



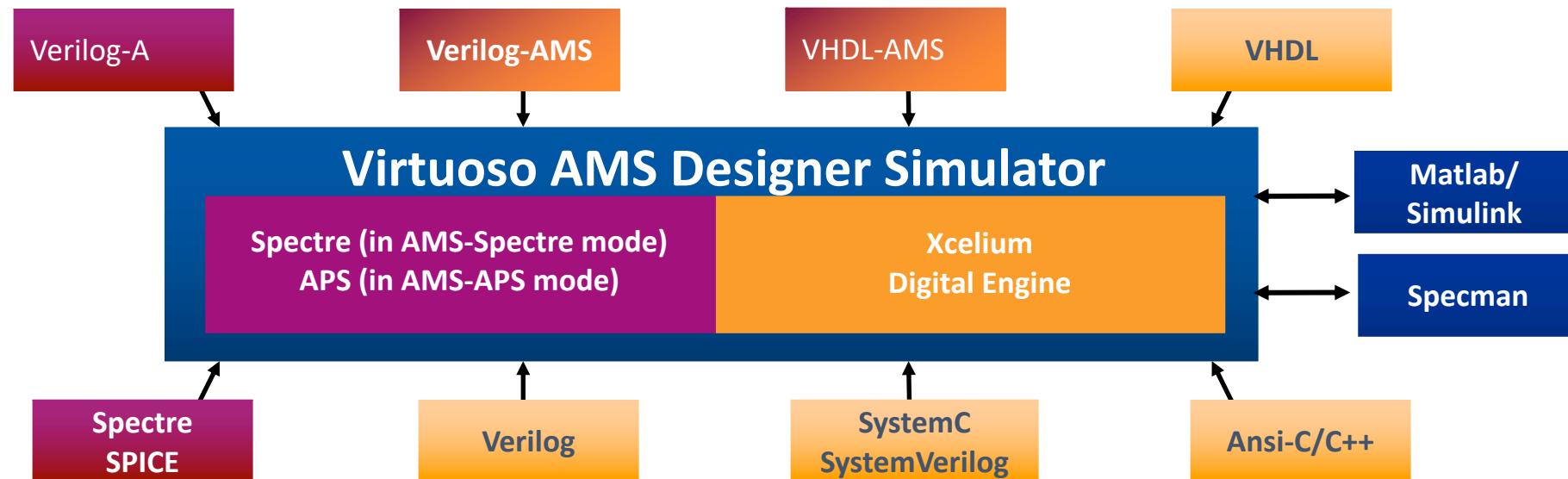
Exploring New Frontiers of High-Performance Verification with UVM-AMS

Tim Pylant, Cadence Design Systems, UVM-AMS WG Vice-Chair

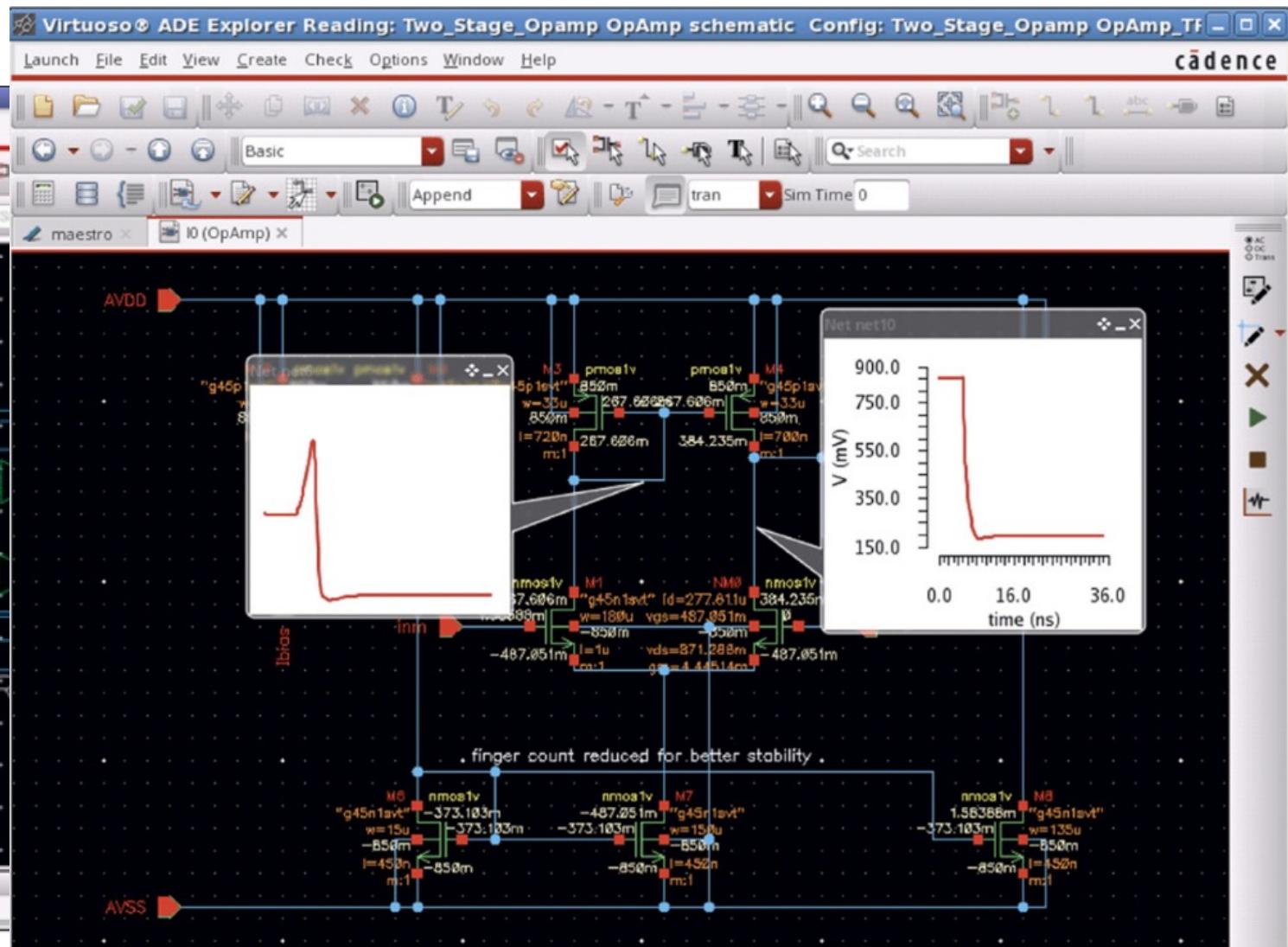
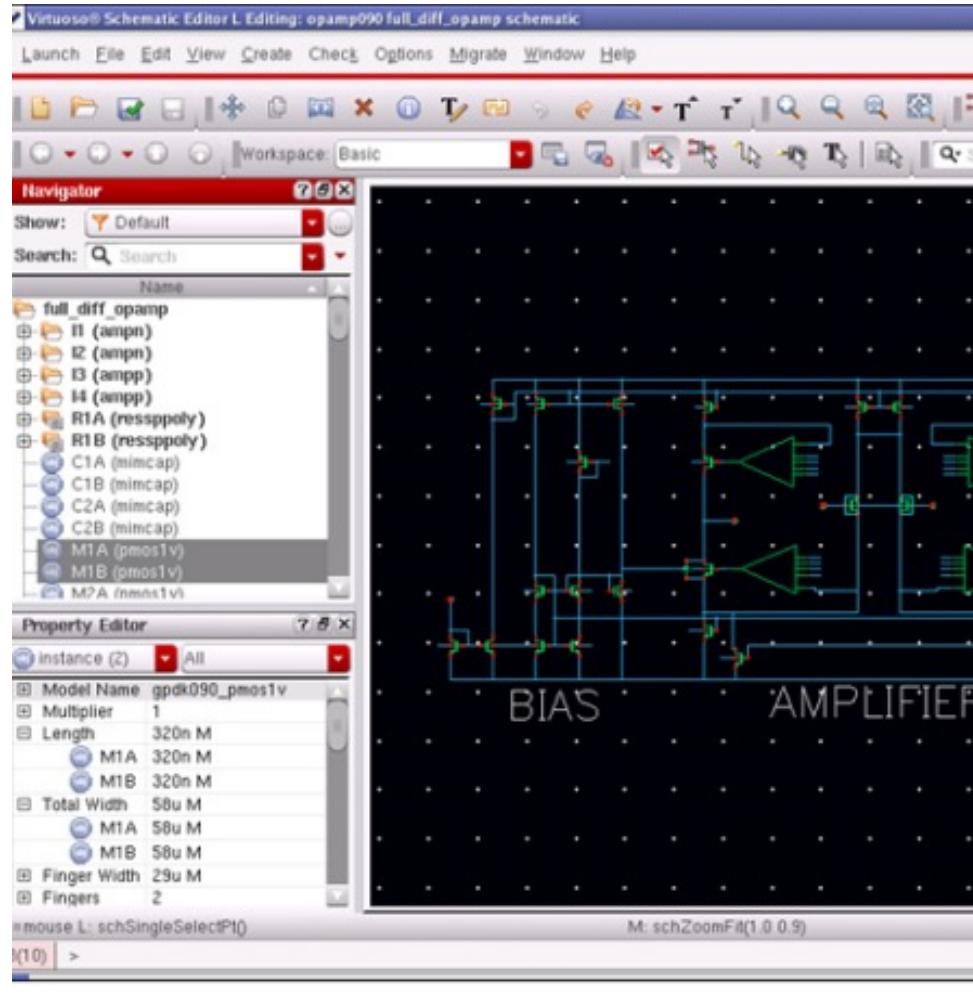


What Does DMS/AMS Refer To?

- **AMS:** Mixed signal with electrical (includes schematics/Spice, Verilog-AMS, Verilog-A) – Spectre and Xcelium
- **DMS:** Mixed signal with discrete real numbers (no electrical) – Xcelium only
- **Pure Digital:** Only logic (SystemVerilog/Verilog/VHDL) – Xcelium only



Traditional MS Design

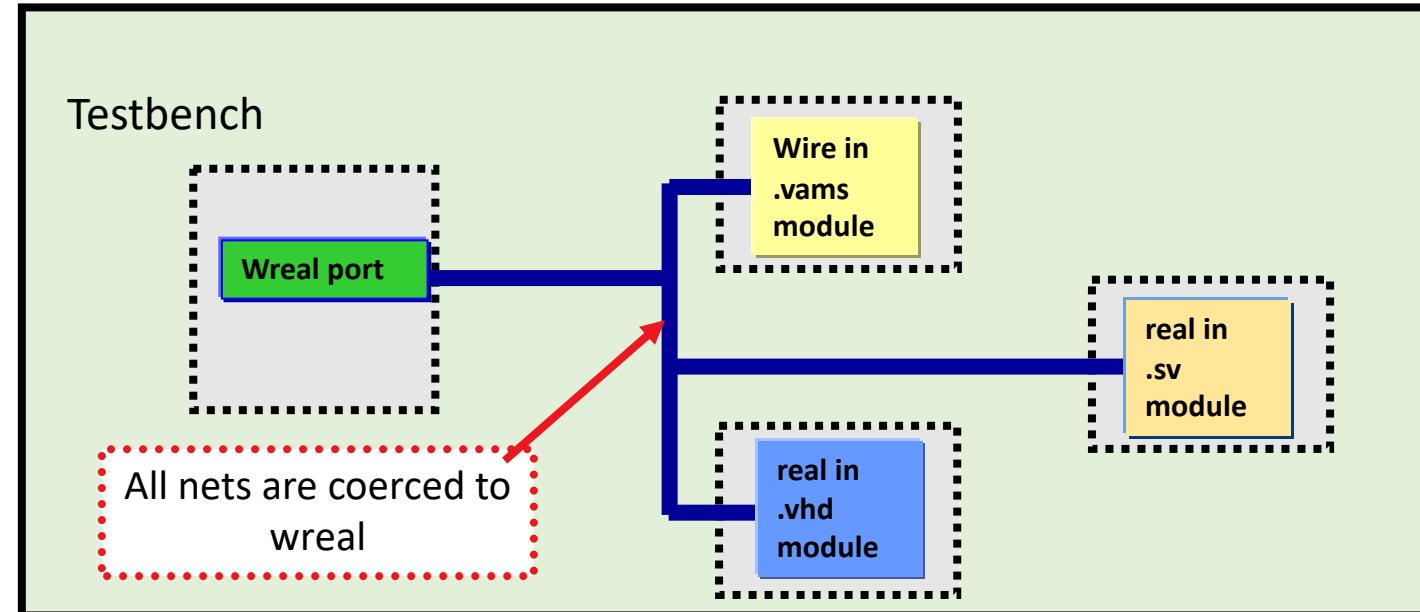


Cadence View of Mixed-signal Verification Issues

- Mixed-signal verification issues in today's flow
 - Performance vs. accuracy of analog models
 - Transistor models execute too slow for SoC verification
 - Verilog behavioral models have higher performance but do not accurately represent analog models
 - Verilog model not kept in sync with analog model
 - Working with digital designs
 - Connectivity errors not being caught
 - Spec assumptions not verified between analog and digital
 - Lack of coverage of the analog design across MS boundary

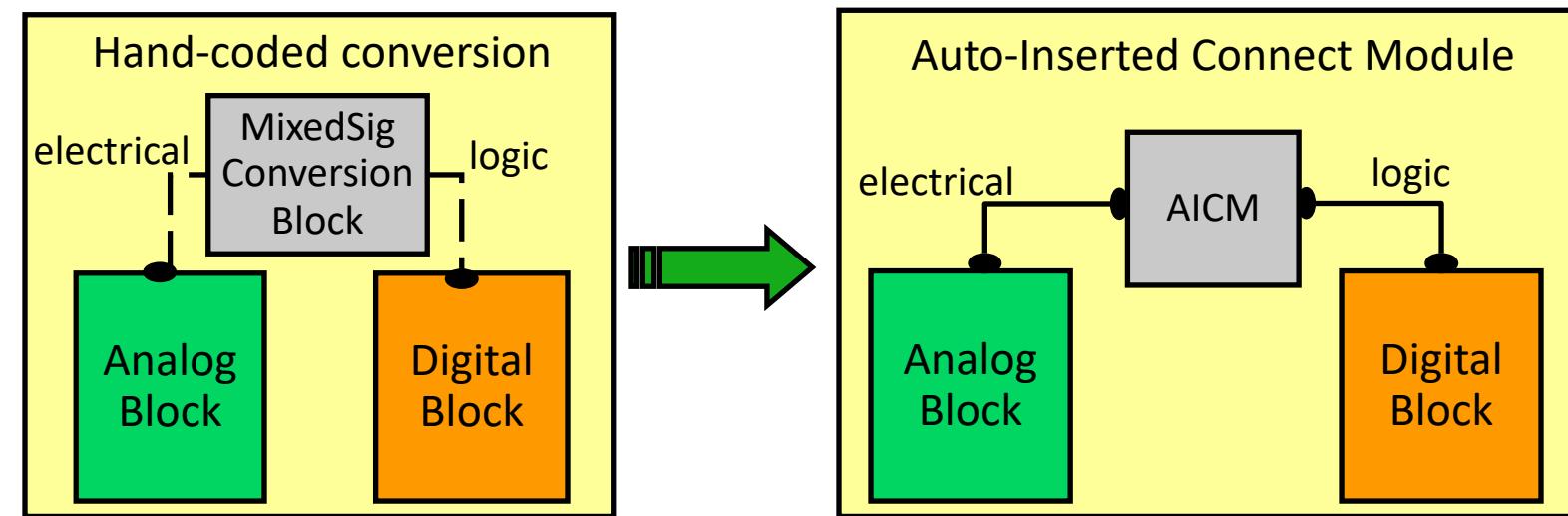
Real-wire Coercion

- When a wire or interconnect is connected to a net of the type wreal, SystemVerilog real, or VHDL real, it is coerced (forced) to wreal
- Coercion can occur across multiple hierarchical levels
- The coercion process allows a seamless connection of devices without worrying about the interconnects and their types
- Different configuration or interconnect might be used to connect electrical ports
- It allows for different design/ model abstractions without recoding interconnects



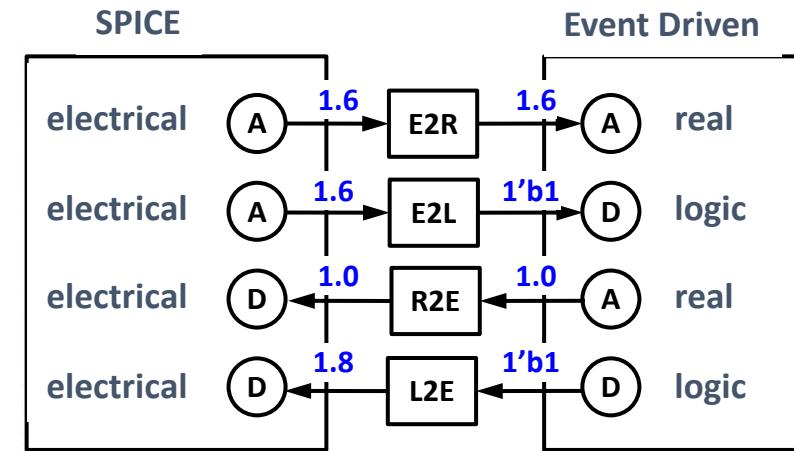
Auto-Inserted Connect Modules (AICM)

- The concept of automatic inserted connect modules applies
 - Between discrete (logic and real) and continuous, such as electrical domain (E2L/L2E, R2E/E2R)
 - Between two discrete domains, such as real to logic connection (R2L/L2R)
- CMs allow design blocks to be seamlessly switched without needing to recode the interconnect or port types. It supports multiple power supply sensitivities used in value conversion



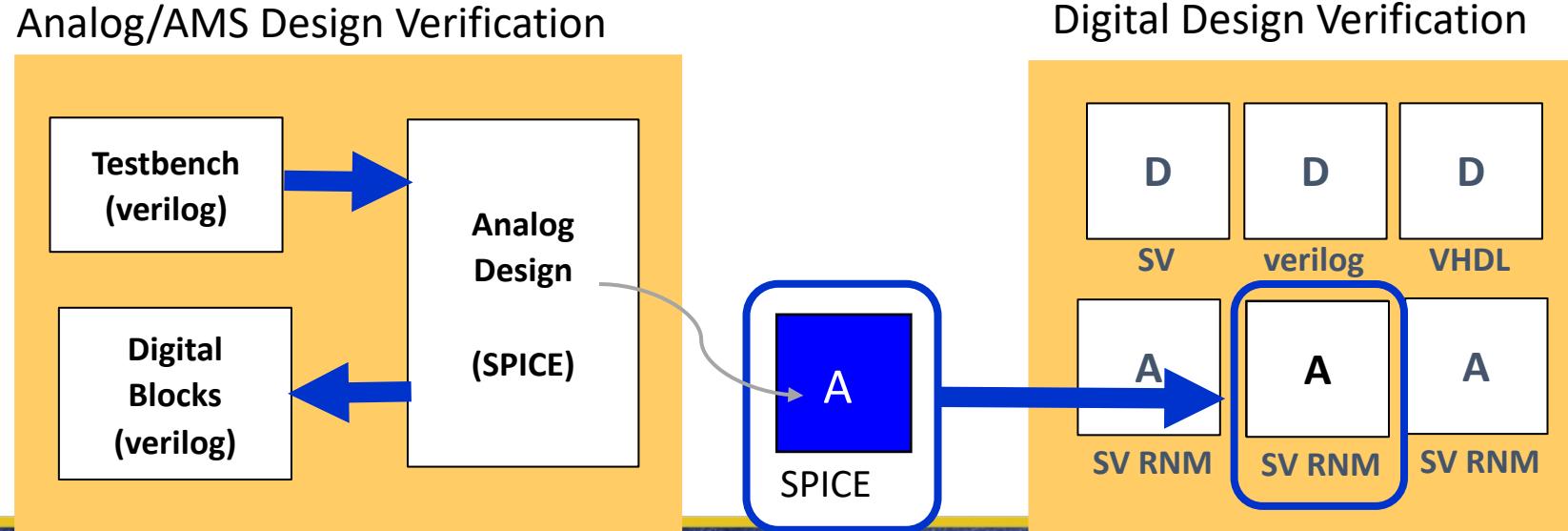
Disciplines

- Continuous disciplines
 - electrical
 - Potential and flow
 - Kirchhoff's laws KCL/KVL
 - voltage
 - Only potential
- Discrete disciplines
 - logic
- Discipline resolution algorithm
 - Incompatible boundaries have CM/IEs auto-inserted during elaboration phase
 - Types of IEs: E2R/R2E, L2R/R2L, E2L/L2E, Bidirectional RNM, Bidirectional conservative flow



AMS Xcelium Use Model

- Sign off analog IP with AVUM flow
- Schematics => Generate SPICE netlist
- Plug and play into SV UVM testbench (TB re-use)
- Verify critical path scenarios, i.e. POR, timing, dynpower, power seq, etc..



AMS Control File (amsd block)

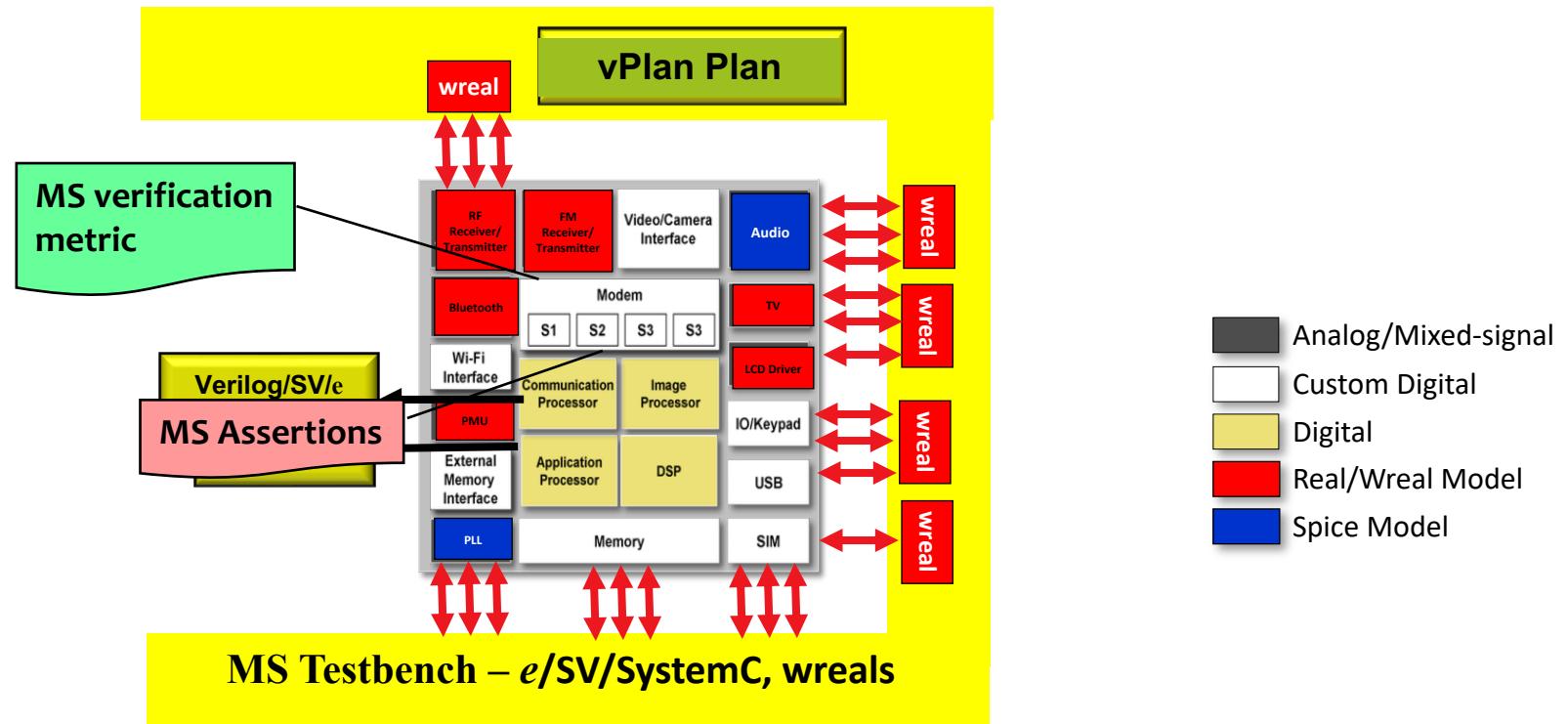
The “heart of the AXUM flow” ease of use

- Create and configure with the AMS Control file(amscf.scs)
 - Spice block substitution (portmap card)
 - Cell, instance Bindings (config card)
 - Interface element declarations (ie card)
 - Multiple supplies (ie card)
 - Verilog-Spice-Verilog sandwiching(use=spice, use=hdl)
 - Includes Spice file pointers and analog control file
- Read directly by xrun:
`% xrun amscf.scs <other_files_and_options>`
- amsd block settings assign cell and instance bindings using AMS xrun binding engine

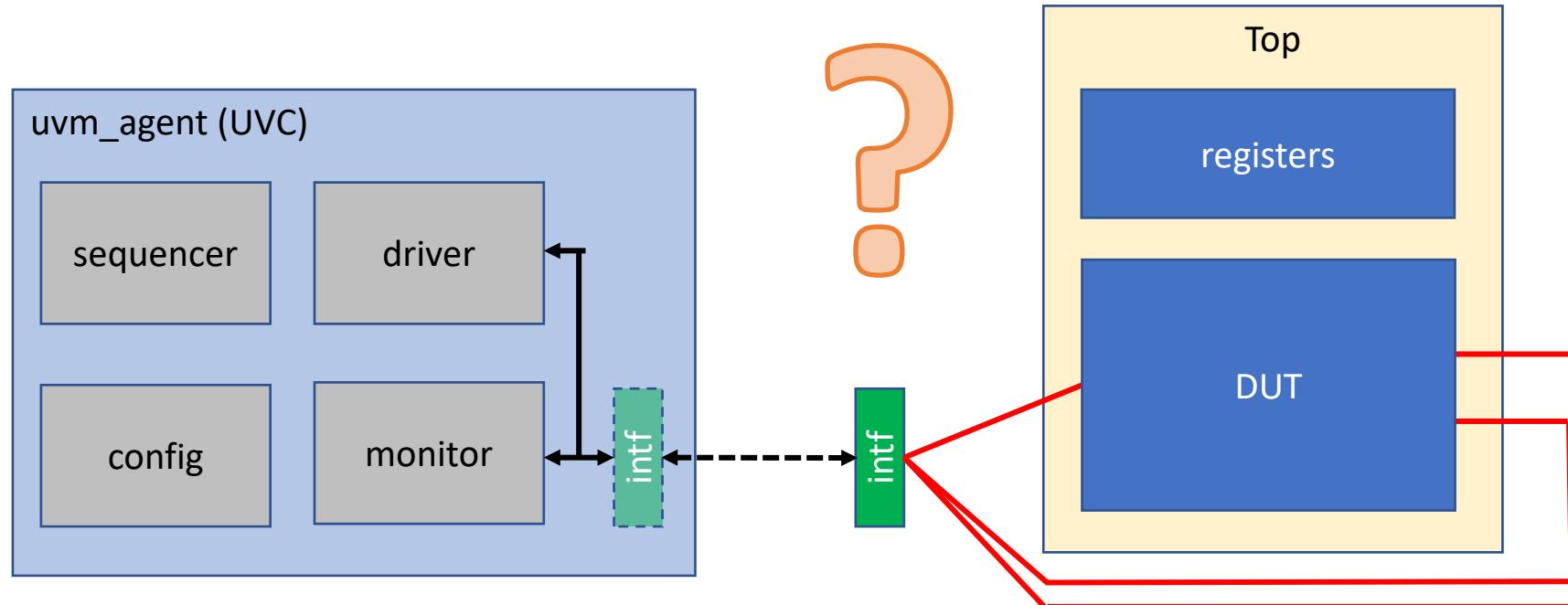
If we have automated technologies
that take care of coercion and
inter-discipline connections,

why do we need UVM-AMS?

MS-SoC: Mixed simulation env using RNMs & analog models



Classical UVM Example

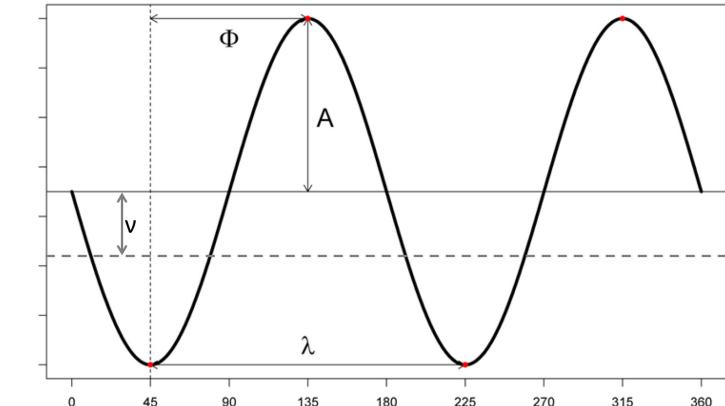


What Is UVM-MS?

- Define a way to extend UVM to AMS/DMS
 - Modular and reusable testbench components
 - Sequence-based stimulus
 - Take advantage of UVM infrastructure as much as possible
- Reuse as much UVM as possible as DUT is refined from digital to AMS
 - Use extension/factory as much as possible
 - Support UVM architecture for DMS/AMS DUT from the start
- Define standard architecture for D/AMS interaction
 - Minimize traffic across the boundary
 - Enable development of D/AMS VIP libraries and ecosystem

Generating/Driving Continuous Analog Signals

- An analog signal that is not simple DC or a slow-changing signal must be a periodic waveform like a sine wave, a sawtooth, or some composition of such sources.
- For example, a signal generator for a sine wave can be controlled by four control values, determining the freq($1/\lambda$), phase(Φ), amplitude(A), and DC bias(v) of the generated signal.
- The properties of the analog signal being driven are controlled by real values generated by the sequencer.
- A UVM sequence_item contains fields for all the control parameters.
- The driver converts the transaction to a setting for the signal generator.



Requirements

- Minimal changes to UVC to add MS capabilities (driver, monitor, sequence item) that can be applied using `set_type_override_by_type`
- Define analog behavior based on a set of parameters defined in a sequence item and generate that analog signal using an analog resource (MS Bridge)
- Measure the properties of the analog signal, return them to a monitor, and package those properties into a sequence item
- Drive and monitor configurations, controlled by dedicated sequence items and support easy integration into multi-channel test sequences
- Controls can also be set by way of constraints for pre-run configurations.
- Collect/check coverage in the monitor based on property values returned from the analog resource or add checkers in the analog resource



EEnet Modeling



SystemVerilog 2012 Extended Nettype Capabilities

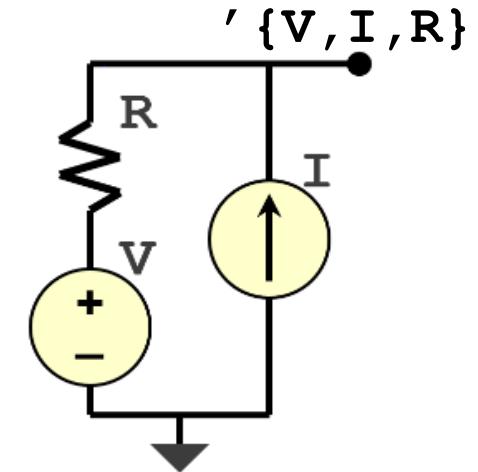
- Definition of “nettype” construct applicable to any datatype
- Application to real datatype provides construct equivalent to VAMS “wreal”
 - Cadence package “cds_rnm_pkg” defines nettypes for SV identical in name & operation to VAMS wreal flavors: wreal1driver, wreal4state, wrealavg, wrealsum, etc
- User Defined Type (UDT) can use a struct of multiple values to define a net
- User Defined Resolution (UDR) functions can define how the net should merge multiple drivers of the UDT format to define the resultant net value
- This extends the possibilities of how interfaces between blocks are defined
 - Cadence “EE_pkg” defines a nettype to define an electrical interface
 - Multiple drivers can each drive the net with voltage or current and resistance values
 - Resolution function computes resulting net voltage



How Is an EEnet Defined?

- The “EEnet” UDT specifies three fields:
 - V = voltage driving net
 - I = current driving the net
 - R = resistance driving the net
- This allows lots of options for how the net can be driven:
 - Specify V and R with $I=0$ for voltage with series resistance
 - Specify I and R with $V=0$ for current with parallel resistance
 - Specify V with $R=0$ for ideal voltage source
 - Specify I with $R='wrealZState'$ for ideal current source
- Resolution with included UDR function provides:
 - V = resolved node voltage, or $'wrealXState$ if multiple ideal voltage drivers
 - I = 0 normally, or current through voltage source if driven by ideal voltage source
 - R = effective impedance at node (parallel combination of all connected resistances)
- Re-evaluated whenever any driver changes

Format of EEnet Driver
Definition

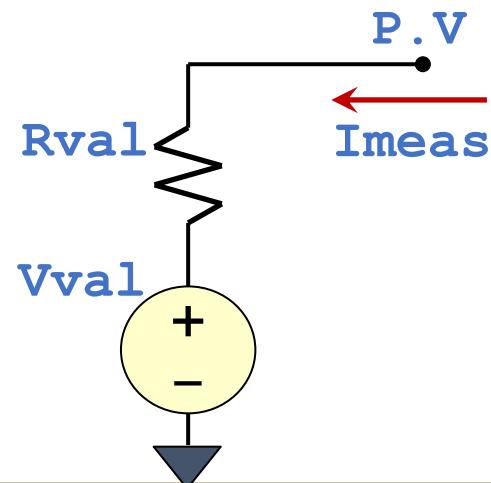


Simple example of an EEnet driver code: V+R driving a node

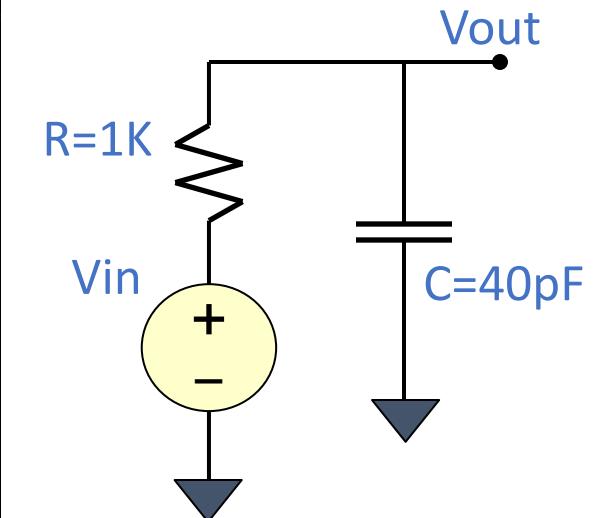
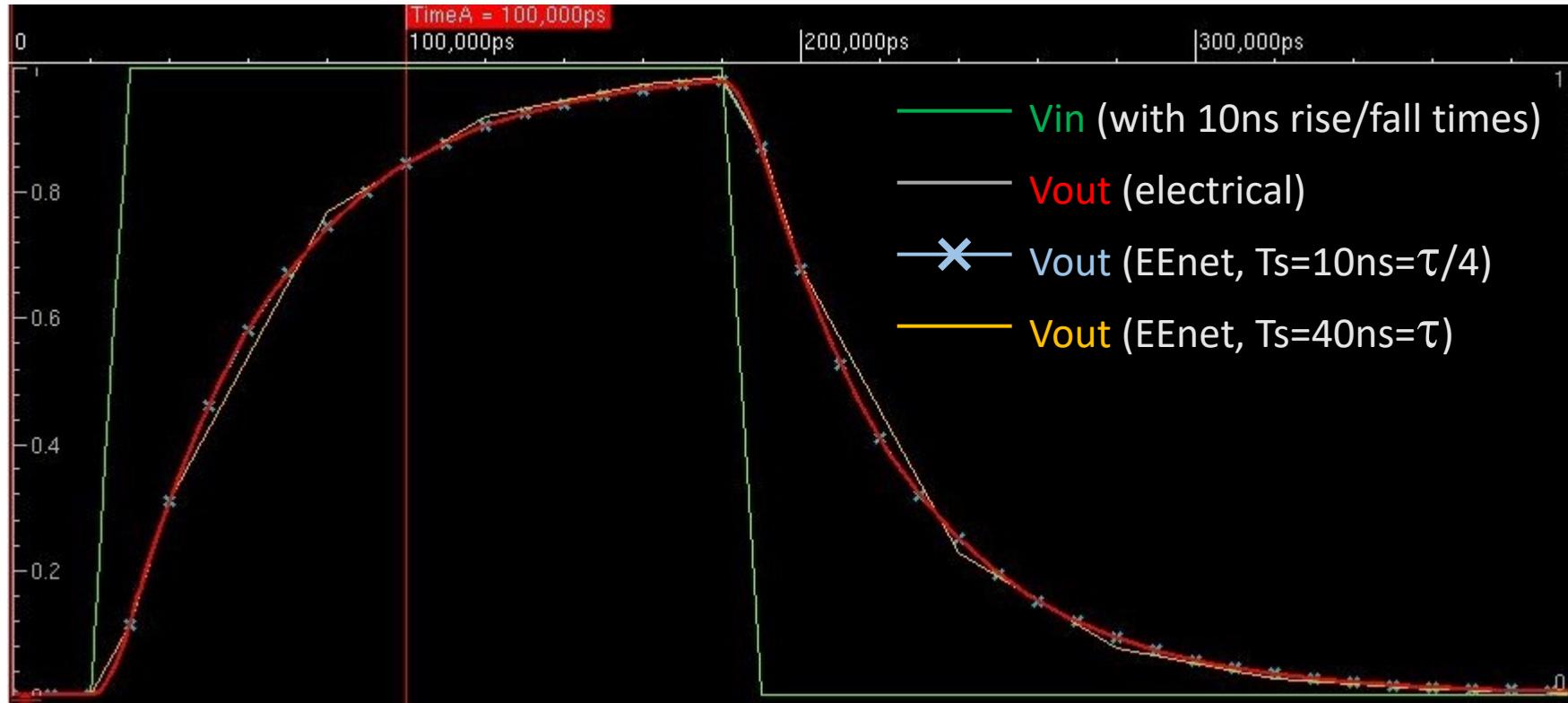
```
import EE_pkg::*;

module myVRdrv(
    inout EEnet P,
    input real Vval,
    input real Rval,
    output real Imeas
);

    assign P = '{Vval,0.0,Rval}; // drive voltage & resistance onto net
    assign Imeas = (Rval==0) ? P.I : (P.V-Vval)/Rval; // measure current
endmodule
```



Simple RC response using CapGeq model



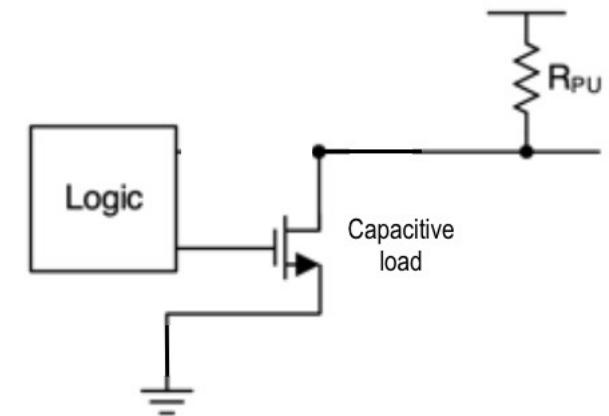
- Sample rate of $\tau/4$ generates points typically within 0.1% of analog waveform
- Sample rate equal to τ still has well-controlled error considering large step size

I²C example Using EEnet

```
import EE_pkg::*;

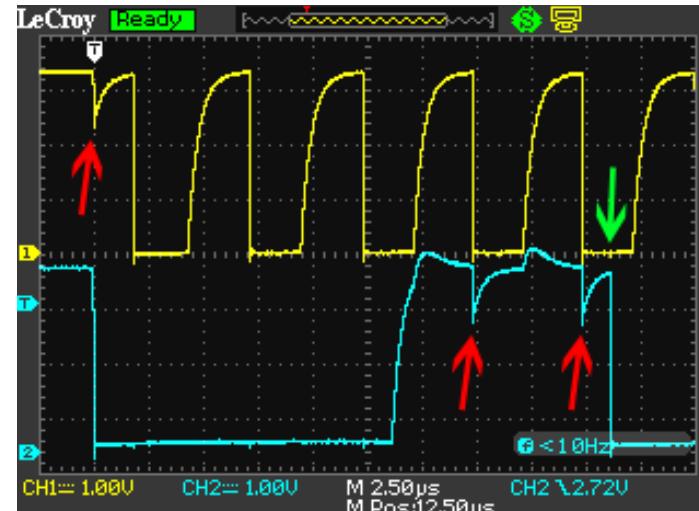
module i2c_target (
    inout EEnet SDL,          // I2C SDA pin
    inout EEnet SDL           // I2C SCL pin
);

    assign SDA = '{Vval,0.0,Rval}; // drive voltage & resistance onto net
    assign SCL = '{Vval,0.0,Rval}; // drive voltage & resistance onto net
endmodule
```



Why Do We Need UVM-MS for I²C?

- Cannot create analog behaviors from UVM class-based objects



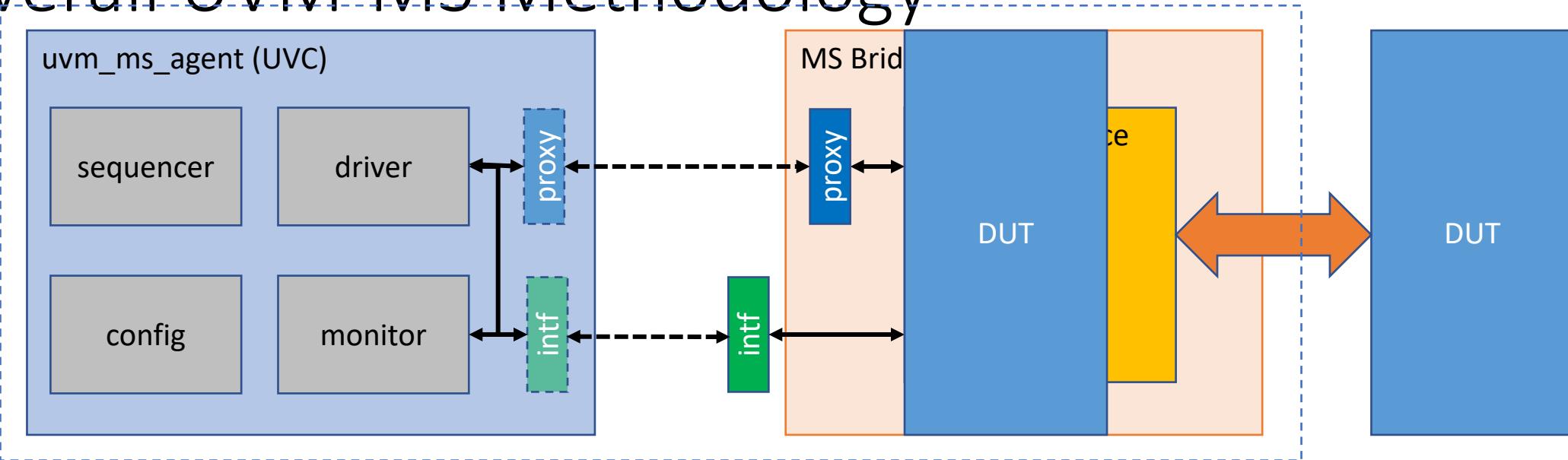
- Need mechanism to control analog parameters
 - Parameters not part of interface



Applying UVM-MS to EEnet Model

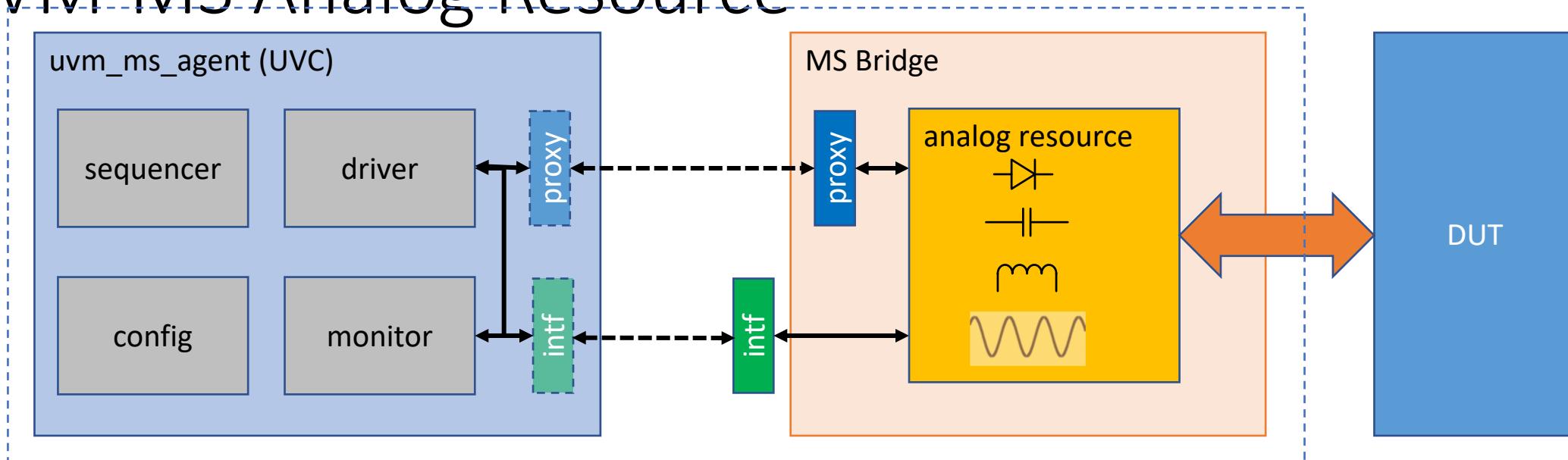


Overall UVM-MS Methodology



- MS Bridge is the proposed layer that sits between the UVC and the (A)MS DUT
- MS Bridge is a SV module that consists of a proxy API, SV interface, and an analog resource module
- The ‘proxy’ is an API that conveys analog attributes between the UVC and the MS Bridge
- The SV ‘intf’ passes digital/discrete signal values (logic, real, nettype/RNM) between UVC and MS Bridge
- The analog resource (SV, Verilog, or Verilog-AMS)

UVM-MS Analog Resource



- MS testbench may require the behavior and presence of analog components that a typical UVM-RTL testbench could not include. These could be:
 - Capacitors, Resistors, Inductors, Diodes, current/voltage sources etc. Or a complex passive network for multiple DUT pins.
 - A piece of Verilog-AMS code
 - Such components will be used to model the analog behavior of PADs, lossy transmission lines, loads/impedances, or any other voltage/current conditioning required to accurately model the signals connecting to the ports of DUT
 - Those components can be placed inside the analog resource to be controlled by proxy.

Proxy “Hook-Up”

Proxy Template (API)

```
UVC package
class i2c_bridge_proxy extends uvm_ms_proxy;
...
  pure virtual function void set_capitance(...);
...
  int delay;
...
endclass
```

Implement

Proxy instance in MS Bridge module

```
module osc_bridge(...);
...
osc_bridge_core #(...) core (...); // AMS model
...
class proxy extends osc_bridge_proxy;
  ...
    function void set_capitance(input real cap_val);
      core.cap_val = cap_val;
    endfunction
  endclass

  proxy __uvm_ms_proxy = new();
  ...
  always_comb
    __uvm_ms_proxy.delay = core.delay;
  ...
endmodule
```

Instance of analog resource

Passes values to analog resource to “program” waveform

Passes values to UVC component to “monitor” waveform

UVM config setting

```
module top;
...
  i2c_bridge i2c_bridge(.sda, .scl);
...
  initial begin
    uvm_config_db#(osc_bridge_proxy)::set(null,"*12c*","bridge_proxy",top.i2c_bridge.__uvm_ms_proxy);
    run_test();
  end
endmodule
```

Proxy \leftrightarrow Analog Resource

MS Bridge

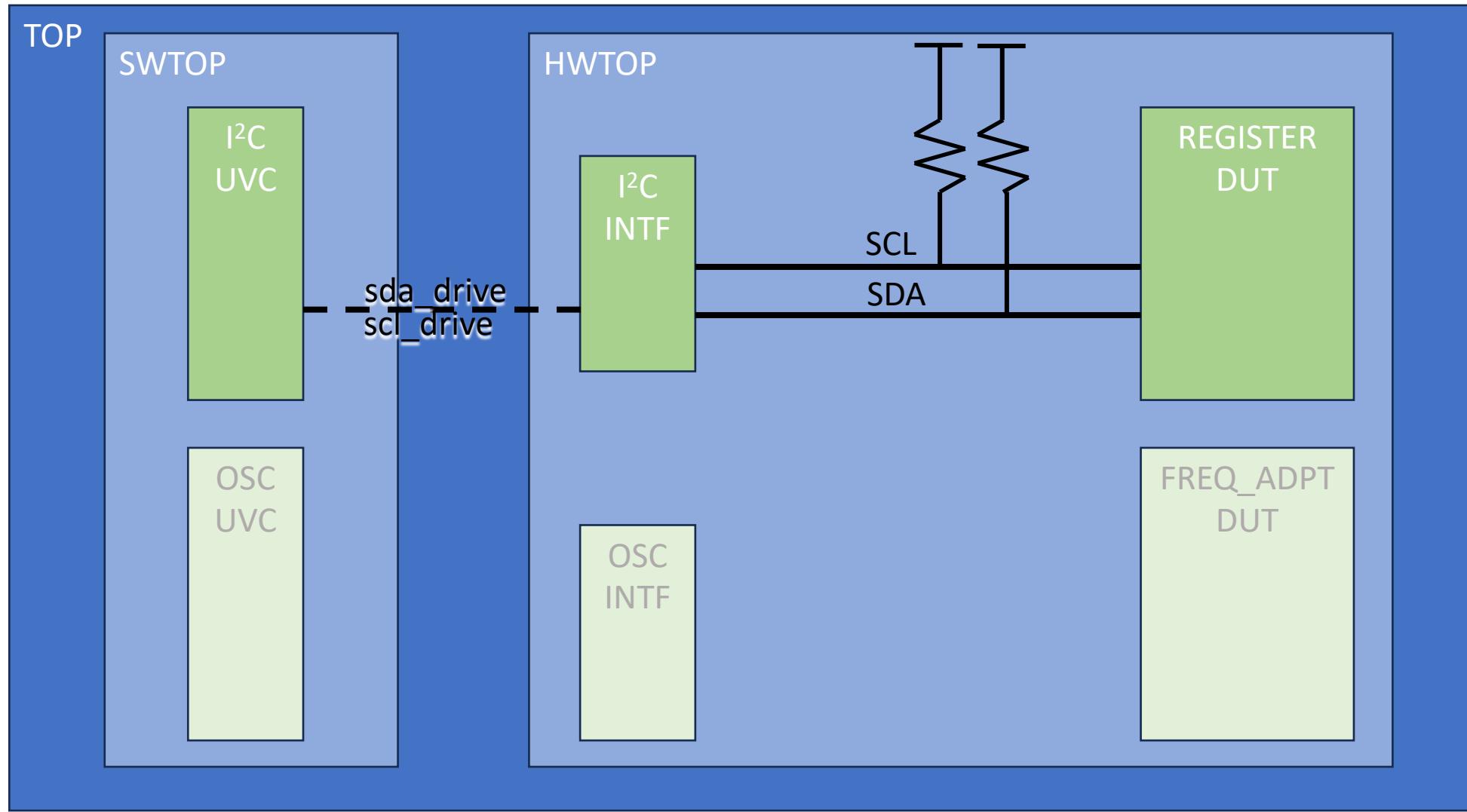
```
class i2c_proxy ... ;  
  function void push_Vsup(input real Vsup);  
    Push core.Vsup = Vsup;  
  endfunction  
endclass : i2c_proxy  
  
class osc_proxy ... ;  
  function void get_measures(...);  
    Pull ampl = core.ampl_out;  
    bias = core.bias_out;  
    phase = core.phase_out;  
    freq = core.freq_out;  
  endfunction  
  
Monitored  
int delay;  
endclass : osc_proxy  
  
always_comb begin  
  __uvm_ms_proxy.delay = core.delay;  
end
```

```
osc_bridge_core (...);  
...  
real Vsup;  
  
analog begin  
  vsin = (ampl_in * sin(`M_TWO_PI * freq_in * $abstime));  
  ...  
end  
  
real ampl_out;  
real bias_out;  
real freq_out;  
real phase_out;  
  
Vsig = V(sig);  
if (Vsig > max_a)  
  max_a = Vsig;  
else if (Vsig < min_a) Analog generates update  
  min_a = Vsig;
```

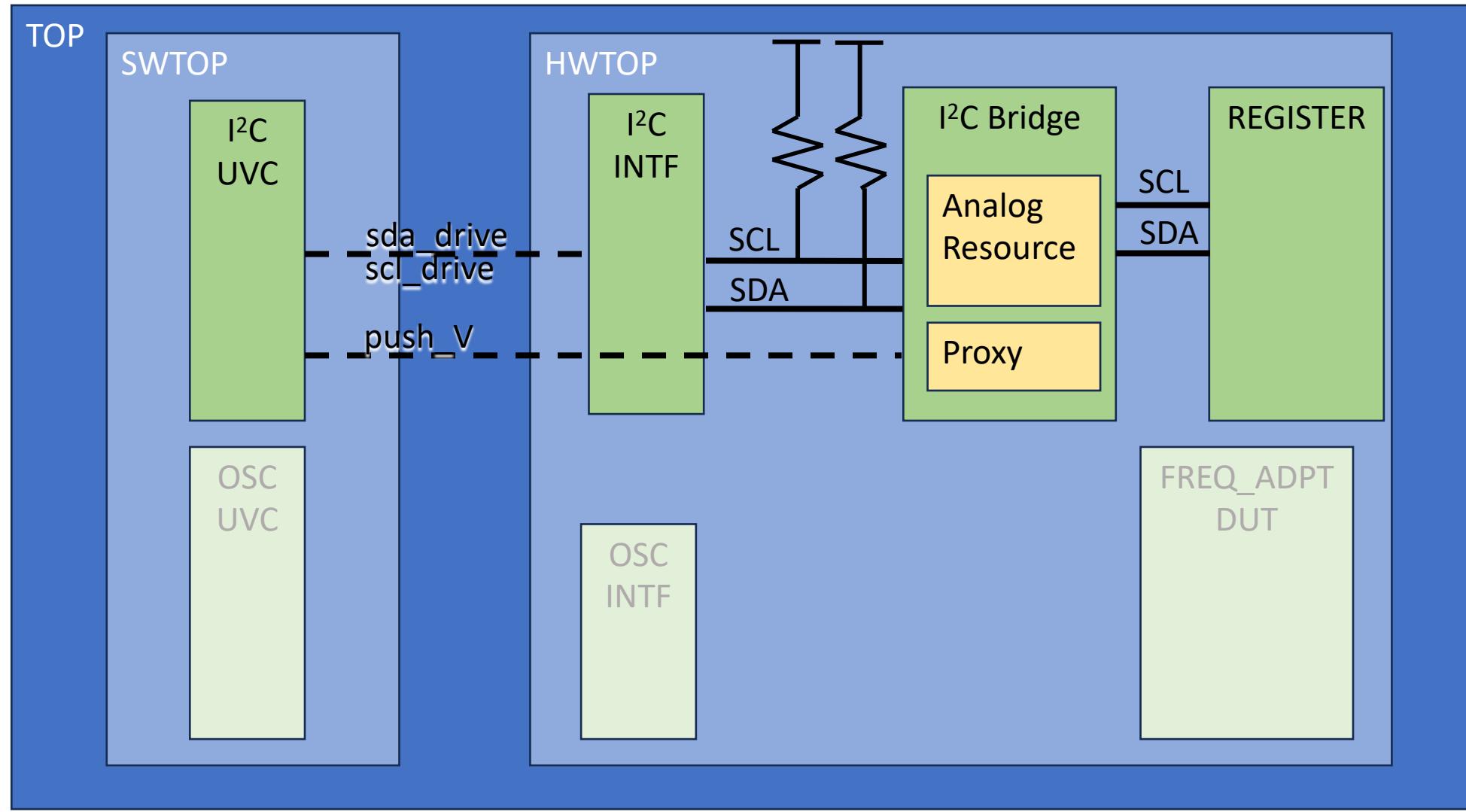
If target is different, it's seen as a D2A event

Interpolated value

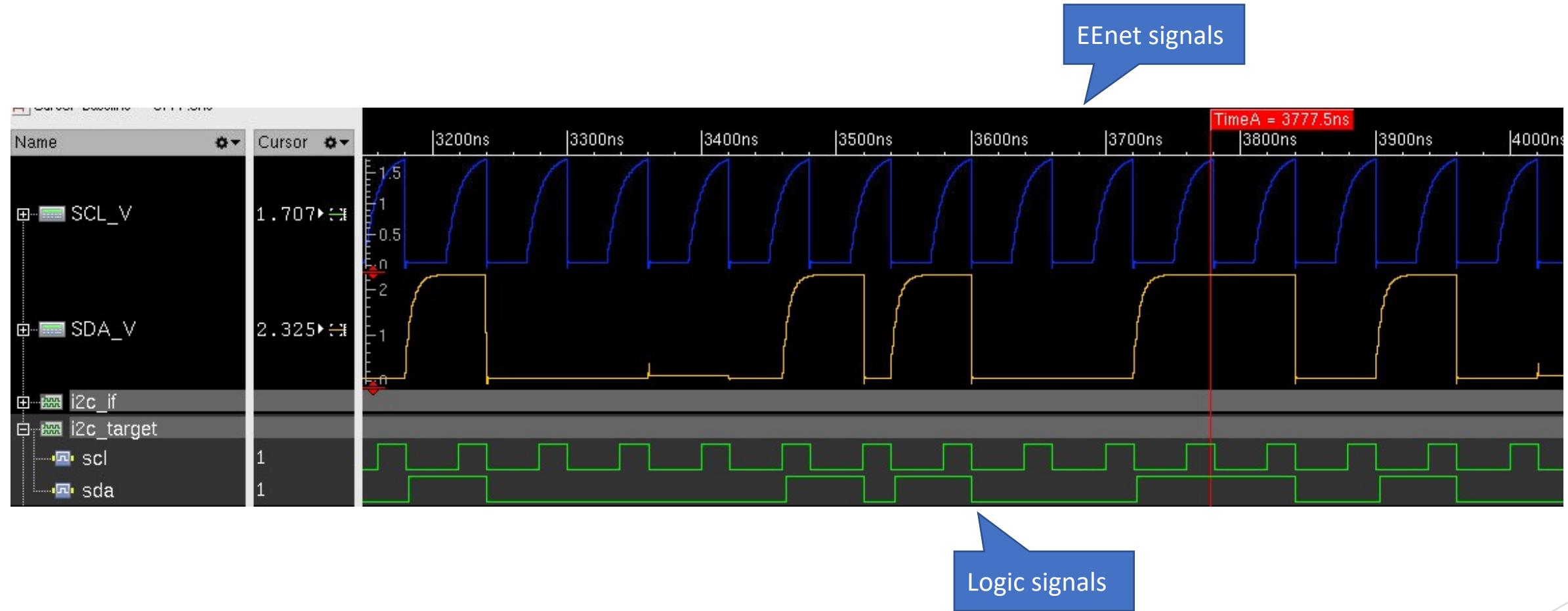
I²C DUT



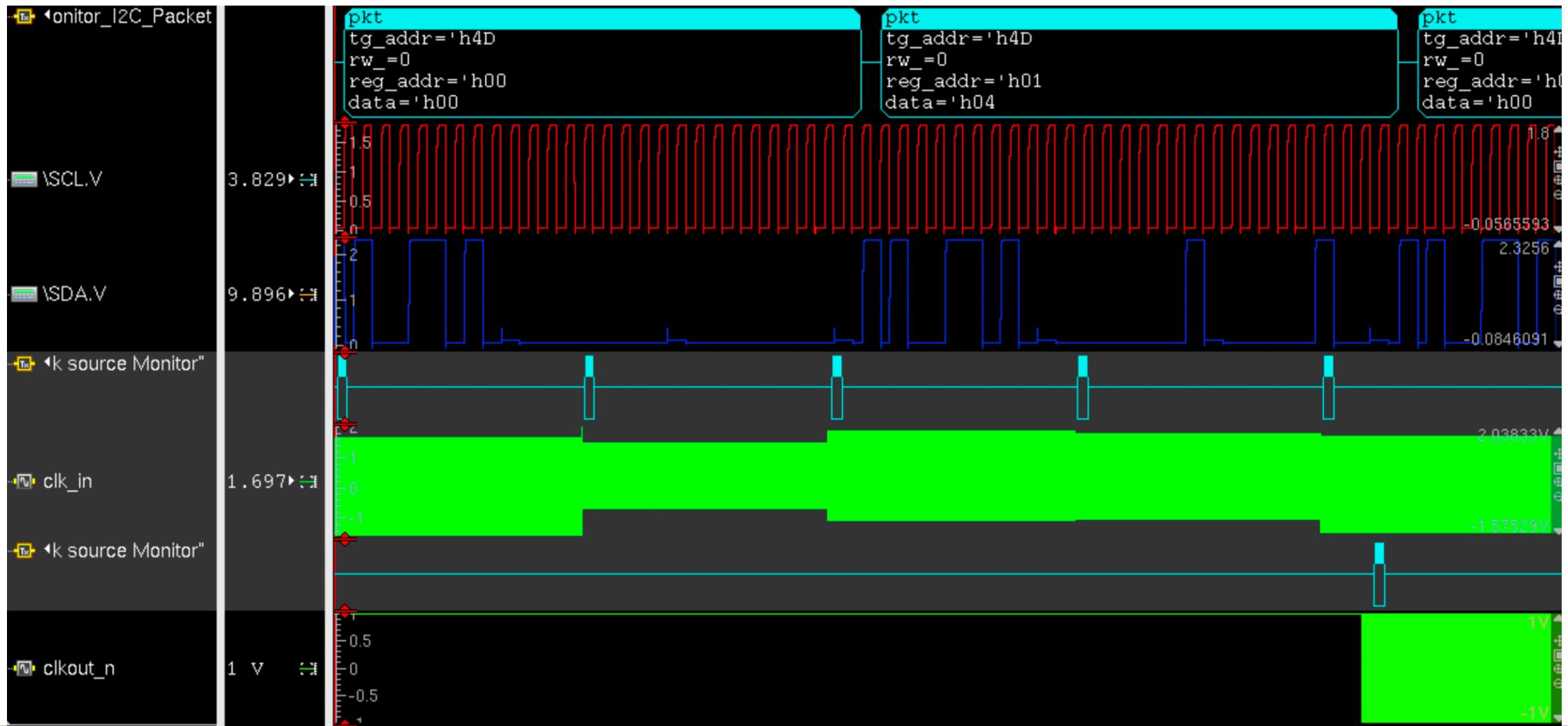
I²C DUT



I²C Waveforms

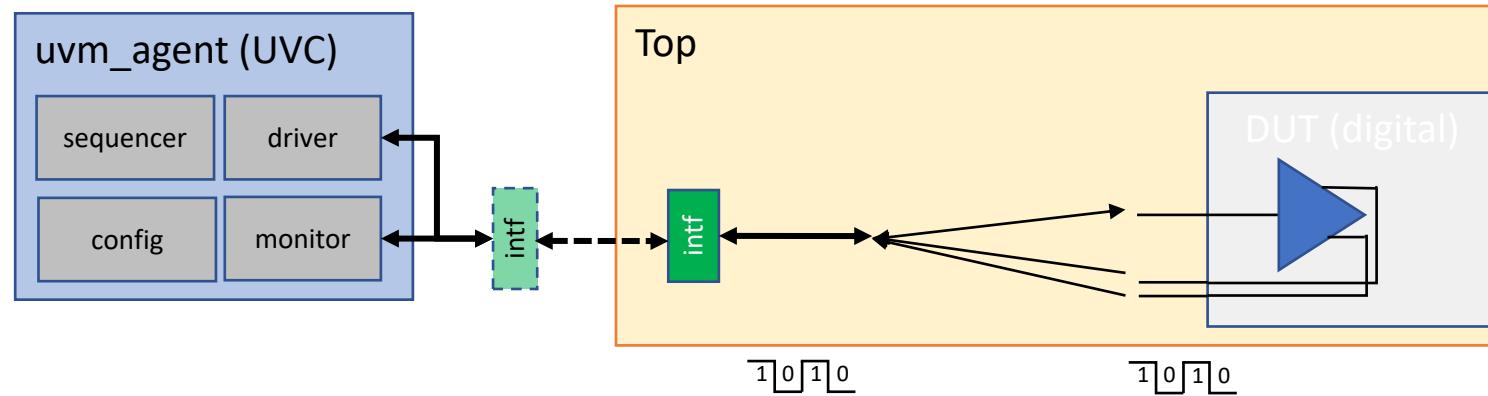


Freq Adapter Waveforms



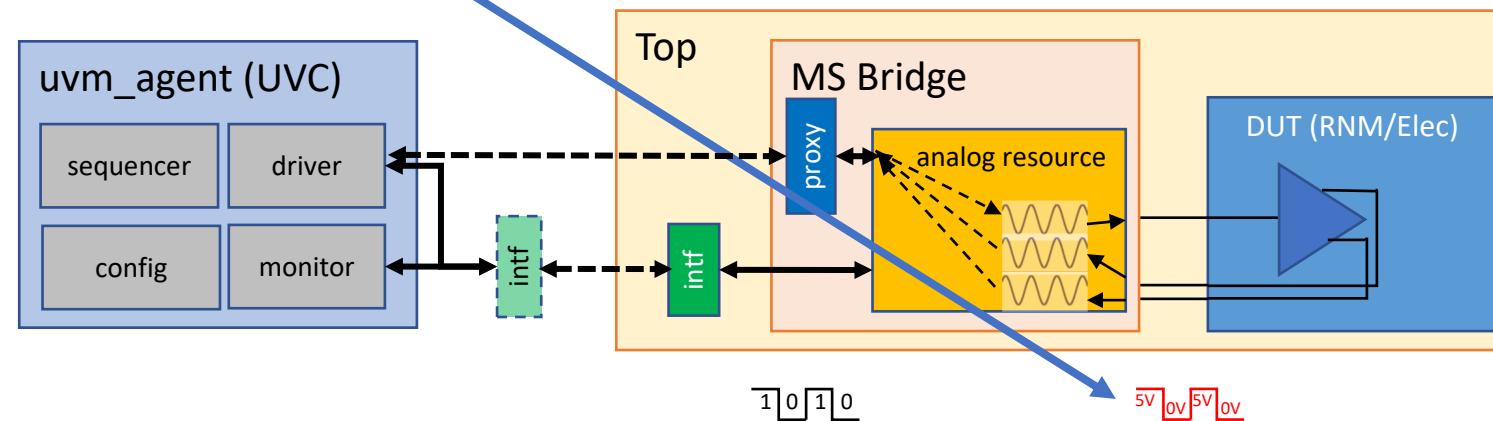
Model of Frequency Adapter Ports in SV

```
module freq_adapter (
    output logic CLKOUT_P,CLKOUT_N; // differential output
    input  logic CLK_IN;           // clock input
    input  logic sda, sda;        // I2C interface
    input  logic [7:0] pw_adj, [1:0] sr_adj, ampl_adj;
);
```



Model of Frequency Adapter Ports in SV RNM

```
module freq_adapter import cds_rnm_pkg::*; (
    output wreal4state CLKOUT_P,CLKOUT_N; // differential output
    input  wreal4state CLK_IN;           // clock input
    input  EEnet sdi, sda;             // I2C interface
    input  logic [7:0] pw_adj, [1:0] sr_adj, ampl_adj;
);
```



RNM uses event solver so just need
to convert logic to real voltage



Example Walkthrough

UVM digital to UVM-MS



Steps to Create a UVM-MS UVC

- Create Bridge module
 - Contains Analog Resource and Proxy
- Extend classes for Driver
 - Use `set_type_override_by_type` to use extended classes

i2c_bridge

```
3 module i2c_bridge import EE_pkg::*;
4   input wire scl_drive, // digital signal from driver
5   inout wire sda_drive, // digital signal from driver
6   inout EENet SDA, SCL // EENet signals connected to DUT
7 );
8
9 parameter real Vsup_p = 1.8;
10 parameter real Rout = 100.0;
11
12 //UVM + MS extras
13 import uvm_pkg::*;
14 import uvm_ms_pkg::*;
15 `include "uvm_macros.svh"
16 `include "uvm_ms.svh"
17
18 //UVM package for this component
19 import i2c_pkg::*;
20
21 //Create an instance of a component that can be used with uvm_info_context to print
22 // messages from analog resource using uvm_ms_info macro/function
23 `uvm_ms_reporter
24
25 //Class proxy extends the osc_bridge_proxy included in osc_pkg.sv
26 //The implementation for the config_wave push function is defined here
27 class proxy extends i2c_proxy;
28   function new(string name = "proxy");
29     super.new(name);
30   endfunction : new
31
32   // implementation of function to push Vsup value to analog resource
33   function void push_Vsup(input real Vsup);
34     core.Vsup = Vsup;
35   endfunction
36
37 endclass
38
39 proxy __uvm_ms_proxy = new("__uvm_ms_proxy");
40
41 //Analog resource instantiation
42 i2c_analog_resource #( .Vsup_p(Vsup_p), .Rout(Rout) ) core (
43   .sda_drive, .scl_drive, .SDA, .SCL
44 );
45
46 endmodule
```

i2c_driver → i2c_ms_driver

UVM

```
1 class i2c_driver extends uvm_driver #(i2c_packet);
2
3   `uvm_component_utils(i2c_driver)
4
5   virtual interface i2c_if vif;
6
7   real Vsup = 1.8;
8
9   function new(string name = "i2c_driver", uvm_component parent);
10    super.new(name, parent);
11  endfunction
12
13  virtual task run_phase(uvm_phase phase);
14    forever begin
15      seq_item_port.get_next_item(req);
16      `uvm_info(get_type_name(), $sformatf("Sending Packet :\n%s", req.sprint()), UVM_LOW)
17      void'(begin_tr(req, "Input I2C Packet"));
18      vif.send_to_dut(.regAddr(req.reg_addr),
19                      .data(req.data),
20                      .id(req.tg_addr),
21                      .rw_(req.rw_));
22    end_tr(req);
23    `uvm_info(get_type_name(), "Packet sent", UVM_DEBUG)
24    seq_item_port.item_done();
25  end
26 endtask
27
28 function void connect_phase(uvm_phase phase);
29   if (!uvm_config_db#(virtual i2c_if)::get(this, "", "vif", vif))
30     `uvm_error("NOVIF", {"vif not set for: ", get_full_name(),".vif"})
31  endfunction
32
33  function void start_of_simulation_phase(uvm_phase phase);
34    `uvm_info(get_type_name(),"Call i2c_driver",UVM_HIGH);
35  endfunction
36 endclass
```

UVM-MS

```
class i2c_ms_driver extends i2c_driver;
`uvm_component_utils(i2c_ms_driver)
virtual interface i2c_if vif;
i2c_proxy_base i2c_proxy_p;
real Vsup = 1.8;

function new(string name = "i2c_ms_driver", uvm_component parent);
super.new(name, parent);
endfunction

virtual task run_phase(uvm_phase phase);
i2c_proxy_p.push_Vsup(Vsup);
forever begin
seq_item_port.get_next_item(req);
`uvm_info(get_type_name(), $sformatf("Sending Packet :\n%s", req.sprint()), UVM_LOW)
void'(begin_tr(req, "Input I2C Packet"));
vif.send_to_dut(.regAddr(req.reg_addr),
                .data(req.data),
                .id(req.tg_addr),
                .rw_(req.rw_));
end_tr(req);
`uvm_info(get_type_name(), "Packet sent", UVM_DEBUG)
seq_item_port.item_done();
end
endtask

function void connect_phase(uvm_phase phase);
if (!uvm_config_db#(virtual i2c_if)::get(this, "", "vif", vif))
  `uvm_error("NOVIF", {"vif not set for: ", get_full_name(),".vif"})
  if (!uvm_config_db#(i2c_proxy_base)::get(this, "", "i2c_proxy_p", i2c_proxy_p))
    `uvm_error("NOPROXY", {"i2c_proxy not set for: ", get_full_name(),".i2c_proxy_p"})
endfunction
```

freq_adpt_tb → freq_adpt_ms_tb

UVM

```
2 class freq_adpt_tb extends uvm_env;
3
4 // component macro
5 `uvm_component_utils(freq_adpt_tb)
6
7 registers_env registers;
8 osc_env freq_generator;
9 osc_env freq_detector;
10
11 freq_adpt_scoreboard freq_adpt_sb;
12
13 // Constructor
14 function new (string name, uvm_component parent=null);
15 | super.new(name, parent);
16 endfunction : new
17
18 // UVM build() phase
19 function void build_phase(uvm_phase phase);
20 | `uvm_info("MSG","In the build phase",UVM_MEDIUM)
21
22 // set up virtual interfaces for UVCs and scoreboard
23 uvm_config_db#(virtual osc_if)::set(this,"freq_generator.*","vif", top.generator_if);
24 uvm_config_db#(virtual osc_if)::set(this,"freq_detector.*","vif", top.detector_if);
25 uvm_config_db#(virtual registers_if)::set(this,"registers.reg_agent.*", "reg_vif", top.reg_if);
26
27 // config the value of diff_sel for freq_generator to 0 - single-ended clock generation
28 uvm_config_int::set(this,"freq_generator.agent.*","diff_sel", 0);
29 // config the value of diff_sel for freq_detector to 1 - differential clock detection
30 uvm_config_int::set(this,"freq_detector.agent.*","diff_sel", 1);
31
32 super.build_phase(phase);
33
34 // create the envs for the generator, detector, registers and scoreboard
35 freq_generator = osc_env::type_id::create("freq_generator", this);
36 freq_detector = osc_env::type_id::create("freq_detector", this);
37 registers = registers_env::type_id::create("registers", this);
38 freq_adpt_sb = freq_adpt_scoreboard::type_id::create("freq_adpt_sb", this);
39
40 endfunction : build_phase
41
42 // UVM connect_phase
43 function void connect_phase(uvm_phase phase);
44 // Connect the TLM ports from the UVCs to the scoreboard
45 registers.reg_agent.monitor.item_collected_port.connect(freq_adpt_sb.sb_registers_in);
46 freq_generator.agent.monitor.item_collected_port.connect(freq_adpt_sb.sb_osc_gen);
47 freq_detector.agent.monitor.item_collected_port.connect(freq_adpt_sb.sb_osc_det);
48 endfunction : connect_phase
```

UVM-MS

```
// class freq_adpt_ms_tb extends freq_adpt_tb;
58
59 // component macro
60 `uvm_component_utils(freq_adpt_ms_tb)
61
62 //freq_adpt_ms_scoreboard freq_adpt_sb;
63
64 // Constructor
65 function new (string name, uvm_component parent=null);
66 | super.new(name, parent);
67 endfunction : new
68
69 // UVM build() phase
70 function void build_phase(uvm_phase phase);
71 |`ifdef UVM_AMS
72 // set up bridge proxy pointer references to generator and detector UVCs
73 uvm_config_db #(osc_bridge_proxy)::set(this,"freq_generator.agent.*","bridge_proxy", top.generator_bridge.__uvm_ms_proxy);
74 uvm_config_db #(osc_bridge_proxy)::set(this,"freq_detector.agent.*","bridge_proxy", top.detector_bridge.__uvm_ms_proxy);
75 `endif
76
77 `ifdef DMS_I2C
78 uvm_config_db #(uvm_ms_proxy)::set(this,"i2c.agent.*","i2c_proxy", top.i2c_bridge.__uvm_ms_proxy);
79 `endif
80
81 // override driver, monitor, and scoreboard with UVM-AMS versions
82 set_type_override_by_type(i2c_driver::get_type(),i2c_ms_driver::get_type());
83 set_type_override_by_type(osc_transaction::get_type(),osc_ms_transaction::get_type());
84 set_type_override_by_type(osc_driver::get_type(),osc_ms_source_driver::get_type());
85 set_type_override_by_type(osc_monitor::get_type(),osc_ms_source_monitor::get_type());
86 set_type_override_by_type(freq_adpt_scoreboard::get_type(),freq_adpt_ms_scoreboard::get_type());
87
88 super.build_phase(phase);
89
90 endfunction
91
92 endclass : freq_adpt_ms_tb
```



Demo





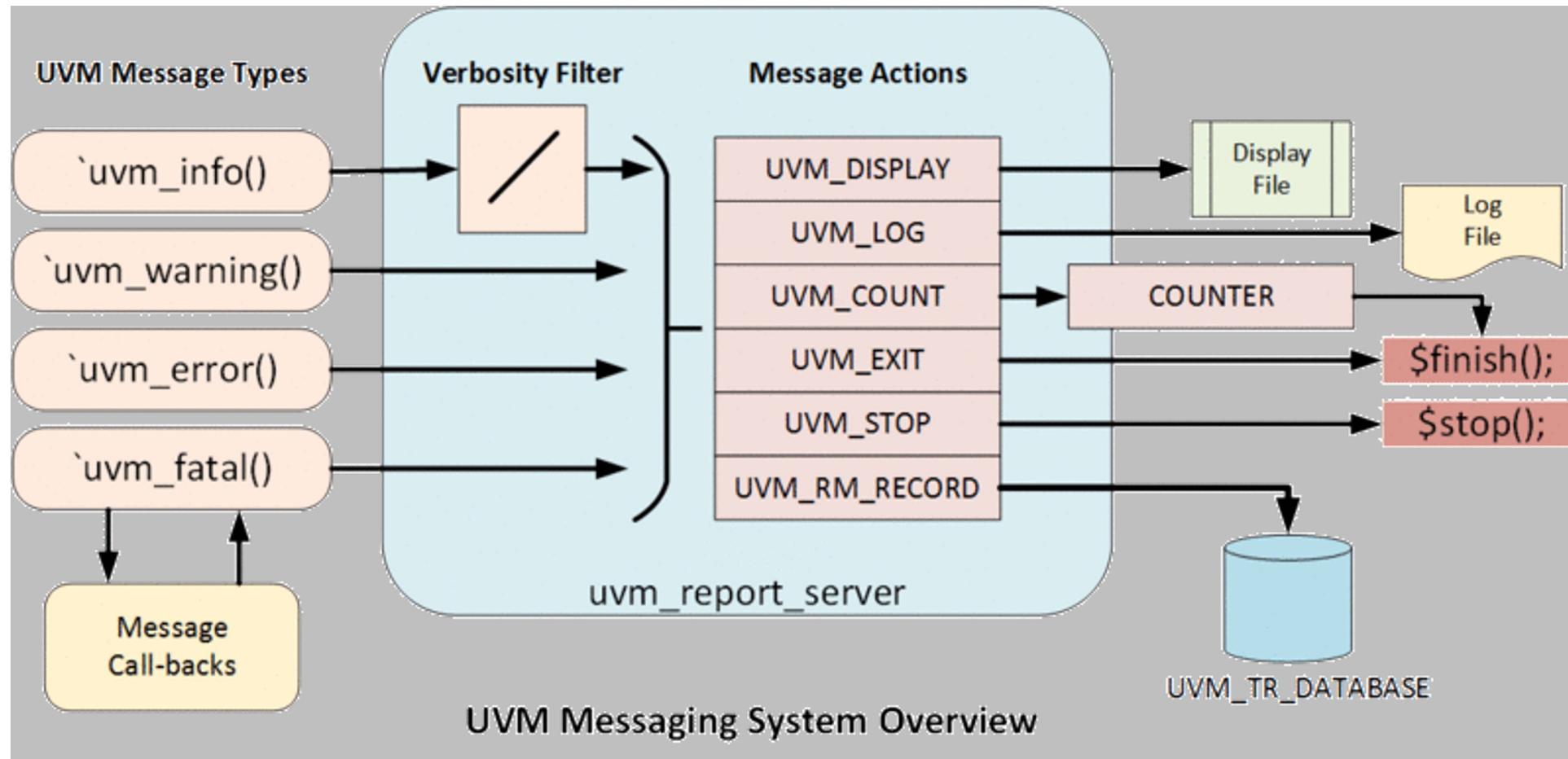
UVM Messaging



Messages for Debug and Error Reporting

- Debugging activity inside a large environment with many UVCs is critical
- Need to report:
 - Errors
 - Debug
 - Progress
- Messages need to be categorized via severity:
 - Fatal, Error, Warning, Info
- Need to link actions with messages
 - Stop simulation on fatal or after four errors
 - Summarize number of messages reported
- Need a different mechanism than simulator messages to avoid filtering effects

UVM Messaging System



UVM Messaging from Analog Resource

- UVM Reporting macros not supported in Verilog-AMS modules
 - Take advantage of up-scoping to access SV bridge
- ``include "uvm_ms.vamsh"` in Verilog-AMS analog resource or
``include "uvm_ms.vdmsh"` in SystemVerilog analog resource
 - localparams to define UVM Verbosity levels as integers to match UVM enum
 - Macros to wrap the `uvm_ms_*` reporting function calls defined in `uvm_ms.svh`
- ``include "uvm_ms.svh"` in MS Bridge (SV)
 - Definitions of the functions called by analog resource
 - Provides macros for ``uvm_ms_[info|warning|error|fatal] (...)`
 - Utilizes the `"__uvm_ms_proxy"` declaration as the originating path for analog resource UVM messages

UVM Messaging Example for Verilog-AMS Resource

- Use analog domain to detect the issue and toggle a flag
- Flag is detected by absdelta to then report the message via the digital engine
- Example

```
analog begin
    if((I_PLUS > 1.0) && !I_thr_triggered) I_thr_triggered = 1;
    else if(I_PLUS < 0.9) I_thr_triggered = 0;
end
//Convert the detection in the analog block to a UVM report.
string message;
always@(absdelta(I_thr_triggered,1,0,0,1)) begin
    $sformat(message,"The Current is above the thresholds @ %e",I_PLUS);
    if(I_thr_triggered) `uvm_ms_error(P_TYPE,message)
end
```

Up-scope function call

UVM Message – Analog block

“`uvm_ms.vamsh`” `uvm_ms_info` function is found via up-scope and executed from SV bridge

```
`define uvm_ms_info(id,message,uvm_verbosity) \
    uvm_ms_info(id,message,uvm_verbosity,$sformatf("%m"),`__FILE__,`__LINE__);
```

`osc_core.vams`

```
`include "uvm_ms.vamsh"
`uvm_ms_info("FREQ_UPDATE",$sformatf("freq=%e Hz period=%e ns", freq_in, out_period), \
UVM_MEDIUM)
```

`uvm_ms.svh`

```
function void uvm_ms_info(id,message,uvm_verbosity,uvm_path,`__FILE__,`__LINE__);
  uvm_component CTXT;
  CTXT=uvm_ms_get_bridge_path(uvm_path); // get path to uvm_component in top.bridge
  CTXT.uvm_report_info(id,message,uvm_verbosity'(verbosity_level),file,line);
endfunction: uvm_info
```

`osc_bridge.sv`

```
`include "uvm_ms.svh"
`uvm_ms_reporter // instantiates uvm_ms_reporter component to be used with messaging
```

```
UVM_INFO .../uvc_lib/osc/vams/osc_bridge_core.vams(98) @ 52001.098068ns: top.detector_bridge
[FREQ_UPDATE] The Current is above the threshold @ 1.178812e+00A
```

Conclusion

- There is a need for more advanced, standard methodologies for scalable, reusable and metric-driven mixed-signal (AMS/DMS) verification
- The UVM-AMS WG proposal addresses the gaps in current verification methodology standards
- Extend UVM class-based approach to seamlessly support the module-based approach (MS Bridge) needed for mixed-signal verification
 - Targeting analog/mixed-signal contents (RNM, electrical/SPICE)
 - Application and extension of existing UVM concepts and components
 - Sequencer, Driver, Monitor
 - MS Bridge / Analog resources
 - UVM Messaging System



Questions?

