```
15          return (`"POLICY`");                                          \
16      endfunction: name                                                \
17                                                                        \
18      virtual function string description();                           \
19          return (`"(field==constant)`");                              \
20      endfunction: description                                         \
21                                                                        \
22      virtual function policy copy();                                  \
23          copy = new();                                                \
24      endfunction: copy                                                \
25                                                                        \
26      constraint c_const_value {                                       \
27          (item != null) -> (item.field == l_field_t'(constant));      \
28      }                                                                \
29                                                                        \
30      function new();                                                  \
31      endfunction: new                                                 \
32    endclass: POLICY``_policy

34  // Policy constructor definition
35  `define CONST_POLICY_CONSTRUCTOR(POLICY)                             \
36      static function POLICY``_policy POLICY();                        \
37          POLICY = new();                                              \
38      endfunction: POLICY

40  `endif
```

C. fixed_policy.svh

```
1   `ifndef __FIXED_POLICY__
2   `define __FIXED_POLICY__
3
4   // Full policy definition
5   `define fixed_policy(POLICY, TYPE, field, RADIX="%0p")              \
6   `FIXED_POLICY_CLASS(POLICY, TYPE, field, RADIX)                     \
7   `FIXED_POLICY_CONSTRUCTOR(POLICY, TYPE, RADIX)
8
9   // Policy class definition
10  `define FIXED_POLICY_CLASS(POLICY, TYPE, field, RADIX="%0p")        \
11      class POLICY``_policy extends base_policy                      \
12          typedef TYPE       l_field_t;                              \
13                                                                     \
14          protected TYPE     m_fixed_value;                         \
15          protected string   m_radix=RADIX;                         \
16                                                                     \
17          constraint c_fixed_value {                                 \
18              (item != null) -> (item.field == l_field_t'(m_fixed_value));  \
19          }                                                          \
20                                                                     \
21          function new(TYPE value, string radix=RADIX);              \
22              this.set_value(value);                                 \
23              this.set_radix(radix);                                 \
24          endfunction: new                                          \
25                                                                     \
```

```systemverilog
26          virtual function string name();                                     \
27              return ({                                                       \
28                  `"POLICY(field==",                                          \
29                  $sformatf(m_radix, m_fixed_value),                          \
30                  `")`"                                                        \
31              });                                                             \
32          endfunction: name                                                   \
33                                                                              \
34          virtual function void set_value(TYPE value);                        \
35              this.m_fixed_value = value;                                     \
36          endfunction: set_value                                              \
37                                                                              \
38          virtual function TYPE get_value();                                  \
39              return (this.m_fixed_value);                                    \
40          endfunction: get_value                                              \
41
42          virtual function void set_radix(string radix);                      \
43              this.m_radix = radix;                                           \
44          endfunction: set_radix                                              \
45                                                                              \
46          virtual function string get_radix();                                \
47              return (this.m_radix);                                          \
48          endfunction: get_radix                                              \
49      endclass: POLICY``_policy
50
51  // Policy constructor definition
52  `define FIXED_POLICY_CONSTRUCTOR(POLICY, TYPE, RADIX="%0p")                 \
53      static function POLICY``_policy POLICY(TYPE value, string radix=RADIX);  \
54          POLICY = new(value, radix);                                         \
55      endfunction: POLICY
56
57  `endif
```

D. ranged_policy.svh

```systemverilog
1   `ifndef __RANGED_POLICY__
2   `define __RANGED_POLICY__
3
4   // Full policy definition
5   `define ranged_policy(POLICY, TYPE, field, RADIX="%0p")                     \
6   `RANGED_POLICY_CLASS(POLICY, TYPE, field, RADIX)                            \
7   `RANGED_POLICY_CONSTRUCTOR(POLICY, TYPE, RADIX)
8
9   // Policy class definition
10  `define RANGED_POLICY_CLASS(POLICY, TYPE, field, RADIX="%0p")               \
11      class POLICY``_policy extends base_policy                               \
12          typedef TYPE          l_field_t;                                    \
13                                                                              \
14          protected TYPE      m_low;                                          \
15          protected TYPE      m_high;                                         \
16          protected bit       m_inside;                                       \
17          protected string    m_radix=RADIX;                                  \
18                                                                              \
19          constraint c_ranged_value {                                         \
```

```
20           (item != null) ->                                                          \
21               ((!m_inside) ^ (item >= m_low && item <= m_high));                     \
22       }                                                                              \
23                                                                                      \
24       function new(                                                                  \
25           TYPE    low,                                                               \
26           TYPE    high=low,                                                          \
27           bit     inside=1'b1,                                                       \
28           string radix=RADIX                                                         \
29       );                                                                             \
30           this.set_range(low, high);                                                 \
31           this.set_inside(inside);                                                   \
32           this.set_radix(radix);                                                     \
33       endfunction: new                                                               \
34                                                                                      \
35       virtual function string name();                                               \
36           return ({                                                                  \
37               `"POLICY(field ",                                                      \
38               m_inside ? "inside [" : "outside [",                                   \
39               $sformatf(m_radix, m_low),                                             \
40               ", ",                                                                  \
41               $sformatf(m_radix, m_high),                                            \
42               `"])`"                                                                 \
43           });                                                                        \
44       endfunction: name                                                             \
45                                                                                      \
46       virtual function void set_range(TYPE low, TYPE high);                          \
47           if (low <= high) begin                                                     \
48               this.m_low = low;                                                      \
49               this.m_high = high;                                                    \
50           end else begin                                                             \
51               this.m_low = high;                                                     \
52               this.m_high = low;                                                     \
53           end                                                                        \
54       endfunction: set_range                                                        \
55                                                                                      \
56       virtual function TYPE get_low();                                               \
57           return (this.m_low);                                                       \
58       endfunction: get_low                                                          \
59                                                                                      \
60       virtual function TYPE get_high();                                              \
61           return (this.m_high);                                                      \
62       endfunction: get_high                                                         \
63                                                                                      \
64       virtual function void set_inside(bit inside);                                  \
65           this.m_inside = inside;                                                    \
66       endfunction: set_inside                                                       \
67                                                                                      \
68       virtual function bit get_inside();                                             \
69           return (this.m_inside);                                                    \
70       endfunction: get_inside                                                       \
71                                                                                      \
72       virtual function void set_radix(string radix);                                 \
73           this.m_radix = radix;                                                      \
```

```
74          endfunction: set_radix                                              \
75                                                                              \
76          virtual function string get_radix();                               \
77              return (this.m_radix);                                          \
78          endfunction: get_radix                                             \
79      endclass: POLICY``_policy

81  // Policy constructor definition
82  `define RANGED_POLICY_CONSTRUCTOR(POLICY, TYPE, RADIX="%0p")                \
83      static function POLICY``_policy POLICY(                                 \
84          TYPE   low,                                                        \
85          TYPE   high=low,                                                   \
86          bit    inside=1'b1,                                                \
87          string radix=RADIX                                                 \
88      );                                                                     \
89          POLICY = new(low, high, inside, radix);                            \
90      endfunction: POLICY

92  `endif
```

E. *set_policy.svh*

```
1   `ifndef __SET_POLICY__
2   `define __SET_POLICY__
3
4   // Full policy definition
5   `define set_policy(POLICY, TYPE, field, RADIX="%0p")                       \
6   `SET_POLICY_CLASS(POLICY, TYPE, field, RADIX)                              \
7   `SET_POLICY_CONSTRUCTOR(POLICY, TYPE, RADIX)
8
9   // Policy class definition
10  `define SET_POLICY_CLASS(POLICY, TYPE, field, RADIX="%0p")                 \
11      class POLICY``_policy extends base_policy                             \
12          typedef TYPE       l_field_array_t[];                              \
13                                                                             \
14          protected l_field_array_t   m_values;                             \
15          protected bit               m_inside;                             \
16          protected string            m_radix=RADIX;                        \
17                                                                             \
18          constrant c_set_value {                                           \
19              (item != null) ->                                             \
20                  ((m_inside) ^ (item.field inside {m_values}));            \
21          }                                                                 \
22                                                                             \
23          function new(                                                     \
24              l_field_array_t values,                                       \
25              bit             inside=1'b1,                                   \
26              string          radix=RADIX                                   \
27          );                                                                \
28              this.set_values(values);                                      \
29              this.set_inside(inside);                                      \
30              this.set_radix(radix);                                        \
31          endfunction: new                                                  \
32                                                                             \
```

```systemverilog
33          virtual function string name();                                    \
34              string values_str = "";                                        \
35                                                                              \
36              foreach(m_values[i])                                           \
37                  values_str = {                                             \
38                      values_str,                                            \
39                      $sformatf(m_radix, m_values[i]),                       \
40                      i == m_values.size()-1 ? "" : ", "};                   \
41                                                                              \
42              return ({                                                      \
43                  `"POLICY(field ",                                          \
44                  m_inside ? "inside {" : "outside {",                       \
45                  values_str,                                                \
46                  `"})`"                                                     \
47              });                                                            \
48          endfunction: name                                                  \
49                                                                              \
50          virtual function void set_values(l_field_array_t values);          \
51              this.m_values = values;                                        \
52          endfunction: set_values                                            \
53                                                                              \
54          virtual function l_field_array_t get_values();                     \
55              l_field_array_t l_array;                                       \
56              foreach (this.m_values[i])                                     \
57                  l_array[i] = this.m_values[i];                             \
58              return (l_array);                                              \
59          endfunction: get_values                                            \
60                                                                              \
61          virtual function void set_inside(bit inside);                      \
62              this.m_inside = inside;                                        \
63          endfunction: set_inside                                            \
64                                                                              \
65          virtual function bit get_inside();                                 \
66              return (this.m_inside);                                        \
67          endfunction: get_inside                                            \
68                                                                              \
69          virtual function void set_radix(string radix);                     \
70              this.m_radix = radix;                                          \
71          endfunction: set_radix                                             \
72                                                                              \
73          virtual function string get_radix();                              \
74              return (this.m_radix);                                         \
75          endfunction: get_radix                                            \
76      endclass: POLICY``_policy                                             

78  // Policy constructor definition
79  `define SET_POLICY_CONSTRUCTOR(POLICY, TYPE, RADIX="%0p")                   \
80      typedef TYPE POLICY``_array_t[];                                        \
81      static function POLICY``_policy POLICY(                                 \
82          POLICY``_array_t values,                                           \
83          bit              inside=1'b1,                                      \
84          string           radix=RADIX                                      \
85      );                                                                     \
86          POLICY = new(values, inside, radix);                               \
```

```
87        endfunction: POLICY
88
89   `endif
```