

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND COMPUTER ENGINEERING
UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
CPEN 211 Introduction to Microcomputers, Fall 2019
Lab 3: Tic-Tac-Toe
Week of September 23 to 27.

REMINDER: As outlined in the CPEN 211 Lab Academic Integrity Policy, which you should (re)read before starting this lab, until all students involved have a grade for Lab 3 you must **NOT** share or describe any code you write for this assignment with anyone except your **authorized** lab partner for Lab 3 and **NOT** ask for or use any code offered to you by anyone other than your authorized lab partner. Promptly report cases of misconduct you have first-hand knowledge of to the instructor. Your partner is “authorized” to work with you for Lab 3 if https://cpen211.ece.ubc.ca/cwl/lab_partners.php says they are your “current lab partner” at the time you start working together on Lab 3 up until you demo your code. The deadline to sign up or change lab partners using the above URL is 96 hours before your lab section. Your code **will** be checked for plagiarism using very effective plagiarism detection tools. As per UBC policy, all suspected cases of academic misconduct must be reported to the APSC Dean’s office. Examples of outcomes for misconduct cases at UBC can be found online. See e.g.: <https://universitycounsel.ubc.ca/files/2016/07/SD-2014-2015.pdf>.

IMPORTANT: You **MUST** submit your solution via “handin” as instructed in Section 6 by 9:59 PM the night before your lab session. Do a trial handin submission early!!! You can overwrite this trial submission by adding the “-o” flag to handin as described in Section 6. It takes time to learn handin and you need an ECE account. There is a 1 hour grace period but using it will result in a 2 mark deduction. Submission after the grace period is **NOT** permitted. Failure to submit via handin will result in a grade of zero for Lab 3.

1 Introduction

In this lab you learn Verilog coding by looking at an existing hardware design for a Tic-Tac-Toe game and improving it in *two* ways. First, by detecting when someone has won, and second by adding logic so that the hardware makes more intelligent game play decisions. The Verilog we give you implements a Tic-Tac-Toe game on your DE1-SoC and includes a VGA output module to display the state of the game on the monitors in the MCLD 112 lab. You play versus a combinational logic game module. The biggest challenge in this lab is getting familiar enough with Verilog to understand the tic-tac-toe game logic. The amount of Verilog you need to write is relatively small but it may take you several hours to figure out how to write that code. If you are considering starting early on this lab (e.g., right after finishing Lab 2) please be aware we will cover the Verilog syntax needed to make this lab (relatively) easy during tutorial on Wednesday September 20 and during lecture on Thursday September 21. Combined, these will cover most of the rest of Slide Set 2. Thus, if you get stuck understanding the code given to you to start with you may want to come back to this lab after lecture on Thursday September 21. Similarly, you may want to refer back to the video while working on this lab.

Some important notes and reminders before you get started: (1) You must follow the rules in the “Lab Academic Integrity Policy” (a copy can be found on Piazza under Resources > Lab Handouts). (2) You **must** submit your code via “handin” by 7:59 pm the night before your assigned lab section for Lab 3 as that is the code that will be marked by your TA during your demo (see section 6). Failure to do so will result in a mark of zero for both partners regardless of how much time you spent on the lab, last minute difficulty with the handin submission process, etc... You can expect it to take 30 minutes to figure out handin the first time assuming everything goes well. When things do not go well, it can take much longer to figure out why. Thus, you are **VERY** strongly encouraged to do a trial submission with handin as soon as possible and certainly no later than the last TA office hours before your lab section. Since there are a very limited number of TA hours we simply cannot grant extension requests due to difficulties with using “handin”. (3) If you did not sign up to work with a partner you must complete the “Second Chance Partner Signup” on

Connect **96 hours before the start of your lab session**. (4) If you previously signed up online to work with a partner and want to change or drop partners you must notify your prior partner via email one week before your assigned lab section for Lab 3 AND you must send the instructor a scanned copy of a signed partner add/drop/change form AND a copy of the above email at least 96 hours prior to the start of your assigned lab section. You can find the partner add/drop/change form under Lab Handouts on Piazza.

2 Understanding The Code Provided (tictactoe.v)

Follow the steps below to get the starter Verilog code, simulate it and get familiar with what it does.

2.1 Step 1: Download.

Download the starter Verilog files provided on Piazza (lab3.zip) and unzip them. You should end up with several Verilog files in a folder called lab3. Some are used for driving the VGA (“tictactoe_to_vga.v”, “vga.v”, “ff.v”, “0.bin”, “X.bin”), and saving the state of the game (“ff.v” and “game_state.v”). We do not expect you to understand how these files work – they are included to make Lab 3 more fun! The file “DE1_SoC.qsf” is a new pin assignments file you should use for Labs 3 to 8. The file “lab3_top.v” contains synthesizable Verilog for connecting switches and LEDs to the game logic and it is explained in Section 4. The file “tictactoe.v” contains the actual game logic and you will need to understand and modify this file. The file “tictactoe.v” is explained below and in Section 9.4 of the Dally textbook. The file “detectwin.v” contains an empty module declaration for a module that you will fill in to detect when one player has won. DO NOT modify “game_state.v”, “tictactoe_to_vga.v”, “vga.v”, “ff.v”, “0.bin”, “X.bin” or “DE1_SoC.qsf”.

2.2 Step 2: ModelSim Simulation.

Launch ModelSim. When ModelSim opens, it may automatically open your project from Lab 1. If this happens, close your Lab 1 project before continuing by going “File -> Close Project”. Next, create a new project (“File->New->Project...”) with Project Name “lab3” and set “Project Location” to the directory containing the files from Step 1 (click OK in the Create Project dialog window to continue). Please note that it is **very important** you change the “Project Location” as specified above or you will lose marks when you submit your code. This is because failing to set the project location typically leads to students not submitting their ModelSim Project file (.mpf), which then greatly slows down marking during your demo. When the “Add items to the Project” dialog appears click “Add Existing File” and browse to find tictactoe.v then close the dialog window. This adds tictactoe.v to your new lab3 project. Next compile all (you should get no errors), and start the simulation by typing “vsim TestTic” in the transcript window. Add the xin, xout, oin and oout signals to the waveform viewer along with some internal signals (e.g., TestTic/dut/block, TestTic/dut/empty, TestTic/dut/win). If you don’t recall how to do this, please review Figure 20(a) in the Lab 1 handout or watch the debugging video starting around time 11:36 (see <https://youtu.be/2c3CZouKJKs?t=696>) including the portion where it shows how to add *internal* signals starting at time 12:34 (see <https://youtu.be/2c3CZouKJKs?t=754>). Then, run the simulation by typing “run -all” in the transcript window. In general, if you have any difficulty setting up the simulation as described above please refer back to Section 2.3 of the Lab 1 handout (you can also search online for any error messages you get; for ModelSim error messages try the command `verror` in ModelSim transcript window to get a longer explanation). If you get stuck on getting the simulation to work you may ask another student (even if not your partner) for help, but bear in mind you need to be able to know how to create a new project on your own by Lab 4 and during the lab proficiency test.

2.3 Step 3: Understanding the code provided.

Next, to familiarize yourself with the code let’s do a “top-down” walk through the code in tictactoe.v. Open “tictactoe.v” in ModelSim, which you can do by going to the project window and double clicking on tictactoe.v (if you are using Windows 8 and ModelSim crashes when you do this, then use Quartus

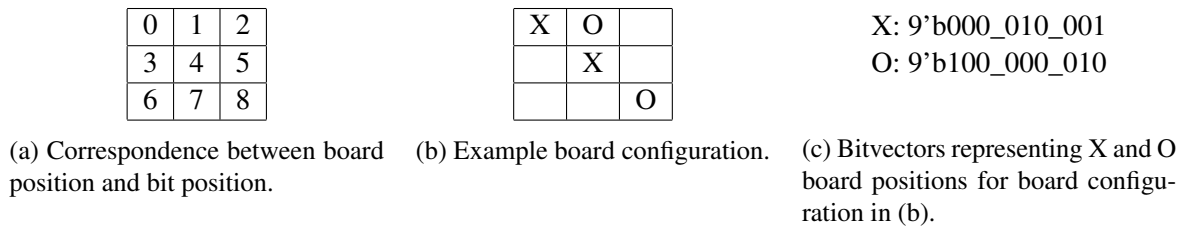


Figure 1: 9-bit wide buses are used to represent board positions.

to open your Verilog files instead).

2.3.1 TestTic module (testbench)

Start by examining the test bench code for module `TestTic` which starts at line 164 in `tictactoe.v`. The `TestTic` module is *not* synthesizable and we only use it in ModelSim. The `TestTic` test bench instantiates two copies of the synthesizable module `TicTacToe` on lines 169 and 170. The first is called `dut` (for device under test) and the second is called `opponent`. These module instances “exist” at the same time throughout the entire simulation. Module instantiation is *not* the same thing as a function call. For an explanation of the module instantiation syntax see Slide Set 2, Section 7.1.1 and 7.1.2 in the Dally textbook or <http://www.asic-world.com/verilog/syntax2.html>.

The testbench script first checks some “corner cases” in lines 173 to 187. Then, it has the “`dut`” module play against “`opponent`”. Notice these two modules are connected together via the test script with the 9-bit busses declared as “`reg [8:0] xin, oin ;`” for the *current* board position, and “`wire [8:0] xout, oout ;`” to carry the desired *next* positions. The 9-bit busses throughout `tictactoe.v` encode board positions as shown in Figure 1a. For example bit 0 is the top-left square¹. The **repeat** statement, which does NOT describe hardware, plays 6 turns of first X selecting a move, which “happens” at line 176 in the test script when the output `xout` of the combinational logic module `dut` is bitwise-ORed with the current set of positions occupied by X, `xin` to create a new set of board positions `xin`. The same process is performed for O at line 202. Again, note that the lines inside the initial block and repeat statement DO NOT describe hardware — they are part of a test script used in ModelSim to check the hardware described by the “design under test” module `TicTacToe`. Indeed, none of the code in `TestTic` module will be downloaded to your DE1-SoC in Section 3. Note “`opponent`” is connected differently from “`dut`” to enable it to play for O instead of X.

2.3.2 TicTacToe module

Next, look at the code for the module `TicTacToe` on lines 88 to 98 which corresponds to Figure 2. `TicTacToe` instantiates two copies of module `TwoInArray` called `winx` and `blockx`. These two instances will exist *at the same time* immediately after you download your design to the FPGA on the DE1-SoC and thereafter until you disconnect the power on your DE1-SoC. The first module looks for an open square to play for X to win and the second looks for an open square that X needs to play to block O from winning. The module instance `emptyx` selects the square to play if X cannot win and X does not need to block O. The module instance `comb` selects which of these three strategies to actually use.

2.3.3 TwoInArray module

Next, look at the code for `TwoInArray` on lines 100 to 132. This large module checks for the various ways one can win at tic-tac-toe when one has played in two squares in a row, column or diagonal. The inputs are called A and B to keep the code general. Concretely, this generality helps because if we are designing

¹ When we synthesize the code to put it on the DE1-SoC in Section 3 we will “reverse” this layout by the way we connect the `TicTacToe` module to the LEDs and switches in `lab3_top.v`. We do this to make playing the game on the DE1-SoC a bit more intuitive.

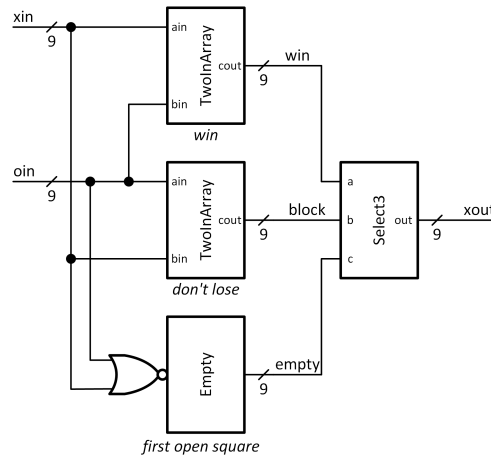


Figure 2: High-level design of the tictactoe module (reproduces Figure 9.11 in Dally)

hardware to play as X then to select a good move that hardware must consider how it could complete three X's in a row to win, or how it's opponent O might win by doing completing three O's in a row. Each instance of module TwoInRow selects if player A has two squares out of three where the third square is open. For example, the instance `topr` on line 109 checks whether player A has two squares in the “top row” and the third square in the top row is empty.

The curly braces “{ }” syntax used on lines 114 to 122, 125, 126, 130 and 131 means “concatenation” of signals. The concatenation operation `{a,b}` creates a larger bus out of the two smaller busses `a` and `b` by including wires from both `a` and `b` where the wires from `a` are ordered to the left of the wires for `b`. For example, the code `{ain[6],ain[3],ain[0]}` combines three 1-bit signals into a 3-bit bus in which the leftmost wire's value is determined by `ain[6]`, the middle wire's value is determined by `ain[3]`, and the rightmost wire's value is determined by `ain[0]`. The concatenation syntax is also explained in Slide Set 2, Section 7.3 of Dally and online here <http://www.asic-world.com/verilog/operators2.html>. Furthermore, as `{ain[6],ain[3],ain[0]}` appears inside the module instantiation statement `TwoInRow leftc({ain[6],ain[3],ain[0]},...` the 3-bit bus defined by the concatenation `{ain[6],ain[3],ain[0]}` is connected to the first input, `ain`, of the instance `leftc` of module TwoInRow declared as **input** `[2:0] ain` on line 136.

A point that can be very confusing if you have not had a lot of experience programming is that in Verilog we can use the same name, `ain`, in *different* modules to refer to *different* signals. For example, in the case above we have a 9-bit signal `ain` declared on line 102 which is completely separate from the 3-bit signal with the same name `ain` declared on line 136. Indeed, both exist simultaneously in the design as they are part of different module instances – e.g., the 9-bit signal `/TestTic/dut/winx/ain` and the 3-bit signal `/TestTic/dut/winx/topr/ain`, which you can plot together in the wave viewer in ModelSim (see the video links above in Step 2 if you didn't already).

Finally, the assign statement on line 129 bitwise-ORs all possible tic-tac-toe positions where player A can complete three in a row.

2.3.4 TwoInRow module

Next, look at the code for TwoInRow on lines 134 to 142. This code uses Boolean expressions to check each of three possible ways in which player A can have two squares out of three with the third square left open (not held by player B). It outputs a 1 in the bit positions where A can play to complete three in a row. For example, the assign statement on line 139 checks whether neither A nor B has played at position 0 and that A has played at positions 1 and 2.

2.3.5 Empty, Select3 and RArb modules

Next look at the code for Empty on lines 145 to 151 and Select3 on lines 153 to 162. Both modules instantiate module RArb which is a “reverse arbiter”. To understand how these modules work, it first helps to understand the hardware behavior described by the code for module RArb on lines 80-86.

The module RArb is a reverse priority encoder similar to the priority encoder described in Slide Set 2. The syntax “**parameter** n=8 ;” declares a module parameter n which acts like a constant for any given module instance. The value 8 can be overridden with different values during module instantiation as is done on line 149, where the value of n is set to 9 via the syntax “#(9)” and on line 159 where the value of n is set to 27 via the syntax “#(27)”. Parameters are described in Slide Set 2, Section 8.2 of Dally, and online here: http://www.asic-world.com/verilog/para_modules1.html. The two assign statements on lines 84 and 85 both describe combinational logic. Each bit position of the bus on the left-hand side of the equals sign is assigned to the value of corresponding bit in the expression on the right-hand side on the corresponding line. For example, if n is 8, then c[7] is assigned the value 1'b1, and in parallel c[6] is assigned the value “~r[7] & c[7]”, and so on with the final parallel assignment for line 84 being c[0] being assigned the value “~r[1] & c[1]”. The way module RArb works is best understood by drawing out the logic with individual AND and NOT gates. The result should look similar (though not identical) to the arbiter circuit in Slide Set 2.

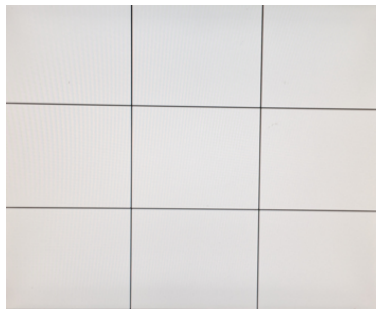
At a high level, the operation of RArb is as follows: The input is a set of “requests” r—one request per bit of r. The output g is a set of “grant” signals. If r is not all zeros, then a single bit of g will be set to 1. Which bit? The bit of g that will be set to 1 will be the first bit of r that is set to one starting from the highest index bit position in r. Note that r is declared as “**input** [n-1:0]”. This means it contains n bits with index values from n – 1 for the leftmost bit down to 0 for the right most bit. By default n is set to 8, but we can change n when we instantiate the RArb module. For example, using the notation “RArb #(9)” we change n to 9 when we instantiate RArb inside the module Empty. Suppose now that input r = 8'b00101111. Then, the bit with highest index, bit 7, has a value of 1'b0 and the bit with lowest index has value 1'b1. The output g will be 8'b00100000. Notice that this is a so-called *one-hot* code, which is a binary code with only one bit position set to logic value 1. If all request inputs r are logic value 0, the output grant g will also be all 0. You might want to try creating a testbench script and simulating different inputs to just the RArb module to check if you understand how the output g depends upon the input r. The Verilog for RArb is also described in Section 8.5 and Figure 8.31 of the Dally textbook.

Returning to module Empty we see it will output a one in the first position with a 1 on input in. The code “{in[4],in[0]}...” ensures that if position 4 is *not* occupied it will be selected first, then position 0, and so on. Position 4 corresponds to the middle of the tic-tac-toe board, which is typically considered the best opening move. The module Select3 prioritizes a move from input a over a move from b over a move from c. At line 97 we see a is connected to win and b is connected to input block. So, Select3 will prioritize winning over blocking and if there is neither a winning nor a blocking move then the square selected by Empty is chosen (unless all squares are already occupied).

At this point you should be able to understand the simulation waveforms in the ModelSim waves window. A reminder the code in tictactoe.v is also explained in Section 9.4 in the Dally textbook and you are welcome to discuss this starter code (i.e., code provided for Lab 3 by the instructor) with any other CPEN 211 student (even if they are not your lab partner).

2.4 Step 4: Quartus and DE1-SoC.

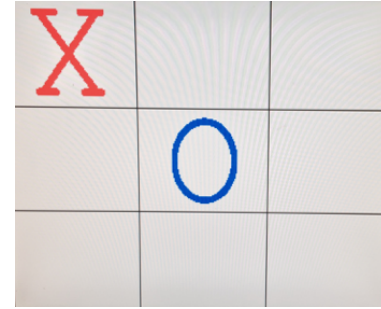
Launch Quartus and create a new project (refer to the Lab 1 handout if needed). When you create a new Quartus Project and are prompted with “What is the working directory for this project?” enter the same directory containing all of the Verilog source files. Be sure to do this or you will both get errors about missing memory initialization files and you will likely be missing some files when you submit your code for marking (and consequently lose marks). Call the project “lab3” and be sure to set the top-level module to



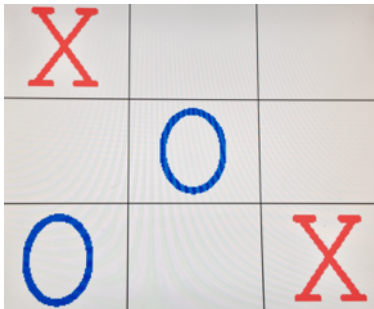
(a) Initial state on VGA. Ensure that SW8-SW0 are all off (down).

SW8	SW7	SW6
SW5	SW4	SW3
SW2	SW1	SW0

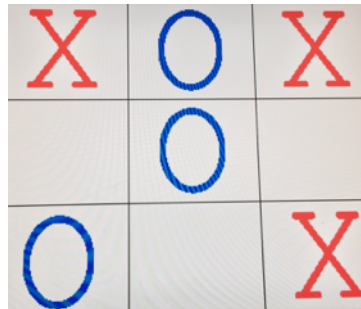
(b) Board position versus switches (NOTE: you play “X” and move first).



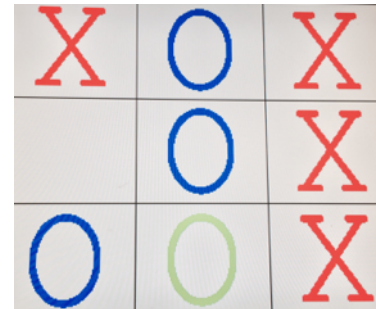
(c) You play X. If you place your first X in the top left (moving SW8 to the up position) the game logic responds by playing O in center.



(d) 2nd move (SW0)



(e) 3rd move (SW6)



(f) 4th move (SW3)

Figure 3

“lab3_top”. Add all the provided Verilog (.v) files to the project.

Once you have created the project, load the new pin assignments file, “DE1_SoC.qsf”, that is provided with Lab 3. You will be using this new pin assignments file for the rest of the term and likely for the rest of your courses that use your DE1-SoC.

Compile the project and download the design to your DE1-SoC as you did for Lab 1. Connect your DE1-SoC to a VGA monitor (e.g., in MCLD 112) as we walk through the user interface below.

3 Understanding the Tic-Tac-Toe DE1-SoC user interface

The user interface has two display components, a VGA output which you can connect to any VGA monitor including the ones in the lab in MCLD 112, and a simpler interface using the red LEDs on the DE1-SoC. The switches SW8-SW0 provide the input. Initially, all the switches should be in the “off” position (down). In that case you should see an empty 3x3 grid on the VGA monitor like that shown in Figure 3a. On the DE1-SoC itself, you should see LEDR8-LEDR0 on.

The 9 lights indicate all 9 board positions are available to us. The correspondance between switches, LEDs and board positions for X (you) are given in Figure 3b. The numbering is reversed relative to Figure 1a to make playing the game more intuitive and fun on your DE1-SoC.

Suppose we decide to start by playing an X to the upper left position on the board. This corresponds to SW8. Moving SW8 to the “on” position, we end up with the VGA looking like Figure 3c. Note there is a red X in the top left corner of the grid representing our move. However, there is also a blue O in the center square on the VGA. The blue O in center was played by the game logic (i.e., module TicTacToe).

Continuing along we can defeat the game logic using the following set of moves: First, put an X in the

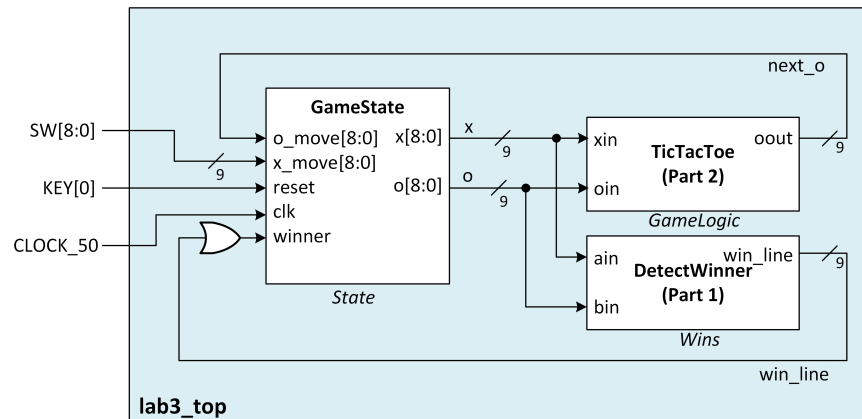


Figure 4: lab3_top module logic (VGA and LED logic omitted)

bottom right corner by setting SW0, then the top right corner (SW6) and finally middle right (SW3). See Figure 3d through Figure 3f. Later in this lab you will implement two changes: detecting when either X or O wins and improving the game logic so that O does not lose so easily. To reset the board and play again, move all the switches back to down and press KEY0.

4 Understanding lab3_top.v

Before completing the first part of the assignment (detecting a win), it helps to understand how the code you will write is interfaced to the TicTacToe module when it is instantiated on your DE1-SoC.

Figure 4 illustrates the logic inside lab3_top.v in the module lab3_top which is the top-level module you should be using when downloading your design to the DE1-SoC. This figure omits the details of the VGA interface and output to the red LEDs as you do not need to understand these to complete the lab. The block labeled “State” has logic that remembers the moves played previously by both X and O. You do NOT need to understand that code that implements the State block (it is in game_state.v).

The block labeled “Wins” is a combinational logic block that you will design! It needs to detect whether *any* row, column, or diagonal has three X’s or three O’s in a row. If so, it outputs a logic ‘1’ on a wire corresponding to that row, column or diagonal. The code for “Wins” is inside detectwin.v and you will add Verilog in that file for the first part of the lab.

Given the current positions of X and Y on the board, the GameLogic block outputs a new move for O on the wire labeled “next_o”. You will modify GameLogic so it plays better in the second part of the lab.

5 Lab Procedure and Marking Scheme

This section outlines the changes you need to make to the code provided along with how you will be graded. You must submit your code via handin by 7:59 PM the night before your assigned lab section as described in Section 6 AND both partners must show up to your assigned lab section prepared to demo as described in Section 7. If you find yourself spending significant time due to “bugs” please review the video from Lab 1 describing how to find syntax and simulation (design) errors here: <https://youtu.be/2c3CZouKJKs>. Note you *must* use the *same* ModelSim and Quartus project files for Part 1, Part 2 and the Bonus (if you do it) or marks will be deducted due to the additional storage and marking overheads that otherwise result.

Part 1 [6 marks]: Detecting a “Win” The top level module, lab3_top (in lab3_top.v), has a bus called “win_line” that can be used to display a line through three adjacent squares of the same type (X or O). We have added an empty module declaration for “DetectWin” in detectwin.v that you should fill in for this purpose. You must create a testbench detectwin_tb.v to thoroughly test your implementation and in the wave window use “File -> Save Format...” to save the resulting waveform format as “part1_wave.do” in

your top level project folder. Either you or the TA will re-run the simulation during your marking session using your submitted code; to save time you must have a `part1_wave.do` file. See the examples of creating a testbench in Slide Set 2, the module “TestTic” in `tictactoe.v` and/or Sections 3.6 and 7.2 in Dally. The 6 marks for this part will be computed as follows:

1 mark For answering the TA questions about how the TicTacToe Verilog we gave you works.

2 marks For explaining the synthesizable Verilog code you wrote in `detectwin.v`. NOTE: Your `detectwin.v` must conform to the style guidelines for synthesizable Verilog in the slide sets and must be free of inferred latch warnings (see summary at end of Slide Set 1 and in the appendix of Dally). Include a one (or more) line comment before every assign statement, always block, or module instantiation that you add or modify to explain what your Verilog code does (up to 1 mark may be deducted from this part if your code is not commented).

2 marks For explaining your testbench Verilog in `detectwin_tb.v` and your simulation waveforms and if your test script checks for all winning board configurations and at least five cases where there is no winner. Include a one (or more) line comment before every input test pattern in your test script explaining what is being tested and the expected outcome (up to 1 mark may be deducted for this part if this requirement is not met).

1 marks For demonstrating your design works on the DE1-SoC.

Part 2 [4 marks]: Game logic improvement Add a `PlayAdjacentEdge` module with inputs `ain` and `bin` that, on a board that is empty except for two of your X’s in two opposite corners and the hardware’s O in the middle, predicts the best choice is to play O to an adjacent edge space (labeled H in Figure 5a). The goal of making this change is to improve the game logic so we cannot beat it like we did in the example above. The resulting game logic should either play you to a draw or beat you if you make a mistake. You will need to change the `Select3` module to a `Select4` module. The 4 marks for this part will be computed as follows:

2 marks Explaining your synthesizable Verilog code (must follow style guidelines and include comments).

2 marks Create a file `gameplay_tb.v` to test your implementation. Save your waveform format in `part2_wave.do`. You get up to 2 marks for these plus your explanation of your testbench and simulation waveforms and demonstrating your modified synthesizable code “works” on the DE1-SoC while satisfying the requirements for part 2 describe above. NOTE: You will need to think of how to convince the TA your design “works”. You *must* add comments in `gameplay_tb.v`.

BONUS [1 mark] Add a component to the tic-tac-toe module that outputs a signal when the game is over and indicates the outcome. The signal should encode the options: playing, win, lose, draw. Hook these outputs up to seven segment LEDs on your DE1-SoC (they have signal names “HEX0” through “HEX5” in the `DE1_SoC.qsf` file).

6 Submission Instructions

IMPORTANT: If you are working with a partner, your submission **MUST** include a file called “CONTRIBUTIONS.txt” that describes each student’s contributions to each file that was added or modified. In this file you should describe what parts or lines each student wrote or otherwise contributed to. The TA will expect to see one paragraph for each file submitted explaining the contributions. Include details such as where each person was when working on the lab, the dates and times and how much of the code in each file (in terms of number of lines) was actually written (typed in) by each partner. If one partner helped finding the cause of bugs you can also describe the particular bugs they found and the techniques they used to identify that bug.

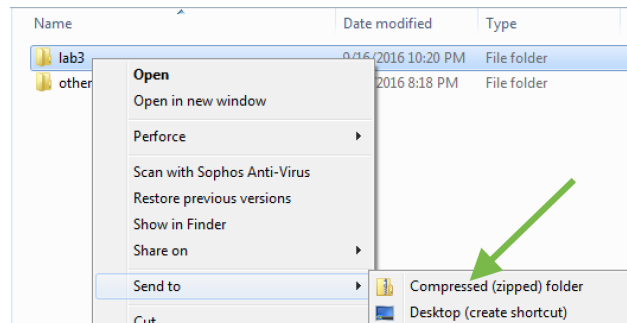
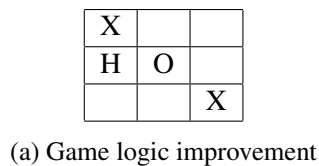


Figure 5

If either partner contributed less than one third to the solution (e.g., in lines of code), you must state this in your CONTRIBUTIONS file and verbally inform the TA. Your TA will deduct 3 marks if CONTRIBUTIONS is missing and may deduct up to this amount if it lacks in meaningful detail.

WARNING: You should try a trial submission using “handin” at least 24 hours before the deadline because students typically find using “handin” quite difficult the first time. You will need an ECE account, which you can get using your CWL here: https://help.ece.ubc.ca/How_To_Get_An_Account. As it is often hard to locate an unused computer in MCLD 112 right before the deadline and as many students prefer to work at home, we outline how to submit your code from your laptop using “handin” in the following video: <https://youtu.be/bxr5dq0xHzc>.

ONLY Partner 1 should submit code for Lab 3 and Lab 5 to 11. While discouraged, if both partners completed the lab separately rather than working together then both versions of the code should be submitted by Partner 1 in separate directories as described on the first page of the Lab Academic Integrity Policy.

The following assumes Partner 1 as indicated in the partner sign up form is logged into a computer in the lab in MCLD 112. Note that submitted files may be stored on servers outside of Canada. Thus, you may omit personal information (e.g., name, SN) from your files and refer to “Partner 1” and “Partner 2” in CONTRIBUTIONS.

Create a directory “Z:\cpen211\Lab3-<section>” (e.g., Z:\cpen211\Lab3-L1A if you are in section L1A) and copy your entire project directory. You *must* include *all* files in your ModelSim and Quartus project folders (this will be 10’s of MB and that is fine).

If your files are on your laptop, transfer them to this directory by first creating a “.zip” archive by opening “Windows Explorer” (Windows 7) or “File Explorer” (Windows 10), then clicking on the folder (e.g., lab3) so it is highlighted, then right-clicking on the folder, then selecting “Send to”, then “Compressed (zipped) folder” on Windows (see Figure 5b). Then, send the resulting “.zip” file containing all files (including files generated by ModelSim and Quartus) to yourself at an online email account such as Gmail then opening a web browser on the lab computers and download and save the lab3.zip file to “Z:\cpen211\Lab3-<section>”.² The .zip file will be several MB in size but we need all the components to speed up the marking process during your lab session. You **MUST** ensure your .zip file contains your Verilog, your ModelSim Project file (.mpf), your Quartus Project File (.qpf), your .sof file for programming the FPGA and your waveform format files (.do) files. **Missing any one of these will result in lost marks!** Gmail and many other online email providers allow for attachments up to 25MB which should be large enough for a zipped copy of the directory containing all of your Lab 3 files. If your zip file is larger

²If you know Linux/UNIX you can also use the unix/linux program “scp” to transfer a file to your ECE account under the directory /cpen211/Lab3-<section> or “rsync” to transfer an entire directory and its contents. If you want to submit your code remotely from home before the lab, this is the best way. See also <https://youtu.be/bxr5dq0xHzc>.

than your email provider allows, then use a USB key to transfer your files (but do not forget to take it).

Next, open up Mobaxterm on a lab computer by going to the start menu and typing “Mobaxterm” and hitting enter. You may get a pop-up suggesting permissions changes. No permissions changes are required to use Mobaxterm, so dismiss that window. In the Mobaxterm window type: `ssh <username>@ssh.ece.ubc.ca` after replacing “<username>” with your ECE account username. E.g., “ssh aamodt@ece.ubc.ca”). If you see a message such as:

```
The authenticity of host 'ssh-linux.ece.ubc.ca (142.103.83.22)' can't be established.  
RSA key fingerprint is 8e:95:cc:cf:66:9b:da:0f:67:72:28:94:a1:f7:33:1a.  
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)?
```

type “yes” and hit enter. Type “`chmod 700 ~/cpen211`” to secure your files so that other students cannot access them. Note the space after `chmod` and another after `700`. The video uses a slightly different but equivalent command. The command “`chmod`” is used to change directory permissions. The “700” disables read and execute permissions for “group” and “other” users but enables you to access the directory “~/cpen211”. The symbol “~” (tilde) represents your home directory and forward slashes “/” are used to separate directories on the Linux command line. Type “`ls -l -d ~/cpen211`” to verify your permissions are set correctly. The command “`ls`” lists files and directories and the “-l” means “`ls`” should show file and directory permissions while the “-d” means do not list the contents of the directory `cpen211` but rather just information about the permission for the directory itself. You should see something like the following:

```
drwx----- 10 aamodt faculty 4096 Sep  9 13:54 cpen211
```

If you do not see “drwx-----” then you did not execute the “`chmod`” command correctly. Here “d” means that “cpen211” is a directory and “rwx” right after it means **you** have read write and execute permissions to that directory. The following “-----” means that users in the same UNIX “group” as you along with all other users do not have permission to read, write or execute the directory. If you do not see “rwx” immediately after “d”, (e.g., if you see “d-----”), you will get errors with handin and not be able to access “Z:\cpen211” from Windows Explorer on the MCLD computers. Enter “`chmod 700 ~/cpen211`” again (correctly) while logged into `ssh.ece.ubc.ca` to fix this. Next, to submit type:

```
handin cpen211 Lab3-<section>
```

For example, if you are in section L1A, type: “`handin cpen211 Lab3-L1A`”. You will be asked to acknowledge the following prompt:

```
PLEASE READ THIS STATEMENT CAREFULLY AND ENSURE THAT YOU UNDERSTAND IT BEFORE  
SUBMITTING YOUR WORK.
```

```
By submitting these files, I indicate that I am fully aware of the rules and  
consequences of plagiarism, as set forth by the Department of Electrical and  
Computer Engineering and the University of British Columbia. I hereby certify  
that the work in the submitted file(s) was performed *only* by me (the owner of  
the account used to submit this work), except as acknowledged in the work  
submitted.
```

```
Are you sure you want to continue? (y/n)
```

To overwrite your previous and/or trial submission: “`handin -o cpen211 Lab3-<section>`” (e.g., “`handin -o cpen211 Lab3-L1A`” if you are in section L1A)

7 Lab Demonstration Procedure

Your TA will have your submitted code with them and have setup a “TA marking station” including a small number of computers where you will go when it is your turn to be marked. The TA will have your ModelSim and Quartus Projects that you submitted already opened and will proceed to ask you questions about your code. You must bring your DE1-SoC for demonstrating that your code works on your DE1-SoC.

To reduce congestion in the lab we will be dividing each lab section into two one hour sessions. For example, for L1A the first session will run from 9 am to 10 am and the second session will run from 10 am to 11 am. We request that you show up no more than 10 minutes before the start of your assigned one hour “Lab3-Time”, which will be posted on Connect by 5 pm Monday the week of your lab along with “Lab3-TA”. The TAs will have a randomly ordered list of lab partners and will start working their way down the list marking. If you and your partner are not present when they ask to mark you and you have not told them where you are beforehand, your name will be put to the end of the list. If this happens the TA will be under no obligation to mark you, but may do so at their own discretion and if time permits. Please note the TAs, several of whom are 3rd year ECE students who did very well in CPEN 211 last year, are not expected to stay past the end of their assigned lab sections and many may have classes they are attending, which start on the hour. We do not have nearly enough TA hours to allow for “make up” sessions.