uvm_tb_arch_doc_py

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1. Introduction

uvm_tb_arch_doc_py is a python project to automatically
generates the UVM testbench Architecture

The main aim of this project is, by using the Python Programming language we have to generate the UVM testbench Architecture template. For generating the UVM TB Architecture we have to write an example testbench code (top, test, env, agent etc) in UVM Methodology.

For generating the UVM Testbench template, by using Python Programming we can use either Python Turtle graphics or Python Image draw graphics

- ➤ Python turtle Graphics is used to create shapes and patterns needs to import python turtle from python library, by using Python turtle can generate different shapes but before going to use this Turtle library methods initially we have to define these methods it makes the Turtle graphics as inefficient
- ➤ The Image Draw module provides simple 2D graphics support for Image Object. These graphics interface uses the same coordinate system as PIL.PIL is the Python Imaging Library which provides the python interpreter with Image Editing Capabilities. It is simpler and easier to understand it can be install by pip(pip install Pillow). The pillow color schemes we use is RGB. The color RGB representation and support is provided by the module ImageColor.

How to Run python files

Step1: Download the latest python version in Desktop

Step2: Get Pycharm tool or can use command prompt window

Step3: Once the Pycharm tool installed in Desktop, go to file create a project

Step4: PyCharm enables programmers to write high-quality Python code in code editor. The editor enables programmers to read code easily through color schemes. Write an example code in the code editor and then save the file in the project

Step5: Right click on the file then select run option and execute the code

2. Overview of the Modules

Module	Description
dummy_tb	In this folder, simple Memory testbench module code is written in UVM Methodology. Components that are used for building the Memory testbench module are mem_seq_item, mem_wr_seq, mem_rd_seq, mem_seqr, mem_drv, mem_mon, mem_agent, mem_env, mem_test, mem_top.
TB_arch_using_image_draw.py	 This TB_arch_using_image_draw script module defines, How the TB Architecture Blocks (like top, test, env, dut, scoreboard, interface, virtual interface, agent, monitor, driver, seqr) should be generate in the image format with respect to given input co-ordinates && colours It also defines, how the connections are happened between the Driver to Virtual Interface, Virtual interface to Interface, Interface to DUT and Virtual interface to Driver
component_name_finder.py	 This component_name_finder script modules defines, When the user wants to find particular component in the TB Architecture, first user have to enter the input as the TB Directory path and then enter the Keyword of the particular component name which want to search Then the Output of this script generates the user selected TB component class name and prints the output in Normal && Table format
draw_rect_using_turtle.py	This draw_rect_using_turtle script module defines • how to draw the rectangle shape by using Turtle library

Module	Description
draw_rect_with_text_inside.py	This draw_rect_with_text_inside scripting module defines • How to write the text inside the rectangle shape by using Image Draw module
pattern_finder_indir.py	 This pattern_finder_indir Script defines, How to find a pattern in all files of given directory i.e., how to find the UVM components from the given test-bench directory Then it prints the filename and the path of the file. This can be used to find all the different components of a testbench.
skeleton of component search python	This skeleton_component_search script defines How to find the generic word in TB components that can be searched to determine the presence of component in TB
tb_arch_img_draw.py	This tb_arch_img_draw script defines by using Image, Image draw Module • How to draw the agent components by reading the tb_info.txt file, these file which contains the information of agent i.e., no of agents
uvm_tb_arch_agent.py	This uvm_tb_arch_agent script defines • How to support number of agents upto 7 in the TB Architecture

Module	Description
Module	This uvm_tb_name_image_file_generator script defines • Here user enters the path of TB directory. Setting the width and height according to the screen size and Setting the canvas size, create lookup table for uvm component and name.
	 Create file for writing component and component name, also clean file before writing the data.
uvm_tb_name_image_file_generator.py	Drawing top level structure, set the co- ordinates and set color for top as yellow color.
	Drawing test level structure, set the co- ordinates and set color for top as orange color.
	Drawing env level structure, set the co- ordinates and set color for top as yellow color.
	Drawing scoreboard level structure, set the co-ordinates and set color for top as red.
	Drawing agent level structure, set the co- ordinates and set color for top as blue color also set the image font.
	Calling the rectangular creation function. Here, user have to enter the input TB directory path then it will create the block diagram of component TB Architecture like- top, test, env, agent, scoreboard

3. Description of each Module

3.1 TB_arch_using_image_draw.py

- To draw TB Diagram aimed at 2 agentsTo draw Rectangle with given co-ordinate & fill with given colour and write the text inside rectangle
- To draw top, test, env blocks write the value of n choosen height of env block should be less, so we have to give proper dimensions
- This "docx" module is to manipulate with docs like MS Word.
 Used it to add TB diagram to the document, we have take handle doc for docx
- After we have to import tkinter & setting height & width to measure whole screen size and then
 - Create 1st outer rectangle for top
 - Create 2nd inner rectangle for test
 - Create 3rd inner rectangle for env
 - Create 5th inner rectangle for scoreboard
 - Create 4th inner rectangle for sequences, DUT, Interface, Virtual Interface
 - Check for No of agents user have to give
 - Start another rectangle MON inside agent
 - Start another rectangle DRV inside agent
 - Start another rectangle SEQR inside agent
- Then draw the arrows between Driver to Virtual Interface, Virtual Interface to Interface and Driver1 to Virtual Interface and then set the start & end co-ordinates
- By using arrowed line() method set the colour & thickness and then add the picture & save the picture in docx

```
1 M#########HETHOD TO DRAW RECTANGLE WITH THE GIVEN CO-ORDINATES AND FILL WITH THE GIVEN COLOR################
   def draw_rect(image,coordinates,fill,color,width=1):
       rect_start = (coordinates[0][0],coordinates[0][1]);
       rect_end = (coordinates[1][0], coordinates [1][1])
       image.rectangle((rect_start,rect_end),fill=fill,outline = color)
 6 #Method to write the text inside the rectangle
 7 def wr_text_in_rect(image,start_wr_w,start_wr_h,str,tfill):
       font = ImageFont.truetype("ari
       image.text((start_wr_w,start_wr_h),str, fill = tfill,font = font)
18 #Method to draw the top, test, env blocks (w.r.t. the value of n chosen)
11 def call_simple_rect(w,h,n,text,bfill,tfill,img1):
12
       w1 = w - (n*10); #end of x should be max
       if n != 5:
13
           h2 = h - (n*10); #end of 'y' should be max
14
           h1 = n*15 + 10;
15
           w2 = h1;
16
       elif n == 5: #The height of the env block should be less; So used like below dimensions h2 = h - (n*10*5)
17
18
           h1 = n*15 + 10 + 35;
w2 = n*15 + 10;
19
20
       top_right = (w1,h1)
bottom_left = (w2,h2)
start_x = w1 - (50);
21
22
23
       start_y = h1 + (n*2);
24
       outline_width = 10
outline_color = "black"
25
26
27
       draw_rect(img1,(top_right, bottom_left), fill=bfill ,color=outline_color, width=outline_width)
28
       wr_text_in_rect(img1,start_x,start_y,text,tfill)
       print ("Dimensions are %0d %0d %0d %0d",top_right, bottom_left)
       return w1:
31 #This MdocxM module is to manipulate with docs like MS Word. Used it to add TB diagram to the document
32 import docx
33 #This ■opencv■ module in python ease us to draw arrowed line in the image
34 import cv2
35 # This ■pillow■ module to import Image draw module
36 from PIL import Image, ImageDraw, ImageFont
37 #Taking the handle ■doc■ for docx
38 doc = docx.Document()
39 #This Module is used to measure the whole screen size
40 import tkinter
41 root = tkinter.Tk()
42 width = root.winfo screenwidth()
43 height = root.winfo_screenheight()
44 print ("Width & HEIGHT", width, height)
45 # create line image of width and height
46 w = width
47 h = height
48 img = Image.new("RGB", (w, h),"white")
49 img1 = ImageDraw.Draw(img)
50 #Create first outer rectangle top n=1
51 n = 1
52 top_dim = call_simple_rect(w,h,n,"TOP","orange","black",img1);
53 #Create second inner rectangle test n=3
54 n = 3;
55 test_dim = call_simple_rect(w,h,n,"TEST","pink","black",img1);
56 #Create third inner rectangle env n=5
57 n = 5:
58 env_dim = call_simple_rect(w,h,n,"ENV","yellow","black",img1);
59 #Create fifth inner rectangle SCOREBOARD
60 \text{ top\_right} = (w-140,150)
61 bottom_left = (400,230)
62 \text{ start}_{x} = ((w-140)+400)/2 + 12;
63 \text{ start} y = 180;
64 draw_rect(img1,(top_right, bottom_left), fill="gray" ,color="black", width=10)
65 wr_text_in_rect(img1,start_x,start_y,"SCOREBOARD","BLACK")
66 #Create fourth inner rectangle sequences DUT
67 top_right = (96,h-86)

68 bottom_left = (w-40,h-50)

69 start_x_dut = (90 + (w-40))/2;

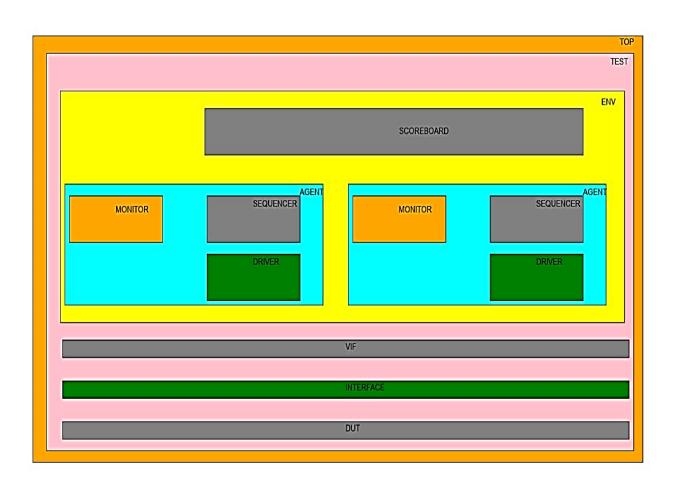
70 start_y_dut = (((h - 80) + (h - 50))/2) - 12;
71 draw_rect(img1,(top_right, bottom_left), fill="grey" ,color="black", width=10)
72 wr_text_in_rect(img1,start_x_dut,start_y_dut,"DUT","BLACK")
73 #Create fourth inner rectangle Interface
74 top_right = (90,h-120)
75 bottom_left = (w-40,h-150)
76 start_x_if = (90 + (w-40))/2;
77 start_y_if = ((h-120)+(h-150))/2 - 12;
78 draw_rect(img1,(top_right, bottom_left), fill="green" ,color="black", width=10)
```

```
79 wr_text_in_rect(img1,start_x_if,start_y_if,"INTERFACE","BLACK")
 80 #Create fourth inner rectangle VIF
81 top_right = (90,h-190)
82 bottom_left = (w-40,h-220)
 82 DOTTOM_left - (w-+e,n 22e)
83 start_x_uff = (90 + (w-40))/2;
84 start_y_uff = ((h-190)+(h-220))/2 - 12;
 85 draw_rect(img1,(top_right, bottom_left), fill="gray" ,color="black", width=10)
86 wr_text_in_rect(img1,start_x_vif,start_y_vif,"VIF","BLACK")
     print(env_dim);
 87
 88 #Check for number of agents
 89 n = 7:
 90 agnt_cnt = int(input("Enter no. of agents"))
 91 w1 = (env_dim/agnt_cnt)
 92 h1 = (env_dim/agnt_cnt)
 93 tx = 40;
 94 ×0 = 0;
 95 \text{ diff} = 0;
 96 m1 = 1;
 97 m2 = 0;
 98 #To draw the number of agents w.r.t. agent count
     for val in range(agnt_cnt):
    print("VALUE OF X0 IS",
 99
100
101
           x1 = tx + 55;
102
           print("UALUE OF X1 IS",x1)
103
           y0 = (n*4*10)
104
           if agnt_cnt == 1:
1.65
                x0 = (env_dim/agnt_cnt) - 20;
           elif agnt_cnt != 1:
106
107
                x0 = (m1*(env_dim/agnt_cnt))+(m2*(x1 + diff));
           print("VALUE OF X0 LATER IS", x0)
108
           y1 = h - (4*n*10)
109
           tx = x0;
118
           diff = x0 - x1:
111
           top_right = (x0,y0);
bottom_left = (x1,y1);
start_x = x0 - 50;
start_y = y0 + 5;
112
113
114
115
           outline_width =
116
          print(top_right);
117
118
         print(bottom left);
         draw_rect(img1,(top_right, bottom_left), fill="cyan" ,color="black", width=outline_width)
110
         wr_text_in_rect(img1,start_x,start_y,"AGENT","BLACK")
120
121
         #Start another rectangle MONITOR inside the agent
122
         x3 = x1 + 10
         y3 = y0 + 20
123
         x2 = x0 - 350
124
125
         y2 = y0 + 100
         top_right = (x2,y2);
126
         bottom_left = (x3,y3);
127
         start_x_mon = (x2 + x3)/2;
128
129
         start_y_mon = y3 + 15;
130
         outline_width = 18
         draw_rect(img1,(top_right, bottom_left), fill="orange" ,color="black", width=outline_width)
wr_text_in_rect(img1,start_x_mon,start_y_mon,"MONITOR","BLACK")
131
132
133
         #Start another rectangle DRIVER inside the agent
         x5 = x3 + 300
134
         y5 = y3 + 100
135
         x4 = x2 + 300
136
         y4 = y2 + 100
137
         top_right = (x4,y4);
bottom_left = (x5,y5);
138
139
         start_x_drv = (x4 + x5)/2;
140
141
         start_y_drv = y5 + 5;
142
         outline_width = 18
         draw_rect(img1,(top_right, bottom_left), fill="green" ,color="black", width=outline_width)
wr_text_in_rect(img1,start_x_drv,start_y_drv,"DRIVER","BLACK")
143
144
145
         m2 = 1;
         m1 = 6;
146
         print("DRIVER",start_x_drv,start_y_drv)
147
         #Start another rectangle SEQUENCER inside the agent
148
         x5 = x3 + 300
149
         y5 = y3
150
         x4 = x2 + 300
151
152
         y4 = y2
         top_right = (x4,y4);
bottom_left = (x5,y5);
start_x_sqr = (x4 + x5)/2;
153
154
155
156
         start_y = y5 + 5;
```

```
157
      outline width = 18
      draw_rect(img1,(top_right, bottom_left), fill="grey" ,color="black", width=outline_width)
158
      wr_text_in_rect(img1,start_x_sqr,start_y_sqr,"SEQUENCER","BLACK")
159
160
      m2 = 1;
      m1 = 0;
161
162
      imq.show()
163
      imq.save('E:\Python task\\tb arch.jpg');
      # Arrow Drawing
164
      path = 'E:\Python_task\\tb_arch.jpg'
165
      # Reading an image in default mode
166
167
      image = cv2.imread(path)
168
      # Window name in which image is displayed
169
      window name = 'Image
      170
171
      start_point = (int(start_x_drv - 15),int(start_y_drv) + 75)
172
      # End coordinate
173
      end_point = (int(start_x_drv - 15), int(start_y_drv + 25) + 115)
      color = (0, 0, 0)
174
      thickness = 3
175
176
      # Using cv2.arrowedLine() method
177
      image = cv2.arrowedLine(image, start_point, end_point,color, thickness)
      cv2.imshow(window_name, image)
178
179
      cv2.imwrite(E:\Python_task\\tb_arch.jpg",image)
181 # Start coordinate
182 start_point = (int(start_x_vif - 15),int(start_y_vif + 25))
183 # End coordinate
184 end point = (int(start_x if - 15),int(start_y if - 5))
185 color = (0, 0, 0)
186 thickness = 3
187 # Using cv2.arrowedLine() method
188 image = cv2.arrowedLine(image, start_point, end_point,color, thickness)
189 cv2.imshow(window_name, image)
191 start_point = (int(start_x_if - 15),int(start_y_if + 25))
192 # End coordinate
193 end_point = (int(start_x_dut - 15),int(start_y_dut - 5))
194 color = (0, 0, 0)
195 thickness = 3
196 # Using cv2.arrowedLine() method
197 image = cv2.arrowedLine(image, start_point, end_point,color, thickness)
198 cv2.imshow(window name, image)
200 \text{ start point} = (506,482)
201 # End coordinate
202 end point = (506,547)
203 \text{ color} = (0, 0, 0)
204 thickness = 3
205 # Using cv2.arrowedLine() method
206 image = cv2.arrowedLine(image, start point, end point,color, thickness)
207 cv2.imshow(window name, image)
208 cv2.imwrite("E:\Python task\\tb arch.jpq",image)
209 doc.add picture('E:\Python task\\tb arch.jpq')
210 doc.save('E:\Python task\\pattern printing ex.docx')
```

Results of TB_arch_using_image_draw script

```
TB_arch_using_image_draw \times
D:\Python\Python392\python.exe E:/uvm_tb_arch_doc_py-main/TB_arch_using_image_draw.py
Width & HEIGHT 1366 768
Dimensions are %0d %0d %0d %0d (1356, 25) (25, 758)
Dimensions are %0d %0d %0d %0d (1336, 55) (55, 738)
Dimensions are %0d %0d %0d %0d (1316, 120) (85, 518)
1316
Enter no. of agents 2
VALUE OF X0 IS 0
VALUE OF X1 IS 95
VALUE OF X0 LATER IS 658.0
(658.0, 280)
(95, 488)
DRIVER 506.5 405
VALUE OF XO IS 658.0
VALUE OF X1 IS 713.0
VALUE OF XO LATER IS 1276.0
(1276.0, 280)
(713.0, 488)
DRIVER 1124.5 405
Process finished with exit code 0
```



3.2 component_name_finder.py

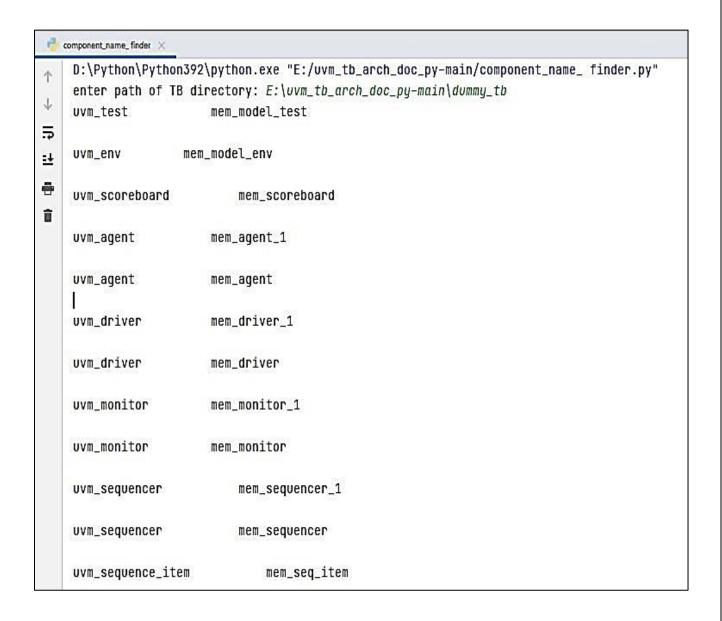
The component name finder script checks the particular keyword in all files all lines and collects the class name of components here user have to give the input directory path then it prints the output in normal and table format for further processing

Import the os, re, prettytable modules enter the testbench directory path, Open the doc file and then import the pretty table and assign the Class names of the Testbench code as a Keyword

Then write the function for component search and then assign the Input directory path to root directory path. Here we have to call the component search function and checking the keyword of TB class names and opening the docx file write the information in the file and closing the file

```
1 import os, re, prettytable
 2 path = input("enter path of TB directory: ") #user input for path of TB directory
 3 open("tree data.doc","w+")
 4 from prettytable import PrettyTable #to draw table of list
 5 x = PrettyTable()
 6 x.field names = ["keyword", "class name"]
 7 def component search(keyword): # to search for keyword in all files of directory
       root dir = path
 9
       for root, dirs, files in os.walk(root dir, onerror=None, topdown=True): # to loop inside all files of directory
10
           for filename in files:
11
               file path = os.path.join(root, filename)
               with open(file_path, "rb") as f: # read file as binary
12
13
                   for line in f:
14
                       line = line.decode("utf-8") #decode to string for read
                       if keyword in line: # keyword determines the word to be looked into in each of the file
15
16
                           #print(file_path,filename)
17
                           #print(root)
                           #print(root dir)
18
19
                           #print(files)
20
                           component name finder(keyword, line) # call function to find class name
21
22 def tb comps(): #generic word in tb components that can be searched to determine presence of comp in TB
23
       component search("uvm test")
24
       component search("uvm env")
25
       component search("uvm scoreboard")
26
       component search("uvm agent")
27
       component search("uvm driver")
28
       component search("uvm monitor")
29
       component search("uvm sequencer")
30
       component search("uvm sequence") # added space to accommodate full word matching
31
       component search("uvm sequence item")
       f = open("tree data.doc", "a+") #opens document for append
32
33
       f.write("\nname list in table format\n")
       f.write(str(x)) #draws updated table data
34
35
       f.close()
36 def component name finder(keyword,line):
37
       text = line.split() #to split line to get class name
38
       name = text[1] #class name
39
       print(keyword+"\t\t"+name+"\n")
       print(keuword+"\t\t\t"+name+"\n")
39
       f=open("tree data.doc","a+") #open and save in file tree data
40
41
       f.write(keuword+"\t\t"+name+"\n")
42
       x.add_row([keyword, name]) #adds new row to table
43
       f.close()
44 tb comps()
```

Results of component_name_finder.py script



3.3 draw_rect_using_turtle.py

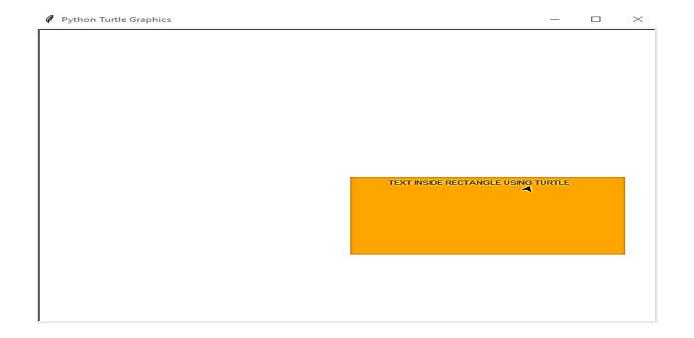
1)To draw the shapes using Turtle, the major shapes that are needed to construct the Testbench architecture are square and rectangle. Below is the Python script to draw square and rectangle and also connectivity

Steps:

- 1.Import the turtle library
- 2.Set the Screen color
- 3.Instantiate the object for Turtle
- 4.Set the pen color
- 5.Define function draw_square and draw_rect. Pass the coordinates,length,width and color as the input to the function
- 6. Move to the desired location (co-ordinate) to draw the shape
- 7.Use begin_fill and end_fill to fill in the shape

```
1 #Choosing the ■TURTLE■ library
 2 from turtle import *
 3 # Choose Color for rectangle
 4 color("orange")
 5 # Enabling fill to color the shape
 6 begin_fill()
 7 # Traverse in directions, to draw rectangle
 8 #Move forward direction of 300 units (length of rectangle)
 9 forward(300);
10 #Move right direction of 90 units (For starting the breadth of rectangle)
11 right(90)
12 forward(150)
13 right(90)
14 forward(300);
15 right(90)
16 forward(150)
17 right(90)
18 # End the coloring inside that rectangle
19 end_fill()
20 #Choose color to write inside rectangle
21 color("BLACK") # Choose Black color to write
22 #Enabling the text fill color
23 begin fill()
24 #This penup feature is to enable the pointer
26 #Fixing the pointer location from where to start the text inside rectangle
27 forward (150)
28 #right (45)
29 left(65)
30 backward (20)
31 #Write the desired text that needs to be written onto the rectangle
32 write("TEXT INSIDE RECTANGLE USING TURTLE", True, align="center")
```

Results of draw_rect_using_turtle.py script



3.4 draw_rect_with_text_inside.py(using Image draw module)

To draw the shapes using Image draw module, the major shapes that are needed to construct the Testbench architecture are square and rectangle. Below is the Python script to draw square and rectangle and also connectivity

Steps:

- Created an empty image *.jpg file
- Drew a rectangle in that image using ImageDraw module
- Saved the image & using the Image Draw module, inserted the text inside the rectangle (by changing the required dimensions in trial and error manner)
- Added that .jpg file into a .docx document & saved that.
 (using docx module)

```
1 import docx
2 from PIL import Image,ImageDraw
3 doc = docx.Document()
4 img = Image.new("RGB", (500, 500),"white")
5 # create a image draw handle
6 img1 = ImageDraw.Draw(img)
7 img1.rectangle((200,125,300,200),fill ="orange", outline = "black",width = 1)
8 img1.text((210, 150), "CHECK TEXT", fill = "black",align = "center")
9 img.show()
10 img.save('E:\Python_task\\line.jpg');
11 doc.add_picture('E:\Python_task\\line.jpg');
12 doc.save('E:\Python_task\\pattern_printing_ex.docx');
```

Results of draw_rect_with_text_inside.py script(using Image draw module)



3.6 tb_arch_img_draw.py

To read the file which contains the information about Testbench and to draw the agent components

Steps:

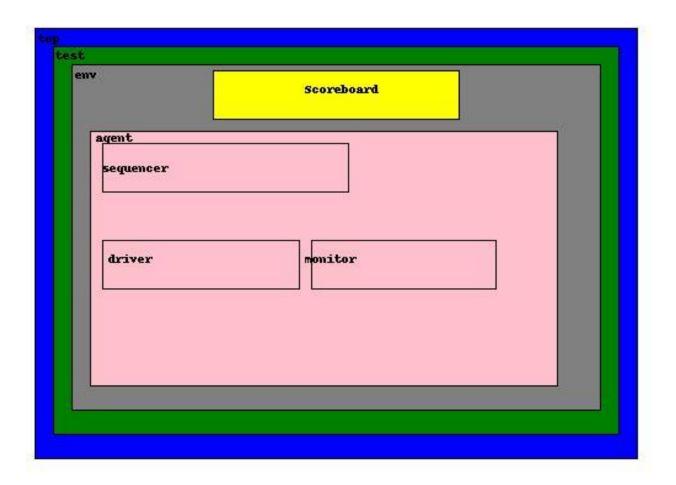
- 1. Read the file tb_info.txt which contains the agent information (Number of agent). Read the first line and then using split method the words are stored in a list form which the number can be retrieved.
- 2. Define the method top, test, env, agent, scoreboard, driver, sequencer and monitor to draw the corresponding component
- 3. In the method definition, use the in-built function called rectangle from the ImageDraw module to draw the components
- 4. The arguments to the functions are:
 - x0,y0 Starting co-ordinate to draw the rectangle
 - x1,y1 End co-ordinate
 - Outline Outline color for the shape
 - 1.Co-ordinates where the text needs to be inserted
 - 2.Text in the form of string
 - 3.Color for the text
 - 5. .Agents and its components are constructed based on the agent numbers. From env() the scoreboard() and agent components are called
 - 6. The text method in Image Draw module issued to include the text. The parameters are: Coordinates, text, clour
 - 7. The information collected from the testbench are written in a file. Here the tb_info.txt file contains agent information (number of agents)

```
1 # Refer tb arch img draw.docx for detailed explanation
 2 from PIL import ImageDraw, Image
 3 f=open("tree data.txt",'r')
 4 content = f.readline()
5 agent=content.split()
 6 agent number=1;
7 f.close()
8 print(agent number)
9 img=Image.new("RGB",(500,500),"white")
18 draw=ImageDraw.Draw(img)
11 def top():
12 draw.rectangle((5,5,495,360),fill="blue",outline="black")
13 draw.text((8,8),"top",fill="black")
14 def test():
15 draw.rectangle((20,20,480,340),fill="green",outline="black")
    draw.text((22,22),"test",fill="black")
17 def env():
18 draw.rectangle((35,35,465,320),fill="grey",outline="black")
   draw.text((38,38),"env",fill="black")
20 scoreboard()
21 for i in range(int(agent_number)):
22
   agent(i)
23
    sequencer(i)
24
    driver(i)
25
   monitor(i)
26 def scoreboard():
27 draw.rectangle((150,40,350,80),fill="yellow",outline="black")
28 draw.text((225,50), "Scoreboard", fill="black")
29 def agent(y):
30 x = y * ((380/int(agent number)) + 10)
31 z=380/int(agent number)
32 draw.rectangle((50+x,90,z+50+x,300),fill="pink",outline="black")
33 draw.text((55+x,90),"agent",fill="black")
34 def sequencer(y):
35 x = y * ((380/int(agent_number)) + 10)
36 z=200/int(agent number)
37 draw.rectangle((60+x,100,z+60+x,140),fill="pink",outline="black")
38 draw.text((60+x,115),"sequencer",fill="black")
39 def driver(y):
40 x = y * ((380/int(agent number)) + 10)
41 z=160/int(agent number)
42 draw.rectangle((60+x,180,z+60+x,220),fill="pink",outline="black")
43 draw.text((65+x,190),"driver",fill="black")
44 def monitor(y):
45 x = y * ((380/int(agent number)) + 10)
46 z=160/int(agent number)
47 draw.rectangle((60+x+z+10,180,((z*2)+60+x),220),fill="pink",outline="black")
48 draw.text((65+x+z,190),"monitor",fill="black")
49 top()
50 test()
51 env()
52 img.show()
```

Results of tb_arch_img_draw.py script

```
D:\Python\Python392\python.exe E:/uvm_tb_arch_doc_py-main/tb_arch_img_draw.py

| D:\Python\Python392\python.exe E:/uvm_tb_arch_doc_py-main/tb_arch_img_draw.py
| D:\Python\Python392\python.exe E:/uvm_tb_arch_doc_py-main/tb_arch_img_draw.py
| D:\Python\Python392\python.exe E:/uvm_tb_arch_doc_py-main/tb_arch_img_draw.py
| D:\Python\Python392\python.exe E:/uvm_tb_arch_doc_py-main/tb_arch_img_draw.py
| D:\Python\Python392\python.exe E:/uvm_tb_arch_doc_py-main/tb_arch_img_draw.py
| D:\Python\Python392\python.exe E:/uvm_tb_arch_doc_py-main/tb_arch_img_draw.py
| D:\Python\Python392\python.exe E:/uvm_tb_arch_doc_py-main/tb_arch_img_draw.py
| D:\Python\Python392\python.exe E:/uvm_tb_arch_doc_py-main/tb_arch_img_draw.py
| D:\Python\Python392\python.exe E:/uvm_tb_arch_doc_py-main/tb_arch_img_draw.py
| D:\Python\Python392\python.exe E:/uvm_tb_arch_doc_py-main/tb_arch_img_draw.py
| D:\Python\Python392\python.exe E:/uvm_tb_arch_doc_py-main/tb_arch_img_draw.py
| D:\Python\Python392\python.exe E:/uvm_tb_arch_doc_py-main/tb_arch_img_draw.py
| D:\Python\Python392\python.exe E:/uvm_tb_arch_doc_py-main/tb_arch_img_draw.py
| D:\Python\Python392\python.exe E:/uvm_tb_arch_doc_py-main/tb_arch_img_draw.py
| D:\Python\Python392\python.exe E:/uvm_tb_arch_doc_py-main/tb_arch_img_draw.py
| D:\Python\Python392\python.exe E:/uvm_tb_arch_doc_py-main/tb_arch_img_draw.py
| D:\Python\Python392\python.exe E:/uvm_tb_arch_doc_py-main/tb_arch_img_draw.py
| D:\Python\Python392\python.exe E:/uvm_tb_arch_img_draw.py
| D:\Python392\python392\python392\python392\python392\python392\python392\python392\python392\python392\python392\python392\python392\python392\python392\python392\python392\python392\python392\python392\python392\python392\python392\python392\python392\python392\python392\python392\python392\python392\py
```



3.7 uvm_tb_arch_agent.py

- To draw TB Diagram aimed at 2 agentsTo draw Rectangle with given co-ordinate & fill with given colour and write the text inside rectangle
- To draw top, test, env blocks write the value of n choosen height of env block should be less, so we have to give proper dimensions
- This "docx" module is to manipulate with docs like MS Word.
 Used it to add TB diagram to the document, we have take handle doc for docx
- After we have to import tkinter & setting height & width to measure whole screen size and then
 - Create 1st outer rectangle for top
 - Create 2nd inner rectangle for test
 - Create 3rd inner rectangle for env
 - Create 5th inner rectangle for scoreboard
 - Create 4th inner rectangle for sequences, DUT, Interface, Virtual Interface
 - Check for No of agents user have to give
 - Start another rectangle MON inside agent
 - Start another rectangle DRV inside agent
 - Start another rectangle SEQR inside agent
- Then draw the arrows between Driver to Virtual Interface, Virtual Interface to Interface and Driver1 to Virtual Interface and then set the start & end co-ordinates
- By using arrowed line() method set the colour & thickness and then add the picture & save the picture in docx

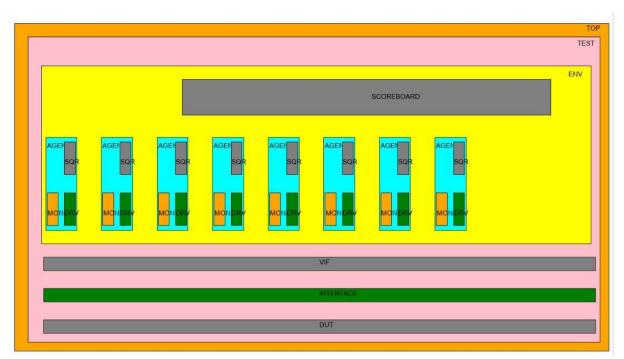
```
1 ###########ETHOD TO DRAW RECTANGLE WITH THE GIVEN CO-ORDINATES AND FILL WITH THE GIVEN COLOR################
 2 def draw rect(image,coordinates,fill,color,width=1):
        rect_start = (coordinates[0][0],coordinates[0][1]);
        rect_end = (coordinates[1][0], coordinates [1][1])
        image.rectangle((rect_start,rect_end),fill=fill,outline = color)
 6 #Method to write the text inside the rectangle
   def wr_text_in_rect(image,start_wr_w,start_wr_h,str,tfill):
        font = ImageFont.truetype("arial.ttf"
        image.text((start_wr_w,start_wr_h),str, fill = tfill,font = font)
10 #Method to draw the top, test, env blocks (w.r.t. the value of n chosen)
11 def call_simple_rect(w,h,n,text,bfill,tfill,img1):
12
        w1 = w - (n*10); #end of x should be max
        if n != 5:
13
            h2 = h - (n*10); #end of 'y' should be max
14
            h1 = n*15 + 10;
15
            w2 = h1;
16
        elif n == 5: #The height of the env block should be less; So used like below dimensions
17
            h2 = h - (n*18*5)
18
            h1 = n*15 + 10 + 35;
10
            w2 = n*15 + 10;
20
21
        top_right = (w1,h1)
        bottom left = (w2,h2)
       start_x = w1 - (50);
start_y = h1 + (n*2);
23
24
       outline_width = 10
outline_color = "black"
25
26
27
        draw_rect(img1,(top_right, bottom_left), fill=bfill ,color=outline_color, width=outline_width)
28
        wr_text_in_rect(img1,start_x,start_y,text,tfill)
        print ("Dimensions are %0d %0d %0d %0d",top_right, bottom_left)
29
38
        return w1;
31 #This ■docx■ module is to manipulate with docs like MS Word. Used it to add TB diagram to the document
32 import dock
33 #This ■opencv■ module in python ease us to draw arrowed line in the image
34 import cv2
35 # This ■pillow■ module to import Image draw module
36 from PIL import Image, ImageDraw, ImageFont
37 #Taking the handle ■doc■ for docx
38 doc = docx.Document()
39 #This Module is used to measure the whole screen size
40 import tkinter
41 root = tkinter.Tk()
42 width = root.winfo_screenwidth()
43 height = root.winfo_screenheight()
44 print ("Width & HEIGHT",width,height)
45 # create line image of width and height
46 w = width
47 h = height
48 img = Image.new("RGB",
                                     (w, h),"white")
49 img1 = ImageDraw.Draw(img)
50 #Create first outer rectangle top n=1
51 n = 1
52 top_dim = call_simple_rect(w,h,n,"TOP","orange","black",img1);
53 #Create second inner rectangle test n=3
54 n = 3
55 test_dim = call_simple_rect(w,h,n,"TEST","pink","black",img1);
56 #Create third inner rectangle env n=5
58 env_dim = call_simple_rect(w,h,n,"ENU","yellow","black",img1);
59 #Create fifth inner rectangle SCOREBOARD
60 top_right = (w-140,150)
61 bottom_left = (400,230)
62 start_x = ((w-140)+400)/2 + 12;
63 start_y =
64 draw_rect(img1,(top_right, bottom_left), fill="gray" ,color="black", width=10)
65 wr_text_in_rect(img1,start_x,start_y,"SCOREBOARD","BLACK")
66 #Create fourth inner rectangle sequences DUT
66 #Create fourth inner rectangle sequences DUT
67 top_right = (90,h-80)
68 bottom_left = (w-40,h-50)
69 start_x_dut = (90 + (w-40))/2;
70 start_y_dut = (((h - 80) + (h - 50))/2) - 12;
71 draw_rect(img1,(top_right, bottom_left), fill="grey" ,color="black", width=10)
72 wr_text_in_rect(img1,start_x_dut,start_y_dut,"DUT","BLACK")
73 #Create fourth inner rectangle Interface
74 top_right = (90 h-120)
74 top_right = (90,h-120)
75 bottom_left = (w-40,h-150)
76 start_x_if = (90 + (w-40))/2;
77 start_y_if = ((h-120)+(h-150))/2 - 12;
78 draw_rect(img1,(top_right, bottom_left), fill="green" ,color="black", width=10)
```

```
79 wr_text_in_rect(img1,start_x_if,start_y_if,"INTERFACE","BLACK")
80 #Create fourth inner rectangle UIF
81 top_right = (90,h-190)
82 botom_left = (w-40,h-220)
82 start w wif = (00, + (r, rec))
 83 start_x_uif = (90 + (w-40))/2;
84 start_y_uif = ((h-190)+(h-220))/2 - 12;
 85 draw_rect(img1,(top_right, bottom_left), fill="gray" ,color="black", width=10)
86 wr_text_in_rect(img1,start_x_vif,start_y_vif,"VIF","BLACK")
 87 print(env_dim);
88 #Check for number of agents
 89 n =
 90 agnt_cnt = int(input("Enter no. of agents"))
             (env_dim/agnt_cnt)
 92 h1 = (env_dim/agnt_cnt)
 93 tx = 40;
 94 \times 0 = 0;
 95 \text{ diff} = 0;
 96 \text{ m1} = 1;
 97 \text{ m2} = 6;
 98 #To draw the number of agents w.r.t. agent count
 99 for val in range(agnt_cnt):
100    print("VALUE OF XO IS",x0)
101    x1 = tx + 55;
102    print("VALUE OF X1 IS",x1)
100
181
1 92
            y0 = (n*4*10)
1.83
            if agnt_cnt == 1:
    x0 = (env_dim/agnt_cnt) - 20;
elif agnt_cnt != 1:
    x0 = (m1*(env_dim/agnt_cnt))+(m2*(x1 + diff));
104
105
186
107
1 08
            print("UALUE OF XO LATER IS", x0)
            y1 = h - (4*n*10)
109
            tx = x0;
110
            diff = x0 - x1;
111
            xdiff = x0 - x1;
ydiff = y1 - y0;
112
113
            top_right = (x0,y0);
114
            top_.int (10,07);
bottom_left = (x1,y1);
start_x = x0 - (19*xdiff/20);
start_y = y0 + (ydiff/20);
115
116
117
118
119
          outline_width = 10
128
          print(top_right);
          print(bottom_left);
121
          draw_rect(img1,(top_right, bottom_left), fill="cyan" ,color="black", width=outline_width)
wr_text_in_rect(img1,start_x,start_y,"AGENT","BLACK")
122
123
          #Start another rectangle MONITOR inside the agent
124
125
126
          x3 = x1 + (xdiff/20);
          y3 = y1 - (ydiff/20);
x2 = x0 - (12*xdiff/20);
127
128
          y2 = y0 + (12*ydiff/20);
top_right = (x2,y2);
129
138
          bottom_left = (x3,y3);
131
132
          xdiff_{mon} = x2 - x3;
133
          ydiff_mon = y3 - y2;
          start_x_mon = x3 + xdiff_mon/20;
134
          start_y_mon = y2 + ydiff_mon/2;
135
136
          outline_width = 18
          draw_rect(img1,(top_right, bottom_left), fill="orange" ,color="black", width=outline_width)
#wr_text_in_rect(img1,start_x_mon,start_y_mon,"MONITOR","BLACK")
137
138
139
          wr_text_in_rect(img1,start_x_mon,start_y_mon,"MON","BLACK")
          #Start another rectangle DRIVER inside the agent
140
141
          x5 = x1 + (12*xdiff/20);
          y5 = y1 - (ydiff/28);
142
          x4 = x0 - (xdiff/20);
143
144
          y4 = y0 + (12*ydiff/20);
          top_right = (x4,y4)
145
146
147
148
          bottom_left = (x5,y5);
149
          xdiff_{drv} = x4 - x5;
          ydiff_drv = y5 - y4;
158
          start_x_drv = x5 + xdiff_drv/20;
151
          start_y_drv = y4 + ydiff_drv/2;
152
          outline_width =
153
          draw_rect(img1,(top_right, bottom_left), fill="green" ,color="black", width=outline_width)
154
          wr_text_in_rect(img1,start_x_drv,start_y_drv,"DRV","BLACK")
155
156
          m2 = 1;
```

```
157
      m1 = 🟮;
158
      print("DRIVER",start_x_drv,start_y_drv)
       #Start another rectangle SEQUENCER inside the agent
159
160
      x5 = x1 + (12*xdiff/20);
      y5 = y1 - (12*ydiff/26);
161
      x4 = x0 - (xdiff/20);
162
163
      y4 = y0 + (ydiff/20);
      top_right = (x4,y4);
164
      bottom_left = (x5,y5);
165
166
      xdiff_sqr = x4 - x5;
      ydiff_sqr = y5 - y4;
start_x_sqr = x5 + xdiff_sqr / 20;
167
168
      start_y_sqr = y4 + ydiff_sqr / 2;
169
170
      outline width :
      draw_rect(img1,(top_right, bottom_left), fill="grey" ,color="black", width=outline_width)
171
      wr_text_in_rect(img1,start_x_sqr,start_y_sqr,"SQR","BLACK")
172
      m2 = 1;
173
174
      m1 = 🟮;
175
      img.show()
      img.save('E:\Python_task\\tb_arch.jpg');
176
177
      # Arrow Drawing
      path = 'E:\Python_task\\tb_arch.jpg'
178
179
       # Reading an image in default mode
180
      image = cv2.imread(path)
181
      # Window name in which image is displayed
182
      window name = 'Imag
      183
184
      start_point = (int(start_x_drv - 15),int(start_y_drv) + 75)
185
       # End coordinate
      end_point = (int(start_x_drv - 15),int(start_y_drv + 25) + 115)
186
187
      color = (0, 0, 0)
188
      thickness = 3
189
       # Using cv2.arrowedLine() method
      image = cv2.arrowedLine(image, start point, end point,color, thickness)
190
191
      cv2.imshow(window_name, image)
192
      cv2.imwrite("E:\Python_task\\tb_arch.jpg",image)
194 # Start coordinate
195 start_point = (int(start_x_vif - 15),int(start_y_vif + 25))
194 # Start coordinate
195 start_point = (int(start_x_vif - 15),int(start_y_vif + 25))
196 # End coordinate
197 end point = (int(start x if - 15),int(start y if - 5))
198 color = (0, 0, 0)
199 thickness = 3
200 # Using cv2.arrowedLine() method
201 image = cv2.arrowedLine(image, start_point, end_point,color, thickness)
202 cv2.imshow(window_name, image)
204 start_point = (int(start_x_if - 15),int(start_y_if + 25))
205 # End coordinate
206 end_point = (int(start_x_dut - 15),int(start_y_dut - 5))
207 \text{ color} = (0, 0, 0)
208 thickness = 3
209 # Using cv2.arrowedLine() method
210 image = cv2.arrowedLine(image, start_point, end_point,color, thickness)
211 cv2.imshow(window_name, image)
213 start_point = (506,482)
214 # End coordinate
215 end_point = (506,547)
216 color = (0, 0, 0)
217 thickness = 3
218 # Using cv2.arrowedLine() method
219 image = cv2.arrowedLine(image, start_point, end_point,color, thickness)
220 cv2.imshow(window name, image)
221 cv2.imwrite("E:\Python_task\\tb_arch.jpg",image)
222 doc.add_picture('E:\Python_task\\tb_arch.jpg')
223 doc.save('E:\Python_task\\pattern_printing_ex.docx')
```

Results of uvm_tb_arch_agent.py

```
uvm_tb_arch_agent
    D:\Python\Python392\python.exe E:/uvm_tb_arch_doc_py-main/uvm_tb_arch_agent.py
1
    Width & HEIGHT 1366 768
1
    Dimensions are %0d %0d %0d %0d (1356, 25) (25, 758)
≂
    Dimensions are %0d %0d %0d %0d (1336, 55) (55, 738)
    Dimensions are %0d %0d %0d %0d (1316, 120) (85, 518)
主士
    1316
-
    Enter no. of agents 8
VALUE OF X0 IS 0
    VALUE OF X1 IS 95
    VALUE OF X0 LATER IS 164.5
    (164.5, 280)
    (95, 488)
    DRIVER 137.91625 441.20000000000005
    VALUE OF X0 IS 164.5
    VALUE OF X1 IS 219.5
    VALUE OF X0 LATER IS 289.0
    (289.0, 280)
    (219.5, 488)
DRIVER 262.41625 441.20000000000005
    VALUE OF X0 IS 289.0
    VALUE OF X1 IS 344.0
    VALUE OF X0 LATER IS 413.5
    (413.5, 280)
(344.0, 488)
    DRIVER 386.91625 441.20000000000005
```



3.8 uvm_tb_name_image_file_generator.py

- Firstly import the PIL(Python Imaging Library) which is Pillow, it adds image processing capabilities to python interpreter.
- This library provides extensive file format support, an efficient internal representation, and fairly powerful image processing capabilities. Import tkinter package (tk interface) is a standard python interface to the tk GUI toolkit.
- Now adding pillow and tkinter for image draw and canvas. The Canvas is a rectangular area intended for drawing pictures or other complex layouts.
 Import image, imagedraw and imagefont from pillow.
- Then import OS library which is the module in python provides functions for interacting with the operating system.this module provides a portable way of using operating system-dependent functionality.
- Now user enters the path of TB directory. Set width and height according
 to the screen size. Set canvas size, create lookup table for uvm component
 and name. Create file for writing component and component name, also
 clean file before writing the data.
- Now drawing top level structure, set the co-ordinates and set color for top as yellow color. Drawing test level structure, set the co-ordinates and set color for top as orange color. Drawing env level structure, set the coordinates and set color for top as yellow color.
- Drawing scoreboard level structure, set the co-ordinates and set color for top as red. Drawing agent level structure, set the co-ordinates and set color for top as blue color also set the image font.
- Call the rectangular creation function. So we are doing here, user enter the input as TB directory and it will create block diagram of the component like- top, test, env, agent, scoreboard

```
1 ########ETHOD TO DRAW RECTANGLE WITH THE GIVEN CO-ORDINATES AND FILL WITH THE GIVEN COLOR###################
 2 path = input("enter path of TB directory: ") #user input for path of TB directory
 4 import tkinter
 5 import os,re #search library
 6 root = tkinter.Tk()
 7 lookup = {"keyword":"name"} #lookup table created for uvm component and name
8 f = open("tree_data.txt","w") #create file for writing component and component name
 9 def component search(keyword): # to search for keyword in all files of directory
        root_dir = path
10
11
        for root, dirs, files in os.walk(root_dir, onerror=None, topdown=True): # to loop inside all files of directory
12
             for filename in files:
13
                  file_path = os.path.join(root, filename)
                  with open(file_path, "rb") as f: # read file as binary
14
15
                       for line in f:
                            line = line.decode("utf-8") #decode to string for read
16
                            if keyword in line: # keyword determines the word to be looked into in each of the file
17
                                component_name_finder(keyword, line) # call function to find class name
18
19
20 def read file draw():
        f = open("tree_data.txt","r") #read file written with names
21
22
        file = f.read()
23
        global a
24
        #print (file)
25
        if (re.search("uvm_test",file)): # find keyword in file
26
             #top() # draw top
27
             #test(lookup['uvm_test']) #draw test with found name
28
             #env(lookup['uvm_env']) # draw env with found name
29
             #scoreboard(lookup['uvm_scoreboard']) # draw scb with found name
30
             a =file.count("uvm_agent") # find number of agents
31
             print(a)
             print ("number of agents : "+str(a)) #print number of agents
# a=3 '''uncomment and add values for agents explicitly'''
32
33
34
             #for i in range(a):
35
                  #agent(a,i,lookup['uvm_agent']) # draw agent with agent names
36
        f.close()
37 def tb_comps(): #generic word in tb components that can be searched to determine presence of comp in TB
38
        component_search("uvm_test")
39
        component search("uvm env")
            component_search("uvm_scoreboard")
component_search("uvm_agent")
component_search("uvm_driver")
component_search("uvm_monitor")
40
41
42
43
            component_search("uvm_sequencer")
component_search("uvm_sequence ")
component_search("uvm_sequence_item")
component_search("interface")
44
45
46
47
            #component_search("package")
LR
49
     for key, value in lookup.items(): #saving component names into lookup table
    print(key, ' : ', value)

def component_name_finder(keyword,line):
50
51
52
            text = line.split() #split line where tex
name = text[1] # get name from split line
53
                                               #split line where text found
54
55
            #print(keyword,name)
            lookup [keyword] = name #add name to lookup table
f = open("tree_data.txt","a+") #add found name to file : open write and close
f.write(keyword+"\t\t\t\"+name+"\n")
56
57
58
59
            f.close()
60
61 tb_comps()
62 read_file_draw()
63 font_value=input("enter a font_value:")
64 font_size=int(font_value)
65 print("value of font_sixe",font_size);
66
     def draw_rect(image,coordinates,fill,color,width=1):
rect_start = (coordinates[0][0],coordinates[0][1]);
rect_end = (coordinates[1][0], coordinates[1][1]);
image.rectangle((rect_start,rect_end),fill=fill,outline = color)
#Method to write the text inside the rectangle

### wr_text_in_rect(image,start_wr_w,start_wr_h,str,tfill):
font = ImageFont.truetype("arial.ttf",font_size)
73 image.text((start_wr_w,start_wr_h),str, fill = tfill,font = font)
74 #Method to draw the top,test,env blocks (w.r.t. the value of n chosen)
75 def call_simple_rect(w,h,n,text,bfill,tfill,img1):
            w1 = w - (n*18); #end of x should be max if n != 5:
76
77
                   h2 = h - (n*10); #end of 'y' should be max
78
```

```
h1 = n*15 + 10;
79
            w2 = h1;
 80
        elif n == 5: #The height of the env block should be less; So used like below dimensions
 81
            h2 = h - (n*10*5)
h1 = n*15 + 10 + 35;
w2 = n*15 + 10;
 82
 83
 84
        top_right = (w1,h1)
bottom_left = (w2,h2)
 85
 86
        start_y = w1 - (s0);

start_y = h1 + (n*2);

outline_width = 10

outline_color = "black"
 87
 88
 89
 90
        draw_rect(img1,(top_right, bottom_left), fill=bfill ,color=outline_color, width=outline_width)
wr_text_in_rect(img1,start_x,start_y,text,tfill)
print ("Dimensions are %8d %8d %8d",top_right, bottom_left)
 91
 92
 93
 94
        return w1:
 95 #This #docx# module is to manipulate with docs like MS Word. Used it to add TB diagram to the document
 96 import docx
 98 #This ■opencv■ module in python ease us to draw arrowed line in the image
 99 import cv2
188 # This ■pillow■ module to import Image draw module
101 from PIL import Image, ImageDraw, ImageFont
102 #Taking the handle ∎doc∎ for docx
103 doc = docx.Document()
104 #This Module is used to measure the whole screen size
105
106 #root = tkinter.Tk()
107 #lookup = {"keyword":"name"} #lookup table created for uvm component and name
108
189 width = root.winfo_screenwidth()
110 height = root.winfo_screenheight()
111 print ("Width & HEIGHT", width, height)
112 # create line image of width and height
113 w = width
114 h = height
115 img = Image.new("RGB", (w, h),"white")
116 img1 = ImageDraw.Draw(img)
117 #Create first outer rectangle top n=1
118 #def top():
119 n = 1:
120 top_dim = call_simple_rect(w,h,n,"TOP","white","black",img1);#orange
121 #Create second inner rectangle test n=3
122 #def test(name):
123 n = 3;
124 #label = name
125 test_dim = call_simple_rect(w,h,n,"TEST","white","black",img1);#pink
126 #Create third inner rectangle env n=5
127 n = 5:
128 env dim = call simple rect(w,h,n,"ENU","white","black",imq1);#yellow
129 #Create fifth inner rectangle SCOREBOARD
130 top_right = (w-140,150)
131 bottom_left = (400,230)
132 \text{ start}_x = ((w-140)+400)/2 + 12;
133 \text{ start} y = 180;
134 draw rect(imq1,(top right, bottom left), fill="white" ,color="black", width=10)#gray
135 wr_text_in_rect(img1,start_x,start_y,"SCOREBOARD","BLACK")
136 #Create fourth inner rectangle sequences DUT
137 top_right = (90,h-80)
138 bottom_left = (w-40,h-50)
142 wr_text_in_rect(img1,start_x_dut,start_y_dut,"DUT","BLACK")
143 #Create fourth inner rectangle Interface
144 top_right = (90,h-120)
145 bottom_left = (w-40,h-150)
146 \text{ start}_{x_i} = (90 + (w-40))/2;
147 start_y_if = ((h-120)+(h-150))/2 - 12;
148 draw_rect(img1,(top_right, bottom_left), fill="white" ,color="black", width=10)#green
149 wr_text_in_rect(img1,start_x_if,start_y_if,"INTERFACE","BLACK")
150 #Create fourth inner rectangle VIF
151 top_right = (90,h-190)
152 bottom_left = (w-40,h-220)
153 start_x_vif = (98 + (w-48))/2;
154 start_u_vif = ((h-190)+(h-220))/2 - 12;
155 draw_rect(img1,(top_right, bottom_left), fill="white" ,color="black", width=10)#gray
156 wr_text_in_rect(img1,start_x_vif,start_y_vif,"VIF","BLACK")
```

```
157 print(env_dim);
158 #Check for number of agents
159 n = /;

169 agnt_cnt = 1 #int(input("Enter no. of agents"))

161 print("Navn_ag_cnt")

162 print(agnt_cnt)|

163 w1 = (env_dim/agnt_cnt)

164 h1 = (env_dim/agnt_cnt)

165 tx = 48;

166 vs = 8.
166 x0 = 0;
167 diff = 0;
168 m1 = 1;
168 m1 = 1;
169 m2 = 0;
170 #To draw the number of agents w.r.t. agent count
              ray the humber or agency
val in range(agnt_cnt):
print("VALUE OF X0 IS",x0)
x1 = tx + 55;
print("VALUE OF X1 IS",x1)
171 For
172
173
174
               y0 = (n*4*10)
if agnt_cnt == 1:
    x0 = (env dim
176
              # agnt_cnt == 1:
    x0 = (env_dim/agnt_cnt) - 20;
    print("VALUE OF X0 IS IF AGENT==1",x0)
elif agnt_cnt != 1:
    x0 = (m1*(env_dim/agnt_cnt))+(m2*(x1 + diff));
print("VALUE OF X0 LATER IS",x0)
177
180
181
                           - (4*n*10)
               y1 = h -
tx = x0;
diff = x
182
183
              tx = x0;
diff = x0 - x1;
xdiff = x0 - x1;
ydiff = y1 - y0;
top_right = (x0,y0);
bottom_left = (x1,y1);
#start_x = x0 - 50;
start_x = x0 - (19*xdiff/20);
#start_y = y0 + 5;
start_y = y0 + (ydiff/20);
184
185
186
187
188
189
190
191
192
193
194
               outline_width = 18
195
              print(top_right);
196
          print(bottom_left);
197
          draw_rect(img1,(top_right, bottom_left), fill="white" ,color="black", width=outline_width)#cyan
          wr_text_in_rect(img1,start_x,start_y,"AGENT","BLACK")
198
          #Start another rectangle MONITOR inside the agent
199
200
          x3 = x1 + (xdiff/20);
201
202
          #y3 = y0 + 20
203
          y3 = y1 - (ydiff/20);
204
          #x2 = x0 - 350
205
          x2 = x0 - (12*xdiff/20);
          #y2 = y0 + 100
206
          y^2 = y^0 + (12*ydiff/20);
207
202
          top_right = (x2,y2);
          bottom left = (x3,y3);
209
          xdiff_mon = x2 - x3;
210
          ydiff mon = y3 - y2;
211
          \#start_x_mon = (x2 + x3)/2;
212
213
          start_x_mon = x3 + xdiff_mon/20;
          #start_y_mon = y3 + 15;
214
215
          start_y_mon = y2 + ydiff_mon/2;
          outline_width = 10
216
217
          draw_rect(img1,(top_right, bottom_left), fill="white" ,color="black", width=outline_width)#orange
218
          #wr_text_in_rect(img1,start_x_mon,start_y_mon,"MONITOR","BLACK")
219
          wr_text_in_rect(img1,start_x_mon,start_y_mon,"MON","BLACK")
220
          #Start another rectangle DRIVER inside the agent
221 #
           x5 = x3 + 300
222
          x5 = x1 + (12*xdiff/28);
           y5 = y3 + 100
223 #
224
          y5 = y1 - (ydiff/20);
          #x4 = x2 + 300
225
226
          x4 = x0 - (xdiff/20);
          #y4 = y2 + 100
227
          y^4 = y^0 + (12*ydiff/20);
228
          top_right = (x4,y4);
229
230
          bottom left = (x5,y5);
          xdiff_drv = x4 - x5;
231
232
          ydiff_drv = y5 - y4;
          \#start_x_drv = (x4 + x5)/2;
233
234
          \#start_y_drv = y5 + 5;
```

```
start_x_drv = x5 + xdiff_drv/20;
       start_y_drv = y4 + ydiff_drv/2;
236
       outline_width = 10
237
       draw_rect(img1,(top_right, bottom_left), fill="white" ,color="black", width=outline_width)#green
#wr_text_in_rect(img1,start_x_drv,start_y_drv,"DRIVER","BLACK")
wr_text_in_rect(img1,start_x_drv,start_y_drv,"DRV","BLACK")
238
239
240
241
       m2 = 1;
       m1 = 0;
print("DRIVER", start_x_drv, start_y_drv);
242
243
       #Start another rectangle SEQUENCER inside the agen
244
245
       #x5 = x3 + 300
246
       x5 = x1 + (12*xdiff/28);
247
       #y5 = y3
       y5 = y1 - (12*ydiff/20);
#x4 = x2 + 300
248
249
250
       x4 = x0 - (xdiff/20);
       #y4 = y2
251
       y4 = y0 + (ydiff/20);
top_right = (x4,y4);
bottom_left = (x5,y5);
252
253
254
       xdiff_sqr = x4 - x5;
ydiff_sqr = y5 - y4;
255
256
       #start_x_sqr = (x4 + x5)/2;
#start_y_sqr = y5 + 5;
start_x_sqr = x5 + xdiff_sqr / 20;
start_y_sqr = y4 + ydiff_sqr / 2;
257
258
259
268
261
       outline_width = 18
       draw_rect(img1,(top_right, bottom_left), fill="white" ,color="black", width=outline_width)#grey
262
       #wr_text_in_rect(img1,start_x_sqr,start_y_sqr,"SEQUENCER","BLACK")
wr_text_in_rect(img1,start_x_sqr,start_y_sqr,"SQR","BLACK")
263
264
       m2 = 1;
265
       m1 = 0;
266
267
       img.show()
       img.save('E:\Python task\\tb arch.jpg');
268
269
       # Arrow Drawing
       path = 'E:\Python task\\tb arch.jpg'
270
       # Reading an image in default mode
271
272
       image = cv2.imread(path)
       # Window name in which image is displayed
273
274
        window name = 'Image'
275
        276
        start_point = (int(start_x_drv - 25),int(start_y_drv) + 75)
277
        # End coordinate
278
        end_point = (int(start_x_drv - 25),int(start_y_drv + 25) + 115)
279
        color = (0, 0, 0)
        thickness = 3
280
        # Using cv2.arrowedLine() method
281
        image = cv2.arrowedLine(image, start_point, end_point,color, thickness)
282
286 # Start coordinate
287 start_point = (int(start_x_vif - 15),int(start_y_vif + 25))
288 # End coordinate
289 end_point = (int(start_x_if - 15),int(start_y_if - 5))
290 color = (8, 8, 8)
291 thickness = 3
292 # Using cv2.arrowedLine() method
293 image =
            cv2.arrowedLine(image, start_point, end_point,color, thickness)
294 cv2.imshow(window_name, image)
295
298 # End coordinate
299 end_point = (int(start_x_dut - 15),int(start_y_dut - 5))
300 color = (0, 0, 0)
301 thickness = 3
302 # Using cv2.arrowedLine() method
303 image = cv2.arrowedLine(image, start_point, end_point,color, thickness)
304 cv2.imshow(window_name, image)
305 #tb_comps()
306 #read file draw()
308 start_point = (506,482)
309 # End coordinate
310 end_point = (506,547)
311 color = (0, 0, 0)
312 thickness = 3
```

235

```
313 # Using cv2.arrowedLine() method
314 image = cv2.arrowedLine(image, start_point, end_point,color, thickness)
315 #tb comps()
316 #read file draw()
317 cv2.imshow(window name, image)
319 \text{ start point} = (836,482)
320 # End coordinate
321 end_point = (836,547)
322 color = (0, 0, 0)
323 thickness = 3
324 # Using cv2.arrowedLine() method
325 image = cv2.arrowedLine(image, start point, end point,color, thickness)
326 #tb_comps()
327 #read_file_draw()
328 cv2.imshow(window_name, image)
330 start_point = (236,482)
331 # End coordinate
332 \text{ end point} = (236,547)
333 color = (0, 0, 0)
334 thickness = 3
335 # Using cv2.arrowedLine() method
336 image = cv2.arrowedLine(image, start_point, end_point,color, thickness)
337 #tb_comps()
338 #read file draw()
339 cv2.imshow(window_name, image)
340 cv2.imwrite("E:\Python task\\tb arch.jpg",image)
341 doc.add_picture('E:\Python_task\\tb_arch.jpg')
342 doc.save('E:\Python_task\\pattern_printing_ex.docx')
```

Results of Create uvm_tb_name_image_file_generator:

```
enter path of TB directory: E:\uvm_tb_arch_doc_py-main\dummy_tb
    keyword : name
4
    uvm_test : mem_model_test
5
   uvm_env : mem_model_env
=+
   uvm_scoreboard : mem_scoreboard
    uvm_agent : mem_agent
=
    uvm_driver : mem_driver
    uvm_monitor : mem_monitor
    uvm_sequencer : mem_sequencer
    uvm_sequence_item : mem_seq_item
    interface : instance,
    number of agents: 2
    enter a font_value:14
    value of font_sixe 14
    Width & HEIGHT 1366 768
    Dimensions are %0d %0d %0d %0d (1356, 25) (25, 758)
    Dimensions are %0d %0d %0d %0d (1336, 55) (55, 738)
    Dimensions are %0d %0d %0d %0d (1316, 120) (85, 518)
    1316
    Navn_ag_cnt
    VALUE OF X0 IS 0
    VALUE OF X1 IS 95
    VALUE OF XO IS IF AGENT == 1 1296.0
    WALLE OF VO LATED TO 1004 0
```

Results of Create uvm_tb_name_image_file_generator:

