

# Dealing with Programmable IP: Where the Rubber Meets the PSS Deployment Road

Karthick Gururaj, Vayavya Labs Pvt. Ltd.



# Agenda

- Goals for this workshop
- A brief recap of HSI in PSS1.0/PSS1.1
- Portable<sup>2</sup> Stimulus for system-level verification: Challenges and guidelines
  - Code walk-through: UART
- Handling complex I/O in your PSS model
  - Code walk-through: PCIe Controller

# Who am I? Who are we?

- Principal Architect at Vayavya Labs
- > 20 years of experience
- Member of Accellera PSWG, past member of TLMWG
- Interests:
  - Language design
  - Technologies that use PS and HSI
  - Virtual Platforms
  - Embedded systems

- Vayavya Labs
  - 13+ old EDA/ESL company
  - “Single source” HSI specification
  - Embedded software experts
- Please check the brochure for more information!

# Goals for this workshop

#1: Re-Use configuration programming UVM IP Bus to SOC Bus

#2: Composing multiple Stimulus Chaining from different IP Stimulus

#3: Developing system level patterns to enable broad users to configure system level tests

#4: Guidelines for Portable<sup>2</sup> Stimulus

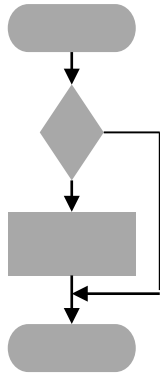
#5: Handling complex I/O in your PSS model

**Covered in Accellera's PSS1.1 tutorial**

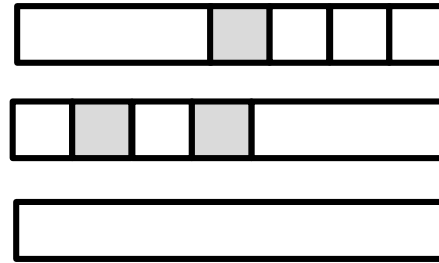
**This session**

# RECAP: RELEVANT PSS1.1 ENHANCEMENTS

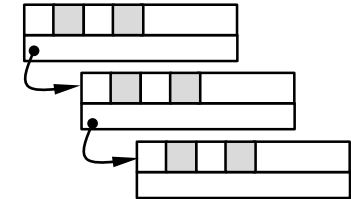
# Relevant Enhancements in PSS1.1



**Procedural constructs**



**Programmable Registers**



**Descriptors**

**Sweet spot: Capture device programming sequence**

# Procedural Constructs Introduction

```
function int glob_func() {  
    // Define glob_func  
}  
component my_comp_c  
{  
    function void comp_func() {  
        // Define comp_func  
    }  
    action act_a {  
        exec pre_solve {  
            // Expanded set of supported statements  
        }  
        exec body {  
            // Expanded set of supported statements  
        }  
    };  
};
```

**my\_model.pss**

- PSS1.0
  - Foreign-language functions can be imported or specified with target-templates
  - Exec definitions are restricted
- PSS1.1 adds,
  - Support for a generic function definition
  - Many more procedural statements
    - Can be used in execs and function definition

# Procedural Constructs Introduction

```
// Sum all elements of 'a' that are even, starting from a[0], except those
// that are equal to 42. Stop summation if the value of an element is 0
function int sum(int a[100])
{
    int res;

    res = 0;

    foreach (el : a) {
        if (el == 0)
            break;
        if (el == 42)
            continue;
        if ((el % 2) == 0) {
            res = res + el;
        }
    }

    return res;
}
```

- Variables can be declared
- Conditional branches, Loops, Match statement supported
  - Similar to activity statement
- Break / Continue
- Return
  
- No randomization, constraints (algebraic, schedule)



# DMAC: A Component Definition

```
buffer data_buff {
  addr_handle_t mem_seg;
};

component dma_c {
  resource channel_r {};
  pool [NUM_DMA_CHANNELS] channel_r chan_pool;
  bind chan_pool *;

  action mem2mem_xfer {
    input  data_buff src_buff;
    output data_buff dst_buff;

    addr_claim_s<> claim;
    constraint claim.size == 1024;
    lock channel_r chan;

    // contd...
```

```
    exec post_solve {
      dst_buff.mem_seg =
        make_handle_from_claim(claim);
    }

    exec body {
      comp.do_xfer(chan,
        src_buff.mem_seg,
        dst_buff.mem_seg,
        claim.size);
    }
  }; // action mem2mem_xfer

  function void do_xfer(int channel,
    addr_handle_t src,
    addr_handle_t dst,
    int length);

}; // component dma_c
```

dmac.pss

# PL080: Component extensions

```
// Recommended: Extend or derive the component
// while using design-specific registers
extend component dma_c
{
    PL080_regs::Regs_c r;

    function void do_xfer(int channel,
        addr_handle_t src,
        addr_handle_t dst,
        int length) { /* Details in later slide */ }
};
```

pl080\_c.pss

```
// Recommended: Keep register definitions
// in a separate file
package PL080_regs {
    struct INT_TC_CLR_s : packed<>
    {
        bit TC_CLR[8];
    };
    pure component INT_TC_CLR_c : reg_c<INT_TC_CLR_s, 32>
    { };

    // ... Etc for all registers

    pure component Regs_c : reg_group_c
    {
        INT_TC_CLR_c INT_TC_CLR;
        INT_ERR_CLR_c INT_ERR_CLR;
        SRC_ADDR_c SRC_ADDR[8];
        DST_ADDR_c DST_ADDR[8];
        // ...
    };
};
```

pl080\_regs.pss

# PL080: Setup Transfer

```
function void do_xfer(int channel, addr_handle_t src, addr_handle_t dst, int length)
{
    // Clear Interrupts
    comp.r.INT_TC_CLR.write_val(0xF);
    comp.r.INT_ERR_CLR.write_val(0xF);

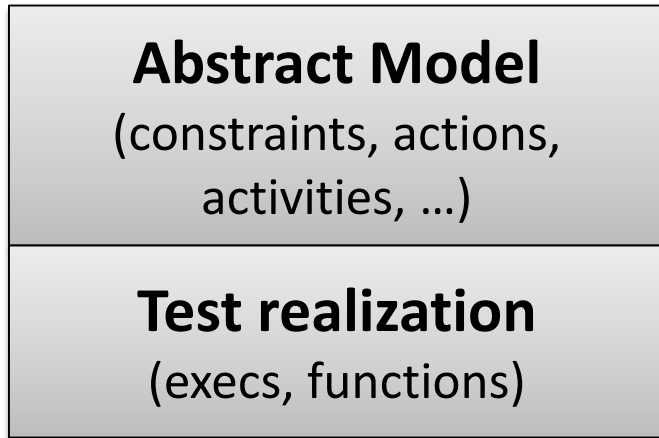
    // Setup channel
    comp.r.SRC_ADDR[channel].write(src);
    comp.r.DST_ADDR[channel].write(dst);
    comp.r.LLI[channel].write_val(0);
    comp.r.CONTROL[channel].write_val(length);

    // Enable channel
    CONFIGURATION_s cfg;
    cfg.Enable = 1;
    comp.r.CONFIGURATION[channel].write(cfg);

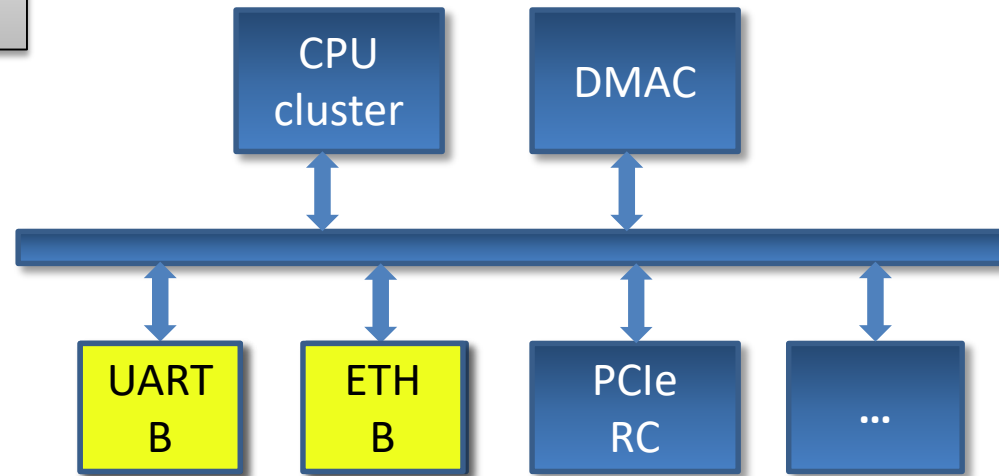
    // Wait for completion
    INT_TC_STATUS_s sts;
    repeat {
        yield();
        sts = comp.r.INT_TC_STATUS.read();
    } while(sts.TC_STS[channel] == 0);
}
```

# PORTABLE<sup>2</sup> STIMULUS FOR SYSTEM-LEVEL VERIFICATION

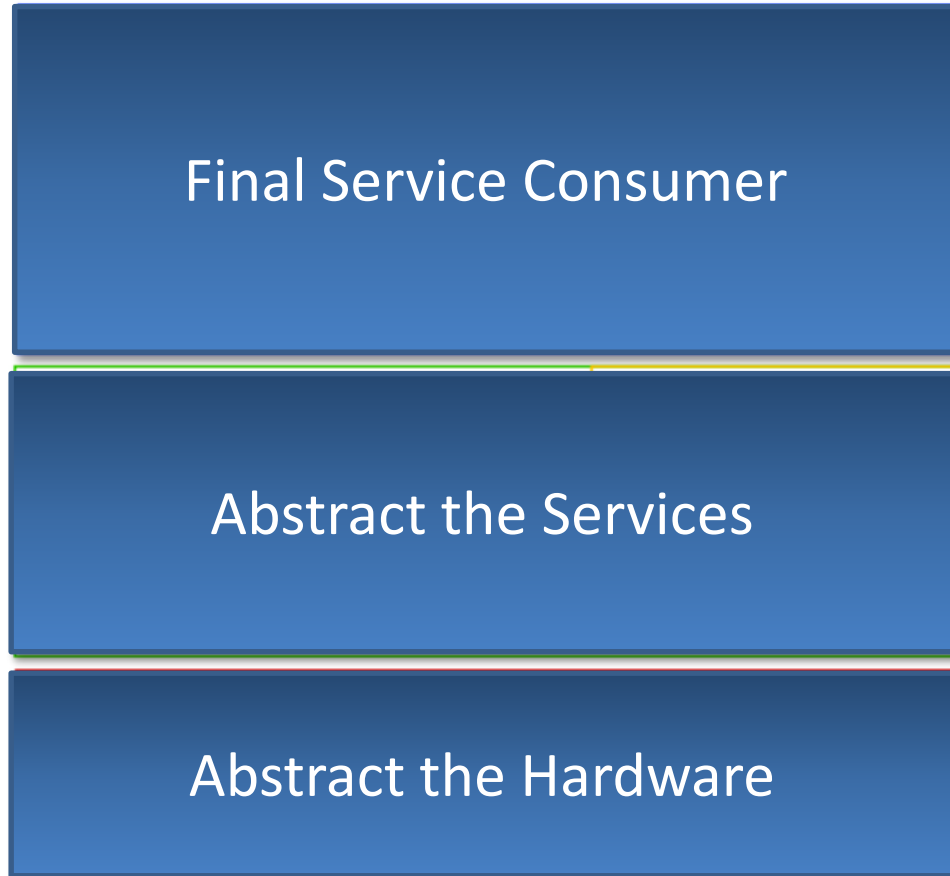
# Portable<sup>2</sup> Stimulus for system-level verification



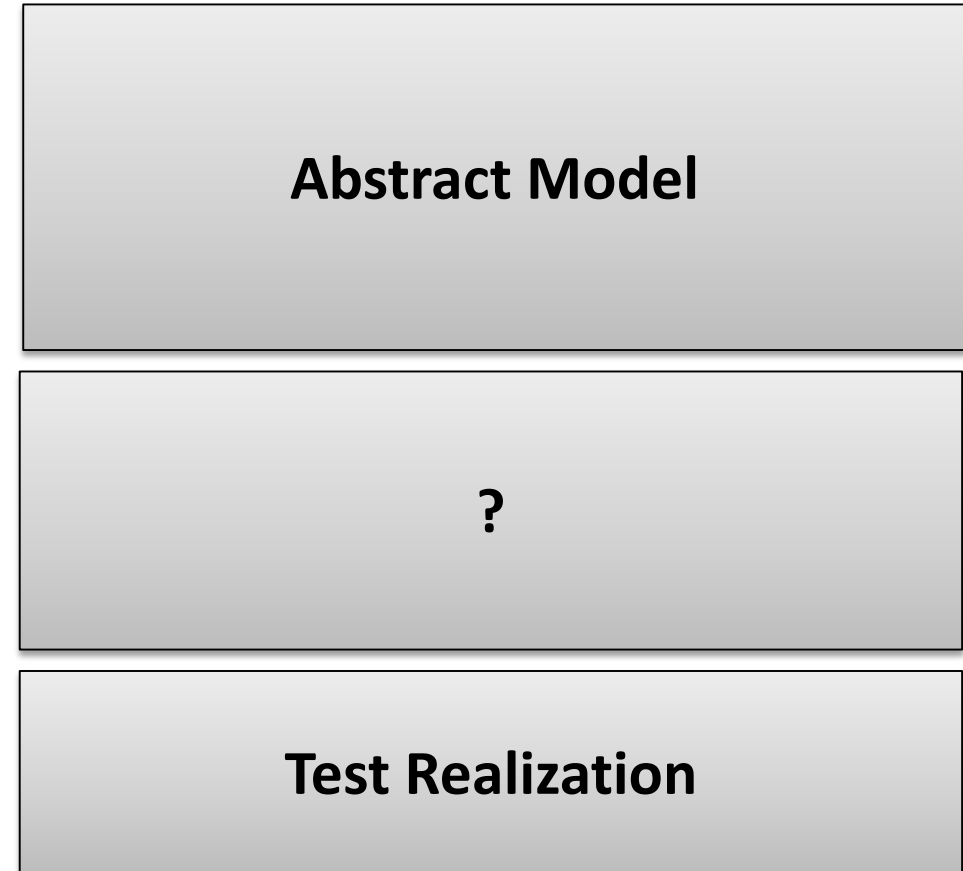
**How to ensure Abstract Model is reusable across DUT mutations?**



# Inspirations from Software world

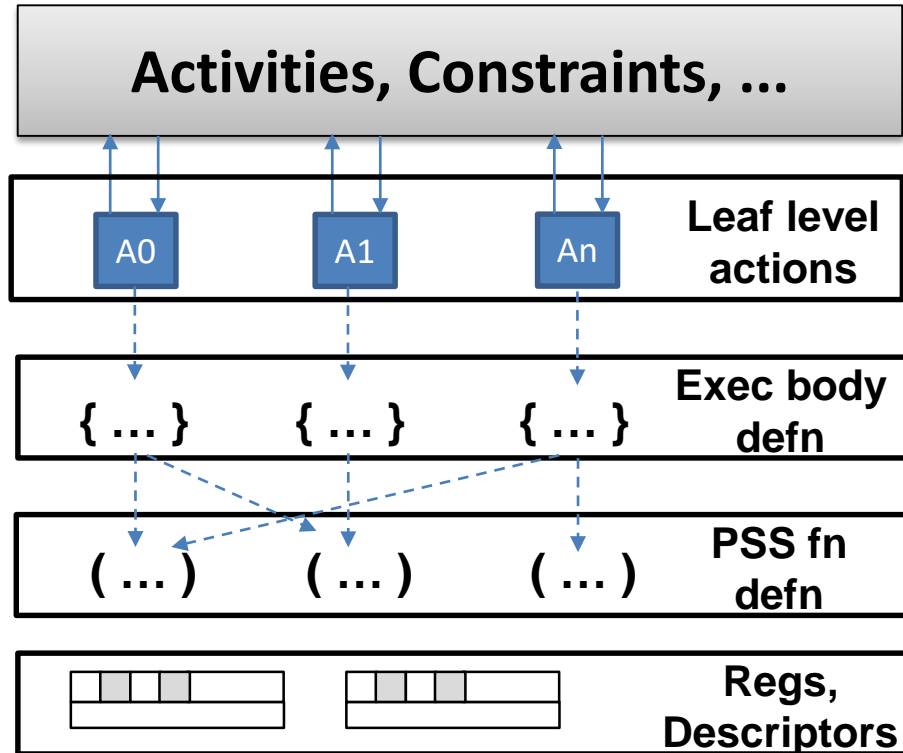


**Android Software Stack**



**PSS Equivalents**

# Decisions to be made



- What should be the inputs/outputs of the leaf-level action?
- What goes in “exec body”?
- What should be abstracted in to a PSS function?
- What should be the API definition (function “signature”)?
- How should programmable registers be captured?

# Guideline #1: Segregate Registers

- Traits
  - Register specification will be typically generated from IP-XACT / SystemRDL
- Recommendations
  - Keep register types in a separate file
  - Nest the types in a package / namespace
- Enables
  - Better round-trip engineering / configuration management



# Guideline #2: Define PSS function API upfront

- Traits
  - Typically defined in one team/org and used in an other team/org
  - Programming sequence definition is valuable – multiple users
- Recommendations
  - Standardize the API for a class of devices (e.g., an API for Ethernet controllers)
    - Not a trivial exercise!
  - Keep the abstraction at a “device driver” level
    - E.g: Initialization, get HW capabilities, configuration, device operations (transmit / receive)
  - Keep the definitions in a separate file (separated from abstract model)
- Enables
  - Better co-ordination between Architect (defines API), IP team (implements API) and verification team (uses API)
  - Critical for ensuring abstract model reuse

# Guideline #3: Keep exec body simple

- Traits
  - Code written in exec body is not amenable to reuse (in other exec or a function)
- Recommendations
  - Keep exec body simple – typically just a function call
  - Keep a straight-forward mapping between function input/outputs to action's input/output
  - Sweet spot for exec definition – act as a thin “glue” layer
- Enables
  - Better discipline in enforcing API, better reuse

# HANDS ON SESSION: A SIMPLE UART EXAMPLE

# HANDLING COMPLEX I/O IN YOUR PSS MODEL

# HANDS ON SESSION: A PCIE CONTROLLER

# Q&A? FEEDBACK?