



CSE 313s

Selected Topics in Computer Engineering

Sheet 7

1. What is SVA?
2. What are the benefits of using assertions??
3. Write a System Verilog assertion to check the following:
a and *b* are two signals, which can be active at any time, but should never be active together.
4. Write a System Verilog assertion to check the following:
Every time the request *req* goes high, *ack* arrives exactly 3 clocks later
5. Write a System Verilog assertion to check the following:
If *a* is high at a clock edge, followed by 3 consecutive cycles in which *b* is high, then in each of the 3 cycles the data output *DO* is equal to the data input *DI*.
6. Write a System Verilog assertion to check the following:
Every time the valid signal *vld* is high, the *cnt* is incremented
7. Write a System Verilog assertion to check the following:
If *b* is high at a clock edge, then 2 cycles before that, *a* was high.
8. Write a System Verilog assertion to check the following:
If there are two occurrences of "*a*" rising while `state = ACTIVE`, and no "*b*" occurs between them, then within 3 cycles of the second rise of "*a*", `START` must occur.
9. Write a System Verilog assertion to check the following:
Every "*a*" must eventually be acknowledged by "*b*", unless "*c*" appears any time before "*b*" appears.
10. Write a System Verilog assertion to check the following:
Every time the request *req* goes high, *gnt* arrives exactly 3 clocks later. If this is not achieved an error is reported with the message: "no grant after request".
But this assertion should only be checked if the reset signal, *rst*, is not active.

11. Write a System Verilog assertion to check the following:

If a signal “*a*” is high on a given posedge of the clock, the signal “*b*” should be high for 3 clock cycles followed by “*c*” that should be high after “*b*” is high for the third time.

During this entire sequence, if reset is detected at any point, the checker will stop.

12. Write a System Verilog assertion to check the following:

A request “*req*” is high for one or more cycles, then returning to zero, is followed after one or more cycles, by an acknowledge, “*ack*” for one or more cycles before “*ack*” returns to zero. “*ack*” must be zero in the cycle in which “*req*” returns to zero. During this entire sequence, if reset is detected at any point, the checker will stop.