



Shalva Kohen

Arunavha Chanda

Kai-Zhan Lee

Emma Etherington

The problem: FSMs

```
library IEEE;
use IEEE.STD_LOGIC_1164.ALL;
use IEEE.STD_LOGIC_ARITH.ALL;
use IEEE.STD_LOGIC_UNSIGNED.ALL;

entity Test_Counter_VHDL is
  Port ( Clk_xxxHz : in std_logic;
        Step_Clk : in std_logic;
        Select_Clk : in std_logic;
        Clr_Count_Enable : in std_logic;
        Bcd0, Bcd1, Bcd2, Bcd3 : out std_logic_vector(3 downto 0));
end Test_Counter_VHDL;

architecture Behavioral of Test_Counter_VHDL is
  Signal Q : std_logic_vector( 15 downto 0);
  Signal clk : std_logic;
begin
  -- 2x1bit multiplexer: Clk_xxx or Step_Clk = [BtN0]
  Clk <= Clk_xxxHz when Select_Clk='1' else
    Step_Clk;

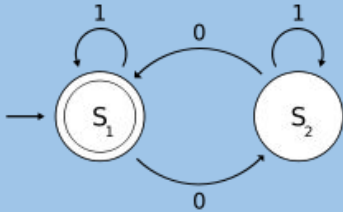
  process ( Clk, Clr)
  begin
    if Clr='1' then
      Q <= (others => '0'); -- "0000000000000000"
    elsif rising_edge( Clk) then
      if Count_Enable='1' then
        Q <= Q+1;
      end if;
    end if;
  end process;

  Bcd3 <= Q(15 downto 12);
  Bcd2 <= Q(11 downto 8);
  Bcd1 <= Q( 7 downto 4);
  Bcd0 <= Q( 3 downto 0);
end Behavioral;
```

- Basis of CS and CE
- Current standard for representation:
 - Unintuitive interface
 - Very long descriptions
 - Redundant behavior commands
 - Learning curve from C-like languages
 - Syntax
 - Style

“The less intelligent things you have to do, the more stupid things you have to do.”

The solution: FSMs!



- Our solution:
- Language derived from OOP languages to describe and simulate FSMs
 - Duality:
 - Offers user-friendly interface for constructing FSMs
 - Retains imperative nature of OOP languages

X: *"Did you just change everything?"*

Y: *(Calmly) "Yeah."*

Cool Things

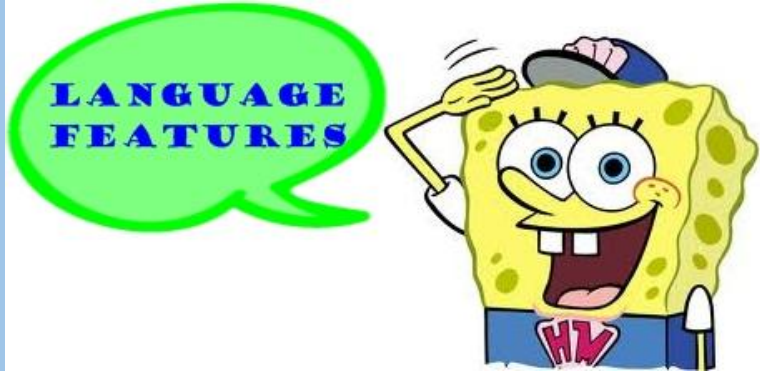


- “Tick function” as clock
- Reset function
- State boundaries
- User-friendly program structure relating to FSM diagrams
- Automatic generation of header files!
- Concurrent execution of FSMs



“But clocks tick. Clocks don’t clock!”

Features of Language



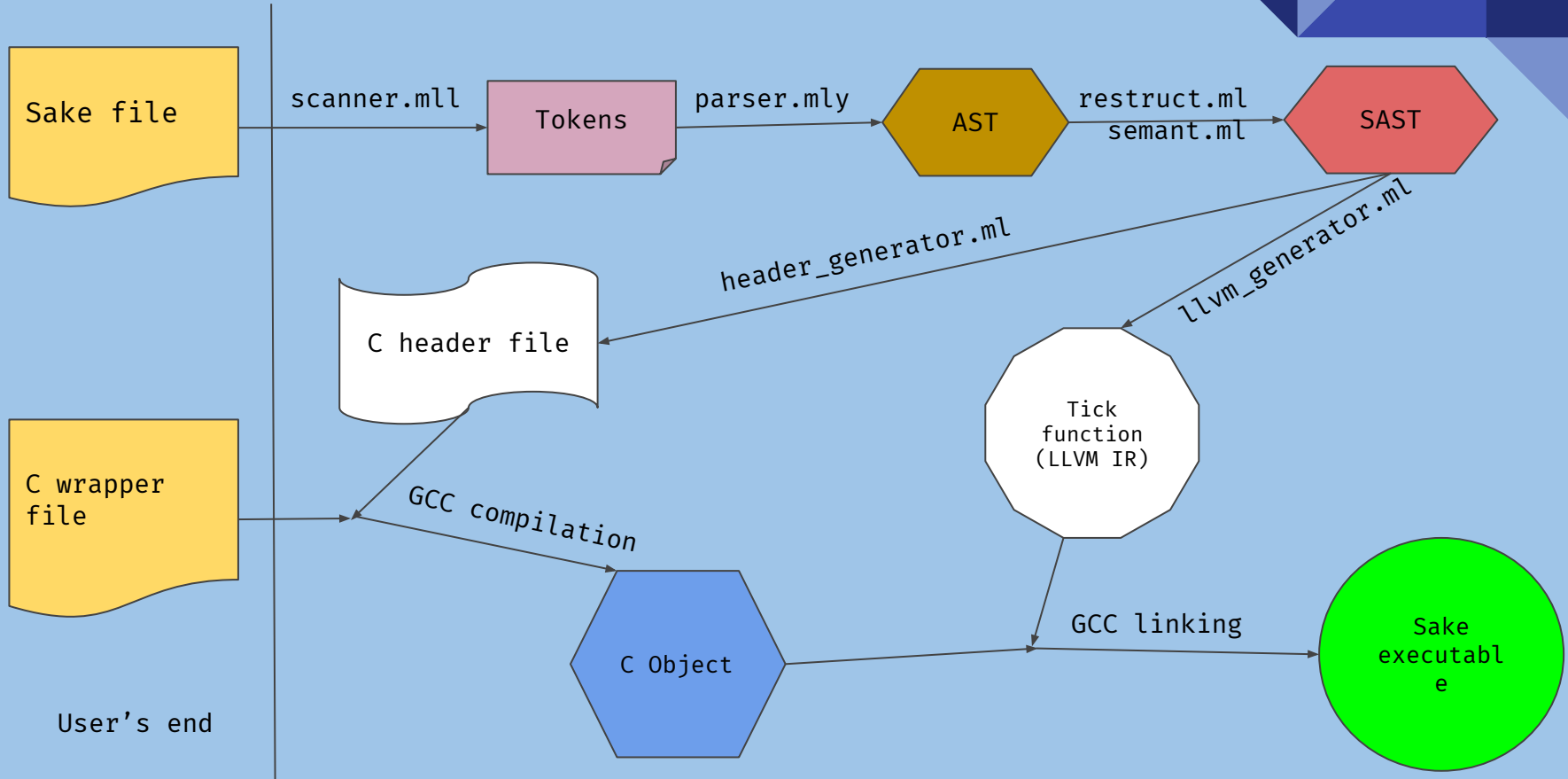
- Input and output lists and types
- Public variables: Read-global, write-local
- User-defined types
- Most intuitive features of both automata and C programming

“So two things. First thing is it might work if I make this an unsigned int. Can I make this an unsigned int?”

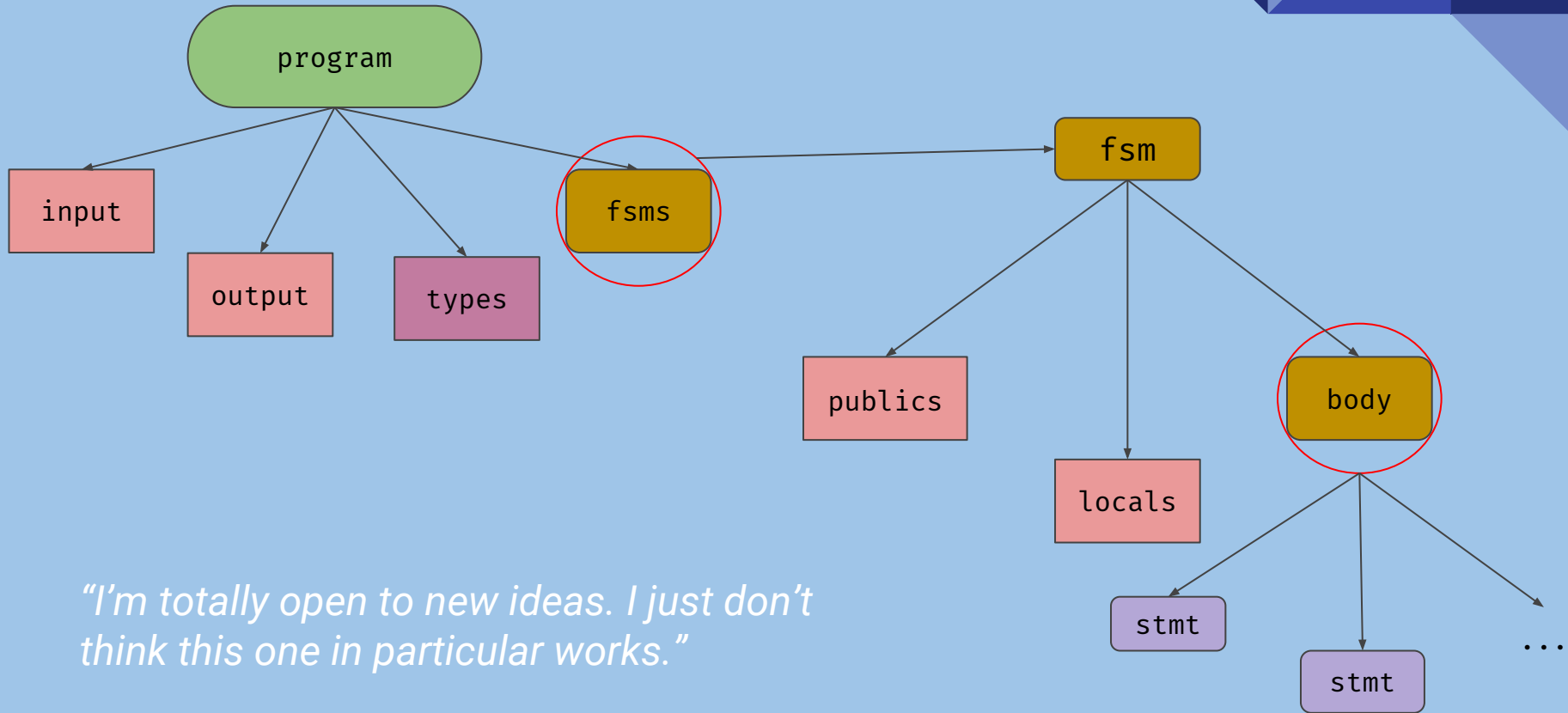
“Sure. Go ahead.”

“Right. So the second thing is I don’t know how to make this an unsigned int.”

System Architecture



Abstract Syntax Tree (AST)



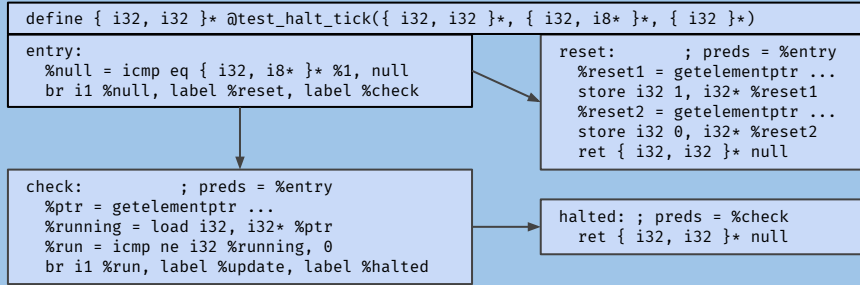
"I'm totally open to new ideas. I just don't think this one in particular works."

Parser

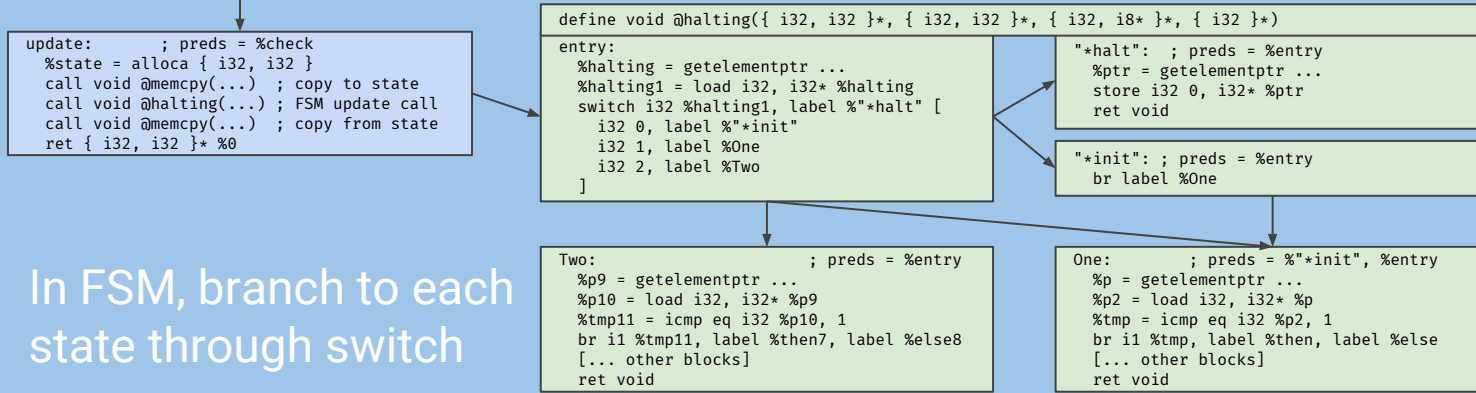
```
$ make
ocamlyacc parser.mly
41 rules never reduced
216 shift/reduce conflicts, 460 reduce/reduce conflicts.
ocamlc -c parser.mli
ocamlc -c parser.ml
File "parser.mly", line 64, characters 31-35:
Error: Unbound value call
make: *** [Makefile:13: parser.cmo] Error 2
```

“Wait, so you’re saying [the] entire parser is a piece of crap?”

LLVM Generation: Tick



- Two initial checks
 - Reset: reset all values
 - Halted: return 0
- Allocate memory, update states



In FSM, branch to each state through switch

“Those weird little badooshkins...”

Test Suite

- Uses shell scripts similar to those of MicroC
- 3 Scripts
 - testall.sh
 - traffic.sh
 - adventure.sh
- Automatic generation of C wrappers
- 56 test cases
 - 34 positive tests
 - 22 negative tests
- Adventure Program

```
plt@ubuntu-plt:~/sake/ocaml$ ./traffic.sh
test_brokenTL...
TL 1: g          TL 2: g
TL 1: g          TL 2: g
TL 1: g          TL 2: g
TL 1: g          TL 2: y
TL 1: y          TL 2: r
TL 1: r          TL 2: g
TL 1: g          TL 2: g
TL 1: g          TL 2: y
TL 1: y          TL 2: r
TL 1: r          TL 2: g
OK
```

“OCaml is a weird language. But I am also weird, so it is a good match.”

Uses and Future Steps

➤ Applications

- Testing state reachability
- Simple Concurrent FSM execution
- Master-Slave Concurrency Problems
- Testing algorithmic state machines

➤ Future steps

- Implementing Mealy machines and DFAs and NFAs
- State minimization

“We do the thing, then the thing, and then a thing thing. Wait, there’s another thing.”

Lessons Learned

- Communicate
 - Know what everyone is doing
 - Make sure they are doing it per group specifications
- Plan
 - Think more about what the program will need before coding anything
 - Set an end goal for everyone to work towards
- Set Realistic Goals
 - Know the time constraints of each group member
- Working on the same platform

“We just made progress”

“We didn’t. The net movement has been very minimal”



DEMO TIME!!!

