

# SystemVerilog Assertions Verification



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# Tutorial topics

- Introduction to SystemVerilog Assertions (SVAs)
- Planning SVA development
- Implementation
- SVA verification using SVAUnit
- SVA test patterns

# Introduction to SystemVerilog Assertions (SVAs)

# Assertions and properties

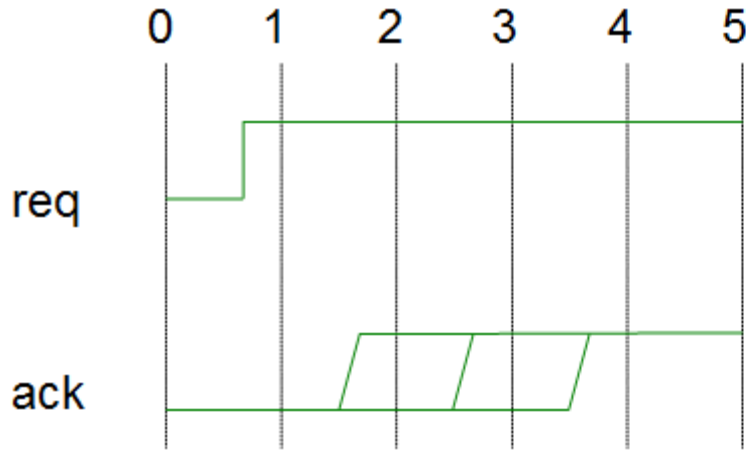
- What is an assertion?

```
assert property (a |-> b)
else $error("Assertion failed!")
```

- What is a property?

```
property p_example;
  a |-> b
endproperty
```

# Simple assertion example



After the rise of request signal, the acknowledge signal should be asserted no later than 3 clocks cycles.

```
property req_to_rise_p;  
  @(posedge clk)  
    $rose(req) |-> ##[1:3] $rose(ack);  
endproperty
```

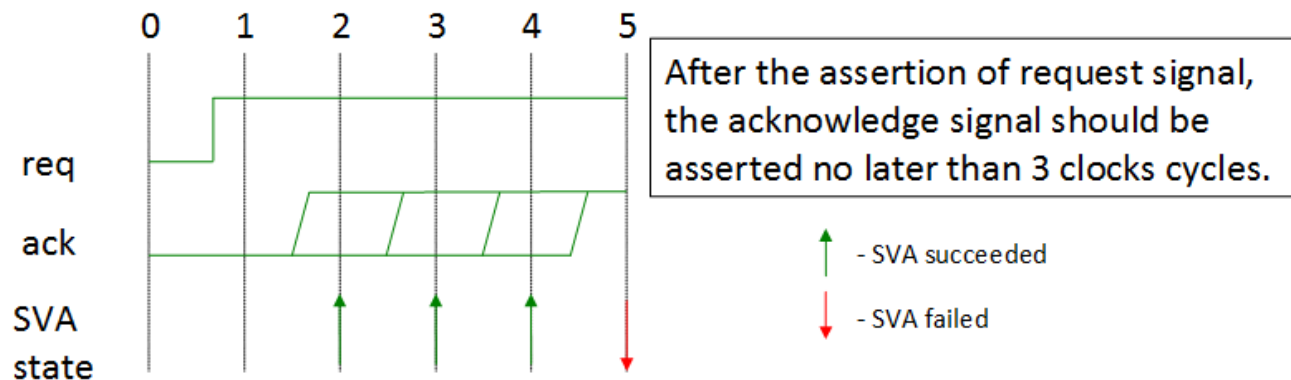
```
ASSERT_LABEL: assert property (req_to_rise_p)  
else `uvm_error("ERR", "Assertion failed")
```

# Types of SystemVerilog Assertions

- Immediate

```
assert (expression) pass_statement  
[else fail_statement]
```

- Concurrent



# Assertions are used

- In a verification component
- In a formal proof kit

- In RTL generation

*“Revisiting Regular Expressions in SynthHorus2: from PSL SEREs to Hardware”  
(Fatemeh (Negin) Javaheri, Katell Morin-Allory, Dominique Borrione)*

- For test patterns generation

*“Towards a Toolchain for Assertion-Driven Test Sequence Generation” (Laurence PIERRE)*

# SVAs advantages

- Fast
- Non-intrusive
- Flexible
- Coverable



# Planning SVA development

# Identify design characteristics

- Defined in a document (design specification)
- Known or specified by the designer
- The most common format is of the form *cause and effect*: antecedent  $\rightarrow$  consequent
- Antecedent: `$rose (req)`
- Consequent: `## [1 : 3] $rose (ack)`

# Keep it simple. Partition!

- Complex assertions are typically constructed from complex sequences and properties.

```
a ##1 b[*1:2] | => c ##1 d[*1:2] | => $fell(a)
```



```
sequence seq(arg1, arg2);  
  arg1 ##1 arg2[*1:2];  
endsequence
```



```
seq(a, b) | => seq(c, d) | => $fell(a)
```

# Implementation

# Coding guidelines

- Avoid duplicating design logic in assertions
- Avoid infinite assertions
- Reset considerations
- Mind the sampling clock

# Coding guidelines (contd.)

- Always check for unknown condition ('X')
- Assertion naming
- Detailed assertion messages
- Assertion encapsulation

# Best practices

- Review the SVA with the designer to avoid DS misinterpretation
- Use *strong* in assertions that may never complete:

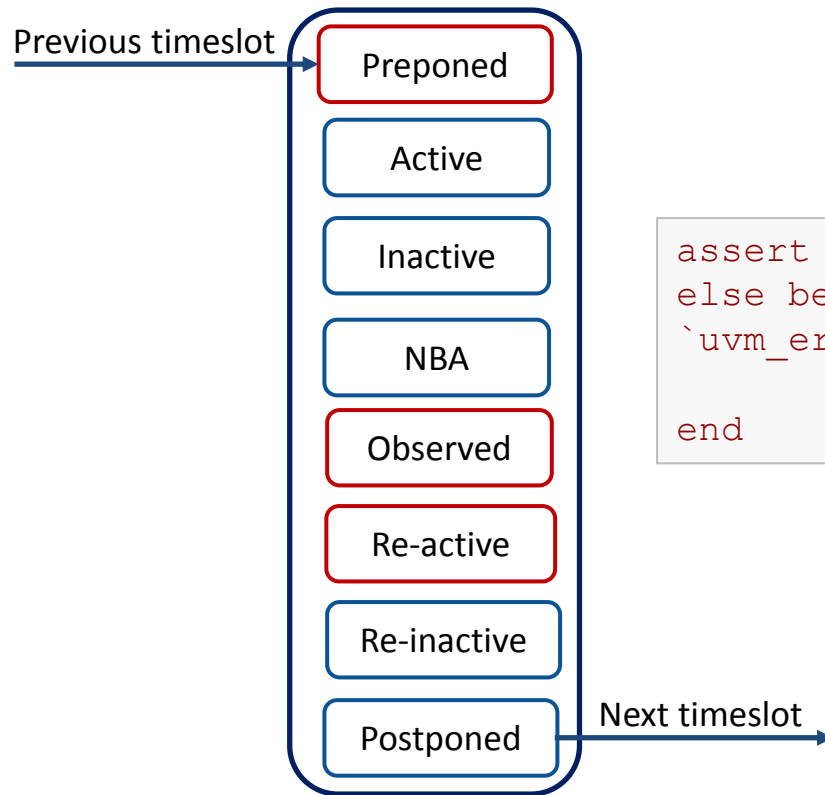
```
assert property ( req |-> strong(##[1:$] ack) );
```

- Properties should not hold under certain conditions (reset, enable switch)

```
assert property (  
  @(posedge clk) disable iff (!setup || reset)  
    req |-> strong(##[1:3] ack)  
);
```

# Best practices (contd.)

- Use the \$sampled() function in action blocks

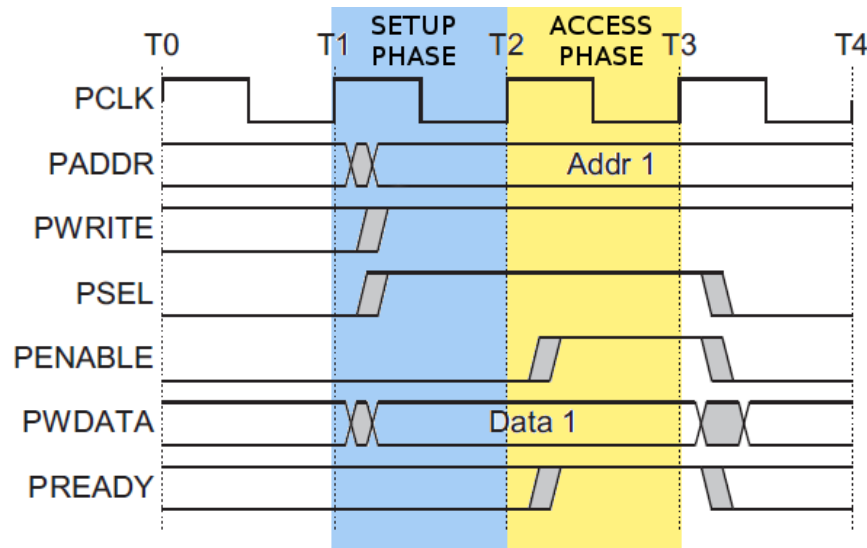


```
assert property ( @(posedge clk) ack == 0 )
else begin
  `uvm_error("ERROR", $sformatf("Assertion failed.
                                ack is %d", $sampled(ack)));
end
```



# Assertion example

- AMBA APB protocol specification:

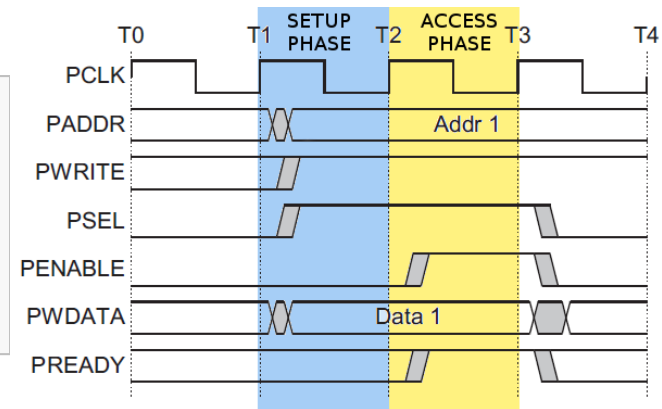


The bus only remains in the SETUP state for one clock cycle and always moves to the ACCESS state on the next rising edge of the clock.

# Assertion example (contd.)

- Antecedent (the SETUP phase)

```
sequence setup_phase_s;  
  $rose(psel) and $rose(pwrite)  
  and (!penable) and (!pready);  
endsequence
```



- Consequent (the ACCESS phase)

```
sequence access_phase_s;  
  $rose(penable) and $rose(pready) and  
  $stable(pwrite) and $stable(pwdata) and  
  $stable(paddr) and $stable(psel);  
endsequence
```

# Assertion example (contd.)

- The property can be expressed as:

```
property access_to_setup_p;  
  @(posedge clk) disable iff (reset)  
    setup_phase_s | => access_phase_s;  
endproperty
```

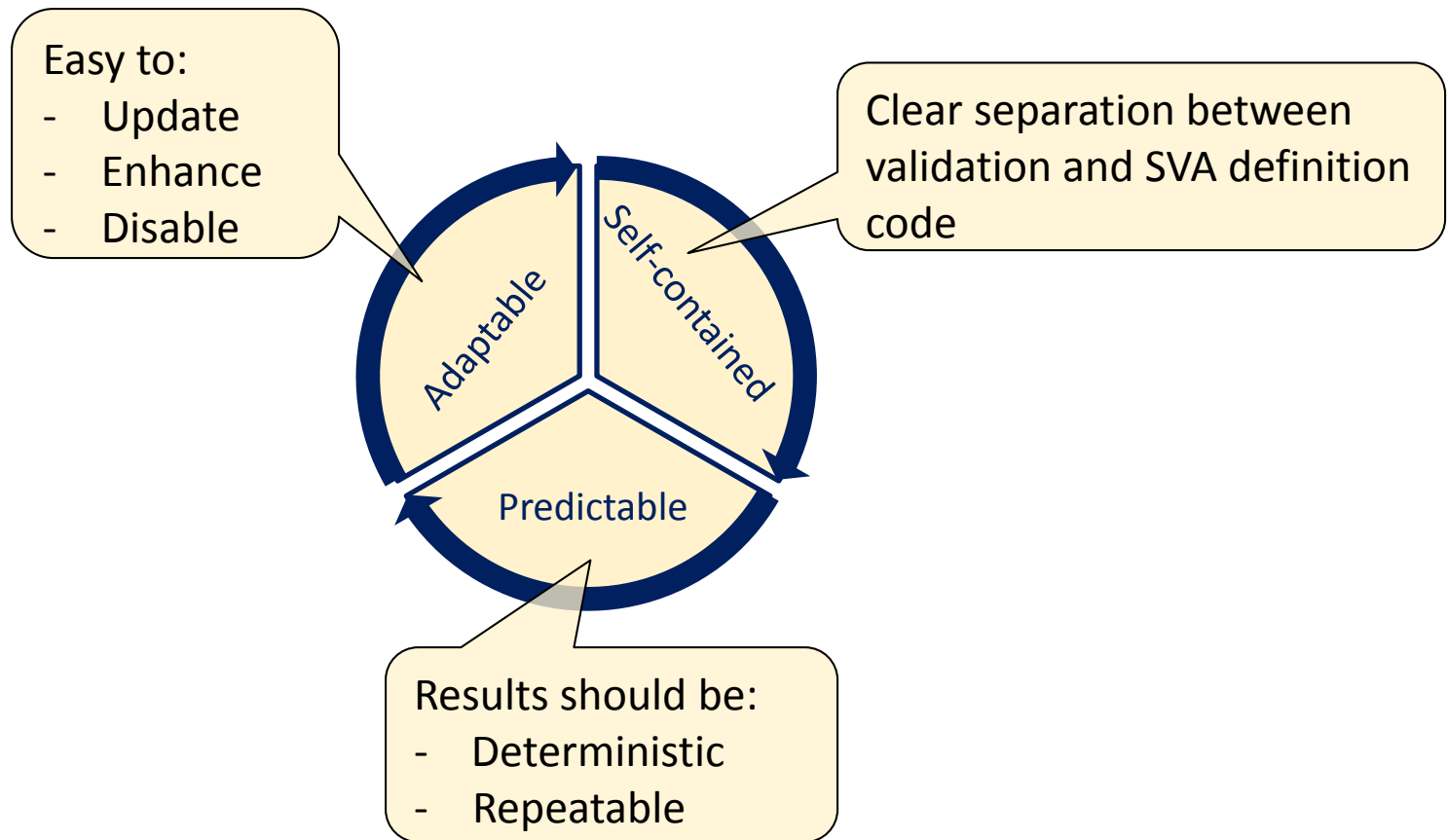
- The assertion will look like:

```
assert property (access_to_setup_p)  
else `uvm_error("ERR", "Assertion failed")
```

# Does it work as intended?

# SVA Verification with SVAUnit

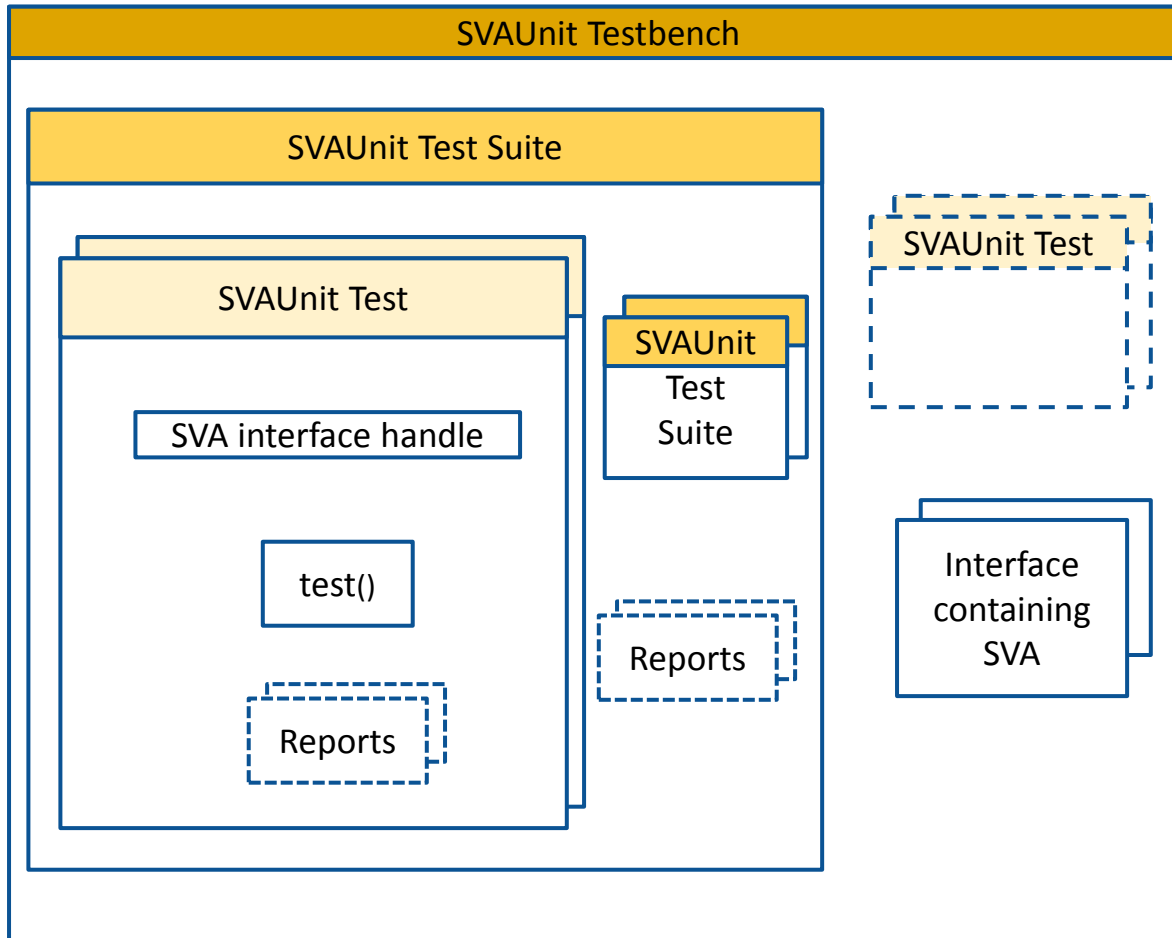
# SVA Verification Challenges



# Introducing SVAUnit

- Structured framework for Unit Testing for SVAs
- Allows the user to decouple the SVA definition from its validation code
- UVM compliant package written in SystemVerilog
- Encapsulate each SVA testing scenario inside an unit test
- Easily controlled and supervised using a simple API

# SVAUnit Infrastructure

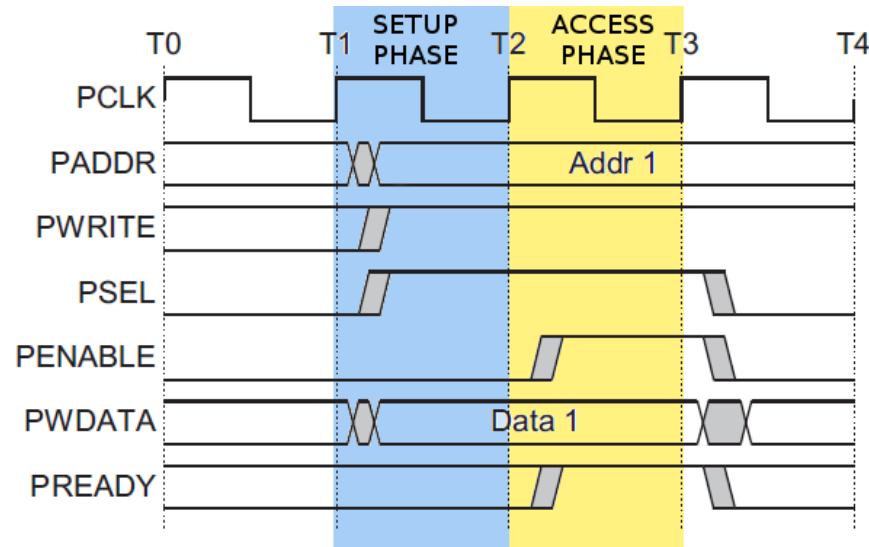


- **SVAUnit Testbench**
  - Enables SVAUnit
  - Instantiates SVA interface
  - Starts test
- **SVAUnit Test**
  - Contains the SVA scenario
- **SVAUnit Test Suite**
  - Test and test suite container



# Example specification

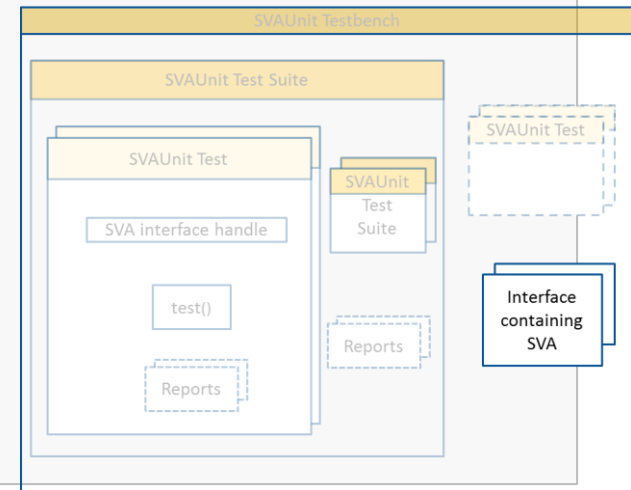
- AMBA APB protocol specification:



The bus only remains in the SETUP state for one clock cycle and always moves to the ACCESS state on the next rising edge of the clock.

# Example APB interface

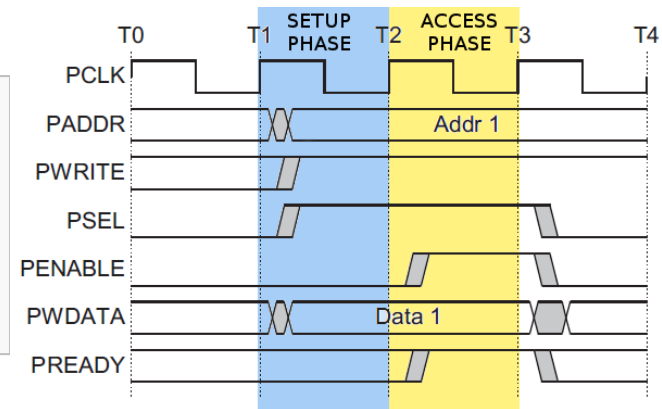
```
interface apb_if (input pclk);  
    logic                psel;  
    logic                pwrite;  
    logic                penable;  
    logic                pready;  
    logic [ `ADDR_WIDTH-1 :0] paddr;  
    logic [ `WDATA_WIDTH-1:0] pldata;  
  
    APB sequences definitions  
    APB property definition  
    APB assertion definition  
  
endinterface
```



# APB sequences definitions

- Antecedent (the SETUP phase)

```
sequence setup_phase_s;  
  $rose(psel) and $rose(pwrite)  
  and (!penable) and (!pready);  
endsequence
```



- Consequent (the ACCESS phase)

```
sequence access_phase_s;  
  $rose(penable) and $rose(pready) and  
  $stable(pwrite) and $stable(pwdata) and  
  $stable(paddr) and $stable(psel);  
endsequence
```

# APB property & assertion definitions

- The property can be expressed as:

```
property access_to_setup_p;  
  @(posedge clk) disable iff (reset)  
    setup_phase_s | => access_phase_s;  
endproperty
```

- The assertion will look like:

```
assert property (access_to_setup_p)  
else `uvm_error("ERR", "Assertion failed")
```

# Example of SVAUnit Testbench

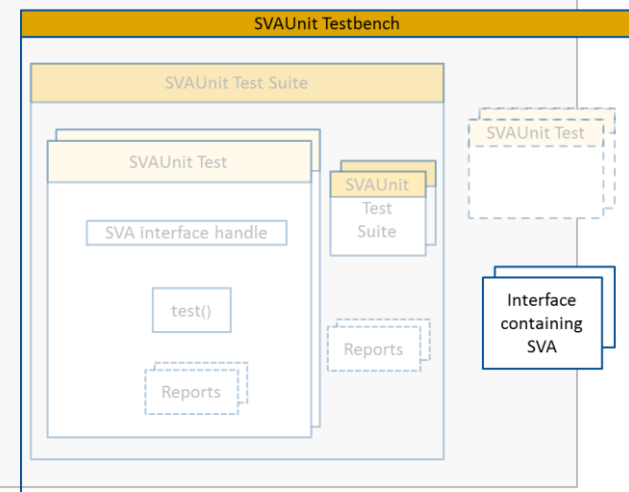
```
module top;
  // Instantiate the SVAUnit framework
  `SVAUNIT_UTILS
  ...

  // APB interface with the SVA we want to test
  apb_if an_apb_if(.clk(clock));

  initial begin
    // Register interface with the uvm_config_db
    uvm_config_db#(virtual an_if)::
      set(uvm_root::get(), "*", "VIF", an_apb_if);

    // Start the scenarios
    run_test();
  end

  ...
endmodule
```



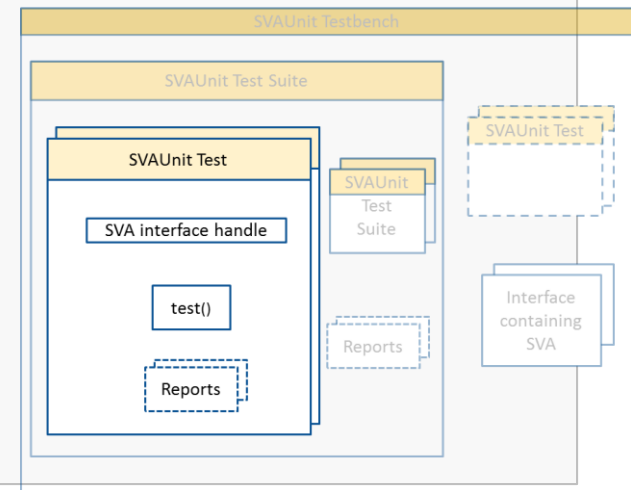
# Example of SVAUnit Test

```
class ut1 extends svaunit_test;
  // The virtual interface used to drive the signals
  virtual apb_if apb_vif;

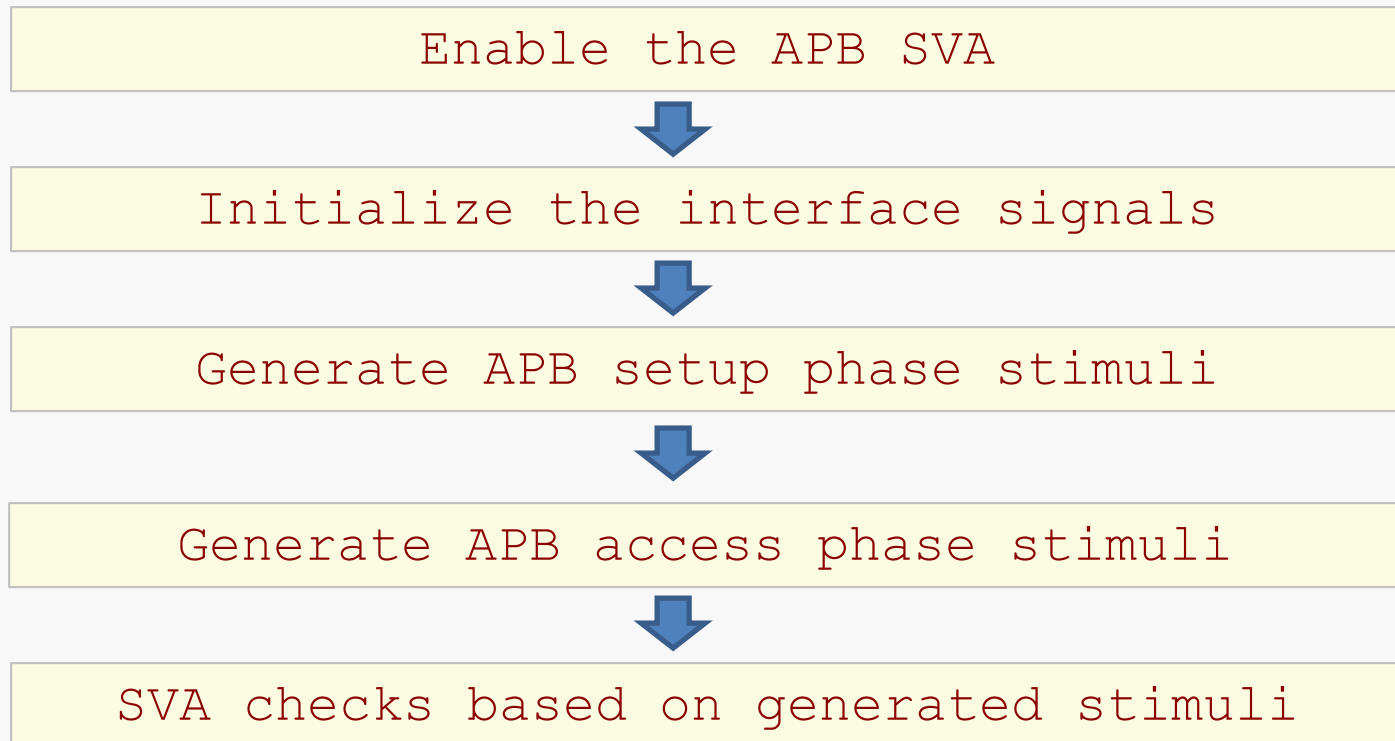
  function void build_phase(input uvm_phase phase);
    // Retrieve the interface handle from the uvm_config_db
    if (!uvm_config_db#(virtual an_if)::get(this, "", "VIF", apb_vif))
      `uvm_fatal("UT1_NO_VIF_ERR", "SVA interface is not set!")

    // Test will run by default;
    disable_test();
  endfunction

  task test();
    // Initialize signals
    // Create scenarios for SVA verification
  endtask
endclass
```



# APB – SVAUnit test steps



# Enable SVA and initialize signals

...

```
// Enable the APB SVA
vpiw.disable_all_assertions();
vpiw.enable_assertion("APB_PHASES");

// Initialize signals
task initialize_signals();
    apb_vif.addr      <= 32'b0;
    apb_vif.wdata     <= 32'b0;
    apb_vif.write     <= 1'b0;
    apb_vif.enable    <= 1'b0;
    apb_vif.sel       <= 1'b0;
endtask
```

...



# Generate APB setup phase stimuli

...

```
task generate_setup_phase_stimuli(bit valid);
```

...

```
// Stimuli for valid SVA scenario
```

```
valid == 1 ->
```

```
write == 1 && sel == 1 && enable == 0 && ready == 0;
```

```
// Stimuli for invalid SVA scenario
```

```
valid == 0 ->
```

```
write != 1 || sel != 1 || enable != 0 || ready != 0;
```

...

```
endtask
```

...

# Generate APB access phase stimuli

```
...  
  
task generate_access_phase_stimuli(bit valid);  
    ...  
  
    // Constrained stimuli for valid SVA scenario  
    valid == 1 ->  
    wdata == apb_vif.wdata && addr == apb_vif.addr &&  
    write == 1 && sel == 1 && enable == 1 && ready == 1;  
  
    // Constrained stimuli for invalid SVA scenario  
    valid == 0 -> wdata != apb_vif.wdata || addr != apb_vif.addr ||  
    write != 1 || sel != 1 || enable != 1 || ready != 1;  
  
    ...  
endtask  
  
...
```

# SVA state checking

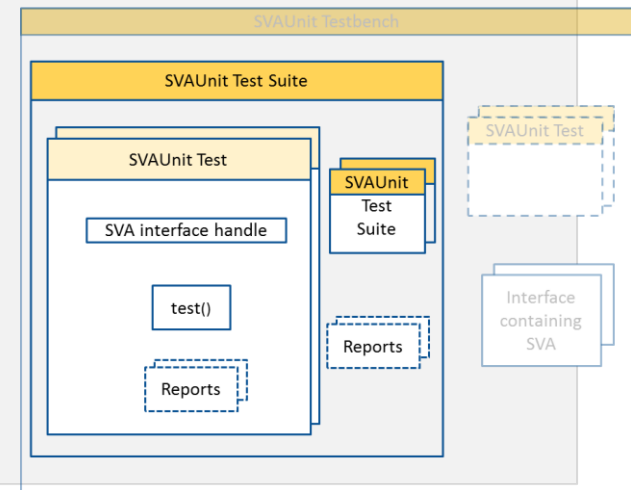
```
...  
  
if (valid_setup_phase)  
    if (valid_access_phase)  
        vpiw.fail_if_sva_not_succeeded("APB_PHASES",  
            "The assertion should have succeeded!");  
    else  
        vpiw.fail_if_sva_succeeded("APB_PHASES",  
            "The assertion should have failed!");  
else  
    vpiw.pass_if_sva_not_started("APB_PHASES",  
        "The assertion should not have started!");  
  
...
```

# Example of SVAUnit Test Suite

```
class uts extends svaunit_test_suite;
  // Instantiate the SVAUnit tests
  ut1 ut1;
  ...
  ut10 ut10;

  function void build_phase(input uvm_phase phase);
    // Create the tests using UVM factory
    ut1 = ut1::type_id::create("ut1", this);
    ...
    ut10 = ut10::type_id::create("ut10", this);

    // Register tests in suite
    `add_test(ut1);
    ...
    `add_test(ut10);
  endfunction
endclass
```



# SVAUnit Test API

## CONTROL

- `disable_all_assertions();`
- `enable_assertion(sva_name);`
- `enable_all_assertions();`
- ...

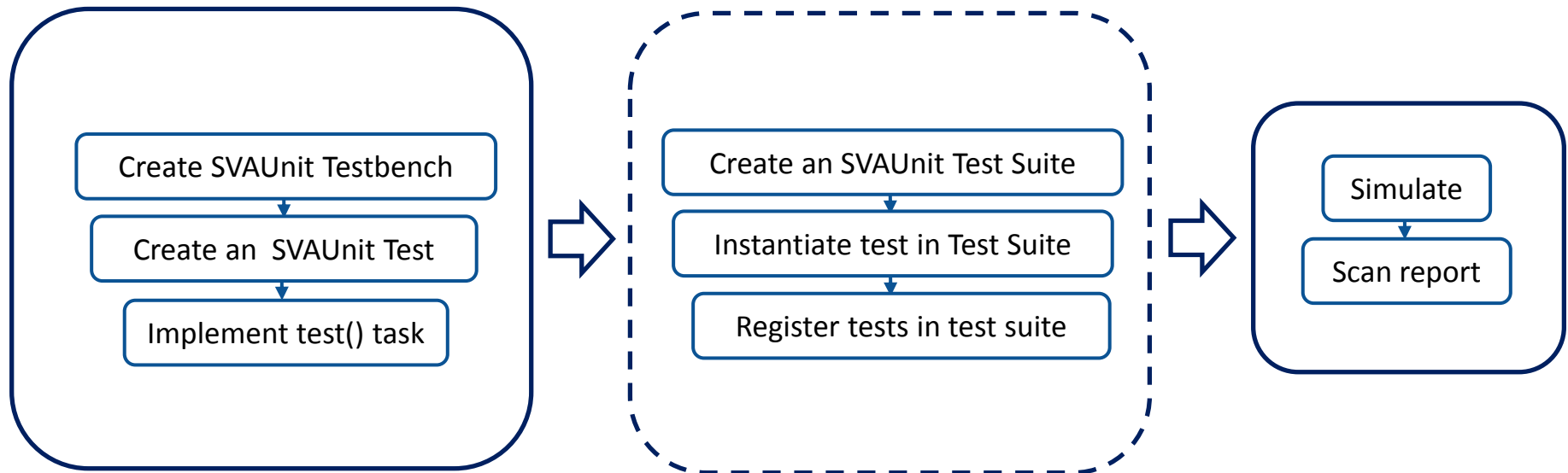
## CHECK

- `fail_if_sva_does_not_exists(sva_name, error_msg);`
- `pass_if_sva_not_succeeded(sva_name, error_msg);`
- `pass/fail_if(expression, error_msg);`
- ...

## REPORT

- `print_status();`
- `print_sva();`
- `print_report();`
- ...

# SVAUnit Flow



# Error reporting

Name of SVAUnit  
check

SVAUnit test path

```
UVM_ERROR @ 55000 ns [SVAUNIT_FAIL_IF_SVA_SUCCEEDED_ERR]: [x_z_suite.addr_x_z_test::x_z_addr_ut  
AMIQ_APB_ILLEGAL_ADDR_VALUE_ERR] The assertion should have failed
```

Name of SVA under  
test

Custom error  
message

# Hierarchy report

```
UVM_INFO @ 56000 ns [protocol_ts]:  
  protocol_ts  
    protocol_ts.protocol_test1  
    protocol_ts.protocol_test2  
    protocol_ts.x_z_suite  
      x_z_suite.addr_x_z_test  
      x_z_suite.slvrr_x_z_test  
      x_z_suite.sel_x_z_test  
      x_z_suite.write_x_z_test  
      x_z_suite.strb_x_z_test  
      x_z_suite.prot_x_z_test  
      x_z_suite.enable_x_z_test  
      x_z_suite.ready_x_z_test
```



# Test scenarios exercised

```
----- protocol_ts test suite : Status statistics -----  
  
* protocol_ts FAIL (2/3 test cases PASSED)  
  
  * protocol_ts.x_z_suite FAIL (0/8 test cases PASSED)  
    protocol_ts.protocol_test2 PASS (13/13 assertions PASSED)  
    protocol_ts.protocol_test1 PASS (13/13 assertions PASSED)  
  
UVM_INFO @ 56000 ns [protocol_ts]:  
  
    3/3 Tests ran during simulation  
  
        protocol_ts.x_z_suite  
        protocol_ts.protocol_test2  
        protocol_ts.protocol_test1
```

# SVAs and checks exercised

```
----- protocol_ts test suite : SVA and checks statistics -----  
  
AMIQ_APB_ILLEGAL_SEL_TRANSITION_TR_PHASES_ERR 13/13 checks PASSED  
    SVAUNIT_FAIL_IF_SVA_SUCCEEDED_ERR 1/1 times PASSED  
    SVAUNIT_FAIL_IF_SVA_NOT_SUCCEEDED_ERR 2/2 times PASSED  
    SVAUNIT_FAIL_IF_SVA_DOES_NOT_EXISTS_ERR 7/7 times PASSED  
    SVAUNIT_PASS_IF_SVA_IS_ENABLE_ERR 3/3 times PASSED  
  
AMIQ_APB_ILLEGAL_SEL_TRANSITION_DURING_TRANSFER_ERR 13/13 checks PASSED  
    SVAUNIT_FAIL_IF_SVA_NOT_SUCCEEDED_ERR 1/1 times PASSED  
    SVAUNIT_FAIL_IF_SVA_SUCCEEDED_ERR 2/2 times PASSED  
    SVAUNIT_FAIL_IF_SVA_DOES_NOT_EXISTS_ERR 7/7 times PASSED  
    SVAUNIT_PASS_IF_SVA_IS_ENABLE_ERR 3/3 times PASSED
```

# SVA test patterns

# Simple implication test

- $a \text{ and } b \Rightarrow c$

```
repeat (test_loop_count) begin
    randomize(stimuli_for_a, stimuli_for_b, stimuli_for_c);

    interface.a <= stimuli_for_a;
    interface.b <= stimuli_for_b;
    @(posedge an_vif.clk);

    interface.c <= stimuli_for_c;
    @(posedge interface.clk);

    @(posedge interface.clk);
    if (stimuli_for_a == 1 && stimuli_for_b == 1)
        if (stimuli_for_c == 1)
            vpiw.fail_if_sva_not_succeeded("IMPLICATION_ASSERT",
                "The assertion should have succeeded!");
        else
            vpiw.fail_if_sva_succeeded("IMPLICATION_ASSERT",
                "The assertion should have failed!");
    else
        vpiw.pass_if_sva_not_started("IMPLICATION_ASSERT",
            "The assertion should not have started!");
end
```

# Multi-thread antecedent/consequent

- a ##[1:4] b |-> ##[1:3] c

```
repeat (test_loop_count) begin
    // Generate valid delays for asserting b and c signals
    randomize(delay_for_b inside {[1:4]}, delay_for_c inside {[1:3]});
    interface.a <= 1;

    repeat (delay_for_b)
        @(posedge interface.clk);
    interface.b <= 1;

    vpiw.pass_if_sva_started_but_not_finished("MULTITHREAD_ASSERT",
        "The assertion should have started but not finished!");

    repeat (delay_for_c)
        @(posedge interface.clk);
    interface.c <= 1;

    vpiw.pass_if_sva_succeeded("MULTITHREAD_ASSERT",
        "The assertion should have succeeded!");

end
```

# Multi-thread antecedent/consequent (contd.)

- a ##[1:4] b |-> ##[1:3] c

```
repeat (test_loop_count) begin
    // Generate invalid delays for asserting b and c signals
    randomize(delay_for_b inside {0, [1:4], [5:10]}, delay_for_c inside {0,[4:10]});
    interface.a <= 1;

    repeat (delay_for_b)
        @(posedge interface.clk);
    interface.b <= 1;

    if (delay_for_b >= 5)
        vpiw.pass_if_sva_not_succeeded("MULTITHREAD_ASSERT",
            "The assertion should have failed!");

    repeat (delay_for_c)
        @(posedge interface.clk);
    interface.c <= 1;

    if (delay_for_b inside [1:4])
        vpiw.fail_if_sva_succeeded("MULTITHREAD_ASSERT",
            "The assertion should have failed!");
end
```

# Consecutive repetition

- $a \Rightarrow b[*n:m] \# \# 1 \ c$

```
repeat (test_loop_count) begin
    randomize(stimuli_for_a, stimuli_for_c, number_of_b_cycles inside {[n:m]});

    interface.a <= stimuli_for_a;
    @(posedge interface.clk);

    repeat (number_of_b_cycles) begin
        randomize(stimuli_for_b);
        interface.b <= stimuli_for_b;
        if (stimuli_for_b == 1) number_of_b_assertions += 1;

        @(posedge interface.clk);
    end

    if (stimuli_for_a == 1 && number_of_b_assertions inside {[n:m]})
        vpiw.pass_if_sva_started_but_not_finished("IMPLICATION_ASSERT",
            "The assertion should have started but not finished!");
    @(posedge interface.clk);
    ... // (continued on the next slide)
```

# Consecutive repetition

- $a \Rightarrow b[*n:m] \# \# 1 \ c$

```
....  
// (continued from previous slide)  
  
interface.c <= stimuli_for_c;  
@(posedge interface.clk);  
  
if (stimuli_for_a == 1)  
    if ( (!number_of_b_assertions inside {[n:m]}) || stimuli_for_c == 0)  
        vpiw.fail_if_sva_succeeded("IMPLICATION_ASSERT",  
            "The assertion should have failed!");  
    else  
        vpiw.fail_if_sva_not_succeeded("IMPLICATION_ASSERT",  
            "The assertion should have succeeded!");  
  
end // end of test repeat loop
```



# Sequence disjunction

- $a \mid=> (b \ \#\#1 \ c) \text{ or } (d \ \#\#1 \ e)$

```
repeat (test_loop_count) begin
    randomize(stimuli_for_a, stimuli_for_b, stimuli_for_c, stimuli_for_d, stimuli_for_e);

    interface.a <= stimuli_for_a;
    @(posedge interface.clk);
    fork
        begin
            Stimuli for branch: (b ##1 c)
            SVA state check based on branch stimuli
        end
        begin
            Stimuli for branch: (c ##1 d)
            SVA state check based on branch stimuli
        end
    join
end
```

# Sequence disjunction (contd.)

- $a \mid=> (b \ \#\#1 \ c) \text{ or } (d \ \#\#1 \ e)$

...

```
// Stimuli for branch (b ##1 c)
fork
  begin
    interface.b <= stimuli_for_b;
    @(posedge interface.clk);

    interface.c <= stimuli_for_c;
    @(posedge interface.clk);

    @(posedge interface.clk);
    // SVA state check based on branch stimuli
    sva_check_phase(interface.a, interface.b, interface.c);
  end
join
```

# Sequence disjunction (contd.)

- $a \mid=> (b \ \#\#1 \ c) \text{ or } (d \ \#\#1 \ e)$

...

```
// Stimuli for branch (d ##1 e)
fork
  begin
    interface.b <= stimuli_for_d;
    @(posedge interface.clk);

    interface.c <= stimuli_for_e;
    @(posedge interface.clk);

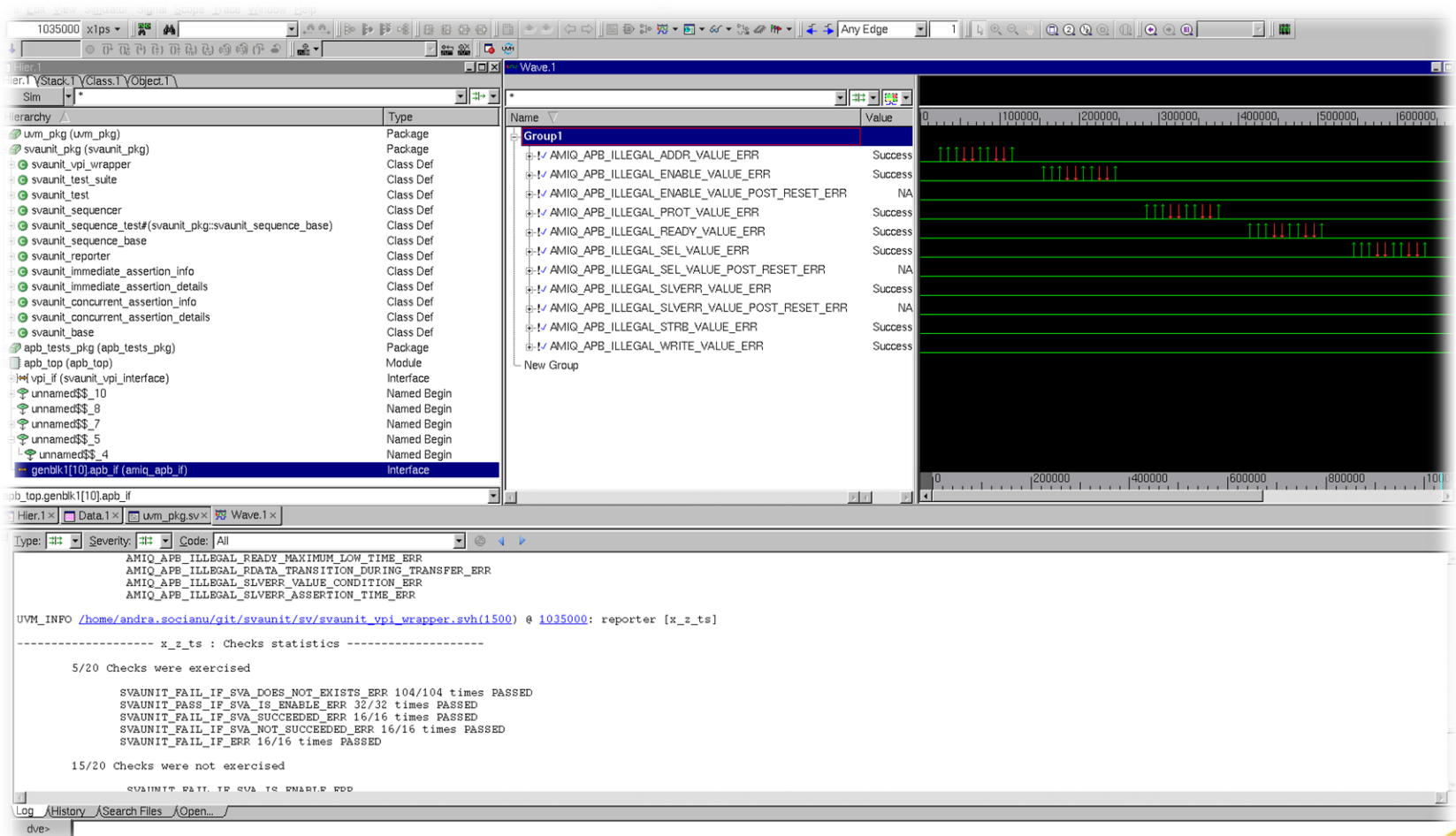
    @(posedge interface.clk);
    // SVA state check based on branch stimuli
    sva_check_phase(interface.a, interface.d, interface.e);
  end
join
```

# Sequence disjunction (contd.)

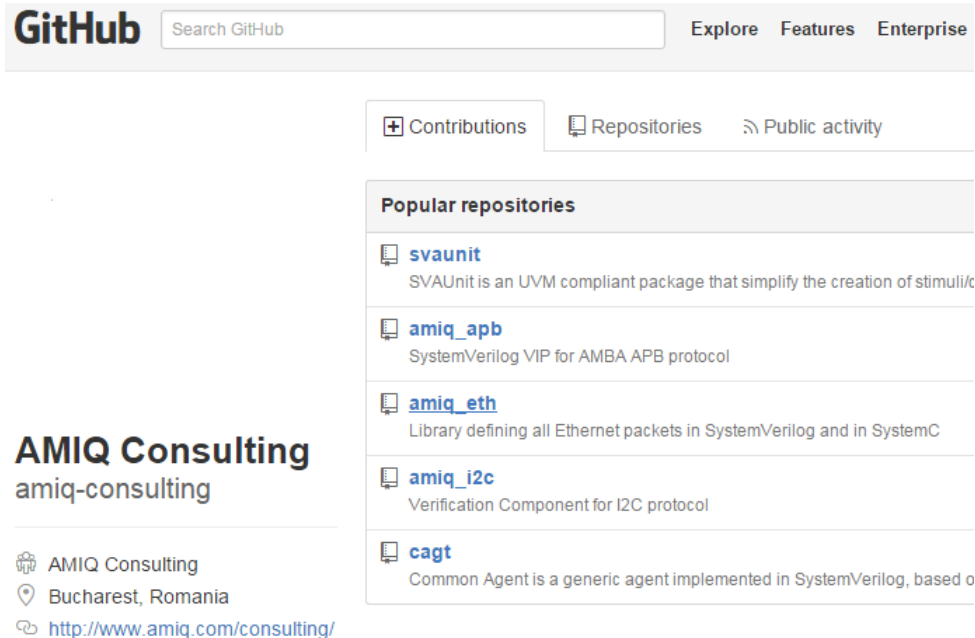
- $a \mid \Rightarrow (b \ \#\#1 \ c)$

```
// SVA state checking task used in each fork branch
task sva_check_phase(bit stimuli_a, bit stimuli_b, bit stimuli_c);
  if (stimuli_a)
    if (stimuli_b && stimuli_c)
      vpiw.pass_if_sva_succeeded("DISJUNCTION_ASSERT",
        "The assertion should have succeeded");
    else
      vpiw.fail_if_sva_succeeded("DISJUNCTION_ASSERT",
        "The assertion should have failed");
endtask
```

# Tools integration



# Availability



The screenshot shows the GitHub interface for the repository `svaunit` under the organization `amiq-consulting`. The repository is described as "SVAUnit is an UVM compliant package that simplify the creation of stimuli/c". Other popular repositories listed include `amiq_apb` (SystemVerilog VIP for AMBA APB protocol), `amiq_eth` (Library defining all Ethernet packets in SystemVerilog and in SystemC), `amiq_i2c` (Verification Component for I2C protocol), and `cagt` (Common Agent is a generic agent implemented in SystemVerilog, based on). The AMIQ Consulting profile is also visible, showing their location as Bucharest, Romania, and their website <http://www.amiq.com/consulting/>.

- SVAUnit is an open-source package released by AMIQ Consulting
- We provide:
  - SystemVerilog and simulator integration codes
  - AMBA-APB assertion package
  - Code templates and examples
  - HTML documentation for API

<https://github.com/amiq-consulting/svaunit>

# Conclusions

- Unit testing methodology in assertion verification
- Use SVAUnit to decouple the checking logic from SVA definition code
- Safety net for eventual code refactoring
- Can also be used as self-checking documentation on how SVAs work
- Easy-to-use and flexible API
- Speed up verification closure
- Boost verification quality

# Q & A

?