Subprograms, Packages, and Libraries

Essentials of Functions

```vhdl
function rising_edge (signal clock: std_logic) return boolean is 
  --declarative region: declare variables local to the function 
  begin 
    -- body 
    return (expression) 
  end rising_edge;
```

- Formal parameters and mode
  - Default mode is of type `in`
- Functions cannot modify parameters
  - Pure functions vs. impure functions
    - Latter occur because of visibility into signals that are not parameters
- Function variables initialized on each call
Essentials of Functions (cont.)

```vhdl
function rising_edge (signal clock: std_logic) return boolean is
    --declarative region: declare variables local to the function
    begin
        -- body
        return (expression)
    end rising_edge;
```

- Types of formals and actuals must match except for formals which are constants (default)
  - Formals which are constant match actuals which are variable, constant or signal
- Wait statements are not permitted in a function!
  - And therefore not in any procedure called by a functions

Placement of Functions

- Place function code in the declarative region of the architecture or process
Function: Example

architecture behavioral of dff is
function rising_edge (signal clock : std_logic)
return boolean is
variable edge : boolean := FALSE;
beg
edge := (clock = '1' and clock'event);
return (edge);
end rising_edge;

begin
output: process
begin
wait until (rising_edge(Clk));
Q <= D after 5 ns;
Qbar <= not D after 5 ns;
end process output;
end architecture behavioral;

Function: Example

function to_bitvector (svalue : std_logic_vector) return bit_vector is
variable outvalue : bit_vector (svalue'length-1 downto 0);
beg
for i in svalue'range loop -- scan all elements of the array
case svalue (i) is
when '0' => outvalue (i) := '0';
when '1' => outvalue (i) := '1';
when others => outvalue (i) := '0';
end case;
end loop;
return outvalue;
end to_bitvector

• A common use of functions: type conversion
• Use of attributes for flexible function definitions
  – Data size is determined at the time of the call
• Browse the vendor supplied packages for many examples
Implementation of Signals

- The basic structure of a signal assignment statement
  - `signal <= (value expression after time expression)`
- RHS is referred to as a *waveform element*
- Every signal has associated with it a *driver*

  - Holds the current and future values of the signal - a projected waveform
  - Signal assignment statements modify the driver of a signal
  - Value of a signal is the value at the head of the driver

Shared Signals

- How do we model the state of a wire?
- Rules for determining the signal value is captured in the *resolution function*
Resolved Signals

- Resolution function is invoked whenever an event occurs on this signal
- Resolution must be an associative operation

Resolution Function Behavior

- Physical operation
  - If any of the control signals activate the switch, the output signal is pulled low
- VHDL model
  - If any of the drivers attempt to drive the signal low (value at the head of the driver), the resolution functions returns a value of 0
  - Resolution function is invoked when any driver attempts to drive the output signal
Resolved Types: std_logic

```plaintext
type std_logic is (‘U’, -- Uninitialized
                  ‘X’, -- Forcing Unknown
                  ‘0’, -- Forcing 0
                  ‘1’, -- Forcing 1
                  ‘Z’, -- High Impedance
                  ‘W’, -- Weak Unknown
                  ‘L’, -- Weak 0
                  ‘H’, -- Weak 1
                  ‘-‘ -- Don’t care
                 );

function resolved (s : std_logic_vector) return std_logic;
subtype std_logic is resolved std_logic;

Type only supports only single drivers
New subtype supports multiple drivers
```

Resolution Function: std_logic & resolved()

```
resolving values for std_logic types

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• Pair wise resolution of signal values from multiple drivers
• Resolution operation must be associative
```
Example

- Multiple components driving a shared error signal
- Signal value is the logical OR of the driver values

A Complete Example

```vhdl
library IEEE;
use IEEE.std_logic_1164.all;
entity mcm is
end entity mcm;
architecture behavioral of mcm is
function wire_or (sbus :std_ulogic_vector) return std_ulogic;
begin
for i in sbus'range loop
if sbus(i) = '1' then
return '1';
end if;
end loop;
return '0';
end wire_or;
end architecture behavioral;
```

- Use of unconstrained arrays
  - This is why the resolution function must be associative!

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Summary: Essentials of Functions

- Placement of functions
  - Visibility

- Formal parameters
  - Actuals can have widths bound at the call time

- Check the source listings of packages for examples of many different functions

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Essentials of Procedures

```vhd
procedure read_v1d (variable f: in text; v :out std_logic_vector)  
--declarative region: declare variables local to the procedure
  --
  begin
  -- body
  --
  end read_v1d;
```

- Parameters may be of mode **in** (read only) and **out** (write only)
- Default class of input parameters is constant
- Default class of output parameters is variable
- Variables declared within procedure are initialized on each call
Procedures: Placement

architecture behavioral of cpu is
  --
  -- declarative region
  -- procedures can be placed in their entirety here
  --
  begin
  process_a: process
  -- declarative region of a process
  -- procedures can be placed here
  begin
  -- process body
  --
  end process_a;
  process_b: process
  -- declarative regions
  begin
  -- process body
  end process_b;
  end architecture behavioral;

Placement of Procedures

- Placement of procedures determines visibility in its usage
Procedures and Signals

• Procedures can make assignments to signals passed as input parameters
• Procedures may not have a wait statement if the encompassing process has a sensitivity list

```vhdl
procedure mread (address : in std_logic_vector (2 downto 0);
signal R : out std_logic;
signal S : in std_logic;
signal ADDR : out std_logic_vector (2 downto 0);
signal data : out std_logic_vector (31 downto 0)) is
begin
  ADDR <= address;
  R <= '1';
  wait until S = '1';
data <= DO;
  R <= '0';
end mread;
```

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Procedures and Signals

• Procedures may modify signals not in the parameter list, e.g., ports
• Signals may not be declared in a procedure
• Procedures may make assignments to signals not declared in the parameter list

```vhdl
procedure mread (address : in std_logic_vector (2 downto 0);
signal R : out std_logic;
signal S : in std_logic;
signal ADDR : out std_logic_vector (2 downto 0);
signal data : out std_logic_vector (31 downto 0)) is
begin
  ADDR <= address;
  R <= '1';
  wait until S = '1';
data <= DO;
  R <= '0';
end mread;
```

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Concurrent vs. Sequential Procedure Calls

• Example: bit serial adder

```
architecture structural of serial_adder is
begin
C1: comb port map (a => a, b => b,
c_in => s1, z => z, carry => s2);
--
-- concurrent procedure call
--
dff(clk => clk, reset => reset, d => s2,
q => s1, qbar => open);
end architectural structural;
```

• Variables cannot be passed into a concurrent procedure call
• Explicit vs. positional association of formal and actual parameters
Equivalent Sequential Procedure Call

architecture structural of serial_adder is
component comb
port (a, b, c_in : in std_logic;
z, carry : out std_logic);
end component;
procedure dff(signal d, clk, reset : in std_logic;
signal q, qbar : out std_logic) is
begin
if (reset = '0') then
q <= '0' after 5 ns;
qbar <= '1' after 5 ns;
elsif (clk'event and clk = '1') then
q <= d after 5 ns;
qbar <= (not D) after 5 ns;
end if;
end dff;
signal s1, s2 : std_logic;
begin
C1: comb port map (a => a, b => b,
c_in => s1, z => z, carry => s2);
-- sequential procedure call
--
process
begin
dff(clk => clk, reset => reset, d => s2,
q => s1, qbar => open);
wait on clk, reset, s2;
end process;
end architecture structural;

Subprogram Overloading

- Hardware components differ in number of inputs and the type of input signals
- Model each component by a distinct procedure
- Procedure naming becomes tedious
Subprogram Overloading

- Consider the following procedures for the previous components
  
  - `dff_bit (clk, d, q, qbar)`
  - `asynch_dff_bit (clk, d,q,qbar,reset,clear)`
  - `dff_std (clk,d,q,qbar)`
  - `asynch_dff_std (clk, d,q,qbar,reset,clear)`

- All of the previous components can use the same name → subprogram overloading

- The proper procedure can be determined based on the arguments of the call
  
  - Example
  
  ```vhdl
  function "**" (arg1, arg2: std_logic_vector) return std_logic_vector;
  function "++" (arg1, arg2 :signed) return signed;
  -- the following function is from std_logic_arith.vhd
  --
  ```

Subprogram Overloading

- VHDL is a strongly typed language
- Overloading is a convenient means for handling user defined types
- We need a structuring mechanism to keep track of our overloaded implementations

Packages!
Essentials of Packages

- **Package Declaration**
  - Declaration of the functions, procedures, and types that are available in the package
  - Serves as a package interface
  - Only declared contents are visible for external use

- **Note the behavior of the use clause**

- **Package body**
  - Implementation of the functions and procedures declared in the package header
  - Instantiation of constants provided in the package header

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Example: Package Header std_logic_1164

```vhdl
package std_logic_1164 is

type std_ulogic is ('U', -- Uninitialized
                     'X', -- Forcing Unknown
                     '0', -- Forcing 0
                     '1', -- Forcing 1
                     'Z', -- High Impedance
                     'W', -- Weak Unknown
                     'L', -- Weak 0
                     'H', -- Weak 1
                     '-' -- Don't care
                   );


type std_logic_vector is array (natural range <>) of std_logic;

function resolved (s : std_logic_vector) return std_logic;

subtype std_logic is resolved std_logic;


type std_logic_vector is array (natural range <>) of std_logic;

function "and" (l, r : std_logic_vector) return std_logic_vector;

end package std_logic_1164;
```

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**Example: Package Body**

```vhdl
package body my_package is
    --
    -- type definitions, functions, and procedures
    --
    end my_package;
```

- Packages are typically compiled into libraries
- New types must have associated definitions for operations such as logical operations (e.g., and, or) and arithmetic operations (e.g., +, *)
- Examine the package std_logic_1164 stored in library IEEE

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**Essentials of Libraries**

- Design units are analyzed (compiled) and placed in libraries
- Logical library names map to physical directories
- Libraries STD and WORK are implicitly declared
Design Units

Primary Design Units

- Distinguish the primary and secondary design units
- Compilation order

Visibility Rules

- When multiple design units are in the same file visibility of libraries and packages must be established for each primary design unit (entity, package header, configuration) separately!
  - Secondary design units derive library information from associated primary design unit

- The use clause may selectively establish visibility, e.g., only the function rising_edge() is visible within entity design-2
  - Secondary design unit inherits visibility

- Note design unit descriptions are decoupled from file unit boundaries
Summary

• Functions
  – Resolution functions
• Procedures
  – Concurrent and sequential procedure calls
• Subprogram overloading
• Packages
  – Package declaration - primary design unit
  – Package body
• Libraries
  – Relationships between design units and libraries
  – Visibility Rules