

CHISELVERIFY: A VERIFICATION FRAMEWORK FOR CHISEL

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OUTLINE

- Hardware Verification: Why do we need it?
- Current Verification Solutions for Chisel designs.
- Our solution: bringing verification to Chisel with Scala.
 - Functional coverage
 - Constraint-random testing
 - Bus functional models

HARDWARE VERIFICATION : WHAT AND WHY?

HARDWARE VERIFICATION: WHAT IS IT ?

- Verification of a design = Guarantying that the expected features, as described in the specification, have been correctly implemented and have the correct behaviour.
- Verification = testing before printing.
- Validation = testing after printing.

HARDWARE VERIFICATION: WHY DO WE NEED IT?

- Enables the Computer Engineer to test his work before spending a lot of money printing it out.
- Saves time by allowing for automated and randomised checking, rather than writing test-benches for each possible value reached by a given port.

CURRENT SOLUTIONS

OVERVIEW OF THE CURRENT SOLUTIONS

- For Chisel:

- **ChiselTest**: “traditional” test-benches with peek-poke-expect interfaces and forking, lacks verification features.
- **ScalaTest**: Software testing framework, not ideal for hardware, doesn’t simulate the hardware, only checks the Chisel code itself.

- For Verilog:

- **SystemVerilog**: Extension of Verilog that enables object oriented programming and verification features inside of the test-benches.
- **UVM**: Verification Methodology, enables a standardised testing method that can be reused for many different DUTs.

CURRENT SOLUTIONS: WHAT'S MISSING?

- For Chisel:
 - **ChiselTest**: Not really for Verification.
 - **ScalaTest**: Not made for Hardware.
- **SystemVerilog & UVM**:
 - Too verbose, requires ~ 1000 LOC for a test-bench.
 - Requires multiple languages to test a Chisel design.

OUR SOLUTION: CHISELVERIFY

CHISELVERIFY: OVERVIEW

- Hardware Verification library for Chisel, inspired by UVM
- Powered entirely by Scala and ChiselTest
- ChiselVerify brings the following to the Chisel ecosystem:
 - Functional Coverage
 - Constraint-random testing
 - Bus Functional Models

CHISELVERIFY: FUNCTIONAL COVERAGE

FUNCTIONAL COVERAGE: WHAT IS IT?

- Statement coverage = **quantitative** approach to getting the verification progress.
 - How much code have we tested?
- Functional coverage = **qualitative** approach to getting the verification progress.
 - How many features have we tested?

FUNCTIONAL COVERAGE: WHAT IS IT?

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Verification Plan

Representation of the DUT's expected features.

CoverGroup

Set of DUT ports that will be sampled together, represents a "feature".

CoverPoint

Set of values that a port is expected to have to verify a feature, represents a feature of single port.

Bins

Definition of a set of values that a port should reach during testing, done in two ways:

Range: first to last
(both included)

Transition:
val0 => val1 (port goes from val0 to val1 in a cycle)

Cross

Defines a relation between two bins in a CoverPoint, i.e. how many value pairs, within the defined cross set, have these two points reached during testing.

Example:

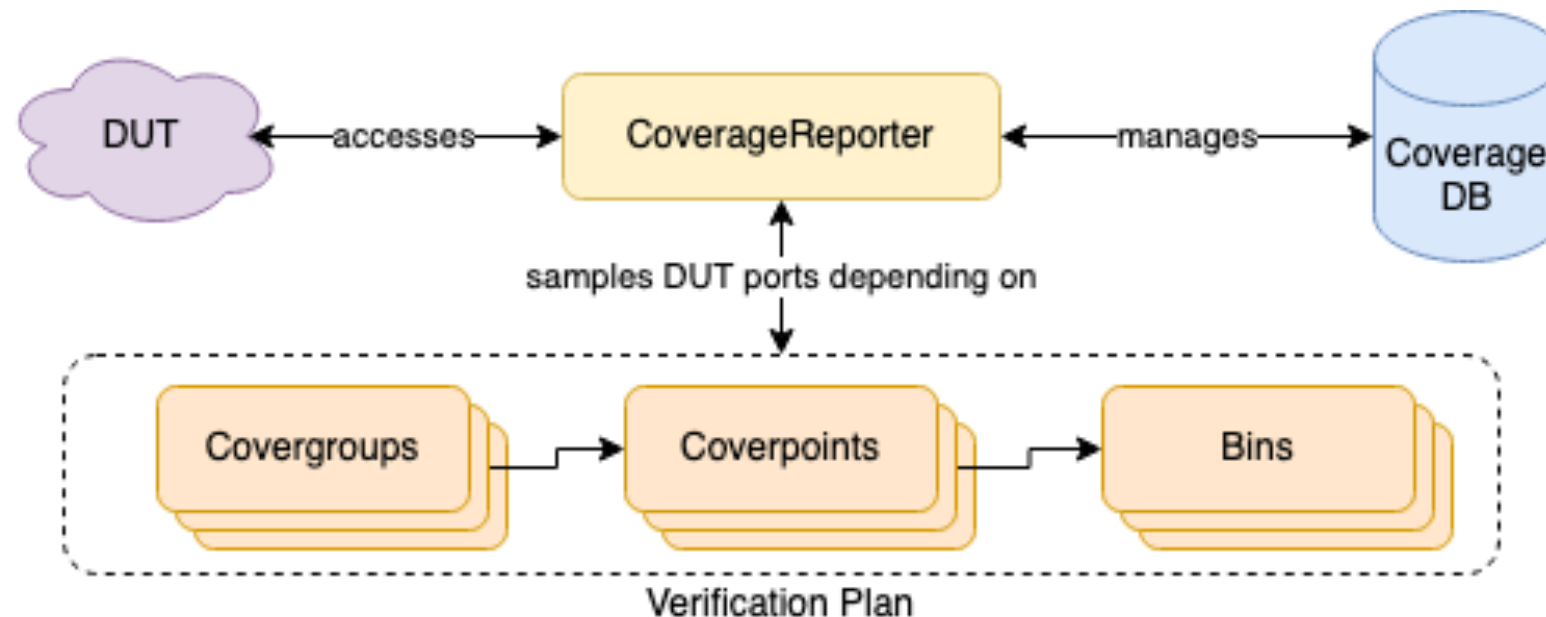
*Cross(A, B, 1 to 1, 1 to 1) =>
Have ports A and B reached the value 1 at the same time?*

Timed

Same idea as the cross bin, but with an added time constraint, i.e. have the two points hit a cross set within a given number of cycles from each other?

There are 3 ways to define a time constraint:
Always, Eventually and Never

FUNCTIONAL COVERAGE: HOW DID WE DO IT?



- **CoverageDB:** DataBase that maintains the values gathered for all of the bins across multiple tests in a test suite.
- **Coverage Reporter:** Handles the registration of CoverPoints and Bins to the DB, samples the bin values and creates the coverage report.
 - This is used to create the verification plan.

FUNCTIONAL COVERAGE: USING IT

- Create the coverage reporter and verification plan.

```
val cr = new CoverageReporter
cr.register(
  //Declare CoverPoints
  CoverPoint(dut.io.accu , "accu", //CoverPoint 1
    Bins("lo10", 0 to 10)::Bins("First100", 0 to 100)::Nil)::
  CoverPoint(dut.io.test, "test", //CoverPoint 2
    Bins("testLo10", 0 to 10)::Nil)::
  Nil,
  //Declare cross points
  Cross("accuAndTest", "accu", "test",
    CrossBin("both1", 1 to 1, 1 to 1)::Nil)::
  Nil)
```

- Sample the CoverPoints inside of the test.

```
cr.sample()
```

RESULT: FUNCTIONAL COVERAGE REPORT

- Create and print the coverage report `//Print coverage report
cr.printReport()`
- Example result:

```
===== COVERAGE REPORT =====  
===== GROUP ID: 1 =====  
COVER_POINT PORT NAME: accu  
BIN lo10 COVERING Range 0 until 10 HAS 10 HIT(S) = 100,00%  
BIN First100 COVERING Range 0 until 100 HAS 50 HIT(S) = 50,00%  
=====  
COVER_POINT PORT NAME: test  
BIN testLo10 COVERING Range 0 until 10 HAS 4 HIT(S) = 40,00%  
=====  
CROSS_POINT accuAndTest FOR POINTS accu AND test  
BIN both1 COVERING Range 1 to 1 CROSS Range 1 to 1 HAS 1 HIT(S) = 100,00%  
=====
```


CHISELVERIFY: CONSTRAINT RANDOM TESTING

CONSTRAINT RANDOM TESTING: WHAT IS IT?

- Model tests using randomness:
 - Give random inputs to the DUT and expect values using a golden model.
- Guide the randomness using constraints:
 - We don't want the randomness to be uniformly distributed => use constraints to describe the random distribution.
- Idea: Add a CSP Solver to Chisel:
 - Enable the creation of Random “Frames” which in turn enables the creation of randomness constraints.

CONSTRAINT RANDOM TESTING: SYSTEMVERILOG

- Create random objects represented by a **frame** class.
- Store random fields as **rand** (discrete) or **randc** (continuous) variables.
- Constraints are defined for the whole object in a **constraint** block.

Example:

```
class frame_t;
rand pkt_type ptype;
rand integer len;
randc bit [1:0] no_repeat;
rand bit [7:0] payload [];
// Constraint the members
constraint legal {
    len >= 2;
    len <= 5;
    payload.size() == len;
}
```

CONSTRAINT RANDOM TESTING: HOW DID WE DO IT?

- Same ideas as in SV:
 - Random objects created by extending the **RandObj** trait using a given **Model** with a seed.
 - Random fields are added as **Rand/Randc** values inside the class.
 - Constraints are defined using either:
 - Single constraints: using “#” (e.g. `val lenConstraint = len #> 2`)
 - **ConstraintGroups** which are equivalent to SV

Example:

```
class Frame extends RandObj(new Model) {  
  val pkType: Rand = new Rand(0, 3)  
  val len: Rand = new Rand(0, 10)  
  val noRepeat: Randc = new Randc(0, 1)  
  val payload: RandArr = new RandArr(0, 7, _model)  
  
  val legal: ConstraintGroup = new ConstraintGroup {  
    len #>= 2  
    len #<= 5  
    payload.size #= len  
  }  
}
```

CONSTRAINT RANDOM TESTING: WHAT DO WE ADD?

- The list of operator used to construct constraint is the following: `#<`, `#<=`, `#>`, `#>=`, `#=`, `div`, `*`, `mod`, `+`, `-`, `#\=`, `^`, `in`, `inside`
- We also added conditional constraints using:
 - **ifThen**: If a condition is met, then use the constraint
 - **ifThenElse**: If a condition is met, then use the constraint, else use an other.

Example:

```
val constraint1: crv.Constraint = ifThenElse(len #= 1)(payload.size #= 3)(payload.size #= 10)
```

CONSTRAINT RANDOM TESTING: USING IT

- Each random class exposes a `randomize()` method, which automatically solves the constraints specified in the class and assign to each random field a random value.
- The method returns `true` only if the CSP found a set of values that satisfy the current constraints.

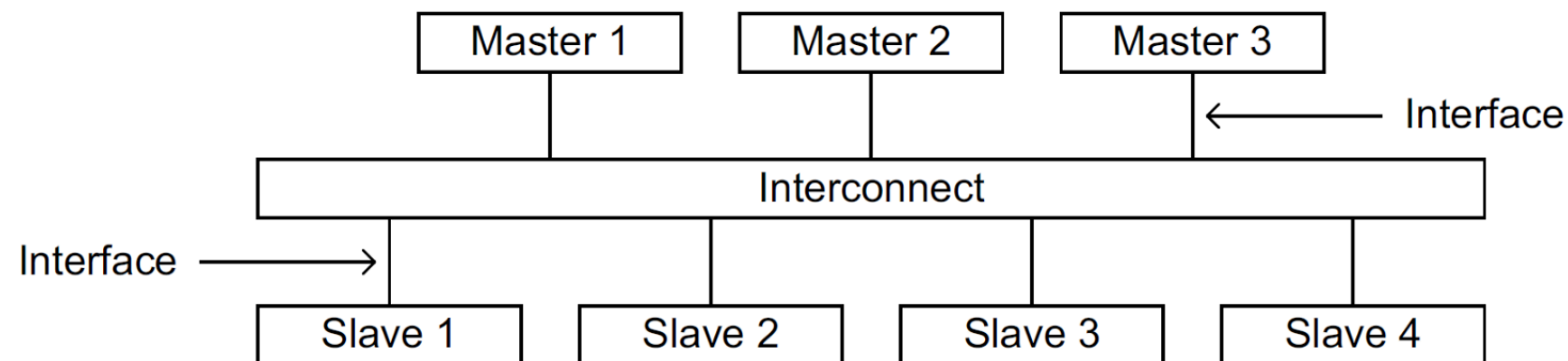
Example:

```
val myPacket = new Frame(new Model)
assert(myPacket.randomize)
```

CHISELVERIFY: BUS FUNCTIONAL MODELS

BUS FUNCTIONAL MODEL: WHAT IS IT?

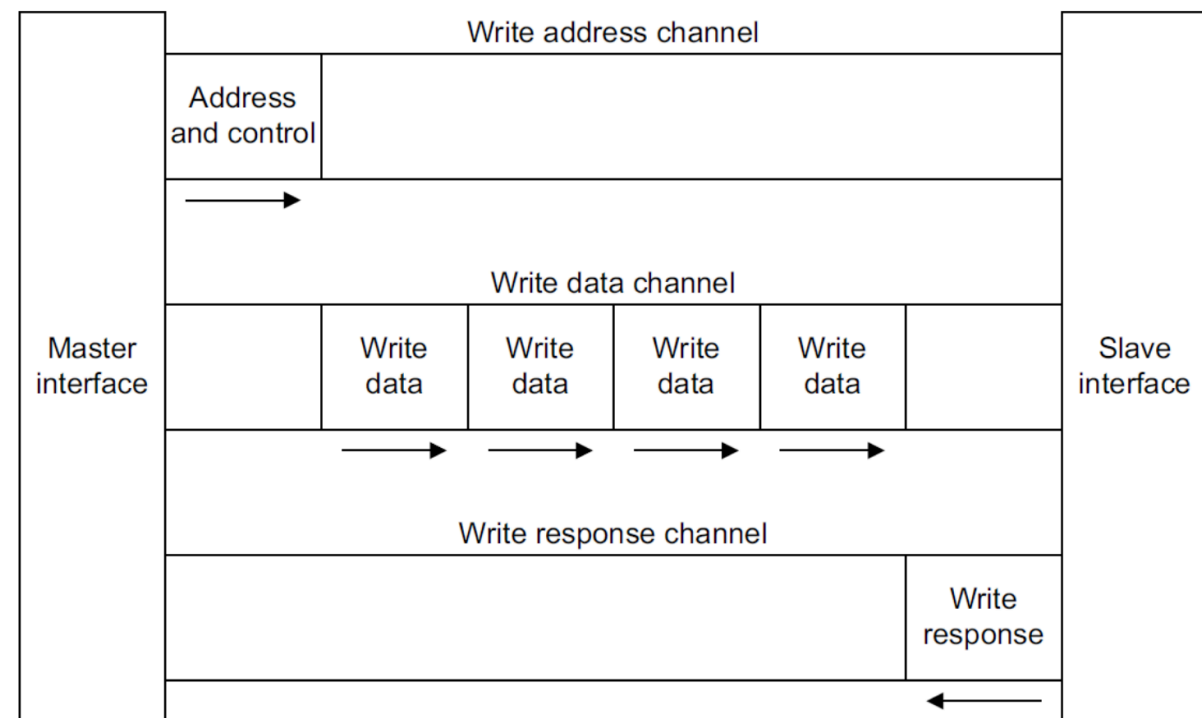
- Abstraction of the inner workings of a standardised interface.
 - Allows for the use of data transfer via **Transactions**, rather than having to deal with the inner wiring manually.
 - Software abstraction, is useful for faster verification.
-
- We chose to create a first BFM for the AXI4 Bus:



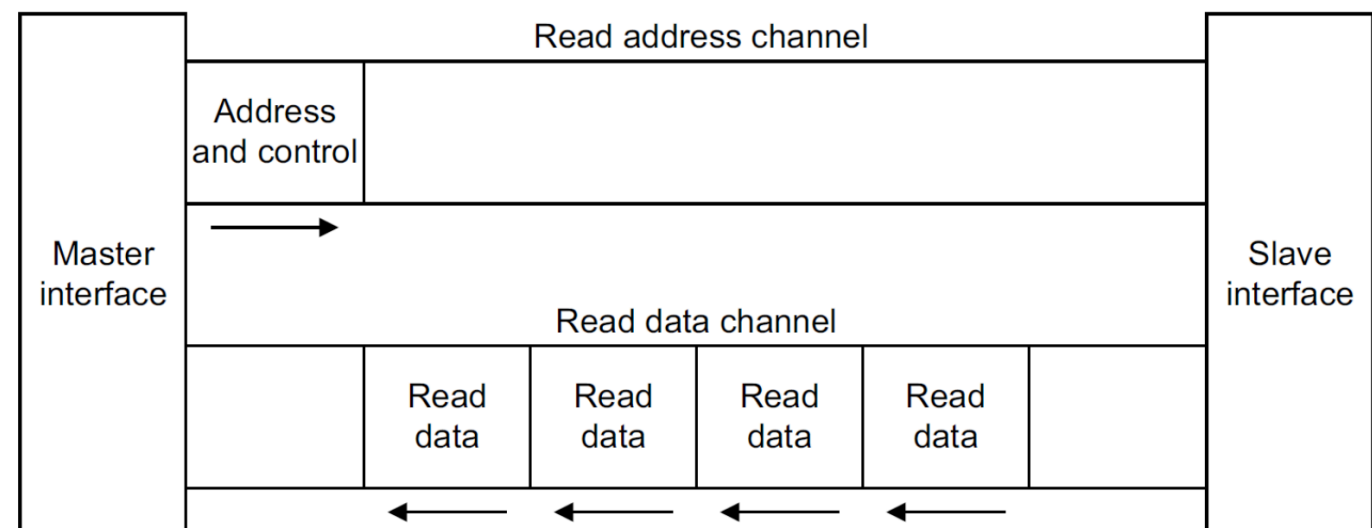
BUS FUNCTIONAL MODEL: TRANSACTIONS

➤ Rather than setting every wire manually, use either:

➤ **WriteTransaction**



➤ **ReadTransaction**



BUS FUNCTIONAL MODEL: HOW TO USE IT

- Create a **FunctionalMaster** for your AXI interfaced DUT.

```
val master = new FunctionalMaster(dut)
```

- Create transactions:

- Write:

```
master.createWriteTrx(0, Seq(42), size = 2)

var resp = master.checkResponse()
while (resp == None) {
    resp = master.checkResponse()
    dut.clock.step()
}
```

- Read:

```
master.createReadTrx(0, size = 2)

var data = master.checkReadData()
while (data == None) {
    data = master.checkReadData()
    dut.clock.step()
}
```

BUS FUNCTIONAL MODEL: API

➤ WriteTransaction API:

```
createWriteTrx(  
  addr: BigInt, data: Seq[BigInt], id: BigInt, len: Int,  
  size: Int, burst: UInt, lock: Bool, cache: UInt,  
  prot: UInt, qos: UInt, region: UInt, user: UInt  
)
```

➤ ReadTransaction API:

```
createReadTrx(  
  addr: BigInt, id: BigInt, len: Int, size: Int,  
  burst: UInt, lock: Bool, cache: UInt, prot: UInt,  
  qos: UInt, region: UInt, user: UInt  
)
```

- **addr**: Start write address, must fit in the slave's address width.
- **data**: List of data to write, defaults to random data, entries in **data** must fit within the slave DUT's write data width, and the list can have at most **len** entries.
- **id**: Transaction id, defaults to 0, **id** must fit within DUT's ID width, likewise **size** cannot be greater than the DUT's write data width.
- **len**: Burst length, defaults to 0 (i.e. 1 beat).
- **size**: Beat size, defaults to 1B.
- **burst**: Burst type, defaults to FIXED.

CONCLUSION

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- ChiselVerify brings verification to the Chisel ecosystem.
- High-Level Functional backend (i.e. Scala) allows for much more efficiency during verification process (in comparison to SystemVerilog with UVM).
- Can be used to verify non-Chisel designs as well thanks to Chisel Blackboxes.

REFERENCES

- *IEEE Standard for SystemVerilog—Unified Hardware Design, Specification, and Verification Language. IEEE Std 1800-2017 (Revision of IEEE Std 1800-2012), pages 1–1315, 2018.*
- *C. Spear; SystemVerilog for verification: a guide to learning the testbench language features; Springer Science & Business Media, 2008.*
- *Choco Solver, Open-Source Java library for Constraint Programming: <https://github.com/chocoteam/choco-solver>*
- *Xilinx AXI reference guide: https://www.xilinx.com/support/documentation/ip_documentation/axi_ref_guide/latest/ug1037-vivado-axi-reference-guide.pdf*
- **Current Project repository:**
<https://github.com/chiselverify>

QUESTIONS?