Complementing EDA with Meta-Modelling & Code Generation

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MOTIVATION

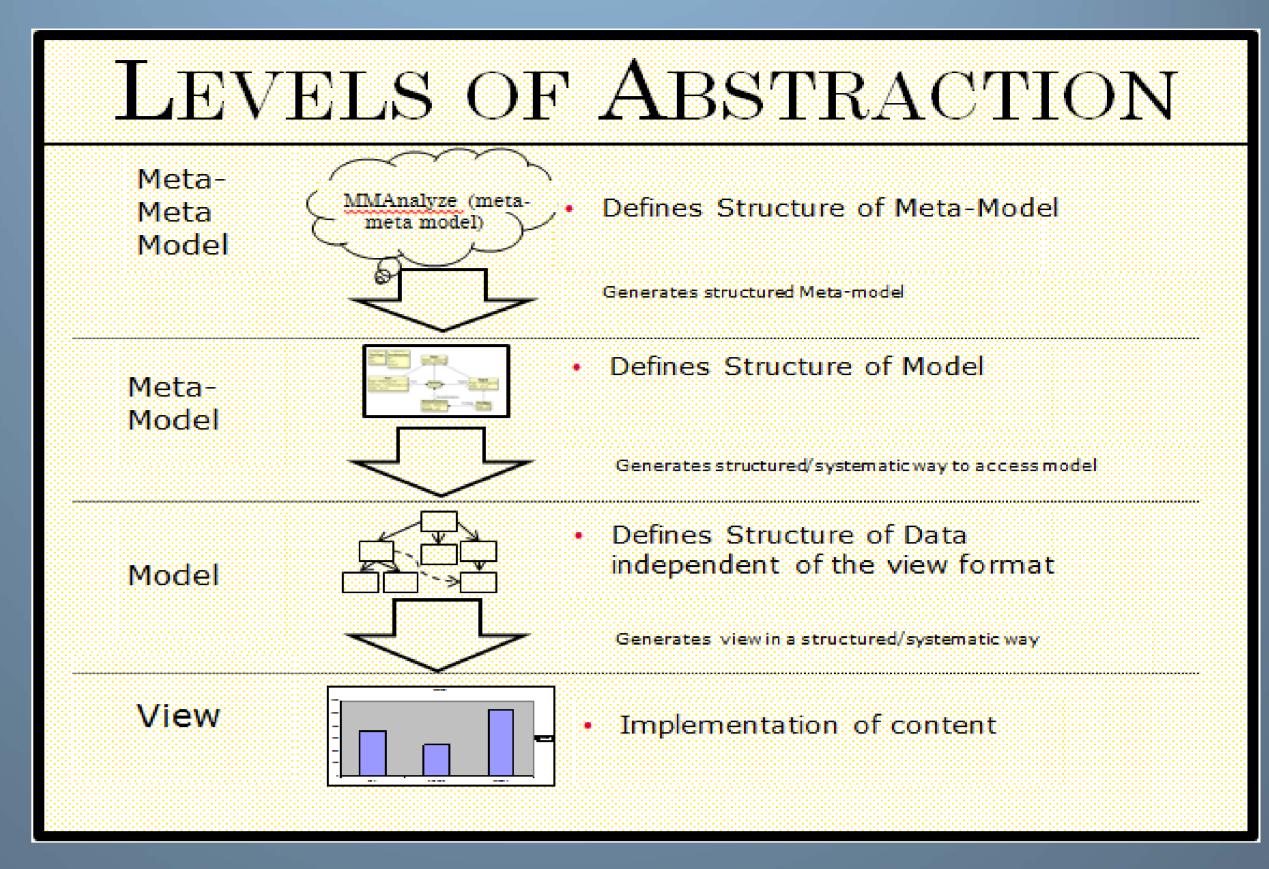
• EDA tools normally cater large number of customers and create generic tools to improve design flows through automation.

• Development cost of EDA tools is very high.

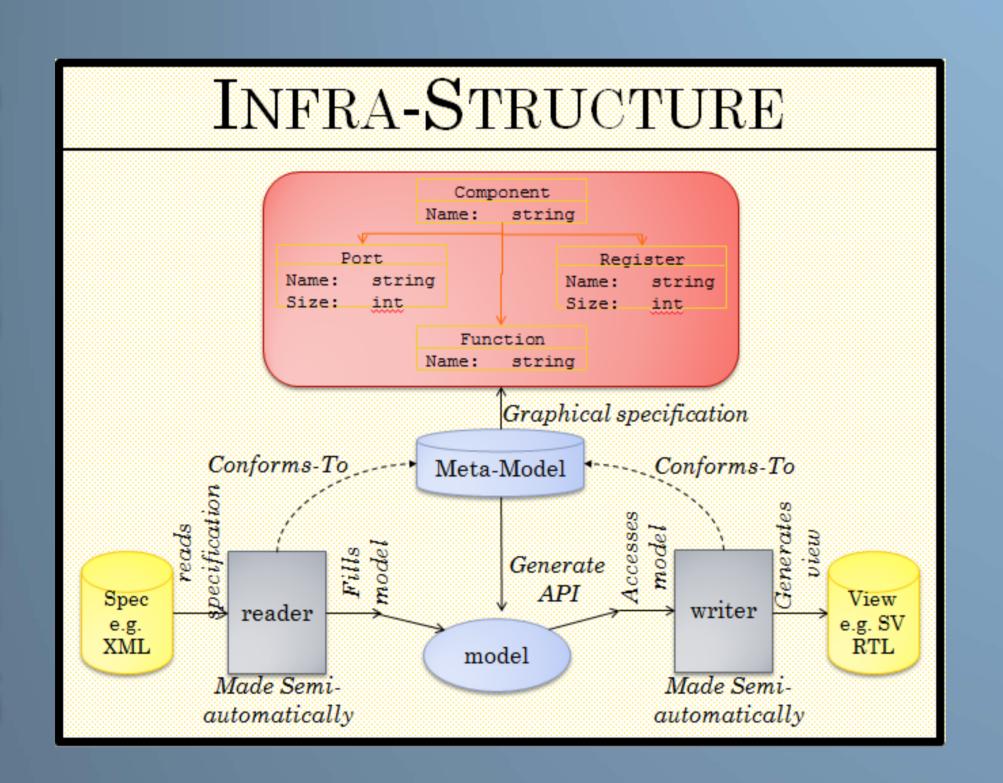
• EDA cannot focus on domain specific tools as design companies cannot afford to pay for such tools.

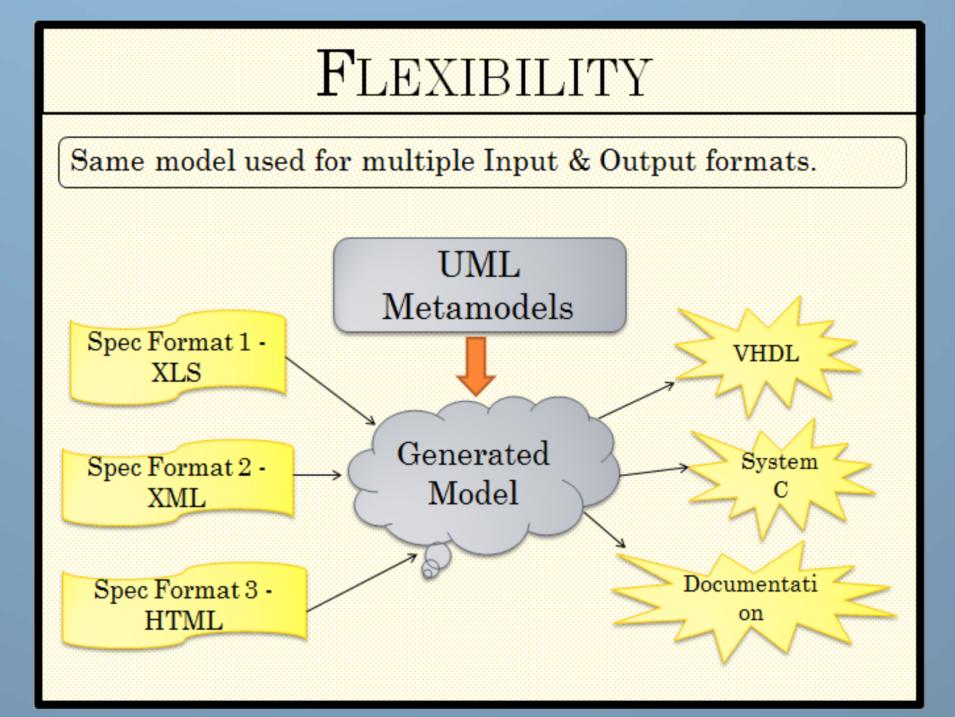
• Automation is the key to make designers more efficient so need for such tools cannot be ignored.

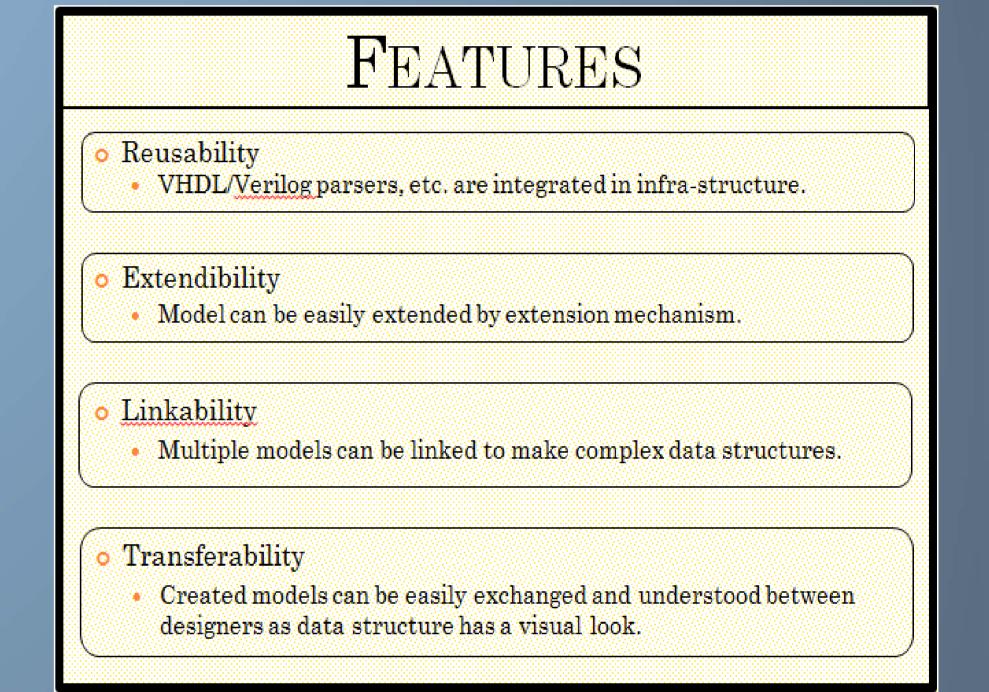
• Designer normally does not have expertise to build such tools.



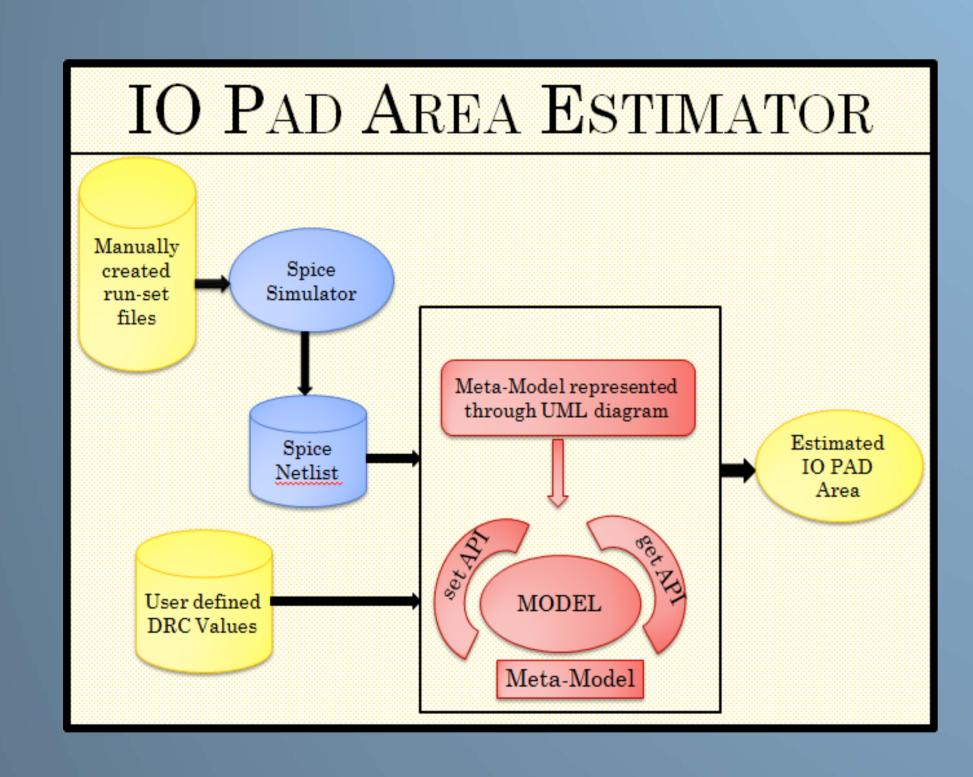
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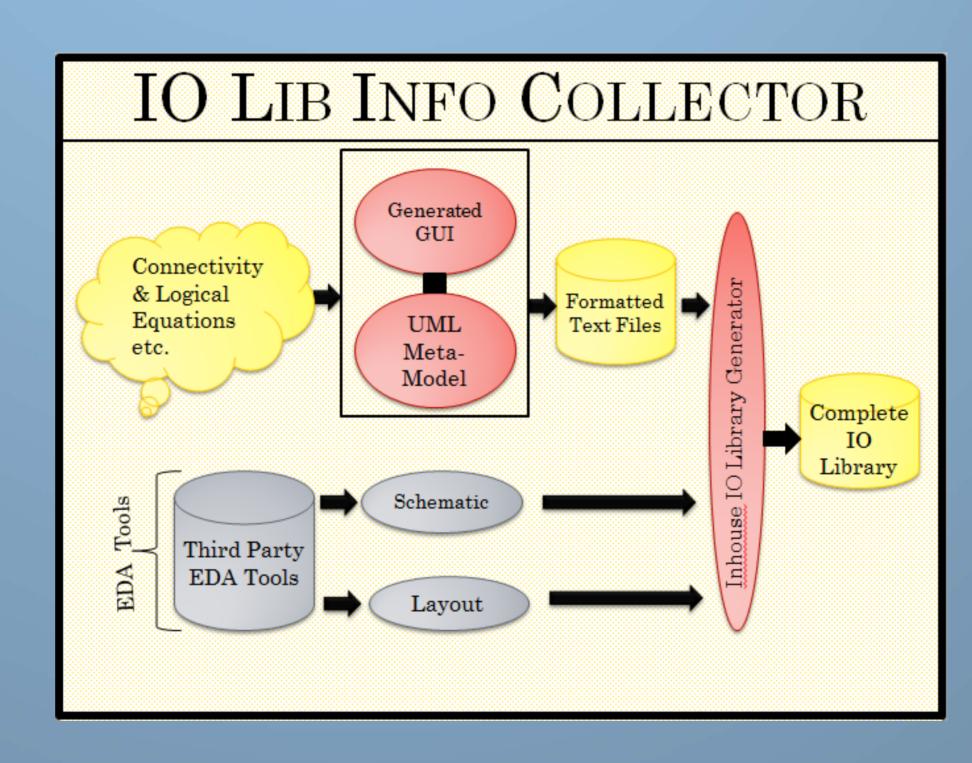


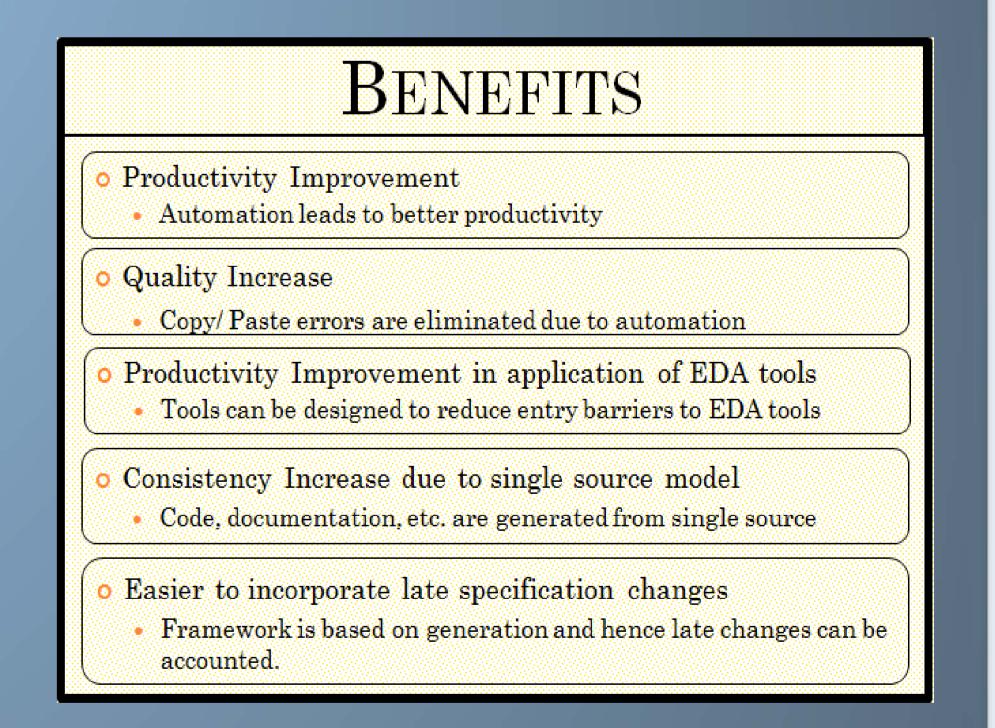




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CHALLENGES OF TECHNOLOGY • Learning curve for designers to learn the modelling infrastructure. • Designer must know his/ her job very well in order to automate the same. • Designer must understand what can be automated in design flow so that he can reshape his flow towards an automated flow. • Takes sometime for designer to learn the infrastructure and integrate it in his flow. Management needs to understand and support it. • The current framework is generated in Python. There are constant language wars: Perl, Python, Tel etc. • The automation eases the design flow so much that the designer

becomes more interested in code generation than designing.

CONCLUSION This technology is not to create already existing EDA tools and reinvent the wheel It is mainly used to create domain specific tools and to help increase efficiency of using EDA tools. So in one sense it extends EDA and helps making designers more efficient. It profits from Meta-Modeling features to assure flexibility, consistency and reusability of the design flow. Similar to any other technology, the designer should invest some time to understand this technology before he can use it productively.

