

Laboratório de Sistemas Digitais

Aula Teórico-Prática 11

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As construções “**for...generate**” e
“**if...generate**” em VHDL

Atributos pré-definidos em VHDL

Reference cards de VHDL e STD_LOGIC_1164

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Conteúdo

- A construção **for...generate** de VHDL para replicação de circuitos lógicos
 - Exemplos com
 - Instanciação de entidades
 - Atribuições concorrentes (condicionais)
 - Processos
- Atributos pré-definidos em VHDL
- *Reference cards* de VHDL e *package 1164*

A Construção **for...generate** de VHDL para Replicação de Hardware – Ciclo Estrutural

```
label : for <index> in <KMIN> to <KMAX> generate  
    <circuito lógico a replicar descrito com  
        atribuição(ões) concorrente(s) condicional(is)  
        processos(s)  
        instanciação de entidade(s)>  
end generate;
```

em que:

<index> - índice inteiro (com declaração implícita)

<KMIN> e <KMAX> – constantes inteiras (valor definido em *compile time*)

A construção **for...generate** deve ser escrita no corpo de uma arquitetura (e fora de processos!)

Também pode ser escrita na forma:

```
label : for <index> in <KMAX> downto <KMIN>
```

A Construção **for...generate** de VHDL

Exemplo de Motivação

- Somador de 4 bits (guião prático 3)
- Construído com 4 somadores completos de 1 bit em cascata
- Esqueleto do somador completo (retirado do guião)

```
library IEEE;
use IEEE.STD_LOGIC_1164.all;

entity FullAdder is
    port(a, b, cin : in std_logic;
         s, cout   : out std_logic);
end FullAdder;

architecture Behavioral of FullAdder is
begin
    -- Especifique aqui as equações lógicas para as saídas "s" e "cout"
end Behavioral;
```

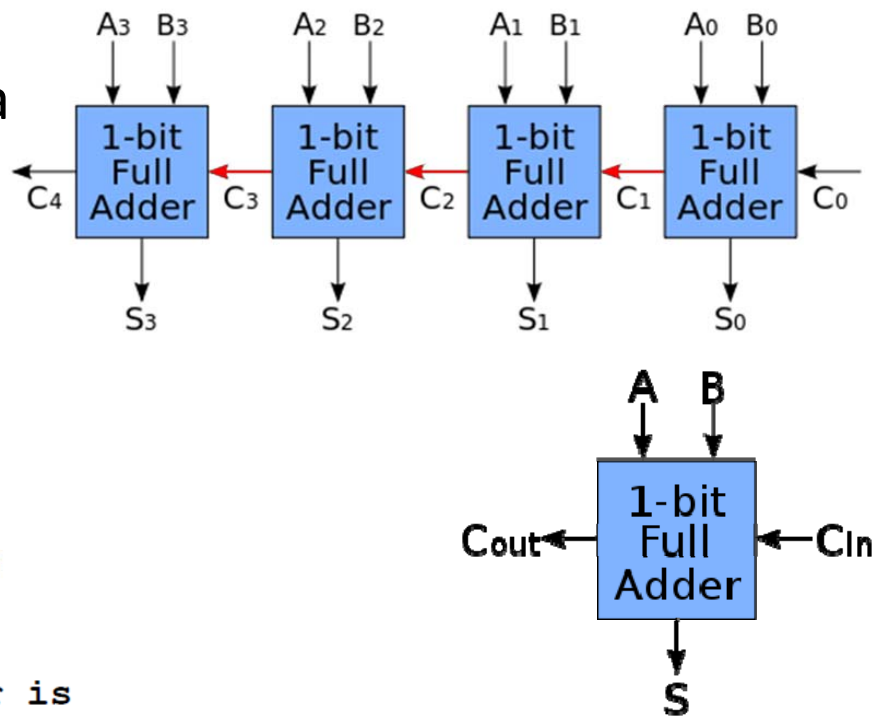


Figura 2 – Esqueleto do código VHDL da entidade **FullAdder** e respetiva arquitetura **Behavioral**.

A Construção `for...generate` de VHDL

Exemplo de Motivação

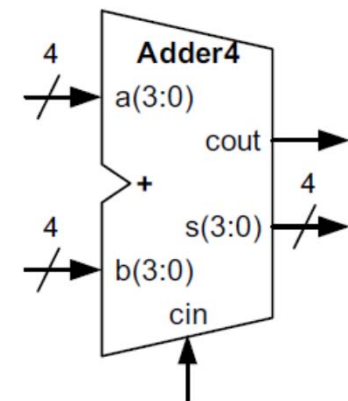
- Esqueleto do somador de 4 bits – cascata (retirado do guião)

```
-- Inclua as bibliotecas e os pacotes necessários

entity Adder4 is
    port(a, b : in  std_logic_vector(3 downto 0);
          cin : in  std_logic;
          s   : out std_logic_vector(3 downto 0);
          cout : out std_logic);
end Adder4;

architecture Structural of Adder4 is
    -- Declare um sinal interno (carryOut) do tipo std_logic_vector (de
    -- C bits) que interligará os bits de carry dos somadores entre si
begin
    bit0: entity work.FullAdder(Behavioral)
        port map(a    => a(0),
                 b    => b(0),
                 cin   => cin,
                 s     => s(0),
                 cout  => carryOut(0));

    -- complete para os restantes bits (1 a 3)
end Structural;
```



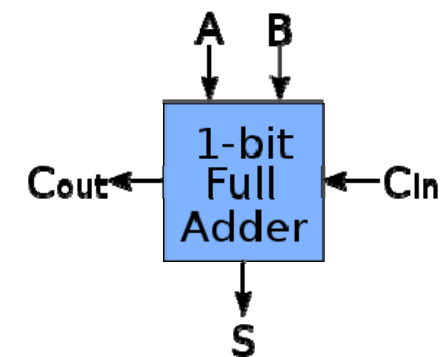
E se o somador
tivesse 64 bits?
E se fosse
parametrizável
(estaticamente /
em *compile time*)?

Figura 4 – Esqueleto do código VHDL da entidade **Adder4** e arquitetura **Structural**.



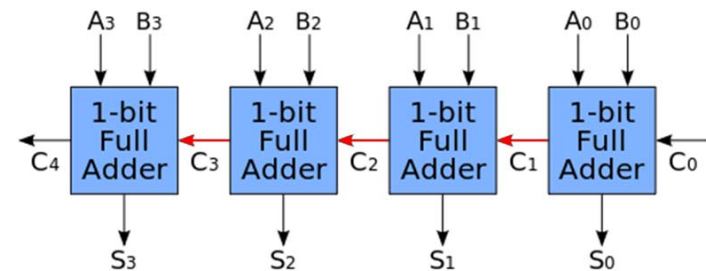
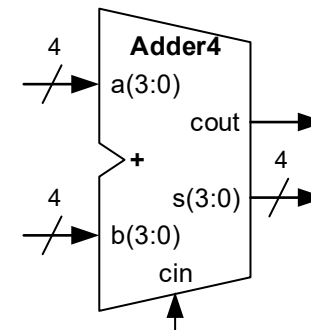
Código Completo de Somador Completo de 1 bit

```
Text Editor - C:/Users/asoliveira/CloudStation/LSDig2017/SlidesTP/Gen...
File Edit View Project Processing Tools Window Help Search altera.com
267 268
1 library IEEE;
2 use IEEE.STD_LOGIC_1164.all;
3
4 entity FullAdder is
5     port(a, b, cin : in std_logic;
6           s, cout  : out std_logic);
7 end FullAdder;
8
9 architecture Behavioral of FullAdder is
10 begin
11     s    <= a xor b xor cin;
12     cout <= (a and b) or (a and cin) or (b and cin);
13 end Behavioral;
14
```



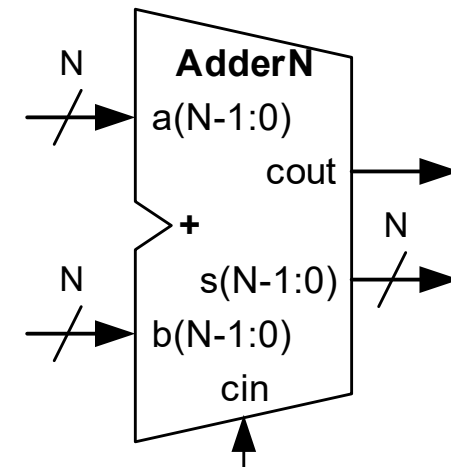
Instanciação de 4 Somadores Completos de 1 bit com **for...generate**

```
1 library IEEE;
2 use IEEE.STD_LOGIC_1164.all;
3
4 entity Adder4 is
5     port(a, b : in std_logic_vector(3 downto 0);
6           cin : in std_logic;
7           s : out std_logic_vector(3 downto 0);
8           cout : out std_logic);
9 end Adder4;
10
11 architecture Structural of Adder4 is
12     signal s_carry : std_logic_vector(4 downto 0);
13
14 begin
15     s_carry(0) <= cin;
16
17     adder_loop : for i in 0 to 3 generate
18     cell: entity work.FullAdder(Behavioral)
19     port map(a => a(i),
20             b => b(i),
21             cin => s_carry(i),
22             s => s(i),
23             cout => s_carry(i+1));
24
25     end generate;
26
27     cout <= s_carry(4);
28 end Structural;
29
```



Construção de um Somador Parametrizável de N bits com **for...generate**

```
Text Editor - C:/Users/asoliveira/CloudStation/LSDig2017/SlidesTP/Generate...
File Edit View Project Processing Tools Window Help Search altera.com
267 268
1 library IEEE;
2 use IEEE.STD_LOGIC_1164.all;
3
4 entity AdderN is
5     generic(N : integer := 8);
6     port(a, b : in std_logic_vector(N-1 downto 0);
7         cin : in std_logic;
8         s : out std_logic_vector(N-1 downto 0);
9         cout : out std_logic);
10 end AdderN;
11
12 architecture Structural of AdderN is
13     signal s_carry : std_logic_vector(N downto 0);
14
15 begin
16     s_carry(0) <= cin;
17
18     adder_loop : for i in 0 to (N-1) generate
19         cell: entity work.FullAdder(Behavioral)
20         port map(a => a(i),
21                 b => b(i),
22                 cin => s_carry(i),
23                 s => s(i),
24                 cout => s_carry(i+1));
25     end generate;
26
27     cout <= s_carry(N);
28 end Structural;
29
30
Ln 1 Col 1 VHDL File 100% 00:00:21
```



Exemplo de `for..generate` com uma Atribuição Condicional

- Descodificador binário de $N \rightarrow 2^N$ bits, com N parametrizável

The image shows a text editor window with the following VHDL code:

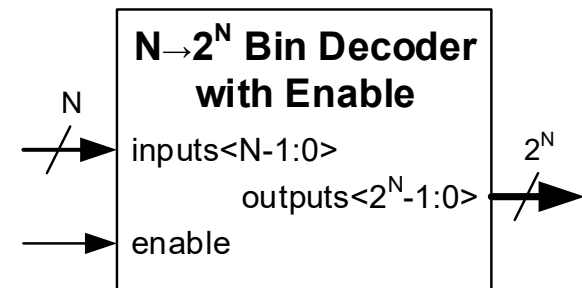
```
1 library IEEE;
2 use IEEE.STD_LOGIC_1164.all;
3 use IEEE.NUMERIC_STD.all;
4
5 entity BinDecoderN is
6     generic(N : positive := 4);
7     port(enable : in std_logic;
8           inputs : in std_logic_vector(N-1 downto 0);
9           outputs : out std_logic_vector((2**N)-1 downto 0));
10 end BinDecoderN;
11
12 architecture BehavAssign of BinDecoderN is
13 begin
14     out_loop : for i in 0 to ((2**N) - 1) generate
15     --
16         outputs(i) <= enable when (i = to_integer(unsigned(inputs))) else
17             '0';
18     --
19     end generate;
20 end BehavAssign;
```

To the right of the code is a block diagram of the **$N \rightarrow 2^N$ Bin Decoder with Enable**. It has an input N (indicated by a slash on the arrow), an input `enable`, and an output 2^N (indicated by a slash on the arrow). The inputs are labeled `inputs<N-1:0>` and the outputs are labeled `outputs<2N-1:0>`.

Exemplo de **for...generate** com um Processo

- Descodificador binário de $N \rightarrow 2^N$ bits, com N parametrizável

```
Text Editor - C:/Users/asoliveira/CloudStation/LSDig2017/SlidesTP/GenerateTest/Ge...
File Edit View Project Processing Tools Window Help Search altera.com
267 268
1 library IEEE;
2 use IEEE.STD_LOGIC_1164.all;
3 use IEEE.NUMERIC_STD.all;
4
5 entity BinDecoderN is
6     generic(N : positive := 4);
7     port(enable : in std_logic;
8           inputs : in std_logic_vector(N-1 downto 0);
9           outputs : out std_logic_vector((2**N)-1 downto 0));
10 end BinDecoderN;
11
12 architecture BehavProc of BinDecoderN is
13 begin
14     out_loop : for i in 0 to ((2**N) - 1) generate
15     |
16     |   process(enable, inputs)
17     |   |   begin
18     |   |   |   if (i = to_integer(unsigned(inputs))) then
19     |   |   |   |   outputs(i) <= enable;
20     |   |   |   |   else
21     |   |   |   |   |   outputs(i) <= '0';
22     |   |   |   |   |   end if;
23     |   |   |   |   end process;
24     |   |   end generate;
25     |   end BehavProc;
26 end BehavProc;
27
```



A construção **for...generate** também é útil para os projetos finais

A Construção **if...generate** de VHDL para Inclusão Condicional de Hardware

```
label : if <condition> generate
    <circuito lógico a incluir se <condition> for TRUE>
else generate
    <circuito lógico a incluir se <condition> for FALSE>
end generate;
```

- A condição é avaliada em *compile time*
- O bloco **else...generate** é opcional
- O circuito lógico pode ser descrito com
 - Atribuição(ões) concorrente(s) condicional(is)
 - Processos(s)
 - Instanciação de entidade(s)
- A construção **if...generate** deve ser escrita no corpo de uma arquitetura (e fora de processos!) – tal como o **for...generate**!

Exemplo da Construção **if...generate** de VHDL

```
entity AdderN is
  generic ( N : positive := 4);
  port (a, b : in std_logic_vector(N-1 downto 0);
        cin : in std_logic;
        s : out std_logic_vector(N-1 downto 0);
        cout : out std_logic);
end AdderN;

architecture Structural of AdderN is
  signal s_carry : std_logic_vector(N-1 downto 1);
begin
  adder: for i in 0 to N-1 generate
    begin
      adder_cell: if i = N-1 generate -- most-significant cell
        add_bit: entity work.FullAdder(Behavioral)
          port map (a => a(i), b => b(i), s => s(i), cin => s_carry(N-1), cout => cout);
      elsif i = 0 generate -- least-significant cell
        add_bit: entity work.FullAdder(Behavioral)
          port map (a => a(i), b => b(i), s => s(i), cin => cin, cout => s_carry(i+1));
      else generate -- middle cell
        add_bit: entity work.FullAdder(Behavioral)
          port map (a => a(i), b => b(i), s => s(i), cin => s_carry(i), cout => s_carry(i+1));
      end generate adder_cell;
    end generate adder;
  end Structural;
```



Atributos Pré-definidos em VHDL

- Permitem testar condições e obter informação sobre tipos e objetos (*arrays*, sinais, portos, etc.) durante a simulação e a síntese de um modelo VHDL
- Vamos considerar apenas um pequeno subconjunto dos definidos na linguagem

Atributo aplicável a sinais e portos

- **SIGID'event** Event on signal
 - Exemplo: `if (clk'event and clk = '1')`

Atributos Aplicáveis a Tipos em VHDL

Úteis para escrever código mais flexível

<code>TYPID'left</code>	Left bound value
<code>TYPID'right</code>	Right-bound value
<code>TYPID'high</code>	Upper-bound value
<code>TYPID'low</code>	Lower-bound value
<code>TYPID'pos(expr)</code>	Position within type
<code>TYPID'val(expr)</code>	Value at position

Exemplos de Atributos Aplicáveis a Tipos em VHDL

```
integer'left    = -2147483648
integer'right   = 2147483647
integer'high    = 2147483647
integer'low     = -2147483648
integer'pos(0)  = 0
integer'val(0)  = 0
```

Considerando as declarações:

```
type std_ulogic is ('U', 'X', '0', '1', 'Z', 'W', 'L', 'H', '-');
subtype std_logic is resolved std_ulogic;
```

```
std_logic'left    = 'U'
std_logic'right   = '-'
std_logic'high    = '-'
std_logic'low     = 'U'
std_logic'pos('X') = 1    (valor inteiro)
std_logic'val(4)   = 'Z'
```

Atributos Aplicáveis a *Arrays* em VHDL

Úteis também para escrever código mais flexível

<code>ARYID[nth]'left</code>	Left-bound of [nth] index
<code>ARYID[nth]'right</code>	Right-bound of [nth] index
<code>ARYID[nth]'high</code>	Upper-bound of [nth] index
<code>ARYID[nth]'low</code>	Lower-bound of [nth] index
<code>ARYID[nth]'range</code>	'left down/to 'right
<code>ARYID[nth]'reverse_range</code>	'right down/to 'left
<code>ARYID[nth]'length</code>	Length of [nth] dimension



Exemplos de Atributos Aplicáveis a Arrays em VHDL

Considerando as declarações:

```
subtype TDataWord is std_logic_vector(7 downto 0);  
type TMemory is array (0 to 31) of TDataWord;  
signal s_memory : TMemory;  
signal s_data : TDataWord;
```

```
s_memory'left      = 0  
s_memory'right     = 31  
s_memory'high      = 31  
s_memory'low       = 0  
s_memory'range     = (0 to 31)  
s_memory'reverse_range = (31 downto 0)  
s_memory'length    = 32
```

```
s_memory(0)'left      = 7  
s_memory(0)'right     = 0  
s_memory(0)'high      = 7  
s_memory(0)'low       = 0  
s_memory(0)'range     = (7 downto 0)  
s_memory(0)'reverse_range = (0 to 7)  
s_memory(0)'length    = 8
```

```
s_data'left      = 7  
s_data'right     = 0  
s_data'high      = 7  
s_data'low       = 0  
s_data'range     = (7 downto 0)  
s_data'reverse_range = (0 to 7)  
s_data'length    = 8
```





VHDL QUICK REFERENCE CARD

Revision 2.2

()	Grouping	[]	Optional
{}	Repeated		Alternative
bold	As is	CAPS	User Identifier
<i>italic</i>	VHDL-1993		

1. LIBRARY UNITS

```

[[use_clause]]
entity ID is
  [generic ({ID : TYPEID := expr;});]
  [port ({ID : in | out | inout TYPEID := expr;});]
  [[declaration]]
begin
  {parallel_statement}
end [entity] ENTITYID;

[[use_clause]]
architecture ID of ENTITYID is
  [[declaration]]
begin
  {parallel_statement}
end [architecture] ARCHID;

[[use_clause]]
package ID is
  [[declaration]]
end [package] PACKID;

[[use_clause]]
package body ID is
  [[declaration]]
end [package body] PACKID;

[[use_clause]]
configuration ID of ENTITYID is
for ARCHID
  [{block_config | comp_config}]
end for;
end [configuration] CONFID;

use_clause ::=
  library ID;
  [[use LIBID.PKGID[. all | DECLID];]]

```

block_config ::=

```

for LABELID
  [{block_config | comp_config}]
end for;

comp_config ::=
for all | LABELID : COMPID
  (use entity [LIBID.]ENTITYID [{ ARCHID }]
  [[generic map ( {GENID => expr ,} )]
  port map ({PORTID => SIGID | expr ,});]
  [for ARCHID
    [{block_config | comp_config}]
  end for;]
  end for; |
  (use configuration [LIBID.]CONFID
  [[generic map ({GENID => expr ,})]
  port map ({PORTID => SIGID | expr ,});]
  end for;

```

2. DECLARATIONS

2.1. TYPE DECLARATIONS

```

type ID is ( {ID,} );
type ID is range number downto | to number;
type ID is array ( {range | TYPEID ,} ) of TYPEID;

```

```

type ID is record
  {ID : TYPEID;}
end record;
type ID is access TYPEID;
type ID is file of TYPEID;

```

```

subtype ID is SCALARTYPID range range;
subtype ID is ARRAYTYPID( {range,});
subtype ID is RESOLVFCTID TYPEID;

range ::=
  (integer | ENUMID to | downto integer | ENUMID) |
  (OBJID[reverse_range] | (TYPEID range <=)

```

2.2. OTHER DECLARATIONS

```

constant ID : TYPEID := expr;

```

```

[shared] variable ID : TYPEID := expr;

```

```

signal ID : TYPEID := expr;

```

```

file ID : TYPEID (is in | out string;) |
  (open read_mode | write_mode |
  append_mode is string;)

```

```

alias ID : TYPEID is OBJID;

```

```

attribute ID : TYPEID;

```

```

attribute ATTRID of OBJID | others | all : class is expr;

```

```

class ::=

```

```

  entity | architecture | configuration |
  procedure | function | package | type |
  subtype | constant | signal | variable |
  component | label

```

```

component ID [is]
  [generic ( {ID : TYPEID := expr;});]
  [port ({ID : in | out | inout TYPEID := expr;});]
end component [COMPID];

[impure | pure] function ID
  [( {constant | variable | signal | file ID :
  [in]TYPEID := expr;});]
  return TYPEID [is]
begin
  {sequential_statement}
end [function] ID;

procedure ID[( {constant | variable | signal ID :
  in | out | inout TYPEID := expr;});]

[is begin
  {sequential_statement}
end [procedure] ID];

for LABELID | others | all : COMPID use
  (entity [LIBID.]ENTITYID [{ ARCHID }]) |
  (configuration [LIBID.]CONFID)
  [[generic map ( {GENID => expr ,} )]
  port map ( {PORTID => SIGID | expr ,} )];

```

3. EXPRESSIONS

```

expression ::=
  (relation and relation) | (relation nand relation) |
  (relation or relation) | (relation nor relation) |
  (relation xor relation) | (relation xnor relation)

relation ::= shexpr [relop shexpr]
shexpr ::= sexpr [shop sexpr]
sexpr ::= [+|-] term {addop term}
term ::= factor {mulop factor}
factor ::=
  (prim [** prim]) | (abs prim) | (not prim)
prim ::=
  literal | OBJID | OBJID'ATTRID | OBJID({expr,})
  | OBJID(range) | ({choice [{ choice}] =>} expr,)
  | FCTID({[PARID =>] expr,}) | TYPEID'(expr) |
  TYPEID(expr) | new TYPEID['(expr)] | ( expr )

choice ::= sexpr | range | RECFID | others

```

3.1. OPERATORS, INCREASING PRECEDENCE

```

logop      and | or | xor | nand | nor | xnor
relop      = | /= | < | <= | > | >=
shop       sll | srl | sla | sra | rol | ror
addop      + | - | &
mulop      * | / | mod | rem
miscop     ** | abs | not

```

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See reverse side for additional information.

4. SEQUENTIAL STATEMENTS

```
wait [on {SIGID,}] [until expr] [for time];
assert expr
  [report string]
  [severity note | warning | error | failure];
report string
  [severity note | warning | error | failure];
SIGID <= [transport] | [[reject TIME] inertial]
  {expr [after time],};
VARID := expr;
PROCEDUREID([([PARID =>] expr,));
[LABEL:] if expr then
  {sequential_statement}
[elseif expr then
  {sequential_statement}]
[else
  {sequential_statement}]
end if [LABEL];
[LABEL:] case expr is
{when choice [{ choice}] =>
  {sequential_statement}}
end case [LABEL];
[LABEL:] [while expr] loop
  {sequential_statement}
end loop [LABEL];
[LABEL:] for ID in range loop
  {sequential_statement}
end loop [LABEL];
next [LOOPLBL] [when expr];
exit [LOOPLBL] [when expr];
return [expression];
null;
```

5. PARALLEL STATEMENTS

```
LABEL: block [is]
  [generic ( {ID : TYPEID,} );]
  [generic map ( {[GENID =>] expr,} );]]
  [port ( {ID : in | out | inout TYPEID } );]
  [port map ( {[PORTID =>] SIGID | expr,} );]]
  [[declaration]]
begin
  [{parallel_statement}]
end block [LABEL];
[LABEL:] [postponed] process ([ {SIGID,} ])
  [[declaration]]
begin
  [{sequential_statement}]
end [postponed] process [LABEL];
[LABEL:] [postponed] PROCID([([PARID =>] expr,));
```

```
[LABEL:] [postponed] assert expr
  [report string]
  [severity note | warning | error | failure];
[LABEL:] [postponed] SIGID <=
  [transport] | [[reject TIME] inertial]
  [{expr [after TIME,]] | unaffected when expr else}]
  {expr [after TIME,]] | unaffected;
[LABEL:] [postponed] with expr select
  SIGID <= [transport] | [[reject TIME] inertial]
  [{expr [after TIME,]] | unaffected
  when choice [{ choice}]];
LABEL: COMPID
  [[generic map ( {GENID => expr,} )]
  port map ( {[PORTID =>] SIGID | expr,} )];
LABEL: entity [LIBID.]ENTITYID ([ARCHID])
  [[generic map ( {GENID => expr,} )]
  port map ( {[PORTID =>] SIGID | expr,} )];
LABEL: configuration [LIBID.]CONFID
  [[generic map ( {GENID => expr,} )]
  port map ( {[PORTID =>] SIGID | expr,} )];
```

```
LABEL: if expr generate
  [{parallel_statement}]
end generate [LABEL];
LABEL: for ID in range generate
  [{parallel_statement}]
end generate [LABEL];
```

6. PREDEFINED ATTRIBUTES

TYPID'base	Base type
TYPID'left	Left bound value
TYPID'right	Right-bound value
TYPID'high	Upper-bound value
TYPID'low	Lower-bound value
TYPID'pos(expr)	Position within type
TYPID'val(expr)	Value at position
TYPID'succ(expr)	Next value in order
TYPID'pred(expr)	Previous value in order
TYPID'leftof(expr)	Value to the left in order
TYPID'rightof(expr)	Value to the right in order
TYPID'ascending	Ascending type predicate
TYPID'image(expr)	String image of value
TYPID'value(string)	Value of string image
ARYID'left[(expr)]	Left-bound of [nth] index
ARYID'right[(expr)]	Right-bound of [nth] index
ARYID'high[(expr)]	Upper-bound of [nth] index
ARYID'low[(expr)]	Lower-bound of [nth] index
ARYID'range[(expr)]	'left down/to 'right
ARYID'reverse_range[(expr)]	'right down/to 'left
ARYID'length[(expr)]	Length of [nth] dimension
ARYID'ascending[(expr)]	'right >= 'left ?
SIGID'delayed[(TIME)]	Delayed copy of signal
SIGID'stable[(TIME)]	Signals event on signal
SIGID'quiet[(TIME)]	Signals activity on signal
SIGID'transaction	Toggles if signal active

SIGID'event	Event on signal ?
SIGID'active	Activity on signal ?
SIGID'last_event	Time since last event
SIGID'last_active	Time since last active
SIGID'last_value	Value before last event
SIGID'driving	Active driver predicate
SIGID'driving_value	Value of driver
OBJID'simple_name	Name of object
OBJID'instance_name	Pathname of object
OBJID'path_name	Pathname to object

7. PREDEFINED TYPES

BOOLEAN	True or false
INTEGER	32 or 64 bits
NATURAL	Integers >= 0
POSITIVE	Integers > 0
REAL	Floating-point
BIT	'0', '1'
BIT_VECTOR(NATURAL)	Array of bits
CHARACTER	7-bit ASCII
STRING(POSITIVE)	Array of characters
TIME	hr, min, sec, ms, us, ns, ps, fs
DELAY_LENGTH	Time >= 0

8. PREDEFINED FUNCTIONS

NOW Returns current simulation time
DEALLOCATE(ACCESSTYPOBJ)
Deallocate dynamic object
FILE_OPEN([status], FILEID, string, mode)
Open file
FILE_CLOSE(FILEID) Close file

9. LEXICAL ELEMENTS

Identifier ::= letter { [underline] alphanumeric }
decimal literal ::= integer [. integer] [E[+|-] integer]
based literal ::= integer # hexint [. hexint] # [E[+|-] integer]
bit string literal ::= **B|O|X** " hexint "
comment ::= -- comment text

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Revision 2.2

()	Grouping	[]	Optional
{}	Repeated		Alternative
bold	As is	CAPS	User Identifier
<i>italic</i>	VHDL-93	c	commutative
b	:= BIT		
bv	:= BIT_VECTOR		
u/l	:= STD_ULOGIC/STD_LOGIC		
uv	:= STD_ULOGIC_VECTOR		
lv	:= STD_LOGIC_VECTOR		
un	:= UNSIGNED		
sg	:= SIGNED		
in	:= INTEGER		
na	:= NATURAL		
sm	:= SMALL_INT (subtype INTEGER range 0 to 1)		

1. IEEE's STD_LOGIC_1164

1.1 LOGIC VALUES

'U'	Uninitialized
'X'/'W'	Strong/Weak unknown
'0'/'L'	Strong/Weak 0
'1'/'H'	Strong/Weak 1
'Z'	High Impedance
'-'	Don't care

1.2 PREDEFINED TYPES

STD_ULOGIC	Base type
Subtypes:	
STD_LOGIC	Resolved STD_ULOGIC
X01	Resolved X, 0 & 1
X01Z	Resolved X, 0, 1 & Z
UX01	Resolved U, X, 0 & 1
UX01Z	Resolved U, X, 0, 1 & Z

STD_ULOGIC_VECTOR(na to | downto na)
Array of STD_ULOGIC

STD_LOGIC_VECTOR(na to | downto na)
Array of STD_LOGIC

1.3 OVERLOADED OPERATORS

Description	Left	Operator	Right
bitwise-and	u/l, uv, lv	and, nand	u/l, uv, lv
bitwise-or	u/l, uv, lv	or, nor	u/l, uv, lv
bitwise-xor	u/l, uv, lv	xor, xnor	u/l, uv, lv
bitwise-not		not	u/l, uv, lv

1.4 CONVERSION FUNCTIONS

From	To	Function
u/l	b	TO_BIT (from[, xmap])
uv, lv	bv	TO_BITVECTOR (from[, xmap])
b	u/l	TO_STDULOGIC (from)
bv, uv	lv	TO_STDLOGICVECTOR (from)
bv, lv	uv	TO_STDULOGICVECTOR (from)

2. IEEE's NUMERIC_STD

2.1 PREDEFINED TYPES

UNSIGNED(na to | downto na) Array of STD_LOGIC
SIGNED(na to | downto na) Array of STD_LOGIC

2.2 OVERLOADED OPERATORS

Left	Op	Right	Return
	abs	sg	sg
	-	sg	sg
un	+, -, *, /, rem, mod	un	un
sg	+, -, *, /, rem, mod	sg	sg
un	+, -, *, /, rem, mod c	na	un
sg	+, -, *, /, rem, mod c	in	sg
un	<, >, <=, >=, /=	un	bool
sg	<, >, <=, >=, /=	sg	bool
un	<, >, <=, >=, /= c	na	bool
sg	<, >, <=, >=, /= c	in	bool

2.3 PREDEFINED FUNCTIONS

SHIFT_LEFT(un, na) un
SHIFT_RIGHT(un, na) un
SHIFT_LEFT(sg, na) sg
SHIFT_RIGHT(sg, na) sg
ROTATE_LEFT(un, na) un
ROTATE_RIGHT(un, na) un
ROTATE_LEFT(sg, na) sg
ROTATE_RIGHT(sg, na) sg
RESIZE(sg, na) sg
RESIZE(un, na) un
STD_MATCH(u/l, u/l) bool
STD_MATCH(uv, uv) bool
STD_MATCH(lv, lv) bool
STD_MATCH(un, un) bool
STD_MATCH(sg, sg) bool

2.4 CONVERSION FUNCTIONS

From	To	Function
un, lv	sg	SIGNED (from)
sg, lv	un	UNSIGNED (from)
un, sg	lv	STD_LOGIC_VECTOR (from)
un, sg	in	TO_INTEGER (from)
na	un	TO_UNSIGNED (from, size)
in	sg	TO_SIGNED (from, size)

3. IEEE's NUMERIC_BIT

3.1 PREDEFINED TYPES

UNSIGNED(na to | downto na) Array of BIT
SIGNED(na to | downto na) Array of BIT

3.2 OVERLOADED OPERATORS

Left	Op	Right	Return
	abs	sg	sg
	-	sg	sg
un	+, -, *, /, rem, mod	un	un
sg	+, -, *, /, rem, mod	sg	sg
un	+, -, *, /, rem, mod c	na	un
sg	+, -, *, /, rem, mod c	in	sg
un	<, >, <=, >=, /=	un	bool
sg	<, >, <=, >=, /=	sg	bool
un	<, >, <=, >=, /= c	na	bool
sg	<, >, <=, >=, /= c	in	bool

3.3 PREDEFINED FUNCTIONS

SHIFT_LEFT(un, na) un
SHIFT_RIGHT(un, na) un
SHIFT_LEFT(sg, na) sg
SHIFT_RIGHT(sg, na) sg
ROTATE_LEFT(un, na) un
ROTATE_RIGHT(un, na) un
ROTATE_LEFT(sg, na) sg
ROTATE_RIGHT(sg, na) sg
RESIZE(sg, na) sg
RESIZE(un, na) un

3.4 CONVERSION FUNCTIONS

From	To	Function
un, bv	sg	SIGNED (from)
sg, bv	un	UNSIGNED (from)
un, sg	bv	BIT_VECTOR (from)
un, sg	in	TO_INTEGER (from)
na	un	TO_UNSIGNED (from)
in	sg	TO_SIGNED (from)

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4. SYNOPSIS' STD_LOGIC_ARITH

4.1 PREDEFINED TYPES

UNSIGNED (na to downto na)	Array of STD_LOGIC
SIGNED (na to downto na)	Array of STD_LOGIC
SMALL_INT	Integer subtype, 0 or 1

4.2 OVERLOADED OPERATORS

Left	Op	Right	Return
	abs	sg,lv	sg,lv
	-	sg	sg,lv
un	+,*,	un	un,lv
sg	+,*,	sg	sg,lv
sg	+,*,	un	sg,lv
un	+, - c	in	un,lv
sg	+, - c	in	sg,lv
un	+, - c	u/l	un,lv
sg	+, - c	u/l	sg,lv
un	<,>,<=,>=,/=	un	bool
sg	<,>,<=,>=,/=	sg	bool
un	<,>,<=,>=,/= c	in	bool
sg	<,>,<=,>=,/= c	in	bool

4.3 PREDEFINED FUNCTIONS

SHL (un, un)	un	SHR (un, un)	un
SHL (sg, un)	sg	SHR (sg, un)	sg
EXT (lv, in)	lv	zero-extend	
SEXT (lv, in)	lv	sign-extend	

4.4 CONVERSION FUNCTIONS

From	To	Function
un,lv	sg	SIGNED (from)
sg,lv	un	UNSIGNED (from)
sg,un	lv	STD_LOGIC_VECTOR (from)
un,sg	in	CONV_INTEGER (from)
in,un,sg,u	un	CONV_UNSIGNED (from, size)
in,un,sg,u	sg	CONV_SIGNED (from, size)
in,un,sg,u	lv	CONV_STD_LOGIC_VECTOR (from, size)

5. SYNOPSIS' STD_LOGIC_UNSIGNED

5.1 OVERLOADED OPERATORS

Left	Op	Right	Return
	+	lv	lv
lv	+,*,	lv	lv
lv	+, - c	in	lv
lv	+, - c	u/l	lv
lv	<,>,<=,>=,/=	lv	bool
lv	<,>,<=,>=,/= c	in	bool

5.2 CONVERSION FUNCTIONS

From	To	Function
lv	in	CONV_INTEGER (from)

6. SYNOPSIS' STD_LOGIC_SIGNED

6.1 OVERLOADED OPERATORS

Left	Op	Right	Return
	abs	lv	lv
	+, -	lv	lv
lv	+,*,	lv	lv
lv	+, - c	in	lv
lv	+, - c	u/l	lv
lv	<,>,<=,>=,/=	lv	bool
lv	<,>,<=,>=,/= c	in	bool

6.2 CONVERSION FUNCTIONS

From	To	Function
lv	in	CONV_INTEGER (from)

7. SYNOPSIS' STD_LOGIC_MISC

7.1 PREDEFINED FUNCTIONS

AND_REDUCE (lv uv)	u/l
XOR_REDUCE (lv uv)	u/l
AND_REDUCE (lv uv)	UX01
OR_REDUCE (lv uv)	UX01
NOR_REDUCE (lv uv)	UX01
XOR_REDUCE (lv uv)	UX01
XNOR_REDUCE (lv uv)	UX01

8. EXEMPLAR'S STD_LOGIC_ARITH

8.1 OVERLOADED OPERATORS

Left	Op	Right	Return
	+,*,	u/l	u/l
	abs	u/l	u/l

8.2 PREDEFINED FUNCTIONS

sl (u/l, in)	u/l
sl2 (u/l, in)	u/l
sr (u/l, in)	u/l
sr2 (u/l, in)	u/l
add (u/l)	u/l
add2 (u/l)	u/l
sub (u/l)	u/l
sub2 (u/l)	u/l
mult (u/l)	u/l
mult2 (u/l)	u/l
extend (u/l, in)	u/l
extend2 (u/l, in)	u/l
comp2 (u/l)	u/l

8.3 CONVERSION FUNCTIONS

From	To	Function
bool	uv	bool2elb
uv	bool	elb2bool
u/l	na	evect2int
in	u/l	int2evect (size)
uv	na	elb2int

9. MENTOR'S STD_LOGIC_ARITH

9.1 PREDEFINED TYPES

UNSIGNED (na to downto na)	Array of STD_LOGIC
SIGNED (na to downto na)	Array of STD_LOGIC

9.2 OVERLOADED OPERATORS

Left	Op	Right	Return
	abs	sg	sg
	-	sg	sg
u/l	+, -	u/l	u/l
uv	+,*,/,mod,rem	uv	uv
lv	+,*,/,mod,rem,**	lv	lv
un	+,*,/,mod,rem,**	un	un
sg	+,*,mod,rem,**	sg	sg
un	<,>,<=,>=,/=	un	bool
sg	<,>,<=,>=,/=	sg	bool
	not	un	un
	not	sg	sg
un	and,nand,or,nor,xor	un	un
sg	and,nand,or,nor,xor,xnor	sg	sg
uv	sla,sra,sl, srl,rol,ror	uv	uv
lv	sla,sra,sl, srl,rol,ror	lv	lv
un	sla,sra,sl, srl,rol,ror	un	un
sg	sla,sra,sl, srl,rol,ror	sg	sg

9.3 PREDEFINED FUNCTIONS

ZERO_EXTEND (uv lv un, na)	same
ZERO_EXTEND (u/l, na)	lv
SIGN_EXTEND (sg, na)	sg
AND_REDUCE (uv lv un sg)	u/l
OR_REDUCE (uv lv un sg)	u/l
XOR_REDUCE (uv lv un sg)	u/l

9.4 CONVERSION FUNCTIONS

From	To	Function
u/l,uv,lv,un,sg	in	TO_INTEGER (from)
u/l,uv,lv,un,sg	in	CONV_INTEGER (from)
bool	u/l	TO_STDLOGIC (from)
na	un	TO_UNSIGNED (from,size)
na	un	CONV_UNSIGNED (from,size)
in	sg	TO_SIGNED (from,size)
in	sg	CONV_SIGNED (from,size)
na	lv	TO_STDLOGICVECTOR (from,size)
na	uv	TO_STDLOGICVECTOR (from,size)

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Comentários Finais

- No final desta aula deverá ser capaz de:
 - Utilizar as construções de VHDL
 - **for...generate**
 - **if...generate**
 - Conhecer alguns dos atributos pré-definidos de VHDL
 - Consultar em *reference cards* de VHDL as construções da linguagem abordadas em LSD