COMS31700 Design Verification

Hardware Design Languages

Kerstin Eder

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University of BRISTOL

Department of COMPUTER SCIENCE

Hardware Design Languages

- Hardware Design Languages were built with simulation in mind
  - Synthesis and other back-end purposes were added at a later stage
- Most popular languages today (both are IEEE standards)
  - VHDL
  - Verilog
- VHDL:
  - Committee-designed language contracted by U.S. (DoD) (ADA-derived)
  - Functional/logic modeling and simulation language
  - Main differentiator from Verilog is types (e.g. records)
- Verilog:
  - Logic modeling and simulation language
  - Started in EDA industry in the 80's now owned by Cadence
  - Donated to IEEE as a general industry standard
  - SystemVerilog (the next generation of Verilog) is designed to improve abstraction of Verilog
    - Abstraction levels
    - Data types
    - Verification constructs
- **Verilog vs. VHDL:** personal preferences, EDA tool availability, commercial, business and marketing issues.

Modeling Levels – Major Dimensions

- **Temporal Dimension:**
  - continuous (analog)
  - gate delay
  - clock cycle
  - instruction cycle
  - events

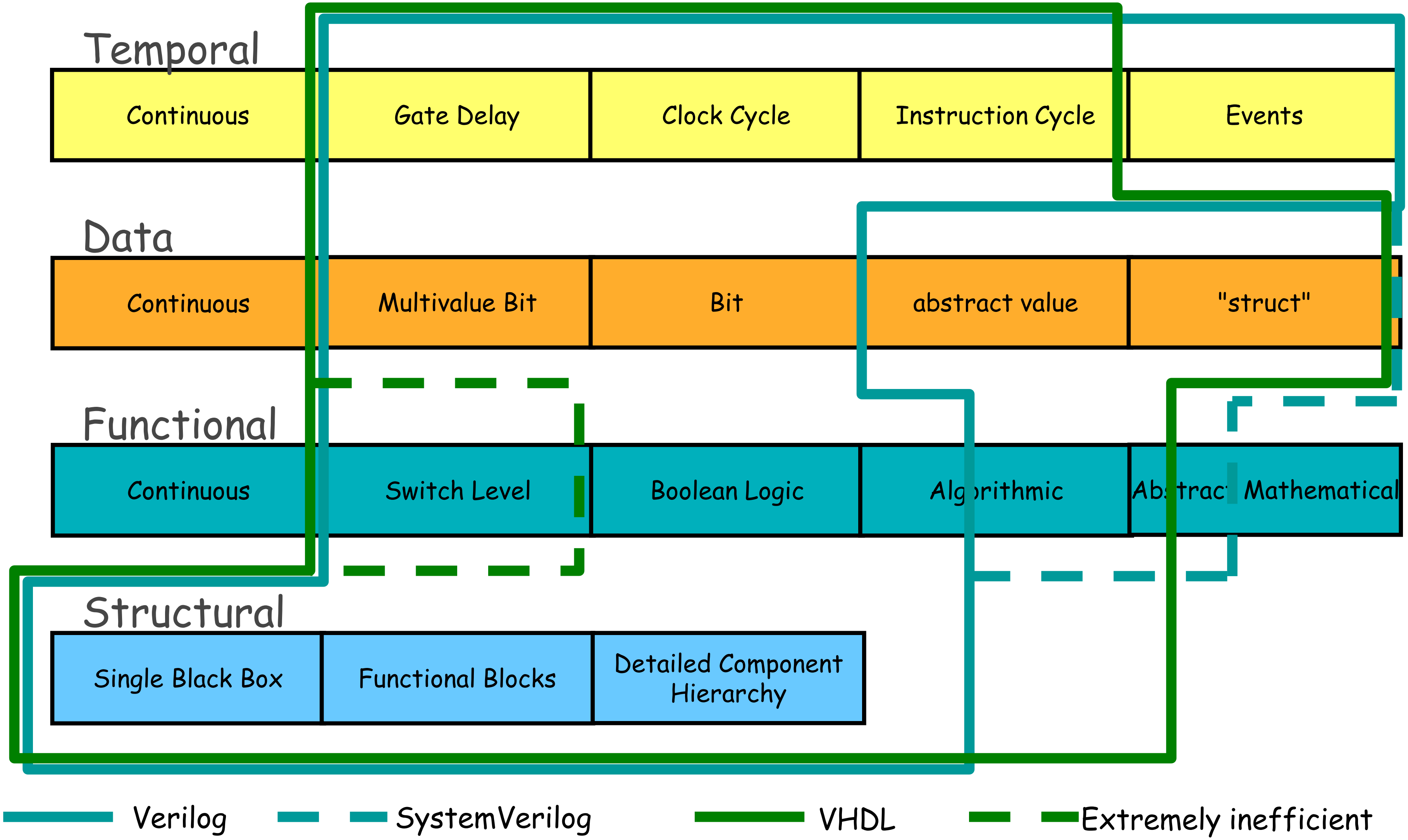
discrete time

- **Data Abstraction:**
  - continuous (analog)
  - bit : multiple values
  - bit : binary
  - abstract value
  - composite value ("struct")

discrete value

- **Functional Dimension:**
  - continuous functions (e.g. differential equations)
  - Switch-level (transistors as switches)
  - Boolean Logic
  - Algorithmic (e.g. sort procedure)
  - Abstract mathematical formula (e.g. matrix multiplication)
- **Structural Dimension:**
  - Single black box
  - Functional blocks
  - Detailed hierarchy with primitive library elements

Modeling Levels – Major Dimensions



Verilog for Design Verification

- Assignment calc1 design in Verilog
  - Testbench for calc1 design in Verilog
- **Interactive Evita Verilog tutorial** (Ch1-4,5-7):
  - Structure of Verilog modules
  - Verilog signal values: 0, 1, x and z (4-valued logic)
  - Verilog signals:
    - nets (used for “connections”, no storage capacity)
    - registers (storage capacity, similar to variables in pgr languages)
  - Verilog external signals:
    - ports (input, output or inout, port connecting rules)
  - Coding styles:
    - Structural
    - **Dataflow**
    - **Behavioural** (best for verification)

Continuous Assignment

- **Used in Dataflow coding style.**
- Keyword **assign** followed by optional delay declaration
- LHS (target) can be net (scalar or vector) or concatenation of nets
  - NO registers allowed as target for assignment!
- Assignment symbol: **=**
- RHS is an expression.
  - **`assign #4 Out = In1 & In2;`**
- **Implicit continuous assignment:** **`wire x = ...;`**
- **Conditional assignment:**
  - **`assign Out = Sel ? In1 : In0;`**
  - If `Sel` is 1 then `In1` is assigned to `Out`; if `Sel` is 0 then `Out` is `In0`.
  - If `Sel` is x/z, evaluate both `In1` and `In0`, if they are the same then `Out` is assigned this value, otherwise x/z.

Continuous Assignment: Execution

- Continuous assignments are **always active**.
- **Concurrency:**
  - When any of the operands on RHS changes, assignment is evaluated.
  - Several assignments can be executed concurrently.
  - **Race conditions** can occur!
    - Two or more assignments, which operate on the same data, read and write the data concurrently.
    - Result, which might be erroneous, depends on which assignment does what when.
- **Delays** specify time between change of operand on RHS and assignment of resulting value to LHS target.
  - `assign #4 Out = In1 & In2;`

Behavioural Coding Style

- Most advanced coding style: flexible and high-level
  - closest to programming languages
  - allows use of conditional statements, case statements, loops, etc.

Best for verification, but by no means ideal...

- **Behaviour:**
  - Actions a circuit is supposed to perform when it is active.
- **Algorithmic description:** Need ”variables” similar to PLs!
  - Abstraction of data storage elements - register objects:
    - `reg R;` one bit register - default value x before first assignment
    - `time T;` can store/manipulate simulation time
    - `integer N;` by default at least 32 bit - stores values signed
    - `real R;` default value is 0
    - [Other data types, e.g. arrays exist, but are out of the scope of this introduction.]

Mux421: Behavioural Coding Example

```
module mux421_behavioural (Out, In0, In1, In2, In3, Sel0, Sel1);
  output Out;
  input In0, In1, In2, In3, Sel0, Sel1;
  reg Out;
  always @ (Sel1 or Sel0 or In0 or In1 or In2 or In3)
  begin
    case ({Sel1,Sel0})
      2'b00 : Out = In0;
      2'b01 : Out = In1;
      2'b10 : Out = In2;
      2'b11 : Out = In3;
    default : Out = 1'bx;
    endcase
  end
endmodule // mux421_behavioural
```

Behavioural Blocks

- `initial` and `always`
  - Can’t be nested.
  - Block containing several statements must be grouped using:
    - `begin ... end` (sequential) or
    - `fork ... join` (concurrent)
- `initial` block:
  - Used to initialise variables (registers).
  - Executed at (simulation) time 0. Only once!
- `always` block:
  - Starts executing at time 0.
  - Contents is executed in infinite loop.
    - Means: Executing repeats as long as simulation is running.
  - Multiple blocks are all executed **concurrently** from time 0.

Assignment in Behavioural Coding

Assignment in behavioural coding style is **procedural**:

- LHS (target) must be a register (reg, integer, real or time) - not a net, a bit or part of a vector of registers.
- NO **`assign`** keyword!
- Must be contained within a behavioural (i.e. `initial` or `always`) block.
- NOT always active!
  - Target register value is only changed when procedural assignment is executed according to sequence contained in block.
- **Delays:** indicate time that simulator waits from ”finding” the assignment to executing it.

Blocking Assignment

(... as opposed to continuous assignment from dataflow coding style.)

```
reg A;
reg [7:0] Vector;
integer Count;
initial
begin
  A = 1'b0;
  Vector = 8'b0;
  Count = 0;
end
```

- Sequential initialisation assignment.

Timing Control Evaluation

#5 C = #10 A+B;

Assignment delay

Intra-assignment delay

1. Find procedural assignment
2. Wait 5 time units
3. Perform A+B
4. Wait 10 time units
5. Assign result to C

- So, what is the difference between:
  - `#10 C = A+B` and
  - `C = #10 A+B`?

Events and Wait

- **Events** mark changes in nets and registers, e.g. raising/falling edge of clock.
  - `@ negedge` means from any value to 0
  - `@ posedge` means from any value to 1
  - `@ clk` always activates when clock changes
- **Wait statement:**
  - `wait (condition) stmt;`
    - `wait (EN) #5 C = A + B;`
      - waits for `EN` to be 1 before `#5 C = A + B;`
- Use `wait` to block execution by not specifying a statement!
  - `wait (EN); ...`

Sensitivity List

```
always @ (posedge Clk or EN)
begin ... end
```

- Allows to **suspend `always` blocks.**
- Block executes and suspends until signal (one or more) in **sensitivity list** changes.
- NOTE: **or** is used to make statement **sensitive to multiple signals or events.**
- (Don’t use sensitivity list to express a logical condition!)
- Common mistake:
  - Forgetting to add relevant signals to sensitivity list!

Non-blocking Assignments

- **Concurrency** can be introduced into sequential statements.
  - Delay is counted down before assignment,
  - BUT **control is passed to next statement immediately.**
- **Non-blocking Assignments** allow to model multiple concurrent data transfers after common event.
- A blocking assignment would force sequential execution.

```
A <= #1 1; B <= #2 0;
```
(non-blocking)

A	x	1	**1**	1
B	x	x	**0**	0
Time:	0	1	**2**	3

```
A = #1 1; B = #2 0;
```
(blocking)

A	x	1	**1**	1
B	x	x	**x**	0
Time:	0	1	**2**	3

Approaches to Assignment - I

```
reg [7:0] MyReg;
initial
  fork
    #50  MyReg = 8'hFF;
    #100 MyReg = 8'h01;
    #150 MyReg = 8'h2F;
    #200 MyReg = 8'h00;
    #250 $finish;
  join
```

- **Concurrent blocking (=)**

```
Time:        0    50   100  150  200  250
MyReg[7:0]  XX   FF   01   2F   00   00
```

Important when driving input into a DUV in a testbench!

Approaches to Assignment - II

Race Condition!

```
reg [7:0] MyReg;
initial
  begin
    MyReg <= #50 8'hFF; // pass control, wait, assign
    MyReg <= #50 8'h01;
    MyReg <= #50 8'h2F;
    MyReg <= #50 8'h00;
    #250 $finish;
  end
```

- **Sequential non-blocking (<=)**

```
Time:        0    50   100  150  200  250
MyReg[7:0]  XX    ??
```

Important when driving input into a DUV in a testbench!

Approaches to Assignment - III

```
reg [7:0] MyReg;
initial
  begin
    MyReg <= #50  8'hFF; // pass control, wait, assign
    MyReg <= #100 8'h01;
    MyReg <= #150 8'h2F;
    MyReg <= #200 8'h00;
    #250 $finish;
  end
```

- **Sequential non-blocking (<=)**

```
Time:        0  50 100 150 200 250
MyReg[7:0] XX FF 01  2F  00  00
```

Important when driving input into a DUV in a testbench!

Approaches to Assignment - IV

```
reg [7:0] MyReg;
initial
  begin
    #50 MyReg = 8'hFF; // wait, assign, pass control
    #50 MyReg = 8'h01;
    #50 MyReg = 8'h2F;
    #50 MyReg = 8'h00;
    #250 $finish;
  end
```

- **Sequential blocking (=)**

```
Time:        0  50 100 150 200 250
MyReg[7:0] XX FF 01  2F  00  00
```

Important when driving input into a DUV in a testbench!

HDL vs. Programming Languages

3 major new concepts of HDLs compared to PLs:

- **Connectivity:**
  - Ability to describe a design using simpler blocks and then connecting them together.
- **Time:**
  - Can specify a delay (in time units of simulator): (WHY?)
    - **and #2 (Y3, In3, Sel1, Sel0);**
- **Concurrency** is always assumed! (for structural style this is)
  - No matter in which order primitives/components are specified, a change in value of any input signal **activates** the component.
  - If 2 or more components are activated **concurrently**, they perform their actions **concurrently**.
  - Order of specification does not influence order of activation!
  - (NOTE: Statements inside behavioural blocks may be sequential -more later.)

Tasks and Functions

Tasks and Functions

- Both are **purely behavioural.**
  - Can't define nets inside them.
  - Can use logical variables, registers, integers and reals.
- **Must be declared within a module.**
  - Are local to this module.
  - To share tasks/functions in several modules, specify declaration in separate module and use **'include** directive.
- **Timing** (simulation time)
  - **Tasks:**
    - No restriction on use of timing; engineer specifies execution.
  - **Functions:**
    - Execute in ZERO sim time units; no timing/event control allowed.

Comparing Tasks with Functions

	Tasks	Functions
Timing	can be non-zero sim time	execute in 0 sim time
Calling other tasks or functions	no limit; may enable functions	may not call tasks but may call another function **No recursion!**
Arguments	any number; any type; can’t return result	at least one input; no output/inout; always results in single return value
Purpose	modularize code	react to some input with single response; only combinatorial code; use as operands in expressions

Example Task

```
task factorial;
  output [31:0] f;
  input [3:0] n;
  integer count; // local variable
  begin
    f = 1;
    for (count=n; count>0; count=count-1)
      f = f * count;
  end
endtask
```

- **Invoke task:** `< task name > (list of arguments);`
  - Declaration order determines order of arguments when task is called!

Example Function

```
function ParityCheck;
  input [3:0] Data;
  begin
    ParityCheck = ^Data; // bit-wise xor reduction
  end
endfunction
```

- **Result** is by default a 1 bit register assigned to implicitly declared local variable that has same name as function.

- **Function calls:**
  - Are either assigned to a variable, or
  - occur in an expression that is assigned to a variable,
  - or occur as an argument of another function call.

System Tasks and Functions

- More than 100 Verilog system tasks/functions.
  – (See Evita Verilog Reference Guide for more information.)
- Can be used in any module without explicit include directive.
- **Syntax:** **`$`**`<` *`keyword`* `>`
- **Most important tasks for verification:**
  – **`$display, $monitor`**
  – **`$time, $stop, $finish`**
  – (Also with files: **`$fopen, $fdisplay`**)

Summary

- Evita Verilog Tutorial [Ch1-7]
- **Verilog HDL IEEE Standard 1364**
  - Signals: internal and external (ports)
  - Different coding styles:
    - structural
    - dataflow
    - **behavioural**
- HDLs: **Connectivity, Time and Concurrency**
- BOOK: Verilog HDL by Samir Palnikar [in QB Library]
- **Next:**
  - Introduction to Assignment 1!