**Finite State Machine Review**

**State Transition Diagram**

- **IDLE**
  - out=0
  - in=0
  - in=1
- **S0**
  - out=0
  - in=1
- **S1**
  - out=1
  - in=1

_Holds a symbol to keep track of which bubble the FSM is in._

**Implementation Circuit Diagram**

- **CLK** functions to determine output value and next state based on input and current state.
- out = f(in, current state)
- next state = f(in, current state)

**What does this one do?**

_Every Synchronous Digital System is a FSM._
**Finite State Machines**

```verilog
module FSM1(clk, rst, in, out);
input clk, rst;
inout in;
output out;

// Defined state encoding:
parameter IDLE = 2'b00;
parameter S0 = 2'b01;
parameter S1 = 2'b10;
reg out;
reg [1:0] state, next_state;

// always block for state register
always @(posedge clk)
if (rst) state <= IDLE;
else state <= next_state;

A separate always block should be used for combination logic part of FSM. Next state and output generation. (Always blocks in a design work in parallel.)
```

**FSM CL block rewritten**

```verilog
always @* begin
  next_state = IDLE;
  out = 1'b0;
  case (state)
    IDLE : if (in == 1'b1) next_state = S0;
    S0  : if (in == 1'b1) next_state = S1;
    S1  :
      begin
        out = 1'b1;
        if (in == 1'b1) next_state = S1;
      end
    default: begin
      next_state = IDLE;
      out = 1'b0;
    end
  endcase
end
endmodule
```

Note: The use of “blocking assignments” allow signal values to be “rewritten”, simplifying the specification.
Procedural Assignments

The sequential semantics of the blocking assignment allows variables to be multiply assigned within a single always block. Unexpected behavior can result from mixing these assignments in a single block. Standard rules:

i. Use blocking assignments to model combinational logic within an always block ("=").
ii. Use non-blocking assignments to implement sequential logic ("\leq").
iii. Do not mix blocking and non-blocking assignments in the same always block.
iv. Do not make assignments to the same variable from more than one always block.

Encoder Example

Nested IF-ELSE might lead to “priority logic”

Example: 4-to-2 encoder

```verilog
always @ (x)
begin : encode
    if (x == 4'b0001) y = 2'b00;
    else if (x == 4'b0010) y = 2'b01;
    else if (x == 4'b0100) y = 2'b10;
    else if (x == 4'b1000) y = 2'b11;
    else y = 2'bxx;
end
```

This style of cascaded logic may adversely affect the performance of the circuit.
Encoder Example (cont.)

To avoid "priority logic" use the case construct:

```verilog
always @(x)
begin : encode
  case (x)
    4'b0001: y = 2'b00;
    4'b0010: y = 2'b01;
    4'b0100: y = 2'b10;
    4'b1000: y = 2'b11;
    default: y = 2'bxx;
  endcase
end
```

All cases are matched in parallel.

Encoder Example (cont.)

This circuit would be simplified during synthesis to take advantage of constant values as follows and other Boolean equalities:

```
A similar simplification would be applied to the if-else version also.
```
Encoder Example (cont.)

If you can guarantee that only one 1 appears in the input, then simpler logic can be generated:

```verilog
always @(x)
begin : encode
if (x[0]) y = 2'b00;
else if (x[1]) y = 2'b01;
else if (x[2]) y = 2'b10;
else if (x[3]) y = 2'b11;
else y = 2'bxx;
end
```

If the input applied has more than one 1, then this version functions as a "priority encoder". The least significant 1 gets priority (the more significant 1's are ignored). Again the circuit will be simplified when possible.

Verilog in EECS150

- Primarily use behavior modeling. With instantiation to build hierarchy and map to FPGA resources not supported by synthesis.

- Primary Style Guidelines:
  - Favor continuous assign and avoid always blocks unless:
    - no other alternative: ex: state elements, case
    - they help readability and clarity of code: ex: large nested if-else-if
  - Use named ports.
  - Separate CL logic specification from state elements.
  - Follow our rules for procedural assignments.

- Verilog is a big language. This is only an introduction.
  - Our text book is a good source. Read and use chapter 4.
  - When needed look at online IEEE Std 1364-2001 document.
  - Be careful of what you read on the web! Many bad examples out there.
  - We will be introducing more useful constructs throughout the semester. Stay tuned!
Final thoughts on Verilog Examples

Verilog may look like C, but it describes hardware! (Except in simulation test-benches - which actually behave like programs.)

Multiple physical elements with parallel activities and temporal relationships.

A large part of digital design is knowing how to write Verilog that gets you the desired circuit. First understand the circuit you want, then figure out how to code it in Verilog. If you do one of these activities without the other, you will struggle. These two activities will merge at some point for you.

Be suspicious of the synthesis tools! Check the output of the tools to make sure you get what you want.

EECS150 Design Methodology

Hierarchically define structure and/or behavior of circuit.

HDL Specification

Simulation

Functional verification.

Synthesis

Maps specification to resources of implementation platform (FPGA for us).

Let's look at the other branch.
Design Verification

• Industrial design teams spend a large percentage of the design time on design verification:
  – Removing functional bugs, messaging the design to meet performance, cost, and power constraints.

• Particularly important for IC design, less so for FPGAs.

• A variety of tools and strategies are employed.
  – Simulation: software that interprets the design description and mimics signal behavior and timing (and power consumption).
    • Simulation provides better controllability and observability over real hardware.
  – Emulation: hardware platform (usually FPGAs) are used to mimic behavior of another system. Fast simulation.
  – Static Analysis: tools examine circuit structure and reports on expected performance, power, or compares alternative design representations looking for differences.

Simulation

Verilog/VHDL simulators use 4 signals values: 0, 1, X (unknown), Z (undriven)

Simulation engine algorithm typically “discrete event simulation”

ModelSim: waveform viewer, GUI.
Discrete Event Simulation Engine

- A time-ordered list of events is maintained
  
  **Event:** a value-change scheduled to occur at a given time
  
  All events for a given time are kept together
  
- The scheduler removes events for a given time ...
  
  ... propagates values, executes models, and creates new events ...

Simulation Testing Strategies

- **Unit Testing:** Large systems are often too complex to test all at once, so an bottom-up hierarchical approach. Sub-modules are tested in isolation.

- **Combinational Logic blocks:** when practical, exhaustive testing. Otherwise a combination of random and directed tests.

- **Finite state machines:** test every possible transition and output.

- **Processors:** use software to expose bugs.

- In all cases, the simulated output values are checked against the expected values. Expected values are derived through a variety of means:
  - behavior model running along side the design under test
  - precomputed inputs and outputs (vectors)
  - co-simulation. Ex: C-language model runs along side ModelSim
# Testbench

Top-level modules written specifically to test other modules.

```verilog
module testmux;
  reg a, b, s;
  wire f;
  reg expected;

  mux2 myMux (.select(s), .in0(a), .in1(b), .out(f));

initial
begin
  s=0; a=0; b=1; expected=0;
  #10 a=1; b=0; expected=1;
  #10 s=1; a=0; b=1; expected=1;
end

initial
$monitor("select=%b in0=%b in1=%b out=%b, expected out=%b time=%d",
  s, a, b, f, expected, $time);
endmodule // testmux
```

A variety of other “system functions exist for displaying output and controlling the simulation.

Most simulators also include a way to view waveforms of a set of signals.

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# Mux4 Testbench

```verilog
module testmux4;

  reg [5:0] count = 6'b000000;
  reg a, b, c, d, expected;
  reg [1:0] S;
  wire f;

  mux4 myMux (.select(S), .in0(a), .in1(b), .in2(c), .in3(d), .out(f));

initial
begin
  repeat(64)
    begin
      {S, d, c, b, a} = count[5:0];
      case (S)
        2'b00: expected = a;
        2'b01: expected = b;
        2'b10: expected = c;
        2'b11: expected = d;
      endcase // case(S)
      #8 $strobe("select=%b in0=%b in1=%b in2=%b in3=%b out=%b,
        expected=%b time=%d", S, a, b, c, d, f, expected, $time);
      #2 count = count + 1'b1;
    end
end
$stop;
endmodule
```

Alternative to $strobe in this case,

```verilog
#8 if (f != expected) $display("Mismatch: ...);
```

Delay to allow mux outputs to stabilize. Here we assume mux delay < 8ns.
#### Final Words (for now) on Simulation

Testing is not always fun, but you should view it as part of the design process. Untested potentially buggy designs are a dime-a-dozen. Verified designs have real value.

Devising a test strategy is an integral part of the design process. It shows that you have your head around the design. It should not be an afterthought.