

TheSyDeKick tutorial

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Outline

- TheSyDeKick project structure
- Testing the environment
- Creating a new Entity
- Simplifying the model to the bone
- The target code
- Documentation with Doctrings
- Getting production ready
- Congratulations, You are DONE!



Prerequisites

- Project template is available at https://github.com/TheSystemDevelopmentKit/thesdk_template.
- ► If you have access to any valid, up-to-date clone of the template, you can use that as well.

TheSyDeKick project structure



4/29

Directory structures of TheSyDeKick project

All TheSyDeKick projects look the same

```
TheSyDeKick project
    init submodules.sh
    configure
   sourceme csh
    pip3userinstall.sh
    Entities
                              <- All design modules are "entities"
        thesdk
                              <- The SyDeKick core entity
        rtl
                              <- rtl entity for rtl simulations
                              <- spice entity for analog simulations
        spice
        thesdk helpers
            shell
                initentity.sh <- Shell script for creating new entities
        inverter tests
        inverter testbench
        inverter
                              <- Example entity inverter. All entities look the same
            init submodules.sh
            configure
            doc
            sv
            spice
            vhdl
            simulations
                             <- Temporary directory for simulation results
                rtlsim
            inverter
                init .py <- Python description of the entity
                controller.py <- Additional entity related Python
```



TheSyDeKick project structure

- All TheSyDeKick projects look the same
- TheSydeKick entities are git submodules initiated in the init submodules.sh
- TheSydeKick entitities are transferable to any TheSyDeKick project.
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- TheSydeKick entities do not run stand-alone. They need the project.
- Obey the structure. It is not yours to change.
- New entities are initiated with thesdk_helpers/shell/initentity.sh

Testing the environment



Testing the environment

To test TheSyDeKick installation, do the following

```
cd TheSyDeKick_project
./init_submodules.sh
./configure
source sourceme.csh
pip3userinstall.sh
```

- ► Then check the Python versions from Thesdk.config. Release v1.10 is tested with Python 3.10.
- ► Thesdk.config is created and will be overwritten by the configure script. Usually no need to re-run it.

Testing the environment

▶ Then we test the simulation execution

```
cd Entities/inverter
./configure
python3 inverter/__init__.py
```

- Simulation of an inverter modeled in Python, verilog (icarus), vhdl (ghdl) and ngspice is executed.
- ▶ Press Return to close the figures
- This is the elementary way of running simulations, i.e.you provide the scriptfile to python shell.
- ▶ The "production way" is
 - ./configure && make sim
- Try it. If it works, you are good to go for the next step.



Creating a new Entity



10/29

Creating a new Entity

- All the Entities are eventually git submodules.
- Go through the following steps and try to think what happens in in term of version control
- ► The <my_entity> refers to the entity you are creating. it should be replaced with your entity name
- By default, the remote points to GitHub, and you do not have push permissions there.



Converting the new entity to submodule

Go through the following steps and try to think what happens in in term of git submodules

► Edit the ./init_submodules.sh script to contain Entities/<my_entity>. Then:

```
./init_submosules.sh
```

Working with the submodules

If you want to edit a submodule within the master project this is how it goes

```
cd Entities/<my entity>
git chekout master # Or your favorite branch
# Do your edits
git add -i '#Add and select the files you want to commit
git commit # You may use -m, but follow the good practic
           # https://chris.beams.io/posts/git-commit/
git push
# Now comes the trick
cd ../
git add <my entity>
git commit -m' 'Update <my entity > submodule''
git push
# To test if everything went as you really wanted
# ../init submodules.sh
```



Simplifying the model to the bone



The simplest TheSyDeKick model

- ► The template (<my_entity>) contains features that support python,eldo and rtl simulations.
- Next, we will remove all the parts from the model, and leave only the python model in place.

15/29



Edit the Docstring

```
" " "
    _____
3
   Mv Entity
   _____
5
   My Entity model template The System Development Kit
   Used as a template for all TheSvDeKick Entities.
8
   Current docstring documentation style is Numpy
10
   https://numpvdoc.readthedocs.jo/en/latest/format.html
11
12
   This text here is to remind you that documentation is important.
13
   However, your may find it out the even the documentation of this
14
   entity may be outdated and incomplete. Regardless of that, every day
15
   and in every way we are getting better and better :).
16
17
    Initially written by Marko Kosunen, marko.kosunen@aalto.fi, 2017.
18
    ....
19
20
   import os
```



► Edit the package imports

```
22 | import sys

23 | if not (os.path.abspath('.../../thesdk') in sys.path):

24 | sys.path.append(os.path.abspath('.../../thesdk'))

25 | from thesdk import *

27 | import numpy as np
```



Edit the Class definition

```
30 | class myentity (thesdk):
       @property
       def classfile (self):
           return os.path.dirname(os.path.realpath( file )) + "/"+ name
       def init (self.+arg):
           self.print log(type-'I', mso-'Inititalizing %' %( name ))
           self.proplist = [ 'Rs' ]; # Properties that can be propagated from parent
           self.Rs = 100e6;
                                        # Sampling frequency
           self.IOS=Bundle()
                                        # Pointer for input data
           self.IOS.Members['A']=IO() # Pointer for input data
           self.IOS.Members['Z']= IO()
           self.model='py';
                                        # Can be set externally, but is not propagated
           self.par= False
                                        # By default . no parallel processing
           self.gueue= []
                                        # By default, no parallel processing
           if len(arg)>=1:
               parent-arg[0]
               self.copy propval(parent, self.proplist)
               self.parent =parent;
           self.init()
       def init(self):
           pass #Currently nohing to add
       def main(self):
            ""Guideline. Isolate python processing to main method.
           To isolate the interna processing from IO connection assignents,
           The procedure to follow is
           1) Assign input data from input to local variable
           2) Do the processing
           3) Assign local variable to output
           inval-self.IOS.Members['A'].Data
           out-inval
           if self.par:
               self.queue.put(out)
           self.IOS.Members['Z'].Data=out
       def run(self. arg):
            '''Guideline: Define model depencies of executions in 'run' method.
           if len(arg)>0:
               self.par=True
                                  #flag for parallel processing
               self.queue=arg[0] #multiprocessing.queue as the first argument
           if self.model--'pv':
               self.main()
```



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19/29

Edit the Main script

```
82 || if __name__=="__main__":
 83
         import mathlotlib hyplot as nlt
 84
         from myentity import *
 85
         from myentity controller import controller as myentity controller
 86
         import pdb
 87
         import math
 88
         length=1024
 89
         rs=100e6
 90
         indata=np.cos(2*math.pi/length*np.arange(length)),reshape(-1.1)
 91
 92
         models=[ 'py']
 93
         duts =[]
 94
         for model in models:
 95
             d=mventity()
 96
             duts.append(d)
 97
             d_model=model
 98
             d Bs=rs
 99
             d.IOS.Members['A'].Data=indata
100
             d.init()
101
             d.run()
102
103
         for k in range(len(duts)):
104
             hfont = {'fontname':'Sans'}
105
             figure .axes=plt.subplots(2.1.sharex=True)
106
             x = np. arange(length). reshape(-1,1)
107
             axes[0].plot(x,indata)
108
             axes[0].set ylim(-1.1, 1.1);
109
             axes[0].set xlim((np.amin(x), np.amax(x)));
110
             axes[0], set_vlabel('Input', ** hfont, fontsize = 18);
             axes[0].grid(True)
112
             axes[1].plot(x, duts[k].IOS.Members['Z'].Data)
113
             axes[1].set vlim(-1.1, 1.1);
114
             axes[1].set xlim((np.amin(x), np.amax(x)));
115
             axes[1], set_vlabel('Output', ++ hfont, fontsize = 18);
116
             axes[1]. set xlabel('Sample (n)', **hfont, fontsize =18);
             axes[1].grid(True)
118
             titlestr = "Mentity model %s" %(duts[k].model)
119
             plt.suptitle(titlestr.fontsize=20);
120
             nlt_grid(True):
             printstr="./inv_%s.eps" %(duts[k].model)
121
122
             plt.show(block=False);
123
             figure . savefig (printstr . format='eps' . dpi=300):
124
         input()
125
```

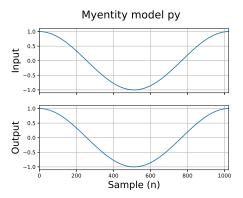


20/29

Now you are ready to run you model

```
cd Entities/<my_entity>
#This is just to test operation
python3 <my_entity >/__init__.py
```

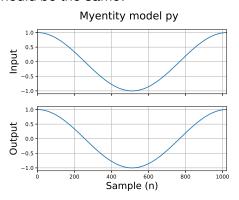
► The result should look like this:



You can now try to run the test with the "Production method"

```
#cd Entities/<my_entity>
./configure
make sim
```

▶ The result should be the same:



Documentation with Doctrings



Building the documentation

- TheSyDeKick takes also care for you basic documentation needs
- We are ysing Python Docstrings for that. You may do a web search to figure out what it means.
- Create the documentation or your module with:

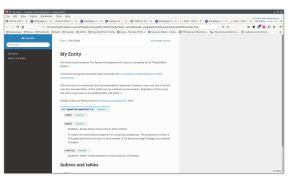
```
#cd Entities/<my_entity>
./configure
make doc
```

Reading the documentation

You may read the documentation with

```
#cd Entities/<my_entity>
firefox ./doc/build/html/index.html
```

Compare the documentation to your source code. You may already guess how it is created.





Getting production ready



Production version

- ➤ To minimize the need for documentation, TheSydeKick follows the following principles
 - ./init_submodules.sh gets the submodules
 - configure does the configuration and creates the Makefile
 - make does the actual work with some functional defaults, and creates the documentation.
- ▶ You are now ready to build you module for 'production' use.

```
#cd Entities/<my_entity>
configure && make
```

- Press Return close the figure.
- This runs the simulation and generates the documentation.
- ► You may study the structure of *configure*
- ➤ You are now ready to release your module:

```
git add -i #Select the files you have edited
git commit '# Give a nice and clean commit message
git push
```



Working with the submodules, again

As you are workin within the master project remember to update it

```
cd Entities/
git add <my_entity>
git commit -m' 'Update <my_entity> submodule''
git push
# To test if everything went as you really wanted
# ../init_submodules.sh
```



Congratulations, You are DONE!

