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About This User Guide

This user guide describes the AXI4-Lite application interface (API) of the Mentor® Verification IP (VIP) Altera® Edition (AE) and how it conforms to the AMBA® AXI™ and ACE™ Protocol Specification, AXI3™, AXI4™, and AXI4-Lite™, ACE, and ACE-Lite™ Issue E (ARM IHI 0022E).

Note

This release supports only the AMBA AXI3, AXI4, AXI4-Lite, and AXI4-Stream™ protocols. The AMBA ACE protocol is not supported in this release.

AMBA AXI Protocol Specification

The Mentor VIP AE conforms to the AMBA® AXI™ and ACE™ Protocol Specification, AXI3™, AXI4™, and AXI4-Lite™, ACE and ACE-Lite™ Issue E (ARM IHI 0022E). For restrictions to this protocol, refer to the section Protocol Restrictions.

This user guide refers to this specification as the “AXI Protocol Specification.”

Protocol Restrictions

The Mentor VIP AE supports all but the following features of this AXI Protocol Specification, which gives you a simplified API to create desired protocol stimulus.

BFM Dependencies Between Handshake Signals

Starting a write data phase before its write address phase in a transaction is not supported. However, starting a write data phase simultaneously with its write address phase is supported.

The above statement disallowing a write data phase to start before its write address phase in a transaction modifies the AXI4-Lite Protocol Specification slave write response handshake dependencies diagram, Figure A3-7 in Section A3.3.1, by effectively adding double-headed arrows between AWVALID to WVALID and AWREADY to WVALID, with the provision that they can be simultaneous.
Mentor VIP AE License Requirements

Note

A license is required to access the Mentor Graphics VIP AE Bus Functional Models (BFMs) and Inline Monitor.

- To access the Mentor Graphics VIP AE and upgrade to the Quartus II Subscription Edition software version 15.1 from a previous version, you must regenerate your license file.
- To access the Mentor VIP AE with the Quartus II Web Edition software, you must upgrade to version 15.1 and purchase a Mentor VIP AE seat license by contacting your Altera sales representative.

You can generate and manage license files for Altera software and IP products by visiting the Self-Service Licensing Center of the Altera website.

Supported Simulators

Mentor VIP AE supports the following simulators:

- Mentor Graphics Questa SIM and ModelSim 10.4d
- Synopsys® VCS® and VCS-MX 2015.09 on Linux
- Cadence® Incisive® Enterprise Simulator (IES) 15.10.010 on Linux

Simulator GCC Requirements

Mentor VIP requires that the installation directory of the simulator includes the GCC libraries shown in Table 1. If the installation of the GCC libraries was an optional part of the simulator’s installation and the Mentor VIP does not find these libraries, an error message displays similar to the following:

```
ModelSim / Questa Sim
# ** Error: (vsim-8388) Could not find the MVC shared library : GCC not found in installation directory (/home/user/altera2/14.0/modelsim_ase) for platform "linux". Please install GCC version "gcc-4.7.4-linux"
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Simulator</th>
<th>Version</th>
<th>GCC Version(s)</th>
<th>Search Path</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mentor Questa SIM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simulator</td>
<td>Version</td>
<td>Compiler</td>
<td>Install Path</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mentor ModelSim</td>
<td>10.4d</td>
<td>4.7.4 (Linux 32 bit)</td>
<td>&lt;install dir&gt;/gcc-4.7.4-linux</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4.7.4 (Linux 64 bit)</td>
<td>&lt;install dir&gt;/gcc-4.7.4-linux_x86_64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4.2.1 (Windows 32 bit)</td>
<td>&lt;install dir&gt;/gcc-4.2.1-mingw32vc9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synopsys VCS/VCS-MX</td>
<td>2014.03-SP1</td>
<td>4.7.2 (Linux 32 bit)</td>
<td>$VCS_HOME/gnu/linux/4.7.2_32-shared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or 2014.12</td>
<td>4.7.2 (Linux 64 bit)</td>
<td>$VCS_HOME/gnu/linux/4.7.2_64-shared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4.7.2 (Linux 64 bit)</td>
<td>$VCS_HOME/gnu/linux/4.7.2_64-shared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadence Incisive Enterprise</td>
<td>13.20.02</td>
<td>4.4 (Linux 32/64 bit)</td>
<td>&lt;install dir&gt;/tools/cdsgcc/gcc/4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or 14.10.014</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** If you set the environment variable VG_GNU_PACKAGE, then it is used instead of the VCS_HOME environment variable.

**Note:** Use the cds_tools.sh executable to find the Incisive installation. Ensure $PATH includes the installation path and <install dir>/tools/cdsgcc/gcc/4.4/install/bin. Also, ensure the LD_LIBRARY_PATH includes <install dir>/tools/cdsgcc/gcc/4.4/install/lib.
The Mentor VIP AE provides BFMs to simulate the behavior and to facilitate IP verification. The Mentor VIP AE includes the following interface:

- AXI4-Lite BFM with master, slave, and inline monitor interfaces

Advantages of Using BFMs and Monitors

Using the Mentor VIP AE has the following advantages:

- Accelerates the verification process by providing key verification test bench components
- Provides BFM components that implement the AMBA AXI Protocol Specification, which serves as a reference for the protocol
- Provides a full suite of configurable assertion checking in each BFM

Implementation of BFMs

The Mentor VIP AE BFMs, master, slave, and inline monitor components are implemented in SystemVerilog. Also included are wrapper components so that you can use the BFMs in VHDL verification environments with simulators that support mixed-language simulation.

The Mentor VIP AE provides a set of APIs for each BFM that you can use to construct, instantiate, control, and query signals in all BFM components. Your test programs must use only these public access methods and events to communicate with each BFM. To ensure support in current and future releases, your test programs must use the standard set of APIs to interface with the BFMs. Nonstandard APIs and user-generated interfaces cannot be supported in future releases.

The test program drives the stimulus to the DUTs and determines whether the behavior of the DUTs is correct by analyzing the responses. The BFMs translate the test program stimuli (transactions), creating the signaling for the AMBA AXI Protocol Specification. The BFMs also check for protocol compliance by firing an assertion when a protocol error is observed.
What Is a Transaction?

A transaction for Mentor VIP AE represents an instance of information that is transferred between a master and a slave peripheral, and that adheres to the protocol used to transfer the information. For example, a write transaction transfers an address phase, a data phase, followed by a response phase. A subsequent instance of transferred information requires a new and unique transaction.

Each transaction has a dynamic Transaction Record that exists for the life of the transaction. The life of a transaction record starts when it is created and ends when the transaction completes. The transaction record is automatically discarded when the transaction ends.

When created, a transaction contains transaction fields that you set to define two transaction aspects:

- **Protocol fields** are transferred over the protocol signals.
- **Operation fields** determine how the information is transferred and when the transfer is complete.

For example, a write transaction record holds the protection information in the prot protocol field; the value of this field is transferred over the AWPROT protocol signals during an address phase. A write transaction also has a transaction_done operation field that indicates when the transaction is complete; this field is not transferred over the protocol signals. These two types of transaction fields, protocol and operation, establish a dynamic record during the life of the transaction.

In addition to transaction fields, you specify arguments to tasks, functions, and procedures that permit you to create, set, and get the dynamic transaction record during the lifetime of a transaction. Each BFM has an API that controls how you access the BFM transaction record. How you access the record also depends on the source code language, whether it is VHDL or SystemVerilog. Methods for accessing transactions based on the language you use are explained in detail in the relevant chapters of this user guide.

AXI4-Lite Transactions

A complete read/write transaction transfers information between a master and a slave peripheral. Transaction fields described in “What Is a Transaction?” on page 22 determine what is transferred and how information is transferred. During the lifetime of a transaction, the roles of the master and slave ensure that a transaction completes successfully and that transferred information adheres to the protocol specification. Information flows in both directions during a transaction with the master initiating the transaction, and the slave reporting back to the master that the transaction has completed.

An AXI4-Lite protocol uses five channels (three write channels and two read channels) to transfer protocol information. Each of these channels has a pair of handshake signals, *VALID
and *READY, that indicates valid information on a channel and the acceptance of the information from the channel.

**AXI4-Lite Write Transaction Master and Slave Roles**

---

**Note**

The following description of a write transaction references SystemVerilog BFM API tasks. There are equivalent VHDL BFM API procedures that perform the same functionality.

---

For a write transaction, the master calls the `create_write_transaction()` task to define the information to be transferred and then calls the `execute_transaction()` task to initiate the transfer of information as Figure 1-1 illustrates.

![Figure 1-1. Execute Write Transaction](image)

The `execute_transaction()` task results in the master calling the `execute_write_addr_phase()` task followed by the `execute_write_data_phase()` task as illustrated in Figure 1-2.
The master then calls the `get_write_response_phase()` task to receive the response from the slave and to complete its role in the write transaction.

The slave also creates a transaction by calling the `create_slave_transaction()` task to accept the transfer of information from the master. The address phase and data phase are received by the slave calling the `get_write_addr_phase()` task, followed by the `get_write_data_phase()` task as illustrated in Figure 1-3.
The slave then executes a write response phase by calling the `execute_write_response_phase()` task and completes its role in the write transaction.

**AXI Read Transaction Master and Slave Roles**

**Note**

The following description of a read transaction references the SystemVerilog BFM API tasks. There are equivalent VHDL BFM API procedures that perform the same functionality.

A read transaction is similar to a write transaction. The master initiates the read by calling the `create_read_transaction()` and `execute_transaction()` tasks. The `execute_transaction()` calls the `execute_read_addr_phase()` task followed by the `get_read_data_phase()` task as illustrated in Figure 1-4.
The slave creates a read transaction by calling the `create_slave_transaction()` task to accept the transfer of read information from the master. The slave accepts the address phase by calling the `get_read_addr_phase()` task, and then executes the data burst phase by calling the `execute_read_data_phase()` task as illustrated in Figure 1-5.

**Figure 1-5. Slave Read Transaction Phases**

```plaintext
get_read_addr_phase() - Slave

execute_read_data_phase() - Slave
```
This chapter provides the functional description of the SystemVerilog (SV) Application Programming Interface (API) for all BFM (master, slave, and monitor) components. For each BFM, you can configure the protocol transaction fields that are executed on the protocol signals, as well as control the operational transaction fields that permit delays to be introduced between the handshake signals for each of the five address, data, and response channels.

In addition, each BFM API has tasks that wait for certain events to occur on the system clock and reset signals, and tasks to get and set information about a particular transaction.

**Figure 2-1. SystemVerilog BFM Internal Structure**

Test Program SystemVerilog

SystemVerilog BFM API

- **Configuration**: `set_config/get_config`
- **Creating Transaction**: `create*_transaction`
- **Executing Transaction**: `execute_transaction, execute*_phase`
- **Waiting Events**: `wait_on get*_phase`
- **Access Transaction**: `get_rw_transaction/get*_phase, get*_addr/get*_data`

SystemVerilog interface

- **Configuration**
- **Tx_Transaction queue**
- **Rx_Transaction queue**

Wire level

**Notes:**
1. Refer to `create*_transaction()`
2. Refer to `execute_transaction(), execute*_phase()`
3. Refer to `get*()`
Configuration

Configuration sets timeout delays, error reporting, and other attributes of the BFM. Each BFM has a `set_config()` function that sets the configuration of the BFM. Refer to the individual BFM APIs for details.

Each BFM also has a `get_config()` function that returns the configuration of the BFM. Refer to the individual BFM APIs for details.

`set_config()`

The following test program code sets the burst timeout factor for a transaction in the master BFM.

```c
// Setting the burst timeout factor to 1000
master_bfm.set_config(AXI4_CONFIG_BURST_TIMEOUT_FACTOR, 1000);
```

`get_config()`

The following test program code gets the protocol signal hold time in the master BFM.

```c
// Getting hold time value
hold_time = master_bfm.get_config(AXI4_CONFIG_HOLD_TIME);
```

Creating Transactions

To transfer information between a master BFM and a slave DUT over the protocol signals, you must create a transaction in the master test program. Similarly, to transfer information between a master DUT and a slave BFM, you must create a transaction in the slave test program. To monitor the transfer of information using a monitor BFM, you must create a transaction in the monitor test program.

When you create a transaction, a Transaction Record is created and exists for the life of the transaction. This transaction record can be accessed by the BFM test programs during the life of the transaction as it transfers information between the master and slave.

Transaction Record

The transaction record contains two types of transaction fields, `protocol` and `operational`, that either transfer information over the protocol signals or define how and when a transfer occurs.

Protocol fields contain transaction information that is transferred over protocol signals. For example, the `prot` field is transferred over the AWPROT protocol signals during a write transaction.
Operational fields define how and when the transaction is transferred. Their content is not transferred over protocol signals. For example, the operation_mode field controls the blocking/nonblocking operation of a transaction, but this information is not transferred over the protocol signals.

### AXI4-Lite Transaction Definition

The transaction record exists as a SystemVerilog class definition in each BFM. **Example 2-1** shows the definition of the **axi4_transaction** class members that form the transaction record.

**Example 2-1. AXI4 Transaction Definition**

```systemverilog
// Global Transaction Class
class axi4_transaction;
  // Protocol
  axi4_rw_e read_or_write;
  bit [((`MAX_AXI4_ADDRESS_WIDTH) - 1):0] addr;
  axi4_prot_e prot;
  bit [3:0] region; // Not supported in AXI4-Lite
  axi4_size_e size; // Not supported in AXI4-Lite
  axi4_burst_e burst; // Not supported in AXI4-Lite
  axi4_lock_e lock; // Not supported in AXI4-Lite
  axi4_cache_e cache; // Not supported in AXI4-Lite
  bit [3:0] qos; // Not supported in AXI4-Lite
  bit [((`MAX_AXI4_ID_WIDTH) - 1):0] id; // Not supported in AXI4-Lite
  bit [7:0] burst_length; // Not supported in AXI4-Lite
  bit [((`MAX_AXI4_USER_WIDTH) - 1):0] addr_user; // Not supported in AXI4-Lite
  bit [((`MAX_AXI4_RDATA_WIDTH > `MAX_AXI4_WDATA_WIDTH) ? `MAX_AXI4_RDATA_WIDTH : `MAX_AXI4_WDATA_WIDTH)) - 1]:0] data_words[];
  bit [(((`MAX_AXI4_WDATA_WIDTH / 8)) - 1):0] write_strobes[];
  axi4_response_e resp[];
  int address_valid_delay;
  int data_valid_delay[];
  int write_response_valid_delay;
  int address_ready_delay;
  int data_ready_delay[];
  int write_response_ready_delay;

  // Housekeeping
  bit gen_write_strobes = 1'b1;
  axi4_operation_mode_e operation_mode = AXI4_TRANSACTION_BLOCKING;
  axi4_write_data_mode_e write_data_mode = AXI4_DATA_WITH_ADDRESS;
  bit data_beat_done[]; // Not supported in AXI4-Lite
  bit transaction_done;

endclass
```

**Note**

This **axi4_transaction** class code is shown for information only. Access to each transaction record during its life is performed by various **set**() and **get**() tasks described later in this chapter.
The contents of the transaction record are defined in Table 2-1.

### Table 2-1. Transaction Fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transaction Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Protocol Transaction Fields</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>addr</code></td>
<td>A bit vector (the length is equal to the ARADDR/AWADDR signal bus width) containing the starting address of the first transfer (beat) of a transaction. The <code>addr</code> value is transferred over the ARADDR or AWADDR signals for a read or write transaction, respectively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>prot</code></td>
<td>An enumeration containing the protection type of a transaction. The types of protection are:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_NORM_SEC_DATA (default)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_PRIV_SEC_DATA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_NORM_NONSEC_DATA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_PRIV_NONSEC_DATA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_NORM_SEC_INST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_PRIV_SEC_INST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_NORM_NONSEC_INST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_PRIV_NONSEC_INST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The <code>prot</code> value is transferred over the ARPROT or AWPROT signals for a read or write transaction, respectively.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>data_words</code></td>
<td>A bit vector (of length equal to the greater of the RDATA/WDATA signal bus widths) to hold the data words of the payload. A <code>data_words</code> is transferred over the RDATA or WDATA signals per beat of the read or write data channel, respectively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>write_strobes</code></td>
<td>A bit vector (of length equal to the WDATA signal bus width divided by 8) to hold the write strobes. A <code>write_strobes</code> is transferred over the WSTRB signals per beat of the write data channel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>resp</code></td>
<td>An enumeration to hold the response of a transaction. The types of response are:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_OKAY;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_SLVERR;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_DECERR;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A <code>resp</code> is transferred over the RRESP signals per beat of the read data channel, and over the BRESP signals for a write transaction, respectively.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Operational Transaction Fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transaction Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>read_or_write</td>
<td>An enumeration to hold the <em>read or write</em> control flag. The types of <em>read_or_write</em> are:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_TRANS_READ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_TRANS_WRITE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>address_valid_delay</td>
<td>An integer to hold the delay value of the address channel AWVALID and ARVALID signals (measured in ACLK cycles) for a read or write transaction, respectively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>data_valid_delay</td>
<td>An integer to hold the delay value of the data channel WVALID and RVALID signals (measured in ACLK cycles) for a read or write transaction, respectively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>write_response_valid_delay</td>
<td>An integer to hold the delay value of the write response channel BVALID signal (measured in ACLK cycles) for a write transaction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>address_ready_delay</td>
<td>An integer to hold the delay value of the address channel AWREADY and ARREADY signals (measured in ACLK cycles) for a read or write transaction, respectively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>data_ready_delay</td>
<td>An integer to hold the delay value of the data channel WREADY and RREADY signals (measured in ACLK cycles) for a read or write transaction, respectively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>write_response_ready_delay</td>
<td>An integer to hold the delay value of the write response channel BREADY signal (measured in ACLK cycles) for a write transaction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gen_write_strobes</td>
<td>Automatically correct write strobes flag. Refer to <a href="#">Automatic Generation of Byte Lane Strobes</a> for details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operation_mode</td>
<td>An enumeration to hold the <em>operation mode</em> of the transaction. The two types of <em>operation_mode</em> are:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_TRANSACTION_NON_BLOCKING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_TRANSACTION_BLOCKING</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The master BFM API allows you to create a master transaction by providing only the address argument for a read or write transaction. All other protocol transaction fields automatically default to legal protocol values to create a complete master transaction record. Refer to the `create_read_transaction()` and `create_write_transaction()` functions for default protocol read and write transaction field values.

The slave BFM API allows you to create a slave transaction without providing any arguments. All protocol transaction fields automatically default to legal protocol values to create a complete slave transaction record. Refer to the `create_slave_transaction()` function for default protocol transaction field values.

The monitor BFM API allows you to create a monitor transaction without providing any arguments. All protocol transaction fields automatically default to legal protocol values to create a complete slave transaction record. Refer to the `create_monitor_transaction()` function for default protocol transaction field values.

---

**Note**

If you change the default value of a protocol transaction field, this value is valid for all future transactions until you set a new value.

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transaction Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>write_data_mode</td>
<td>An enumeration to hold the write data mode control flag. The types of <code>write_data_mode</code> are:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>AXI4_DATA_AFTER_ADDRESS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The master first drives the address phase and, after it completes, it drives the corresponding data phases. The master waits for AWREADY before asserting WVALID. For a slave designed to wait for WVALID before asserting AWREADY, using this mode may cause a deadlock situation. This mode will force the data transfer to start after the address transfer completes; however, it is recommended that you use the <strong>DATA_WITH_ADDRESS</strong> along with a <code>data_valid_delay</code> setting instead to avoid the possible deadlock situation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>AXI4_DATA_WITH_ADDRESS</strong> (default)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The master drives the address and the data phase in a nonblocking process; it asserts AWVALID and then asserts WVALID depending on <code>data_valid_delay</code>. If <code>data_valid_delay</code> is set to 0, then AWVALID and WVALID are asserted at the same time; otherwise, WVALID is asserted after <code>data_valid_delay</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transaction_done</td>
<td>A bit to hold the done flag for a transaction when it has completed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
create*_transaction()

There are two master BFM API functions available to create transactions, create_read_transaction() and create_write_transaction(), a create_slave_transaction() for the slave BFM API, and a create_monitor_transaction() for the monitor BFM API.

For example, the following master BFM test program creates a simple write transaction with a start address of 1, and a single data phase with a data value of 2, the master BFM test program would contain the following code:

```verbatim
// Define a variable trans of type axi4_transaction
axi4_transaction write_trans;

// Create master write transaction
write_trans = bfm.create_write_transaction(1);
write_trans.data_words   = 2;
```

For example, to create a simple slave transaction, the slave BFM test program contains the following code:

```verbatim
// Define a variable slave_trans of type axi4_transaction
axi4_transaction slave_trans;

// Create slave transaction
slave_trans = bfm.create_slave_transaction();
```

Executing Transactions

Executing a transaction in a master/slave BFM test program initiates the transaction onto the protocol signals. Each master/slave BFM API has execution tasks that push transactions into the BFM internal transaction queues. Figure 2-1 on page 27 illustrates the internal BFM structure.

execute_transaction(), execute*_phase()

If the DUT is a slave, then the execute_transaction() task is called in the master BFM test program. If the DUT is a master, then the execute*_phase() task is called in the slave BFM test program.

For example, to execute a master write transaction the master BFM test program contains the following code:

```verbatim
// By default the execution of a transaction will block
bfm.execute_transaction(write_trans);
```

For example, to execute a slave write response phase, the slave BFM test program contains the following code:
// By default the execution of a transaction will block
bfm.execute_write_response_phase(slave_trans);

## Waiting Events

Each BFM API has tasks that block the test program code execution until an event has occurred.

The `wait_on()` task blocks the test program until an ACLK or ARESETn signal event has occurred before proceeding.

The `get*_transaction(), get*_phase(), get*_cycle()` tasks block the test program code execution until a complete transaction, phase, or cycle has occurred, respectively.

### wait_on()

A BFM test program can wait for the positive edge of the ARESETn signal using the following code:

```verbatim
// Block test program execution until the positive edge of the clock
bfm.wait_on(AXI4_RESET_POSEDGE);
```

### get*_transaction(), get*_phase(), get*_cycle()

A slave BFM test program can use a received write address phase to form the response to the write transaction. The test program gets the write address phase for the transaction by calling the `get_write_addr_phase()` task. This task blocks until it has received the address phase, allowing the test program to call the `execute_write_response_phase()` task for the transaction at a later stage, as shown in the slave BFM test program in Example 2-2.

**Example 2-2. Slave Test Program Using `get_write_addr_phase()`**

```verbatim
slave_trans = bfm.create_slave_transaction();
bfm.get_write_addr_phase(slave_trans);
...
bfm.execute_write_response_phase(slave_trans);
```

---

**Note**

Not all BFM APIs support the full complement of `get*_transaction(), get*_phase(), get*_cycle()` tasks. Refer to the individual master, slave, or monitor BFM API for details.
Access Transaction Record

Each BFM API has tasks that can access a complete or partially complete Transaction Record. The `set*()` and `get*()` tasks are used in a test program to set and get information from the transaction record.

**Note**
The `set*()` and `get*()` tasks are not explicitly described in each BFM API chapter. The simple rule for the task name is `set_` or `get_` followed by the name of the transaction field accessed. Refer to “Transaction Fields” on page 30 for transaction field name details.

**set*()**

For example, to set the WSTRB write strobes signal in the Transaction Record of a write transaction, the master test program would use the `set_write_strobes()` task, as shown in the following code:

```systemverilog
write_trans.set_write_strobes(4'b0010);
```

**get*()**

For example, a slave BFM test program uses a received write address phase to get the AWPROT signal value from the Transaction Record, as shown in the following slave BFM test program code:

```systemverilog
// Define a variable prot_value of type axi4_transaction
axi4_prot_e prot_value;

slave_trans = bfm.create_slave_transaction();

// Wait for a write address phase
bfm.get_write_addr_phase(slave_trans);

... ...

// Get the AWPROT signal value of the slave transaction
prot_value = bfm.get_prot(slave_trans);
```

**Operational Transaction Fields**

Operational transaction fields control the way a transaction is executed onto the protocol signals. They also indicate when a data phase (beat) or transaction is complete.
Automatic Generation of Byte Lane Strobes

The master BFM permits unaligned and narrow write transfers by using byte lane strobe (WSTRB) signals to indicate which byte lanes contain valid data per data phase (beat).

When you create a write transaction in your master BFM test program, the write_strobes variable is available to store the write strobe values for the write data phase (beat) in the transaction. To assist you in creating the correct byte lane strobes, automatic correction of any previously set write_strobes is performed by default during execution of the write transaction, or write data phase (beat). You can disable this default behavior by setting the operational transaction field gen_write_strobes = 0, which allows any previously set write_strobes to pass through uncorrected onto the protocol WSTRB signals. In this mode, with the automatic correction disabled, you are responsible for setting the correct write_strobes for the whole transaction.

The automatic correction algorithm performs a bit-wise AND operation on any previously set write_strobes. To do the corrections, the correction algorithm uses the equations described in the AMBA AXI Protocol Specification, Section A3.4.1, that define valid write data byte lanes for legal protocol. Therefore, if you require automatic generation of all write_strobes, before the write transaction executes, you must set all write_strobes to 1, indicating that all bytes lanes initially contain valid write data prior to the execution of the write transaction. Automatic correction then sets the relevant write_strobes to 0 to produce legal protocol WSTRB signals.

Operation Mode

By default, each read or write transaction performs a blocking operation which prevents a following transaction from starting until the current active transaction completes.

You can configure this behavior to be nonblocking by setting the operation_mode transaction field to the enumerate type value AXI4_TRANSACTION_NON_BLOCKING instead of the default AXI4_TRANSACTION_BLOCKING.

For example, in a master BFM test program you create a transaction by calling the create_read_transaction() or create_write_transaction() tasks, which creates a transaction record. Before executing the transaction record, you can change the operation_mode as follows:

```python
// Create a write transaction to create a transaction record
trans = bfm.create_write_transaction(1);

// Change operation_mode to be nonblocking in the transaction record
trans.operation_mode(AXI4_TRANSACTION_NON_BLOCKING);
```
Channel Handshake Delay

Each of the five protocol channels have *VALID and *READY handshake signals that control the rate at which information is transferred between a master and slave. Refer to the Handshake Delay for details of the AXI4-Lite BFM API.

Handshake Delay

The delay between the *VALID and *READY handshake signals for each of the five protocol channels is controlled in a BFM test program using execute_*_ready(), get_*_ready(), and get_*_cycle() tasks. The execute_*_ready() tasks place a value onto the *READY signals and the get_*_ready() tasks retrieve a value from the *READY signals. The get_*_cycle() tasks wait for a *VALID signal to be asserted and are used to insert a delay between the *VALID and *READY signals in the BFM test program.

For example, the master BFM test program code below inserts a specified delay between the read channel RVALID and RREADY handshake signals using the execute_read_data_ready() and get_read_data_cycle() tasks.

```verbatim
def fork()
    bfm.execute_read_data_ready(1'b0);
    join_none

def wait()
    bfm.get_read_data_cycle;
    repeat(5) bfm.wait_on(AXI4_CLOCK_POSEDGE);
    bfm.execute_read_data_ready(1'b1);
```

VALID Signal Delay Transaction Fields

The transaction record contains a *_valid_delay transaction field for each of the five protocol channels to configure the delay value prior to the assertion of the *VALID signal for the channel. The master BFM holds the delay configuration for the *VALID signals that it asserts, and the slave BFM holds the delay configuration for the *VALID signals that it asserts. Table 2-2 specifies which *_valid_delay fields are configured by the master and slave BFMs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signal</th>
<th>Operational Transaction Field</th>
<th>Configuration BFM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AWVALID</td>
<td>address_valid_delay</td>
<td>Master</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WVALID</td>
<td>data_valid_delay</td>
<td>Master</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BVALID</td>
<td>write_response_valid_delay</td>
<td>Slave</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**SystemVerilog API Overview**  
**Operational Transaction Fields**

*READY Handshake Signal Delay Transaction Fields*

The transaction record contains a *_ready_delay* transaction field for each of the five protocol channels to store the delay value that occurred between the assertion of the *VALID* and *READY* handshake signals for the channel. Table 2-3 specifies the *_ready_delay* field corresponding to the *READY* signal delay.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signal</th>
<th>Operational Transaction Field</th>
<th>Configuration BFM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ARVALID</td>
<td>address_valid_delay</td>
<td>Master</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RVALID</td>
<td>data_valid_delay</td>
<td>Slave</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 2-3. Master and Slave *_ready_delay Transaction Fields**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signal</th>
<th>Operational Transaction Field</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AWREADY</td>
<td>address_ready_delay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WREADY</td>
<td>data_ready_delay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BREADY</td>
<td>write_response_ready_delay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARREADY</td>
<td>address_ready_delay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RREADY</td>
<td>data_ready_delay</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Transaction Done**

The *transaction_done* field in each transaction indicates when the transaction is complete.

In a master BFM test program, you call the `get_read_data_phase()` task to investigate whether a read transaction is complete, and the `get_write_response_phase()` to investigate whether a write transaction is complete.
Chapter 3
SystemVerilog Master BFM

This chapter provides information about the SystemVerilog master BFM. Each BFM has an API that contains tasks and functions to configure the BFM and to access the dynamic Transaction Record during the lifetime of the transaction.

Master BFM Protocol Support

The AXI4-Lite master BFM supports the AMBA AXI4-Lite protocol with restrictions described in “Protocol Restrictions” on page 17.

Master Timing and Events

For detailed timing diagrams of the protocol bus activity, refer to the relevant AMBA AXI Protocol Specification chapter, which you can use to reference details of the following master BFM API timing and events.

The AMBA AXI Protocol Specification does not define any timescale or clock period with signal events sampled and driven at rising ACLK edges. Therefore, the master BFM does not contain any timescale, timeunit, or timeprecision declarations with the signal setup and hold times specified in units of simulator time-steps.

The simulator time-step resolves to the smallest of all the time-precision declarations in the test bench and design IP as a result of these directives, declarations, options, or initialization files:

- `timescale directives in design elements
- Timeprecision declarations in design elements
- Compiler command-line options
- Simulation command-line options
- Local or site-wide simulator initialization files

If there is no timescale directive, the default time unit and time precision are tool specific. The recommended practice is to use timeunit and timeprecision declarations. For details, refer to Section 3.14, “System Time Units and Precision,” of the IEEE Standard for SystemVerilog—Unified Hardware Design, Specification, and Verification Language, IEEE Std 1800™-2012, February 21, 2013. This user guide refers to this document as the IEEE Standard for SystemVerilog.
Master BFM Configuration

A master BFM supports the full range of signals defined for the AMBA AXI Protocol Specification. It has parameters that configure the widths of the address and data signals, and transaction fields to specify timeout factors, setup and hold times, and so on.

You can change the address and data signal widths from their default settings by assigning them new values, usually in the top-level module of the test bench. These new values are then passed to the master BFM using a parameter port list of the master BFM module. For example, the code extract below shows the master BFM with the address and data signal widths defined in module `top()` and passed to the `master_test_program` parameter port list:

```verbatim
module top ();
    parameter AXI4_ADDRESS_WIDTH = 24;
    parameter AXI4_RDATA_WIDTH = 16;
    parameter AXI4_WDATA_WIDTH = 16;

    master_test_program #(AXI4_ADDRESS_WIDTH, AXI4_RDATA_WIDTH,
                        AXI4_WDATA_WIDTH) bfm_master(....);
```

Table 3-1 lists parameter names for the address, data signals, etc, and their default values.

### Table 3-1. Master BFM Signal Width Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signal Width Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_ADDRESS_WIDTH</td>
<td>Address signal width in bits. This applies to the ARADDR and AWADDR signals. Refer to the AMBA AXI Protocol Specification for more details. Default: 32.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_RDATA_WIDTH</td>
<td>Read data signal width in bits. This applies to the RDATA signals. Refer to the AMBA AXI Protocol Specification for more details. Default: 64.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_WDATA_WIDTH</td>
<td>Write data signal width in bits. This applies to the WDATA signals. Refer to the AMBA AXI Protocol Specification for more details. Default: 64.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>index</td>
<td>Ignored for the SystemVerilog master BFM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>READ_ISSUING_CAPABILITY</td>
<td>The maximum number of outstanding read transactions that can be issued from the master BFM. This parameter is set with the Qsys Parameter Editor. See “Running the Qsys Tool” on page 362. for details. Default: 16.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A master BFM has configuration fields that you can set with the `set_config()` function to configure timeout factors, and setup and hold times, and so on. You can also get the value of a configuration field using the `get_config()` function. Table 3-2 describes the full list of configuration fields.

### Table 3-1. Master BFM Signal Width Parameters (cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signal Width Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WRITE_ISSUING_CAPABILITY</td>
<td>The maximum number of outstanding write transactions that can be issued from the master BFM. This parameter is set with the Qsys Parameter Editor. See “Running the Qsys Tool” on page 362. for details. Default: 16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMBINED_ISSUING_CAPABILITY</td>
<td>The maximum number of outstanding combined read and write transactions that can be issued from the master BFM. This parameter is set with the Qsys Parameter Editor. See “Running the Qsys Tool” on page 362. for details. Default: 16.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A master BFM has configuration fields that you can set with the `set_config()` function to configure timeout factors, and setup and hold times, and so on. You can also get the value of a configuration field using the `get_config()` function. Table 3-2 describes the full list of configuration fields.

### Table 3-2. Master BFM Configuration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Configuration Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timing Variables</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_SETUP_TIME</td>
<td>The setup-time prior to the active edge of ACLK, in units of simulator time-steps for all signals. Default: 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_HOLD_TIME</td>
<td>The hold-time after the active edge of ACLK, in units of simulator time-steps for all signals. Default: 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_TRANSACTION_TIME_FACTOR</td>
<td>The maximum timeout duration for a read/write transaction in clock cycles. Default: 100000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_BURST_TIMEOUT_FACTOR</td>
<td>The maximum delay between the individual phases of a read/write transaction in clock cycles. Default: 10000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_AWVALID_ASSERTION_TO_AWREADY</td>
<td>The maximum timeout duration from the assertion of AWVALID to the assertion of AWREADY in clock periods. Default: 1000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_ARVALID_ASSERTION_TO_ARREADY</td>
<td>The maximum timeout duration from the assertion of ARVALID to the assertion of ARREADY in clock periods. Default: 10000.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Table 3-2. Master BFM Configuration (cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Configuration Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_RVALID_ASSERTION_TO_RREADY</td>
<td>The maximum timeout duration from the assertion of RVALID to the assertion of RREADY in clock periods. Default: 10000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_BVALID_ASSERTION_TO_BREADY</td>
<td>The maximum timeout duration from the assertion of BVALID to the assertion of BREADY in clock periods. Default: 10000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_WVALID_ASSERTION_TO_WREADY</td>
<td>The maximum timeout duration from the assertion of WVALID to the assertion of WREADY in clock periods. Default 10000.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Master Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Configuration Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_AXI4LITE_axi4</td>
<td>Configures the AXI4 master BFM to be AXI4-Lite compatible. 0 = disabled (default) 1 = enabled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Slave Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Configuration Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_SLAVE_START_ADDR</td>
<td>Configures the start address map for the slave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_SLAVE_END_ADDR</td>
<td>Configures the end address map for the slave.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Error Detection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Configuration Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ALL_ASSERTIONS</td>
<td>Global enable/disable of all assertion checks in the BFM. 0 = disabled 1 = enabled (default)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ASSERTION</td>
<td>Individual enable/disable of assertion check in the BFM. 0 = disabled 1 = enabled (default)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Refer to [Master Timing and Events](#) for details of simulator time-steps.

### Master Assertions

Each master BFM performs protocol error checking using the built-in assertions.
Note

The built-in BFM assertions are independent of programming language and simulator.

Assertion Configuration

By default, all built-in assertions are enabled in the master AXI4-Lite BFM. To globally disable them in the master BFM, use the `set_config()` command as the following example illustrates:

```systemverilog
class MyMasterBfm extends SystemVerilogMasterBFM

set_config(AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ALL_ASSERTIONS, 0)
```

Alternatively, you can disable individual built-in assertions by using a sequence of `get_config()` and `set_config()` commands on the respective assertion. For example, to disable assertion checking for the AWADDR signal changing between the AWVALID and AWREADY handshake signals, use the following sequence of commands:

```systemverilog
// Define a local bit vector to hold the value of the assertion bit vector
bit [255:0] config_assert_bitvector;

// Get the current value of the assertion bit vector
config_assert_bitvector = bfm.get_config(AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ASSERTION);

// Assign the AXI4_AWADDR_CHANGED_BEFORE_AWREADY assertion bit to 0
config_assert_bitvector[AXI4_AWADDR_CHANGED_BEFORE_AWREADY] = 0;

// Set the new value of the assertion bit vector
bfm.set_config(AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ASSERTION, config_assert_bitvector);
```

Note

Do not confuse the AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ASSERTION bit vector with the AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ALL_ASSERTIONS global enable/disable.

To re-enable the `AXI4_AWADDR_CHANGED_BEFORE_AWREADY` assertion, follow the above code sequence and assign the assertion within the AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ASSERTION bit vector to 1.

For a complete listing of AXI4-Lite assertions, refer to “AXI4-Lite Assertions” on page 375.

SystemVerilog Master API

This section describes the SystemVerilog master API.
set_config()

This function sets the configuration of the master BFM.

Prototype

```系统的Verilog Master BFM

function void set_config
    
    input axi4_config_e config_name,
    input axi4_max_bits_t config_val

) ;

Arguments

config_name  Configuration name:

- AXI4_CONFIG_SETUP_TIME
- AXI4_CONFIG_HOLD_TIME
- AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_TRANSACTION_TIME_FACTOR
- AXI4_CONFIG_AXI4LITE_axi4
- AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ALL_ASSERTIONS
- AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ASSERTION
- AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_AWVALID_ASSERTION_TO_AWREADY
- AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_ARVALID_ASSERTION_TO_ARREADY
- AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_RVALID_ASSERTION_TO_RREADY
- AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_BVALID_ASSERTION_TO_BREADY
- AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_WVALID_ASSERTION_TO_WREADY
- AXI4_CONFIG_SLAVE_START_ADDR
- AXI4_CONFIG_SLAVE_END_ADDR

See “Master BFM Configuration” on page 40 for descriptions and valid values.

Returns

None

Example

```系统的Verilog Master BFM

set_config(AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_TRANSACTION_TIME_FACTOR, 1000);```
get_config()

This function gets the configuration of the master BFM.

Prototype

```systemverilog
function void get_config
    (input axi4_config_e config_name,
    )
```

Arguments

- `config_name` Configuration name:
  - AXI4_CONFIG_SETUP_TIME
  - AXI4_CONFIG_HOLD_TIME
  - AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_TRANSACTION_TIME_FACTOR
  - AXI4_CONFIG_AXI4LITE_axi4
  - AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ALL_ASSERTIONS
  - AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ASSERTION
  - AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_AWVALID_ASSERTION_TO_AWREADY
  - AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_ARVALID_ASSERTION_TO_ARRREADY
  - AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_RVALID_ASSERTION_TO_RREADY
  - AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_BVALID_ASSERTION_TO_BREADY
  - AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_WVALID_ASSERTION_TO_WREADY
  - AXI4_CONFIG_SLAVE_START_ADDR
  - AXI4_CONFIG_SLAVE_END_ADDR

Returns

`config_val` See “Master BFM Configuration” on page 40 for descriptions and valid values.

Example

```systemverilog
get_config(AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_TRANSACTION_TIME_FACTOR);
```
**create_write_transaction()**

This nonblocking function creates a write transaction with a start address `addr` argument. All other transaction fields default to legal protocol values, unless previously assigned a value. It returns with the `axi4_transaction` record.

**Prototype**

```verilog
function automatic axi4_transaction create_write_transaction
(
    input bit [((AXI4_ADDRESS_WIDTH) - 1):0] addr);
```

**Arguments**

- `addr`  
  Start address

**Protocol Transaction Fields**

- `prot`  
  Protection:
  - `AXI4_NORM_SEC_DATA`; (default)
  - `AXI4_PRIV_SEC_DATA`;
  - `AXI4_NORM_NONSEC_DATA`;
  - `AXI4_PRIV_NONSEC_DATA`;
  - `AXI4_NORM_SEC_INST`;
  - `AXI4_PRIV_SEC_INST`;
  - `AXI4_NORM_NONSEC_INST`;
  - `AXI4_PRIV_NONSEC_INST`;

- `data_words`  
  Data words.

- `write_strobes`  
  Write strobes:
  - Each strobe 0 or 1.

- `resp`  
  Burst response:
  - `AXI4_OKAY`;
  - `AXI4_SLVERR`;
  - `AXI4_DECERR`;

**Operational Transaction Fields**

- `gen_write_strobes`  
  Generate write strobes flag:
  - 0 = user supplied write strobes.
  - 1 = auto-generated write strobes (default).

- `operation_mode`  
  Operation mode:
  - `AXI4_TRANSACTION_NON_BLOCKING`;
  - `AXI4_TRANSACTION_BLOCKING`; (default)

- `write_data_mode`  
  Write data mode:
  - `AXI4_DATA_AFTER_ADDRESS`;
    The master first drives the address phase and, after it completes, it drives the corresponding data phases. The master waits for AWREADY before asserting WVALID. For a slave designed to wait for WVALID before asserting AWREADY, using this mode may cause a deadlock situation. This mode will force the data transfer to start after the address transfer completes; however, it is recommended that you use the
    **_DATA_WITH_ADDRESS along with a data_valid_delay setting instead to avoid the possible deadlock situation.

  - `AXI4_DATA_WITH_ADDRESS`; (default)
    The master drives the address and the data phase in a nonblocking process; it asserts AWVALID and then asserts WVALID depending on data_valid_delay. If data_valid_delay is set to 0, then AWVALID and WVALID are asserted at the same time; otherwise, WVALID is asserted after data_valid_delay.
SystemVerilog Master BFM

create_write_transaction()

Operational Transaction Fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>address_valid_delay</td>
<td>Address channel AWVALID delay measured in ACLK cycles for this transaction (default = 0).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>data_valid_delay</td>
<td>Write data channel WVALID delay measured in ACLK cycles for this transaction (default = 0).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>write_response_ready_delay</td>
<td>Write response channel BREADY delay measured in ACLK cycles for this transaction (default = 0).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transaction_done</td>
<td>Write transaction done flag for this transaction.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

The axi4_transaction record.

Example

```verilog
// Create a write transaction to start address 16.
trans = bfm.create_write_transaction(16);
trans.set_data_words = ('hACE0ACE1, 0); //Note: array element 0.
```
create_read_transaction()

This nonblocking function creates a read transaction with a start address \( addr \). All other transaction fields default to legal AXI4-Lite protocol values, unless previously assigned a value. It returns the \( \text{axi4\_transaction} \) record.

**Prototype**

```verbatim
default axi4_transaction create_read_transaction
{
    input bit [((AXI4_ADDRESS_WIDTH) - 1):0] addr
};
```

**Arguments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>addr</td>
<td>Start address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prot</td>
<td>Protection:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_NORM_SEC_DATA; (default)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_PRIV_SEC_DATA;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_NORM_NONSEC_DATA;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_PRIV_NONSEC_DATA;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_NORM_SEC_INST;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_PRIV_SEC_INST;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_NORM_NONSEC_INST;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_PRIV_NONSEC_INST;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>data_words</td>
<td>Data words</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resp</td>
<td>Burst response:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_OKAY;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_EXOKAY;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_SLVERR;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_DECERR;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operation_mode</td>
<td>Operation mode:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_TRANSACTION_NON_BLOCKING;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_TRANSACTION_BLOCKING; (default)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>address_valid_delay</td>
<td>Address channel ARVALID delay measured in ACLK cycles for this transaction (default = 0).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>data_ready_delay</td>
<td>Read data channel RREADY delay array measured in ACLK cycles for this transaction (default = 0).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transaction_done</td>
<td>Read transaction done flag for this transaction.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Returns**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>axi4_transaction</td>
<td>The transaction record:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**

```verbatim
// Read data to start address 16.
trans = bfm.create_read_transaction(16);
```
execute_transaction()

This task executes a master transaction previously created by the \texttt{create_write_transaction()}, or \texttt{create_read_transaction()}, functions. The transaction can be blocking (default) or nonblocking, defined by the transaction record \texttt{operation_mode} field.

The results of \texttt{execute_transaction()} for write transactions varies based on how write transaction fields are set. If the \texttt{gen_write_strobes} transaction field is set, \texttt{execute_transaction()} automatically corrects any previously set \texttt{write_strobes}. However, if the \texttt{gen_write_strobes} field is not set, then any previously assigned \texttt{write_strobes} will be passed through onto the WSTRB protocol signals, which can result in a protocol violation if not correctly set. Refer to “Automatic Correction of Byte Lane Strobes” on page 147 for more details.

If a write transaction \texttt{write_data_mode} field is set to AXI4\_DATA\_WITH_ADDRESS, \texttt{execute_transaction()} calls the \texttt{execute_write_addr_phase()} and \texttt{execute_write_data_phase()} tasks simultaneously; otherwise, \texttt{execute_write_data_phase()} will be called after \texttt{execute_write_addr_phase()} so that the write data phase will occur after the write address phase (default). It will then call the \texttt{get_write_response_phase()} task to complete the write transaction.

For a read transaction, \texttt{execute_transaction()} calls the \texttt{execute_read_addr_phase()} task followed by the \texttt{get_read_data_phase()} task to complete the read transaction.

**Prototype**

\[
\text{task automatic execute_transaction}
\begin{align*}
\text{(axi4\_transaction trans)}
\end{align*}
\]

**Arguments**

\text{trans} \quad \text{The \texttt{axi4\_transaction} record.}

**Returns**

\text{None}

**Example**

```vhdl
// Declare a local variable to hold the transaction record.
axi4\_transaction read\_trans;

// Create a read transaction with start address of 0 and assign
// it to the local read\_trans variable.
read\_trans = bfm\_create\_read\_transaction(0);

// Execute the read\_trans transaction.
bfm\_execute\_transaction(read\_trans);
```
execute_write_addr_phase()

This task executes a master write address phase previously created by the
create_write_transaction() function. This phase can be blocking (default) or nonblocking, as
defined by the transaction operation_mode field.

It sets the AWVALID protocol signal at the appropriate time defined by the transaction
address_valid_delay field.

Prototype  

    task automatic execute_write_addr_phase
    (    
        axi4_transaction trans
    );

Arguments  trans  The axi4_transaction record.

Returns  None

Example

    // Declare a local variable to hold the transaction record.
    axi4_transaction write_trans;
    
    // Create a write transaction with start address of 0 and assign
    // it to the local write_trans variable.
    write_trans = bfm.create_write_transaction(0);
    
    ....
    
    // Execute the write_trans transaction.
    bfm.execute_transaction(write_trans);
execute_read_addr_phase()

This task executes a master read address phase previously created by the
create_read_transaction() function. This phase can be blocking (default) or nonblocking, as
defined by the transaction operation_mode field.

It sets the ARVALID protocol signal at the appropriate time, defined by the transaction
address_valid_delay field.

Prototype

task automatic execute_read_addr_phase
    (axi4_transaction trans);

Arguments

trans The axi4_transaction record.

Returns

None

Example

   // Declare a local variable to hold the transaction record.
   axi4_transaction read_trans;

   // Create a read transaction with start address of 0 and assign
   // it to the local read_trans variable.
   read_trans = bfm.create_read_transaction(0);

   ....

   // Execute the write_trans transaction.
   bfm.execute_transaction(read_trans);
execute_write_data_phase()

This task executes a write data phase (beat) previously created by the 
create_write_transaction() task. This phase can be blocking (default) or nonblocking, defined 
by the transaction record operation_mode field.

The execute_write_data_phase() sets the WVALID protocol signal at the appropriate time 
defined by the transaction record data_valid_delay field.

Prototype

```
task automatic execute_write_data_phase
    (axi4_transaction trans
    int index = 0, // Optional
    output bit last
    );
```

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>trans</td>
<td>The axi4_transaction record.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>index</td>
<td>Data phase (beat) number. Note: '0' for AXI4-Lite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>last</td>
<td>Flag to indicate that this phase is the last beat of data.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

None

Example

```
// Declare a local variable to hold the transaction record.
axi4lite_transaction write_trans;

// Create a write transaction with start address of 0 and assign 
// it to the local write_trans variable.
write_trans = bfm.create_write_transaction(0);

....

// Execute the write data phase for the write_trans transaction.
bfm.execute_write_data_phase(write_trans, 0, last); //Note array element 0
```
get_read_data_phase()

This blocking task gets a read data phase previously created by the `create_read_transaction()` task.

**Note**

The `get_read_data_phase()` sets the RREADY protocol signal at the appropriate time defined by the `data_ready_delay` field and sets the `transaction_done` field to 1 to indicate the whole read transaction has completed.

**Prototype**

```verilog
task automatic get_read_data_phase
(
    axi4_transaction trans
    int Index = 0 // Optional
);
```

**Arguments**

- `trans` - The `axi4_transaction` record.
- `index` - (Optional) Data phase (beat) number. Note: ‘0’ for AXI4-Lite

**Returns**

None

**Example**

```verilog
// Declare a local variable to hold the transaction record.
axi4_transaction read_trans;

// Create a read transaction with start address of 0 and assign it to the local read_trans variable.
read_trans = bfm.create_read_transaction(0);

....

// Get the read data phase for the read_trans transaction.
bfm.get_read_data_phase(read_trans, 0); //Note: array element 0.
```
**get_write_response_phase()**

This blocking task gets a write response phase previously created by the `create_write_transaction()` task.

---

**Note**

The `get_write_response_phase()` sets the `transaction_done` field to 1 when the transaction completes to indicate the whole transaction is complete.

---

**Prototype**

```plaintext
task automatic get_write_response_phase
(
    axi4_transaction trans
);
```

**Arguments**

- `trans` The `axi4_transaction` record.

**Returns**

None

---

**Example**

```plaintext
// Declare a local variable to hold the transaction record.
axi4_transaction write_trans;

// Create a write transaction with start address of 0 and assign
// it to the local write_trans variable.
write_trans = bfm.create_write_transaction(0);

....

// Get the write response phase for the write_trans transaction.
bfm.get_write_response_phase(write_trans);
```
get_read_addr_ready()

This blocking task returns the value of the read address channel ARREADY signal using the `ready` argument. It will block for one ACLK period.

Prototype

```systemverilog
task automatic get_read_addr_ready
    (output bit ready);
```

Arguments

- `ready` The value of the ARREADY signal.

Returns

- `ready`

Example

```systemverilog
// Get the ARREADY signal value
bfm.get_read_addr_ready(ready);
```
get_read_data_cycle()

This blocking task waits until the read data channel RVALID signal is asserted.

Prototype  

```
task automatic get_read_data_cycle();
```

Arguments None

Returns None

Example

```
// Waits until the read data channel RVALID signal is asserted.
bfm.get_read_data_cycle();
```
get_write_addr_ready()

This blocking task returns the value of the write address channel AWREADY signal using the ready argument. It will block for one ACLK period.

Prototype

```verilog
task automatic get_write_addr_ready
    (output bit ready);
```

Arguments

- ready: The value of the AWREADY signal.

Returns

None

Example

```verilog
// Get the value of the AWREADY signal
bfm.get_write_addr_ready();
```
get_write_data_ready()

This blocking task returns the value of the write data channel WREADY signal using the \textit{ready} argument. It will block for one ACLK period.

**Prototype**

\begin{verbatim}
task automatic get_write_data_ready
(  
  output bit ready
);
\end{verbatim}

**Arguments**

- \textit{ready} \hspace{1cm} The value of the WREADY signal.

**Returns**

None

**Example**

\begin{verbatim}
  // Get the value of the WREADY signal
  bfm.get_write_data_ready();
\end{verbatim}
get_write_response_cycle()

This blocking task waits until the write response channel BVALID signal is asserted.

Prototype    task automatic get_write_response_cycle();
Arguments     None
Returns       None

Example

// Wait until the write response channel BVALID signal is asserted.
bfm.get_write_response_cycle();
execute_read_data_ready()

This task executes a read data ready by placing the `ready` argument value onto the RREADY signal. It will block for one ACLK period.

**Prototype**

```systemverilog
task automatic execute_read_data_ready
    (    bit ready
);
```

**Arguments**

- `ready` The value to be placed onto the RREADY signal

**Returns**

- None

**Example**

```systemverilog
// Assert and deassert the RREADY signal
forever begin
    bfm.execute_read_data_ready(1'b0);
    bfm.wait_on(AXI4_CLOCK_POSEDGE);
    bfm.wait_on(AXI4_CLOCK_POSEDGE);
    bfm.execute_read_data_ready(1'b1);
    bfm.wait_on(AXI4_CLOCK_POSEDGE);
end
```
execute_write_resp_ready()

This task executes a write response ready by placing the `ready` argument value onto the BREADY signal. It will block for one ACLK period.

**Prototype**

```verilog
task automatic execute_write_resp_ready
    (bit ready);
```

**Arguments**

- `ready` The value to be placed onto the BREADY signal

**Returns**

- None

**Example**

```verilog
// Assert and deassert the BREADY signal
forever begin
    bfm.execute_write_resp_ready(1'b0);
    bfm.wait_on(AXI4_CLOCK_POSEDGE);
    bfm.wait_on(AXI4_CLOCK_POSEDGE);
    bfm.execute_write_resp_ready(1'b1);
    bfm.wait_on(AXI4_CLOCK_POSEDGE);
end
```
wait_on()

This blocking task waits for an event(s) on the ACLK or ARESETn signals to occur before proceeding. An optional \textit{count} argument waits for the number of events equal to \textit{count}.

Prototype

\begin{verbatim}
task automatic wait_on
(
    axi4_wait_e phase,
    input int count = 1 //Optional
);
\end{verbatim}

Arguments

type \textbf{phase} \ι \textbf{Wait for:}

\begin{itemize}
  \item AXI4_CLOCK_POSEDGE
  \item AXI4_CLOCK_NEGEDGE
  \item AXI4_CLOCK_ANYEDGE
  \item AXI4_CLOCK_0_TO_1
  \item AXI4_CLOCK_1_TO_0
  \item AXI4_RESET_POSEDGE
  \item AXI4_RESET_NEGEDGE
  \item AXI4_RESET_ANYEDGE
  \item AXI4_RESET_0_TO_1
  \item AXI4_RESET_1_TO_0
\end{itemize}

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textbf{count} (Optional) Wait for a number of events to occur set by \textit{count}.
    (default = 1)
\end{itemize}

Returns

\begin{itemize}
  \item None
\end{itemize}

Example

\begin{verbatim}
bfm.wait_on(AXI4_RESET_POSEDGE);
bfm.wait_on(AXI4_CLOCK_POSEDGE,10);
\end{verbatim}
This chapter describes the SystemVerilog slave BFM. Each BFM has an API that contains tasks and functions to configure the BFM and to access the dynamic Transaction Record during the lifetime of the transaction.

**Slave BFM Protocol Support**

This section defines protocol support for various AXI BFMs. The AXI4-Lite slave BFM supports the AMBA AXI4-Lite protocol with restrictions described in “Protocol Restrictions” on page 17.

**Slave Timing and Events**

For detailed timing diagrams of the protocol bus activity, refer to the relevant AMBA AXI Protocol Specification chapter, which you can use to reference details of the following slave BFM API timing and events.

The specification does not define any timescale or clock period with signal events sampled and driven at rising ACLK edges. Therefore, the slave BFM does not contain any timescale, timeunit, or timeprecision declarations with the signal setup and hold times specified in units of simulator time-steps.

The simulator time-step resolves to the smallest of all the time-precision declarations in the test bench and design IP based on using the directives, declarations, options, and initialization files below:

- `timescale directives in design elements
- Timeprecision declarations in design elements
- Compiler command-line options
- Simulation command-line options
- Local or site-wide simulator initialization files

If there is no timescale directive, the default time unit and time precision are tool specific. Using timeunit and timeprecision declarations are recommended. Refer to the IEEE Standard for SystemVerilog, Section 3.14 for details.
Slave BFM Configuration

The slave BFM supports the full range of signals defined for the AMBA AXI Protocol Specification. It has parameters you can use to configure the widths of the address and data signals, and transaction fields to configure timeout factors, and setup and hold times, and so on.

You can change the address and data signal widths from their default settings by assigning them with new values, usually performed in the top-level module of the test bench. These new values are then passed into the slave BFM using a parameter port list of the slave BFM module. For example, the code extract below shows the slave BFM with the address and data signal widths defined in `module top()` and passed in to the `slave_test_program` parameter port list:

```verilog
module top ();
  parameter AXI4_ADDRESS_WIDTH = 24;
  parameter AXI4_RDATA_WIDTH = 16;
  parameter AXI4_WDATA_WIDTH = 16;

  slave_test_program #(AXI4_ADDRESS_WIDTH, AXI4_RDATA_WIDTH, AXI4_WDATA_WIDTH) bfm_slave(...);
```

Table 4-1 lists the parameter names for the address and data signals, and their default values.

### Table 4-1. Slave BFM Signal Width Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signal Width Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_ADDRESS_WIDTH</td>
<td>Address signal width in bits. This applies to the ARADDR and AWADDR signals. Refer to the AMBA AXI Protocol Specification for more details. Default: 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_RDATA_WIDTH</td>
<td>Read data signal width in bits. This applies to the RDATA signals. Refer to the AMBA AXI Protocol Specification for more details. Default: 64.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_WDATA_WIDTH</td>
<td>Write data signal width in bits. This applies to the WDATA signals. Refer to the AMBA AXI Protocol Specification for more details. Default: 64.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>index</td>
<td>Ignored for the SystemVerilog slave BFM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>READ_ACCEPTANCE_CAPABILITY</td>
<td>The maximum number of outstanding read transactions that can be accepted by the slave BFM. This parameter is set with the Qsys Parameter Editor. See “Running the Qsys Tool” on page 362. for details. Default: 16.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A slave BFM has configuration fields that you can set with the `set_config()` function to configure timeout factors, setup and hold times, and so on. You can also get the value of a configuration field via the `get_config()` function.

Table 4-2 describes the full list of configuration fields.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Configuration Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>WRITE_ACCEPTANCE_CAPABILITY</strong></td>
<td>The maximum number of outstanding write transactions that can be accepted by the slave BFM. This parameter is set with the Qsys Parameter Editor. See “Running the Qsys Tool” on page 362. for details. Default: 16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COMBINED_ACCEPTANCE_CAPABILITY</strong></td>
<td>The maximum number of outstanding combined read and write transactions that can be accepted by the slave BFM. This parameter is set with the Qsys Parameter Editor. See “Running the Qsys Tool” on page 362. for details. Default: 16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AXI4_CONFIG_SETUP_TIME</strong></td>
<td>The setup time prior to the active edge of ACLK, in units of simulator time-steps for all signals. Default: 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AXI4_CONFIG_HOLD_TIME</strong></td>
<td>The hold-time after the active edge of ACLK, in units of simulator time-steps for all signals. Default: 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_TRANSACTION_TIME_FACTOR</strong></td>
<td>The maximum timeout duration for a read/write transaction in clock cycles. Default: 100000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AXI4_CONFIG_BURST_TIMEOUT_FACTOR</strong></td>
<td>The maximum delay between the individual phases of a read/write transaction in clock cycles. Default: 10000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_AWVALID_ASSERTION_TO_AWREADY</strong></td>
<td>The maximum timeout duration from the assertion of AWVALID to the assertion of AWREADY in clock periods (default 10000).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_ARVALID_ASSERTION_TO_ARREADY</strong></td>
<td>The maximum timeout duration from the assertion of ARVALID to the assertion of ARREADY in clock periods (default 10000).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 4-2. Slave BFM Configuration (cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Configuration Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_RVALID_ASSERTION_TO_RREADY</td>
<td>The maximum timeout duration from the assertion of RVALID to the assertion of RREADY in clock periods (default 10000).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_BVALID_ASSERTION_TO_BREADY</td>
<td>The maximum timeout duration from the assertion of BVALID to the assertion of BREADY in clock periods (default 10000).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_WVALID_ASSERTION_TO_WREADY</td>
<td>The maximum timeout duration from the assertion of WVALID to the assertion of WREADY in clock periods (default 10000).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Master Attributes

### Slave Attributes

| AXI4_CONFIG_AXI4LITE_axi4                                   | Configures the AXI4 slave BFM to be AXI4-Lite compatible.  
| 0 = disabled (default)  
| 1 = enabled                                                                 |
| AXI4_CONFIG_SLAVE_START_ADDR                                | Configures the start address map for the slave.                        |
| AXI4_CONFIG_SLAVE_END_ADDR                                 | Configures the end address map for the slave.                          |
| AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_OUTSTANDING_WR                              | Configures the maximum number of outstanding write requests from the master that can be processed by the slave. The slave back-pressures the master by setting the signal AWREADY=0b0 if this value is exceeded. Default = 0. |
| AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_OUTSTANDING_RD                              | Configures the maximum number of outstanding read requests from the master that can be processed by the slave. The slave back-pressures the master by setting the signal ARREADY=0b0 if this value is exceeded. Default = 0. |
### Slave Assertions

Each slave BFM performs protocol error checking using the built-in assertions.

#### Note

The built-in BFM assertions are independent of programming language and simulator.

### Assertion Configuration

By default, all built-in assertions are enabled in the slave AXI4-Lite BFM. To globally disable them in the slave BFM, use the `set_config()` command as the following example illustrates:

```plaintext
set_config(AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ALL_ASSERTIONS, 0)
```

Alternatively, you can disable individual built-in assertions by using a sequence of `get_config()` and `set_config()` commands on the respective assertion. For example, to disable assertion checking for the AWADDR signal changing between the AWVALID and AWREADY handshake signals, use the following sequence of commands:

---

### Table 4-2. Slave BFM Configuration (cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Configuration Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_NUM_OUTSTANDING_WR_PHASE</td>
<td>Holds the number of outstanding write phases from the master that can be processed by the slave. Default = 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_NUM_OUTSTANDING_RD_PHASE</td>
<td>Holds the number of outstanding read phases to the master that can be processed by the slave. Default = 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ALL_ASSERTIONS</td>
<td>Global enable/disable of all assertion checks in the BFM. 0 = disabled 1 = enabled (default)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ASSERTION</td>
<td>Individual enable/disable of assertion check in the BFM. 0 = disabled 1 = enabled (default)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Refer to Slave Timing and Events for details of simulator time-steps.
// Define a local bit vector to hold the value of the assertion bit vector
bit [255:0] config_assert_bitvector;

// Get the current value of the assertion bit vector
config_assert_bitvector = bfm.get_config(AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ASSERTION);

// Assign the AXI4_AWADDR_CHANGED_BEFORE_AWREADY assertion bit to 0
config_assert_bitvector[AXI4_AWADDR_CHANGED_BEFORE_AWREADY] = 0;

// Set the new value of the assertion bit vector
bfm.set_config(AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ASSERTION, config_assert_bitvector);

---

**Note**

Do not confuse the AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ASSERTION bit vector with the AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ALL_ASSERTIONS global enable/disable.

---

To re-enable the AXI4_AWADDR_CHANGED_BEFORE_AWREADY assertion, follow the above code sequence and assign the assertion within the AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ASSERTION bit vector to 1. For a complete listing of AXI4-Lite assertions, refer to “AXI4-Lite Assertions” on page 375.

**SystemVerilog Slave API**

This section describes the SystemVerilog Slave API.
**set_config()**

This function sets the configuration of the slave BFM.

**Prototype**

```plaintext
function void set_config
    ( 
        input axi4_config_e config_name, 
        input axi4_max_bits_t config_val 
    );
```

**Arguments**

- **config_name** Configuration name: 
  - AXI4_CONFIG_SETUP_TIME
  - AXI4_CONFIG_HOLD_TIME
  - AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_TRANSACTION_TIME_FACTOR
  - AXI4_CONFIG_AXI4LITE_axi4
  - AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ALL_ASSERTIONS
  - AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ASSERTION
  - AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_AWVALID_ASSERTION_TO_AWREADY
  - AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_ARVALID_ASSERTION_TO_ARREADY
  - AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_RVALID_ASSERTION_TO_RREADY
  - AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_BVALID_ASSERTION_TO_BREADY
  - AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_WVALID_ASSERTION_TO_WREADY
  - AXI4_CONFIG_SLAVE_START_ADDR
  - AXI4_CONFIG_SLAVE_END_ADDR
  - AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_OUTSTANDING_WR
  - AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_OUTSTANDING_RD
  - AXI4_CONFIG_NUM_OUTSTANDING_WR_PHASE
  - AXI4_CONFIG_NUM_OUTSTANDING_RD_PHASE

- **config_val** See [Slave BFM Configuration](#) for descriptions and valid values.

**Returns** None

**Example**

```plaintext
set_config(AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_TRANSACTION_TIME_FACTOR, 1000);
```
get_config()

This function gets the configuration of the slave BFM.

**Prototype**

```plaintext
function void get_config
{
    input axi4_config_e config_name,
};
```

**Arguments**

- `config_name`: Configuration name:
  - `AXI4_CONFIG_SETUP_TIME`
  - `AXI4_CONFIG_HOLD_TIME`
  - `AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_TRANSACTION_TIME_FACTOR`
  - `AXI4_CONFIG_AXI4LITE_axi4`
  - `AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ALL_ASSERTIONS`
  - `AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ASSERTION`
  - `AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_AWVALID_ASSERTION_TO_AWREADY`
  - `AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_ARVALID_ASSERTION_TO_ARREADY`
  - `AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_RVALID_ASSERTION_TO_RREADY`
  - `AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_BVALID_ASSERTION_TO_BREADY`
  - `AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_WVALID_ASSERTION_TO_WREADY`
  - `AXI4_CONFIG_SLAVE_START_ADDR`
  - `AXI4_CONFIG_SLAVE_END_ADDR`
  - `AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_OUTSTANDING_WR`
  - `AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_OUTSTANDING_RD`
  - `AXI4_CONFIG_NUM_OUTSTANDING_WR_PHASE`
  - `AXI4_CONFIG_NUM_OUTSTANDING_RD_PHASE`

**Returns**

- `config_val` See [Slave BFM Configuration](#) for descriptions and valid values.

**Example**

```plaintext
get_config(AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_TRANSACTION_TIME_FACTOR);
```
create_slave_transaction()

This nonblocking function creates a slave transaction. All transaction fields default to legal protocol values, unless previously assigned a value. It returns with the axi4_transaction record.

Prototype

```plaintext
function automatic axi4_transaction create_write_transaction();
```

Protocol

Transaction Fields

- **prot**
  - Protection:
    - AXI4_NORM_SEC_DATA; (default)
    - AXI4_PRIV_SEC_DATA;
    - AXI4_NORM_NONSEC_DATA;
    - AXI4_PRIV_NONSEC_DATA;
    - AXI4_NORM_SEC_INST;
    - AXI4_PRIV_SEC_INST;
    - AXI4_NORM_NONSEC_INST;
    - AXI4_PRIV_NONSEC_INST;

- **data_words**
  - Data words.

- **write_strobes**
  - Write strobes:
    - Each strobe 0 or 1.

- **resp**
  - Burst response:
    - AXI4_OKAY;
    - AXI4_SLAVEERR;
    - AXI4_DECERR;

- **read_or_write**
  - Read or write transaction flag:
    - AXI4_TRANS_READ;
    - AXI4_TRANS_WRITE

Operational Transaction Fields

- **gen_write_strobes**
  - Correction of write strobes for invalid byte lanes:
    - 0 = write_strobes passed through to protocol signals.
    - 1 = write_strobes auto-corrected for invalid byte lanes (default).

- **operation_mode**
  - Operation mode:
    - AXI4_TRANSACTION_NON_BLOCKING;
    - AXI4_TRANSACTION_BLOCKING; (default)

Operational Transaction Fields

- **write_data_mode**
  - Write data mode:
    - AXI4_DATA_AFTER_ADDRESS;
      - The master first drives the address phase and, after it completes, it drives the corresponding data phases. The master waits for AWREADY before asserting WVALID. For a slave designed to wait for WVALID before asserting AWREADY, using this mode may cause a deadlock situation. This mode will force the data transfer to start after the address transfer completes; however, it is recommended that you use the **DATA_WITH_ADDRESS along with a data_valid_delay setting instead to avoid the possible deadlock situation.
    - AXI4_DATA_WITH_ADDRESS; (default)
      - The master drives the address and the data phase in a nonblocking process; it asserts AWVALID and then asserts WVALID depending on data_valid_delay. If data_valid_delay is set to 0, then AWVALID and WVALID are asserted at the same time; otherwise, WVALID is asserted after data_valid_delay.

- **address_valid_delay**
  - Address channel ARVALID/AWVALID delay measured in ACLK cycles for this transaction (default = 0).
SystemVerilog Slave BFM
create_slave_transaction()

data_valid_delay
write_response_ready_delay
transaction_done

Write data channel WVALID delay array measured in ACLK cycles for this transaction (default = 0 for all elements).
Write response channel BREADY delay measured in ACLK cycles for this transaction (default = 0).
Write transaction done flag for this transaction.

Returns

The axi4_transaction record.

Example

    // Create a slave transaction.
    trans = bfm.create_slave_transaction();
execute_read_data_phase()

This task executes a read data phase (beat) previously created by the create_slave_transaction() task. This phase can be blocking (default) or nonblocking, as defined by the transaction record operation_mode field.

The execute_read_data_phase() task sets the RVALID protocol signal at the appropriate time defined by the transaction record data_valid_delay field and sets the transaction_done field to 1 to indicate the whole read transaction has completed.

Prototype

task automatic execute_read_data_phase
    (axi4_transaction trans
     int index = 0 // Optional)
);

Arguments

trans The axi4_transaction record.
index Data phase (beat) number.

Returns

None

Example

// Declare a local variable to hold the transaction record.
axi4_transaction read_trans;

// Create a slave transaction and assign it to the local // read_trans variable.
read_trans = bfm.create_read_transaction(0);

....

// Execute the read data phase for the read_trans transaction.
bfm.execute_read_data_phase(read_trans, 0); //Note: array element 0
execute_write_response_phase()

This task executes a write phase previously created by the `create_slave_transaction()` task. This phase can be blocking (default) or nonblocking, as defined by the transaction record `operation_mode` field.

It sets the BVALID protocol signal at the appropriate time defined by the transaction record `write_response_valid_delay` field and sets the `transaction.done` field to 1 on completion of the phase to indicate the whole transaction has completed.

Prototype

```plaintext
task automatic execute_write_response_phase
    ( _transaction trans )

Arguments

trans The _transaction record.

Returns

None
```

Example

```plaintext
// Declare a local variable to hold the transaction record.
axi4_transaction write_trans;

// Create a slave transaction and assign it to the local
// write_trans variable.
write_trans = bfm.create_slave_transaction();

....

// Execute the write response phase for the write_trans transaction.
bfm.execute_write_response_phase(write_trans);
```
get_write_addr_phase()

**Note**

This blocking task gets a write address phase previously created by the `create_slave_transaction()` function.

**Prototype**

```systemverilog
task automatic get_write_addr_phase
  (axi4_transaction trans);
```

**Arguments**

- `trans` The `axi4_transaction` record.

**Returns**

None

**Example**

```systemverilog
// Declare a local variable to hold the transaction record.
axi4_transaction write_trans;

// Create a slave transaction and assign it to the local
// write_trans variable.
write_trans = bfm.create_slave_transaction();

....

// Get the write address phase of the write_trans transaction.
bfm.get_write_addr_phase(write_trans);
```
get_read_addr_phase()

This blocking task gets a read address phase previously created by the
`create_slave_transaction()` function.

Example

Prototype

```plaintext
task automatic get_read_addr_phase
    (axi4_transaction trans);
```

Arguments

- `trans` The `axi4_transaction` record.

Returns

None

// Declare a local variable to hold the transaction record.
axi4_transaction read_trans;

// Create a slave transaction and assign it to the local
// read_trans variable.
read_trans = bfm.create_slave_transaction();

....

// Get the read address phase of the read_trans transaction.
bfm.get_read_addr_phase(read_trans);
get_write_data_phase()

This blocking task gets a write data phase previously created by the `create_slave_transaction()` function.

The `get_write_data_phase()` sets the WREADY protocol signal at the appropriate time defined by the `data_ready_delay` field.

Prototype

```systemverilog
task automatic get_write_data_phase
    (axi4_transaction trans
    int index = 0, // Optional
    output bit last
    );
```

Arguments

- `trans` The `axi4_transaction` record.
- `index` (Optional) Data phase (beat) number. Note: '0' for AXI4-Lite

Returns

- `last` Flag to indicate that this data phase is the last in the burst.

None

Example

```systemverilog
// Declare a local variable to hold the transaction record.
axi4_transaction write_trans;

// Create a slave transaction and assign it to the local
// write_trans variable.
write_trans = bfm.create_slave_transaction(0);

...;

// Get the write data phase for the write_trans transaction.
bfm.get_write_data_phase(write_trans, 0, last); //Note: array element 0
```
SystemVerilog Slave BFM

get_read_addr_cycle()

This blocking task waits until the read address channel ARVALID signal is asserted.

Prototype

```
task automatic get_read_addr_cycle();
```

Arguments

None

Returns

None

Example

```
// Waits until the read address channel ARVALID signal is asserted.
bfm.get_read_addr_cycle();
```
execute_read_addr_ready()

This task executes a read address ready by placing the ready argument value onto the ARREADY signal. It will block for one ACLK period.

Prototype

task automatic execute_read_addr_ready
(
    bit ready
);

Arguments

ready The value to be placed onto the ARREADY signal.

Returns

None

Example

// Assert and deassert the ARREADY signal
forever begin
    bfm.execute_read_addr_ready(1'b0);

    bfm.wait_on(AXI4_CLOCK_POSEDGE);
    bfm.wait_on(AXI4_CLOCK_POSEDGE);

    bfm.execute_read_addr_ready(1'b1);

    bfm.wait_on(AXI4_CLOCK_POSEDGE);
end
get_read_data_ready()

This blocking task returns the read data ready value of the RREADY signal using the ready argument. It will block for one ACLK period.

**Prototype**

```systemverilog
task automatic get_read_data_ready
    (output bit ready)
);
```

**Arguments**
ready The value of the RREADY signal.

**Returns**
ready

**Example**

```systemverilog
// Get the value of the RREADY signal
bfm.get_read_data_ready();
```
get_write_addr_cycle()

This blocking task waits until the write address channel AWVALID signal is asserted.

Prototype

```systemverilog
task automatic get_write_addr_cycle();
```

Arguments

- None

Returns

- None

Example

```systemverilog
// Wait for a single write address cycle
bfm.get_write_addr_cycle();
```
execute_write_addr_ready()

This task executes a write address ready by placing the $ready$ argument value onto the AWREADY signal. It will block for one ACLK period.

**Prototype**

```plaintext
task automatic execute_write_addr_ready
(
  bit ready
);
```

**Arguments**

- **ready**: The value to be placed onto the AWREADY signal

**Returns**

None

**Example**

```plaintext
// Assert and deassert the AWREADY signal
forever begin
  bfm.execute_write_addr_ready(1'b0);

  bfm.wait_on(AXI4_CLOCK_POSEDGE);
  bfm.wait_on(AXI4_CLOCK_POSEDGE);

  bfm.execute_write_addr_ready(1'b1);

  bfm.wait_on(AXI4_CLOCK_POSEDGE);
end
```
**get_write_data_cycle()**

This blocking task waits for a single write data cycle for which the WVALID signal is asserted. It will block for one ACLK period.

**Prototype**

```
task automatic get_write_data_cycle();
```

**Arguments**

None

**Returns**

None

**Example**

```markdown
// Wait for a single write data cycle

bfm.get_write_data_cycle();
```
execute_write_data_ready()

This task executes a write data ready by placing the ready argument value onto the WREADY signal. It will block for one ACLK period.

**Prototype**

```plaintext
task automatic execute_write_data_ready
(
    bit ready
);
```

**Arguments**

- `ready`: The value to be placed onto the WREADY signal

**Returns**

- None

**Example**

```plaintext
// Assert and deassert the WREADY signal
forever begin
    bfm.execute_write_data_ready(1'b0);
    bfm.wait_on(AXI4_CLOCK_POSEDGE);
    bfm.wait_on(AXI4_CLOCK_POSEDGE);
    bfm.execute_write_data_ready(1'b1);
    bfm.wait_on(AXI4_CLOCK_POSEDGE);
end
```
get_write_resp_ready()

This blocking task returns the write response ready value of the BREADY signal using the `ready` argument. It will block for one ACLK period.

**Prototype**

```vhdl
task automatic get_write_resp_ready
    (output bit ready);
```

**Arguments**

`ready` The value of the BREADY signal.

**Returns**

readyt

**Example**

```vhdl
// Get the value of the BREADY signal
bfm.get_write_resp_ready();
```
wait_on()

This blocking task waits for an event on the ACLK or ARESETn signals to occur before proceeding. An optional count argument waits for the number of events equal to count.

Prototype

```verilog
task automatic wait_on
    (axi4_wait_e phase,
     input int count = 1 //Optional
    );
```

Arguments

- **phase**: Wait for:
  - AXI4_CLOCK_POSEDGE
  - AXI4_CLOCK_NEGEDGE
  - AXI4_CLOCK_ANYEDGE
  - AXI4_CLOCK_0_TO_1
  - AXI4_CLOCK_1_TO_0
  - AXI4_RESET_POSEDGE
  - AXI4_RESET_NEGEDGE
  - AXI4_RESET_ANYEDGE
  - AXI4_RESET_0_TO_1
  - AXI4_RESET_1_TO_0

- **count**: (Optional) Wait for a number of events to occur set by count. (default = 1)

Returns

None

Example

```verilog
bfm.wait_on(AXI4_RESET_POSEDGE);
bfm.wait_on(AXI4_CLOCK_POSEDGE,10);
```
AMBA AXI protocols typically provide a start address only in a transaction, with the following addresses for each byte of a data beat calculated. Helper functions provide you with a simple interface to set and get address/data values.

get_write_addr_data()

This nonblocking function returns the actual address \( addr \) and \( data \) of a particular byte in a write data beat. It also returns the maximum number of bytes (\( dynamic\_size \)) in the write data phase (beat). It is used in a slave test program as a helper function to store a byte of data at a particular address in the slave memory. If the corresponding \( index \) does not exist, then this function returns \( false \); otherwise, it returns \( true \).

Prototype

```plaintext
function bit get_write_addr_data
(
    input axi4_transaction trans,
    input int index = 0,
    output bit [((AXI4_ADDRESS_WIDTH) - 1): 0] addr[],
    output bit [7:0] data[]
);
```

Arguments

- \( trans \): The \( axi4\_transaction \) record.
- \( index \): Data words array element number. Note: '0' for AXI4-Lite

Returns

- \( addr \): Write address.
- \( data \): Write data byte.
- \( bit \): Flag to indicate existence of \( data \);
  - 0 = nonexistent.
  - 1 = exists.

Example

```plaintext
bfm.get_write_addr_data(write_trans, 0, addr, data);
```
get_read_addr()

This nonblocking function returns the address `addr` of a particular byte in a read transaction. It is used in a slave test program as a helper function to return the address of a data byte in the slave memory. If the corresponding `index` does not exist, then this function returns `false`; otherwise, it returns `true`.

**Prototype**

```-verilog
function bit get_read_addr
{
    input axi4_transaction trans,
    input int index = 0,
    output bit [((AXI4_ADDRESS_WIDTH) - 1) : 0] addr[]
};
```

**Arguments**
- `trans` The `axi4_transaction` record.
- `index` Array element number. Note: ‘0’ for AXI4-Lite
- `addr` Read address array

**Returns**
- `bit` Flag to indicate existence of data; 0 = nonexistent. 1 = exists.

**Example**

```-verilog
bfm.get_read_addr(read_trans, 0, addr);
```

set_read_data()

This nonblocking function sets a read data in the axi4_transaction record data_words field. It is used in a slave test program as a helper function to read from the slave memory given the address addr, data beat index, and the read data arguments.

Prototype

```systemverilog
function bit set_read_data
  input axi4_transaction trans,
  input int index = 0,
  input bit [((AXI4_ADDRESS_WIDTH) - 1) : 0] addr[],
  input bit [7:0] data[]
);
```

Arguments

- **trans**: The axi4_transaction record.
- **index**: (Optional) Data byte array element number.
  Note: ‘0’ for AXI4-Lite
- **addr**: Read address.
- **data**: Read data byte.

Returns

None

Example

```systemverilog
bfm.set_read_data(read_trans, 0, addr, data);
```
SystemVerilog Slave BFM

set_read_data()
This chapter describes the SystemVerilog monitor BFM. Each BFM has an API that contains tasks and functions to configure the BFM and to access the dynamic Transaction Record during the lifetime of a transaction.

**Inline Monitor Connection**

The connection of a monitor BFM to a test environment differs from that of a master and slave BFM. It is wrapped in an inline monitor interface and connected inline between a master and slave, as shown in Figure 5-1. It has separate master and slave ports and monitors protocol traffic between a master and slave. The monitor itself then has access to all the facilities provided by the monitor BFM.

**Figure 5-1. Inline Monitor Connection Diagram**

![Diagram of Inline Monitor Connection](image)

**Monitor BFM Protocol Support**

The AXI4-Lite monitor BFM supports the AMBA AXI4 protocol with restrictions described in “Protocol Restrictions” on page 17.

**Monitor Timing and Events**

For detailed timing diagrams of the protocol bus activity, refer to the relevant AMBA AXI Protocol Specification chapter, which you can use to reference details of the following monitor BFM API timing and events.

The specification does not define any timescale or clock period with signal events sampled and driven at rising ACLK edges. Therefore, the monitor BFM does not contain any timescale,
timeunit, or timeprecision declarations with the signal setup and hold times specified in units of simulator time-steps.

The simulator time-step resolves to the smallest of all the time-precision declarations in the test bench and design IP as a result of these directives, declarations, options, or initialization files:

- `timescale directives in design elements
- Timeprecision declarations in design elements
- Compiler command-line options
- Simulation command-line options
- Local or site-wide simulator initialization files

If there is no timescale directive, the default time unit and time precision are tool specific. The recommended practice is to use timeunit and timeprecision declarations. Refer to the IEEE Standard for SystemVerilog, Section 3.14 for details.

**Monitor BFM Configuration**

The monitor BFM supports the full range of signals defined for the AMBA AXI Protocol Specification. It has parameters you can use to configure the widths of the address and data signals, and transaction fields to configure timeout factors, setup and hold times, and so on.

You can change the address and data signals widths from their default settings by assigning them new values, usually performed in the top-level module of the test bench. These new values are then passed into the monitor BFM via a parameter port list of the monitor BFM module. For example, the code extract below shows the monitor BFM with the address and data signal widths defined in `module top()` and passed in to the `monitor_test_program` parameter port list:

```verilog
define `module top ()
  
  parameter AXI4_ADDRESS_WIDTH = 24;
  parameter AXI4_RDATA_WIDTH = 16;
  parameter AXI4_WDATA_WIDTH = 16;

  monitor_test_program #(AXI4_ADDRESS_WIDTH, AXI4_RDATA_WIDTH, AXI4_WDATA_WIDTH) bfm_monitor(....);
```

Table 5-1 lists the parameter names for the address and data signals, and their default values.

**Table 5-1. AXI Monitor BFM Signal Width Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signal Width Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_ADDRESS_WIDTH</td>
<td>Address signal width in bits. This applies to the ARADDR and AWADDR signals. Refer to the AMBA AXI Protocol Specification for more details. Default: 32.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A monitor BFM has configuration fields that you can set via the `set_config()` function to configure variables such as timeout factors and setup and hold times. You can also get the value of a configuration field via the `get_config()` function. Table 5-2 describes the full list of configuration fields.

### Table 5-2. AXI Monitor BFM Configuration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Configuration Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>AXI4_RDATA_WIDTH</strong></td>
<td>Read data signal width in bits. This applies to the RDATA signals. Refer to the AMBA AXI Protocol Specification for more details. Default: 64.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AXI4_WDATA_WIDTH</strong></td>
<td>Write data signal width in bits. This applies to the WDATA signals. Refer to the AMBA AXI Protocol Specification for more details. Default: 64.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>index</td>
<td>Ignored for the SystemVerilog monitor BFM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>READ_ACCEPTANCE_CAPABILITY</strong></td>
<td>The maximum number of outstanding read transactions that can be accepted by the monitor BFM. This parameter is set with the Qsys Parameter Editor. See “Running the Qsys Tool” on page 362. for details. Default: 16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WRITE_ACCEPTANCE_CAPABILITY</strong></td>
<td>The maximum number of outstanding write transactions that can be accepted by the monitor BFM. This parameter is set with the Qsys Parameter Editor. See “Running the Qsys Tool” on page 362. for details. Default: 16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COMBINED_ACCEPTANCE_CAPABILITY</strong></td>
<td>The maximum number of outstanding combined read and write transactions that can be accepted by the monitor BFM. This parameter is set with the Qsys Parameter Editor. See “Running the Qsys Tool” on page 362. for details. Default: 16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AXI4_CONFIG_SETUP_TIME</strong></td>
<td>The setup time prior to the active edge of ACLK, in units of simulator time-steps for all signals. Default: 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AXI4_CONFIG_HOLD_TIME</strong></td>
<td>The hold time after the active edge of ACLK, in units of simulator time-steps for all signals. Default: 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_TRANSACTION_TIME_FACTOR</strong></td>
<td>The maximum timeout duration for a read/write transaction in clock cycles. Default: 100000.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 5-2. AXI Monitor BFM Configuration (cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Configuration Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_BURST_TIMEOUT_FACTOR</td>
<td>The maximum delay between the individual phases of a read/write transaction in clock cycles. Default: 10000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_AWVALID_ASSERTION_TO_AWREADY</td>
<td>The maximum timeout duration from the assertion of AWVALID to the assertion of AWREADY in clock periods. Default: 10000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_ARVALID_ASSERTION_TO_ARREADY</td>
<td>The maximum timeout duration from the assertion of ARVALID to the assertion of ARREADY in clock periods. Default: 10000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_RVALID_ASSERTION_TO_RREADY</td>
<td>The maximum timeout duration from the assertion of RVALID to the assertion of RREADY in clock periods. Default: 10000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_BVALID_ASSERTION_TO_BREADY</td>
<td>The maximum timeout duration from the assertion of BVALID to the assertion of BREADY in clock periods. Default: 10000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_WVALID_ASSERTION_TO_WREADY</td>
<td>The maximum timeout duration from the assertion of WVALID to the assertion of WREADY in clock periods. Default: 10000.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Slave Attributes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AXI4_CONFIG_SLAVE_START_ADDR</th>
<th>Configures the start address map for the slave.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_SLAVE_END_ADDR</td>
<td>Configures the end address map for the slave.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Monitor Attributes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AXI4_CONFIG_AXI4LITE_axi4</th>
<th>Configures the AXI4 monitor BFM to be AXI4-Lite compatible.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 = disabled (default)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 = enabled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Error Detection**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ALL_ASSERTIONS</th>
<th>Global enable/disable of all assertion checks in the BFM.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 = disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 = enabled (default)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Monitor Assertions

Each monitor BFM performs protocol error checking using built-in assertions.

Note

The built-in BFM assertions are independent of programming language and simulator.

Assertion Configuration

By default, all built-in assertions are enabled in the monitor AXI4-Lite BFM. To globally disable them in the monitor BFM, use the `set_config()` command as the following example illustrates:

```systemverilog
set_config(AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ALL_ASSERTIONS, 0)
```

Alternatively, you can disable individual built-in assertions by using a sequence of `get_config()` and `set_config()` commands on the respective assertion. For example, to disable assertion checking for the AWADDR signal changing between the AWVALID and AWREADY handshake signals, use the following sequence of commands:

```systemverilog
// Define a local bit vector to hold the value of the assertion bit vector
bit [255:0] config_assert_bitvector;

// Get the current value of the assertion bit vector
config_assert_bitvector = bfm.get_config(AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ASSERTION);

// Assign the AXI4_AWADDR_CHANGED_BEFORE_AWREADY assertion bit to 0
config_assert_bitvector[AXI4_AWADDR_CHANGED_BEFORE_AWREADY] = 0;

// Set the new value of the assertion bit vector
bfm.set_config(AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ASSERTION, config_assert_bitvector);
```

Note

Do not confuse the AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ASSERTION bit vector with the AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ALL_ASSERTIONS global enable/disable.

---

Table 5-2. AXI Monitor BFM Configuration (cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Configuration Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ASSERTION</td>
<td>Individual enable/disable of assertion check in the BFM. 0 = disabled 1 = enabled (default)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Refer to Monitor Timing and Events for details of simulator time-steps.
To re-enable the AXI4_AWADDR_CHANGED_BEFORE_AWREADY assertion, follow the above code sequence and assign the assertion within the AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ASSERTION bit vector to 1.

For a complete listing of AXI4-Lite assertions, refer to “AXI4-Lite Assertions” on page 375.

SystemVerilog Monitor API

This section describes the SystemVerilog Monitor API.

set_config()

This function sets the configuration of the monitor BFM.

Prototype

```plaintext
function void set_config
{
    input axi4_config_e config_name,
    input axi4_max_bits_t config_val
};
```

Arguments

- **config_name**: Configuration name:
  - AXI4_CONFIG_SETUP_TIME
  - AXI4_CONFIG_HOLD_TIME
  - AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_TRANSACTION_TIME_FACTOR
  - AXI4_CONFIG_AXI4LITE_axi4
  - AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ALL_ASSERTIONS
  - AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ASSERTION
  - AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_AWVALID_ASSERTION_TO_AWREADY
  - AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_ARVALID_ASSERTION_TO_ARREADY
  - AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_RVALID_ASSERTION_TO_RREADY
  - AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_BVALID_ASSERTION_TO_BREADY
  - AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_WVALID_ASSERTION_TO_WREADY
  - AXI4_CONFIG_SLAVE_START_ADDR
  - AXI4_CONFIG_SLAVE_END_ADDR
- **config_val**: See “Monitor BFM Configuration” on page 92 for descriptions and valid values.

Returns

None

Example

```plaintext
set_config(AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_TRANSACTION_TIME_FACTOR, 1000);
```
get_config()

This function gets the configuration of the monitor BFM.

Prototype

```systemverilog
function void get_config
  (input axi4_config_e config_name,
   ...
);
```

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>config_name</th>
<th>Configuration name:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_SETUP_TIME</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_HOLD_TIME</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_TRANSACTION_TIME_FACTOR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_AXI4LITE_axi4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ALL_ASSERTIONS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ASSERTION</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_AWVALID_ASSERTION_TO_AWREADY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_ARVALID_ASSERTION_TO_ARREADY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_RVALID_ASSERTION_TO_RREADY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_BVALID_ASSERTION_TO_BREADY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_WVALID_ASSERTION_TO_WREADY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_SLAVE_START_ADDR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_SLAVE_END_ADDR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns

| config_val | See “Monitor BFM Configuration” on page 92 for descriptions and valid values. |

Example

```systemverilog
get_config(AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_TRANSACTION_TIME_FACTOR);
```
create_monitor_transaction()

This nonblocking function creates a monitor transaction. All transaction fields default to legal protocol values, unless previously assigned a value. It returns with the axi4_transaction record.

Prototype

```plaintext
function automatic axi4_transaction create_monitor_transaction();
```

Protocol Transaction Fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>prot</td>
<td>Protection:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_NORM_SEC_DATA; (default)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_PRIV_SEC_DATA;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_NORM_NONSEC_DATA;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_PRIV_NONSEC_DATA;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_NORM_SEC_INST;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_PRIV_SEC_INST;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_NORM_NONSEC_INST;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_PRIV_NONSEC_INST;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>data_words</td>
<td>Data words array.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>write_strobes</td>
<td>Write strobes:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Each strobe 0 or 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resp</td>
<td>Burst response:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_OKAY;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_SLVERR;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_DECERR;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Operational Transaction Fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gen_write_strobes</td>
<td>Generate write strobes flag:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 = user supplied write strobes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 = auto-generated write strobes (default).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operation_mode</td>
<td>Operation mode:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_TRANSACTION_NON_BLOCKING;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_TRANSACTION_BLOCKING; (default)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>write_data_mode</td>
<td>Write data mode:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_DATA_AFTER_ADDRESS;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The master first drives the address phase and, after it completes, it drives the corresponding data phases. The master waits for AWREADY before asserting WVALID. For a slave designed to wait for WVALID before asserting AWREADY, using this mode may cause a deadlock situation. This mode will force the data transfer to start after the address transfer completes; however, it is recommended that you use the **_DATA_WITH_ADDRESS along with a data_valid_delay setting instead to avoid the possible deadlock situation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_DATA_WITH_ADDRESS; (default)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The master drives the address and the data phase in a nonblocking process; it asserts AWVALID and then asserts WVALID depending on data_valid_delay. If data_valid_delay is set to 0, then AWVALID and WVALID are asserted at the same time; otherwise, WVALID is asserted after data_valid_delay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>address_valid_delay</td>
<td>Address channel AWVALID delay measured in ACLK cycles for this transaction (default = 0).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>data_valid_delay</td>
<td>Write data channel WVALID delay array measured in ACLK cycles for this transaction (default = 0 for all elements).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SystemVerilog Monitor BFM

create_monitor_transaction()

write_response  Write response channel BREADY delay measured in ACLK cycles for
_ready_delay    this transaction (default = 0).
transaction_    Write transaction done flag for this transaction.
done

Returns  The axi4_transaction record

Example

// Create a monitor transaction
trans = bfm.create_monitor_transaction();
get_rw_transaction()

This blocking task gets a complete read or write transaction previously created by the `create_monitor_transaction()` function.

It updates the `axi4_transaction` record for the complete transaction.

**Prototype**

```plaintext
task automatic get_rw_transaction
  (axi4_transaction trans)
```

**Arguments**

- `trans`  
  The `axi4_transaction` record.

**Returns**

- None

**Example**

```plaintext
// Declare a local variable to hold the transaction record.
axi4_transaction monitor_trans;

// Create a monitor transaction and assign it to the local
// monitor_trans variable.
monitor_trans = bfm.create_monitor_transaction();

....

// Get the complete monitor_trans transaction.
bfm.get_rw_transaction(monitor_trans);
```
get_write_addr_phase()

This blocking task gets a write address phase previously created by the create_monitor_transaction() function.

Prototype

```plaintext
task automatic get_write_addr_phase

    axi4_transaction trans

);
```

Arguments

- `trans`: The `axi4_transaction` record.

Returns

None

Example

```plaintext
// Declare a local variable to hold the transaction record.
axi4_transaction write_trans;

// Create a monitor transaction and assign it to the local
// write_trans variable.
write_trans = bfm.create_monitor_transaction();

....

// Get the write address phase of the write_trans transaction.
bfm.get_write_addr_phase(write_trans);
```
get_read_addr_phase()

This blocking task gets a read address phase previously created by the create_monitor_transaction() function.

Prototype

```plaintext
task automatic get_read_addr_phase
    (axi4_transaction trans);
```

Arguments

- `trans` - The `axi4_transaction` record.

Returns

None

Example

```plaintext
// Declare a local variable to hold the transaction record.
axi4_transaction read_trans;

// Create a monitor transaction and assign it to the local
// read_trans variable.
read_trans = bfm.create_monitor_transaction();

....

// Get the read address phase of the read_trans transaction.
bfm.get_read_addr_phase(read_trans);
```
get_read_data_phase()

This blocking task gets a read data phase previously created by the create_monitor_transaction() function. The get_read_data_phase() sets the transaction_done field to 1 to indicate the whole read transaction has completed.

Prototype

```systemverilog
task automatic get_read_data_phase
    ( axi4_transaction trans
    int index = 0 // Optional
    );
```

Arguments

- `trans`: The `axi4_transaction` record.
- `index`: (Optional) Data phase (beat) number. Note: '0' for AXI4-Lite

Returns

None

Example

```systemverilog
// Declare a local variable to hold the transaction record.
axi4_transaction read_trans;

// Create a monitor transaction and assign it to the local
// read_trans variable.
read_trans = bfm.create_monitor_transaction();

....

// Get the read data phase for the read_trans transaction.
bfm.get_read_data_phase(read_trans, 0); // Note: array element 0
```
get_write_data_phase()

This blocking task gets a write data phase previously created by the create_monitor_transaction() function.

Prototype

task automatic get_write_data_phase
(
    axi4_transaction trans,
    int Index = 0, // Optional
    output bit last
);

Arguments

trans The axi4_transaction record.
index (Optional) Data phase (beat) number.
last Flag to indicate that this data phase is the last in the burst.

Returns None

Example

    // Declare a local variable to hold the transaction record.
    axi4_transaction write_trans;

    // Create a monitor transaction and assign it to the local
    // write_trans variable.
    write_trans = bfm.create_monitor_transaction();

    ....

    // Get the write data phase for the write_trans transaction.
    bfm.get_write_data_phase(write_trans, 0, last); //Note: array element 0
get_write_response_phase

This blocking task gets a write response phase previously created by the
create_monitor_transaction() task.

It sets the transaction_done field to 1 when the transaction completes to indicate the whole
transaction is complete

Prototype

```
task automatic get_write_response_phase
    (  
        axi4_transaction trans
    );
```

Arguments

trans The axi4_transaction record.

Returns

None

Example

```
// Declare a local variable to hold the transaction record.
axi4_transaction write_trans;

// Create a monitor transaction and assign it to the local
// write_trans variable.
write_trans = bfm.create_monitor_transaction();

....

// Get the write response phase of the write_trans transaction.
bfm.get_write_response_phase(write_trans);
```
get_read_addr_ready()

This blocking task returns the read address ready value of the ARREADY signal using the ready argument. It will block for one ACLK period.

Example

    // Get the ARREADY signal value
    bfm.get_read_addr_ready();
get_read_data_ready()

This blocking task returns the read data ready value of the RREADY signal using the ready argument. It will block for one ACLK period.

Example

    // Get the value of the RREADY signal
    bfm.get_read_data_ready();
get_write_addr_ready()

This blocking task returns the write address ready value of the AWREADY signal using the ready argument. It will block for one ACLK period.

Prototype

```
task automatic get_write_addr_ready
    (output bit ready);
```

Arguments

- `ready`: The value of the AWREADY signal.

Returns

None

Example

```
// Get the value of the AWREADY signal
bfm.get_write_addr_ready();
```
get_write_data_ready()

This blocking task returns the write data ready value of the WREADY signal using the *ready* argument. It will block for one ACLK period.

**Prototype**
```systemverilog
task automatic get_write_data_ready
(
    output bit ready
);
```

**Arguments**
- `ready` The value of the WREADY signal.

**Returns**
- None

**Example**
```systemverilog
// Get the value of the WREADY signal bfm.
get_write_data_ready();
```
**get_write_resp_ready()**

This blocking task returns the write response ready value of the BREADY signal using the `ready` argument. It will block for one ACLK period.

**Prototype**

```verilog
task automatic get_write_resp_ready
(output bit ready);
```

**Arguments**

- `ready` The value of the BREADY signal.

**Returns**

None

**Example**

```verilog
// Get the value of the BREADY signal
bfm.get_write_resp_ready();
```
**wait_on()**

This blocking task waits for an event(s) on the ACLK or ARESETn signals to occur before proceeding. An optional `count` argument waits for the number of events equal to `count`.

**Prototype**

```verilog
task automatic wait_on
  (axi4_wait_e phase,
   input int count = 1 //Optional
  );
```

**Arguments**

- **phase**: Wait for:
  - AXI4_CLOCK_POSEDGE
  - AXI4_CLOCK_NEGEDGE
  - AXI4_CLOCK_ANYEDGE
  - AXI4_CLOCK_0_TO_1
  - AXI4_CLOCK_1_TO_0
  - AXI4_RESET_POSEDGE
  - AXI4_RESET_NEGEDGE
  - AXI4_RESET_ANYEDGE
  - AXI4_RESET_0_TO_1
  - AXI4_RESET_1_TO_0

- **count** (Optional) Wait for a number of events to occur set by `count`. (default = 1)

**Returns**

None

**Example**

```verilog
bfm.wait_on(AXI4_RESET_POSEDGE);
bfm.wait_on(AXI4_CLOCK_POSEDGE, 10);
```
Helper Functions

AMBA AXI protocols typically provide a start address only in a transaction, with the following addresses for each byte of a data beat calculated using the size, length, and type transaction fields. Helper functions provide you with a simple interface to set and get address/data values.

get_write_addr_data()

This nonblocking function returns the actual address addr and data of a particular byte in a write data beat. It is used in a monitor test program as a helper function to store a byte of data at a particular address in the monitor memory. If the corresponding index does not exist, then this function returns false; otherwise, it returns true.

Prototype

```verilog
function bit get_write_addr_data
    (input axi4_transaction trans,
     input int index = 0,
     output bit [((AXI4_ADDRESS_WIDTH) - 1) : 0] addr[],
     output bit [7:0] data[]);
```

Arguments

- trans: The axi4_transaction record.
- index: Array element number. Note: '0' for AXI4-Lite
- addr: Write address array
- data: Write data array

Returns

- bit: Flag to indicate existence of index array element;
  0 = array element non-existent.
  1 = array element exists.

Example

```verilog
bfm.get_write_addr_data(write_trans, 0, addr, data);
```
get_read_addr()

This nonblocking function returns the actual address `addr` of a particular index in a read transaction. It is used in a monitor test program as a helper function to return the address of a byte of data in the monitor memory. If the corresponding `index` does not exist, then this function returns `false`; otherwise, it returns `true`.

Prototype

```verilog
function bit get_read_addr
{
    input axi4_transaction trans,
    input int index = 0,
    output bit [((AXI4_ADDRESS_WIDTH) - 1) : 0]
    addr[]
};
```

Arguments

- `trans` The `axi4_transaction` record.
- `index` Array element number. Note: '0' for AXI4-Lite
- `addr` Read address array

Returns

- `bit` Flag to indicate existence of `index` array element;
  - `0` = array element non-existent.
  - `1` = array element exists.

Example

```verilog
bfm.get_read_addr(read_trans, 0, addr);
```
set_read_data()

This nonblocking function sets the read data in the `axi4_transaction` record `data_words` field. It is used in a monitor test program as a helper function to read from the monitor memory given the address `addr`, data beat `index`, and the read `data` arguments.

**Prototype**

```plaintext
function bit set_read_addr_data
    
    input axi4_transaction trans,
    input int index = 0,
    input bit [((AXI4_ADDRESS_WIDTH) - 1) : 0] addr[],
    input bit [7:0] data[]

);
```

**Arguments**

- `trans` The `axi4_transaction` record.
- `index` (Optional) Array element number. Note: '0' for AXI4-Lite
- `addr` Read address array
- `data` Read data array

**Returns** None

**Example**

```plaintext
bfm.set_read_data(read_trans, 0, addr, data);
```
This chapter discusses how to use the Mentor Verification IP Altera Edition master and slave BFM to verify slave and master DUT components.

In the Verifying a Slave DUT tutorial, the slave is an on-chip RAM model that is verified using a master BFM and test program. In the Verifying a Master DUT tutorial, the master issues simple write and read transactions that are verified using a slave BFM and test program.

Following this top-level discussion of how you verify a master and a slave component using the Mentor Verification IP Altera Edition is a brief example of how to run Qsys, the powerful system integration tool in Quartus® II software. This procedure shows you how to use Qsys to create a top-level DUT environment. For more details on this example, refer to “Getting Started with Qsys and the BFMs” on page 359.

Note
Parameters to configure any optional signals, master BFM transaction issuing and slave BFM acceptance capability, are set with the Qsys Parameter Editor. See “Running the Qsys Tool” on page 362 for details of the Qsys Parameter Editor.

Verifying a Slave DUT

A slave DUT component is connected to a master BFM at the signal-level. A master test program, written at the transaction-level, generates stimulus using the master BFM to verify the slave DUT. Figure 6-1 illustrates a typical top-level test bench environment.

Figure 6-1. Slave DUT Top-Level Test Bench Environment
Top-level file
In this example, the master test program also compares the written data with that read back from the slave DUT, reporting the result of the comparison.

A top-level file instantiates and connects all the components required to test and monitor the DUT, and controls the system clock (ACLK) and reset (ARESETn) signals.

**BFM Master Test Program**

A master test program using the master BFM API is capable of creating a wide range of stimulus scenarios to verify a slave DUT. However, this tutorial restricts the master BFM stimulus to write transactions followed by read transactions to the same address, and then compares the read data with the previously written data.

**Note**

For a complete code example of this master test program, refer to the installed Mentor Verification IP Altera Edition kit in the following directory:

```
<install_dir>\mentor_vip_ae\axi4lite\qsys-examples\ex1_back_to_back_sv\master_test_program.sv
```

The master test program contains the following elements:

- A **Configuration and Initialization** that creates and executes read and write transactions.
- Tasks `handle_write_resp_ready()` and `handle_read_data_ready()` to handle the delay of the write response channel BREADY signal and the read data channel RREADY signals, respectively.
- Variables `m_wr_resp_phase_ready_delay` and `m_rd_data_phase_ready_delay` to set the delay of the BREADY and RREADY signals.
- A `master_ready_delay_mode` variable to configure the behavior of the handshake signals *VALID to *READY delay.

The following sections describe the main tasks and variables.

**master_ready_delay_mode**

The `master_ready_delay_mode` variable holds the configuration that defines the starting point of any delay applied to the RREADY and BREADY signals. It can be configured to the enumerated type values of AXI4_VALID2READY (default) or AXI4_TRANS2READY.

The default configuration (`master_ready_delay_mode = AXI4_VALID2READY`) corresponds to the delay measured from the positive edge of ACLK when *VALID is asserted. **Figure 6-2** shows how to achieve a *VALID before *READY handshake, respectively.
The nondefault configuration (master_ready_delay_mode = AXI4_TRANS2READY) corresponds to the delay measured from the completion of a previous transaction phase (*VALID and *READY both asserted). Figure 6-3 shows how to achieve a *READY before *VALID handshake.

Example 6-1 shows the configuration of the master_ready_delay_mode to its default value.

Example 6-1. master_ready_delay_mode

```verilog
// Enum type for master ready delay mode
// AXI4_VALID2READY - Ready delay for a phase will be applied from
// start of phase (Means from when VALID is asserted).
// AXI4_TRANS2READY - Ready delay will be applied from the end of
// previous phase. This might result in ready before valid.
typedef enum bit
{
    AXI4_VALID2READY = 1'b0,
    AXI4_TRANS2READY = 1'b1
} axi4_master_ready_delay_mode_e;
```
// Master ready delay mode selection : default it is VALID2READY
axi4_master_ready_delay_mode_e master_ready_delay_mode = AXI4_VALID2READY;

m_wr_resp_phase_ready_delay

The m_wr_resp_phase_ready_delay variable holds the BREADY signal delay. The delay value extends the length of the write response phase by a number of ACLK cycles. The starting point of the delay is determined by the master_ready_delay_mode variable configuration.

Example 6-2 shows the AWREADY signal delayed by two ACLK cycles. You can edit this variable to change the AWREADY signal delay.

Example 6-2. m_wr_resp_phase_ready_delay

// Variable : m_wr_resp_phase_ready_delay
int m_wr_resp_phase_ready_delay = 2;

m_rd_data_phase_ready_delay

The m_rd_data_phase_ready_delay variable holds the RREADY signal delay. The delay value extends the length of each read data phase (beat) by a number of ACLK cycles. The starting point of the delay is determined by the master_ready_delay_mode variable configuration.

Example 6-3 shows the RREADY signal delayed by two ACLK cycles. You can edit this variable to change the RREADY signal delay.

Example 6-3. m_rd_data_phase_ready_delay

// Variable : m_rd_data_phase_ready_delay
int m_rd_data_phase_ready_delay = 2;

Configuration and Initialization

In an initial block, the master test program defines the transaction variable trans of type axi4_transaction, which hold the record of each transaction during its lifetime, as shown in Example 6-4. The initial wait for the ARESETn signal to be deactivated, followed by a positive ACLK edge, satisfies the protocol requirement detailed in Section A3.1.2 of the AXI Protocol Specification.

Example 6-4. Configuration and Initialization

initial
begin
  axi4_transaction trans;
  bit [AXI4_WDATA_WIDTH-1:0] data_word;

  /*******************
  ** Initialization **
  */
Create and Execute Write Transactions

To generate AXI4 protocol traffic, the master test program must create the transaction `trans` before executing it. The code excerpt in Example 6-5 calls the `create_write_transaction()` function, providing only the start address argument of the transaction.

This example has an AXI4 data bus width of 32 bits; therefore, a single beat of data conveys 4 bytes across the data bus. The call to the `set_data_words()` function sets the data_words transaction field with the value of 1 on byte lane 1, resulting in a value of 32'h0000_0100. However, the AXI4 protocol permits narrow transfers with the use of the write strobes signal WSTRB to indicate which byte lane contains valid write data, and therefore indicates to the slave DUT which data byte lane will be written into memory. Similarly, you can call the `set_write_strobes()` function to set the write_strobes transaction field with the value of 4'b0010, indicating that only valid data is being transferred on byte lane 1. The write transaction `trans` then executes on the protocol signals by calling the `execute_transaction()` function.

All other write transaction fields default to legal protocol values (see `create_write_transaction()` for details).

**Example 6-5. Create and Execute Write Transactions**

```verilog
/************************
** Traffic generation: **
************************/
// 4 x Writes
// Write data value 1 on byte lanes 1 to address 1.
trans = bfm.create_write_transaction(1);
trans.set_data_words(32'h0000_0100);
trans.set_write_strobes(4'b0010, 0);
$display ( "@ %t, master_test_program: Writing data (1) to address (1)",
    $time);

    // By default it will run in Blocking mode
    bfm.execute_transaction(trans);
```

In the complete master test program, three subsequent write transactions are created and executed in a similar manner to Example 6-5.

Create and Execute Read Transactions

The code excerpt in Example 6-6 reads the data that has been previously written into the slave memory. The master test program first creates a read transaction `trans` by calling the `create_read_transaction()` function, providing only the start address argument.
The read data is obtained by calling the `get_data_words` function to get the `data_words` transaction field value. The result of the read data is compared with the expected data, and a message displays the transcript.

**Example 6-6. Create and Execute Read Transactions**

```verilog
// Read data from address 1.
trans = bfm.create_read_transaction(1);

bfm.execute_transaction(trans);
if (trans.get_data_words == 32'h0000_0100)
    $display("@ %t, master_test_program: Read correct data (1) at address (1)", $time);
else
    $display("@ %t master_test_program: Error: Expected data (1) at address 1, but got %d", $time, trans.get_data_words);
```

In the complete master test program, three subsequent read transactions are created and executed in a similar manner to **Example 6-6**.

**handle_write_resp_ready()**

The `handle_write_resp_ready()` task handles the BREADY signal for the write response channel. In a `forever` loop, it delays the assertion of the BREADY signal based on the settings of the `master_ready_delay_mode` and `m_wr_resp_phase_ready_delay` as shown in **Example 6-7**.

If the `master_delay_ready_mode = AXI4_VALID2READY`, then the BREADY signal is immediately deasserted using the nonblocking call to the `execute_write_resp_ready()` task and waits for a write channel response phase to occur with a call to the blocking `get_write_response_cycle()` task. A received write response phase indicates that the BVALID signal has been asserted, triggering the starting point for the delay of the BREADY signal by the number of ACLK cycles defined by `m_wr_resp_phase_ready_delay`. After the delay, another call to the `execute_write_resp_ready()` task to assert the BREADY signal completes the BREADY handling. The `seen_valid_ready` flag is set to indicate the end of a response phase when both BVALID and BREADY are asserted, and the completion of the write transaction.

If the `master_delay_ready_mode = AXI4_TRANS2READY`, then a check of the `seen_valid_ready` flag is performed to indicate that a previous write transaction has completed. If a write transaction is still active (indicated by either BVALID or BREADY not asserted), then the code waits until the previous write transaction has completed. The BREADY signal is deasserted using the nonblocking call to the `execute_write_resp_ready()` task and waits for the number of ACLK cycles defined by `m_wr_resp_phase_ready_delay`. A nonblocking call to the `execute_write_resp_ready()` task to assert the BREADY signal completes the BREADY handling. The `seen_valid_ready` flag is cleared to indicate that only BREADY has been asserted.
Example 6-7. handle_write_resp_ready()

// Task : handle_write_resp_ready
// This method assert/de-assert the write response channel ready signal.
// Assertion and de-assertion is done based on following variable's value:
// m_wr_resp_phase_ready_delay
// master_ready_delay_mode

task automatic handle_write_resp_ready;

    bit seen_valid_ready;

    int tmp_ready_delay;
    axi4_master_ready_delay_mode_e tmp_mode;

    forever
    begin
        wait (m_wr_resp_phase_ready_delay > 0);
        tmp_ready_delay = m_wr_resp_phase_ready_delay;
        tmp_mode = master_ready_delay_mode;

        if (tmp_mode == AXI4_VALID2READY)
        begin
            fork
                bfm.execute_write_resp_ready(1'b0);
            join_none

                bfm.get_write_response_cycle;
                repeat (tmp_ready_delay - 1) bfm.wait_on(AXI4_CLOCK_POSEDGE);

                bfm.execute_write_resp_ready(1'b1);
                seen_valid_ready = 1'b1;
            end
        end
        else  // AXI4_TRANS2READY
        begin
            if (seen_valid_ready == 1'b0)
            begin
                do
                    bfm.wait_on(AXI4_CLOCK_POSEDGE);
                while (!((bfm.BVALID === 1'b1) && (bfm.BREADY === 1'b1)));
            end

            fork
                bfm.execute_write_resp_ready(1'b0);
            join_none

            repeat (tmp_ready_delay) bfm.wait_on(AXI4_CLOCK_POSEDGE);

            fork
                bfm.execute_write_resp_ready(1'b1);
            join_none
            seen_valid_ready = 1'b0;
        end
    end
endtask
handle_read_data_ready()

The `handle_read_data_ready()` task handles the RREADY signal for the read data channel. It delays the assertion of the RREADY signal based on the settings of `master_ready_delay_mode` and `m_rd_data_phase_ready_delay`. The `handle_read_data_ready()` task code is similar in operation to the `handle_write.resp_ready()` task.

Verifying a Master DUT

A master DUT component is connected to a slave BFM at the signal-level. A slave test program, written at the transaction-level, generates stimulus via the slave BFM to verify the master DUT. Figure 6-4 illustrates a typical top-level test bench environment.

![Figure 6-4. Master DUT Top-Level Test Bench Environment](image)

In this example, the slave test program is a simple memory model.

A top-level file instantiates and connects all the components required to test and monitor the DUT, and controls the system clock (ACLK) and reset (ARESETn) signals.

BFM Slave Test Program

The slave test program is a memory model that contains two APIs: a Basic Slave API Definition and an Advanced Slave API Definition.

The Basic Slave API Definition allows you to create a wide range of stimulus scenarios to test a master DUT. This API definition simplifies the creation of slave stimulus based on the default response of OKAY to master read and write transactions. The Advanced Slave API Definition allows you to create additional response scenarios to transactions.
Basic Slave API Definition

The Basic Slave Test Program API contains the following elements:

- Functions that read and write a byte of data to Internal Memory include `do_byte_read()` and `do_byte_write()`, respectively.
- Functions `set_read_data_valid_delay()` and `set_wr_resp_valid_delay()` to configure the delay of the read data channel RVALID, and write response channel BVALID signals, respectively.
- Variables `m_rd_addr_phase_ready_delay` and `m_wr_addr_phase_ready_delay` to configure the delay of the read/write address channel ARVALID/AWVALID signals, and `m_wr_data_phase_ready_delay` to configure the delay of the write response channel BVALID signal.
- A `slave_ready_delay_mode` variable to configure the behavior of the handshake signals *VALID to *READY delay.

Internal Memory

The internal memory for the slave is defined as a sparse array of 8 bits, so that each byte of data is stored as an address/data pair.

```verbatim
// Storage for a memory
bit [7:0] mem [*];
```

### Example 6-8. Internal Memory

"do_byte_read()"

The `do_byte_read()` function, when called, will read a data byte from the Internal Memory `mem`, given an address location as shown below.

You can edit this function to modify the way the read data is extracted from the internal memory.
Example 6-9. do_byte_read()

```systemverilog
// Function : do_byte_read
// Function to provide read data byte from memory at
// particular input address
function bit[7:0] do_byte_read(addr_t addr);
    return mem[addr];
endfunction
```

do_byte_write()

The do_byte_write() function, when called, writes a data byte to the Internal Memory mem, given an address location as shown below.

You can edit this function to modify the way the write data is stored in the internal memory.

Example 6-10. do_byte_write()

```systemverilog
// Function : do_byte_write
// Function to write data byte to memory at particular
// input address
function void do_byte_write(addr_t addr, bit[7:0] data);
    mem[addr] = data;
endfunction
```
m_rd_addr_phase_ready_delay

The m_rd_addr_phase_ready_delay variable holds the ARREADY signal delay. The delay value extends the length of the read address phase by a number of ACLK cycles. The starting point of the delay is determined by the slave_ready_delay_mode variable configuration.

Example 6-11 shows the ARREADY signal delayed by two ACLK cycles. You can edit this variable to change the ARREADY signal delay.

Example 6-11. m_rd_addr_phase_ready_delay

```systemverilog
// Variable : m_rd_addr_phase_ready_delay
int m_rd_addr_phase_ready_delay = 2;
```
m_wr_addr_phase_ready_delay

The m_wr_addr_phase_ready_delay variable holds the AWREADY signal delay. The delay value extends the length of the write address phase by a number of ACLK cycles. The starting point of the delay is determined by the slave_ready_delay_mode variable configuration.

Example 6-12 shows the AWREADY signal delayed by two ACLK cycles. You can edit this variable to change the AWREADY signal delay.
Example 6-12. m_wr_addr_phase_ready_delay

    // Variable : m_wr_addr_phase_ready_delay
    int m_wr_addr_phase_ready_delay = 2;

m_wr_data_phase_ready_delay

The m_wr_data_phase_ready_delay variable holds the WREADY signal delay. The delay value extends the length of each write data phase (beat) in a write data burst by a number of ACLK cycles. The starting point of the delay is determined by the slave_ready_delay_mode variable configuration.

Example 6-13 shows the WREADY signal delayed by two ACLK cycles. You can edit this function to change the WREADY signal delay.

Example 6-13. m_wr_data_phase_ready_delay

    // Variable : m_wr_data_phase_ready_delay
    int m_wr_data_phase_ready_delay = 2;

set_read_data_valid_delay()

The set_read_data_valid_delay() function, when called, configures the RVALID signal to be delayed by a number of ACLK cycles with the effect of delaying the start of each read data phase (beat). The delay value of the RVALID signal is stored in the data_valid_delay transaction field.

Example 6-14 shows the RVALID signal delay incrementing by an ACLK cycle between each read data phase for the length of the burst. You can edit this function to change the RVALID signal delay.

Example 6-14. set_read_data_valid_delay()

    // Function : set_read_data_valid_delay
    // This is used to set read data phase valid delays to start driving
    // read data/response phases after specified delay.
    function void set_read_data_valid_delay(axi4_transaction trans);
        trans.set_data_valid_delay(2);
    endfunction

set_wr_resp_valid_delay()

The set_wr_resp_valid_delay() function, when called, configures the BVALID signal to be delayed by a number of ACLK cycles with the effect of delaying the start of the write response phase. The delay value of the BVALID signal is stored in the write_response_valid_delay transaction field.

Example 6-15 shows the BVALID signal delay set to two ACLK cycles. You can edit this function to change the BVALID signal delay.
Example 6-15. set_wr_resp_valid_delay()

```verilog
// Function : set_wr_resp_valid_delay
// This is used to set write response phase valid delay to start
// driving write response phase after specified delay.
function void set_wr_resp_valid_delay(axi4_transaction trans);
    trans.set_write_response_valid_delay(2);
endfunction
```

slave_ready_delay_mode

The `slave_ready_delay_mode` variable holds the configuration that defines the starting point of any delay applied to the *READY signals. You can configure it to the enumerated type values of `AXI4_VALID2READY` (default) or `AXI4_TRANS2READY`.

The default configuration (`.slave_ready_delay_mode = AXI4_VALID2READY`) corresponds to the delay measured from the positive edge of ACLK when *VALID is asserted. Figure 6-5 shows how to achieve a *VALID before *READY handshake.

**Figure 6-5. slave_ready_delay_mode = AXI4_VALID2READY**

The nondefault configuration (`slave_ready_delay_mode = AXI4_TRANS2READY`) corresponds to the delay measured from the completion of a previous transaction phase (*VALID and *READY both asserted). Figure 6-6 shows how to achieve a *READY before *VALID handshake.
Example 6-16 shows the configuration of the \textit{slave\_ready\_delay\_mode} to its default value.

**Example 6-16. slave\_ready\_delay\_mode**

// Enum type for slave ready delay mode
// AXI4\_VALID2READY - Ready delay for a phase will be applied from
// start of phase (Means from when VALID is asserted).
// AXI4\_TRANS2READY - Ready delay will be applied from the end of
// previous phase. This might result in ready before
valid.
typedef enum bit
{
  AXI4\_VALID2READY = 1\'b0,
  AXI4\_TRANS2READY = 1\'b1
} axi4\_slave\_ready\_delay\_mode\_e;

// Slave ready delay mode selection: default it is AXI4\_VALID2READY
axi4\_slave\_ready\_delay\_mode\_e slave\_ready\_delay\_mode = AXI4\_VALID2READY;

\textbf{Note}

In addition to the previous variables and procedures, you can configure other aspects of the AXI4-Lite Slave BFM by using the procedures \textit{“set\_config()”} on page 69 and \textit{“get\_config()”} on page 70.

**Using the Basic Slave Test Program API**

There are a set of tasks and functions that you can use to create stimulus scenarios based on a memory-model slave with a minimal amount of editing, as described in the Basic Slave API Definition section.

Consider the following configurations when using the slave test program.
Advanced Slave API Definition

Note

You are not required to edit the following Advance Slave API unless you require a different response than the default (OKAY) response.

The remaining section of this tutorial presents a walk-through of the Advanced Slave API in the slave test program. It consists of four main tasks: `process_read()`, `process_write()`, `handle_read()`, and `handle_write()` in the slave test program, as shown in Figure 6-7. There are additional `handle_write_addr_ready()`, `handle_read_addr_ready()` and `handle_write_data_ready()` tasks to handle the handshake AWREADY, ARREADY and WREADY signals, respectively.

The Advanced Slave API is capable of handling pipelined transactions. Pipelining can occur when a transaction starts before a previous transaction has completed. Therefore, a write transaction that starts before a previous write transaction has completed can be pipelined. Figure 6-7 shows the write channel with three concurrent `write_trans` transactions, whereby the `get_write_addr_phase[2]`, `get_write_data_phase[1]`, and `execute_write_response_phase[0]` are concurrently active on the write address, data, and response channels, respectively.

Similarly, a read transaction that starts before a previous read transaction has completed can be pipelined. Figure 6-7 shows the read channel with two concurrent `read_trans` transactions, whereby the `get_read_addr_phase[1]` and `execute_read_data_phase[0]` are concurrently active on the read address and data channels, respectively.
Figure 6-7. Slave Test Program Advanced API Tasks

WRITE CHANNEL

READ CHANNEL
Initial Block

In an *initial* block, the slave test program configures the maximum number of outstanding read and write transactions. The slave test program then starts the processing of any read or write transactions, and the handling of the channel *READY signals in a fork-join block, as shown in Example 6-17.

Example 6-17. Initialization and Transaction Processing

```
initial
begin

    // Traffic generation
    fork
    process_read;
    process_write;
    handle_write_addr_ready;
    handle_read_addr_ready;
    handle_write_data_ready;
    join
end

process_read()

    The *process_read()* task loops forever, processing read transactions as they occur from the master. A local transaction variable *read_trans* of type *axi4_transaction* is defined to hold a record of the read transaction while it is being processed. A slave transaction is created by calling the *create_slave_transaction()* function and assigned to the *read_trans* record.

    The subsequent *fork-join_none* block performs a nonblocking statement so that the *process_read()* task can begin again to create another read transaction record and get another read address phase before the current read transaction has completed. This permits concurrent read transactions to occur if the master issues a series of read address phases before any previous read transactions have completed.

    In the *fork-join_none* block, the *read_trans* record is passed into the *handle_read()* function via the variable *t*.
Example 6-18. process_read()

// Task : process_read
// This method keep receiving read address phase and calls another
// method to process received transaction.
task process_read;
  forever
  begin
    axi4_transaction read_trans;
    read_trans = bfm.create_slave_transaction();
    bfm.get_read_addr_phase(read_trans);
    fork
      begin
        automatic axi4_transaction t = read_trans;
        handle_read(t);
      end
    join_none
    #0;
  end
endtask

handle_read()

The handle_read() task gets the data from the Internal Memory as a phase (beat). The read_trans argument contains the record of the read transaction up to the point of this task call, namely the content of the read address phase.

The call to set_read_data_valid_delay() configures the RVALID signal delay for each phase (beat).

In a loop, the call to the get_read_addr() helper function returns the actual address addr for a particular byte location. This byte address is used to read the data byte from Internal Memory with the call to the do_byte_read() function, assigning the local mem_data variable with read data do_byte_read(). The call to the set_read_data() helper function sets the byte within the read transaction record. The loop continues reading and setting the read data from internal memory for the whole of the read data phase (beat).

The read data phase is executed over the protocol signals by calling the execute_read_data_phase().

Example 6-19. handle_read

// Task : handle_read
// This method reads data from memory and send read data/response either
// at
// burst or phase level depending upon slave working mode.
task automatic handle_read(input axi4_transaction read_trans);
  addr_t addr[];
bit [7:0] mem_data[];

set_read_data_valid_delay(read_trans);
void'(bfm.get_read_addr(read_trans, 0, addr));

mem_data = new[addr.size()];
for(int j = 0; j < addr.size(); j++)
    mem_data[j] = do_byte_read(addr[j]);

bfm.set_read_data(read_trans, 0, addr, mem_data);
bfm.execute_read_data_phase(read_trans);
endtask

process_write()

The processing of write transactions in the slave test program works in a similar way as that previously described for the process_read() task.

Example 6-20. process_write

    // Task : process_write
    // This method keep receiving write address phase and calls another method to process received transaction.
    task process_write;
      forever
        begin
          axi4_transaction write_trans;

          write_trans = bfm.create_slave_transaction();
          bfm.get_write_addr_phase(write_trans);

          fork
            begin
              automatic axi4_transaction t = write_trans;
              handle_write(t);
            end
          join_none
            #0;
        end
    endtask

handle_write()

The handle_write() task works in a similar way as that previously described for the handle_read() task. The main difference is that the write transaction handling gets the write data phase and stores it in the slave test program Internal Memory, and adhering to the state of the WSTRB write strobes signal. There is an additional write response phase that is required for the write response channel, as shown in Example 6-21.

Example 6-21. handle_write

    // Task : handle_write
    // This method receive write data burst or phases for write transaction
// depending upon slave working mode, write data to memory and then send
// response
task automatic handle_write(input axi4_transaction write_trans);
  addr_t addr[];
  bit [7:0] data[];
  bit last;

  bfm.get_write_data_phase(write_trans,0,last);
  void'(bfm.get_write_addr_data(write_trans, 0, addr, data));
  for (int j = 0; j < addr.size(); j++)
    do_byte_write(addr[j], data[j]);
  set_wr_resp_valid_delay(write_trans);
  bfm.execute_write_response_phase(write_trans);
endtask

handle_write_addr_ready()

The handle_write_addr_ready() task handles the AWREADY signal for the write address channel. In a forever loop, it delays the assertion of the AWREADY signal based on the settings of the slave_ready_delay_mode and m_wr_resp_phase_ready_delay as shown in Example 6-22.

If the slave_delay_ready_mode = AXI4_VALID2READY, then the AWREADY signal is deasserted using the nonblocking call to the execute_write_data_ready() task and waits for a write channel address phase to occur with a call to the blocking get_write_addr_cycle() task. A received write address phase indicates that the AWVALID signal has been asserted, triggering the starting point for the delay of the AWREADY signal by the number of ACLK cycles defined by m_wr_addr_phase_ready_delay. Another call to the execute_write_addr_ready() task to assert the AWREADY signal completes the AWREADY handling. The seen_valid_ready flag is set to indicate the end of a address phase when both AWVALID and AWREADY are asserted.

If the slave_delay_ready_mode = AXI4_TRANS2READY, then a check of the seen_valid_ready flag is performed to indicate that a previous write address phase has completed. If a write address phase is still active (indicated by either AWVALID or AWREADY not asserted), then the code waits until the previous write address phase has completed. The AWREADY signal is then deasserted using the nonblocking call to the execute_write_addr_ready() task and waits for the number of ACLK cycles defined by m_wr_addr_phase_ready_delay. A nonblocking call to the execute_write_addr_ready() task to assert the AWREADY signal completes the AWREADY handling. The seen_valid_ready flag is cleared to indicate that only AWREADY has been asserted.

Example 6-22. handle_write_addr_ready()

    // Task : handle_write_addr_ready
    // This method assert/de-assert the write address channel ready signal.
    // Assertion and de-assertion is done based on
    m_wr_addr_phase_ready_delay
handle_read_addr_ready()

The `handle_read_addr_ready()` task handles the ARREADY signal for the read address channel. In a forever loop, it delays the assertion of the ARREADY signal based on the settings of the `slave_ready_delay_mode` and `m_rd_addr_phase_ready_delay`. The `handle_read_addr_ready()` task code is similar in operation to the `handle_write_addr_ready()` task.
handle_write_data_ready()

The `handle_write_data_ready()` task handles the WREADY signal for the write data channel. In a forever loop, it delays the assertion of the WREADY signal based on the settings of the `slave_ready_delay_mode` and `m_wr_data_phase_ready_delay`. The `handle_write_data_ready()` task code is similar in operation to the `handle_write_addr_ready()` task.
This chapter describes the VHDL Application Programming Interface (API) procedures for all the BFM (master, slave, and monitor) components. For each BFM, you can configure protocol transaction fields that execute on the protocol signals and control the operational transaction fields that permit delays between the handshake signals for each of the five address, data, and response channels.

In addition, each BFM API has procedures that wait for certain events to occur on the system clock and reset signals, and procedures to get and set information about a particular transaction.

**Note**
The VHDL API is built on the SystemVerilog API. An internal VHDL to SystemVerilog (SV) wrapper casts the VHDL BFM API procedure calls to the SystemVerilog BFM API tasks and functions.
Figure 7-1. VHDL BFM Internal Structure

Test Program VHDL

VHDL to SystemVerilog Wrapper

Translator Package
Maps API calls from VHDL to SystemVerilog

SystemVerilog BFM API

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Configuration</th>
<th>set_config/get_config</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Creating</td>
<td>create*_transaction1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transaction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executing</td>
<td>execute_transaction/execute*_phase2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transaction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waiting Events</td>
<td>wait_on get*_phase3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access</td>
<td>get_rw_transaction/get*_phase3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transaction</td>
<td>get<em>_addr/get</em>_data3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SystemVerilog interface

Configuration

Tx_Transaction queue

Rx_Transaction queue

Wire level

Port map

SystemVerilog to VHDL

Notes:
1. Refer to the create*_transaction()
2. Refer to the execute_transaction(), execute*_phase()
3. Refer to the get*()
Configuration

Configuration sets timeout delays, error reporting, and other attributes of the BFM.

Each BFM has a `set_config()` procedure that sets the configuration of the BFM. Refer to the individual BFM API for valid details. Each BFM has a `get_config()` procedure that returns the configuration of the BFM. Refer to the individual BFM API for details.

set_config()

For example, the following test program code sets the burst timeout factor for a transaction in the master BFM:

```vhdl
-- Setting the burst timeout factor to 1000
set_config(AXI4_CONFIG_BURST_TIMEOUT_FACTOR, 1000, bfm_index,
          axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index))
```

In the above example, the `bfm_index` specifies the BFM.

get_config()

For example, the following test program code gets the protocol signal hold time in the master BFM:

```vhdl
-- Getting the burst timeout factor
get_config(4_CONFIG_HOLD_TIME, config_value, bfm_index,
          axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index))
```

In the above example, the `bfm_index` specifies the BFM.

Creating Transactions

To transfer information between a master BFM and slave DUT over the protocol signals, you must create a transaction in the master test program. Similarly, to transfer information between a master DUT and a slave BFM, you must create a transaction in the slave test program. To monitor the transfer of information using a monitor BFM, you must create a transaction in the monitor test program.

Creating a transaction also creates a Transaction Record that exists for the life of the transaction. This transaction record can be accessed by the BFM test program during the life of the transaction as it transfers information between the master and slave.

Transaction Record

The transaction record contains transaction fields. There are two main types of transaction fields, protocol and operational.
Protocol fields hold transaction information that is transferred over the protocol signals. For example, the \textit{prot} field is transferred over the AWPROT protocol signals during a write transaction.

Operational fields hold information about how and when the transaction is transferred. Their content is not transferred over protocol signals. For example, the \textit{operation\_mode} field controls the blocking/nonblocking operation of the transaction, but is not transferred over the protocol signals.

**Transaction Definition**

The transaction record exists as a SystemVerilog class definition in each BFM. Example 7-1 shows the definition of the \textit{axi4\_transaction} class members that form the transaction record.

**Example 7-1. AXI4-Lite Transaction Definition**

```vhdl
// Global Transaction Class
class axi4_transaction;
    // Protocol
    axi4_rw_e read_or_write;
    bit [((`MAX_AXI4_ADDRESS_WIDTH) - 1):0] addr;
    axi4_prot_e prot;
    bit [3:0] region; // Not supported in AXI4-Lite
    axi4_size_e size; // Not supported in AXI4-Lite
    axi4_burst_e burst; // Not supported in AXI4-Lite
    axi4_lock_e lock; // Not supported in AXI4-Lite
    axi4_cache_e cache; // Not supported in AXI4-Lite
    bit [3:0] qos; // Not supported in AXI4-Lite
    bit [((`MAX_AXI4_ID_WIDTH) - 1):0] id // Not supported in AXI4-Lite;
    bit [7:0] burst_length;
    bit [((`MAX_AXI4_USER_WIDTH) - 1):0] addr_user; // Not supported in AXI4-Lite
    bit [(((`MAX_AXI4_RDATA_WIDTH > `MAX_AXI4_WDATA_WIDTH) ?
    `MAX_AXI4_RDATA_WIDTH : `MAX_AXI4_WDATA_WIDTH)) - 1):0] data_words[];
    axi4_response_e resp[];
    int address_valid_delay;
    int data_valid_delay[];
    int write_response_valid_delay;
    int address_ready_delay;
    int data_ready_delay[];
    int write_response_ready_delay;

    // Housekeeping
    bit gen_write_strobes = 1'b1;
    axi4_operation_mode_e operation_mode = AXI4\_TRANSACTION\_BLOCKING;
    axi4_write_data_mode_e write_data_mode = AXI4\_DATA\_WITH\_ADDRESS;
    bit dataBeat_done[]; // Not supported in AXI4-Lite
    bit transaction_done;

    ...

endclass
```
**Note**

The `axi4_transaction` class code above is shown for information only. Access to each transaction record during its lifetime is performed via the various `set*()` and `get*()` procedures detailed later in this chapter.

---

Table 7-1 describes the transaction fields in the transaction record.

**Table 7-1. Transaction Fields**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transaction Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Protocol Transaction Fields</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>addr</code></td>
<td>A bit vector (of length equal to the ARADDR/AWADDR signal bus width) to hold the start <code>address</code> of the first transfer (beat) of a transaction. The <code>addr</code> value is transferred over the ARADDR or AWADDR signals for a read or write transaction, respectively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>prot</code></td>
<td>An enumeration to hold the <code>protection</code> type of a transaction. The types of <code>protection</code> are as follows:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_NORM_SEC_DATA (default)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_PRIV_SEC_DATA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_NORM_NONSEC_DATA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_PRIV_NONSEC_DATA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_NORM_SEC_INST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_PRIV_SEC_INST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_NORM_NONSEC_INST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_PRIV_NONSEC_INST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>data_words</code></td>
<td>A bit vector (of length equal to the greater of the RDATA/WDATA signal bus widths) to hold the <code>data words</code> of the payload. A <code>data_words</code> is transferred over the RDATA or WDATA signals per beat of the read or write data channel, respectively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>write_strobes</code></td>
<td>A bit vector (of length equal to the WDATA signal bus width divided by 8) to hold the write strobes. A <code>write_strobes</code> is transferred over the WSTRB signals per beat of the write data channel.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Creating Transactions

Table 7-1. Transaction Fields (cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transaction Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>resp</td>
<td>An enumeration array to hold the responses of a transaction. The types of response are as follows:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_OKAY;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_SLVERR;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_DECERR;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A resp value is transferred over the RRESP signals per beat of the read data channel, and over the BRESP signals for a write transaction, respectively.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Operational Transaction Fields**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>read_or_write</th>
<th>An enumeration to hold the read or write control flag. The types of read_or_write are:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_TRANS_READ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_TRANS_WRITE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>address_valid_delay</td>
<td>An integer to hold the delay value of the address channel AWVALID and ARVALID signals (measured in ACLK cycles) for a read or write transaction, respectively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>data_valid_delay</td>
<td>An integer to hold the delay values of the data channel WVALID and RVALID signals (measured in ACLK cycles) for a read or write transaction, respectively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>write_response_valid_delay</td>
<td>An integer to hold the delay value of the write response channel BVALID signal (measured in ACLK cycles) for a write transaction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>address_ready_delay</td>
<td>An integer to hold the delay value of the address channel AWREADY and ARREADY signals (measured in ACLK cycles) for a read or write transaction, respectively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>data_ready_delay</td>
<td>An integer to hold the delay values of the data channel WREADY and RREADY signals (measured in ACLK cycles) for a read or write transaction, respectively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>write_response_ready_delay</td>
<td>An integer to hold the delay value of the write response channel BREADY signal (measured in ACLK cycles) for a write transaction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gen_write_strobes</td>
<td>Automatically correct write strobes flag. Refer to Automatic Correction of Byte Lane Strobes for details.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 7-1. Transaction Fields (cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transaction Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>operation_mode</td>
<td>An enumeration to hold the <em>operation mode</em> of the transaction. The two types of <em>operation mode</em> are:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_TRANSACTION_NON_BLOCKING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_TRANSACTION_BLOCKING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>write_data_mode</td>
<td>An enumeration to hold the <em>write data mode</em> control flag. The types of <em>write_data_mode</em> are as follows:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_DATA_AFTER_ADDRESS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The master first drives the address phase and, after it completes, it drives the corresponding data phases. The master waits for AWREADY before asserting WVALID. For a slave designed to wait for WVALID before asserting AWREADY, using this mode may cause a deadlock situation. This mode will force the data transfer to start after the address transfer completes; however, it is recommended that you use the **DATA_WITH_ADDRESS along with a data_valid_delay setting instead to avoid the possible deadlock situation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_DATA_WITH_ADDRESS (default)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The master drives the address and the data phase in a nonblocking process; it asserts AWVALID and then asserts WVALID depending on data_valid_delay. If data_valid_delay is set to 0, then AWVALID and WVALID are asserted at the same time; otherwise, WVALID is asserted after data_valid_delay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transaction_done</td>
<td>A bit to hold the <em>done</em> flag for a transaction when it has completed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The master BFM API allows you to create a master transaction by providing only the address argument for a read, or write, transaction. All other protocol transaction fields automatically default to legal protocol values to create a complete master transaction record. Refer to the create_read_transaction() and create_write_transaction() procedures for default protocol read and write transaction field values.

The slave BFM API allows you to create a slave transaction by providing no arguments. All protocol transaction fields automatically default to legal protocol values to create a complete slave transaction record. Refer to the create_slave_transaction() procedure for default protocol transaction field values.

The monitor BFM API allows you to create a slave transaction by providing no arguments. All protocol transaction fields automatically default to legal protocol values to create a complete
slave transaction record. Refer to the `create_monitor_transaction()` procedure for default protocol transaction field values.

**Note**

If you change a protocol transaction field value from its default, it is then valid for all future transactions until a new value is set.

---

### create* transaction()

There are two master BFM API procedures available to create transactions, `create_read_transaction()` and `create_write_transaction()`, a `create_slave_transaction()` slave BFM API procedure, and a `create_monitor_transaction()` monitor BFM API procedure.

For example, to create a simple write transaction with a start address of 1, and a single data phase with a data value of 2, the master BFM test program would contain the following code:

```vhdl
-- Define local variables to hold the transaction ID
-- and data word.
variable tr_id: integer;
variable data_words : std_logic_vector(AXI4_MAX_BIT_SIZE-1 downto 0);

-- Create a master write transaction and set data_word value
create_write_transaction(1, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
data_words(31 downto 0) := x"00000200";
set_data_words(data_words, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```

For example, to create a simple slave transaction the slave BFM test program would contain the following code:

```vhdl
-- Define a local variable write_trans to hold the transaction ID
variable write_trans : integer;

-- Create a slave transaction
create_slave_transaction(write_trans, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```

In the above examples, the `bfm_index` specifies the BFM.

---

### Executing Transactions

Executing a transaction in a master/slave BFM test program initiates the transaction onto the protocol signals. Each master/slave BFM API has execution tasks that push transactions into the BFM internal transaction queues. Figure 7-1 on page 138 illustrates the internal BFM structure.
execute_transaction(), execute*_phase()

If the DUT is a slave then the `execute_transaction()` procedure is called in the master BFM test program. If the DUT is a master, then the `execute*_phase()` procedures are called in the slave BFM test program.

For example, to execute a master write transaction the master BFM test program would contain the following code:

```
-- By default the execution of a transaction will block
execute_transaction(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_2(bfm_index));
```

For example, to execute a slave write response phase, the slave BFM test program would contain the following code:

```
-- By default the execution of a phase will block
execute_write_response_phase(write_trans, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_2(bfm_index));
```

In the above example, the `bfm_index` specifies the BFM.

Waiting Events

Each BFM API has procedures that block the test program code execution until an event has occurred.

The `wait_on()` procedure blocks the test program until an ACLK or ARESETn signal event has occurred before proceeding.

The `get*_transaction(), get*_phase(), get*_cycle()` procedures block the test program code execution until a complete transaction, phase or cycle has occurred, respectively.

wait_on()

For example, a BFM test program can wait for the positive edge of the ARESETn signal using the following code:

```
-- Block test program execution until the positive edge of the clock
wait_on(AXI4_RESET_POSEDGE, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```

In the above example, the `bfm_index` specifies the BFM.

get*_transaction(), get*_phase(), get*_cycle()

For example, a slave BFM test program can use a received write address phase to form the response of the write transaction. The test program gets the write address phase for the transaction by calling the `get_write_addr_phase()` procedure. This task blocks until it has
received the address phase, allowing the test program to then call the
*execute_write_response_phase()* procedure for the transaction, as shown in the slave BFM test program in Example 7-2 below.

**Example 7-2. Slave BFM Test Program Using *get_write_addr_phase()***

```vhdl
create_slave_transaction(write_trans, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
get_write_addr_phase(write_trans, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
...
execute_write_response_phase(write_trans, bfm_index, AXI4_PATH_2,
axi4_tr_if_2(bfm_index));
```

In the above example, the *bfm_index* specifies the BFM.

---

**Note**

Not all BFM APIs support the full complement of *get*_transaction(), *get*_phase(),
*get*_cycle() tasks. Refer to the individual master, slave, or monitor BFM API for details.

---

**Access Transaction Record**

Each BFM API has procedures that can access a complete, or partially complete, Transaction
Record. The *set()* and *get()* procedures are used in a test program to set and get information
from the transaction record.

**set**()

For example, to set the WSTRB write strobes signal in the Transaction Record of a write
transaction, the master test program would use the *set_write_strobes()* procedure, as shown in
the code below.

```vhdl
set_write_strobes(2, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```

In the above example, the *bfm_index* specifies the BFM.

**get**()

For example, a slave BFM test program uses a received write address phase to get the
AWPROT signal value from the Transaction Record, as shown in the following slave BFM test
program code.

```vhdl
-- Wait for a write address phase;
get_write_addr_phase(slave_trans, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
...
```
-- Get the AWPROT signal value of the slave transaction
get_prot(prot_value, slave_trans, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

In the above example, the `bfm_index` specifies the BFM.

### Operational Transaction Fields

Operational transaction fields control the way in which a transaction is executed on the protocol signals. These fields also provide an indicator of when a data phase (beat) or transaction is complete.

#### Automatic Correction of Byte Lane Strobes

The master BFM permits unaligned and narrow write transfers by using byte lane strobe (WSTRB) signals to indicate which byte lanes contain valid data per data phase (beat).

When you create a write transaction in your master BFM test program, the `write_strobes` variable is available to store the write strobe values for each write data phase (beat) in the transaction. To assist you in creating the correct byte lane strobes, automatic correction of any previously set `write_strobes` is performed by default during execution of the write transaction, or write data phase (beat). You can disable this default behavior by setting the transaction field `gen_write_strobes = 0`, which allows any previously set `write_strobes` to pass through uncorrected onto the protocol WSTRB signals. In this mode, with the automatic correction disabled, you are responsible for setting the correct `write_strobes` for the whole transaction.

The automatic correction algorithm performs a bit-wise AND operation on any previously set `write_strobes`. To do the corrections, the automatic correction algorithm uses the equations described in the AMBA AXI Protocol Specification, Version 2.0, Section A3.4.1, that define valid write data byte lanes for legal protocol. Therefore, if you require automatic generation of all `write_strobes`, before the write transaction executes, you must set all `write_strobes` to 1, indicating that all bytes lanes initially contain valid write data, prior to execution of the write transaction. Automatic correction will then set the relevant `write_strobes` to 0 to produce legal protocol WSTRB signals.

#### Operation Mode

By default, each read or write transaction performs a blocking operation that prevents a following transaction from starting until the current active transaction completes.

You can configure this behavior to be nonblocking by setting the `operation_mode` transaction field to the enumerate type value `AXI4_TRANSACTION_NON_BLOCKING` instead of the default `AXI4_TRANSACTION_BLOCKING`. 
For example, in a master BFM test program, you can create a transaction by calling the
`create_read_transaction()` or `create_write_transaction()` tasks, which creates a transaction
record. Before executing the transaction record, you can change the `operation_mode` as follows:

```vhdl
-- Create a write transaction to create a transaction record
create_write_transaction(1, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

-- Change operation_mode to be nonblocking in the transaction record
set_operation_mode(AXI4_TRANSACTION_NON_BLOCKING, tr_id, bfm_index,
axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```

In the above example, the `bfm_index` specifies the BFM.

## Channel Handshake Delay

Each of the five protocol channels have *VALID and *READY handshake signals to control
the rate at which information is transferred between a master and slave. Refer to Handshake Delay for details of the AXI4-Lite BFM API.

## Handshake Delay

The delay between the *VALID and *READY handshake signals for each of the five protocol
channels is controlled in a BFM test program using `execute_*_ready()`, `get_*_ready()` and
`get_*_cycle()` procedures. The `execute_*_ready()` procedures place a value onto the *READY
signals, and the `get_*_ready()` procedures retrieve a value from the *READY signals. The
`get_*_cycle()` procedures wait for a *VALID signal to be asserted and are used to insert a delay
between the *VALID and *READY signals in the BFM test program.

For example, the master BFM test program code below inserts a specified delay between the
read channel RVALID and RREADY handshake signals using the `execute_read_data_ready()`
and `get_read_data_cycle()` procedures.

```vhdl
-- Set the RREADY signal to ‘0’.
execute_read_data_ready(0, 1, bfm_index, AXI4_PATH_6,
axi4_tr_if_6(bfm_index));

-- Wait for the RVALID signal to be asserted.
get_read_data_cycle(bfm_index, AXI4_PATH_6,
axi4_tr_if_6(bfm_index));

-- Add delay between RVALID and RREADY.
for i in 0 to 2 loop
   wait_on(AXI4_CLOCK_POSEDGE, bfm_index, AXI4_PATH_6,
   axi4_tr_if_6(bfm_index));
end loop;
execute_read_data_ready(1, 1, bfm_index, AXI4_PATH_6,
axi4_tr_if_6(bfm_index));
```

In this example, the `bfm_index` specifies the BFM.
**VALID Signal Delay Transaction Fields**

The transaction record contains a *valid_delay transaction field for each of the five protocol channels to configure the delay value prior to the assertion of the *VALID signal for the channel. The master BFM holds the delay configuration for the *VALID signals that it asserts, and the slave BFM holds the delay configuration for the *VALID signals that it asserts. Table 7-2 specifies which *valid_delay fields are configured by the master and slave BFMs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signal</th>
<th>Operational Transaction Field</th>
<th>Configuration BFM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AWVALID</td>
<td>address_valid_delay</td>
<td>Master</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WVALID</td>
<td>data_valid_delay</td>
<td>Master</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BVALID</td>
<td>write_response_valid_delay</td>
<td>Slave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARVALID</td>
<td>address_valid_delay</td>
<td>Master</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RVALID</td>
<td>data_valid_delay</td>
<td>Slave</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**READY Handshake Signal Delay Transaction Fields**

The transaction record contains a *ready_delay transaction field for each of the five protocol channels to store the delay value between the assertion of the *VALID and *READY handshake signals for the channel. Table 7-3 specifies the *ready_delay field corresponding to the *READY signal delay.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signal</th>
<th>Operational Transaction Field</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AWREADY</td>
<td>address_ready_delay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WREADY</td>
<td>data_ready_delay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BREADY</td>
<td>write_response_ready_delay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARREADY</td>
<td>address_ready_delay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RREADY</td>
<td>data_ready_delay</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Transaction Done**

There is a transaction_done transaction field in each transaction that indicates when the transaction has completed.

In a BFM test program, you call the respective BFM get_transaction_done() procedure to investigate whether a read or write transaction has completed.
This chapter provides information about the VHDL master BFM. The BFM has an API that contains procedures to configure the BFM and to access the dynamic “Transaction Record” on page 28 during the life of the transaction.

Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments

The BFMs use VHDL procedure overloading, which results in the prototype having a number of prototype definitions for each procedure. Their arguments are unique to each procedure and concern the protocol or operational transaction fields for a transaction. These procedures have several common arguments, which can be optional, and include the arguments described below:

- *transaction_id* is an index number that identifies a specific transaction. Each new transaction automatically increments the index number until reaching 255, the maximum value, and then the index number automatically wraps to zero. The *transaction_id* uniquely identifies each transaction when there are a number of concurrently active transactions.

- *queue_id* is a unique identifier for each queue in a test bench. A queue is used to pass the record of a transaction between the address, data and response channels of a write transaction, and the address and data channels of a read transaction. There is a maximum of eight queues available within an AXI4 BFM-Lite. Refer to “Advanced Slave API Definition” on page 350 for more details on the application of the *queue_id*.

- *bfm_id* is a unique identification number for each master, slave, and monitor BFM in a multiple BFM test bench.

- *path_id* is a unique identifier for each parallel process in a multiple process test bench. You must specify the *path_id* for test bench stimulus to replicate the pipelining features of a protocol in a VHDL test bench. If no pipelining is performed in the test bench stimulus (a single process), then specifying the *path_id* argument for the procedure is optional. There is a maximum of eight paths available within an AXI4 BFM-Lite. Refer to “Advanced Slave API Definition” on page 350 for more details on the application of the *path_id*.

- *tr_if* is a signal definition that passes the content of a transaction between the VHDL and SystemVerilog environments.
Master BFM Protocol Support

The AXI4-Litemaster BFM supports the AMBA AXI4 protocol with restrictions detailed in “Protocol Restrictions” on page 17.

Master Timing and Events

For detailed timing diagrams of the protocol bus activity and details of the following master BFM API timing and events, refer to the relevant AMBA AXI Protocol Specification chapter.

The AMBA AXI Protocol Specification does not define any timescale or clock period with signal events sampled and driven at rising ACLK edges. Therefore, the master BFM does not contain any timescale, timeunit, or timeprecision declarations with the signal setup and hold times specified in units of simulator time-steps.

Master BFM Configuration

The master BFM supports the full range of signals defined for the AMBA AXI Protocol Specification. It has parameters you can use to configure the widths of the address and data signals, and transaction fields to configure timeout factors, setup and hold times, and so on.

You can change the address and data signal widths from their default settings by assigning them new values, usually performed in the top-level module of the test bench. These new values are then passed into the master BFM via a parameter port list of the master BFM component.

Table 8-1 lists the parameter names for the address and data signals, and their default values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signal Width Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_ADDRESS_WIDTH</td>
<td>Address signal width in bits. This applies to the ARADDR and AWADDR signals. Refer to the AMBA AXI Protocol Specification for more details. Default: 32.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_RDATA_WIDTH</td>
<td>Read data signal width in bits. This applies to the RDATA signals. Refer to the AMBA AXI Protocol Specification for more details. Default: 64.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_WDATA_WIDTH</td>
<td>Write data signal width in bits. This applies to the WDATA signals. Refer to the AMBA AXI Protocol Specification for more details. Default: 64.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>index</td>
<td>Uniquely identifies a Master BFM instance. It must be set to a different value for each Master BFM in the system. Default: 0.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A master BFM has configuration fields that you can set via the `set_config()` function to configure timeout factors, setup and hold times, and so on. You can also get the value of a configuration field via the `get_config()` procedures. Table 8-2 describes the full list of configuration fields.

Table 8-2. Master BFM Configuration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Configuration Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timing Variables</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_SETUP_TIME</td>
<td>The setup-time prior to the active edge of ACLK, in units of simulator time-steps for all signals. Default: 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_HOLD_TIME</td>
<td>The hold-time after the active edge of ACLK, in units of simulator time-steps for all signals. Default: 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_TRANSACTION_TIME_FACTOR</td>
<td>The maximum timeout duration for a read/write transaction in clock cycles. Default: 100000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_BURST_TIMEOUT_FACTOR</td>
<td>The maximum delay between the individual phases of a read/write transaction in clock cycles. Default: 10000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configuration Field</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_AWVALID_ASSERTION_TO_AWREADY</td>
<td>The maximum timeout duration from the assertion of AWVALID to the assertion of AWREADY in clock periods. Default: 10000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_ARVALID_ASSERTION_TO_ARREADY</td>
<td>The maximum timeout duration from the assertion of ARVALID to the assertion of ARREADY in clock periods. Default: 10000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_RVALID_ASSERTION_TO_RREADY</td>
<td>The maximum timeout duration from the assertion of RVALID to the assertion of RREADY in clock periods. Default: 10000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_BVALID_ASSERTION_TO_BREADY</td>
<td>The maximum timeout duration from the assertion of BVALID to the assertion of BREADY in clock periods. Default: 10000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_WVALID_ASSERTION_TO_WREADY</td>
<td>The maximum timeout duration from the assertion of WVALID to the assertion of WREADY in clock periods. Default: 10000.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Master Attributes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Configuration Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_AXI4LITE_axi4</td>
<td>Configures the AXI4 master BFM to be AXI4-Lite compatible. 0 = disabled (default) 1 = enabled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Slave Attributes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Configuration Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_SLAVE_START_ADDR</td>
<td>Configures the start address map for the slave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_SLAVE_END_ADDR</td>
<td>Configures the end address map for the slave.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Error Detection**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Configuration Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ALL_ASSERTIONS</td>
<td>Global enable/disble of all assertion checks in the BFM. 0 = disabled 1 = enabled (default)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Master Assertions

Each master BFM performs protocol error checking via built-in assertions.

**Note**

The built-in BFM assertions are independent of programming language and simulator.

### Assertion Configuration

By default, all built-in assertions are enabled in the master BFM. To globally disable them in the master BFM, use the `set_config()` command as the following example illustrates.

```vhdl
set_config(AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ALL_ASSERTIONS, 0, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```

Alternatively, you can disable individual built-in assertions by using a sequence of `get_config()` and `set_config()` commands on the respective assertion. For example, to disable assertion checking for the AWADDR signal changing between the AWVALID and AWREADY handshake signals, use the following sequence of commands:

```vhdl
-- Define a local bit vector to hold the value of the assertion bit vector variable config_assert_bitvector : std_logic_vector(AXI4_MAX_BIT_SIZE-1 downto 0);

-- Get the current value of the assertion bit vector get_config(AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ASSERTION, config_assert_bitvector, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

-- Assign the AXI4 AWADDR_CHANGED_BEFORE_AWREADY assertion bit to 0 config_assert_bitvector(AXI4_AWADDR_CHANGED_BEFORE_AWREADY) := '0';

-- Set the new value of the assertion bit vector set_config(AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ASSERTION, config_assert_bitvector, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Configuration Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ASSERTION</td>
<td>Individual enable/disable of assertion check in the BFM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 = disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 = enabled (default)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Refer to *Master Timing and Events* for details of simulator time-steps.
Note

Do not confuse the AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ASSERTION bit vector with the AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ALL_ASSERTIONS global enable/disable.

To re-enable the AXI4_AWADDR_CHANGED_BEFORE_AWREADY assertion, follow the above code sequence and assign the assertion within the AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ASSERTION bit vector to 1.

For a complete listing of assertions, refer to “AXI4-Lite Assertions” on page 375.

VHDL Master API

This section describes the VHDL Master API.

set_config()

This nonblocking procedure sets the configuration of the master BFM.

Prototype

procedure set_config
(
  config_name   : in std_logic_vector(7 downto 0);
  config_val    : in std_logic_vector(AXI4_MAX_BIT_SIZE-1 downto 0) | integer;
  bfm_id        : in integer;
  path_id       : in axi4_path_t; -- optional
  signal tr_if  : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);

Arguments

config_name  Configuration name:
  AXI4_CONFIG_SETUP_TIME
  AXI4_CONFIG_HOLD_TIME
  AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_TRANSACTION_TIME_FACTOR
  AXI4_CONFIG_AXI4LITE_axi4
  AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ALL_ASSERTIONS
  AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ASSERTION
  AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_AWVALID_ASSERTION_TO_AWREADY
  AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_ARVALID_ASSERTION_TO_ARREADY
  AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_RVALID_ASSERTION_TO_RREADY
  AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_BVALID_ASSERTION_TO_BREADY
  AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_WVALID_ASSERTION_TO_WREADY
  AXI4_CONFIG_SLAVE_START_ADDR
  AXI4_CONFIG_SLAVE_END_ADDR

config_val  Refer to “Master BFM Configuration” on page 152 for description and valid values.

bfm_id  BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

path_id (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:

AXI4_PATH_0
AXI4_PATH_1
AXI4_PATH_2
AXI4_PATH_3
AXI4_PATH_4

Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

tr_if Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns None

Example

set_config(AXI4_MAX_TRANSACTION_TIME_FACTOR, 1000, bfm_index,
axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
**get_config()**

This nonblocking procedure gets the configuration of the master BFM.

**Prototype**

```vhdl
procedure get_config
(
    config_name   : in std_logic_vector(7 downto 0);
    config_val    : out std_logic_vector(AXI4_MAX_BIT_SIZE-1 downto 0)|integer;
    bfm_id        : in integer;
    path_id       : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if  : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

**Arguments**

- `config_name` Configuration name:
  - AXI4_CONFIG_SETUP_TIME
  - AXI4_CONFIG_HOLD_TIME
  - AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_TRANSACTION_TIME_FACTOR
  - AXI4_CONFIG_AXI4LITE_axi4
  - AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ALL_ASSERTIONS
  - AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ASSERTION
  - AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_AWVALID_ASSERTION_TO_AWREADY
  - AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_ARVALID_ASSERTION_TO_ARREADY
  - AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_RVALID_ASSERTION_TO_RREADY
  - AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_BVALID_ASSERTION_TO_BREADY
  - AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_WVALID_ASSERTION_TO_WREADY
  - AXI4_CONFIG_SLAVE_START_ADDR
  - AXI4_CONFIG_SLAVE_END_ADDR

- `config_val` Refer to “Master BFM Configuration” on page 152 for description and valid values.

- `bfm_id` BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- `path_id` (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4

Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- `tr_if` Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

**Returns**

`config_val`

**Example**

```vhdl
get_config(AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_TRANSACTION_TIME_FACTOR, config_value, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
create_write_transaction()

This nonblocking procedure creates a write transaction with a start address \textit{addr} argument. All other transaction fields default to legal protocol values, unless previously assigned a value. It returns with the \textit{transaction_id} argument.

Prototype

\begin{verbatim}
procedure create_write_transaction
(
    addr            : in std_logic_vector(AXI4_MAX_BIT_SIZE-1 downto 0) | integer;
    transaction_id  : out integer;
    bfm_id          : in integer;
    path_id         : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if    : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
\end{verbatim}

Arguments

\begin{itemize}
    \item \textbf{addr} Start address
    \item \textbf{transaction_id} Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
    \item \textbf{bfm_id} BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
    \item \textbf{path_id} (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
        \begin{itemize}
            \item AXI4\_PATH\_0
            \item AXI4\_PATH\_1
            \item AXI4\_PATH\_2
            \item AXI4\_PATH\_3
            \item AXI4\_PATH\_4
        \end{itemize}
        Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
    \item \textbf{tr_if} Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
\end{itemize}

Protocol

\begin{itemize}
    \item \textbf{prot} Protection:
        \begin{itemize}
            \item AXI4\_NORM\_SEC\_DATA; (default)
            \item AXI4\_PRIV\_SEC\_DATA;
            \item AXI4\_NORM\_NONSEC\_DATA;
            \item AXI4\_PRIV\_NONSEC\_DATA;
            \item AXI4\_NORM\_SEC\_INST;
            \item AXI4\_PRIV\_SEC\_INST;
            \item AXI4\_NORM\_NONSEC\_INST;
            \item AXI4\_PRIV\_NONSEC\_INST;
        \end{itemize}
    \item \textbf{data_words} Data words.
    \item \textbf{write_strobes} Write strobes:
        \begin{itemize}
            \item Each strobe 0 or 1.
        \end{itemize}
    \item \textbf{resp} Response:
        \begin{itemize}
            \item AXI4\_OKAY;
            \item AXI4\_SLVERR;
            \item AXI4\_DECERR;
        \end{itemize}
    \item \textbf{gen_write_strobes} Correction of write strobes for invalid byte lanes:
        \begin{itemize}
            \item 0 = write_strobes passed through to protocol signals.
            \item 1 = write_strobes auto-corrected for invalid byte lanes (default).
        \end{itemize}
\end{itemize}
create_write_transaction()

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>operation_mode</th>
<th>Operation mode:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_TRANSACTION_NON_BLOCKING;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_TRANSACTION_BLOCKING; (default)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>write_data_mode</th>
<th>Write data mode:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_DATA_AFTER_ADDRESS;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The master first drives the address phase and, after it completes, it drives the corresponding data phases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The master waits for AWREADY before asserting WVALID. For a slave designed to wait for WVALID before asserting AWREADY, using this mode may cause a deadlock situation. This mode will force the data transfer to start after the address transfer completes; however, it is recommended that you use the **DATA_WITH_ADDRESS along with a data_valid_delay setting instead to avoid the possible deadlock situation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_DATA_WITH_ADDRESS; (default)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The master drives the address and the data phase in a nonblocking process; it asserts AWVALID and then asserts WVALID depending on data_valid_delay. If data_valid_delay is set to 0, then AWVALID and WVALID are asserted at the same time; otherwise, WVALID is asserted after data_valid_delay</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>address_valid_delay</th>
<th>Address channel A*VALID delay measured in ACLK cycles for this transaction (default = 0).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>data_valid_delay</td>
<td>Write data channel WVALID delay array measured in ACLK cycles for this transaction (default = 0 for all elements).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>write_response_read_delay</td>
<td>Write response channel BREADY delay measured in ACLK cycles for this transaction (default = 0).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transaction_done</td>
<td>Write transaction done flag for this transaction.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| transaction_id      | Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151. |

**Example**

```vhdl
-- Create a write data transaction to start address 16.
-- Returns the transaction ID (tr_id) for this created transaction.
create_write_transaction(16, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
create_read_transaction()

This nonblocking procedure creates a read transaction with a start address `addr` argument. All other transaction parameters default to legal protocol values, unless previously assigned a value. It returns with the `transaction_id` argument.

**Prototype**

```vhdl
procedure create_read_transaction
(
    addr            : in std_logic_vector(AXI4_MAX_BIT_SIZE-1 downto 0) | integer;
    transaction_id  : out integer;
    bfm_id          : in integer;
    path_id         : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if    : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

**Arguments**

- **addr**
  - Start address
- **transaction_id**
  - Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **bfm_id**
  - BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **path_id**
  - (Optional) Parallel process path identifier: `AXI4_PATH_0`, `AXI4_PATH_1`, `AXI4_PATH_2`, `AXI4_PATH_3`, `AXI4_PATH_4`
  - Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **tr_if**
  - Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **prot**
  - Protection:
    - `AXI4_NORM_SEC_DATA`; (default)
    - `AXI4_PRIV_SEC_DATA`
    - `AXI4_NORM_NONSEC_DATA`
    - `AXI4_PRIV_NONSEC_DATA`
    - `AXI4_NORM_SEC_INST`
    - `AXI4_PRIV_SEC_INST`
    - `AXI4_NORM_NONSEC_INST`
    - `AXI4_PRIV_NONSEC_INST`
- **data_words**
  - Data words.
- **resp**
  - Response:
    - `AXI4_OKAY`
    - `AXI4_SLVERR`
    - `AXI4_DECERR`

**Operational Transaction Fields**

- **operation_mode**
  - Operation mode:
    - `AXI4_TRANSACTION_NON_BLOCKING`
    - `AXI4_TRANSACTION_BLOCKING`; (default)
VHDL Master BFM
create_read_transaction()

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>address_valid_delay</td>
<td>Address channel A^VALID delay measured in ACLK cycles for this transaction (default = 0).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>data_ready_delay</td>
<td>Read data channel RREADY delay array measured in ACLK cycles for this transaction (default = 0).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transaction_done</td>
<td>Read transaction done flag for this transaction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transaction_id</td>
<td>Returns transaction_id</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**

```vhdl
-- Create a read data transaction with start address 16.
-- Returns the transaction ID (tr_id) for this created transaction.
create_read_transaction(16, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
set_addr()

This nonblocking procedure sets the start address \textit{addr} field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the \textit{transaction_id} field previously created by either the \textit{create_write_transaction()} or \textit{create_read_transaction()} procedure.

Prototype

\begin{verbatim}
set_addr
(   addr : in std_logic_vector(AXI4_MAX_BIT_SIZE-1 downto 0) | integer;
    transaction_id  : in integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
\end{verbatim}

Arguments

- \textbf{addr} Start address of transaction.
- \textbf{transaction_id} Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- \textbf{bfm_id} BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- \textbf{path_id} (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  \begin{itemize}
    \item AXI4_PATH_0
    \item AXI4_PATH_1
    \item AXI4_PATH_2
    \item AXI4_PATH_3
    \item AXI4_PATH_4
  \end{itemize}
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- \textbf{tr_if} Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

None

Example

- Create a read transaction with start address of 0.
- Creation returns \textit{tr_id} to identify the transaction.
  \begin{verbatim}
  create_read_transaction(0, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
  \end{verbatim}

- Set the start address to 1 for the \textit{tr_id} transaction
  \begin{verbatim}
  set_addr(1, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
  \end{verbatim}
get_addr()

This nonblocking procedure gets the start address \textit{addr} field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the \textit{transaction_id} field previously created by either the \texttt{create_write_transaction()} or \texttt{create_read_transaction()} procedure.

Prototype

\begin{verbatim}
get_addr
(    addr : out std_logic_vector(AXI4_MAX_BIT_SIZE-1 downto 0) |
    integer;
    transaction_id : in integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
\end{verbatim}

Arguments

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{addr} \hspace{1cm} Start address of transaction.
  \item \texttt{transaction_id} \hspace{1cm} Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
  \item \texttt{bfm_id} \hspace{1cm} BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
  \item \texttt{path_id} \hspace{1cm} (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
    \begin{enumerate}
    \item AXI4\_PATH\_0
    \item AXI4\_PATH\_1
    \item AXI4\_PATH\_2
    \item AXI4\_PATH\_3
    \item AXI4\_PATH\_4
    \end{enumerate}
    Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
  \item \texttt{tr_if} \hspace{1cm} Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
\end{itemize}

Returns \texttt{addr}

Example

\begin{verbatim}
-- Create a read transaction with start address of 1.
-- Creation returns tr_id to identify the transaction.
create_read_transaction(1, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

....

-- Get the start address addr of the tr_id transaction
get_addr(addr, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
\end{verbatim}
set_prot()

This nonblocking procedure sets the protection prot field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the transaction_id field previously created by either the create_write_transaction() or procedure.

**Prototype**

```vhdl
set_prot
(  prot: in integer;
  transaction_id  : in integer;
  bfm_id : in integer;
  path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
  signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

**Arguments**

- **prot** Protection:
  - AXI4_NORM_SEC_DATA (default);
  - AXI4_PRIV_SEC_DATA;
  - AXI4_NORM_NONSEC_DATA;
  - AXI4_PRIV_NONSEC_DATA;
  - AXI4_NORM_SEC_INST;
  - AXI4_PRIV_SEC_INST;
  - AXI4_NORM_NONSEC_INST;
  - AXI4_PRIV_NONSEC_INST;

- **transaction_id** Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- **bfm_id** BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- **path_id** (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4

  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- **tr_if** Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

**Returns**

None

**Example**

```vhdl
-- Create a read transaction with start address of 1.
-- Creation returns tr_id to identify the transaction.
create_read_transaction(1, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

-- Set the protection field to a normal, secure, instruction access
-- for the tr_id transaction.
set_prot(AXI4_NORM_SEC_INST, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
get_prot()

This nonblocking procedure gets the protection prot field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the transaction_id field previously created by either the create_write_transaction() or  procedure.

Prototype

get_prot
(
    prot: out integer;
    transaction_id : in integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);

Arguments

-protection:

AXI4_NORM_SEC_DATA;
AXI4_PRIV_SEC_DATA;
AXI4_NORM_NONSEC_DATA;
AXI4_PRIV_NONSEC_DATA;
AXI4_NORM_SEC_INST;
AXI4_PRIV_SEC_INST;
AXI4_NORM_NONSEC_INST;
AXI4_PRIV_NONSEC_INST;

transaction_id  Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

bfm_id  BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

path_id  (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:

AXI4_PATH_0
AXI4_PATH_1
AXI4_PATH_2
AXI4_PATH_3
AXI4_PATH_4

Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

tr_if  Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

prot

Example

-- Create a read transaction with start address of 1.
-- Creation returns tr_id to identify the transaction.
create_read_transaction(1, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

....

-- Get the protection field of the tr_id transaction.
get_prot(prot, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
set_data_words()

This nonblocking procedure sets a data_words field for a write transaction that is uniquely identified by the transaction_id field previously created by the create_write_transaction() procedure.

Prototype  

```vhdl
set_data_words(
    data_words: in std_logic_vector(AXI4_MAX_BIT_SIZE-1 downto 0)
    | integer;
    transaction_id : in integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_path_t;  --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

Arguments

data_words  Data words.
transaction_id  Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
bfm_id  BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
path_id  (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:

```
   AXI4_PATH_0
   AXI4_PATH_1
   AXI4_PATH_2
   AXI4_PATH_3
   AXI4_PATH_4
```

Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

tr_if  Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns  None

Example

```
-- Create a write transaction with start address of 1.
-- Creation returns tr_id to identify the transaction.
create_write_transaction(1, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

-- Set the data_words field to 2 for the data phase
-- for the tr_id transaction.
set_data_words(2, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
get_data_words()

This nonblocking procedure gets a data_words field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the transaction_id field previously created by either the create_write_transaction() or procedure.

Prototype

```vhdl
get_data_words(
    data_words: out std_logic_vector(AXI4_MAX_BIT_SIZE-1 downto 0) |
    transaction_id : in integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

Arguments

data_words Data words.

transaction_id Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

bfm_id BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

path_id (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:

- AXI4_PATH_0
- AXI4_PATH_1
- AXI4_PATH_2
- AXI4_PATH_3
- AXI4_PATH_4

Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

tr_if Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns
data_words

Example

```vhdl
-- Create a read transaction with start address of 1.
-- Creation returns tr_id to identify the transaction.
create_read_transaction(1, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

-- Get the data_words field for data phase
-- of the tr_id transaction.
get_data_words(data, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
set_write_strobes()

This nonblocking procedure sets the write_strobes field for a write transaction that is uniquely identified by the transaction_id field previously created by the create_write_transaction() procedure.

**Prototype**

```vhdl
set_write_strobes(
    write_strobes : in std_logic_vector (AXI4_MAX_BIT_SIZE-1 downto 0) | integer;
    transaction_id : in integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

**Arguments**

- `write_strobes` Write strobes.
- `transaction_id` Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- `bfm_id` BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- `path_id` (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- `tr_if` Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

**Returns**

None

**Example**

```
-- Create a write transaction with start address of 1.
-- Creation returns tr_id to identify the transaction.
create_write_transaction(1, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

-- Set the write_strobes field to for the data phase
-- for the tr_id transaction.
set_write_strobes(2, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
get_write_strobes()

This nonblocking procedure gets a write_strobes field for a write transaction that is uniquely identified by the transaction_id field previously created by the create_write_transaction() procedure.

**Prototype**

```vhdl
get_write_strobes
(
    write_strobes : out std_logic_vector (AXI4_MAX_BIT_SIZE-1 downto 0) | integer;
    transaction_id  : in integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

**Arguments**

- **write_strobes** Write strobes.
- **transaction_id** Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **bfm_id** BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **path_id** (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **tr_if** Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

**Returns**

write_strobes

**Example**

```
-- Create a write transaction with start address of 1.
-- Creation returns tr_id to identify the transaction.
create_write_transaction(1, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

-- Get the write_strobes field for the data phase
-- of the tr_id transaction.
get_write_strobes(write_strobe, tr_id, bfm_index,
axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
set_resp()

This nonblocking procedure sets a response resp field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the transaction_id field previously created by either the create_write_transaction() or procedure.

Prototype

set_resp
{
  resp: in std_logic_vector (AXI4_MAX_BIT_SIZE-1 downto 0) | integer;
  transaction_id : in integer;
  bfm_id : in integer;
  path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
  signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
};

Arguments

resp Transaction response:
  AXI4_OKAY = 0;
  AXI4_SLVERR = 2;
  AXI4_DECERR = 3;

transaction_id Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

bfm_id BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

path_id (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  AXI4_PATH_0
  AXI4_PATH_1
  AXI4_PATH_2
  AXI4_PATH_3
  AXI4_PATH_4

Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

tr_if Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

None

Note

You would not normally use this procedure in a master test program.
get_resp()

This nonblocking procedure gets a response \( resp \) field for a transaction that is identified by the \( transaction\_id \) field previously created by either the \texttt{create\_write\_transaction()} or procedure.

**Prototype**

\[
\text{get\_resp} \\
\begin{align*}
\text{resp: out std\_logic\_vector (AXI4\_MAX\_BIT\_SIZE-1 downto 0) |} \\
\text{integer;} \\
\text{transaction\_id : in integer;} \\
\text{bfm\_id : in integer;} \\
\text{path\_id : in axi4\_path\_t; --optional} \\
\text{signal tr\_if : inout axi4\_vhd\_if\_struct\_t} \\
\end{align*}
\]

**Arguments**

- **resp**: Transaction response:
  - \( AXI4\\_OKAY = 0; \)
  - \( AXI4\\_SLVERR = 2; \)
  - \( AXI4\\_DECERR = 3; \)

- **transaction\_id**: Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- **bfm\_id**: BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- **path\_id**: (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - \( AXI4\_PATH\_0 \)
  - \( AXI4\_PATH\_1 \)
  - \( AXI4\_PATH\_2 \)
  - \( AXI4\_PATH\_3 \)
  - \( AXI4\_PATH\_4 \)

  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- **tr\_if**: Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

**Returns**

- **resp**

**Example**

```vhdl
-- Create a read transaction with start address of 1.
-- Creation returns tr\_id to identify the transaction.
create\_read\_transaction(1, tr\_id, bfm\_index, axi4\_tr\_if\_0(bfm\_index));

....

-- Get the response field for the data phase
-- of the tr\_id transaction.
get\_resp(read\_resp, tr\_id, bfm\_index, axi4\_tr\_if\_0(bfm\_index));
```
set_read_or_write()

This nonblocking procedure sets the read_or_write field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the transaction_id field previously created by either the create_write_transaction() or procedure.

**Prototype**
```
set_read_or_write
(
    read_or_write: in integer;
    transaction_id : in integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

**Arguments**
- **read_or_write** Read or write transaction:
  - AXI4_TRANS_READ = 0
  - AXI4_TRANS_WRITE = 1
- **transaction_id** Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **bfm_id** BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **path_id** (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **tr_if** Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

**Returns**
None

**Note**
You do not normally use this procedure in a master test program.
get_read_or_write()

This nonblocking procedure gets the read_or_write field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the transaction_id field previously created by either the create_write_transaction() or procedure.

**Prototype**

```
get_read_or_write
(
    read_or_write: out integer;
    transaction_id  : in integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

**Arguments**

- **read_or_write** Read or write transaction:
  - AXI4_TRANS_READ = 0
  - AXI4_TRANS_WRITE = 1
- **transaction_id** Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **bfm_id** BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **path_id** (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **tr_if** Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

**Returns**

read_or_write

**Example**

```
-- Create a read transaction with start address of 0.
-- Creation returns tr_id to identify the transaction.
create_read_transaction(0, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

....

-- Get the read_or_write field of the tr_id transaction.
get_read_or_write(read_or_write, tr_id, bfm_index,
axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
set_gen_write_strobes()

This nonblocking procedure sets the \textit{gen_write_strobes} field for a write transaction that is uniquely identified by the \textit{transaction_id} field previously created by the \textit{create_write_transaction()} procedure.

Prototype

\begin{verbatim}
set_gen_write_strobes
(
  gen_write_strobes: in integer;
  transaction_id  : in integer;
  bfm_id : in integer;
  path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
  signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
\end{verbatim}

Arguments

- \textbf{gen_write_strobes} Correction of write strobes for invalid byte lanes:
  - 0 = \textit{write_strobes} passed through to protocol signals.
  - 1 = \textit{write_strobes} auto-corrected for invalid byte lanes (default).
- \textbf{transaction_id} Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- \textbf{bfm_id} BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- \textbf{path_id} (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - \texttt{AXI4\_PATH\_0}
  - \texttt{AXI4\_PATH\_1}
  - \texttt{AXI4\_PATH\_2}
  - \texttt{AXI4\_PATH\_3}
  - \texttt{AXI4\_PATH\_4}
  - Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- \textbf{tr_if} Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

None

Example

- Create a write transaction with start address of 0.
- Creation returns \texttt{tr_id} to identify the transaction.
- \begin{verbatim}
create_write_transaction(0, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
\end{verbatim}
- Disable the auto correction of the write strobes for the \texttt{tr_id} transaction.
- \begin{verbatim}
set_gen_write_strobes(0, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
\end{verbatim}
get\_gen\_write\_strobes()

This nonblocking procedure gets the \textit{gen\_write\_strobes} field for a write transaction that is uniquely identified by the \textit{transaction\_id} field previously created by the \textit{create\_write\_transaction()} procedure.

**Prototype**

```vhdl
get\_gen\_write\_strobes
(
    gen\_write\_strobes: out integer;
    transaction\_id : in integer;
    bfm\_id : in integer;
    path\_id : in axi4\_path\_t; --optional
    signal tr\_if : inout axi4\_vhd\_if\_struct\_t
);
```

**Arguments**
- \textbf{gen\_write\_strobes} Correct write strobes flag:
  - 0 = \textit{write\_strobes} passed through to protocol signals.
  - 1 = \textit{write\_strobes} auto-corrected for invalid byte lanes.
- \textbf{transaction\_id} Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- \textbf{bfm\_id} BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- \textbf{path\_id} (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4\_PATH_0
  - AXI4\_PATH_1
  - AXI4\_PATH_2
  - AXI4\_PATH_3
  - AXI4\_PATH_4
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- \textbf{tr\_if} Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

**Returns**
- \textbf{gen\_write\_strobes} 

**Example**

```vhdl
-- Create a write transaction with start address of 0.
-- Creation returns \textit{tr\_id} to identify the transaction.
create\_write\_transaction(0, tr\_id, bfm\_index, axi4\_tr\_if\_0(bfm\_index));
.....

-- Get the auto correction write strobes flag of the \textit{tr\_id} transaction.
get\_gen\_write\_strobes(write\_strobes\_flag, tr\_id, bfm\_index,
axi4\_tr\_if\_0(bfm\_index));
```


set_operation_mode()

This nonblocking procedure sets the operation_mode field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the transaction_id field previously created by either the create_write_transaction() or procedure.

Prototype

```vhdl
set_operation_mode
(
    operation_mode: in integer;
    transaction_id : in integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

Arguments

- **operation_mode** Operation mode:
  - AXI4_TRANSACTION_NON_BLOCKING;
  - AXI4_TRANSACTION_BLOCKING (default);
- **transaction_id** Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **bfm_id** BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **path_id** (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4
  - Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **tr_if** Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

None

Example

```vhdl
-- Create a write transaction with start address of 0.
-- Creation returns tr_id to identify the transaction.
create_write_transaction(0, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

-- Set the operation mode field to nonblocking for tr_id transaction.
set_operation_mode(AXI4_TRANSACTION_NON_BLOCKING, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
get_operation_mode()

This nonblocking procedure gets the operation_mode field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the transaction_id field previously created by either the create_write_transaction() or procedure.

Prototype

```
get_operation_mode
{
    operation_mode: out integer;
    transaction_id : in integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
};
```

Arguments

- **operation_mode** Operation mode:
  
  - AXI4_TRANSACTION_NON_BLOCKING;
  - AXI4_TRANSACTION_BLOCKING;

- **transaction_id** Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- **bfm_id** BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- **path_id** (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4

  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- **tr_if** Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

operation_mode

Example

```
-- Create a write transaction with start address of 0.
-- Creation returns tr_id to identify the transaction.
create_write_transaction(0, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```

```
-- Get the operation mode field of the tr_id transaction.
get_operation_mode(operation_mode, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
set_write_data_mode()

This nonblocking procedure sets the write_data_mode field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the transaction_id field previously created by either the create_write_transaction() or procedure.

Prototype

```vhdl
set_write_data_mode(
    write_data_mode: in integer;
    transaction_id  : in integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

Arguments

- **write_data_mode** Write data mode:
  - **AXI4_DATA_AFTER_ADDRESS**;
    The master first drives the address phase and, after it completes, it drives the corresponding data phases. The master waits for AWREADY before asserting WVALID. For a slave designed to wait for WVALID before asserting AWREADY, using this mode may cause a deadlock situation. This mode will force the data transfer to start after the address transfer completes; however, it is recommended that you use the **DATA_WITH_ADDRESS along with a data_valid_delay** setting instead to avoid the possible deadlock situation.
  - **AXI4_DATA_WITH_ADDRESS**; (default)
    The master drives the address and the data phase in a nonblocking process; it asserts AWVALID and then asserts WVALID depending on data_valid_delay. If data_valid_delay is set to 0, then AWVALID and WVALID are asserted at the same time; otherwise, WVALID is asserted after data_valid_delay.

- **transaction_id** Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- **bfm_id** BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- **path_id** (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - **AXI4_PATH_0**
  - **AXI4_PATH_1**
  - **AXI4_PATH_2**
  - **AXI4_PATH_3**
  - **AXI4_PATH_4**

    Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- **tr_if** Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

None
Example

-- Create a write transaction with start address of 0.
-- Creation returns tr_id to identify the transaction.
create_write_transaction(0, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

-- Set the write data mode field of the address and data phases for the
-- tr_id transaction
set_write_data_mode(AXI4_DATA_WITH_ADDRESS, tr_id, bfm_index,
axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
get_write_data_mode()

This nonblocking procedure gets the write_data_mode field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the transaction_id field previously created by either the create_write_transaction() or procedure.

Prototype

```
get_write_data_mode(
   write_data_mode : out integer;
   transaction_id : in integer;
   bfm_id : in integer;
   path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
   signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

Arguments

write_data_mode  Write data mode:

- **AXI4_DATA_AFTER_ADDRESS:**
  The master first drives the address phase and, after it completes, it drives the corresponding data phases. The master waits for AWREADY before asserting WVALID. For a slave designed to wait for WVALID before asserting AWREADY, using this mode may cause a deadlock situation. This mode will force the data transfer to start after the address transfer completes; however, it is recommended that you use the **_DATA_WITH_ADDRESS along with a data_valid_delay setting instead to avoid the possible deadlock situation.

- **AXI4_DATA_WITH_ADDRESS; (default)**
  The master drives the address and the data phase in a nonblocking process; it asserts AWVALID and then asserts WVALID depending on data_valid_delay. If data_valid_delay is set to 0, then AWVALID and WVALID are asserted at the same time; otherwise, WVALID is asserted after data_valid_delay.

transaction_id  Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

bfm_id  BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

path_id  (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:

- AXI4_PATH_0
- AXI4_PATH_1
- AXI4_PATH_2
- AXI4_PATH_3
- AXI4_PATH_4

Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

tr_if  Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

write_data_mode
Example

-- Create a write transaction with start address of 0.
-- Creation returns tr_id to identify the transaction.
create_write_transaction(0, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

....

-- Get the write data mode field of the tr_id transaction
get_write_data_mode(write_data_mode, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
set_address_valid_delay()

This nonblocking procedure sets the address_valid_delay field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the transaction_id field previously created by either the create_write_transaction() or procedure.

Prototype

```vhdl
set_address_valid_delay(
    address_valid_delay: in integer;
    transaction_id  : in integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

Arguments

- **address_valid_delay**: Address channel ARVALID/AWVALID delay measured in ACLK cycles for this transaction. Default: 0.
- **transaction_id**: Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **bfm_id**: BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **path_id**: (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **tr_if**: Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

None

Example

```vhdl
-- Create a write transaction with start address of 0.
-- Creation returns tr_id to identify the transaction.
create_write_transaction(0, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

-- Set the address channel *VALID delay to 3 clock cycles
-- for the tr_id transaction.
set_address_valid_delay(3, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
get_address_valid_delay()

This nonblocking procedure gets the `address_valid_delay` field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the `transaction_id` field previously created by either the `create_write_transaction()` or procedure.

**Prototype**

```vhdl
get_address_valid_delay(
    address_valid_delay: out integer;
    transaction_id : in integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

**Arguments**

- `address_valid_delay` Address channel ARVALID/AWVALID delay measured in ACLK cycles for this transaction.
- `transaction_id` Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- `bfm_id` BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- `path_id` (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - `AXI4_PATH_0`
  - `AXI4_PATH_1`
  - `AXI4_PATH_2`
  - `AXI4_PATH_3`
  - `AXI4_PATH_4`
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- `tr_if` Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

**Returns**

`address_valid_delay`

**Example**

```vhdl
-- Create a write transaction with start address of 0.
-- Creation returns tr_id to identify the transaction.
create_write_transaction(0, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

-- Get the write address channel AWVALID delay of the tr_id transaction.
get_address_valid_delay(address_valid_delay, tr_id, bfm_index,
axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
get_address_ready_delay()

This nonblocking procedure gets the `address_ready_delay` field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the `transaction_id` field previously created by either the `create_write_transaction()` or `create_read_transaction()` procedure.

Prototype

```vhdl
get_address_ready_delay(
    address_ready_delay: out integer;
    transaction_id  : in integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

Arguments

- **address_ready_delay**: Address channel A*READY delay measured in ACLK cycles for this transaction.
- **transaction_id**: Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **bfm_id**: BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **path_id**: (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **tr_if**: Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

- **address_ready_delay**

Example

```
-- Create a write transaction with start address of 0.
-- Creation returns tr_id to identify the transaction.
create_write_transaction(0, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

...

-- Get the address channel *READY delay of the tr_id transaction.
get_address_ready_delay(address_ready_delay, tr_id, bfm_index,
axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
set_data_valid_delay()

This nonblocking procedure sets the `data_valid_delay` field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the `transaction_id` field previously created by the `create_write_transaction()` procedure.

Prototype

```vhdl
set_data_valid_delay(
    data_valid_delay: in integer;
    transaction_id  : in integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

Arguments

- **data_valid_delay**: Write data channel WVALID delay measured in ACLK cycles for this transaction. Default: 0.
- **transaction_id**: Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **bfm_id**: BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **path_id**: (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - `AXI4_PATH_0`
  - `AXI4_PATH_1`
  - `AXI4_PATH_2`
  - `AXI4_PATH_3`
  - `AXI4_PATH_4`
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **tr_if**: Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

None

Example

```vhdl
-- Create a write transaction with start address of 0.
-- Creation returns tr_id to identify the transaction.
create_write_transaction(0, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

-- Set the write channel WVALID delay to 3 ACLK cycles for the data
-- phase of the tr_id transaction.
set_data_valid_delay(3, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
get_data_valid_delay()

This nonblocking procedure gets the data_valid_delay field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the transaction_id field previously created by either the create_write_transaction() or procedure.

Prototype

```vhdl
get_data_valid_delay(
    data_valid_delay: out integer,
    transaction_id : in integer,
    bfm_id : in integer,
    path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

Arguments

- **data_valid_delay**: Data channel array to store "VALID delays measured in ACLK cycles for this transaction.
- **transaction_id**: Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **bfm_id**: BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **path_id**: (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **tr_if**: Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

**data_valid_delay**

Example

```vhdl
-- Create a read transaction with start address of 0.
-- Creation returns tr_id to identify the transaction.
create_read_transaction(0, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

-- Get the read channel RVALID delay for the data
-- phase of the tr_id transaction.
get_data_valid_delay(data_valid_delay, tr_id, bfm_index,
axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
get_data_ready_delay()

This nonblocking procedure gets the `data_ready_delay` field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the `transaction_id` field previously created by either the `create_write_transaction()` or `create_read_transaction()` procedure.

**Prototype**

```vhdl
get_data_ready_delay(
    data_ready_delay: out integer;
    transaction_id : in integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

**Arguments**

- `data_ready_delay` Read data channel RREADY delay measured in ACLK cycles for this transaction.
- `transaction_id` Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- `bfm_id` BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- `path_id` (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- `tr_if` Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

**Returns**

- `data_ready_delay`
set_write_response_valid_delay()

This nonblocking procedure sets the write_response_valid_delay field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the transaction_id field previously created by the create_write_transaction() procedure.

Prototype

```vhdl
set_write_response_valid_delay
(
    write_response_valid_delay: in integer;
    transaction_id  : in integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

Arguments

- **write_response_valid_delay**: Write data channel BVALID delay measured in ACLK cycles for this transaction. Default: 0.
- **transaction_id**: Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **bfm_id**: BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **path_id**: (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **tr_if**: Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

None

**Note**

You do not normally use this procedure in a master test program.
get_write_response_valid_delay()

This nonblocking procedure gets the `write_response_valid_delay` field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the `transaction_id` field previously created by the `create_write_transaction()` procedure.

Prototype

```vhdl
get_write_response_valid_delay
(
    write_response_valid_delay: out integer,
    transaction_id  : in integer,
    bfm_id : in integer,
    path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

Arguments

- **write_response_valid_delay**  
  Write data channel BVALID delay measured in ACLK cycles for this transaction.

- **transaction_id**  
  Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- **bfm_id**  
  BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- **path_id**  
  (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  ```vhdl
  AXI4_PATH_0
  AXI4_PATH_1
  AXI4_PATH_2
  AXI4_PATH_3
  AXI4_PATH_4
  ```
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- **tr_if**  
  Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

- `write_response_valid_delay`

Example

```vhdl
-- Create a write transaction with start address of 0.
-- Creation returns tr_id to identify the transaction.
create_write_transaction(0, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

....

-- Get the write response channel BVALID delay of the tr_id transaction.
get_write_response_valid_delay(write_response_valid_delay, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
get_write_response_ready_delay()

This nonblocking procedure gets the write_response_ready_delay field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the transaction_id field previously created by the create_write_transaction() procedure.

Prototype

```vhdl
get_write_response_ready_delay(
    write_response_ready_delay: out integer;
    transaction_id  : in integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

Arguments

- **write_response_ready_delay**: Write data channel BREADY delay measured in ACLK cycles for this transaction.
- **transaction_id**: Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **bfm_id**: BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **path_id**: (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **tr_if**: Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

- **write_response_ready_delay**

Example

```vhdl
-- Create a write transaction with start address of 0.
-- Creation returns tr_id to identify the transaction.
create_write_transaction(0, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

....

-- Get the write response channel BREADY delay of the tr_id transaction.
get_write_response_ready_delay(write_resp_ready_delay, tr_id, bfm_index,
axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
**set_transaction_done()**

This nonblocking procedure sets the *transaction_done* field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the *transaction_id* field previously created by the *create_write_transaction()* or procedure.

**Prototype**

```vhdl
set_transaction_done
(
  transaction_done : in integer;
  transaction_id   : in integer;
  bfm_id           : in integer;
  path_id          : in axi_path_t; --optional
  signal tr_if     : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

**Arguments**

- **transaction_done** Transaction *done* flag for this transaction
- **transaction_id** Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **bfm_id** BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **path_id** (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **tr_if** Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

**Returns** None

**Example**

```vhdl
-- Create a read transaction with start address of 0.
-- Creation returns tr_id to identify the transaction.
create_read_transaction(0, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

....

-- Set the read transaction_done flag of the tr_id transaction.
set_transaction_done(1, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
get_transaction_done()

This nonblocking procedure gets the transaction_done field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the transaction_id field previously created by either the create_write_transaction() or procedure.

Prototype

```vhdl
get_transaction_done
(
  transaction_done : out integer;
  transaction_id : in integer;
  bfm_id : in integer;
  path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
  signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

Arguments

- **transaction_done**: Transaction done flag for this transaction.
- **transaction_id**: Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **bfm_id**: BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **path_id**: (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4
  Reference to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **tr_if**: Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

- **transaction_done**:

Example

```vhdl
-- Create a read transaction with start address of 0.
-- Creation returns tr_id to identify the transaction.
create_read_transaction(0, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

....

-- Get the read transaction_done flag of the tr_id transaction.
get_transaction_done(transaction_done, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
execute_transaction()

This procedure executes a master transaction that is uniquely identified by the `transaction_id` argument, previously created with either the `create_write_transaction()` or procedure. A transaction can be blocking (default) or nonblocking, based on the setting of the transaction `operation_mode` field.

The results of `execute_transaction()` for write transactions varies based on how write transaction fields are set. If the transaction `gen_write_strobes` field is set, `execute_transaction()` automatically corrects any previously set `write_strobes` field array elements. However, if the `gen_write_strobes` field is not set, then any previously assigned `write_strobes` field array elements will be passed onto the WSTRB protocol signals, which can result in a protocol violation if not correctly set. Refer to “Automatic Correction of Byte Lane Strobes” on page 147 for more details.

If the `write_data_mode` field for a write transaction is set to AXI4_DATA_WITH_ADDRESS, `execute_transaction()` calls the `execute_write_addr_phase()` and `execute_write_data_phase()` procedures simultaneously; otherwise, `execute_write_data_phase()` is called after `execute_write_addr_phase()` so that the write data beat occurs after the write address phase (default). It then calls the `get_write_response_phase()` procedure to complete the write transaction.

For a read transaction, `execute_transaction()` calls the `execute_read_addr_phase()` procedure followed by the `get_read_data_phase()` procedure to complete the read transaction.

### Prototype

```vhdl
procedure execute_transaction
(
    transaction_id : in integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

### Arguments

- **transaction_id**: Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **bfm_id**: BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **path_id**: (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4
  - Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **tr_if**: Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

### Returns

None
Example

-- Create a read transaction with start address of 0.
-- Creation returns tr_id to identify the transaction.
create_read_transaction(0, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

-- Execute the tr_id transaction.
execute_transaction(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
execute_write_addr_phase()

This procedure executes a master write address phase uniquely identified by the transaction_id argument previously created by the create_write_transaction() procedure. This phase can be blocking (default) or nonblocking, defined by the transaction record operation_mode field.

It sets the AWVALID protocol signal at the appropriate time defined by the transaction record address_valid_delay field.

Prototype

procedure execute_write_addr_phase
  (transaction_id  : in integer;
   bfm_id          : in integer;
   path_id         : in axi4_path_t; --optional
   signal tr_if    : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
  );

Arguments

transaction_id  Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
bfm_id          BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
path_id         (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
                AXI4_PATH_0
                AXI4_PATH_1
                AXI4_PATH_2
                AXI4_PATH_3
                AXI4_PATH_4
                Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
tr_if           Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

None

Example

-- Create a write transaction with start address of 0.
-- Creation returns tr_id to identify the transaction.
create_write_transaction(0, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

-- Execute the write address phase for the tr_id transaction.
execute_write_addr_phase(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
execute_read_addr_phase()

This procedure executes a master read address phase uniquely identified by the transaction_id argument previously created by the procedure. This phase can be blocking (default) or nonblocking, defined by the transaction record operation_mode field.

It sets the ARVALID protocol signal at the appropriate time defined by the transaction record address_valid_delay field.

Prototype

procedure execute_read_addr_phase
(
    transaction_id  : in integer;
    bfm_id          : in integer;
    path_id          : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if    : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);

Arguments

transaction_id Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

bfm_id BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

path_id (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:

    AXI4_PATH_0
    AXI4_PATH_1
    AXI4_PATH_2
    AXI4_PATH_3
    AXI4_PATH_4

Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

tr_if Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns None

Example

-- Create a read transaction with start address of 0.
-- Creation returns tr_id to identify the transaction.
create_read_transaction(0, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

-- Execute the read address phase for the tr_id transaction.
execute_read_addr_phase(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
execute_write_data_phase()

This procedure executes a write data phase that is uniquely identified by the transaction_id argument and previously created by the create_write_transaction() procedure. This phase can be blocking (default) or nonblocking, defined by the transaction record operation_mode field.

The execute_write_data_phase() sets the WVALID protocol signal at the appropriate time defined by the transaction record data_valid_delay field when the phase complete.

Prototype

procedure execute_write_data_phase
{
    transaction_id : in integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
};

Arguments

transaction_id Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

bfm_id BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

path_id (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:

- AXI4_PATH_0
- AXI4_PATH_1
- AXI4_PATH_2
- AXI4_PATH_3
- AXI4_PATH_4

Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

tr_if Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

None

Example

-- Create a write transaction with start address of 0.
-- Creation returns tr_id to identify the transaction.
create_write_transaction(0, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

....

-- Execute the write data phase for the tr_id transaction.
execline_write_data_phase(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4__, tr_if_0(bfm_index));
get_read_data_phase()

This blocking procedure gets a read data phase that is uniquely identified by the transaction_id argument previously created by the procedure. If this is the last phase (beat), then it sets the transaction_done field to 1 to indicate the whole read transaction is complete.

Example

Prototype
procedure get_read_data_phase

( transaction_id : in integer;
  bfm_id          : in integer;
  path_id         : in axi4_path_t; --optional
  signal tr_if   : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);  

Arguments
transaction_id  Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
bfm_id          BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
path_id         (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  AXI4_PATH_0
  AXI4_PATH_1
  AXI4_PATH_2
  AXI4_PATH_3
  AXI4_PATH_4

Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
tr_if           Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns
None

-- Create a read transaction with start address of 0.
-- Creation returns tr_id to identify the transaction.
create_read_transaction(0, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

dd

-- Get the read data phase of the tr_id transaction.
get_read_data_phase(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
get_write_response_phase()

This blocking procedure gets a write response phase that is uniquely identified by the transaction_id argument previously created by the create_write_transaction() procedure. It sets the transaction_done field to 1 when the transaction completes to indicate the whole transaction is complete.

Example

Prototype

procedure get_write_response_phase

(  
  transaction_id  : in integer;
  bfm_id          : in integer;
  path_id         : in axi4_path_t; --optional
  signal tr_if    : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);  

Arguments

transaction_id Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
bfm_id BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
path_id (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  AXI4_PATH_0
  AXI4_PATH_1
  AXI4_PATH_2
  AXI4_PATH_3
  AXI4_PATH_4

Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
tr_if Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns None

-- Create a write transaction with start address of 0.
-- Creation returns tr_id to identify the transaction.
create_write_transaction(0, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

....

-- Get the write response phase for the tr_id transaction.
get_write_response_phase(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
get_read_addr_ready()

This blocking procedure returns the value of the read address channel ARREADY signal using the ready argument. It will block for one ACLK period.

**Prototype**

```vhdl
procedure get_read_addr_ready
(
  ready : out integer;
  bfm_id : in integer;
  path_id : in axi4_adv_path_t; --optional
  signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

**Arguments**

- **ready**
  The value of the ARREADY signal.
- **bfm_id**
  BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **path_id**
  (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_5
  - AXI4_PATH_6
  - AXI4_PATH_7

Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- **tr_if**
  Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

**Returns**

```vhdl
ready
```

**Example**

```vhdl
// Get the ARREADY signal value
bfm.get_read_addr_ready(ready, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
get_read_data_cycle()

This blocking procedure waits until the read data channel RVALID signal has been asserted.

Prototype

procedure get_read_data_cycle

(  
  bfm_id : in integer;
  path_id : in axi4_adv_path_t; --optional
  signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t

);

Arguments

bfm_id BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

path_id (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:

AXI4_PATH_5
AXI4_PATH_6
AXI4_PATH_7

Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

tr_if Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns None

Example

// Wait for the RVALID signal to be asserted.
bfm.get_read_data_cycle(bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
execute_read_data_ready()

This procedure executes a read data ready by placing the ready argument value onto the RREADY signal. It will block (default) for one ACLK period.

**Prototype**

```vhdl
procedure execute_read_data_ready
(
    ready : in integer
    non_blocking_mode : in integer; --optional
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

**Arguments**

- **ready**
  - The value to be placed onto the RREADY signal
- **non_blocking_mode**
  - (Optional) Nonblocking mode:
    - 0 = Nonblocking
    - 1 = Blocking (default)
- **bfm_id**
  - BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **path_id**
  - (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
    - AXI4_PATH_0
    - AXI4_PATH_1
    - AXI4_PATH_2
    - AXI4_PATH_3
    - AXI4_PATH_4
  - Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **tr_if**
  - Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

**Returns**

None

**Example**

```vhdl
-- Set the RREADY signal to 1 and block for 1 ACLK cycle
execute_read_data_ready(1, 1, index, AXI4_PATH_6, axi4_tr_if_6(index));
```
VHDL Master BFM

get_write_addr_ready()

get_write_addr_ready()

This blocking procedure returns the value of the write address channel AWREADY signal using the _ready_ argument. It will block for one ACLK period.

**Prototype**

```vhdl
procedure get_write_addr_ready
(
  ready : out integer;
  bfm_id : in integer;
  path_id : in axi4_adv_path_t; --optional
  signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

**Arguments**

- **ready**
  The value of the AWREADY signal.
- **bfm_id**
  BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **path_id**
  (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  
  - AXI4_PATH_5
  - AXI4_PATH_6
  - AXI4_PATH_7
  
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **tr_if**
  Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

**Returns**

- **ready**

**Example**

```vhdl
// Get the AWREADY signal value
bfm.get_write_addr_ready(ready, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
get_write_data_ready()

This blocking procedure returns the value of the write data channel WREADY signal using the `ready` argument. It will block for one ACLK period.

Prototype

```vhdl
procedure get_write_data_ready
(
    ready : out integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_adv_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

Arguments

- **ready**: The value of the WREADY signal.
- **bfm_id**: BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **path_id**: (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_5
  - AXI4_PATH_6
  - AXI4_PATH_7
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **tr_if**: Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

- **ready**

Example

```vhdl
// Get the WREADY signal value
bfm.get_write_data_ready(ready, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
VHDL Master BFM

get_write_response_cycle()

get_write_response_cycle()

This blocking procedure waits until the write response channel BVALID signal has been asserted.

Prototype

procedure get_write_response_cycle

(bfm_id : in integer;
path_id : in axi4_adv_path_t; --optional
signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t)

Arguments

bfm_id BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

path_id (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:

AXI4_PATH_5
AXI4_PATH_6
AXI4_PATH_7

Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

tr_if Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns None

Example

// Wait for the BVALID signal to be asserted.
bfm.get_write_response_cycle(bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
execute_write_resp_ready()

This procedure executes a write response ready by placing the ready argument value onto the BREADY signal. It will block for one ACLK period.

**Prototype**

```vhdl
procedure execute_write_resp_ready
    (  
        ready : in integer;
        non_blocking_mode : in integer; --optional
        bfm_id          : in integer;
        path_id          : in axi4_path_t; --optional
        signal tr_if    : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
    );
```

**Arguments**

- `ready`: The value to be placed onto the BREADY signal
- `non_blocking_mode`: (Optional) Nonblocking mode:
  - 0 = Nonblocking
  - 1 = Blocking (default)
- `path_id`: (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- `tr_if`: Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

**Returns**

None

**Example**

```vhdl
-- Set the BREADY signal to 1 and block for 1 ACLK cycle
execute_write_resp_ready(1, 1, index, AXI4_PATH_5, axi4_tr_if_5(index));
```
push_transaction_id()

This nonblocking procedure pushes a transaction ID into the back of a queue. The transaction is uniquely identified by the transaction_id argument previously created by either the create_write_transaction() procedure. The queue is identified by the queue_id argument.

Prototype

```vhdl
procedure push_transaction_id
(
  transaction_id  : in integer;
  queue_id        : in integer;
  bfm_id          : in integer;
  path_id         : in axi4_path_t; --optional
  signal tr_if    : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

Arguments

- **transaction_id** Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **queue_id** Queue identifier:
  - `AXI4_QUEUE_ID_0`
  - `AXI4_QUEUE_ID_1`
  - `AXI4_QUEUE_ID_2`
  - `AXI4_QUEUE_ID_3`
  - `AXI4_QUEUE_ID_4`
  - `AXI4_QUEUE_ID_5`
  - `AXI4_QUEUE_ID_6`
  - `AXI4_QUEUE_ID_7`
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **bfm_id** BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **path_id** (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - `AXI4_PATH_0`
  - `AXI4_PATH_1`
  - `AXI4_PATH_2`
  - `AXI4_PATH_3`
  - `AXI4_PATH_4`
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **tr_if** Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns None
Example

-- Create a write transaction with start address of 0.
-- Creation returns tr_id to identify the transaction.
create_write_transaction(0, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

....

-- Push the transaction record into queue 1 for the tr_id transaction.
push_transaction_id(tr_id, AXI4_QUEUE_ID_1, bfm_index,
axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
pop_transaction_id()

This nonblocking (unless queue is empty) procedure pops a transaction ID from the front of a queue. The transaction is uniquely identified by the transaction_id argument previously created by either the create_write_transaction() or procedure. The queue is identified by the queue_id argument.

If the queue is empty, then it will block until an entry becomes available.

Prototype

procedure pop_transaction_id
(
  transaction_id  : in integer;
  queue_id  : in integer;
  bfm_id          : in integer;
  path_id         : in axi4_path_t;  --optional
  signal tr_if    : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);

Arguments

transaction_id  Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

queue_id  Queue identifier:

  AXI4_QUEUE_ID_0
  AXI4_QUEUE_ID_1
  AXI4_QUEUE_ID_2
  AXI4_QUEUE_ID_3
  AXI4_QUEUE_ID_4
  AXI4_QUEUE_ID_5
  AXI4_QUEUE_ID_6
  AXI4_QUEUE_ID_7

Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

bfm_id  BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

path_id  (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:

  AXI4_PATH_0
  AXI4_PATH_1
  AXI4_PATH_2
  AXI4_PATH_3
  AXI4_PATH_4

Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

tr_if  Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

None
Example

-- Create a write transaction with start address of 0.
-- Creation returns tr_id to identify the transaction.
create_write_transaction(0, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

....

-- Pop the transaction record from queue 1 for the tr_id transaction.
pop_transaction_id(tr_id, AXI4_QUEUE_ID_1, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
**print()**

This nonblocking procedure prints a transaction record that is uniquely identified by the `transaction_id` argument previously created by either the `create_write_transaction()` or `create_read_transaction()` procedure.

**Prototype**

```vhdl
procedure print
(
    transaction_id : in integer;
    print_delays  : in integer;  --optional
    bfm_id        : in integer;
    path_id       : in axi4_path_t;  --optional
    signal tr_if  : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

**Arguments**

- **transaction_id** Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **print_delays** (Optional) Print delay values flag:
  - 0 = do not print the delay values (default).
  - 1 = print the delay values.
- **bfm_id** BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **path_id** (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - `AXI4_PATH_0`
  - `AXI4_PATH_1`
  - `AXI4_PATH_2`
  - `AXI4_PATH_3`
  - `AXI4_PATH_4`
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **tr_if** Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

**Returns** None

**Example**

```vhdl
-- Create a write transaction with start address of 0.
-- Creation returns tr_id to identify the transaction.
create_write_transaction(0, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

....

-- Print the transaction record (including delay values) of the
-- tr_id transaction.
print(tr_id, 1, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
destruct_transaction()

This blocking procedure removes a transaction record for cleanup purposes and memory management that is uniquely identified by the transaction_id argument previously created by either the create_write_transaction() or procedure.

Prototype

```vhdl
procedure destruct_transaction
(
  transaction_id  : in integer;
  bfm_id          : in integer;
  path_id         : in axi4_path_t; --optional
  signal tr_if    : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

Arguments

- **transaction_id** Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **bfm_id** BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **path_id** (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **tr_if** Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

- None

Example

```vhdl
-- Create a write transaction with start address of 0.
-- Creation returns tr_id to identify the transaction.
create_write_transaction(0, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

....

-- Remove the transaction record for the tr_id transaction.
destruct_transaction(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
wait_on()

This blocking task waits for an event(s) on the ACLK or ARESETn signals to occur before proceeding. An optional count argument waits for the number of events equal to count.

Prototype

```vhdl
procedure wait_on
(
    phase           : in integer;
    count: in integer; --optional
    bfm_id          : in integer;
    path_id         : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if    : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

Arguments

- **phase**
  - Wait for:
    - AXI4_CLOCK_POSEDGE
    - AXI4_CLOCK_NEGEDGE
    - AXI4_CLOCK_ANYEDGE
    - AXI4_CLOCK_0_TO_1
    - AXI4_CLOCK_1_TO_0
    - AXI4_RESET_POSEDGE
    - AXI4_RESET_NEGEDGE
    - AXI4_RESET_ANYEDGE
    - AXI4_RESET_0_TO_1
    - AXI4_RESET_1_TO_0

- **count** (Optional) Wait for a number of events to occur set by count. (default = 1)

- **bfm_id**
  - BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- **path_id** (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4

  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- **tr_if**
  - Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

- None

Example

```vhdl
wait_on(AXI4_RESET_POSEDGE, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
wait_on(AXI4_CLOCK_POSEDGE, 10, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
This chapter provides information about the VHDL slave BFM. The BFM has an API that contains procedures to configure the BFM and to access the “Transaction Record” on page 28 during the lifetime of the transaction.

## Slave BFM Protocol Support

The AXI4-Lite slave BFM supports the AMBA AXI4 protocol with restrictions detailed in “Protocol Restrictions” on page 17.

## Slave Timing and Events

For detailed timing diagrams of the protocol bus activity, refer to the relevant AMBA AXI Protocol Specification chapter, which you can use to reference details of the following slave BFM API timing and events.

The specification does not define any timescale or clock period with signal events sampled and driven at rising ACLK edges. Therefore, the slave BFM does not contain any timescale, timeunit, or timeprecision declarations with the signal setup and hold times specified in units of simulator time-steps.

## Slave BFM Configuration

The slave BFM supports the full range of signals defined for the AMBA AXI Protocol Specification. The BFM has parameters that you can use to configure the widths of the address and data signals and transaction fields to configure timeout factors, setup and hold times, and so on.

You can change the address and data signals widths from their default settings by assigning them new values, usually performed in the top-level module of the test bench. These new values are then passed into the slave BFM via a parameter port list of the slave BFM component.

Table 9-1 lists the parameter names for the address and data signals, and their default values.

---

**Note**

See “Running the Qsys Tool” on page 362 for details of the Qsys Parameter Editor.
A slave BFM has configuration fields that you can set via the `set_config()` function to configure timeout factors, setup and hold times, and so on. You can also get the value of a configuration field via the `get_config()` procedures. Table 9-2 describes the full list of configuration fields.

### Table 9-2. Slave BFM Configuration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Configuration Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timing Variables</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_SETUP_TIME</td>
<td>The setup-time prior to the active edge of ACLK, in units of simulator time-steps for all signals. Default: 0.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 9-2. Slave BFM Configuration (cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Configuration Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_HOLD_TIME</td>
<td>The hold-time after the active edge of ACLK, in units of simulator time-steps for all signals. Default: 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_TRANSACTION_TIME_FACTOR</td>
<td>The maximum timeout duration for a read/write transaction in clock cycles. Default: 100000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_BURST_TIMEOUT_FACTOR</td>
<td>The maximum delay between the individual phases of a read/write transaction in clock cycles. Default: 10000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_AWVALID_ASSERTION_TO_AWREADY</td>
<td>The maximum timeout duration from the assertion of AWVALID to the assertion of AWREADY in clock periods (default 10000).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_ARVALID_ASSERTION_TO_ARREADY</td>
<td>The maximum timeout duration from the assertion of ARVALID to the assertion of ARREADY in clock periods (default 10000).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_RVALID_ASSERTION_TO_RREADY</td>
<td>The maximum timeout duration from the assertion of RVALID to the assertion of RREADY in clock periods (default 10000).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_BVALID_ASSERTION_TO_BREADY</td>
<td>The maximum timeout duration from the assertion of BVALID to the assertion of BREADY in clock periods (default 10000).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_WVALID_ASSERTION_TO_WREADY</td>
<td>The maximum timeout duration from the assertion of WVALID to the assertion of WREADY in clock periods (default 10000).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Slave Attributes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Configuration Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_AXI4LITE_axi4</td>
<td>Configures the AXI4 slave BFM to be AXI4-Lite compatible. 0 = disabled (default) 1 = enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_SLAVE_START_ADDR</td>
<td>Configures the start address map for the slave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_SLAVE_END_ADDR</td>
<td>Configures the end address map for the slave.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VHDL Slave BFM
Slave Assertions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Configuration Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_OUTSTANDING_WR</td>
<td>Configures the maximum number of outstanding write requests from the master that can be processed by the slave. The slave back-pressures the master by setting the signal AWREADY=0b0 if this value is exceeded. Default = 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_OUTSTANDING_RD</td>
<td>Configures the maximum number of outstanding read requests from the master that can be processed by the slave. The slave back-pressures the master by setting the signal ARREADY=0b0 if this value is exceeded. Default = 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_NUM_OUTSTANDING_WR_PHASE</td>
<td>Holds the number of outstanding write phases from the master that can be processed by the slave. Default = 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_NUM_OUTSTANDING_RD_PHASE</td>
<td>Holds the number of outstanding read phases to the master that can be processed by the slave. Default = 0.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Error Detection**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Configuration Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ALL_ASSERTIONS</td>
<td>Global enable/disable of all assertion checks in the BFM. 0 = disabled 1 = enabled (default)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI_CONFIG_ENABLE_ASSERTION</td>
<td>Individual enable/disable of assertion check in the BFM. 0 = disabled 1 = enabled (default)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Refer to [Slave Timing and Events](#) for details of simulator time-steps.

**Slave Assertions**

The slave BFM performs protocol error checking via built-in assertions.
Note

The built-in BFM assertions are independent of programming language and simulator.

Assertion Configuration

By default, all built-in assertions are enabled in the slave BFM. To globally disable them in the master BFM, use the `set_config()` command as the following example illustrates.

```
set_config(AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ALL_ASSERTIONS, 0, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```

Alternatively, you can disable individual built-in assertions by using a sequence of `get_config()` and `set_config()` commands on the respective assertion. For example, to disable assertion checking for the AWADDR signal changing between the AWVALID and AWREADY handshake signals, use the following sequence of commands:

```
-- Define a local bit vector to hold the value of the assertion bit vector variable config_assert_bitvector : std_logic_vector(AXI4_MAX_BIT_SIZE-1 downto 0);

-- Get the current value of the assertion bit vector get_config(AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ASSERTION, config_assert_bitvector, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

-- Assign the AXI4_AWADDR_CHANGED_BEFORE_AWREADY assertion bit to 0 config_assert_bitvector(AXI4_AWADDR_CHANGED_BEFORE_AWREADY) := '0';

-- Set the new value of the assertion bit vector set_config(AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ASSERTION, config_assert_bitvector, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```

Note

Do not confuse the AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ASSERTION bit vector with the AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ALL_ASSERTIONS global enable/disable.

To re-enable the AXI4_AWADDR_CHANGED_BEFORE_AWREADY assertion, follow the above code sequence and assign the assertion within the AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ASSERTION bit vector to 1.

For a complete listing of assertions, refer to “AXI4-Lite Assertions” on page 375.

VHDL Slave API

This section describes the VHDL Slave API.
 VHDL Slave BFM

set_config()

This nonblocking procedure sets the configuration of the slave BFM.

Prototype

```vhdl
procedure set_config
(
  config_name   : in std_logic_vector(7 downto 0);
  config_val    : in std_logic_vector(AXI4_MAX_BIT_SIZE-1 downto 0) |
                   integer;
  bfm_id        : in integer;
  path_id       : in axi4_path_t; --optional
  signal tr_if  : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

Arguments

- **config_name**
  - Configuration name:
    - AXI4_CONFIG_SETUP_TIME
    - AXI4_CONFIG_HOLD_TIME
    - AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_TRANSACTION_TIME_FACTOR
    - AXI4_CONFIG_AXI4LITE_axi4
    - AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ALL_ASSERTIONS
    - AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ASSERTION
    - AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_AWVALID_ASSERTION_TO_AWREADY
    - AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_ARVALID_ASSERTION_TO_ARREADY
    - AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_RVALID_ASSERTION_TO_RREADY
    - AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_BVALID_ASSERTION_TO_BREADY
    - AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_WVALID_ASSERTION_TO_WREADY
    - AXI4_CONFIG_SLAVE_START_ADDR
    - AXI4_CONFIG_SLAVE_END_ADDR
    - AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_OUTSTANDING_WR
    - AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_OUTSTANDING_RD
    - AXI4_CONFIG_NUM_OUTSTANDING_WR_PHASE
    - AXI4_CONFIG_NUM_OUTSTANDING_RD_PHASE

- **config_val**
  - Refer to “Slave BFM Configuration” on page 215 for description and valid values.

- **bfm_id**
  - BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- **path_id**
  - (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
    - AXI4_PATH_0
    - AXI4_PATH_1
    - AXI4_PATH_2
    - AXI4_PATH_3
    - AXI4_PATH_4

  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- **tr_if**
  - Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

None
Example

set_config(AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_TRANSACTION_TIME_FACTOR, 1000, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
get_config()

This nonblocking procedure gets the configuration of the slave BFM.

Prototype

```vhdl
procedure get_config
(
    config_name   : in std_logic_vector(7 downto 0);
    config_val    : out std_logic_vector(AXI4_MAX_BIT_SIZE-1 downto 0)| integer;
    bfm_id        : in integer;
    path_id       : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if  : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>config_name</th>
<th>Configuration name:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_SET_UP_TIME</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG HOLD TIME</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_TRANSACTION_TIME_FACTOR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_AXI4LITE_axi4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ALL_ASSERTIONS</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ASSERTION</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_AWVALID_ASSERTION_TO_AWREADY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_ARVALID_ASSERTION_TO_ARREADY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_RVALID_ASSERTION_TO_RREADY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_BVALID_ASSERTION_TO_BREADY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_WVALID_ASSERTION_TO_WREADY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_SLAVE_START_ADDR</td>
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<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_SLAVE_END_ADDR</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_OUTSTANDING_WR</td>
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<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_OUTSTANDING_RD</td>
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<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_NUM_OUTSTANDING_WR_PHASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_NUM_OUTSTANDING_RD_PHASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| config_val | Refer to “Slave BFM Configuration” on page 215 for description and valid values. |

| bfm_id | BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details. |

| path_id | (Optional) Parallel process path identifier: |

| AXI4_PATH_0 |
| AXI4_PATH_1 |
| AXI4_PATH_2 |
| AXI4_PATH_3 |
| AXI4_PATH_4 |

| tr_if | Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details. |

Returns

```vhdl```

config_val
Example

get_config(AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_TRANSACTION_TIME_FACTOR, config_value,
           bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
create_slave_transaction()

This nonblocking procedure creates a slave transaction. All transaction fields default to legal protocol values, unless previously assigned a value. It returns the transaction_id argument.

**Prototype**

```vhdl
procedure create_slave_transaction
(
    transaction_id  : out integer;
    bfm_id          : in integer;
    path_id         : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if    : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);```

**Arguments**

- **transaction_id**
  Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151.

- **bfm_id**
  BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151.

- **path_id**
  (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4

  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- **tr_if**
  Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151.

**Protocol Transaction Fields**

- **addr**
  Start address

- **prot**
  Protection:
  
  - AXI4_NORM_SEC_DATA; (default)
  - AXI4_PRIV_SEC_DATA;
  - AXI4_NORM_NONSEC_DATA;
  - AXI4_PRIV_NONSEC_DATA;
  - AXI4_NORM_SEC_INST;
  - AXI4_PRIV_SEC_INST;
  - AXI4_NORM_NONSEC_INST;
  - AXI4_PRIV_NONSEC_INST;

- **data_words**
  Data words.

- **write_strobes**
  Write strobes:
  
  - Each strobe 0 or 1.

- **resp**
  Response:
  
  - AXI4_OKAY;
  - AXI4_SLVERR;
  - AXI4_DECERR;

- **read_or_write**
  Read or write transaction flag:
  
  - AXI_TRANS_READ;
  - AXI_TRANS_WRITE
### Operational Transaction Fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **gen_write_strobes** | Correction of write strobes for invalid byte lanes:  
0 = write_strobes passed through to protocol signals.  
1 = write_strobes auto-corrected for invalid byte lanes (default). |
| **operation_mode**   | Operation mode:  
AXI4_TRANSACTION_NON_BLOCKING;  
AXI4_TRANSACTION_BLOCKING; (default) |
| **write_data_mode**  | Write data mode:  
AXI4_DATA_AFTER_ADDRESS;  
The master first drives the address phase and, after it completes, it drives the corresponding data phases. The master waits for AWREADY before asserting WVALID. For a slave designed to wait for WVALID before asserting AWREADY, using this mode may cause a deadlock situation. This mode will force the data transfer to start after the address transfer completes; however, it is recommended that you use the **DATA_WITH_ADDRESS along with a data_valid_delay setting instead to avoid the possible deadlock situation.  
AXI4_DATA_WITH_ADDRESS; (default)  
The master drives the address and the data phase in a nonblocking process; it asserts AWVALID and then asserts WVALID depending on data_valid_delay. If data_valid_delay is set to 0, then AWVALID and WVALID are asserted at the same time; otherwise, WVALID is asserted after data_valid_delay. |
| **address_valid_delay** | Address channel ARVALID/AWVALID delay measured in ACLK cycles for this transaction (default = 0). |
| **data_valid_delay** | Write data channel WVALID delay array measured in ACLK cycles for this transaction (default = 0 for all elements). |
| **write_response_valid_delay** | Write data channel BVALID delay measured in ACLK cycles for this transaction (default = 0). |
| **address_ready_delay** | Address channel ARREADY/AWREADY delay measured in ACLK cycles for this transaction (default = 0). |
| **data_ready_delay** | Read data channel RREADY delay measured in ACLK cycles for this transaction (default = 0). |
| **write_response_ready_delay** | Write data channel BREADY delay measured in ACLK cycles for this transaction (default = 0). |
| **transaction_done** | Transaction done flag for this transaction |
| **transaction_id** | Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151. |
Example

```vhdl
-- Create a slave transaction
-- Returns the transaction ID (tr_id) for this created transaction.
create_slave_transaction(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_3(bfm_index));
```
set_addr()

This nonblocking procedure sets the start address $addr$ field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the $transaction_id$ field previously created by the $create_slave_transaction()$ procedure.

**Prototype**

```vhdl
set_addr
    (addr : in std_logic_vector(AXI4_MAX_BIT_SIZE-1 downto 0) | integer;
    transaction_id : in integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t);
```

**Arguments**

- **addr** Start address of transaction.
- **transaction_id** Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **bfm_id** BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **path_id** (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **tr_if** Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

**Returns** None

---

**Note**

You do not normally use this procedure in a slave test program.
get_addr()

This nonblocking procedure gets the start address \textit{addr} field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the \textit{transaction_id} field previously created by the \textbf{create_slave_transaction()} procedure.

**Prototype**

```vhdl
get_addr
(
    addr : out std_logic_vector(AXI4_MAX_BIT_SIZE-1 downto 0) |
    integer;
    transaction_id  : in integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

**Arguments**

- \textit{addr} Start address of transaction.
- \textit{transaction_id} Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- \textit{bfm_id} BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- \textit{path_id} (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4\_PATH\_0
  - AXI4\_PATH\_1
  - AXI4\_PATH\_2
  - AXI4\_PATH\_3
  - AXI4\_PATH\_4
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- \textit{tr_if} Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

**Returns**

- \textit{addr}

**Example**

```
-- Create a slave transaction. Creation returns tr_id to identify the transaction.
create_slave_transaction(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

... 

-- Get the start address addr of the tr_id transaction
get_addr(addr, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
set_prot()

This nonblocking procedure sets the protection prot field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the transaction_id field previously created by the create_slave_transaction() procedure.

Prototype

```
set_prot
  (prot: in integer;
   transaction_id : in integer;
   bfm_id : in integer;
   path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
   signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
  );
```

Arguments

- **prot** Protection:
  - AXI4_NORM_SEC_DATA (default);
  - AXI4_PRIV_SEC_DATA;
  - AXI4_NORM_NONSEC_DATA;
  - AXI4_PRIV_NONSEC_DATA;
  - AXI4_NORM_SEC_INST;
  - AXI4_PRIV_SEC_INST;
  - AXI4_NORM_NONSEC_INST;
  - AXI4_PRIV_NONSEC_INST;

- **transaction_id** Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- **bfm_id** BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- **path_id** (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4

  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- **tr_if** Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

None

**Note**

You do not normally use this procedure in a slave test program.
get_prot()

This nonblocking procedure gets the protection prot field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the transaction_id field previously created by the create_slave_transaction() procedure.

**Prototype**

```vhdl
get_prot
  (  
    prot: out integer;
    transaction_id : in integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
  );
```

**Arguments**

- **prot** Protection:
  - AXI4_NORM_SEC_DATA;
  - AXI4_PRIV_SEC_DATA;
  - AXI4_NORM_NONSEC_DATA;
  - AXI4_PRIV_NONSEC_DATA;
  - AXI4_NORM_SEC_INST;
  - AXI4_PRIV_SEC_INST;
  - AXI4_NORM_NONSEC_INST;
  - AXI4_PRIV_NONSEC_INST;

- **transaction_id** Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- **bfm_id** BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- **path_id** (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4

Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- **tr_if** Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

**Returns**

**prot**

**Example**

```vhdl
-- Create a slave transaction. Creation returns tr_id to identify
-- the transaction.
create_slave_transaction(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

....

-- Get the protection field of the tr_id transaction.
get_prot(prot, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
set_data_words()

This nonblocking procedure sets the read data_words field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the transaction_id field previously created by the create_slave_transaction() procedure.

Prototype

```vhdl
set_data_words(
    data_words: in std_logic_vector(AXI4_MAX_BIT_SIZE-1 downto 0) |
    transaction_id : in integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);```

Arguments

- **data_words**: Data words.
- **transaction_id**: Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **bfm_id**: BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **path_id**: (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **tr_if**: Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

None

Example

```vhdl
-- Create a slave transaction. Creation returns tr_id to identify
-- the transaction.
create_slave_transaction(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

-- Set the data_words field to 2 for the read data phase (beat)
-- for the tr_id transaction.
set_data_words(2, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
get_data_words()

This nonblocking procedure gets a data_words field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the transaction_id field previously created by the create_slave_transaction() procedure.

Prototype

get_data_words
(
    data_words: out std_logic_vector(AXI4_MAX_BIT_SIZE-1 downto 0) |
        integer;
    transaction_id : in integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);  

Arguments

data_words Data words.

transaction_id Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

bfm_id BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

path_id (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:

    AXI4_PATH_0
    AXI4_PATH_1
    AXI4_PATH_2
    AXI4_PATH_3
    AXI4_PATH_4

Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

tr_if Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

data_words

Example

-- Create a slave transaction. Creation returns tr_id to identify
-- the transaction.
create_slave_transaction(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

....

-- Get the data_words field of the data phase (beat)
-- for the tr_id transaction.
get_data_words(data, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
set_write_strobes()

This nonblocking procedure sets the write_strobes field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the transaction_id field previously created by the create_slave_transaction() procedure.

Prototype

```vhdl
set_write_strobes
(
    write_strobes : in std_logic_vector (AXI4_MAX_BIT_SIZE-1 downto 0) | integer;
    transaction_id  : in integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

Arguments

- **write_strobes** Write strobes array.
- **transaction_id** Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **bfm_id** BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **path_id** (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 123 for more details.
- **tr_if** Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

None

Note

You do not normally use this procedure in a slave test program.
get_write_strobes()

This nonblocking procedure gets the write_strobes field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the transaction_id field previously created by the create_slave_transaction() procedure.

Prototype

```vhdl
get_write_strobes
(
    write_strobes : out std_logic_vector (AXI4_MAX_BIT_SIZE-1 downto 0) |
    transaction_id : in integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);```

Arguments

- `write_strobes` Write strobes array.
- `transaction_id` Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- `bfm_id` BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- `path_id` (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - `AXI4_PATH_0`
  - `AXI4_PATH_1`
  - `AXI4_PATH_2`
  - `AXI4_PATH_3`
  - `AXI4_PATH_4`
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- `tr_if` Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

- `write_strobes`

Example

```vhdl
-- Create a slave transaction. Creation returns tr_id to identify
-- the transaction.
create_slave_transaction(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

-- Get the write_strobes field of the data phase (beat)
-- for the tr_id transaction.
get_write_strobes(write_strobe, tr_id, bfm_index,
axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
set_resp()

This nonblocking procedure sets the response \textit{resp} field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the \textit{transaction_id} field previously created by the \textit{create_slave_transaction()} procedure.

**Prototype**

```vhdl
set_resp
(
    resp: in std_logic_vector (AXI4_MAX_BIT_SIZE-1 downto 0) |
    integer;
    transaction_id : in integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

**Arguments**

- \textbf{resp} Transaction response:
  - AXI4_OKAY = 0;
  - AXI4_SLVERR = 2;
  - AXI4_DECERR = 3;
- \textbf{transaction_id} Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- \textbf{bfm_id} BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- \textbf{path_id} (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- \textbf{tr_if} Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

**Returns**

None

**Example**

```vhdl
-- Create a slave transaction. Creation returns tr_id to identify
-- the transaction.
create_slave_transaction(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

-- Set the read response to AXI_OKAY for the data phase (beat)
-- for the tr_id transaction.
set_resp(AXI4_OKAY, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
get_resp()

This nonblocking procedure gets a response $resp$ field for a transaction uniquely identified by the $transaction_id$ field previously created by the create_slave_transaction() procedure.

Prototype

```vhdl
get_resp
{
    resp: out std_logic_vector (AXI4_MAX_BIT_SIZE-1 downto 0) |
    integer;
    transaction_id : in integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
};
```

Arguments

**resp**
Transaction response:

- AXI4_OKAY = 0;
- AXI4_SLVERR = 2;
- AXI4_DECERR = 3;

**transaction_id**
Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

**bfm_id**
BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

**path_id**
(Optional) Parallel process path identifier:

- AXI4_PATH_0
- AXI4_PATH_1
- AXI4_PATH_2
- AXI4_PATH_3
- AXI4_PATH_4

Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

**tr_if**
Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

resp

Example

```vhdl
-- Create a slave transaction. Creation returns tr_id to identify
-- the transaction.
create_slave_transaction(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

....

-- Get the response field of the data phase (beat)
-- of the tr_id transaction.
get_resp(read_resp, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
set_read_or_write()

This procedure sets the read_or_write field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the transaction_id field previously created by the create_slave_transaction() procedure.

**Prototype**

```vhdl
set_read_or_write
(
    read_or_write: in integer;
    transaction_id : in integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

**Arguments**

- **read_or_write** Read or write transaction:
  - AXI4_TRANS_READ = 0
  - AXI4_TRANS_WRITE = 1

- **transaction_id** Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- **bfm_id** BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- **path_id** (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4
  
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- **tr_if** Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

**Returns**

None

**Note**

- You do not normally use this procedure in a slave test program.
get_read_or_write()

This nonblocking procedure gets the read_or_write field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the transaction_id field previously created by the create_slave_transaction() procedure.

Prototype

\[
\text{get\_read\_or\_write}\(\text{read\_or\_write: out integer; transaction\_id: in integer; bfm\_id: in integer; path\_id: in axi4\_path\_t; --optional signal tr\_if: inout axi4\_vhd\_if\_struct\_t}\);
\]

Arguments

\begin{itemize}
  \item \text{read\_or\_write} Read or write transaction:
    \begin{itemize}
      \item AXI4\_TRANS\_READ = 0
      \item AXI4\_TRANS\_WRITE = 1
    \end{itemize}
  \item \text{transaction\_id} Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
  \item \text{bfm\_id} BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
  \item \text{path\_id} (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
    \begin{itemize}
      \item AXI4\_PATH\_0
      \item AXI4\_PATH\_1
      \item AXI4\_PATH\_2
      \item AXI4\_PATH\_3
      \item AXI4\_PATH\_4
    \end{itemize}
    Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
  \item \text{tr\_if} Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
\end{itemize}

Returns \text{read\_or\_write}

Example

```vhdl
-- Create a slave transaction. Creation returns tr\_id to identify
-- the transaction.
create_slave_transaction(tr\_id, bfm\_index, axi4\_tr\_if\_0(bfm\_index));

-- Get the read\_or\_write field of tr\_id transaction.
get_read_or_write(read\_or\_write, tr\_id, bfm\_index,
axi4\_tr\_if\_0(bfm\_index));
```
**set_gen_write_strobes()**

This nonblocking procedure sets the `gen_write_strobes` field for a write transaction that is uniquely identified by the `transaction_id` field previously created by the `create_slave_transaction()` procedure.

**Prototype**

```vhdl
set_gen_write_strobes(
    gen_write_strobes: in integer;
    transaction_id : in integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

**Arguments**

- `gen_write_strobes`: Correction of write strobes for invalid byte lanes:
  - 0 = `write_strobes` passed through to protocol signals.
  - 1 = `write_strobes` auto-corrected for invalid byte lanes (default).
- `path_id`: (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4
  - Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- `tr_if`: Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

**Returns**

None

---

**Note**

You do not normally use this procedure in a slave test program.
get_gen_write_strobes()

This nonblocking procedure gets the gen_write_strobes field for a write transaction that is uniquely identified by the transaction_id field previously created by the create_slave_transaction() procedure.

Prototype

\[
\text{get\_gen\_write\_strokes}(
\begin{align*}
\text{gen\_write\_strokes:} & \quad \text{out integer;} \\
\text{transaction\_id:} & \quad \text{in integer;} \\
\text{bfm\_id:} & \quad \text{in integer;} \\
\text{path\_id:} & \quad \text{in axi4\_path\_t; optional} \\
\text{signal tr\_if:} & \quad \text{inout axi4\_vhd\_if\_struct\_t}
\end{align*}
\);
\]

Arguments

- **gen_write_strobes**: Correct write strobes flag:
  - 0 = write_strobes passed through to protocol signals.
  - 1 = write_strobes auto-corrected for invalid byte lanes.
- **transaction_id**: Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **bfm_id**: BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **path_id**: (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4
  - Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **tr_if**: Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

- gen_write_strobes

Example

```
-- Create a slave transaction. Creation returns tr_id to identify the transaction.
create_slave_transaction(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

-- Get the auto correction write strobes flag of the tr_id transaction.
get_gen_write_strobes(write_strobes_flag, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
set_operation_mode()

This nonblocking procedure sets the operation_mode field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the transaction_id field previously created by the create_slave_transaction() procedure.

Prototype

```
set_operation_mode(
    operation_mode: in integer;
    transaction_id  : in integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

Arguments

- **operation_mode**: Operation mode:
  - AXI4_TRANSACTION_NON_BLOCKING;
  - AXI4_TRANSACTION_BLOCKING (default);
- **transaction_id**: Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **bfm_id**: BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **path_id**: (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4
  - Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **tr_if**: Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

None

Example

```
-- Create a slave transaction. Creation returns tr_id to identify the transaction.
create_slave_transaction(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

-- Set the operation mode to nonblocking for the tr_id transaction.
set_operation_mode(AXI4_TRANSACTION_NON_BLOCKING, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
get_operation_mode()

This nonblocking procedure gets the \textit{operation\_mode} field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the \textit{transaction\_id} field previously created by the \textit{create\_slave\_transaction()} procedure.

Prototype

\begin{verbatim}
get_operation_mode
{
    operation_mode: out integer;
    transaction_id : in integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
};
\end{verbatim}

Arguments

- \textbf{operation\_mode} Operation mode:
  - \texttt{AXI4\_TRANSACTION\_NON\_BLOCKING};
  - \texttt{AXI4\_TRANSACTION\_BLOCKING};

- \textbf{transaction\_id} Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- \textbf{bfm\_id} BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- \textbf{path\_id} (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - \texttt{AXI4\_PATH\_0}
  - \texttt{AXI4\_PATH\_1}
  - \texttt{AXI4\_PATH\_2}
  - \texttt{AXI4\_PATH\_3}
  - \texttt{AXI4\_PATH\_4}

  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- \textbf{tr\_if} Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

\textbf{operation\_mode}

Example

\begin{verbatim}
-- Create a slave transaction. Creation returns tr_id to identify
-- the transaction.
create_slave_transaction(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

....

-- Get the operation mode of the tr_id transaction.
get_operation_mode(operation_mode, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
\end{verbatim}
set_write_data_mode()

This nonblocking procedure sets the write_data_mode field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the transaction_id field previously created by the create_slave_transaction() procedure.

Prototype

```
set_write_data_mode
(
    write_data_mode: in integer;
    transaction_id : in integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

Arguments

- **write_data_mode** Write data mode:
  - AXI4_DATA_AFTER_ADDRESS; The master first drives the address phase and, after it completes, it drives the corresponding data phases. The master waits for AWREADY before asserting WVALID. For a slave designed to wait for WVALID before asserting AWREADY, using this mode may cause a deadlock situation. This mode will force the data transfer to start after the address transfer completes; however, it is recommended that you use the **DATA_WITH_ADDRESS along with a data_valid_delay setting instead to avoid the possible deadlock situation.
  - AXI4_DATA_WITH_ADDRESS; (default) The master drives the address and the data phase in a nonblocking process; it asserts AWVALID and then asserts WVALID depending on data_valid_delay. If data_valid_delay is set to 0, then AWVALID and WVALID are asserted at the same time; otherwise, WVALID is asserted after data_valid_delay.

- **transaction_id** Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- **bfm_id** BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- **path_id** (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4

  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151

- **tr_if** Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

None

Note

You do not normally use this procedure in a slave test program.
get_write_data_mode()

This nonblocking procedure gets the write_data_mode field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the transaction_id field previously created by the create_slave_transaction() procedure.

Prototype

get_write_data_mode
{
  write_data_mode: out integer;
  transaction_id : in integer;
  bfm_id : in integer;
  path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
  signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
};

Arguments

write_data_mode Write data mode:

AXI4_DATA_AFTER_ADDRESS;
  The master first drives the address phase and, after it completes, it drives the corresponding data phases. The master waits for AWREADY before asserting WVALID. For a slave designed to wait for WVALID before asserting AWREADY, using this mode may cause a deadlock situation. This mode will force the data transfer to start after the address transfer completes; however, it is recommended that you use the **_DATA_WITH_ADDRESS along with a data_valid_delay setting instead to avoid the possible deadlock situation.

AXI4_DATA_WITH_ADDRESS; (default)
  The master drives the address and the data phase in a nonblocking process; it asserts AWVALID and then asserts WVALID depending on data_valid_delay. If data_valid_delay is set to 0, then AWVALID and WVALID are asserted at the same time; otherwise, WVALID is asserted after data_valid_delay.

transaction_id Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

bfm_id BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

(path_id (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:

AXI4_PATH_0
AXI4_PATH_1
AXI4_PATH_2
AXI4_PATH_3
AXI4_PATH_4

Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

tr_if Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

write_data_mode
Example

-- Create a slave transaction. Creation returns tr_id to identify
-- the transaction.
create_slave_transaction(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

....

-- Get the write data mode of the tr_id transaction
get_write_data_mode(write_data_mode, tr_id, bfm_index,
axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
set_address_valid_delay()

This nonblocking procedure sets the `address_valid_delay` field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the `transaction_id` field previously created by the `create_slave_transaction()` procedure.

**Prototype**

```vhdl
set_address_valid_delay(
    address_valid_delay: in integer;
    transaction_id : in integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

**Arguments**

- **address_valid_delay**
  Address channel ARVALID/AWVALID delay measured in ACLK cycles for this transaction. Default: 0.

- **transaction_id**
  Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- **bfm_id**
  BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- **path_id**
  (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - `AXI4_PATH_0`
  - `AXI4_PATH_1`
  - `AXI4_PATH_2`
  - `AXI4_PATH_3`
  - `AXI4_PATH_4`
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- **tr_if**
  Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

**Returns**

None

---

**Note**

You do not normally use this procedure in a slave test program.
get_address_valid_delay()

This nonblocking procedure gets the address_valid_delay field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the transaction_id field previously created by the create_slave_transaction() procedure.

Prototype

get_address_valid_delay
(
    address_valid_delay: out integer;
    transaction_id : in integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);

Arguments

address_valid_delay Address channel ARVALID/AWVALID delay in ACLK cycles for this transaction.

transaction_id Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

bfm_id BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

path_id (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:

    AXI4_PATH_0
    AXI4_PATH_1
    AXI4_PATH_2
    AXI4_PATH_3
    AXI4_PATH_4

Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

tr_if Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

address_valid_delay

Example

-- Create a slave transaction. Creation returns tr_id to identify the transaction.
create_slave_transaction(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

....

-- Get the address channel delay of the tr_id transaction.
get_address_valid_delay(address_valid_delay, tr_id, bfm_index,
axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
get_address_ready_delay()

This nonblocking procedure gets the `address_ready_delay` field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the `transaction_id` field previously created by the `create_slave_transaction()` procedure.

Prototype

```vhdl
get_address_ready_delay(
  address_ready_delay: out integer;
  transaction_id : in integer;
  bfm_id : in integer;
  path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
  signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

Arguments

- **address_ready_delay** Address channel ARREADY/AWREADY delay measured in ACLK cycles for this transaction.
- **transaction_id** Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **bfm_id** BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **path_id** (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **tr_if** Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

- **address_ready_delay**

Example

```vhdl
-- Create a slave transaction. Creation returns tr_id to identify
-- the transaction.
create_slave_transaction(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```

```vhdl
-- Get the address channel *READY delay of the tr_id transaction.
get_address_ready_delay(address_ready_delay, tr_id, bfm_index,
axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
set_data_valid_delay()

This nonblocking procedure sets the data_valid_delay field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the transaction_id field previously created by the create_slave_transaction() procedure.

Prototype

```vhdl
set_data_valid_delay(
    data_valid_delay: in integer;
    transaction_id  : in integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);```

Arguments

data_valid_delay Read data channel array to hold RVALID delays measured in ACLK cycles for this transaction. Default: 0.

transaction_id Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

bfm_id BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

path_id (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:

```
AXI4_PATH_0
AXI4_PATH_1
AXI4_PATH_2
AXI4_PATH_3
AXI4_PATH_4
```

Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

tr_if Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns None

Example

```vhdl
-- Create a slave transaction. Creation returns tr_id to identify the transaction.
create_write_transaction(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

-- Set the read channel RVALID delay to 3 ACLK cycles for the data phase (beat) of the tr_id transaction.
set_data_valid_delay(3, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```

get_data_valid_delay()

This nonblocking procedure sets the data_valid_delay field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the transaction_id field previously created by the create_slave_transaction() procedure.

Prototype

```vhdl
get_data_valid_delay
(
    data_valid_delay: out integer;
    transaction_id  : in integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

Arguments

data_valid_delay Data channel array to hold RVALID/WVALID delays measured in ACLK cycles for this transaction.

transaction_id Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

bfm_id BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

path_id (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:

```
AXI4_PATH_0
AXI4_PATH_1
AXI4_PATH_2
AXI4_PATH_3
AXI4_PATH_4
```

Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

tr_if Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns
data_valid_delay

Example

```vhdl
-- Create a slave transaction with start address of 0.
-- Creation returns tr_id to identify the transaction.
create_slave_transaction(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
....

-- Get the write channel WVALID delay for the data phase (beat) of the tr_id transaction.
geet_data_valid_delay(data_valid_delay, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```

get_data_ready_delay()

This nonblocking procedure gets the data_ready_delay field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the transaction_id field previously created by the create_slave_transaction() procedure.

Prototype

get_data_ready_delay
(
   data_ready_delay: out integer;
   transaction_id  : in integer;
   bfm_id : in integer;
   path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
   signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);

Arguments

data_ready_delay Data channel array to hold RREADY/WREADY delay measured in ACLK cycles for this transaction.

transaction_id Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

bfm_id BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

path_id (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:

   AXI4_PATH_0
   AXI4_PATH_1
   AXI4_PATH_2
   AXI4_PATH_3
   AXI4_PATH_4

Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

tr_if Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns None

Example

-- Create a slave transaction. Creation returns tr_id to identify the transaction.
create_slave_transaction(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

-- Get the read data channel RREADY delay for the data phase (beat) of the tr_id transaction.
get_data_ready_delay(data_ready_delay, 0, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
set_write_response_valid_delay()

This nonblocking procedure sets the `write_response_valid_delay` field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the `transaction_id` field previously created by the `create_slave_transaction()` procedure.

**Prototype**

```vhdl
set_write_response_valid_delay(
    write_response_valid_delay: in integer;
    transaction_id : in integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

**Arguments**

- **write_response_valid_delay**
  Write data channel BVALID delay measured in ACLK cycles for this transaction. Default: 0.

- **transaction_id**
  Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- **bfm_id**
  BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- **path_id**
  (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:

  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4

  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- **tr_if**
  Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

**Returns**

None

**Example**

```vhdl
-- Create a slave transaction. Creation returns tr_id to identify
-- the transaction.
create_slave_transaction(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

-- Set the write response channel BVALID delay to 3 ACLK cycles for the
-- tr_id transaction.
set_write_response_valid_delay(3, tr_id, bfm_index,
axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
get_write_response_valid_delay()

This nonblocking procedure gets the write_response_valid_delay field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the transaction_id field previously created by the create_slave_transaction() procedure.

Prototype

```vhdl
get_write_response_valid_delay(
    write_response_valid_delay: out integer;
    transaction_id  : in integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

Arguments

- **write_response_valid_delay**: Write data channel BVALID delay measured in ACLK cycles for this transaction.
- **transaction_id**: Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **bfm_id**: BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **path_id**: (Optional) Parallel process path identifier: AXI4_PATH_0, AXI4_PATH_1, AXI4_PATH_2, AXI4_PATH_3, AXI4_PATH_4. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **tr_if**: Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

- **write_response_valid_delay**

Example

```vhdl
-- Create a slave transaction. Creation returns tr_id to identify
-- the transaction.
create_slave_transaction(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

....

-- Get the write response channel BVALID delay of the tr_id transaction.
get_write_response_valid_delay(write_response_valid_delay, tr_id,
bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
get_write_response_ready_delay()

This nonblocking procedure gets the write_response_ready_delay field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the transaction_id field previously created by the create_slave_transaction() procedure.

Prototype

```vhdl
get_write_response_ready_delay
{
    write_response_ready_delay: out integer;
    transaction_id : in integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
};
```

Arguments

- **write_response_ready_delay** Write data channel BREADY delay measured in ACLK cycles for this transaction.
- **transaction_id** Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **bfm_id** BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **path_id** (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4
  
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **tr_if** Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

**write_response_ready_delay**

Example

```vhdl
-- Create a slave transaction. Creation returns tr_id to identify
-- the transaction.
create_slave_transaction(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

-- Get the write response channel BREADY delay of the tr_id transaction.
get_write_response_ready_delay(write_resp_ready_delay, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
set_transaction_done()

This nonblocking procedure sets the transaction_done field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the transaction_id field previously created by the create_slave_transaction() procedure.

Prototype

```vhdl
set_transaction_done(
    transaction_done : in integer;
    transaction_id   : in integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

Arguments

- **transaction_done**: Transaction done flag for this transaction
- **transaction_id**: Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **bfm_id**: BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **path_id**: (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **tr_if**: Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

None

Example

```vhdl
-- Create a slave transaction.
-- Creation returns tr_id to identify the transaction.
create_slave_transaction(0, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
...

-- Set the slave transaction_done flag of the tr_id transaction.
set_transaction_done(1, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
get_transaction_done()

This nonblocking procedure gets the transaction_done field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the transaction_id field previously created by the create_slave_transaction() procedure.

Prototype

```
get_transaction_done(
  transaction_done : out integer;
  transaction_id  : in integer;
  bfm_id : in integer;
  path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
  signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

Arguments

- **transaction_done** Transaction done flag for this transaction
- **transaction_id** Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **bfm_id** BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **path_id** (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **tr_if** Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

```
transaction_done
```

Example

```
-- Create a slave transaction. Creation returns tr_id to identify
-- the transaction.
create_slave_transaction(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

....

-- Get the transaction_done flag of the tr_id transaction.
get_transaction_done(transaction_done, tr_id, bfm_index,
axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
execute_read_data_phase()

This procedure executes a read data phase that is uniquely identified by the transaction_id argument previously created by the create_slave_transaction() procedure. This phase can be blocking (default) or nonblocking, defined by the transaction record operation_mode field.

The execute_read_data_phase() sets the RVALID protocol signal at the appropriate time defined by the transaction record data_valid_delay field and sets the transaction_done field to 1 when the phase completes.

Prototype

```
procedure execute_read_data_phase

transaction_id : in integer;
bfm_id          : in integer;
path_id         : in axi4_path_t; --optional
signal tr_if    : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

Arguments

- **transaction_id**: Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **bfm_id**: BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **path_id**: (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **tr_if**: Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

None

Example

```
-- Create a slave transaction. Creation returns tr_id to identify
-- the transaction.
create_slave_transaction(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
....

-- Execute the read data phase for the tr_id transaction.
exeexecute_read_data_phase(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
VHDL Slave BFM

eexecute_write_response_phase()

execute_write_response_phase()

This procedure executes a write response phase that is uniquely identified by the transaction_id argument previously created by the create_slave_transaction() procedure. This phase can be blocking (default) or nonblocking, defined by the transaction record operation_mode field.

It sets the BVALID protocol signal at the appropriate time defined by the transaction record write_response_valid_delay field. It also sets the transaction_done field on completion.

Prototype

procedure execute_write_response_phase
    (transaction_id  : in integer;
     bfm_id          : in integer;
     path_id         : in axi4_path_t; --optional
     signal tr_if    : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
    );

Arguments

transaction_id Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

bfm_id BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

path_id (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:

    AXI4_PATH_0
    AXI4_PATH_1
    AXI4_PATH_2
    AXI4_PATH_3
    AXI4_PATH_4

Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

tr_if Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns None

Example

-- Create a slave transaction. Creation returns tr_id to identify
-- the transaction.
create_slave_transaction(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_2(bfm_index));

....

-- Execute the write response phase of the tr_id transaction.
execute_write_response_phase(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_2(bfm_index));
get_write_addr_phase()

This blocking procedure gets a write address phase uniquely identified by the transaction_id argument previously created by the create_slave_transaction() procedure.

Prototype

```vhdl
procedure get_write_addr_phase(
    transaction_id : in integer;
    bfm_id          : in integer;
    path_id         : in axi4_path_t; -- Optional
    signal tr_if    : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

Arguments

- `path_id`: (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4

Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- `tr_if`: Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

None

Example

```vhdl
-- Create a slave transaction. Creation returns tr_id to identify
-- the transaction.
create_slave_transaction(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

-- Get the write address phase of the tr_id transaction.
get_write_addr_phase(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
get_read_addr_phase()

This blocking procedure gets a read address phase uniquely identified by the transaction_id argument previously created by the create_slave_transaction() procedure.

Prototype

```vhdl
procedure get_read_addr_phase
(
    transaction_id  : in integer;
    bfm_id          : in integer;
    path_id         : in axi4_path_t; -- Optional
    signal tr_if    : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

Arguments

- **transaction_id**: Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **bfm_id**: BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **path_id**: (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **tr_if**: Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

None

Example

```vhdl
-- Create a slave transaction. Creation returns tr_id to identify
-- the transaction.
create_slave_transaction(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

....

-- Get the read address phase of the tr_id transaction.
get_read_addr_phase(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
get_write_data_phase()

This blocking procedure gets a write data phase that is uniquely identified by the transaction_id argument previously created by the create_slave_transaction() procedure.

Prototype

    procedure get_write_data_phase
    (
      transaction_id : in integer;
      bfm_id          : in integer;
      path_id          : in axi4_path_t; --optional
      signal tr_if    : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
    );

Arguments

    transaction_id  Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
    bfm_id          BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
    path_id         (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
                    AXI4_PATH_0
                    AXI4_PATH_1
                    AXI4_PATH_2
                    AXI4_PATH_3
                    AXI4_PATH_4
                    Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
    tr_if           Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

    None

Example

    -- Create a slave transaction. Creation returns tr_id to identify
    -- the transaction.
    create_slave_transaction(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

    ....

    -- Get the write data phase for the first beat of the tr_id transaction.
    get_write_data_phase(tr_id, last, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
VHDL Slave BFM
get_read_addr_cycle()

get_read_addr_cycle()

This blocking procedure waits until the read address channel ARVALID signal is asserted.

Prototype

```
procedure get_read_addr_cycle
(
    bfm_id     : in integer;
    path_id    : in axi4_adv_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if    : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

Arguments

- **bfm_id**
  BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **path_id**
  (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:

  - AXI4_PATH_5
  - AXI4_PATH_6
  - AXI4_PATH_7

Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **tr_if**
  Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

None

Example

```
// Wait for the ARVALID signal to be asserted.
bfm.get_read_addr_cycle(bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
execute_read_addr_ready()

This procedure executes a read address ready by placing the *ready* argument value onto the ARREADY signal. It will block (default) for one ACLK period.

**Prototype**

```
procedure execute_read_addr_ready
(
    ready : in integer;
    bfm_id      : in integer;
    path_id     : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if  : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

**Arguments**

- **transaction_id**
  Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **non_blocking_mode**
  (Optional) Nonblocking mode:
  - 0 = Nonblocking
  - 1 = Blocking (default)
- **bfm_id**
  BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **path_id**
  (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **tr_if**
  Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

**Returns**
None

**Example**

```
-- Set the ARREADY signal to 1 and block for 1 ACLK cycle
execute_read_addr_ready(1, 1, index, AXI4_PATH_6, axi4_tr_if_6(index));
```
get_read_data_ready()

This blocking procedure returns the value of the read data channel RREADY signal using the ready argument. It will block for one ACLK period.

Prototype

```
procedure get_read_data_ready
(
    ready : out integer;
    bfm_id    : in integer;
    path_id   : in axi4_adv_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

Arguments

- **ready**  
  The value of the RREADY signal.
- **bfm_id**  
  BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **path_id**  
  (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_5
  - AXI4_PATH_6
  - AXI4_PATH_7
  
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **tr_if**  
  Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

- **ready**

Example

```
// Get the RREADY signal value
bfm.get_read_data_ready(ready, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
get_write_addr_cycle()

This blocking procedure waits until the write address channel AWVALID signal is asserted.

Prototype

```vhdl
procedure get_write_addr_cycle
(  bfm_id : in integer;
  path_id : in axi4_adv_path_t; --optional
  signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

Arguments

- path_id: (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_5
  - AXI4_PATH_6
  - AXI4_PATH_7
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- tr_if: Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

None

Example

```vhdl
// Wait for the AWVALID signal to be asserted.
bfm.get_write_addr_cycle(bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
execute_write_addr_ready()

This procedure executes a write address ready by placing the `ready` argument value onto the AWREADY signal. It will block for one ACLK period.

**Prototype**

```vhd
procedure execute_write_addr_ready
(  ready : in integer;
  bfm_id : in integer;
  path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
  signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

**Arguments**

- `transaction_id`  Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- `index`  (Optional) Data phase (beat) number.
- `bfm_id`  BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- `path_id`  (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- `tr_if`  Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

**Returns**

None

**Example**

```vhd
-- Set the AWREADY signal to 1 and block for 1 ACLK cycle
execute_write_addr_ready(1, 1, index, AXI4_PATH_5, axi4_tr_if_5(index));
```
get_write_data_cycle()

This blocking procedure waits until the write data channel WVALID signal is asserted.

**Prototype**

```vhdl
procedure get_write_data_cycle
(
    bfm_id          : in integer;
    path_id         : in axi4_adv_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if    : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

**Arguments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bfm_id</td>
<td>BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>path_id</td>
<td>(Optional) Parallel process path identifier: AXI4_PATH_5, AXI4_PATH_6, AXI4_PATH_7. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tr_if</td>
<td>Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Returns**

None

**Example**

```vhdl
// Wait for the WVALID signal to be asserted.
bfm.get_write_data_cycle(bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
execute_write_data_ready()

This procedure executes a write data ready by placing the ready argument value onto the WREADY signal. It blocks for one ACLK period.

**Prototype**

```vhdl
procedure execute_write_data_ready
  (
    ready : in integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
  );
```

**Arguments**

- **transaction_id** Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **non_blocking_mode** (Optional) Nonblocking mode:
  - 0 = Nonblocking
  - 1 = Blocking (default)
- **bfm_id** BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **path_id** (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **tr_if** Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

**Returns**

None

**Example**

```vhdl
-- Set the WREADY signal to 1 and block for 1 ACLK cycle
execute_write_data_ready(1, 1, index, AXI4_PATH_7, axi4_tr_if_7(index));
```
get_write_resp_ready()

This blocking procedure returns the value of the write response channel BREADY signal using the *ready* argument. It blocks for one ACLK period.

**Prototype**
```vhdl
procedure get_write_resp_ready
    ( ready : out integer;
      bfm_id : in integer;
      path_id : in axi4_adv_path_t; --optional
      signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
    );
```

**Arguments**
- **ready** The value of the BREADY signal.
- **bfm_id** BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **path_id** (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_5
  - AXI4_PATH_6
  - AXI4_PATH_7
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **tr_if** Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

**Returns**
- **ready**

**Example**
```vhdl
// Get the BREADY signal value
bfm.get_write_resp_ready(ready, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
push_transaction_id()

This nonblocking procedure pushes a transaction ID into the back of a queue. The transaction is uniquely identified by the `transaction_id` argument previously created by the `create_slave_transaction()` procedure. The queue is identified by the `queue_id` argument.

Prototype

```vhdl
procedure push_transaction_id
(
  transaction_id  : in integer;
  queue_id  : in integer;
  bfm_id          : in integer;
  path_id         : in axi4_path_t; --optional
  signal tr_if    : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

Arguments

- **transaction_id** Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **queue_id** Queue identifier:
  - AXI4_QUEUE_ID_0
  - AXI4_QUEUE_ID_1
  - AXI4_QUEUE_ID_2
  - AXI4_QUEUE_ID_3
  - AXI4_QUEUE_ID_4
  - AXI4_QUEUE_ID_5
  - AXI4_QUEUE_ID_6
  - AXI4_QUEUE_ID_7
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **bfm_id** BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **path_id** (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **tr_if** Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

None
Example

-- Create a slave transaction. Creation returns tr_id to identify
-- the transaction.
create_slave_transaction(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

....

-- Push the transaction record into queue 1 for the tr_id transaction.
push_transaction_id(tr_id, AXI4_QUEUE_ID_1, bfm_index, 
axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
pop_transaction_id()

This nonblocking (unless queue is empty) procedure pops a transaction ID from the front of a queue. The transaction is uniquely identified by the transaction_id argument previously created by the create_slave_transaction() procedure. The queue is identified by the queue_id argument.

If the queue is empty, then it will block until an entry becomes available.

Prototype

```vhdl
procedure pop_transaction_id
(
  transaction_id  : in integer;
  queue_id  : in integer;
  bfm_id          : in integer;
  path_id         : in axi4_path_t; --optional
  signal tr_if    : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

Arguments

- **transaction_id** Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **queue_id** Queue identifier:
  - AXI4_QUEUE_ID_0
  - AXI4_QUEUE_ID_1
  - AXI4_QUEUE_ID_2
  - AXI4_QUEUE_ID_3
  - AXI4_QUEUE_ID_4
  - AXI4_QUEUE_ID_5
  - AXI4_QUEUE_ID_6
  - AXI4_QUEUE_ID_7
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **bfm_id** BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **path_id** (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **tr_if** Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

None
Example

-- Create a slave transaction. Creation returns tr_id to identify the transaction.
create_slave_transaction(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
...

-- Pop the transaction record from queue 1 for the tr_id transaction.
pop_transaction_id(tr_id, AXI4_QUEUE_ID_1, bfm_index,
axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
print()

This nonblocking procedure prints a transaction record that is uniquely identified by the transaction_id argument previously created by the create_slave_transaction() procedure.

Prototype

```
procedure print
(  transaction_id  : in integer;
  print_delays : in integer; --optional
  bfm_id       : in integer;
  path_id      : in axi4_path_t; --optional
  signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

Arguments

- `transaction_id` Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- `print_delays` (Optional) Print delay values flag:
  - 0 = do not print the delay values (default).
  - 1 = print the delay values.
- `bfm_id` BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- `path_id` (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- `tr_if` Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

None

Example

```
-- Create a slave transaction. Creation returns tr_id to identify
-- the transaction.
create_slave_transaction(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

....

-- Print the transaction record (including delay values) of the
-- tr_id transaction.
p
```
destruct_transaction()

This blocking procedure removes a transaction record for cleanup purposes and memory management, uniquely identified by the transaction_id argument previously created by the create_slave_transaction() procedure.

Prototype

```vhdl
procedure destruct_transaction
(
    transaction_id  : in integer;
    bfm_id          : in integer;
    path_id         : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if    : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

Arguments

- **transaction_id**: Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **bfm_id**: BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **path_id**: (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **tr_if**: Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

None

Example

```vhdl
-- Create a slave transaction. Creation returns tr_id to identify
-- the transaction.
create_slave_transaction(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

....

-- Remove the transaction record for the tr_id transaction.
destruct_transaction(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
wait_on()

This blocking procedure waits for an event on the ACLK or ARESETn signals to occur before proceeding. An optional count argument waits for the number of events equal to count.

Prototype

procedure wait_on
  (phase: in integer;
   count: in integer; --optional
   bfm_id : in integer;
   path_id: in axi4_path_t; --optional
   signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t);

Arguments

phase Wait for:

- AXI4_CLOCK_POSEDGE
- AXI4_CLOCK_NEGEDGE
- AXI4_CLOCK_ANYEDGE
- AXI4_CLOCK_0_TO_1
- AXI4_CLOCK_1_TO_0
- AXI4_RESET_POSEDGE
- AXI4_RESET_NEGEDGE
- AXI4_RESET_ANYEDGE
- AXI4_RESET_0_TO_1
- AXI4_RESET_1_TO_0

count (Optional) Wait for a number of events to occur set by count. (default = 1)

bfm_id BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

path_id (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:

- AXI4_PATH_0
- AXI4_PATH_1
- AXI4_PATH_2
- AXI4_PATH_3
- AXI4_PATH_4

Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

tr_if Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns None

Example

```vhdl
wait_on(AXI_RESET_POSEDGE, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
wait_on(AXI_CLOCK_POSEDGE, 10, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
Helper Functions

AMBA AXI protocols typically provide a start address only in a transaction, with the following addresses for each byte of a data calculated. Helper functions provide you with a simple interface to set and get actual address/data values.

get_write_addr_data()

This nonblocking procedure returns the actual address \( \text{addr} \) and data of a particular byte in a write data beat. It also returns the maximum number of bytes \( \text{dynamic\_size} \) in the write data phase (beat). It is used in a slave test program as a helper procedure to store a byte of data at a particular address in the slave memory.

Prototype

```vhdl
procedure get_write_addr_data(
    transaction_id  : in integer;
    byte_index      : in integer;
    dynamic_size    : out integer;
    addr            : out std_logic_vector(AXI4_MAX_BIT_SIZE-1 downto 0);
    data            : out std_logic_vector(7 downto 0);
    bfm_id          : in integer;
    path_id         : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if    : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t);
```

Arguments

- **transaction_id**: Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **byte_index**: Data byte number in a data phase (beat)
- **dynamic_size**: Number of data bytes in a data phase (beat).
- **addr**: Data byte address.
- **data**: Write data byte.
- **bfm_id**: BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **path_id**: (Optional) Parallel process path identifier: `AXI4_PATH_0` `AXI4_PATH_1` `AXI4_PATH_2` `AXI4_PATH_3` `AXI4_PATH_4` Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **tr_if**: Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
VHDL Slave BFM

get_write_addr_data()

Returns

dynamic_size

addr

data

Example

-- Wait for a write data phase to complete for the write_trans
-- transaction.
get_write_data_phase(write_trans, index, AXI4_PATH_1,
axi4_tr_if_1(index));

-- Get the address, first data byte and byte length for the
-- data phase (beat).
get_write_addr_data(write_trans, 0, byte_length, addr, data, index,
AXI4_PATH_1, axi4_tr_if_1(index));

-- Store the first data byte into the slave memory using the
-- slave test program do_byte_write procedure.
do_byte_write(addr, data);

-- Get the remaining bytes of the write data phase (beat)
-- and store them in the slave memory.
if byte_length > 1 then
    for j in 1 to byte_length-1 loop
        get_write_addr_data(write_trans, j, byte_length, addr, data, index,
        AXI4_PATH_1, axi4_tr_if_1(index));
        do_byte_write(addr, data);
    end loop;
end if;
get_read_addr()

This nonblocking procedure returns the actual address addr a particular byte in a read data transaction. It also returns the maximum number of bytes (dynamic_size) in the read data phase (beat). It is used in a slave test program as a helper procedure to return the address of a data byte in the slave memory.

Prototype

```vhdl
procedure get_read_addr
(
    transaction_id  : in integer;
    byte_index      : in integer;
    dynamic_size    : out integer;
    addr            : out std_logic_vector(AXI4_MAX_BIT_SIZE-1 downto 0);
    bfm_id          : in integer;
    path_id         : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if    : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

Arguments

- **transaction_id** Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **byte_index** Data byte number in a data phase (beat)
- **dynamic_size** Number of data bytes in a data phase (beat).
- **addr** Data byte address.
- **bfm_id** BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **path_id** (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4

  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **tr_if** Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

- **dynamic_size**
- **addr**
Example

-- Get the byte address and number of bytes in the data phase (beat).
get_read_addr(read_trans, 0, byte_length, addr, index, AXI4_PATH_4,
               axi4_tr_if_4(index));

-- Retrieve the first data byte from the slave memory using the
-- slave test program do_byte_read procedure.
do_byte_read(addr, data);

-- Set the first read data byte for the read_trans transaction.
set_read_data(read_trans, 0, byte_length, addr, data, index,
              AXI4_PATH_4, axi4_tr_if_4(index));

-- Loop for the number of bytes in the data phase (beat)
-- given by the byte_length.
if byte_length > 1 then
  for j in 1 to byte_length-1 loop
    -- Get the next read data byte address.
    get_read_addr(read_trans, j, byte_length, addr, index,
                  AXI4_PATH_4, axi4_tr_if_4(index));

    -- Retrieve the next data byte from the slave memory using the
    -- slave test program do_byte_read procedure.
do_byte_read(addr, data);

    -- Set the next read data byte for the read_trans transaction.
    set_read_data(read_trans, j, byte_length, addr, data, index,
                  AXI4_PATH_4, axi4_tr_if_4(index));
  end loop;
end if;
set_read_data()

This nonblocking procedure sets a read *data* byte in a read transaction prior to execution. It is used in a slave test program as a helper procedure to set the read data retrieved from the slave memory into the relevant byte of a read data phase.

Prototype

```
procedure set_read_data
(
    transaction_id  : in integer;
    byte_index      : in integer;
    dynamic_size    : in integer;
    addr            : in std_logic_vector(AXI4_MAX_BIT_SIZE-1 downto 0);
    data            : in std_logic_vector(7 downto 0);
    bfm_id          : in integer;
    path_id         : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if    : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

Arguments

- **transaction_id**: Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **byte_index**: Data byte index number of a particular data phase (beat).
- **dynamic_size**: Maximum number of bytes in a particular data phase (beat).
- **addr**: Read address.
- **data**: Read data byte.
- **bfm_id**: BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **path_id**: (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4

Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- **tr_if**: Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

None
Example

```
-- Get the byte address and number of bytes in the data phase (beat).
get_read_addr(read_trans, 0, byte_length, addr, index, AXI4_PATH_4,
             axi4_tr_if_4(index));

-- Retrieve the first data byte from the slave memory using the
-- slave test program do_byte_read procedure.
do_byte_read(addr, data);

-- Set the first read data byte for the read_trans transaction.
set_read_data(read_trans, 0, byte_length, addr, data, index,
              AXI4_PATH_4, axi4_tr_if_4(index));

-- Loop for the number of bytes in the data phase (beat)
-- given by the byte_length.
if byte_length > 1 then
    for j in 1 to byte_length-1 loop
        -- Get the next read data byte address.
        get_read_addr(read_trans, j, byte_length, addr, index,
                      AXI4_PATH_4, axi4_tr_if_4(index));

        -- Retrieve the next data byte from the slave memory using the
        -- slave test program do_byte_read procedure.
do_byte_read(addr, data);

        -- Set the next read data byte for the read_trans transaction.
        set_read_data(read_trans, j, byte_length, addr, data, index,
                      AXI4_PATH_4, axi4_tr_if_4(index));
    end loop;
end if;
```
This chapter provides information about the VHDL monitor BFM. Each BFM has an API containing procedures that configure the BFM and access the dynamic Transaction Record during the lifetime of a transaction.

**Inline Monitor Connection**

The connection of a monitor BFM to a test environment differs from that of a master and slave BFM. It is wrapped in an inline monitor interface and connected inline, between a master and slave, as shown in Figure 10-1. It has separate master and slave ports and monitors protocol traffic between a master and slave. By construction, the monitor has access to all the facilities provided by the monitor BFM.

![Figure 10-1. Inline Monitor Connection Diagram](image)

**Monitor BFM Protocol Support**

The AXI4-Lite monitor BFM supports the AMBA AXI4-Lite protocol with restrictions detailed in “Protocol Restrictions” on page 17.

**Monitor Timing and Events**

For detailed timing diagrams of the protocol bus activity and details of the following monitor BFM API timing and events, refer to the relevant AMBA AXI Protocol Specification chapter.

The AMBA AXI Protocol Specification does not define any timescale or clock period with signal events sampled and driven at rising ACLK edges. Therefore, the monitor BFM does not
contain any timescale, timeunit, or timeprecision declarations with the signal setup and hold times specified in units of simulator time-steps.

## Monitor BFM Configuration

The monitor BFM supports the full range of signals defined for the AMBA AXI Protocol Specification. The BFM has parameters you can use to configure the widths of the address and data signals, and transaction fields to configure timeout factors, and setup and hold times, and so on.

You can change the address and data signal widths from their default settings by assigning them new values, usually performed in the top-level module of the test bench. These new values are then passed into the monitor BFM via a parameter port list of the monitor BFM component.

Table 10-1 lists the parameter names for the address and data, and their default values.

### Table 10-1. Signal Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signal Width Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_ADDRESS_WIDTH</td>
<td>Address signal width in bits. This applies to the ARADDR and AWADDR signals. Refer to the AMBA AXI Protocol Specification for more details. Default: 32.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_RDATA_WIDTH</td>
<td>Read data signal width in bits. This applies to the RDATA signals. Refer to the AMBA AXI Protocol Specification for more details. Default: 64.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_WDATA_WIDTH</td>
<td>Write data signal width in bits. This applies to the WDATA signals. Refer to the AMBA AXI Protocol Specification for more details. Default: 64.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>index</td>
<td>Uniquely identifies a monitor BFM instance. It must be set to a different value for each monitor BFM in the system. Default: 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>READ_ACCEPTANCE_CAPACITY</td>
<td>The maximum number of outstanding read transactions that can be accepted by the monitor BFM. This parameter is set with the Qsys Parameter Editor. See “Running the Qsys Tool” on page 362. for details. Default: 16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WRITE_ACCEPTANCE_CAPACITY</td>
<td>The maximum number of outstanding write transactions that can be accepted by the monitor BFM. This parameter is set with the Qsys Parameter Editor. See “Running the Qsys Tool” on page 362. for details. Default: 16.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A monitor BFM has configuration fields that you can set via the `set_config()` function to configure timeout factors, setup and hold times, and so on. You can also get the value of a configuration field via the `get_config()` function. The full list of configuration fields is described in Table 10-2.

### Table 10-2. Monitor BFM Configuration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Configuration Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timing Variables</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_SETUP_TIME</td>
<td>The setup-time prior to the active edge of ACLK, in units of simulator time-steps for all signals. Default: 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_HOLD_TIME</td>
<td>The hold-time after the active edge of ACLK, in units of simulator time-steps for all signals. Default: 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_TRANSACTION_TIME_FACTOR</td>
<td>The maximum timeout duration for a read/write transaction in clock cycles. Default: 100000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_BURST_TIMEOUT_FACTOR</td>
<td>The maximum delay between the individual phases of a read/write transaction in clock cycles. Default: 10000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_AWVALID_ASSERTION_TO_AWREADY</td>
<td>The maximum timeout duration from the assertion of AWVALID to the assertion of AWREADY in clock periods. Default: 10000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_ARVALID_ASSERTION_TO_ARREADY</td>
<td>The maximum timeout duration from the assertion of ARVALID to the assertion of ARREADY in clock periods. Default: 10000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_RVALID_ASSERTION_TO_RREADY</td>
<td>The maximum timeout duration from the assertion of RVALID to the assertion of RREADY in clock periods. Default: 10000.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Monitor Assertions

The monitor BFM performs protocol error checking via built-in assertions.

**Note**

The built-in BFM assertions are independent of programming language and simulator.

---

#### Monitor BFM Configuration (cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Configuration Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_BVALID_ASSERTION_TO_BREADY</td>
<td>The maximum timeout duration from the assertion of BVALID to the assertion of BREADY in clock periods. Default: 10000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_WVALID_ASSERTION_TO_WREADY</td>
<td>The maximum timeout duration from the assertion of WVALID to the assertion of WREADY in clock periods. Default: 10000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slave Attributes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_SLAVE_START_ADDR</td>
<td>Configures the start address map for the slave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_SLAVE_END_ADDR</td>
<td>Configures the end address map for the slave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitor Attributes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_AXI4LITE_axi4</td>
<td>Configures the AXI4 monitor BFM to be AXI4-Lite compatible. 0 = disabled (default) 1 = enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error Detection</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ALL_ASSERTIONS</td>
<td>Global enable/disable of all assertion checks in the BFM. 0 = disabled 1 = enabled (default)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ASSERTION</td>
<td>Individual enable/disable of assertion check in the BFM. 0 = disabled 1 = enabled (default)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Refer to [Monitor Timing and Events](#) for details of simulator time-steps.
Assertion Configuration

By default, all built-in assertions are enabled in the monitor BFM. To globally disable them in the monitor BFM, use the `set_config()` command as the following example illustrates:

```vhdl
set_config(AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ALL_ASSERTIONS, 0, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```

Alternatively, you can disable individual built-in assertions by using a sequence of `get_config()` and `set_config()` commands on the respective assertion. For example, to disable assertion checking for the AWADDR signal changing between the AWVALID and AWREADY handshake signals, use the following sequence of commands:

```vhdl
-- Define a local bit vector to hold the value of the assertion bit vector variable config_assert_bitvector : std_logic_vector(AXI4_MAX_BIT_SIZE-1 downto 0);

-- Get the current value of the assertion bit vector get_config(AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ASSERTION, config_assert_bitvector, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

-- Assign the AXI4_AWADDR_CHANGED_BEFORE_AWREADY assertion bit to 0 config_assert_bitvector(AXI4_AWADDR_CHANGED_BEFORE_AWREADY) := '0';

-- Set the new value of the assertion bit vector set_config(AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ASSERTION, config_assert_bitvector, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```

**Note**

Do not confuse the `AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ASSERTION` bit vector with the `AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ALL_ASSERTIONS` global enable/disable.

To re-enable the `AXI4_AWADDR_CHANGED_BEFORE_AWREADY` assertion, following the above code sequence, assign the assertion within the `AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ASSERTION` bit vector to 1.

For a complete listing of assertions, refer to “AXI4-Lite Assertions” on page 375.

VHDL Monitor API

This section describes the VHDL Monitor API.
**set_config()**

This nonblocking procedure sets the configuration of the monitor BFM.

**Prototype**

```vhdl
procedure set_config
(
    config_name   : in std_logic_vector(7 downto 0);
    config_val    : in std_logic_vector(AXI4_MAX_BIT_SIZE-1 downto 0)|integer;
    bfm_id        : in integer;
    path_id       : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if  : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

**Arguments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>config_name</th>
<th>Configuration name:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_SETUP_TIME</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_HOLD_TIME</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_TRANSACTION_TIME_FACTOR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_AXI4LITE_axi4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ALL_ASSERTIONS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ASSERTION</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_AWVALID_ASSERTION_TO_AWREADY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_ARVALID_ASSERTION_TO_ARREADY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_RVALID_ASSERTION_TO_RREADY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_BVALID_ASSERTION_TO_BREADY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_WVALID_ASSERTION_TO_WREADY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_SLAVE_START_ADDR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4_CONFIG_SLAVE_END_ADDR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>config_val</th>
<th>Refer to &quot;Monitor BFM Configuration&quot; on page 284 for description and valid values.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bfm_id</td>
<td>BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>path_id</td>
<td>(Optional) Parallel process path identifier:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_PATH_0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_PATH_1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_PATH_2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_PATH_3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AXI4_PATH_4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tr_if</th>
<th>Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Returns**

None

**Example**

```vhdl
set_config(AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_TRANSACTION_TIME_FACTOR, 1000, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
get_config()

This nonblocking procedure gets the configuration of the monitor BFM.

Prototype

procedure get_config

(config_name   : in std_logic_vector(7 downto 0);
config_val    : out std_logic_vector(AXI4_MAX_BIT_SIZE-1
downto 0)|integer;
bfm_id        : in integer;
path_id       : in axi4_path_t; --optional
signal tr_if  : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);

Arguments

config_name Configuration name:
AXI4_CONFIG_SETUP_TIME
AXI4_CONFIG_HOLD_TIME
AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_TRANSACTION_TIME_FACTOR
AXI4_CONFIG_AXI4LITE_axi4
AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ALL_ASSERTIONS
AXI4_CONFIG_ENABLE_ASSERTION
AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_AWVALID_ASSERTION_TO_AWREADY
AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_ARVALID_ASSERTION_TO_ARREADY
AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_RVALID_ASSERTION_TO_RREADY
AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_BVALID_ASSERTION_TO_BREADY
AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_LATENCY_WVALID_ASSERTION_TO_WREADY
AXI4_CONFIG_SLAVE_START_ADDR
AXI4_CONFIG_SLAVE_END_ADDR

config_val Refer to “Monitor BFM Configuration” on page 284 for description and valid values.

bfm_id BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

path_id (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
AXI4_PATH_0
AXI4_PATH_1
AXI4_PATH_2
AXI4_PATH_3
AXI4_PATH_4

Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

tr_if Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

config_val

Example

get_config(AXI4_CONFIG_MAX_TRANSACTION_TIME_FACTOR, config_value,
bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
create_monitor_transaction()

This nonblocking procedure creates a monitor transaction. All transaction fields default to legal protocol values, unless previously assigned a value. It returns with the transaction_id argument.

Prototype

```vhdl
procedure create_monitor_transaction
{
  transaction_id  : out integer;
  bfm_id          : in integer;
  path_id         : in axi4_path_t; --optional
  signal tr_if    : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

Arguments

- **transaction_id**: Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **bfm_id**: BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **path_id**: (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **tr_if**: Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Transaction Fields

- **addr**: Start address
- **prot**: Protection:
  - AXI4_NORM_SEC_DATA; (default)
  - AXI4_PRIV_SEC_DATA;
  - AXI4_NORM_NONSEC_DATA;
  - AXI4_PRIV_NONSEC_DATA;
  - AXI4_NORM_SEC_INST;
  - AXI4_PRIV_SEC_INST;
  - AXI4_NORM_NONSEC_INST;
  - AXI4_PRIV_NONSEC_INST;
- **data_words**: Data words.
- **write_strobes**: Write strobes array:
  - Each element 0 or 1.
- **resp**: Response:
  - AXI4_OKAY;
  - AXI4_SLVERR;
  - AXI4_DECERR;
- **read_or_write**: Read or write transaction flag:
  - AXI_TRANS_READ;
  - AXI_TRANS_WRITE
### Operational Transaction Fields

- **gen_write_strobes**
  - Correction of write strobes for invalid byte lanes:
  - 0 = write_strobes passed through to protocol signals.
  - 1 = write_strobes auto-corrected for invalid byte lanes (default).

- **operation_mode**
  - Operation mode:
    - `AXI4_TRANSACTION_NON_BLOCKING`;
    - `AXI4_TRANSACTION_BLOCKING` (default);

- **write_data_mode**
  - Write data mode:
    - `AXI4_DATA_AFTER_ADDRESS`;
    - The master first drives the address phase and, after it completes, it drives the corresponding data phases. The master waits for AWREADY before asserting WVALID. For a slave designed to wait for WVALID before asserting AWREADY, using this mode may cause a deadlock situation. This mode will force the data transfer to start after the address transfer completes; however, it is recommended that you use the `**_DATA_WITH_ADDRESS` along with a `data_valid_delay` setting instead to avoid the possible deadlock situation.

    - `AXI4_DATA_WITH_ADDRESS`; (default)
      - The master drives the address and the data phase in a nonblocking process; it asserts AWVALID and then asserts WVALID depending on `data_valid_delay`. If `data_valid_delay` is set to 0, then AWVALID and WVALID are asserted at the same time; otherwise, WVALID is asserted after `data_valid_delay`.

- **address_valid_delay**
  - Address channel ARVALID/AWVALID delay measured in ACLK cycles for this transaction. Default: 0.

- **data_valid_delay**
  - Data channel RVALID/WVALID delay measured in ACLK cycles for this transaction. Default: 0.

- **write_response_valid_delay**
  - Write response channel BVALID delay measured in ACLK cycles for this transaction. Default: 0.

- **address_ready_delay**
  - Address channel ARREADY/AWREADY delay measured in ACLK cycles for this transaction. Default: 0.

- **data_ready_delay**
  - Data channel RREADY/WREADY delay measured in ACLK cycles for this transaction. Default: 0.

- **write_response_ready_delay**
  - Write data channel BREADY delay measured in ACLK cycles for this transaction. Default: 0.

- **transaction_done**
  - Transaction done flag for this transaction

### Returns

- **transaction_id**
  - Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151.
Example

-- Create a monitor transaction
-- Returns the transaction ID (tr_id) for this created transaction.
create_monitor_transaction(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_3(bfm_index));
set_addr()

This nonblocking procedure sets the start address \( \text{addr} \) field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the \( \text{transaction_id} \) field previously created by the \text{create_monitor_transaction()} procedure.

**Prototype**

```vhdl
set_addr(
    addr : in std_logic_vector(AXI4_MAX_BIT_SIZE-1 downto 0) | integer;
    transaction_id : in integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

**Arguments**

- **addr**
  
  Start address of transaction.

- **transaction_id**
  
  Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- **bfm_id**
  
  BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- **path_id**
  
  (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  
  ```vhdl
  AXI4_PATH_0
  AXI4_PATH_1
  AXI4_PATH_2
  AXI4_PATH_3
  AXI4_PATH_4
  ```

  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- **tr_if**
  
  Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

**Returns**

None

---

**Note**

You do not normally use this procedure in a monitor test program.
get_addr()

This nonblocking procedure gets the start address `addr` field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the `transaction_id` field previously created by the `create_monitor_transaction()` procedure.

Prototype

```
get_addr
(
    addr : out std_logic_vector(AXI4_MAX_BIT_SIZE-1 downto 0) |
    integer;
    transaction_id  : in integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
)
```

Arguments

- `addr` Start address of transaction.
- `transaction_id` Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- `bfm_id` BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- `path_id` (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- `tr_if` Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

- `addr` Start address of transaction.

Example

```
-- Create a monitor transaction. Creation returns tr_id to identify
-- the transaction.
create_monitor_transaction(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
```
-- Get the start address addr of the tr_id transaction
get_addr(addr, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
**set_prot()**

This nonblocking procedure sets the protection `prot` field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the `transaction_id` field previously created by the `create_monitor_transaction()` procedure.

**Prototype**

```vhdl
define_prot(
  prot: in integer;
  transaction_id : in integer;
  bfm_id : in integer;
  path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
  signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd-if_struct_t
);
```

**Arguments**

- **prot** Burst protection:
  - `AXI4_NORM_SEC_DATA` (default);
  - `AXI4_PRIV_SEC_DATA`;
  - `AXI4_NORM_NONSEC_DATA`;
  - `AXI4_PRIV_NONSEC_DATA`;
  - `AXI4_NORM_SEC_INST`;
  - `AXI4_PRIV_SEC_INST`;
  - `AXI4_NORM_NONSEC_INST`;
  - `AXI4_PRIV_NONSEC_INST`;

- **transaction_id** Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- **bfm_id** BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- **path_id** (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - `AXI4_PATH_0`
  - `AXI4_PATH_1`
  - `AXI4_PATH_2`
  - `AXI4_PATH_3`
  - `AXI4_PATH_4`

  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- **tr_if** Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

**Returns**

None

**Note**

You do not normally use this procedure in a monitor test program.
get_prot()

This nonblocking procedure gets the protection prot field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the transaction_id field previously created by the create_monitor_transaction() procedure.

**Prototype**

```vhdl
get_prot
(
    prot: out integer;
    transaction_id : in integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

**Arguments**

- **prot** Burst protection:
  - AXI4_NORM_SEC_DATA;
  - AXI4_PRIV_SEC_DATA;
  - AXI4_NORM_NONSEC_DATA;
  - AXI4_PRIV_NONSEC_DATA;
  - AXI4_NORM_SEC_INST;
  - AXI4_PRIV_SEC_INST;
  - AXI4_NORM_NONSEC_INST;
  - AXI4_PRIV_NONSEC_INST;

- **transaction_id** Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- **bfm_id** BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- **path_id** (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4

Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- **tr_if** Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

**Returns**

- **prot**

**Example**

```vhdl
-- Create a monitor transaction. Creation returns tr_id to identify
-- the transaction.
create_monitor_transaction(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

....

-- Get the protection field of the tr_id transaction.
get_prot(prot, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
set_data_words()

This nonblocking procedure sets the `data_words` field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the `transaction_id` field previously created by the `create_monitor_transaction()` procedure.

Prototype

```vhdl
set_data_words(
    data_words: in std_logic_vector(AXI4_MAX_BIT_SIZE-1 downto 0)
    | integer;
    transaction_id : in integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

Arguments

data_words  Data words.

transaction_id  Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

bfm_id  BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

path_id  (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:

- `AXI4_PATH_0`
- `AXI4_PATH_1`
- `AXI4_PATH_2`
- `AXI4_PATH_3`
- `AXI4_PATH_4`

Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

tr_if  Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

None

Note

You do not normally use this procedure in a monitor test program.
get_data_words()

This nonblocking procedure gets a data_words field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the transactionid field previously created by the create_monitor_transaction() procedure.

Prototype

```vhdl
get_data_words
(
    data_words : out std_logic_vector(AXI4_MAX_BIT_SIZE-1 downto 0)
    | integer;
    transaction_id : in integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

Arguments

data_words  Data words.
transaction_id  Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
bfm_id  BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
path_id  (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:

- AXI4_PATH_0
- AXI4_PATH_1
- AXI4_PATH_2
- AXI4_PATH_3
- AXI4_PATH_4

Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

tr_if  Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

data_words

Example

```vhdl
-- Create a monitor transaction. Creation returns tr_id to identify the transaction.
create_monitor_transaction(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```

```vhdl
data_words
```

```vhdl
-- Get the data_words field of the data phase (beat) for the tr_id transaction.
get_data_words(data, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
set_write_strobes()

This nonblocking procedure sets the write_strobes field array elements for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the transaction_id field previously created by the create_monitor_transaction() procedure and uniquely identified by the transaction_id field.

Prototype

```vhdl
set_write_strobes
(  write_strobes : in std_logic_vector (AXI4_MAX_BIT_SIZE-1 downto 0) | integer;
  transaction_id : in integer;
  bfm_id : in integer;
  path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
  signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

Arguments

- **write_strobes**  Write strobes.
- **transaction_id** Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **bfm_id** BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **path_id** (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **tr_if** Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

- None

Note

You do not normally use this procedure in a monitor test program.
get_write_strobes()

This nonblocking procedure gets the write_strobes field array elements for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the transaction_id field previously created by the create_monitor_transaction() procedure.

**Prototype**

```vhdl
get_write_strobes
(
    write_strobes : out std_logic_vector (AXI4_MAX_BIT_SIZE-1 downto 0) | integer;
    transaction_id : in integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

**Arguments**

- `write_strobes` Write strobes array.
- `transaction_id` Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- `bfm_id` BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- `path_id` (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- `tr_if` Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

**Returns**

`write_strobes`

**Example**

```vhdl
-- Create a monitor transaction. Creation returns tr_id to identify
-- the transaction.
create_monitor_transaction(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

-- Get the write_strobes field of the data phase (beat)
-- for the tr_id transaction.
get_write_strobes(write_strobe, tr_id, bfm_index,
axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
**set_resp()**

This nonblocking procedure sets the response `resp` field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the `transaction_id` field previously created by the `create_monitor_transaction()` procedure.

**Prototype**

```
set_resp(
    resp: in std_logic_vector (AXI4_MAX_BIT_SIZE-1 downto 0) | integer;
    transaction_id : in integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

**Arguments**

- **resp**  
  Transaction response:
  - AXI4_OKAY = 0;
  - AXI4_SLVERR = 2;
  - AXI4_DECERR = 3;

- **transaction_id**  
  Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- **bfm_id**  
  BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- **path_id**  
  (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4
  
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- **tr_if**  
  Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

**Returns**

None

---

**Note**

You do not normally use this procedure in a monitor test program.
get.resp()

This nonblocking procedure gets a response resp field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the transaction_id field previously created by the create_monitor_transaction() procedure.

Prototype

```vhdl
get_resp
(
  resp: out std_logic_vector (AXI4_MAX_BIT_SIZE-1 downto 0) | integer;
  transaction_id : in integer;
  bfm_id : in integer;
  path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
  signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

Arguments

- **resp**: Transaction response:
  - AXI4_OKAY = 0;
  - AXI4_SLVERR = 2;
  - AXI4_DECERR = 3;
- **transaction_id**: Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **bfm_id**: BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **path_id**: (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **tr_if**: Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

- **resp**

Example

```vhdl
-- Create a monitor transaction. Creation returns tr_id to identify
-- the transaction.
create_monitor_transaction(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

....

-- Get the response field of the data phase (beat)
-- of the tr_id transaction.
get RESP(read resp, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
set_read_or_write()

This procedure sets the read_or_write field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the transaction_id field previously created by the create_monitor_transaction() procedure.

Prototype

```vhdl
set_read_or_write

  (read_or_write: in integer;
   transaction_id : in integer;
   bfm_id : in integer;
   path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
   signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
  );
```

Arguments

- **read_or_write** Read or write transaction:
  - AXI4_TRANS_READ = 0
  - AXI4_TRANS_WRITE = 1
- **transaction_id** Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **bfm_id** BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **path_id** (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4
  - Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **tr_if** Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

None

Note

You do not normally use this procedure in a monitor test program.
**get_read_or_write()**

This nonblocking procedure gets the `read_or_write` field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the `transaction_id` field previously created by the `create_monitor_transaction()` procedure.

**Prototype**

```
get_read_or_write
(
    read_or_write: out integer;
    transaction_id  : in integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

**Arguments**

- **read_or_write** Read or write transaction:
  - AXI4_TRANS_READ = 0
  - AXI4_TRANS_WRITE = 1
- **transaction_id** Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **bfm_id** BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **path_id** (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **tr_if** Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

**Returns**

`read_or_write`

**Example**

```
-- Create a monitor transaction. Creation returns tr_id to identify
-- the transaction.
create_monitor_transaction(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

-- Get the read_or_write field of tr_id transaction.
get_read_or_write(read_or_write, tr_id, bfm_index,
axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
set_gen_write_strobes()

This nonblocking procedure sets the gen_write_strobes field for a write transaction that is uniquely identified by the transaction_id field previously created by the create_monitor_transaction() procedure.

Prototype

```vhdl
set_gen_write_strobes(
    gen_write_strobes: in integer;
    transaction_id : in integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

Arguments

- **gen_write_strobes** Correction of write strobes for invalid byte lanes:
  - 0 = write_strobes passed through to protocol signals.
  - 1 = write_strobes auto-corrected for invalid byte lanes (default).
- **transaction_id** Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **bfm_id** BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **path_id** (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **tr_if** Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

None

Note

You do not normally use this procedure in a monitor test program.
get_gen_write_strobes()

This nonblocking procedure gets the gen_write_strobes field for a write transaction that is uniquely identified by the transaction_id field previously created by the create_monitor_transaction() procedure.

Prototype

get_gen_write_strobes

Arguments

- gen_write_strobes: Correct write strobes flag:
  - 0 = write_strobes passed through to protocol signals.
  - 1 = write_strobes auto-corrected for invalid byte lanes.
- path_id: (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- tr_if: Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

- gen_write_strobes

Example

-- Create a monitor transaction. Creation returns tr_id to identify the transaction.
create_monitor_transaction(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
....

-- Get the auto correction write strobes flag of the tr_id transaction.
get_gen_write_strobes(write_strobes_flag, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
set_operation_mode()

This nonblocking procedure sets the `operation_mode` field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the `transaction_id` field previously created by the `create_monitor_transaction()` procedure.

Prototype

```vhdl
set_operation_mode
(
    operation_mode: in integer;
    transaction_id : in integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

Arguments

- **operation_mode**
  - Operation mode:
    - AXI4_TRANSACTION_NON_BLOCKING;
    - AXI4_TRANSACTION_BLOCKING (default);

- **transaction_id**
  - Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- **bfm_id**
  - BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- **path_id**
  - (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
    - AXI4_PATH_0
    - AXI4_PATH_1
    - AXI4_PATH_2
    - AXI4_PATH_3
    - AXI4_PATH_4

  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- **tr_if**
  - Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

None

Example

```vhdl
-- Create a monitor transaction. Creation returns tr_id to identify the transaction.
create_monitor_transaction(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

-- Set the operation mode to nonblocking for the tr_id transaction.
set_operation_mode(AXI4_TRANSACTION_NON_BLOCKING, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
get_operation_mode()

This nonblocking procedure gets the operation_mode field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the transaction_id field previously created by the create_monitor_transaction() procedure.

Prototype

get_operation_mode
{
    operation_mode: out integer;
    transaction_id : in integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
};

Arguments

operation_mode Operation mode:
   AXI4_TRANSACTION_NON_BLOCKING;
   AXI4_TRANSACTION_BLOCKING;
transaction_id Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
bfm_id BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
path_id (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
   AXI4_PATH_0
   AXI4_PATH_1
   AXI4_PATH_2
   AXI4_PATH_3
   AXI4_PATH_4
   Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
tr_if Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

operation_mode

Example

-- Create a monitor transaction. Creation returns tr_id to identify the transaction.
create_monitor_transaction(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

....

-- Get the operation mode of the tr_id transaction.
get_operation_mode(operation_mode, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
set_write_data_mode()

This nonblocking procedure sets the `write_data_mode` field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the `transaction_id` field previously created by the `create_monitor_transaction()` procedure.

Prototype

```vhdl
set_write_data_mode
(
  write_data_mode: in integer;
  transaction_id : in integer;
  bfm_id : in integer;
  path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
  signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

Arguments

- `write_data_mode` Write data mode:
  - AXI4_DATA_AFTER_ADDRESS;
    The master first drives the address phase and, after it completes, it drives the corresponding data phases. The master waits for AWREADY before asserting WVALID. For a slave designed to wait for WVALID before asserting AWREADY, using this mode may cause a deadlock situation. This mode will force the data transfer to start after the address transfer completes; however, it is recommended that you use the **DATA_WITH_ADDRESS along with a `data_valid_delay` setting instead to avoid the possible deadlock situation.
  - AXI4_DATA_WITH_ADDRESS; (default)
    The master drives the address and the data phase in a nonblocking process; it asserts AWVALID and then asserts WVALID depending on `data_valid_delay`. If `data_valid_delay` is set to 0, then AWVALID and WVALID are asserted at the same time; otherwise, WVALID is asserted after `data_valid_delay`.

- `transaction_id` Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- `bfm_id` BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- `path_id` (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- `tr_if` Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

None

Note

You do not normally use this procedure in a monitor test program.
get_write_data_mode()

This nonblocking procedure gets the write_data_mode field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the transaction_id field previously created by the create_monitor_transaction() procedure.

Prototype

```vhdl
get_write_data_mode (write_data_mode: out integer;
transaction_id  : in integer;
bfm_id : in integer;
path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t);
```

Arguments

- **write_data_mode** Write data mode:
  - AXI4_DATA_AFTER_ADDRESS; The master first drives the address phase and, after it completes, it drives the corresponding data phases. The master waits for AWREADY before asserting WVALID. For a slave designed to wait for WVALID before asserting AWREADY, using this mode may cause a deadlock situation. This mode will force the data transfer to start after the address transfer completes; however, it is recommended that you use the AXI4_DATA_WITH_ADDRESS along with a data_valid_delay setting instead to avoid the possible deadlock situation.
  - AXI4_DATA_WITH_ADDRESS; (default) The master drives the address and the data phase in a nonblocking process; it asserts AWVALID and then asserts WVALID depending on data_valid_delay. If data_valid_delay is set to 0, then AWVALID and WVALID are asserted at the same time; otherwise, WVALID is asserted after data_valid_delay.

- **transaction_id** Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- **bfm_id** BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- **path_id** (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4
  
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- **tr_if** Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

- **write_data_mode**
Example

-- Create a monitor transaction. Creation returns tr_id to identify
-- the transaction.
create_monitor_transaction(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

....

-- Get the write data mode of the tr_id transaction
get_write_data_mode(write_data_mode, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
set_address_valid_delay()

This nonblocking procedure sets the *address_valid_delay* field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the *transaction_id* field previously created by the *create_monitor_transaction()* procedure.

**Prototype**

```vhdl
set_address_valid_delay(
    address_valid_delay: in integer;
    transaction_id : in integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

**Arguments**

- **address_valid_delay** Address channel ARVALID/AWVALID delay measured in ACLK cycles for this transaction. Default: 0.
- **transaction_id** Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **bfm_id** BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **path_id** (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **tr_if** Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

**Returns** None

---

**Note**

You do not normally use this procedure in a monitor test program.
get_address_valid_delay()

This nonblocking procedure gets the address_valid_delay field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the transaction_id field previously created by the create_monitor_transaction() procedure.

Prototype

get_address_valid_delay
(
  address_valid_delay: out integer;
  transaction_id : in integer;
  bfm_id : in integer;
  path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
  signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);

Arguments

address_valid_delay Address channel ARVALID/AWVALID delay in ACLK cycles for this transaction.
transaction_id Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
bfm_id BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
path_id (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  AXI4_PATH_0
  AXI4_PATH_1
  AXI4_PATH_2
  AXI4_PATH_3
  AXI4_PATH_4
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
tr_if Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

address_valid_delay

Example

-- Create a monitor transaction. Creation returns tr_id to identify the transaction.
create_monitor_transaction(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

-- Get the address channel delay of the tr_id transaction.
get_address_valid_delay(address_valid_delay, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
get_address_ready_delay()

This nonblocking procedure gets the `address_ready_delay` field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the `transaction_id` field previously created by the `create_monitor_transaction()` procedure.

**Prototype**

```vhdl
get_address_ready_delay(
    address_ready_delay: out integer;
    transaction_id : in integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

**Arguments**

- `address_ready_delay` Address channel ARREADY/AWREADY delay measured in ACLK cycles for this transaction.
- `transaction_id` Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- `bfm_id` BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- `path_id` (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- `tr_if` Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

**Returns**

`address_ready_delay`

**Example**

```vhdl
-- Create a monitor transaction. Creation returns tr_id to identify
-- the transaction.
create_monitor_transaction(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

-- Get the address channel *READY delay of the tr_id transaction.
get_address_ready_delay(address_ready_delay, tr_id, bfm_index,
axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
**set_data_valid_delay()**

This nonblocking procedure sets the `data_valid_delay` field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the `transaction_id` field previously created by the `create_monitor_transaction()` procedure.

**Prototype**

```vhdl
set_data_valid_delay(
    data_valid_delay: in integer;
    transaction_id  : in integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

**Arguments**

- **data_valid_delay**: Data channel array to hold RVALID/WVALID delays measured in ACLK cycles for this transaction. Default: 0.
- **transaction_id**: Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **bfm_id**: BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **path_id**: (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4

Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

- **tr_if**: Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

**Returns**

None

**Note**

You do not normally use this procedure in a monitor test program.
get_data_valid_delay()

This nonblocking procedure sets the data_valid_delay field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the transaction_id field previously created by the create_monitor_transaction() procedure.

Prototype

```vhdl
get_data_valid_delay(
    data_valid_delay: out integer;
    transaction_id  : in integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

Arguments

data_valid_delay Data channel array to hold RVALID/WVALID delays measured in ACLK cycles for this transaction.

transaction_id Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

bfm_id BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

path_id (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:

- AXI4_PATH_0
- AXI4_PATH_1
- AXI4_PATH_2
- AXI4_PATH_3
- AXI4_PATH_4

Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

tr_if Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

data_valid_delay

Example

```vhdl
-- Create a monitor transaction with start address of 0.
-- Creation returns tr_id to identify the transaction.
create_monitor_transaction(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
....

-- Get the write channel WVALID delay for the data
-- phase (beat) of the tr_id transaction.
get_data_valid_delay(data_valid_delay, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
get_data_ready_delay()

This nonblocking procedure gets the \textit{data\_ready\_delay} field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the \textit{transaction\_id} field previously created by the \textit{create\_monitor\_transaction()} procedure.

**Prototype**

```vhdl
get_data_ready_delay
(
    data_ready_delay: out integer;
    transaction_id : in integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

**Arguments**

- \textbf{data\_ready\_delay} Data channel array to hold RREADY/WREADY delay measured in ACLK cycles for this transaction.
- \textbf{transaction\_id} Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- \textbf{bfm\_id} BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- \textbf{path\_id} (Optional) Parallel process path identifier: AXI4\_PATH\_0, AXI4\_PATH\_1, AXI4\_PATH\_2, AXI4\_PATH\_3, AXI4\_PATH\_4. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- \textbf{tr\_if} Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

**Returns**

None

**Example**

```vhdl
-- Create a monitor transaction. Creation returns tr\_id to identify
-- the transaction.
create_monitor_transaction(tr\_id, bfm\_index, axi4\_tr\_if\_0(bfm\_index));

-- Get the read data channel RREADY delay for the
-- data phase (beat) of the tr\_id transaction.
get_data_ready_delay(data_ready_delay, 0, tr\_id, bfm\_index,
axi4\_tr\_if\_0(bfm\_index));
```
get_write_response_valid_delay()

This nonblocking procedure gets the write_response_valid_delay field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the transaction_id field previously created by the create_monitor_transaction() procedure.

Prototype

get_write_response_valid_delay

write_response_valid_delay: out integer;
transaction_id  : in integer;
bfm_id : in integer;
path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);

Arguments

write_response_valid_delay Write data channel BVALID delay measured in ACLK cycles for this transaction.
transaction_id Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
bfm_id BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
path_id (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:

    AXI4_PATH_0
    AXI4_PATH_1
    AXI4_PATH_2
    AXI4_PATH_3
    AXI4_PATH_4

Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

tr_if Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

write_response_valid_delay

Example

-- Create a monitor transaction. Creation returns tr_id to identify
-- the transaction.
create_monitor_transaction(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

....

-- Get the write response channel BVALID delay of the tr_id transaction.
get_write_response_valid_delay(write_response_valid_delay, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
get_write_response_ready_delay()

This nonblocking procedure gets the write_response_ready_delay field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the transaction_id field previously created by the create_monitor_transaction() procedure.

Prototype

```vhdl
get_write_response_ready_delay

    write_response_ready_delay: out integer;
    transaction_id : in integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

Arguments

- **write_response_ready_delay**: Write data channel BREADY delay measured in ACLK cycles for this transaction.
- **transaction_id**: Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **bfm_id**: BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **path_id**: (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **tr_if**: Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

- **write_response_ready_delay**

Example

```vhdl
-- Create a monitor transaction. Creation returns tr_id to identify
-- the transaction.
create_monitor_transaction(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

....

-- Get the write response channel BREADY delay of the tr_id transaction.
get_write_response_ready_delay(write_resp_ready_delay, tr_id, bfm_index,
axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
set_transaction_done()

This nonblocking procedure sets the `transaction_done` field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the `transaction_id` field previously created by the `create_monitor_transaction()` procedures.

**Prototype**

```vhdl
set_transaction_done

transaction_done : in integer;
transaction_id : in integer;
bfm_id : in integer;
path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

**Arguments**

- `transaction_done` Transaction `done` flag for this transaction
- `transaction_id` Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- `bfm_id` BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- `path_id` (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - `AXI4_PATH_0`
  - `AXI4_PATH_1`
  - `AXI4_PATH_2`
  - `AXI4_PATH_3`
  - `AXI4_PATH_4`
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- `tr_if` Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

**Returns**

None

---

**Note**

You do not normally use this procedure in a monitor test program.
get_transaction_done()

This nonblocking procedure gets the transaction_done field for a transaction that is uniquely identified by the transaction_id field previously created by the create_monitor_transaction() procedure.

Prototype

```
get_transaction_done
(
    transaction_done : out integer;
    transaction_id   : in integer;
    bfm_id           : in integer;
    path_id          : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if     : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

Arguments

- *transaction_done* Transaction done flag for this transaction
- *bfm_id* BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- *path_id* (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- *tr_if* Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

*transaction_done*

Example

```
-- Create a monitor transaction. Creation returns tr_id to identify
-- the transaction.
create_monitor_transaction(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

....

-- Get the transaction_done flag of the tr_id transaction.
get_transaction_done(transaction_done, tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
get_read_data_phase()

This blocking procedure gets a read data phase that is uniquely identified by the `transaction_id` argument previously created by the `create_monitor_transaction()` procedure.

The `get_read_data_phase()` sets the `transaction_done` field to 1 to indicate the whole read transaction has completed.

**Prototype**

```vhdl
procedure get_read_data_phase
(
  transaction_id  : in integer;
  bfm_id          : in integer;
  path_id         : in axi4_path_t; --optional
  signal tr_if    : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

**Arguments**

- `transaction_id` Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- `bfm_id` BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- `path_id` (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - `AXI4_PATH_0`
  - `AXI4_PATH_1`
  - `AXI4_PATH_2`
  - `AXI4_PATH_3`
  - `AXI4_PATH_4`
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- `tr_if` Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

**Returns**

None

**Example**

```vhdl
-- Create a monitor transaction.
-- Creation returns tr_id to identify the transaction.
create_monitor_transaction(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

....

-- Get the read data phase of the tr_id transaction.
get_read_data_phase(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
get_write_response_phase()

This blocking procedure gets a write response phase that is uniquely identified by the `transaction_id` argument previously created by the `create_monitor_transaction()` procedure.

It sets the `transaction_done` field to 1 when the phase completes to indicate the whole transaction has completed.

**Prototype**

```
procedure get_write_response_phase
(
  transaction_id  : in integer;
  bfm_id          : in integer;
  path_id         : in axi4_path_t; --optional
  signal tr_if    : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

**Arguments**

- `transaction_id` Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- `bfm_id` BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- `path_id` (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- `tr_if` Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

**Returns**

None

**Example**

```vhdl
-- Create a monitor transaction.
-- Creation returns tr_id to identify the transaction.
create_monitor_transaction(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

....

-- Get the write response phase for the tr_id transaction.
get_write_response_phase(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
get_write_addr_phase()

This blocking procedure gets a write address phase that is uniquely identified by the
transaction_id argument previously created by the create_monitor_transaction() procedure.

Prototype

procedure get_write_addr_phase
{
    transaction_id : in integer;
    bfm_id         : in integer;
    path_id        : in axi4_path_t; -- Optional
    signal tr_if   : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
};

Arguments

transaction_id  Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure
                Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

bfm_id          BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common
                Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

path_id         (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
                AXI4_PATH_0
                AXI4_PATH_1
                AXI4_PATH_2
                AXI4_PATH_3
                AXI4_PATH_4

                Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on
                page 151 for more details.

tr_if           Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded
                Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more
                details.

Returns

None

Example

-- Create a monitor transaction. Creation returns tr_id to identify
-- the transaction.
create_monitor_transaction(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

....

-- Get the write address phase of the tr_id transaction.
get_write_addr_phase(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
get_read_addr_phase()

This blocking procedure gets a read address phase that is uniquely identified by the `transaction_id` argument previously created by the `create_monitor_transaction()` procedure.

Prototype

```vhdl
procedure get_read_addr_phase
(
  transaction_id  : in integer;
  bfm_id          : in integer;
  path_id         : in axi4_path_t; -- Optional
  signal tr_if    : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

Arguments

- `path_id`: (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- `tr_if`: Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

None

Example

```vhdl
-- Create a monitor transaction. Creation returns tr_id to identify
-- the transaction.
create_monitor_transaction(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

....

-- Get the read address phase of the tr_id transaction.
get_read_addr_phase(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
get_write_data_phase()

This blocking procedure gets a write data phase that is uniquely identified by the transaction_id argument previously created by the create_monitor_transaction() procedure.

Prototype

```vhdl
procedure get_write_data_phase
(  transaction_id  : in integer;
  bfm_id          : in integer;
  path_id          : in axi4_path_t; --optional
  signal tr_if    : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

Arguments

- **transaction_id**: Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **bfm_id**: BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **path_id**: (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **tr_if**: Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

None

Example

```vhdl
-- Create a monitor transaction. Creation returns tr_id to identify
-- the transaction.
create_monitor_transaction(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
...

-- Get the write data phase for the first beat of the tr_id transaction.
get_write_data_phase(tr_id, last, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```

get_rw_transaction()

This blocking procedure gets a complete read/write transaction that is uniquely identified by the transaction_id argument previously created by the create_monitor_transaction() procedure.

Prototype

```vhdl
procedure get_rw_transaction
  (  
    transaction_id  : in integer;
    bfm_id          : in integer;
    path_id         : in axi4_path_t; --optional 
    signal tr_if    : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t 
  );
```

Arguments

- **transaction_id** Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **bfm_id** BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **path_id** (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **tr_if** Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

None

Example

```vhdl
-- Create a monitor transaction. Creation returns tr_id to identify
-- the transaction.
create_monitor_transaction(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
....

-- Get the complete tr_id transaction.
get_rw_transaction(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
get_read_addr_ready()

This blocking procedure returns the value of the read address channel ARREADY signal using the ready argument. It will block for one ACLK period.

Prototype

```
procedure get_read_addr_ready
(
  ready : out integer;
  bfm_id : in integer;
  path_id : in axi4_adv_path_t; --optional
  signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);`
```

Arguments

- **ready** The value of the ARREADY signal.
- **bfm_id** BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **path_id** (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_5
  - AXI4_PATH_6
  - AXI4_PATH_7
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **tr_if** Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

`ready`

Example

```
// Get the ARREADY signal value
bfm.get_read_addr_ready(ready, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
get_read_data_ready()

This blocking procedure returns the value of the read data channel RREADY signal using the ready argument. It will block for one ACLK period.

Prototype

```
procedure get_read_data_ready
(
    ready : out integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_adv_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);  
```

Arguments

- **ready**: The value of the RREADY signal.
- **bfm_id**: BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **path_id**: (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_5
  - AXI4_PATH_6
  - AXI4_PATH_7
  
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **tr_if**: Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

- **ready**

Example

```
// Get the RREADY signal value
bfm.get_read_data_ready(ready, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
get_write_addr_ready()

This blocking procedure returns the value of the write address channel AWREADY signal using the `ready` argument. It will block for one ACLK period.

**Prototype**

```vhdl
procedure get_write_addr_ready
(
    ready : out integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id: in axi4_adv_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

**Arguments**

- **ready** The value of the AWREADY signal.
- **bfm_id** BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **path_id** (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_5
  - AXI4_PATH_6
  - AXI4_PATH_7
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **tr_if** Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

**Returns**

`ready`

**Example**

```vhdl
// Get the WREADY signal value
bfm.get_write_addr_ready(ready, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
get_write_data_ready()

This blocking procedure returns the value of the write data channel WREADY signal using the ready argument. It will block for one ACLK period.

**Prototype**

```
procedure get_write_data_ready
(
    ready : out integer;
    bfm_id : in integer;
    path_id : in axi4_adv_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

**Arguments**

- **ready** The value of the WREADY signal.
- **bfm_id** BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **path_id** (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_5
  - AXI4_PATH_6
  - AXI4_PATH_7

  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- **tr_if** Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

**Returns**

- **ready**

**Example**

```
// Get the WREADY signal value
bfm.get_write_data_ready(ready, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
get_write_resp_ready()

This blocking procedure returns the value of the write response channel BREADY signal using the `ready` argument. It blocks for one ACLK period.

**Prototype**

```vhdl
procedure get_write_resp_ready
(
  ready : out integer;
  bfm_id : in integer;
  path_id : in axi4_adv_path_t; --optional
  signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

**Arguments**

- `ready` The value of the RREADY signal.
- `bfm_id` BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- `path_id` (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - `AXI4_PATH_5`
  - `AXI4_PATH_6`
  - `AXI4_PATH_7`
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- `tr_if` Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

**Returns**

`ready`

**Example**

```vhdl
// Get the BREADY signal value
bfm.get_write_resp_ready(ready, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
push_transaction_id()

This nonblocking procedure pushes a transaction record into the back of a queue. The transaction is uniquely identified by the transaction_id argument previously created by the create_monitor_transaction() procedure. The queue is identified by the queue_id argument.

Prototype

```vhdl
procedure push_transaction_id
(
    transaction_id  : in integer;
    queue_id  : in integer;
    bfm_id          : in integer;
    path_id         : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if    : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

Arguments

Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

```vhdl
queue_id  : Queue identifier:

    AXI4_QUEUE_ID_0
    AXI4_QUEUE_ID_1
    AXI4_QUEUE_ID_2
    AXI4_QUEUE_ID_3
    AXI4_QUEUE_ID_4
    AXI4_QUEUE_ID_5
    AXI4_QUEUE_ID_6
    AXI4_QUEUE_ID_7
```

Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

(Optional) Parallel process path identifier:

```vhdl
path_id          : AXI4_PATH_0
    AXI4_PATH_1
    AXI4_PATH_2
    AXI4_PATH_3
    AXI4_PATH_4
```

Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns

None
Example

-- Create a monitor transaction. Creation returns tr_id to identify
-- the transaction.
create_monitor_transaction(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

....

-- Push the transaction record into queue 1 for the tr_id transaction.
push_transaction_id(tr_id, AXI4_QUEUE_ID_1, bfm_index,
axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
This nonblocking (unless queue is empty) procedure pops a transaction record from the front of a queue. The transaction is uniquely identified by the `transaction_id` argument previously created by the `get_rw_transaction()` procedure. The queue is identified by the `queue_id` argument.

If the queue is empty, then it will block until an entry becomes available.

**Prototype**

```vhdl
procedure pop_transaction_id

  transaction_id : in integer;
  queue_id : in integer;
  bfm_id : in integer;
  path_id : in axi4_path_t; --optional
  signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);```

**Arguments**

- `transaction_id` Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- `queue_id` Queue identifier:
  - AXI4_QUEUE_ID_0
  - AXI4_QUEUE_ID_1
  - AXI4_QUEUE_ID_2
  - AXI4_QUEUE_ID_3
  - AXI4_QUEUE_ID_4
  - AXI4_QUEUE_ID_5
  - AXI4_QUEUE_ID_6
  - AXI4_QUEUE_ID_7
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- `bfm_id` BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- `path_id` (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4
  Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
- `tr_if` Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

**Returns**

None
Example

-- Create a monitor transaction. Creation returns tr_id to identify
-- the transaction.
create_monitor_transaction(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

....

-- Pop the transaction record from queue 1 for the tr_id transaction.
pop_transaction_id(tr_id, AXI4_QUEUE_ID_1, bfm_index,
axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));


print()  

This nonblocking procedure prints a transaction record, that is uniquely identified by the transaction_id argument previously created by the create_monitor_transaction() procedure.

Prototype  
procedure print  
(  
  transaction_id  : in integer;  
  print_delays  : in integer; --optional  
  bfm_id  : in integer;  
  path_id  : in axi4_path_t; --optional  
  signal tr_if  : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t  
);  

Arguments  
transaction_id  
Transaction identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

print_delays  
(Optional) Print delay values flag:  
  0 = do not print the delay values (default).  
  1 = print the delay values.

bfm_id  
BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

path_id  
(Optional) Parallel process path identifier:  
  AXI4_PATH_0  
  AXI4_PATH_1  
  AXI4_PATH_2  
  AXI4_PATH_3  
  AXI4_PATH_4  

Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

tr_if  
Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

Returns  
None

Example  

-- Create a monitor transaction. Creation returns tr_id to identify the transaction.  
create_monitor_transaction(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

....

-- Print the transaction record (including delay values) of the tr_id transaction.  
print(tr_id, 1, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
VHDL Monitor BFM

destruct_transaction()

This blocking procedure removes a transaction record, for cleanup purposes and memory management, that is uniquely identified by the transaction_id argument previously created by the create_monitor_transaction() procedure.

Prototype

```vhdl
procedure destruct_transaction
(
  transaction_id  : in integer;
  bfm_id          : in integer;
  path_id         : in axi4_path_t; --optional
  signal tr_if    : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

Arguments

- **transaction_id**: Transaction identifier. Refer to "Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments" on page 151 for more details.
- **bfm_id**: BFM identifier. Refer to "Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments" on page 151 for more details.
- **path_id**: (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
  - AXI4_PATH_0
  - AXI4_PATH_1
  - AXI4_PATH_2
  - AXI4_PATH_3
  - AXI4_PATH_4
  Refer to "Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments" on page 151 for more details.
- **tr_if**: Transaction signal interface. Refer to "Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments" on page 151 for more details.

Returns

None

Example

```vhdl
-- Create a monitor transaction. Creation returns tr_id to identify the transaction.
create_monitor_transaction(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));

-- Remove the transaction record for the tr_id transaction.
destruct_transaction(tr_id, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
**wait_on()**

This blocking procedure waits for an event on the ACLK or ARESETn signals to occur before proceeding. An optional *count* argument waits for the number of events equal to *count*.

**Prototype**

```vhdl
procedure wait_on
(
    phase           : in integer;
    count: in integer; --optional
    bfm_id          : in integer;
    path_id         : in axi4_path_t; --optional
    signal tr_if    : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t
);
```

**Arguments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| phase     | Wait for:
          | AXI4_CLOCK_POSEDGE
          | AXI4_CLOCK_NEGEDGE
          | AXI4_CLOCK_ANYEDGE
          | AXI4_CLOCK_0_TO_1
          | AXI4_CLOCK_1_TO_0
          | AXI4_RESET_POSEDGE
          | AXI4_RESET_NEGEDGE
          | AXI4_RESET_ANYEDGE
          | AXI4_RESET_0_TO_1
          | AXI4_RESET_1_TO_0
| count     | (Optional) Wait for a number of events to occur set by *count*. (default = 1)
| bfm_id    | BFM identifier. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.
| path_id   | (Optional) Parallel process path identifier:
          | AXI4_PATH_0
          | AXI4_PATH_1
          | AXI4_PATH_2
          | AXI4_PATH_3
          | AXI4_PATH_4
| tr_if     | Transaction signal interface. Refer to “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for more details.

**Returns**

None

**Example**

```vhdl
wait_on(AXI4_RESET_POSEDGE, bfm_index, axi4_tr_if_0(bfm_index));
wait_on(AXI4_CLOCK_POSEDGE, 10, bfm_index, axi4tr_if_0(bfm_index));
```
This chapter discusses how to use the Mentor Verification IP Altera Edition master and slave BFM s to verify slave and master components, respectively.

In the Verifying a Slave DUT tutorial, the slave is an on-chip RAM model that is verified using a master BFM and test program. In the Verifying a Master DUT tutorial, the master issues simple write and read transactions that are verified using a slave BFM and test program.

Following this top-level discussion of how you verify a master and a slave component using the Mentor Verification IP Altera Edition is a brief example of how to run Qsys, the powerful system integration tool in the Quartus II software. This procedure shows you how to use Qsys to create a top-level DUT environment. For more details on this example, refer to “Getting Started with Qsys and the BFM s” on page 359.

**Note**
Parameters to configure any optional signals, master BFM transaction issuing, and slave BFM acceptance capability, are set with the Qsys Parameter Editor. See “Running the Qsys Tool” on page 362 for details of the Qsys Parameter Editor.

### Verifying a Slave DUT

A slave DUT component is connected to a master BFM at the signal-level. A master test program, written at the transaction-level, generates stimulus via the master BFM to verify the slave DUT. Figure 11-1 illustrates a typical top-level test bench environment.

**Figure 11-1. Slave DUT Top-Level Test Bench Environment**

![Slave DUT Top-Level Test Bench Environment Diagram](image)
In this example, the master test program also compares the written data with that read back from the slave DUT, reporting the result of the comparison.

A top-level file instantiates and connects all the components required to test and monitor the DUT, and controls the system clock (ACLK) and reset (ARESETn) signals.

### BFM Master Test Program

A master test program using the master BFM API is capable of creating a wide range of stimulus scenarios to verify a slave DUT. However, this tutorial restricts the master BFM stimulus to write transactions followed by read transactions to the same address, and then compares the read data with the previously written data.

**Note**

For a complete code example of this master test program, refer to the installed Mentor Verification IP Altera Edition kit in the following directory:

<install_dir>/mentor_vip_ae\axi4lite\qsys-examples\ex1_back_to_back_vhd\master_test_program.vhd

The master test program contains the following:

- A `create_transactions` process that creates and executes read and write transactions.
- Processes `handle_write_resp_ready` and `handle_read_data_ready` to handle the write response channel BREADY and read data channel RREADY signals, respectively.
- Variables `m_wr_resp_phase_ready_delay` and `m_rd_data_phase_ready_delay` to set the delay of the BREADY and RREADY signals.

The following sections describe the main processes and variables:

#### m_wr_resp_phase_ready_delay

The `m_wr_resp_phase_ready_delay` variable holds the BREADY signal delay. The delay value extends the length of the write response phase by a number of ACLK cycles.

**Example 11-1** below shows the AWREADY signal delayed by two ACLK cycles. You can edit this variable to change the AWREADY signal delay.

**Example 11-1. m_wr_resp_phase_ready_delay**

```vhdl
-- Variable : m_wr_resp_phase_ready_delay
signal m_wr_resp_phase_ready_delay : integer := 2;
```

#### m_rd_data_phase_ready_delay

The `m_rd_data_phase_ready_delay` variable holds the RREADY signal delay. The delay value extends the length of each read data phase (beat) by a number of ACLK cycles.
Example 11-2 below shows the RREADY signal delayed by two ACLK cycles. You can edit this variable to change the RREADY signal delay.

Example 11-2. m_rd_data_phase_ready_delay

```vhdl
-- Variable : m_rd_data_phase_ready_delay
signal m_rd_data_phase_ready_delay : integer := 2;
```

Configuration and Initialization

The master test process creates and executes read and write transactions. The whole process runs concurrently with other processes in the test program, using the `path_id = AXI4_PATH_0`. See “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for details of `path_id`.

The process waits for the ARESETn signal to be deasserted, followed by a positive ACLK edge, as shown in Example 11-3. This satisfies the protocol requirements in Section A3.1.2 of the AXI Protocol Specification.

Example 11-3. Configuration and Initialization

```vhdl
-- Master test
process
  variable tr_id: integer;
  variable data_words : std_logic_vector(AXI4_MAX_BIT_SIZE-1 downto 0);
  variable lp: line;
begin
  wait_on(AXI4_RESET_0_TO_1, index, axi4_tr_if_0(index));
  wait_on(AXI4_CLOCK_POSEDGE, index, axi4_tr_if_0(index));
```

Create and Execute Write Transactions

To generate AXI4-Lite protocol traffic, the master test program must create a transaction before executing it. The code shown in Example 11-4 calls the `create_write_transaction()` procedure, providing only the start address argument of the transaction.

This example has an AXI4-Lite write data bus width of 32 bits; therefore, a single beat of data conveys 4 bytes across the data bus. The call to the `set_data_words()` procedure sets the first element of the `data_words` transaction field with the value 1 on byte lane 1, with a result of `x"0000_0100"`. However, the AXI4-Lite protocol permits narrow transfers with the use of the write strobes signal WSTRB to indicate which byte lane contains valid write data, and therefore indicates to the slave DUT which data byte lane will be written into memory. The write strobes WSTRB signal indicates to the slave which byte lane contains valid write data to be written to the slave memory. Similarly, you can call the `set_write_strobes()` procedure to set the first element of the `write_strobes` transaction field with the value 2, indicating that only byte lane 1 contains valid data. Calling the `execute_transaction()` procedure executes the transaction on the protocol signals.
All other transaction fields default to legal protocol values (see \texttt{create_write_transaction()}
procedure for details).

**Example 11-4. Create and Execute Write Transactions**

```vhdl
-- 4 x Writes
-- Write data value 1 on byte lanes 1 to address 1.
create_write_transaction(1, tr_id, index, axi4_tr_if_0(index));
data_words(31 downto 0) := x"00000100";
set_data_words(data_words, tr_id, index, axi4_tr_if_0(index));
set_write_strobes(2, tr_id, index, axi4_tr_if_0(index));
report "master_test_program: Writing data (1) to address (1)";

-- By default it will run in Blocking mode
execute_transaction(tr_id, index, axi4_tr_if_0(index));
```

In the complete master test program, three subsequent write transactions are created and
executed in a similar manner to Example 11-4.

**Create and Execute Read Transactions**

The code excerpt in Example 11-5 reads the data that has been previously written into the slave
memory. The master test program first creates a read transaction by calling the
\texttt{create_read_transaction()}
procedure, providing only the start address argument.

The read transaction is then executed on the protocol signals by calling the
\texttt{execute_transaction()}
procedure.

The read data is obtained using the \texttt{get_data_words()} procedure to get the \texttt{data_words}
transaction field value. The result of the read data is compared with the expected data, and a
message displays the transcript.

**Example 11-5. Create and Execute Read Transactions**

```vhdl
--4 x Reads
--Read data from address 1.
create_read_transaction(1, tr_id, index, axi4_tr_if_0(index));
execute_transaction(tr_id, index, axi4_tr_if_0(index));

get_data_words(data_words, tr_id, index, axi4_tr_if_0(index));
if(data_words(31 downto 0) = x"00000100") then
  report "master_test_program: Read correct data (1) at address (1)";
else
  hwrite(lp, data_words(31 downto 0));
  report "master_test_program: Error: Expected data (1) at address 1, but
got " & lp.all;
end if;
```

In the complete master test program, three subsequent read transactions are created and
executed in a similar manner to Example 11-5.
handle_write_resp_ready

The *handle write response ready* process handles the BREADY signal for the write response channel. The whole process runs concurrently with other processes in the test program, using the \textit{path\_id = AXI4\_PATH\_5}. See “Overloaded Procedure Common Arguments” on page 151 for details of \textit{path\_id}, as shown in the Example 11-6.

The initial wait for the ARESETn signal to be deactivated, followed by a positive ACLK edge, satisfies the protocol requirement detailed in Section A3.1.2 of the AXI Protocol Specification.

The BREADY signal is deasserted using the nonblocking call to the \texttt{execute_write_resp_ready()} procedure and waits for a write channel response phase to occur with a call to the blocking \texttt{get_write_response_cycle()} procedure. A received write response phase indicates that the BVALID signal has been asserted, triggering the starting point for the delay of the BREADY signal. In a \textit{loop} it delays the assertion of BREADY based on the setting of the \texttt{m\_wr\_resp\_phase\_ready\_delay} variable. After the delay, another call to the \texttt{execute_write_resp_ready()} procedure to assert the BREADY signal completes the BREADY handling.

\textbf{Example 11-6. Process handle_write_resp_ready}

```
-- handle_write_resp_ready : write response ready through path 5.
-- This method assert/de-assert the write response channel ready signal.
-- Assertion and de-assertion is done based on following variable's value:
-- m_wr_resp_phase_ready_delay
process
  variable tmp_ready_delay : integer;
begin
  wait_on(AXI4_RESET_0_TO_1, index, AXI4_PATH_5, axi4_tr_if_5(index));
  wait_on(AXI4_CLOCK_POSEDGE, index, AXI4_PATH_5, axi4_tr_if_5(index));
  loop
    wait until m_wr_resp_phase_ready_delay > 0;
    tmp_ready_delay := m_wr_resp_phase_ready_delay;
    execute_write_resp_ready(0, 1, index, AXI4_PATH_5,
                             axi4_tr_if_5(index));
    get_write_response_cycle(index, AXI4_PATH_5, axi4_tr_if_5(index));
    if(tmp_ready_delay > 1) then
      for i in 0 to tmp_ready_delay-2 loop
        wait_on(AXI4_CLOCK_POSEDGE, index, AXI4_PATH_5,
                axi4_tr_if_5(index));
      end loop;
    end if;
    execute_write_resp_ready(1, 1, index, AXI4_PATH_5,
                             axi4_tr_if_5(index));
  end loop;
end process;
```

handle_read_data_ready

The *handle read data ready* process handles the RREADY signal for the read data channel. It delays the assertion of the RREADY signal based on the setting of the
Verifying a Master DUT

A master DUT component is connected to a slave BFM at the signal-level. A slave test program, written at the transaction-level, generates stimulus via the slave BFM to verify the master DUT. Figure 11-2 illustrates a typical top-level test bench environment.

Figure 11-2. Master DUT Top-Level Test Bench Environment

In this example, the slave test program is a simple memory model.

A top-level file instantiates and connects all the components required to test and monitor the DUT, and controls the system clock (ACLK) and reset (ARESETn) signals.

BFM Slave Test Program

The slave test program is a memory model that contains two APIs:

- **Basic Slave API Definition**
  
  The Basic Slave API Definition allows you to create a wide range of stimulus scenarios to test a master DUT. This API definition simplifies the creation of slave stimulus based on the default response of OKAY to master read and write transactions.

- **Advanced Slave API Definition**
  
  The Advanced Slave API Definition allows you to create additional response scenarios to transactions.
Note
For a complete code example of this slave test program, refer to the installed Mentor
Verification IP Altera Edition kit in the following directory:
<install_dir>\mentor_vip_ae\axi4lite\qsys-examples\ex1_back_to_back_vhd\slave_test_program.vhd

Basic Slave API Definition
The Basic Slave Test Program API contains the following elements:

- Procedures `m_wr_addr_phase_ready_delay` and `do_byte_write()` that read and write a
  byte of data to Internal Memory, respectively.
- Procedures `set_read_data_valid_delay()` and `set_wr_resp_valid_delay()` to configure
  the delay of the read data channel RVALID, and write response channel BVALID
  signals, respectively.
- Variables `m_wr_addr_phase_ready_delay` and `m_rd_addr_phase_ready_delay` to
  configure the delay of the read/write address channel AWVALID/ARVALID signals,
  and `m_wr_data_phase_ready_delay` to configure the delay of the write response channel
  BVALID signal.

Internal Memory
The internal memory for the slave is defined as an array of 8 bits, so that each byte of data is
stored as an address/data pair.

Example 11-7. Internal Memory

type memory_t is array (0 to 2**16-1) of std_logic_vector(7 downto 0);
shared variable mem : memory_t;

do_byte_read()

The `do_byte_read()` procedure reads a `data` byte from the Internal Memory `mem` given an
address location `addr`, as shown below.

You can edit this procedure to modify the way the read data is extracted from the internal
memory.

```
-- Procedure : do_byte_read
-- Procedure to provide read data byte from memory at particular input
-- address
procedure do_byte_read(addr : in std_logic_vector(AXI4_MAX_BIT_SIZE-1
downto 0); data : out std_logic_vector(7 downto 0)) is
begin
  data := mem(to_integer(addr));
end do_byte_read;
```
do_byte_write()

The do_byte_write() procedure when called writes a data byte to the Internal Memory mem given an address location addr, as shown below.

You can edit this procedure to modify the way the write data is stored in the internal memory.

```vhdl
-- Procedure : do_byte_write
-- Procedure to write data byte to memory at particular input address
procedure do_byte_write(addr : in std_logic_vector(AXI4_MAX_BIT_SIZE-1 downto 0); data : in std_logic_vector(7 downto 0)) is
begin
   mem(to_integer(addr)) := data;
end do_byte_write;
```

m_wr_addr_phase_ready_delay

The m_wr_addr_phase_ready_delay variable holds the AWREADY signal delay. The delay value extends the length of the write address phase by a number of ACLK cycles. The starting point of the delay is determined by the assertion of the AWVALID signal.

Example 11-8 shows the AWREADY signal delayed by two ACLK cycles. You can edit this variable to change the AWREADY signal delay.

```
Example 11-8. m_wr_addr_phase_ready_delay

-- Variable : m_wr_addr_phase_ready_delay
signal m_wr_addr_phase_ready_delay : integer := 2;
```

m_rd_addr_phase_ready_delay

The m_rd_addr_phase_ready_delay variable holds the ARREADY signal delay. The delay value extends the length of the read address phase by a number of ACLK cycles. The starting point of the delay is determined by the assertion of the ARVALID signal.

Example 11-9 shows the ARREADY signal delayed by two ACLK cycles. You can edit this variable to change the ARREADY signal delay.

```
Example 11-9. m_rd_addr_phase_ready_delay

-- Variable : m_rd_addr_phase_ready_delay
signal m_rd_addr_phase_ready_delay : integer := 2;
```

m_wr_data_phase_ready_delay

The m_wr_data_phase_ready_delay variable holds the WREADY signal delay. The delay value extends the length of each write data phase (beat) by a number of ACLK cycles. The starting point of the delay is determined by the assertion of the WVALID signal.
Example 11-10 shows the WREADY signal delayed by two ACLK cycles. You can edit this function to change the WREADY signal delay.

Example 11-10. m_wr_data_phase_ready_delay

-- Variable : m_wr_data_phase_ready_delay
signal m_wr_data_phase_ready_delay : integer := 2;

set_wr_resp_valid_delay()

The set_wr_resp_valid_delay() procedure has two prototypes (path_id is optional), and configures the BVALID signal to be delayed by a number of ACLK cycles with the effect of delaying the start of the write response phase. The delay value of the BVALID signal is stored in the write_response_valid_delay transaction field.

Example 11-11 shows the BVALID signal delay set to two ACLK cycles. You can edit this function to change the BVALID signal delay.

Example 11-11. set_wr_resp_valid_delay()

-- Procedure : set_wr_resp_valid_delay
-- This is used to set write response phase valid delay to start driving
-- write response phase after specified delay.
procedure set_wr_resp_valid_delay(id : integer; path_id : in axi4_path_t;
signal tr_if : inout axi4_vhd_if_struct_t) is
begin
    set_write_response_valid_delay(2, id, index, path_id, tr_if);
end set_wr_resp_valid_delay;

set_read_data_valid_delay()

The set_read_data_valid_delay() procedure has two prototypes (path_id is optional), and configures the RVALID signal to be delayed by a number of ACLK cycles with the effect of delaying the start of a read data phase (beat). The delay value of the RVALID signal is stored in the data_valid_delay transaction field.

The code below shows the RVALID signal delay set to two ACLK periods. You may edit this function to change the RVALID signal delay.

Example 11-12. set_read_data_valid_delay()

-- Procedure : set_read_data_valid_delay
-- This will set the ready delay for write data phase
procedure set_read_data_valid_delay(id : integer; signal tr_if : inout
axi4_vhd_if_struct_t) is
    variable burst_length : integer;
begin
    set_data_valid_delay(2, id, index, tr_if);
end set_read_data_valid_delay;
In addition to the above variables and procedures, you can configure other aspects of the AXI4-Lite Slave BFM by using these procedures: \textit{“set\_config()”} on page 220 and \textit{“get\_config()”} on page 222.

### Using the Basic Slave Test Program API

There is a set of variables and procedures that you can use to create stimulus scenarios based on a memory-model slave with a minimal amount of editing, as described in \textit{“Basic Slave API Definition”} on page 347.

Consider the following configuration when using the slave test program.

### Advanced Slave API Definition

You are not required to edit the following Advance Slave API unless you require a different response than the default (OKAY) response.

The remaining section of this tutorial presents a walk-through of the Advanced Slave API in the slave test program. It consists of five main processes—\textit{process\_write}, \textit{process\_read}, \textit{handle\_write}, \textit{handle\_response}, and \textit{handle\_read}—in the slave test program, as shown in Figure 11-3. There are additional \textit{handle\_write\_addr\_ready}, \textit{handle\_read\_addr\_ready}, and \textit{handle\_write\_data\_ready} processes to handle the handshake AWREADY, ARREADY, and WREADY signals, respectively.

The Advanced Slave API is capable of handling pipelined transactions. Pipelining can occur when a transaction starts before a previous transaction has completed. Therefore, a write transaction that starts before a previous write transaction has completed can be pipelined. \textit{Figure 11-3} shows the write channel having three concurrent \textit{write\_trans} transactions, whereby the \textit{get\_write\_addr\_phase[2]}, \textit{get\_write\_data\_phase[1]} and \textit{execute\_write\_response\_phase[0]} are concurrently active on the write address, data and response channels, respectively.

Similarly, a read transaction that starts before a previous read transaction has completed can be pipelined. \textit{Figure 11-3} shows the read channel having two concurrent \textit{read\_trans} transactions, whereby the \textit{get\_read\_addr\_phase[1]} and \textit{execute\_read\_data\_phase[0]} are concurrently active on the read address and data channels, respectively.
**process_read**

The *process_read* process creates a slave transaction and receives the read address phase. It uses unique path and queue identifiers to work concurrently with other processes.

The maximum number of outstanding read transactions is configured before the processing of read transactions begins an ACLK period after the ARESETn signal is inactive, as shown in Example 11-13.

Each slave transaction has a unique *transaction_id* number associated with it that is automatically incremented for each new slave transaction created. In a loop, the *create_slave_transaction()* procedure call returns the *transaction_id* for the slave BFM, indexed by the *index* argument. A *read_trans* variable is previously defined to hold the *transaction_id*.

A call to the *get_read_addr_phase()* procedure blocks the code until a read address phase has completed. The call to the *push_transaction_id()* procedure pushes *read_trans* into the AXI4_QUEUE_ID_1 queue.
The loop completes and restarts by creating a new slave transaction and blocks for another write address phase to occur.

**Example 11-13. process_read**

```
-- process_read : read address phase through path 3
-- This process keep receiving read address phase and push
-- the transaction into queue through push_transaction_id API.
process
    variable read_trans: integer;
begin
    wait_on(axi4_reset_0_to_1, index, AXI4_PATH_3,
        axi4_tr_if_3(index));
    wait_on(axi4_clock_posedge, index, AXI4_PATH_3,
        axi4_tr_if_3(index));
    loop
        create_slave_transaction(read_trans, index, AXI4_PATH_3,
            axi4_tr_if_3(index));
        get_read_addr_phase(read_trans, index, AXI4_PATH_3,
            axi4_tr_if_3(index));
        get_config(AXI4_CONFIG_NUM_OUTSTANDING_RD_PHASE,
            tmp_config_num_outstanding_rd_phase, index,
            AXI4_PATH_3, axi4_tr_if_3(index));
        push_transaction_id(read_trans, AXI4_QUEUE_ID_1, index,
            AXI4_PATH_3, axi4_tr_if_3(index));
    end loop;
    wait;
end process;
```

**handle_read**

The `handle_read` process gets read data from the Internal Memory as a phase (beat). It uses unique path and queue identifiers to work concurrently with other processes.

In a loop, the `pop_transaction_id()` procedure call returns the transaction_id from the queue for the slave BFM, indexed by the `index` argument, as shown in Example 11-14. A `read_trans` variable is previously defined to hold the transaction_id. If the queue is empty, then `pop_transaction_id()` will block until content is available.

The call to `set_read_data_valid_delay()` configures the RVALID signal delay.

In a loop, the call to the `get_read_addr()` helper procedure returns the actual address `addr` for a particular byte location and the `byte_length` of the data phase (beat). This byte address is used to read the data byte from Internal Memory with the call to `do_byte_read()`, and the `set_read_data()` helper procedure sets the byte in the read transaction record. If the returned `byte_length>1`, then the code performs in the `byte_length` loop the reading and setting of the read data from internal memory for the whole of the read data phase (beat).

The read data phase is executed over the protocol signals by calling `execute_read_data_phase()`. The loop completes and restarts by waiting for another `transaction_id` to be placed into the queue.
Example 11-14. handle_read

```vhdl
-- Example 11-14. handle_read
-- This process reads data from memory and sends read data/response
process
  variable read_trans: integer;
  variable byte_length : integer;
  variable addr : std_logic_vector(AXI4_MAX_BIT_SIZE-1 downto 0);
  variable data : std_logic_vector(7 downto 0);
begin
  loop
    pop_transaction_id(read_trans, AXI4_QUEUE_ID_1, index, AXI4_PATH_4,
      axi4_tr_if_4(index));
    set_read_data_valid_delay(read_trans, AXI4_PATH_4,
      axi4_tr_if_4(index));
    get_read_addr(read_trans, 0, byte_length, addr, index, AXI4_PATH_4,
      axi4_tr_if_4(index));
    do_byte_read(addr, data);
    set_read_data(read_trans, 0, byte_length, addr, data, index,
      AXI4_PATH_4, axi4_tr_if_4(index));
    if byte_length > 1 then
      for j in 1 to byte_length-1 loop
        get_read_addr(read_trans, j, byte_length, addr, index, AXI4_PATH_4,
          axi4_tr_if_4(index));
        do_byte_read(addr, data);
        set_read_data(read_trans, j, byte_length, addr, data, index,
          AXI4_PATH_4, axi4_tr_if_4(index));
      end loop;
    end if;
  end loop;
execute_read_data_phase(read_trans, index, AXI4_PATH_4,
  axi4_tr_if_4(index));
end process;
```

process_write

The `process_write` process works in a similar way as previously described for `process_read`. It uses unique path and queue identifiers to work concurrently with other processes, as shown in Example 11-15.

Example 11-15. process_write

```vhdl
-- Example 11-15. process_write
-- This process keeps receiving write address phase and pushes the
-- transaction into queue through push_transaction_id API.
process
  variable write_trans : integer;
begin
  loop
    create_slave_transaction(write_trans, index, axi4_tr_if_0(index));
    wait_on(AXI4_RESET_0_TO_1, index, axi4_tr_if_0(index));
    wait_on(AXI4_CLOCK_POSEDGE, index, axi4_tr_if_0(index));
    get_write_addr_phase(write_trans, index, AXI4_PATH_4,
      axi4_tr_if_0(index));
  end loop;
end process;
```
get_config(AXI4_CONFIG_NUM_OUTSTANDING_WR_PHASE,
    tmp_config_num_outstanding_wr_phase, index,
    AXI4_PATH_3, axi4_tr_if_0(index));
    push_transaction_id(write_trans, AXI4_QUEUE_ID_0, index,
    axi4_tr_if_0(index));
    end loop;
    wait;
end process;

handle_write

The handle_write process works in a similar way to that previously described for handle_read. The main difference is that the write transaction handling gets the write data and stores it in the slave test program Internal Memory, and adhering to the state of the WSTRB write strobes signals. There is an additional pop_transaction_id() into a queue so that the process can send a write response phase for the transaction, as shown in Example 11-16.
Example 11-16. handle_write

```vhdl
-- handle_write : write data phase through path 1
-- This method receive write data phase for write transaction
process
    variable write_trans: integer;
    variable byte_length : integer;
    variable addr : std_logic_vector(AXI4_MAX_BIT_SIZE-1 downto 0);
    variable data : std_logic_vector(7 downto 0);
    variable last : integer := 0;
    begin
        loop
            pop_transaction_id(write_trans, AXI4_QUEUE_ID_0, index, AXI4_PATH_1, axi4_tr_if_1(index));

            get_write_data_phase(write_trans, 0, last, index, AXI4_PATH_1, axi4_tr_if_1(index));
            get_write_addr_data(write_trans, 0, 0, byte_length, addr, data, index, AXI4_PATH_1, axi4_tr_if_1(index));
            do_byte_write(addr, data);
            if byte_length > 1 then
                for j in 1 to byte_length-1 loop
                    get_write_addr_data(write_trans, 0, j, byte_length, addr, data, index, AXI4_PATH_1, axi4_tr_if_1(index));
                    do_byte_write(addr, data);
                end loop;
            end if;
            push_transaction_id(write_trans, AXI4_QUEUE_ID_2, index, AXI4_PATH_1, axi4_tr_if_1(index));
        end loop;
        wait;
    end process;
```

handle_response

The `handle_response` process sends a response back to the master to complete a write transaction. It uses unique path and queue identifiers to work concurrently with other processes.

In a loop, the `pop_transaction_id()` procedure call returns the `transaction_id` from the queue for the slave BFM, indexed by the `index` argument, as shown in Example 11-17. A `write_trans` variable is previously defined to hold the `transaction_id`. If the queue is empty, then `push_transaction_id()` will block until content is available.

The call to `set_wr_resp_valid_delay()` sets the BVALID signal delay for the response prior to calling `execute_write_response_phase()` to execute the response over the protocol signals.
Example 11-17. handle_response

```vhdl
-- handle_response : write response phase through path 2
-- This method sends the write response phase
process
    variable write_trans: integer;
    begin
        loop
            pop_transaction_id(write_trans, AXI4_QUEUE_ID_2, index,
            AXI4_PATH_2, axi4_tr_if_2(index));
            set_wr_resp_valid_delay(write_trans, AXI4_PATH_2,
            axi4_tr_if_2(index));
            execute_write_response_phase(write_trans, index, AXI4_PATH_2,
            axi4_tr_if_2(index));
            tmp_config_num_outstanding_wr_phase :=
                tmp_config_num_outstanding_wr_phase - 1;
        end loop;
        wait;
    end process;
```

handle_write_addr_ready

The **handle_write_addr_ready** process handles the AWREADY signal for the write address channel. It uses a unique path identifier to work concurrently with other processes.

The handling of the AWREADY signal begins an ACLK period after the ARESETn signal is inactive, as shown in **Example 11-18**. In a loop, the AWREADY signal is deasserted using the nonblocking call to the `execute_write_addr_ready()` procedure and blocks for a write channel address phase to occur with a call to the blocking `get_write_addr_cycle()` procedure. A received write address phase indicates that the AWVALID signal has been asserted, triggering the starting point for the delay of the AWREADY signal by the number of ACLK cycles defined by `m_wr_addr_phase_ready_delay`. Another call to the `execute_write_addr_ready()` procedure to assert the AWREADY signal completes the AWREADY handling.
Example 11-18. handle_write_addr_ready

```vhdl
-- handle_write_addr_ready : write address ready through path 5
-- This method assert/de-assert the write address channel ready signal.
-- Assertion and de-assertion is done based on
m_wr_addr_phase_ready_delay
  process
    variable tmp_ready_delay : integer;
    begin
      wait_on(AXI4_RESET_0_TO_1, index, AXI4_PATH_5, axi4_tr_if_5(index));
      wait_on(AXI4_CLOCK_POSEDGE, index, AXI4_PATH_5, axi4_tr_if_5(index));
      loop
        wait until m_wr_addr_phase_ready_delay > 0;
        tmp_ready_delay := m_wr_addr_phase_ready_delay;
        execute_write_addr_ready(0, 1, index, AXI4_PATH_5,
axi4_tr_if_5(index));
        get_write_addr_cycle(index, AXI4_PATH_5, axi4_tr_if_5(index));
        if(tmp_ready_delay > 1) then
            for i in 0 to tmp_ready_delay-2 loop
              wait_on(AXI4_CLOCK_POSEDGE, index, AXI4_PATH_5,
axi4_tr_if_5(index));
            end loop;
        end if;
        execute_write_addr_ready(1, 1, index, AXI4_PATH_5,
axi4_tr_if_5(index));
        end loop;
      wait;
    end process;
```

**handle_read_addr_ready**

The `handle_read_addr_ready` process handles the ARREADY signal for the read address channel. It uses a unique path identifier to work concurrently with other processes. The `handle_read_addr_ready` process code works in a similar way to that previously described for the `handle_write_addr_ready` process.

**handle_write_data_ready**

The `handle_write_data_ready` process handles the WREADY signal for the write data channel. It uses a unique path identifier to work concurrently with other processes.

The `handle_write_data_ready` process code works in a similar way to that previously described for the `handle_write_addr_ready` process.
Chapter 12
Getting Started with Qsys and the BFMs

**Note**
A license is required to access the Mentor Graphics VIP AE Bus Functional Models and Inline Monitor. See “Mentor VIP AE License Requirements” on page 18 for details.

This example shows you how to use the Qsys tool in Quartus II software to create a top-level design environment. You will use the `ex1_back_to_back_sv`, a SystemVerilog example from the `$QUARTUS_ROOTDIR/../ip/altera/mentor_vip_ae/axi4lite/qsys-examples` directory in the Altera Complete Design Suite (ACDS) installation.

You will do the following tasks to set up the design environment:

1. Create a work directory.
2. Copy the example to the work directory.
3. Invoke Qsys from the Quartus II software Tools menu.
4. Generate a top-level netlist.
5. Run simulation by referencing the `README` text file and command scripts for your simulation environment.

### Setting Up Simulation from a UNIX Platform

The following steps outline how to set up the simulation environment from a UNIX platform.

1. Create a work directory into which you copy the example directory `qsys-examples`, which contains the directory `ex1_back_to_back_sv` from the Installation.
   a. Using the `mkdir` command, create the work directory into which you will copy the `qsys-examples` directory.
      
      ```
      mkdir axi4lite-qsys-examples
      ```
   b. Using the `cp` command, copy the `qsys-examples` directory from the Installation directory into your work directory.
      
      ```
      cp -r $QUARTUS_ROOTDIR/../ip/altera/mentor_vip_ae/axi4lite/
      qsys-examples/* axi4lite-qsys-examples/
      ```
2. Using the `cd` command, change the directory path to your local path where the example resides.

   cd axi4lite-qsys-examples/ex1_back_to_back_sv

3. Open the Qsys tool. Refer to “Running the Qsys Tool” on page 362 for details.

---

Setting Up Simulation from the Windows GUI

The following steps outline how to set up the simulation environment from a Windows GUI. This example uses the Windows7 platform.

1. Create a work folder into which you copy the contents of the `qsys-examples` folder, which includes the `ex1_back_to_back_sv` folder from the Installation.
   a. Using the GUI, select a location for your work folder, then click the **New folder** option on the window’s menu bar to create and name a work folder. For this example, name the work folder `axi4lite-qsys-examples`. Refer to Figures 12-1 and 12-2 below.

   ![Figure 12-1. Copy the Contents of qsys-examples from the Installation Folder](image)

   b. Copy the contents of the `qsys-examples` folder from the Installation folder to your work folder.

      Open the Installation and work folders. In the Installation folder, double-click the `qsys-examples` folder to select and open it. When the folder opens, type `CTRL/A` to select all the contents. Then, copy the contents to your work folder. Refer to Figures 12-1 and 12-2 below.
select the contents of the directory, then right-click to display the drop-down menu and select Copy from the drop-down menu.

Go to the open work folder. Double-click on the folder.

When the folder opens, right-click inside the work folder and select Paste from the drop-down menu to copy the contents of the qsys-examples folder to the new axi4lite-qsys-examples work folder.

Paste the qsys-examples from the Installation folder into the axi4lite-qsys-examples work folder (refer to Figure 12-2).

**Figure 12-2. Paste qsys-examples from Installation to Work Folder**

Note

Alternatively, open both folders, the Installation folder containing the qsys-examples folder and the new axi4lite-qsys-examples work folder. Use the Windows select, drag, and drop functions to select the contents of the qsys-examples folder in the Installation folder, and then drag the contents to and drop it in the new axi4lite-qsys-examples work folder.

2. After creating the new axi4lite-qsys-examples work folder and copying the contents of the qsys-examples to it, open the Qsys tool. Refer to “Running the Qsys Tool” on page 362 for details.
Running the Qsys Tool

1. Open Qsys in the Quartus II software menu.
   Start the Quartus II software. When the Quartus II GUI appears, select Tools>Qsys (refer to Figure 12-3).

   **Figure 12-3. Select Qsys from the Quartus II Software Top-Level Menu**

   ![](image)

   2. From the Qsys open window, use the File>Open command to open and select the file `ex1_back_to_back_sv.qsys`. This Qsys file is in the directory `axi4lite-qsys-examples/ex1_back_to_back_sv` (refer to Figure 12-4).

   Select and open the `ex1_back_to_back_sv.qsys` example.

   **Figure 12-4. Open the `ex1_back_to_back_sv.qsys` Example**

   ![](image)

   **Note**

   If you open the Qsys tool in a subsequent session, a Qsys dialog asks you if you want to open this file.
3. Qsys displays the connectivity of the selected example as shown in Figure 12-5.

**Figure 12-5. Show System With Qsys Interconnect**

*Note*

If you are using VHDL, you must select each BFM and verify that the index number specified for the BFM is correct. An information dialog displays the properties of the BFM when you select it. Ensure that the specified BFM *index* is correct in this dialog. If you do not know the correct index number, check the VHDL code for the BFM.
4. Click the System drop-down menu on the main Qsys toolbar, and select Show System With Qsys Interconnect to open the System With Qsys Interconnect options window, as shown in Figure 12-6.

5. Select a BFM within the Hierarchy pane of the System With Qsys Interconnect window, in this case the mgc_axi4lite_slave_0. Click the Parameters tab to reveal the parameter editor to review and change the selected BFM parameters.

   **Note**

   Placing the mouse pointer over a parameter name, or its value, opens a documentation popup for the parameter. Parameter documentation is also available by clicking the Documentation button.

   ![Figure 12-6. System With Qsys Interconnect Parameters Tab](image)

6. Close the System With Qsys Interconnect window after your parameter edits are complete.

7. Click the Generate drop-down menu on the main Qsys toolbar, and select Generate HDL to open the Generation options window.

8. Specify the Generation window options, as shown in Figure 12-7.
   - Synthesis section
     - Set the Create HDL design files for synthesis to None to inhibit the generation of synthesis files.
     - Uncheck the Create block symbol file (.bsf) check box.
   - Simulation section
     - Set the Create simulation model to Verilog.
c. Change the path of the example. In the Path field of the Output Directory section, ensure the path correctly specifies the subdirectory `ex1_back_to_back_sv`, which is the subdirectory containing the example that you just copied into a temporary directory.

**Note**

If the subdirectory name of the example is duplicated in the Path field, you must remove one of the duplicated subdirectory names. To reset the path, double-click the square browse button to the right of the Path field and locate the correct path of the example.

The path name of the example specified in the Path field of the Output Directory section **must be correct before** generating the HDL for the example.

9. Click the **Generate** button on the bottom right side of the window, as shown in Figure 12-7.

![Figure 12-7. Qsys Generation Window Options](image)

10. Refer to “**Running a Simulation**” on page 365 to start simulation.

**Running a Simulation**

The choice of simulator determines the process that you follow to run a simulation. The process for each simulator is detailed in the following sections:
For each simulator, a README text file and a command script file is provided in the installed Mentor VIP AE directory location axi4lite/qsys-examples/ex1_back_to_back_sv.

Table 12-1 details the README text file instructions to load a model into the simulator, and the script command file to start the simulation.

Table 12-1. SystemVerilog README Files and Script Names for all Simulators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Simulation</th>
<th>Questa Simulation</th>
<th>ModelSim Simulation</th>
<th>IES Simulation</th>
<th>VCS Simulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>README</td>
<td>README-Questa.txt</td>
<td>README-ModelSim.txt</td>
<td>README-IUS.txt</td>
<td>README-VCS.txt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Script File</td>
<td>example.do</td>
<td>example.do</td>
<td>example-ius.sh</td>
<td>example-vcs.sh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The VHDL example axi4lite/qsys-examples/ex1_back_to_back_vhd has equivalent README text files and command script files. The process to follow for VHDL simulation is similar to that for SystemVerilog simulation.

**ModelSim Simulation**

You can run a ModelSim simulation from a GUI interface or a command line. Before starting a simulation, you must do the following:

- Check that the $QUARTUS_ROOTDIR environment variable points to the Quartus II software directory in the Quartus II software installation. The example command script example.do requires this variable to locate the installed Mentor VIP AE BFMs during simulation.

- Ensure that the environment variable MvcHome points to the location of the installed Mentor VIP AE BFM. You can set the location of MvcHome using one of the following options:
  - To set the MvcHome variable in the modelsim.ini file, refer to “Editing the modelsim.ini File” on page 369.”
  - To specify the -mvchome option on the command line, refer to “Starting a Simulation from a UNIX Command Line” on page 368.”
The following sections outline how to run a ModelSim simulation from either a GUI or a command line.

**Starting a Simulation from the ModelSim GUI**

To start a simulation with the ModelSim simulator GUI:

1. Start the ModelSim GUI.
   
   ```bash
   vsim -mvchome $QUARTUS_ROOTDIR/../ip/altera/mentor_vip_ae/common
   ```

2. Change the directory to the work directory that contains the example to be simulated with method (a) or (b) below.
   
   a. From the *File* menu, click the *Change Directory* option. When the *Browse for Folder* dialog appears, select the work directory that contains the example.

   ![Figure 12-8. Select the Work Directory](image)

   b. In the ModelSim Transcript window, change to the work directory containing the example to simulate:

   ```bash
   vsim> cd axi4lite-qsys-examples/ex1_back_to_back_sv
   ```

3. Run the *example.do* script within the Transcript window by typing the following command to compile and elaborate the test programs:

   ```bash
   vsim> do example.do
   ```
Note
For details about the processing performed by the example.do script, refer to “ModelSim Example Script Processing” on page 368.

4. In the Transcript window, start the simulation and run to completion:

vsim> run -all

Starting a Simulation from a UNIX Command Line
To start a simulation with the ModelSim simulator from a UNIX command line:

1. Change the directory to the work directory containing the example to be simulated.
   
   cd axi4lite-qsys-examples/ex1_back_to_back_sv

2. In a shell, start the Modelsim simulator with the example.do script.
   
   vsim -mvchome $QUARTUS_ROOTDIR/../ip/altera/\ 
   mentor_vip_ae/common -gui -do example.do

Note
For details about the processing performed by the example.do script, refer to “ModelSim Example Script Processing” on page 368.

3. In the Transcript window, start the simulation and run to completion.

   vsim> run -all

ModelSim Example Script Processing
The example.do script described below is contained in the installed Mentor VIP AE directory location axi4lite/qsys-examples/ex1_back_to_back_sv.

The Mentor VIP AE BFMs for AXI4-Lite are compiled.

    set TOP_LEVEL_NAME top
    set QSYS_SIMDIR simulation

    source $QSYS_SIMDIR/mentor/msim_setup.tcl
    if {![info exists env(MENTOR_VIP_AE)]}
    {
        set env(MENTOR_VIP_AE) $env{QUARTUS_ROOTDIR}/../ip/altera/mentor_vip_ae
    }

    ensure_lib libraries
    ensure_lib libraries/work
    vmap work libraries/work

    vlog -work work -sv \
    $env{MENTOR_VIP_AE}/common/questa_mvc_svapi.svh \
The two tcl alias commands dev_com and com compile the required design files. These alias commands are defined in the msim_setup.tcl simulation script generated by Qsys, along with the simulation model files:

```bash
# Compile device library files
dev_com

# Compile Qsys-generated design files
com
```

The three example test programs are compiled:

```bash
# Compile example test program files
vlog master_test_program.sv
vlog slave_test_program.sv
vlog monitor_test_program.sv
```

The example top-level file is compiled:

```bash
# Compile top-level design file
vlog top.sv
```

Simulation starts with the elab alias defined in the msim_setup.tcl simulation script generated by Qsys:

```bash
# Simulate
elab
```

### Editing the modelsim.ini File

The ModelSim simulator does not have a default installation directory path defined for the environment variable MvcHome; therefore, you must define a path for this variable.

**Note**

Setting MvcHome within the modelsim.ini file eliminates the need to specify the -mvchome option on the vsim command line.

To provide the installation directory path of the Mentor VIP AE for running a ModelSim simulation:

1. Edit the modelsim.ini file and find the section that starts with [vsim].
2. Search for MvcHome. If it is not already defined in the modelsim.ini file, you must add it. You can add this variable at any location in the [vsim] section.
If the `modelsim.ini` file is read-only, you must modify the permissions of the file to allow write access.

3. Add or change the `MvcHome` path to point to the location where the Mentor VIP AE is installed. Do not forget the `common` subdirectory.

```plaintext
MvcHome = $QUARTUS_ROOTDIR/../ip/altera/mentor_vip_ae/common
```

**Note**

Do not use the ModelSim `vmap` command to specify the installed location of the Mentor VIP AE because this places the definition of the environment variable `MvcHome` in the `[library]` section of `modelsim.ini`. For example, do not use the command `vmap MvcHome $QUARTUS_ROOTDIR/../ip/altera/mentor_vip_ae/common`.

### Questa Simulation

To run a Questa simulation, follow the process detailed in “ModelSim Simulation” on page 366.

### Cadence IES Simulation

Before starting a Cadence IES simulation, you must do the following:

- Check that the `$QUARTUS_ROOTDIR` environment variable points to the Quartus II software directory in the Quartus II software installation. The example script `example-ius.sh` requires this variable to locate the Mentor VIP AE BFMs during simulation.

- Set the environment variable `CDS_ROOT` to the installation directory of the IES Verilog compiler `ncvlog`. The `cds_root` command returns the installation directory of the specified tool `ncvlog`.

```plaintext
setenv CDS_ROOT        `cds_root ncvlog`
```

### Starting a Simulation from a UNIX Command Line

To start a simulation with the Cadence IES simulator from a UNIX command line:

1. Change the directory to the work directory containing the example to be simulated:

   ```plaintext
   cd axi4lite-qsys-examples/ex1_back_to_back_sv
   ```

2. Start the Cadence IES simulator with the `example-ius.sh` script.
   - For a 32-bit simulation, execute this command:

     ```plaintext
     sh example-ius.sh 32
     ```
   - For a 64-bit simulation, execute this command:

     ```plaintext
     sh example-ius.sh 64
     ```
Note

For details about the process steps performed by the example-ius.sh script, refer to “Cadence IES Example Script Processing” on page 371.

Cadence IES Example Script Processing

The example-ius.sh script described below is contained in the installed Mentor VIP AE directory location axi4lite/qsys-examples/ex1_back_to_back_sv.

The Mentor VIP AE BFMs for AXI4-Lite are compiled. The ncsim_setup.sh simulation script is generated by Qsys, along with the simulation model files.

```bash
#!/bin/sh

# Usage: <command> [32|64]
# 32 bit mode is run unless 64 is passed in as the first argument.

MENTOR_VIP_AE=${MENTOR_VIP_AE:-$QUARTUS_ROOTDIR/../ip/altera/mentor_vip_ae}

if [ "$1" == "64" ]
then
    export QUESTA_MVC_GCC_LIB=$MENTOR_VIP_AE/common/questa_mvc_core/linux_x86_64_gcc-4.4_ius
    export INCA_64BIT=1
else
    export QUESTA_MVC_GCC_LIB=$MENTOR_VIP_AE/common/questa_mvc_core/linux_gcc-4.4_ius
fi

export LD_LIBRARY_PATH=$QUESTA_MVC_GCC_LIB:$LD_LIBRARY_PATH

cd simulation/cadence

# Compile VIP
ncvlog -sv
    "$MENTOR_VIP_AE/common/questa_mvc_svapi.svh"
    "$MENTOR_VIP_AE/axi4/bfm/mgc_common_axi4.sv"
    "$MENTOR_VIP_AE/axi4/bfm/mgc_axi4_monitor.sv"
    "$MENTOR_VIP_AE/axi4/bfm/mgc_axi4_inline_monitor.sv"
    "$MENTOR_VIP_AE/axi4/bfm/mgc_axi4_master.sv"
    "$MENTOR_VIP_AE/axi4/bfm/mgc_axi4_slave.sv"

The three example test programs are compiled:

# Compile the test program
ncvlog -sv .../.../master_test_program.sv
ncvlog -sv .../.../monitor_test_program.sv
ncvlog -sv .../.../slave_test_program.sv
```
The example top-level file is compiled:

```bash
# Compile the top
cvlog -sv ../../top.sv
```

Elaboration and simulation starts with the `ncsim_setup.sh` command. The Cadence IES simulator requires the SystemVerilog library path `-sv_lib` to be passed to the simulator.

```bash
# Elaborate and simulate
source ncsim_setup.sh \ 
  USER_DEFINED_ELAB_OPTIONS=""-timescale 1ns/1ns"" \ 
  USER_DEFINED_SIM_OPTIONS=""-MESSAGES \ 
    -sv_lib $QUESTA_MVC_GCC_LIB/libaxi_IN_SystemVerilog_IUS_full"" \ 
  TOP_LEVEL_NAME=top"
```

## Synopsys VCS Simulation

Before starting a Synopsys VCS simulation, you must do the following:

- Ensure that the `$QUARTUS_ROOTDIR` environment variable points to the Quartus II software directory in the Quartus II software installation. The example script `example-vcs.sh` requires this variable to locate the Mentor VIP AE BFMs during simulation.

- Set the environment variable `VCS_HOME` to the installation directory of the VCS Verilog compiler.

```bash
setenv VCS_HOME <Installation-of-VCS>
```

## Starting a Simulation from a UNIX Command Line

To start a simulation with the Synopsys VCS simulator from a UNIX command line:

1. Change the directory to the work directory containing the example to be simulated:
   ```bash
cd axi4lite-qsys-examples/ex1_back_to_back_sv
```

2. Start the Synopsys VCS simulator with the `example-vcs.sh` script. For a
   For a 32-bit simulation, execute this command:
   ```bash
   sh example-vcs.sh 32
   ```
   For a 64-bit simulation, execute this command:
   ```bash
   sh example-vcs.sh 64
   ```

**Note**

For details about the process steps performed by the `example-vcs.sh` script, refer to “Synopsys VCS Example Script Processing” on page 373.
Synopsys VCS Example Script Processing

The `example-vcs.sh` script described below is contained in the installed Mentor VIP AE directory location `axi4lite/qsys-examples/ex1_back_to_back_sv`.

The Mentor VIP AE BFMs for AXI4-Lite are compiled. The `vcs_setup.sh` simulation script is generated by Qsys, along with the simulation model files.

```bash
#!/bin/sh
# Usage: <command> [32|64]
# 32 bit mode is run unless 64 is passed in as the first argument.
MENTOR_VIP_AE=${MENTOR_VIP_AE:-$QUARTUS_ROOTDIR/../ip/altera/mentor_vip_ae}
if [ "$1" == "64" ]
then
  export RUN_64bit=-full64
  export VCS_TARGET_ARCH=`getsimarch 64`
  export LD_LIBRARY_PATH=${VCS_HOME}/gnu/linux/gcc-4.7.2_64-shared/lib64
  export QUESTA_MVC_GCC_PATH=${VCS_HOME}/gnu/linux/gcc-4.7.2_64-shared
  export QUESTA_MVC_GCC_LIB=${MENTOR_VIP_AE}/common/questa_mvc_core/linux_x86_64_gcc-4.7.2_vcs
else
  export RUN_64bit=
  export LD_LIBRARY_PATH=${VCS_HOME}/gnu/linux/gcc-4.7.2_32-shared/lib
  export QUESTA_MVC_GCC_PATH=${VCS_HOME}/gnu/linux/gcc-4.7.2_32-shared
  export QUESTA_MVC_GCC_LIB=${MENTOR_VIP_AE}/common/questa_mvc_core/linux_gcc-4.7.2_vcs
fi

cd simulation/synopsys/vcs
rm -rf csrc simv simv.daidir transcript ucli.key vc_hdrs.h

# VCS accepts the -LDLIBS flag on the command line, but the shell quoting
# is too difficult. Just set the LDLIBS ENV variable for the compiler to
# pick up. Alternatively, use the VCS command line option '-file' with the
# LDLIBS set (this avoids shell quoting issues).
# vcs-switches.f:
# -LDLIBS "-L ${QUESTA_MVC_GCC_LIB} -Wl,-rpath ${QUESTA_MVC_GCC_LIB}
# -laxi4_IN_SystemVerilog_VCS_full"
export LDLIBS="-L ${QUESTA_MVC_GCC_LIB} -Wl, -rpath ${QUESTA_MVC_GCC_LIB} -laxi4_IN_SystemVerilog_VCS_full"

USER_DEFINED_ELAB_OPTIONS=""\n$RUN_64bit \
+systemverilogext+.sv +vpi +acc +vcs+lic+wait \
-ccp ${QUESTA_MVC_GCC_PATH}/xbin/g++ \

$MENTOR_VIP_AE/common/questa.mvc_svapi.svh 
$MENTOR_VIP_AE/axi4/bfm/mgc_common_axi4.sv 
$MENTOR_VIP_AE/axi4/bfm/mgc_axi4_monitor.sv 
$MENTOR_VIP_AE/axi4/bfm/mgc_axi4_inline_monitor.sv 
$MENTOR_VIP_AE/axi4/bfm/mgc_axi4_slave.sv 
$MENTOR_VIP_AE/axi4/bfm/mgc_axi4_master.sv 
```
The three example test programs and top-level file are compiled:

```
../../master_test_program.sv \
../../monitor_test_program.sv \
../../slave_test_program.sv \
../../top.sv ""
```

Elaboration and simulation starts with the `vcs_setup.sh` command:

```
source vcs_setup.sh \  
   USER_DEFINED_ELAB_OPTIONS="$USER_DEFINED_ELAB_OPTIONS" \  
   USER_DEFINED_SIM_OPTIONS="'-l transcript'" \  
   TOP_LEVEL_NAME=top
```
AXI4-Lite Assertions

The AXI4-Lite master, slave, and monitor BFM{s all support error checking with the firing of one or more assertions when a property defined in the AMBA AXI Protocol Specification has been violated. Each assertion can be individually enabled/disabled using the set_config() function for a particular BFM. The property covered for each assertion is noted in under the Property Reference column. The reference number refers to the section number in the AMBA AXI Protocol Specification.

Note

The AXI4-Lite BFM assertions cover the full AXI4 protocol.

Table A-1. AXI4 Assertions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error Code</th>
<th>Error Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Property Ref</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60000</td>
<td>AXI4_ADDRESS_WIDTH_EXCEEDS_64</td>
<td>AXI4 supports up to 64-bit addressing.</td>
<td>A10.3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60001</td>
<td>AXI4_ADDR_FOR_READ_BURST_ACROSS_4K_BOUNDARY</td>
<td>This read transaction has crossed a 4KB boundary.</td>
<td>A3.4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60002</td>
<td>AXI4_ADDR_FOR_WRITE_BURST_ACROSS_4K_BOUNDARY</td>
<td>This write transaction has crossed a 4KB boundary.</td>
<td>A3.4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60003</td>
<td>AXI4_ARADDR_CHANGED_BEFORE_ARREADY</td>
<td>The value of ARADDR has changed from its initial value between the time ARVALID was asserted and before ARREADY was asserted.</td>
<td>A3.2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60004</td>
<td>AXI4_ARADDR_FALLS_IN_REGION_HOLE</td>
<td>The ARADDR value cannot be decoded to a region in the region map.</td>
<td>A8.2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60005</td>
<td>AXI4_ARADDR_UNKN</td>
<td>ARADDR has an X value/ARADDR has a Z value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60006</td>
<td>AXI4_ARBURST_CHANGED_BEFORE_ARREADY</td>
<td>The value of ARBURST has changed from its initial value between the time ARVALID was asserted and before ARREADY was asserted.</td>
<td>A3.2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60007</td>
<td>AXI4_ARBURST_UNKN</td>
<td>ARBURST has an X value/ARBURST has a Z value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### AXI4-Lite Assertions

#### Table A-1. AXI4 Assertions (cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error Code</th>
<th>Error Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Property Ref</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60008</td>
<td>AXI4_ARCACHE_CHANGED_BEFORE_ARREADY</td>
<td>The value of ARCACHE has changed from its initial value between the time ARVALID was asserted and before ARREADY was asserted.</td>
<td>A3.2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60009</td>
<td>AXI4_ARCACHE_UNKN</td>
<td>ARCACHE has an X value/ARCACHE has a Z value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60010</td>
<td>AXI4_ARID_CHANGED_BEFORE_ARREADY</td>
<td>The value of ARID has changed from its initial value between the time ARVALID was asserted and before ARREADY was asserted.</td>
<td>A3.2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60011</td>
<td>AXI4_ARID_UNKN</td>
<td>ARID has an X value/ARID has a Z value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60012</td>
<td>AXI4_ARLEN_CHANGED_BEFORE_ARREADY</td>
<td>The value of ARLEN has changed from its initial value between the time ARVALID was asserted and before ARREADY was asserted.</td>
<td>A3.2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60013</td>
<td>AXI4_ARLEN_UNKN</td>
<td>ARLEN has an X value/ARLEN has a Z value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60014</td>
<td>AXI4_ARLOCK_CHANGED_BEFORE_ARREADY</td>
<td>The value of ARLOCK has changed from its initial value between the time ARVALID was asserted and before ARREADY was asserted.</td>
<td>A3.2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60015</td>
<td>AXI4_ARLOCK_UNKN</td>
<td>ARLOCK has an X value/ARLOCK has a Z value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60016</td>
<td>AXI4_ARPROT_CHANGED_BEFORE_ARREADY</td>
<td>The value of ARPROT has changed from its initial value between the time ARVALID was asserted and before ARREADY was asserted.</td>
<td>A3.2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60017</td>
<td>AXI4_ARPROT_UNKN</td>
<td>ARPROT has an X value/ARPROT has a Z value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60018</td>
<td>AXI4_ARQOS_CHANGED_BEFORE_ARREADY</td>
<td>The value of ARQOS has changed from its initial value between the time ARVALID was asserted and before ARREADY was asserted.</td>
<td>A3.2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60019</td>
<td>AXI4_ARQOS_UNKN</td>
<td>ARQOS has an X value/ARQOS has a Z value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60020</td>
<td>AXI4_ARREADY_NOT_ASSERTED_AFTER_ARVALID</td>
<td>Once ARVALID has been asserted ARREADY should be asserted in config_max_latency_ARVALID_assertion_to_ARREADY clock periods.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60021</td>
<td>AXI4_ARREADY_UNKN</td>
<td>ARREADY has an X value/ARREADY has a Z value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table A-1. AXI4 Assertions (cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error Code</th>
<th>Error Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Property Ref</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60022</td>
<td>AXI4_ARREGION_CHANGED_BEFORE_ARREADY</td>
<td>The value of ARREGION has changed from its initial value between the time ARVALID was asserted and before ARREADY was asserted.</td>
<td>A3.2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60023</td>
<td>AXI4_ARREGION_MISMATCH</td>
<td>The ARREGION value does not match the value defined in the region map.</td>
<td>A8.2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60024</td>
<td>AXI4_ARREGION_UNKN</td>
<td>ARREGION has an X value/ARREGION has a Z value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60025</td>
<td>AXI4_ARSIZE_CHANGED_BEFORE_ARREADY</td>
<td>The value of ARSIZE has changed from its initial value between the time ARVALID was asserted and before ARREADY was asserted.</td>
<td>A3.2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60026</td>
<td>AXI4_ARSIZE_UNKN</td>
<td>ARSIZE has an X value/ARSIZE has a Z value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60027</td>
<td>AXI4_ARUSER_CHANGED_BEFORE_ARREADY</td>
<td>The value of ARUSER has changed from its initial value between the time ARVALID was asserted and before ARREADY was asserted.</td>
<td>A3.2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60028</td>
<td>AXI4_ARUSER_UNKN</td>
<td>ARUSER has an X value/ARUSER has a Z value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60029</td>
<td>AXI4_ARVALID_DEASSERTED_BEFORE_ARREADY</td>
<td>ARVALID has been de-asserted before ARREADY was asserted.</td>
<td>A3.2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60030</td>
<td>AXI4_ARVALID_HIGH_ON_FIRST_CLOCK</td>
<td>A master interface must begin driving ARVALID high only at a rising clock edge after ARESETn is HIGH.</td>
<td>A3.1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60031</td>
<td>AXI4_ARVALID_UNKN</td>
<td>ARVALID has an X value/ARVALID has a Z value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60032</td>
<td>AXI4_AWADDR_CHANGED_BEFORE_AWREADY</td>
<td>The value of AWADDR has changed from its initial value between the time AWVALID was asserted and before AWREADY was asserted.</td>
<td>A3.2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60033</td>
<td>AXI4_AWADDR_FALLS_IN_REGION_HOLE</td>
<td>The addr value cannot be decoded to a region in the region map.</td>
<td>A8.2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60034</td>
<td>AXI4_AWADDR_UNKN</td>
<td>AWADDR has an X value/AWADDR has a Z value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60035</td>
<td>AXI4_AWBURST_CHANGED_BEFORE_AWREADY</td>
<td>The value of AWBURST has changed from its initial value between the time AWVALID was asserted and before AWREADY was asserted.</td>
<td>A3.2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60036</td>
<td>AXI4_AWBURST_UNKN</td>
<td>A WBURST has an X value/AWBURST has a Z value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table A-1. AXI4 Assertions (cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error Code</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60037</td>
<td>AXI4_AWCACHE_CHANGED_BEFORE_AWREADY</td>
<td>The value of AWCACHE has changed from its initial value between the time AWVALID was asserted and before AWREADY was asserted.</td>
<td>A3.2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60038</td>
<td>AXI4_AWCACHE_UNKN</td>
<td>AWCACHE has an X value/AWCACHE has a Z value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60039</td>
<td>AXI4_AWID_CHANGED_BEFORE_AWREADY</td>
<td>The value of AWID has changed from its initial value between the time AWVALID was asserted and before AWREADY was asserted.</td>
<td>A3.2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60040</td>
<td>AXI4_AWID_UNKN</td>
<td>AWID has an X value/AWID has a Z value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60041</td>
<td>AXI4_AWLEN_CHANGED_BEFORE_AWREADY</td>
<td>The value of AWLEN has changed from its initial value between the time AWVALID was asserted and before AWREADY was asserted.</td>
<td>A3.2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60042</td>
<td>AXI4_AWLEN_UNKN</td>
<td>AWLEN has an X value/AWLEN has a Z value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60043</td>
<td>AXI4_AWLOCK_CHANGED_BEFORE_AWREADY</td>
<td>The value of AWLOCK has changed from its initial value between the time AWVALID was asserted and before AWREADY was asserted.</td>
<td>A3.2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60044</td>
<td>AXI4_AWLOCK_UNKN</td>
<td>AWLOCK has an X value/AWLOCK has a Z value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60045</td>
<td>AXI4_AWPROT_CHANGED_BEFORE_AWREADY</td>
<td>The value of AWPROT has changed from its initial value between the time AWVALID was asserted and before AWREADY was asserted.</td>
<td>A3.2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60046</td>
<td>AXI4_AWPROT_UNKN</td>
<td>AWPROT has an X value/AWPROT has a Z value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60047</td>
<td>AXI4_AWQOS_CHANGED_BEFORE_AWREADY</td>
<td>The value of AWQOS has changed from its initial value between the time AWVALID was asserted and before AWREADY was asserted.</td>
<td>A3.2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60048</td>
<td>AXI4_AWQOS_UNKN</td>
<td>AWQOS has an X value/AWQOS has a Z value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60049</td>
<td>AXI4_AWREADY_NOT_ASSERTED_AFTER_AWVALID</td>
<td>Once AWVALID has been asserted AWREADY should be asserted in config_max_latency_AWVALID ASSERTION_TO_AWREADY clock periods.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60050</td>
<td>AXI4_AWREADY_UNKN</td>
<td>AWREADY has an X value/AWREADY has a Z value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table A-1. AXI4 Assertions (cont.)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Error Code</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60051</td>
<td>AXI4_AWREGION_CHANGED_BEFORE_AWREADY</td>
<td>The value of AWREGION has changed from its initial value between the time AWVALID was asserted and before AWREADY was asserted.</td>
<td>A3.2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60052</td>
<td>AXI4_AWREGION_MISMATCH</td>
<td>The AWREGION value does not match the value defined in the region map.</td>
<td>A8.2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60053</td>
<td>AXI4_AWREGION_UNKN</td>
<td>AWREGION has an X value/AWREGION has a Z value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60054</td>
<td>AXI4_AWSIZE_CHANGED_BEFORE_AWREADY</td>
<td>The value of AWSIZE has changed from its initial value between the time AWVALID was asserted and before AWREADY was asserted.</td>
<td>A3.2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60055</td>
<td>AXI4_AWSIZE_UNKN</td>
<td>AWSIZE has an X value/AWSIZE has a Z value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60056</td>
<td>AXI4_AWUSER_CHANGED_BEFORE_AWREADY</td>
<td>The value of AWUSER has changed from its initial value between the time AWVALID was asserted and before AWREADY was asserted.</td>
<td>A3.2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60057</td>
<td>AXI4_AWUSER_UNKN</td>
<td>AWUSER has an X value/AWUSER has a Z value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60058</td>
<td>AXI4_AWVALID_DEASSERTED_BEFORE_AWREADY</td>
<td>AWVALID has been de-asserted before AWREADY was asserted.</td>
<td>A3.2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60059</td>
<td>AXI4_AWVALID_HIGH_ON_FIRST_CLOCK</td>
<td>A master interface must begin driving AWVALID high only at a rising clock edge after ARESETn is HIGH.</td>
<td>A3.1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60060</td>
<td>AXI4_AWVALID_UNKN</td>
<td>AWVALID has an X value/AWVALID has a Z value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60061</td>
<td>AXI4_BID_CHANGED_BEFORE_BREADY</td>
<td>The value of BID has changed from its initial value between the time BVALID was asserted and before BREADY was asserted.</td>
<td>A3.2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60062</td>
<td>AXI4_BID_UNKN</td>
<td>BID has an X value/BID has a Z value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60063</td>
<td>AXI4_BREADY_NOT_ASSERTED_AFTER_BVALID</td>
<td>When BVALID has been asserted BREADY should be asserted in config_max_latency_BVALID_assertion_to_BREADY clock periods.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60064</td>
<td>AXI4_BREADY_UNKN</td>
<td>BREADY has an X value/BREADY has a Z value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60065</td>
<td>AXI4_BRESP_CHANGED_BEFORE_BREADY</td>
<td>The value of BRESP has changed from its initial value between the time BVALID was asserted and before BREADY was asserted.</td>
<td>A3.2.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table A-1. AXI4 Assertions (cont.)

<table>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60066</td>
<td>AXI4_BRESP_UNKN</td>
<td>BRESP has an X value/BRESP has a Z value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60067</td>
<td>AXI4_BUSER_CHANGED_BEFORE_BREADY</td>
<td>The value of BUSER has changed from its initial value between the time BVALID was asserted and before BREADY was asserted.</td>
<td>A3.2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60068</td>
<td>AXI4_BUSER_UNKN</td>
<td>BUSER has an X value/BUSER has a Z value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60069</td>
<td>AXI4_BVALID_DEASSERTED_BEFORE_BREADY</td>
<td>BVALID has been de-asserted before BREADY was asserted.</td>
<td>A3.2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60070</td>
<td>AXI4_BVALID_HIGH_EXITING_RESET</td>
<td>BVALID should have been driven low when exiting reset.</td>
<td>A3.1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60071</td>
<td>AXI4_BVALID_UNKN</td>
<td>BVALID has an X value/BVALID has a Z value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60072</td>
<td>AXI4_DEC_ERR_RESP_FOR_READ</td>
<td>No slave at the address for this read transfer (signaled by AXI4_DECERR).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60073</td>
<td>AXI4_DEC_ERR_RESP_FOR_WRITE</td>
<td>No slave at the address for this write transfer (signaled by AXI4_DECERR).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60074</td>
<td>AXI4_EXCLUSIVE_READ_ACCESS_MODIFIABLE</td>
<td>The modifiable bit (bit 1 of the cache parameter) should not be set for an exclusive read access.</td>
<td>A7.2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60075</td>
<td>AXI4_EXCLUSIVE_READ_BYTES_TRANSFER_EXCEEDS_128</td>
<td>Number of bytes in an exclusive read transaction must be less than or equal to 128.</td>
<td>A7.2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60076</td>
<td>AXI4_EXCLUSIVE_READ_BYTES_TRANSFER_NOT_POWER_OF_2</td>
<td>Number of bytes of an exclusive read transaction is not a power of 2.</td>
<td>A7.2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60077</td>
<td>AXI4_EXCLUSIVE_READ_LENGTH_EXCEEDS_16</td>
<td>Exclusive read accesses are not permitted to use a burst length greater than 16.</td>
<td>A7.2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60078</td>
<td>AXI4_EXCLUSIVE_WR_ADDRESS_NOTSAME_AS_RD</td>
<td>Exclusive write does not match the address of the previous exclusive read to this id.</td>
<td>A7.2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60079</td>
<td>AXI4_EXCLUSIVE_WR_BURST_NOTSAME_AS_RD</td>
<td>Exclusive write does not match the burst setting of the previous exclusive read to this id.</td>
<td>A7.2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60080</td>
<td>AXI4_EXCLUSIVE_WR_CACHE_NOTSAME_AS_RD</td>
<td>Exclusive write does not match the cache setting of the previous exclusive read to this id (see the ARM AXI4 compliance-checker AXI4_RECM_EXCL_MATCH assertion code).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60081</td>
<td>AXI4_EXCLUSIVE_WRITE_ACCESS_MODIFIABLE</td>
<td>The modifiable bit (bit 1 of the cache parameter) should not be set for an exclusive write access.</td>
<td>A7.2.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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<tr>
<td>AXI4-60082</td>
<td>AXI4_EXCLUSIVE_WR_LENGTH_NOT_SAME_AS_RD</td>
<td>Exclusive write does not match the length of the previous exclusive read to this id.</td>
<td>A7.2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60083</td>
<td>AXI4_EXCLUSIVE_WR_PROT_NOT_SAME_AS_RD</td>
<td>Exclusive write does not match the prot setting of the previous exclusive read to this id.</td>
<td>A7.2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60084</td>
<td>AXI4_EXCLUSIVE_WR_REGION_NOT_SAME_AS_RD</td>
<td>Exclusive write does not match the region setting of the previous exclusive read to this id.</td>
<td>A7.2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60085</td>
<td>AXI4_EXCLUSIVE_WR_SIZE_NOT_SAME_AS_RD</td>
<td>Exclusive write does not match the size of the previous exclusive read to this id.</td>
<td>A7.2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60086</td>
<td>AXI4_EXOKAY_RESPONSE_NORMAL_READ</td>
<td>Slave has responded AXI4_EXOKAY to a non exclusive read transfer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60087</td>
<td>AXI4_EXOKAY_RESPONSE_NORMAL_WRITE</td>
<td>Slave has responded AXI4_EXOKAY to a non exclusive write transfer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60088</td>
<td>AXI4_EX_RD_EXOKAY_RESP_EXPECTED_OKAY</td>
<td>Expected AXI4_OKAY response to this exclusive read (because the parameters did not meet the restrictions) but got AXI4_EXOKAY.</td>
<td>A7.2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60089</td>
<td>AXI4_EX_RD_EXOKAY_RESP_SLAVE_WITHOUT_EXCLUSIVE_ACCESS</td>
<td>Response for an exclusive read to a slave which does not support exclusive access should be AXI4_OKAY but it returned AXI4_EXOKAY.</td>
<td>A7.2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60090</td>
<td>AXI4_EX_RD_OKAY_RESP_EXPECTED_EXOKAY</td>
<td>Expected AXI4_EXOKAY response to this exclusive read (because the parameters met the restrictions) but got AXI4_OKAY.</td>
<td>A7.2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60091</td>
<td>AXI4_EX_RD_WHEN_EX_NOT_ENABLED</td>
<td>An exclusive read should not be issued when exclusive transactions are not enabled.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60092</td>
<td>AXI4_EX_WRITE_BEFORE_EX_READ_RESPONSE</td>
<td>Exclusive write has occurred with no previous exclusive read.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60093</td>
<td>AXI4_EX_WRITE_EXOKAY_RESP_EXPECTED_OKAY</td>
<td>Exclusive write has not been successful but slave has responded with AXI4_EXOKAY.</td>
<td>A7.2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60094</td>
<td>AXI4_EX_WRITE_EXOKAY_RESP_SLAVE_WITHOUT_EXCLUSIVE_ACCESS</td>
<td>Response for an exclusive write to a slave which does not support exclusive access should be AXI4_OKAY but it returned AXI4_EXOKAY.</td>
<td>A7.2.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### AXI4-Lite Assertions

**Table A-1. AXI4 Assertions (cont.)**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60095</td>
<td>AXI4_EX_WRITE_OKAY_RESP_EXPECTED_EXOKAY</td>
<td>An AXI4_OKAY response to an exclusive write occurred but an AXI4_EXOKAY response had been expected. If the slave has multiple interfaces to the system this check should be disabled as it is possible for this response to occur as a result of activity on another port.</td>
<td>A7.2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60096</td>
<td>AXI4_EX_WR_WHEN_EX_NOT_ENABLED</td>
<td>An exclusive write should not be issued when exclusive transactions are not enabled.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60097</td>
<td>AXI4_ILLEGAL_ARCACHE_VALUE_FOR_CACHEABLE_ADDRESS_REGION</td>
<td>For a read from a cacheable address region one of bits 2 or 3 of the cache parameter must be HIGH.</td>
<td>A4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60098</td>
<td>AXI4_ILLEGAL_ARCACHE_VALUE_FOR_NON_CACHEABLE_ADDRESS_REGION</td>
<td>For a read from a non-cacheable address region bits 2 and 3 of the cache parameter must be LOW.</td>
<td>A4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60099</td>
<td>AXI4_ILLEGAL_AWCACHE_VALUE_FOR_CACHEABLE_ADDRESS_REGION</td>
<td>For a write to a cacheable address region one of bits 2 or 3 of the cache parameter must be HIGH.</td>
<td>A4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60100</td>
<td>AXI4_ILLEGAL_AWCACHE_VALUE_FOR_NON_CACHEABLE_ADDRESS_REGION</td>
<td>For a write to a non-cacheable address region bits 2 and 3 of the cache parameter must be LOW.</td>
<td>A4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60101</td>
<td>AXI4_ILLEGAL_LENGTH_FIXED_READ_BURST</td>
<td>In the last read address phase burst_length has an illegal value for a burst of type AXI4_FIXED.</td>
<td>A3.4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60102</td>
<td>AXI4_ILLEGAL_LENGTH_FIXED_WRITE_BURST</td>
<td>In the last write address phase burst_length has an illegal value for a burst of type AXI4_FIXED.</td>
<td>A3.4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60103</td>
<td>AXI4_ILLEGAL_LENGTH_WRAPPING_READ_BURST</td>
<td>In the last read address phase burst_length has an illegal value for a burst of type AXI4_WRAP.</td>
<td>A3.4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60104</td>
<td>AXI4_ILLEGAL_LENGTH_WRAPPING_WRITE_BURST</td>
<td>In the last write address phase burst_length has an illegal value for a burst of type AXI4_WRAP.</td>
<td>A3.4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60105</td>
<td>AXI4_ILLEGAL_RESPONSE_EXCLUSIVE_READ</td>
<td>Response for an exclusive read should be either AXI4_OKAY or AXI4_EXOKAY.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60106</td>
<td>AXI4_ILLEGAL_RESPONSE_EXCLUSIVE_WRITE</td>
<td>Response for an exclusive write should be either AXI4_OKAY or AXI4_EXOKAY.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60107</td>
<td>AXI4_INVALID_REGION_CARDINALITY</td>
<td>The configuration parameter config_slave_regions does not lie in the range 1-16 inclusive.</td>
<td>A8.2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60108</td>
<td>AXI4_INVALID_WRITE_STROBES_ONAligned_WRITE_TRANSFER</td>
<td>Write strobe(s) incorrect for address/size of an aligned transaction.</td>
<td>A3.4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error Code</td>
<td>Error Name</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Property Ref</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60109</td>
<td>AXI4_INVALID_WRITE_STROBES_ON_UNALIGNED_WRITE_TRANSFER</td>
<td>Write strobe(s) incorrect for address/size of an unaligned transaction.</td>
<td>A3.4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60110</td>
<td>AXI4_MINIMUM_SLAVE_ADDRESS_SPACE_VIOLATION</td>
<td>The minimum address space occupied by a single slave device is 4 kilobytes.</td>
<td>A10.3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60111</td>
<td>AXI4_NON_INCREASING_REGION_SPECIFICATION</td>
<td>A region address-range has an upper bound smaller than the lower bound.</td>
<td>A2.3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60112</td>
<td>AXI4_NON_ZERO_ARQOS</td>
<td>The master is configured to not participate in the Quality-of-Service scheme but ARQOS is not 4'b0000 as it should be.</td>
<td>A8.1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60113</td>
<td>AXI4_NON_ZERO_AWQOS</td>
<td>The master is configured to not participate in the Quality-of-Service scheme but AWQOS is not 4'b0000 as it should be.</td>
<td>A8.1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60114</td>
<td>AXI4_OVERLAPPING_REGION</td>
<td>An address-range in the region map overlaps with another address in the region map.</td>
<td>A8.2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60115</td>
<td>AXI4_PARAM_READ_DATA_BUS_WIDTH</td>
<td>The value of AXI4_RDATA_WIDTH must be one of 8,16,32,64,128,256,512, or 1024.</td>
<td>A1.3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60116</td>
<td>AXI4_PARAM_READ_REORDERING_DEPTH_EQUALS_ZERO</td>
<td>The user-supplied config_read_data_reordering_depth should be greater than zero.</td>
<td>A5.3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60117</td>
<td>AXI4_PARAM_READ_REORDERING_DEPTH_EXCEEDS_MAX_ID</td>
<td>The user-supplied config_read_data_reordering_depth exceeds the maximum possible value as defined by the AXI4_ID_WIDTH parameter.</td>
<td>A5.3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60118</td>
<td>AXI4_PARAM_WRITE_DATA_BUS_WIDTH</td>
<td>The value of AXI4_WDATA_WIDTH must be one of 8,16,32,64,128,256,512, or 1024.</td>
<td>A1.3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60119</td>
<td>AXI4_READ_ALLOCATE_WHEN_NON_MODIFIABLE_12</td>
<td>The RA bit of the cache parameter should not be HIGH when the Modifiable bit is LOW.</td>
<td>A4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60120</td>
<td>AXI4_READ_ALLOCATE_WHEN_NON_MODIFIABLE_13</td>
<td>The RA bit of the cache parameter should not be HIGH when the Modifiable bit is LOW.</td>
<td>A4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60121</td>
<td>AXI4_READ_ALLOCATE_WHEN_NON_MODIFIABLE_4</td>
<td>The RA of the cache parameter bit should not be HIGH when the Modifiable bit is LOW.</td>
<td>A4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60122</td>
<td>AXI4_READ_ALLOCATE_WHEN_NON_MODIFIABLE_5</td>
<td>The RA of the cache parameter bit should not be HIGH when the Modifiable bit is LOW.</td>
<td>A4.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table A-1. AXI4 Assertions (cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error Code</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60123</td>
<td>AXI4_READ_ALLOCATE_WHEN_NON_MODIFIABLE_8</td>
<td>The RA of the cache parameter bit should not be HIGH when the Modifiable bit is LOW.</td>
<td>A4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60124</td>
<td>AXI4_READ_ALLOCATE_WHEN_NON_MODIFIABLE_9</td>
<td>The RA of the cache parameter bit should not be HIGH when the Modifiable bit is LOW.</td>
<td>A4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60125</td>
<td>AXI4_READ_BURST_LENGTH_VIOLATION</td>
<td>The burst_length implied by the number of beats actually read does not match the burst_length defined by the master_read_addr_channel_phase.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60126</td>
<td>AXI4_READ_BURST_MAXIMUM_LENGTH_VIOLATION</td>
<td>256 read data beats were seen without RLAST.</td>
<td>A3.4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60127</td>
<td>AXI4_READ_BURST_SIZE_VIOLATION</td>
<td>In this read transaction, size has been set too high for the defined data buswidth.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60128</td>
<td>AXI4_READ_DATA_BEFORE_ADDRESS</td>
<td>An unexpected read response has occurred (there are no outstanding read transactions with this id).</td>
<td>A3.3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60129</td>
<td>AXI4_READ_DATA_CHANGED_BEFORE_RREADY</td>
<td>The value of RDATA has changed from its initial value between the time RVALID was asserted and before RREADY was asserted.</td>
<td>A3.2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60130</td>
<td>AXI4_READ_DATA_UNKN</td>
<td>RDATA has an X value/RDATA has a Z value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60131</td>
<td>AXI4_READ_EXCLUSIVE_ENCODING_VIOLATION</td>
<td>A read-only interface does not support exclusive accesses.</td>
<td>A10.2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60132</td>
<td>AXI4_READ_REORDERING_VIOLATION</td>
<td>The arrival of a read response has exceeded the read reordering depth.</td>
<td>A5.3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60133</td>
<td>AXI4_READ_RESP_CHANGED BEFORE_RREADY</td>
<td>The value of RRESP has changed from its initial value between the time RVALID was asserted and before RREADY was asserted.</td>
<td>A3.2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60134</td>
<td>AXI4_READ_TRANSFER_EXCEEDS_ADDRESS_SPACE</td>
<td>This read transfer runs off the edge of the address space defined by AXI4_ADDRESS_WIDTH.</td>
<td>A10.3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60135</td>
<td>AXI4_REGION_SMALLER_THAN_4KB</td>
<td>An address-range in the region map is smaller than 4kB.</td>
<td>A8.2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60136</td>
<td>AXI4_RESERVED_ARBURST_ENCODING</td>
<td>The reserved encoding of 2'b11 should not be used for ARBURST.</td>
<td>A3.4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60137</td>
<td>AXI4_RESERVED_AWBURST_ENCODING</td>
<td>The reserved encoding of 2'b11 should not be used for AWBURST.</td>
<td>A3.4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60138</td>
<td>AXI4_RID_CHANGED_BEFORE_RREADY</td>
<td>The value of RID has changed from its initial value between the time RVALID was asserted and before RREADY was asserted.</td>
<td>A3.2.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table A-1. AXI4 Assertions (cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error Code</th>
<th>Error Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60139</td>
<td>AXI4_RID_UNKN</td>
<td>RID has an X value/RID has a Z value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60140</td>
<td>AXI4_RLAST_CHANGED_BEFORE_RREADY</td>
<td>The value of RLAST has changed from its initial value between the time RVALID was asserted and before RREADY was asserted.</td>
<td>A3.2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60141</td>
<td>AXI4_RLAST_UNKN</td>
<td>RLAST has an X value/RLAST has a Z value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60142</td>
<td>AXI4_RREADY_NOT_ASSERTED_AFTER_RVALID</td>
<td>Once RVALID has been asserted RREADY should be asserted in \texttt{config_max_latency_RVALID_assertion_to_RREADY} clock periods.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60143</td>
<td>AXI4_RREADY_UNKN</td>
<td>RREADY has an X value/RREADY has a Z value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60144</td>
<td>AXI4_RRESP_UNKN</td>
<td>RRESP has an X value/RRESP has a Z value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60145</td>
<td>AXI4_RUSER_CHANGED_BEFORE_RREADY</td>
<td>The value of RUSER has changed from its initial value between the time RVALID was asserted and before RREADY was asserted.</td>
<td>A3.2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60146</td>
<td>AXI4_RUSER_UNKN</td>
<td>RUSER has an X value/RUSER has a Z value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60147</td>
<td>AXI4_RVALID_DEASSERTED_BEFORE_RREADY</td>
<td>RVALID has been de-asserted before RREADY was asserted.</td>
<td>A3.2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60148</td>
<td>AXI4_RVALID_HIGH_EXITING_RESET</td>
<td>RVALID should have been driven low when exiting reset.</td>
<td>A3.1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60149</td>
<td>AXI4_RVALID_UNKN</td>
<td>RVALID has an X value/RVALID has a Z value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60150</td>
<td>AXI4_SLV_ERR_RESP_FOR_READ</td>
<td>Slave has detected an error for this read transfer (signaled by AXI4_SLVERR).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60151</td>
<td>AXI4_SLV_ERR_RESP_FOR_WRITE</td>
<td>Slave has detected an error for this write transfer (signaled by AXI4_SLVERR).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60152</td>
<td>AXI4_TIMEOUT_WAITING_FOR_READ_RESPONSE</td>
<td>Timed-out waiting for a read response.</td>
<td>A4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60153</td>
<td>AXI4_TIMEOUT_WAITING_FOR_WRITE_RESPONSE</td>
<td>Timed-out waiting for a write response.</td>
<td>A4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60154</td>
<td>AXI4_UNALIGNED_ADDRESS_FOR_EXCLUSIVE_READ</td>
<td>Exclusive read accesses must have address aligned to the total number of bytes in the transaction.</td>
<td>A7.2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60155</td>
<td>AXI4_UNALIGNED_ADDR_FOR_WRAPPING_READ_BURST</td>
<td>Wrapping bursts must have address aligned to the start of the read transfer.</td>
<td>A3.4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error Code</td>
<td>Error Name</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Property Ref</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
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<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60156</td>
<td>AXI4_UNALIGNED_ADDR_FOR_WRAPPING_WRITE_BURST</td>
<td>Wrapping bursts must have address aligned to the start of the write transfer.</td>
<td>A3.4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60157</td>
<td>AXI4_WDATA_CHANGED_BEFORE_WREADY_ON_INVALID_LANE</td>
<td>On a lane whose strobe is 0, the value of WDATA has changed from its initial value between the time WVALID was asserted and before WREADY was asserted.</td>
<td>A3.2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60158</td>
<td>AXI4_WDATA_CHANGED_BEFORE_WREADY_ON_VALID_LANE</td>
<td>On a lane whose strobe is 1, the value of WDATA has changed from its initial value between the time WVALID was asserted and before WREADY was asserted.</td>
<td>A3.2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60159</td>
<td>AXI4_WLAST_CHANGED_BEFORE_WREADY</td>
<td>The value of WLAST has changed from its initial value between the time WVALID was asserted and before WREADY was asserted.</td>
<td>A3.2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60160</td>
<td>AXI4_WLAST_UNKN</td>
<td>WLAST has an X value/WLAST has a Z value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60161</td>
<td>AXI4_WREADY_NOT_ASSERTED_AFTER_WVALID</td>
<td>Once WVALID has been asserted WREADY should be asserted in config_max_latency_WVALID_assertion_to_WREADY clock periods.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60062</td>
<td>AXI4_WREADY_UNKN</td>
<td>WREADY has an X value/WREADY has a Z value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60163</td>
<td>AXI4_WRITE_ALLOCATE_WHEN_NON_MODIFIABLE_12</td>
<td>The WA bit of the cache parameter should not be HIGH when the Modifiable bit is LOW.</td>
<td>A4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60164</td>
<td>AXI4_WRITE_ALLOCATE_WHEN_NON_MODIFIABLE_13</td>
<td>The WA of the cache parameter bit should not be HIGH when the Modifiable bit is LOW.</td>
<td>A4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60165</td>
<td>AXI4_WRITE_ALLOCATE_WHEN_NON_MODIFIABLE_4</td>
<td>The WA of the cache parameter bit should not be HIGH when the Modifiable bit is LOW.</td>
<td>A4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60166</td>
<td>AXI4_WRITE_ALLOCATE_WHEN_NON_MODIFIABLE_5</td>
<td>The WA of the cache parameter bit should not be HIGH when the Modifiable bit is LOW.</td>
<td>A4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60167</td>
<td>AXI4_WRITE_ALLOCATE_WHEN_NON_MODIFIABLE_8</td>
<td>The WA of the cache parameter bit should not be HIGH when the Modifiable bit is LOW.</td>
<td>A4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60168</td>
<td>AXI4_WRITE_ALLOCATE_WHEN_NON_MODIFIABLE_9</td>
<td>The WA of the cache parameter bit should not be HIGH when the Modifiable bit is LOW.</td>
<td>A4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60169</td>
<td>AXI4_WRITE_BURST_LENGTH_VIOLATION</td>
<td>The number of data beats in a write transfer should match the value given by AWLEN.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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<tr>
<td>AXI4-60170</td>
<td>AXI4_WRITE_STROBES_LENGTH_VIOLATION</td>
<td>The size of the write_strobes array in a write transfer should match the value given by AWLEN.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60171</td>
<td>AXI4_WRITE_USER_DATA_LENGTH_VIOLATION</td>
<td>The size of the wdata_user_data array in a write transfer should match the value given by AWLEN.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60172</td>
<td>AXI4_WRITE_BURST_MAXIMUM_LENGTH_VIOLATION</td>
<td>256 write data beats were seen without WLAST.</td>
<td>A3.4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60173</td>
<td>AXI4_WRITE_BURST_SIZE_VIOLATION</td>
<td>In this write transaction size has been set too high for the defined data buswidth.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60174</td>
<td>AXI4_WRITE_DATA_BEFORE_ADDRESS</td>
<td>A write data beat has occurred before the corresponding address phase.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60175</td>
<td>AXI4_WRITE_DATA_UNKN_ON_INVALID_LANE</td>
<td>On a lane whose strobe is 0 WDATA has an X value/WDATA has a Z value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60176</td>
<td>AXI4_WRITE_DATA_UNKN_ON_VALID_LANE</td>
<td>On a lane whose strobe is 1 WDATA has an X value/WDATA has a Z value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60177</td>
<td>AXI4_WRITE_EXCLUSIVE_ENCODING_VIOLATION</td>
<td>A write-only interface does not support exclusive accesses.</td>
<td>A10.2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60178</td>
<td>AXI4_WRITE_RESPONSE_WITHOUT_ADDR_DATA</td>
<td>An unexpected write response has occurred (there are no outstanding write transactions with this id).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60179</td>
<td>AXI4_WRITE_STROBE_FIXED_BURST_VIOLATION</td>
<td>Write strobe(s) incorrect for the address/size of a fixed transfer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60180</td>
<td>AXI4_WRITE_TRANSFER_EXCEEDS_ADDRESS_SPACE</td>
<td>This write transfer runs off the edge of the address space defined by AXI4_ADDRESS_WIDTH.</td>
<td>A10.3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60181</td>
<td>AXI4_WRONG_ARREGION_FOR_SLAVE_WITH_SINGLE_ADDRESS_CODEC</td>
<td>The region value should be 4'b0000 for a read from a slave with a single address decode in the region map.</td>
<td>A8.2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60182</td>
<td>AXI4_WRONG_AWREGION_FOR_SLAVE_WITH_SINGLE_ADDRESS_CODEC</td>
<td>The region value should be 4'b0000 for a write to a slave with a single address decode in the region map.</td>
<td>A8.2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60183</td>
<td>AXI4_WSTRB_CHANGED_BEFORE_WREADY</td>
<td>The value of WSTRB has changed from its initial value between the time WVALID was asserted and before WREADY was asserted.</td>
<td>A3.2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60184</td>
<td>AXI4_WSTRB_UNKN</td>
<td>WSTRB has an X value/WSTRB has a Z value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60185</td>
<td>AXI4_WUSER_CHANGED_BEFORE_WREADY</td>
<td>The value of WUSER has changed from its initial value between the time WVALID was asserted and before WREADY was asserted.</td>
<td>A3.2.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### AXI4-Lite Assertions

#### Table A-1. AXI4 Assertions (cont.)

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<tr>
<td>AXI4-60186</td>
<td>AXI4_WUSER_UNKN</td>
<td>WUSER has an X value/WUSER has a Z value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60187</td>
<td>AXI4_WVALID_DEASSERTED_BEFORE_WREADY</td>
<td>WVALID has been de-asserted before WREADY was asserted.</td>
<td>A3.2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60188</td>
<td>AXI4_WVALID_HIGH_ON_FIRST_CLOCK</td>
<td>A master interface must begin driving WVALID high only at a rising clock edge after ARESETn is HIGH.</td>
<td>A3.1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60189</td>
<td>AXI4_WVALID_UNKN</td>
<td>WVALID has an X value/WVALID has a Z value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60190</td>
<td>MVC_FAILED_POSTCONDITION</td>
<td>A postcondition failed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60191</td>
<td>MVC_FAILED_RECOGNITION</td>
<td>An item failed to be recognized.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60192</td>
<td>AXI4_TIMEOUT_WAITING_FOR_WRITE_DATA</td>
<td>Timed-out waiting for a data phase in write data burst.</td>
<td>A4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60193</td>
<td>AXI4_EXCL_RD_WHILE_EXCL_WR_IN_PROGRESSSAME_ID</td>
<td>Master starts an exclusive read burst while exclusive write burst with same ID tag is in progress.</td>
<td>A7.2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60194</td>
<td>AXI4_EXCL_WR_WHILE_EXCL_RD_IN_PROGRESSSAME_ID</td>
<td>Master starts an exclusive write burst while exclusive read burst with same ID tag is in progress.</td>
<td>A7.2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60195</td>
<td>AXI4_DEC_ERR_ILLEGAL_FOR_MAPPED_SLAVE_ADDR</td>
<td>Slave receives a burst to a mapped address but responds with DECERR (signaled by AXI4_DECERR).</td>
<td>A3.4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60196</td>
<td>AXI4_AWVALID_HIGH_DURING_RESET</td>
<td>AWVALID asserted during the reset state.</td>
<td>A3.1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60197</td>
<td>AXI4_WVALID_HIGH_DURING_RESET</td>
<td>WVALID asserted during the reset state.</td>
<td>A3.1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60198</td>
<td>AXI4_BVALID_HIGH_DURING_RESET</td>
<td>BVALID asserted during the reset state.</td>
<td>A3.1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60199</td>
<td>AXI4_ARVALID_HIGH_DURING_RESET</td>
<td>ARVALID asserted during the reset state.</td>
<td>A3.1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60200</td>
<td>AXI4_RVALID_HIGH_DURING_RESET</td>
<td>RVALID asserted during the reset state.</td>
<td>A3.1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60201</td>
<td>AXI4_ARESETn_SIGNAL_Z</td>
<td>Reset signal has a Z value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60202</td>
<td>AXI4_ARESETn_SIGNAL_X</td>
<td>Reset signal has an X value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60203</td>
<td>AXI4_TIMEOUT_WAITING_FOR_WRITEADDR_AFTERAFTERDATA</td>
<td>Timed-out waiting for a write address phase to be coming after data.</td>
<td>A2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60204</td>
<td>AXI4_EXCLUSIVE_WRITE_BYTES_TRANSFEREXCEEDS128</td>
<td>Number of bytes in an exclusive write transaction must be less than or equal to 128.</td>
<td>A7.2.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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<tr>
<td>AXI4-60205</td>
<td>AXI4_EXCLUSIVE_WRITE_BYTES_TRANSFER_NOT_POWER_OF_2</td>
<td>Number of bytes of an exclusive write transaction is not a power of 2.</td>
<td>A7.2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60206</td>
<td>AXI4_UNALIGNED_ADDRESS_FOR_EXCLUSIVE_WRITE</td>
<td>Exclusive write accesses must have address aligned to the total number of bytes in the transaction.</td>
<td>A7.2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60207</td>
<td>AXI4_RLAST_VIOLATION</td>
<td>RLAST signal should be asserted along with the final transfer of the read data burst.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60208</td>
<td>AXI4_WLAST_ASSERTED_DURING_DATA_PHASE_OTHER_THAN_LAST</td>
<td>Wlast must only be asserted during the last data phase.</td>
<td>A3.4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60209</td>
<td>AXI4_READ_ISSUING_CAPACITY_VIOLATION</td>
<td>The number of outstanding Read transactions exceeded the maximum Read issuing capability.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60210</td>
<td>AXI4_WRITE_ISSUING_CAPACITY_VIOLATION</td>
<td>The number of outstanding Write transactions exceeded the maximum Write issuing capability.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60211</td>
<td>AXI4_COMBINED_ISSUING_CAPACITY_VIOLATION</td>
<td>The number of outstanding Read and Write transactions exceeded the maximum combined issuing capability.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60212</td>
<td>AXI4_READ_ACCEPTANCE_CAPACITY_VIOLATION</td>
<td>The number of outstanding Read transactions exceeded the maximum Read acceptance capability.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60213</td>
<td>AXI4_WRITE_ACCEPTANCE_CAPACITY_VIOLATION</td>
<td>The number of outstanding Write transactions exceeded the maximum Write acceptance capability.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXI4-60214</td>
<td>AXI4_COMBINED_ACCEPTANCE_CAPACITY_VIOLATION</td>
<td>The number of outstanding Read and Write transactions exceeded the maximum combined acceptance capability.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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