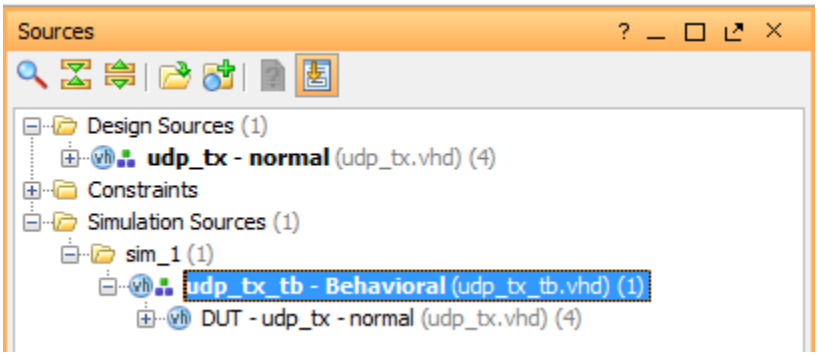
How to run simulation for the UDP Transmitter Module

The testbench is designed to read input data from text file and write the output of the module to text file. Each input text file represents test scenario for the transmitter module. The steps to run any scenario are as follow:

1. Download UDP-TX repository from Github.
2. Open udp_tx.xpr/udp_tx_post_synth.xpr project in Vivado 2016.4 and then open the simulation source file.



3. Scroll down in the testbench to line 59 to change the input file name to which text file you are going to use in the simulation.

```
file In_file : text open read_mode is "zero-length.txt";-- Change the file name
```

4. Scroll down to line 82 to change the number of udp packets will be tested based on the provided table.

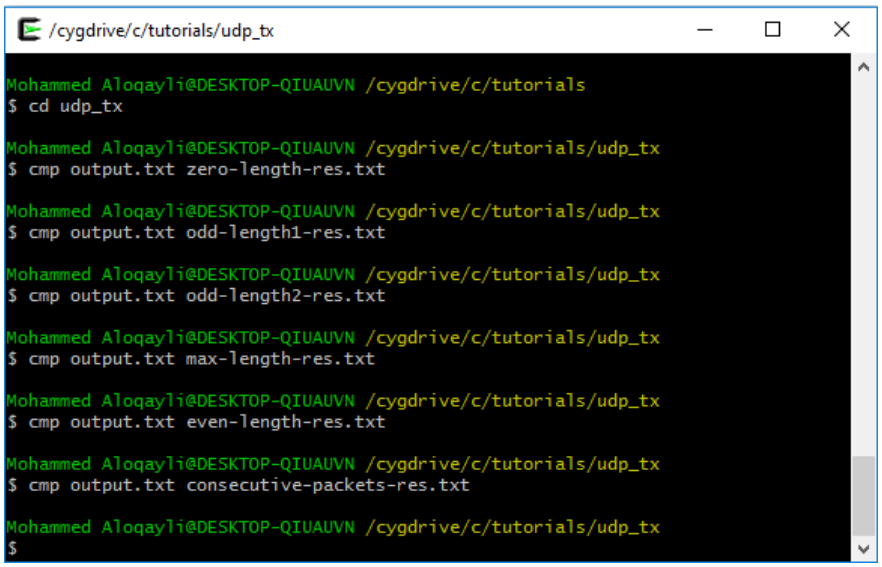
```
signal Num_of_pckts : POSITIVE := 1;
```

Text File	Number of UDP Packets
zero-length.txt	1
odd-length1.txt	1
odd-length2.txt	1
even-length.txt	1
Max-length.txt	1
consecutive-packets.txt	3

5. Run behavioral/post-synthesis simulation for at least 500 ns.
6. Then the testbench will write the output of the module to a text file "output.txt".

```
file Out_file : text open write_mode is "output.txt";
```

7. In order to check whether the module is behaving as expected or not, you need to compare between "output.txt" file, which will be located in the current simulation folder, and expected result text file, which is located in Expected Output folder in the repository, (i.e. zero length test case will have expected result in "zero-length-res.txt").
8. To compare between text files, they should be in the same directory. Then, you need to execute cmp command in Linux. For Windows you can use **Cygwin** to execute linux commands. If they are matching nothing will be returned in the prompt.



Test Data Format:

Each input text file is arranged as follow:

- First 8 bytes represent data in hexadecimal.
- Next 2 bytes represent valid signal in hexadecimal.
- Next bit represents start signal in binary.
- Last bit represents end signal in binary.