



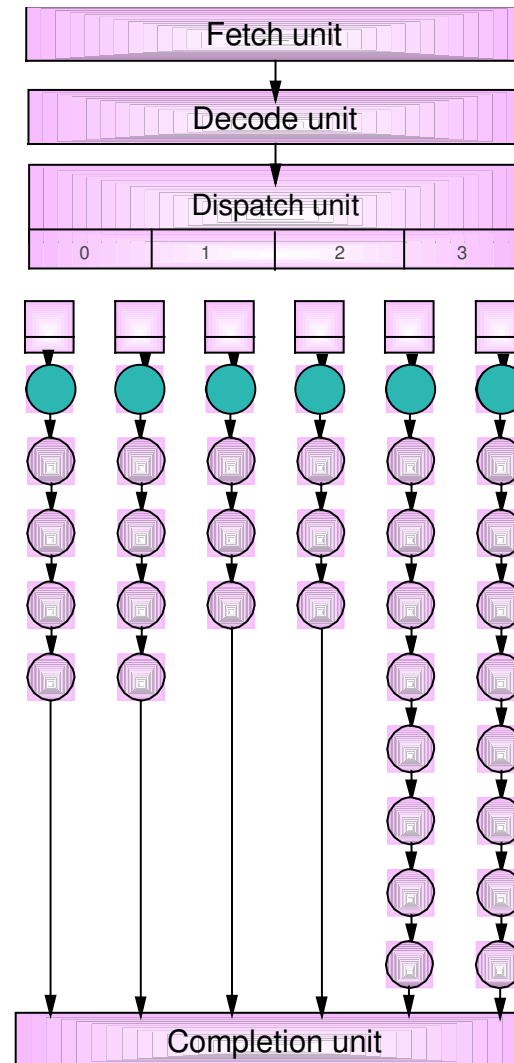
IBM

Deep Knowledge Test Generators & Functional Verification Methodology

IBM Verification Seminar
October 2003 - Laurent Fournier

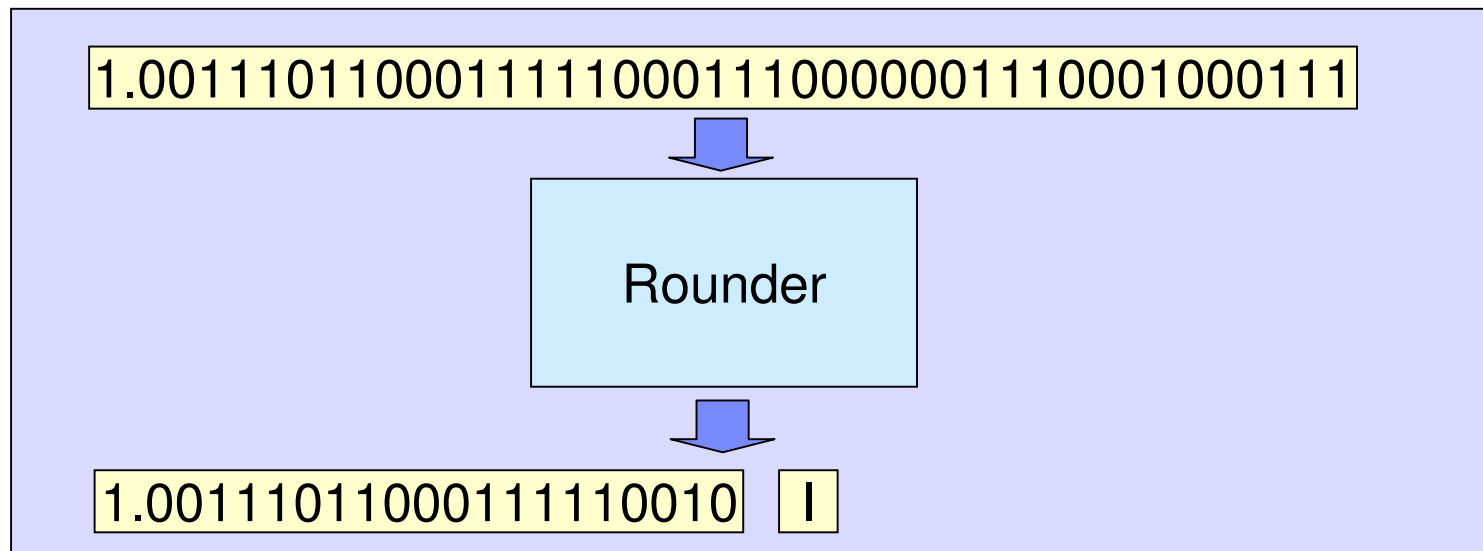


All Starting Stages in Holding Position





Extreme Case of Influence on Sticky Bit



1.aaa1



Motivation for Deep Knowledge Test Generation

Gap + Bug-Prone



Control of test generator

Interesting scenarios



Deep Knowledge Test Generator?

Definition

- ❖ Test generation focused on specific verification areas, e.g. FPU, Microarchitecture Flow, SCU

Problem

- ❖ Inefficiency of generic architecture tools in specific error-prone verification areas (bugs not found or found late)

Objectives

- ❖ To provide greater control to reach non-covered areas
- ❖ To enable a systematic and comprehensive verification approach to speed up the rate of coverage



The Players

FPgen

- ◆ Generic, quasi-optimal solution for a well-defined, albeit complex, field
- ◆ Complex mathematic algorithms



Piparazzi

- ◆ An evolving solution to cope with microarchitecture flow complexity
- ◆ Classic constraint solving engine (CSP)



DeepTrans

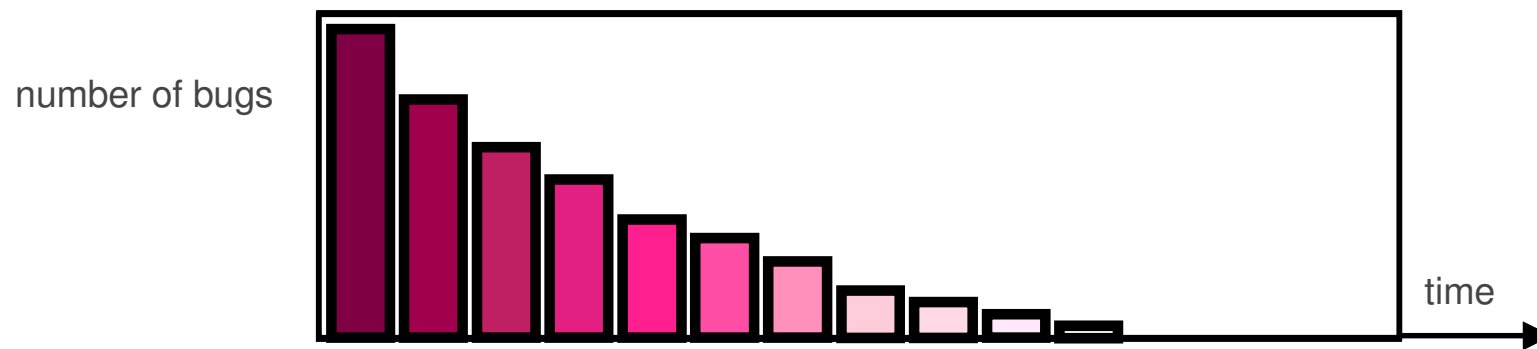
- ◆ More a library of services for now
- ◆ Rounds off the model-based technology



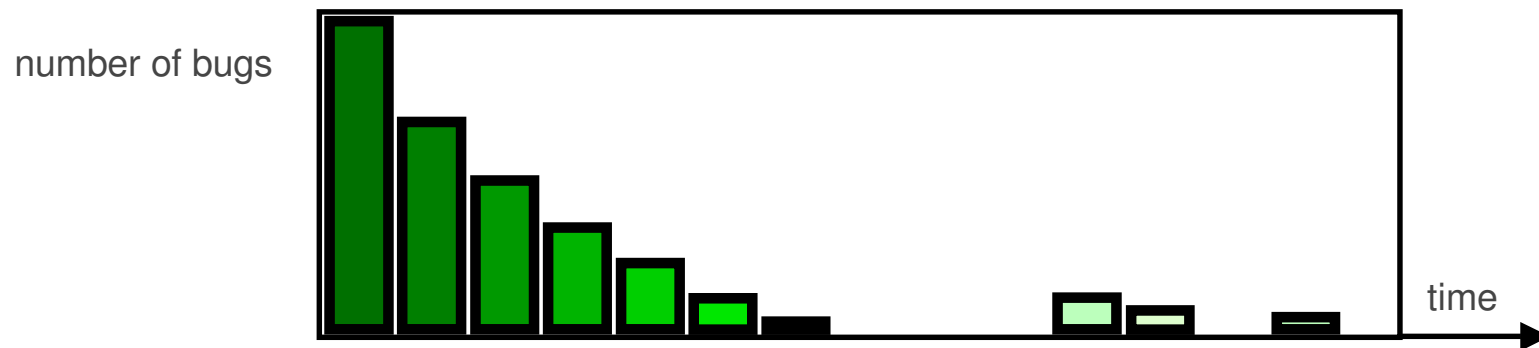


Motivation: Floating Point Bugs

General bug curve

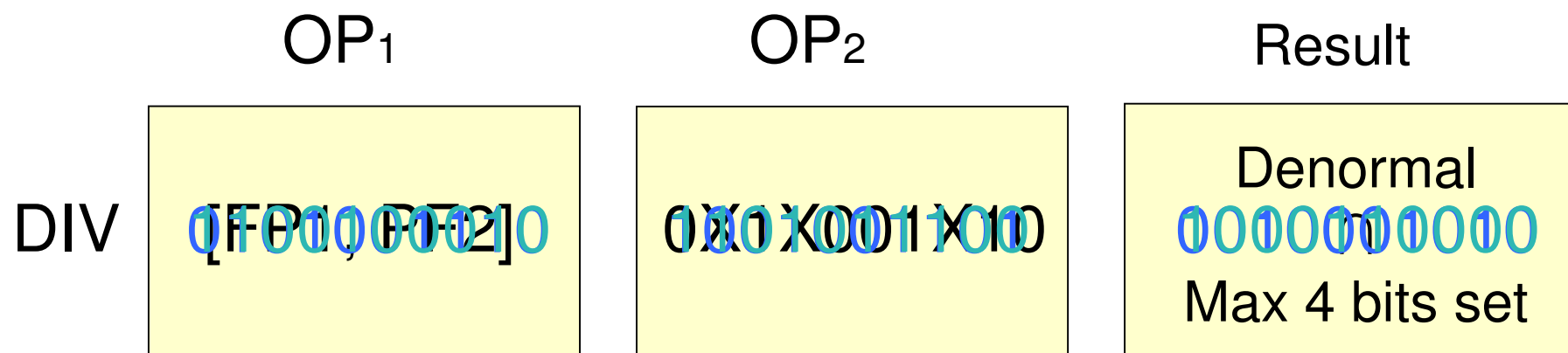


FP bug curve





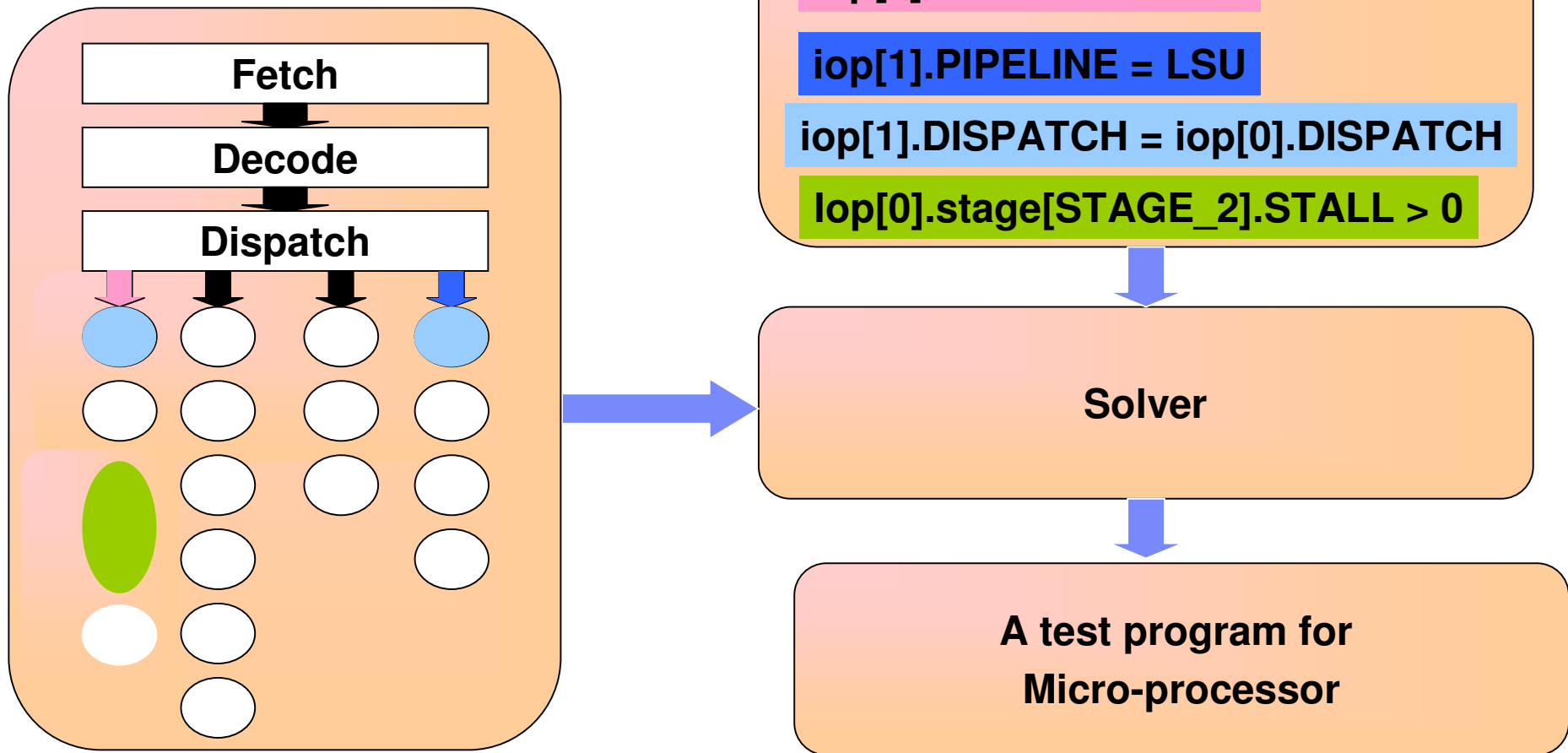
Basic Functionality



Multiple solutions:
Uniform distribution sought



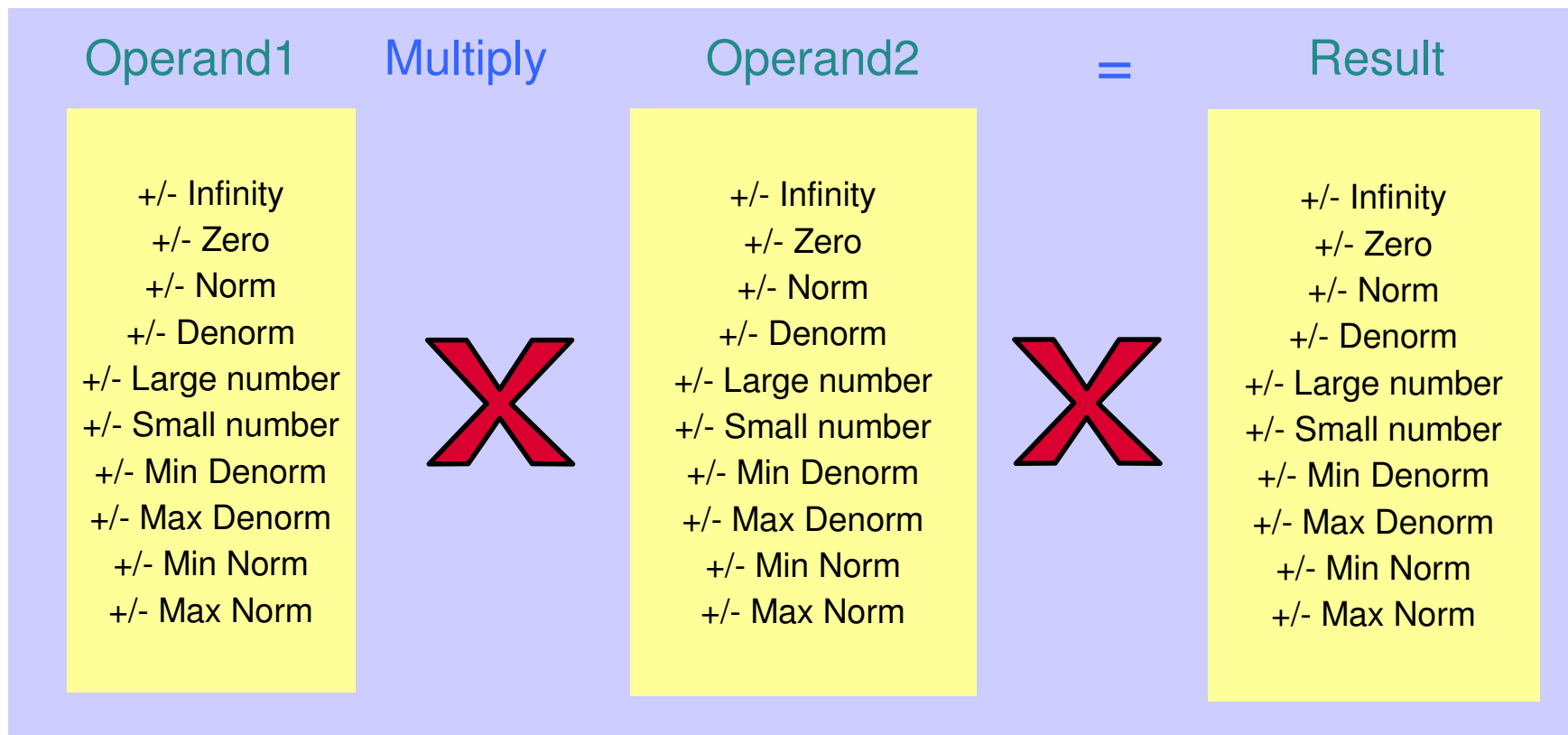
Piparazzi – The Main Concept





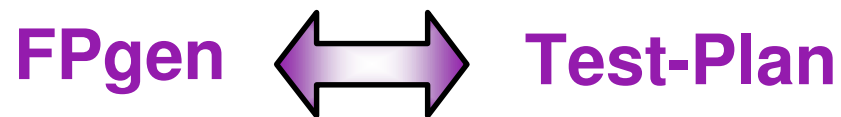
Input can be a Full Cross-Product

Example: All types model





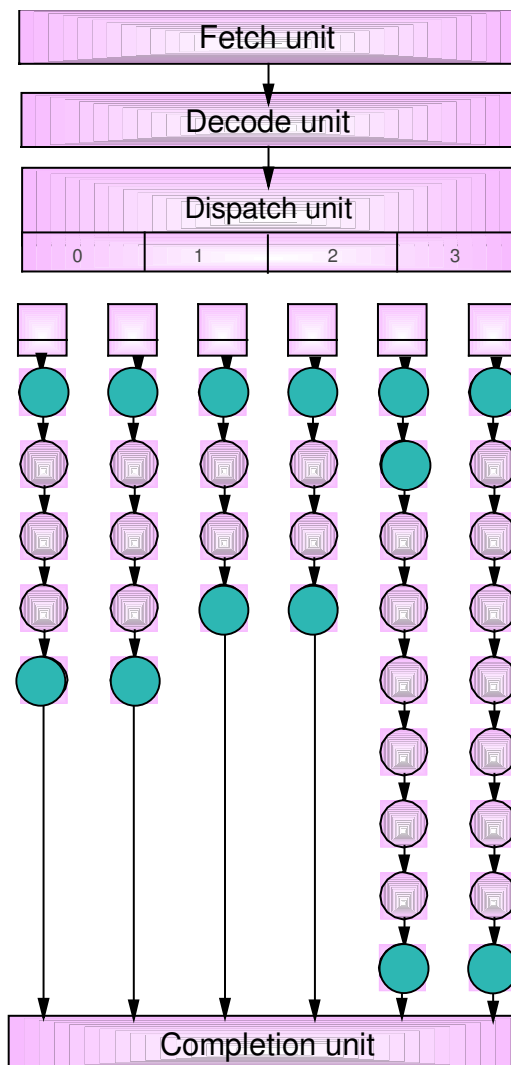
Relationship between Generator Input Language and Test-plan

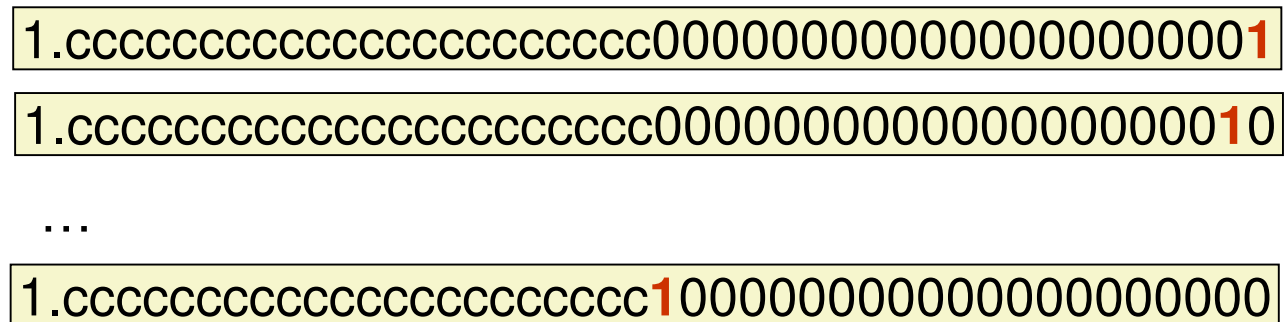


"Language shapes the way we think,
and determines what we can think about" - B.L. Whorf



Generalized Piparazzi Example







Generic Test Plans

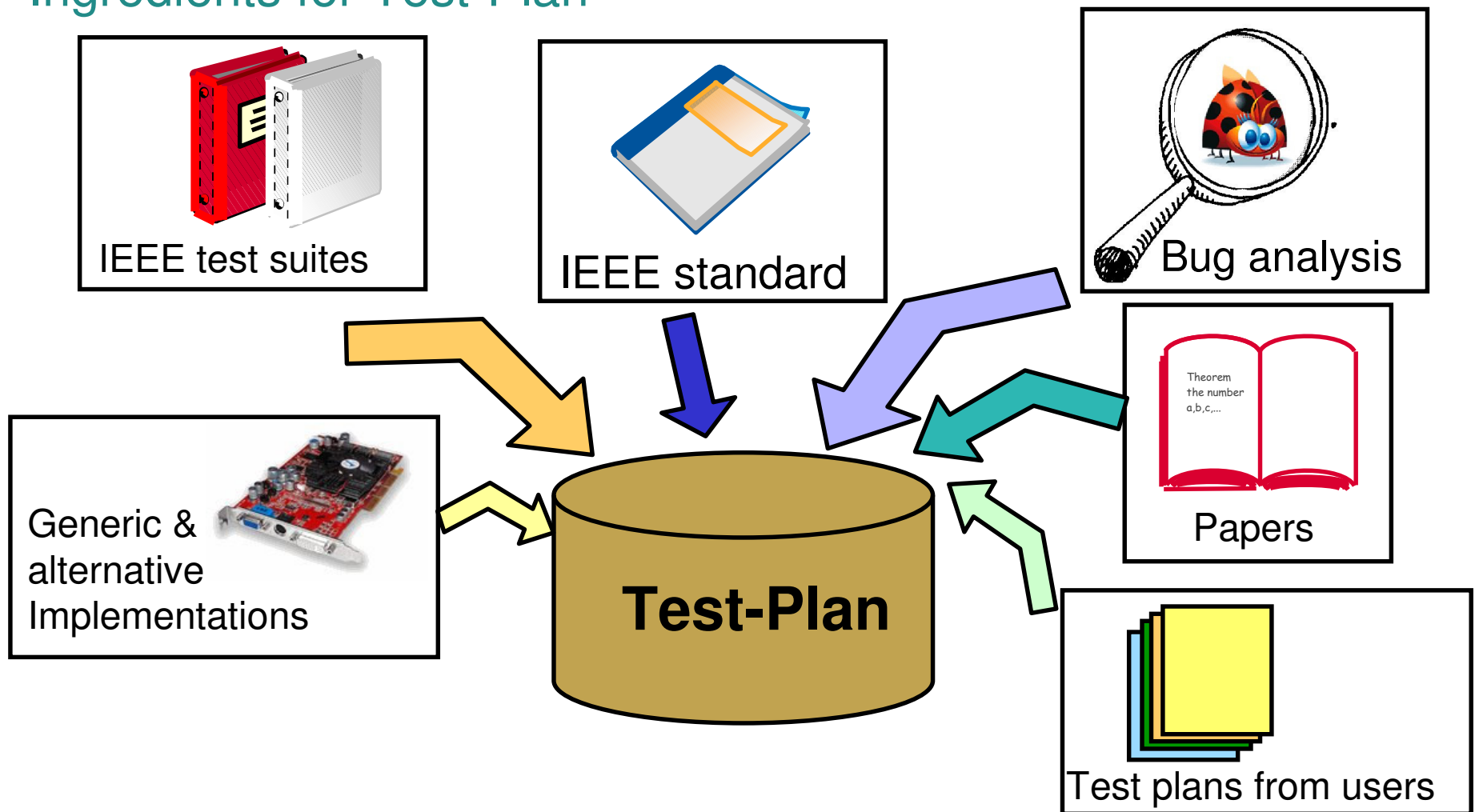


◆ Methodology – Resource Dependent

- ◆ Density
- ◆ Crossing
- ◆ Reduction
- ◆ Huge models



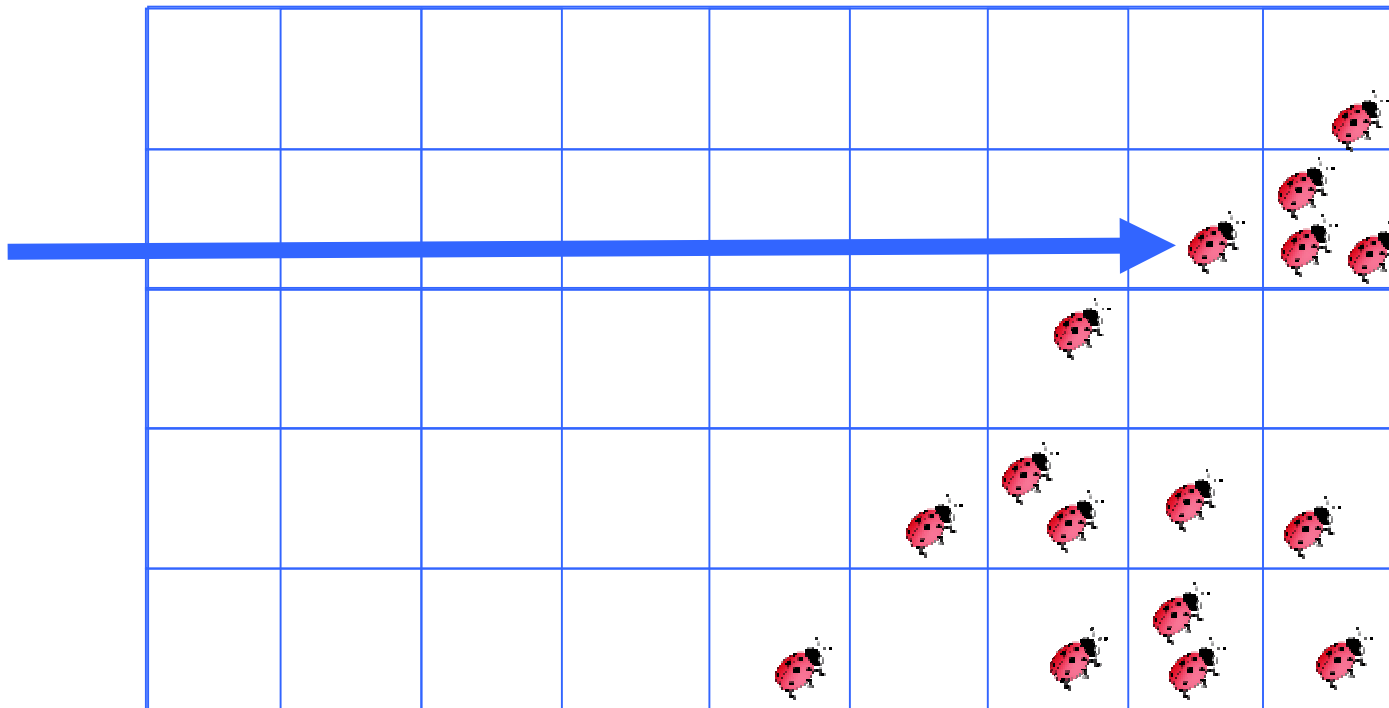
Ingredients for Test-Plan





The Evolution of Functional Verification Methodology

Small design: manual to reach all suspected cases

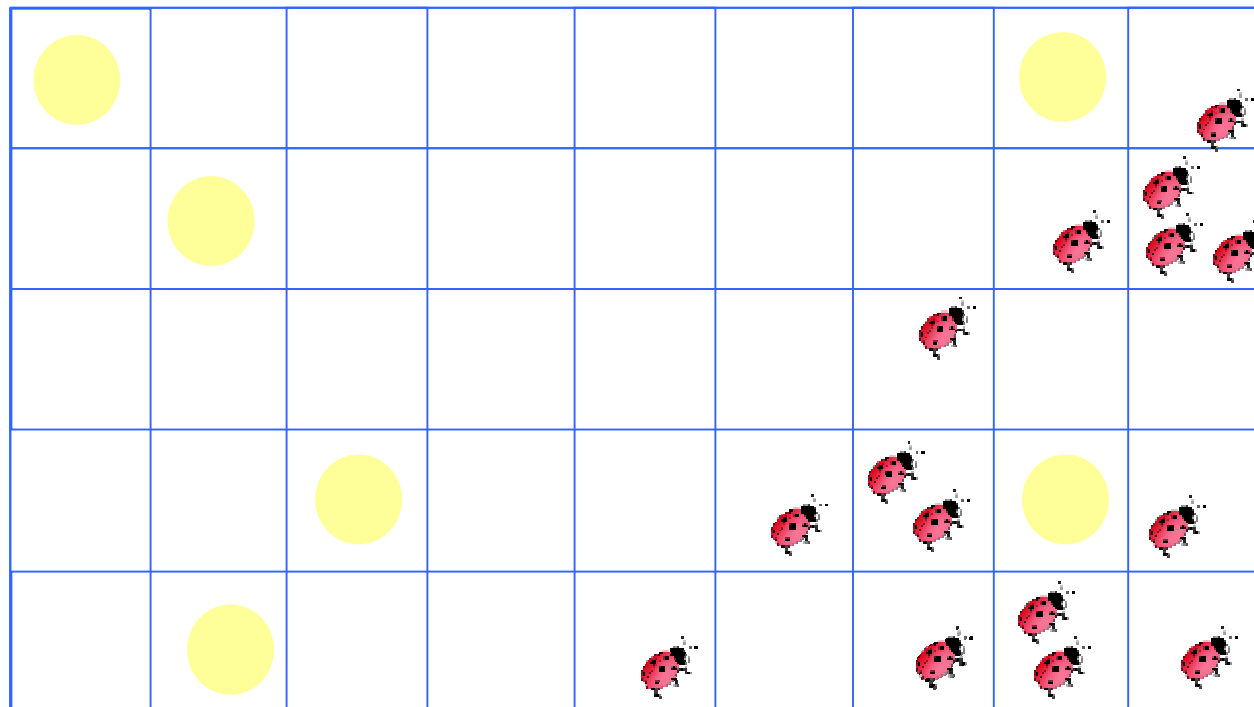


Slow and tedious



The Evolution of Functional Verification Methodology

Increased complexity: Random generators



No uniformity in bug location probability



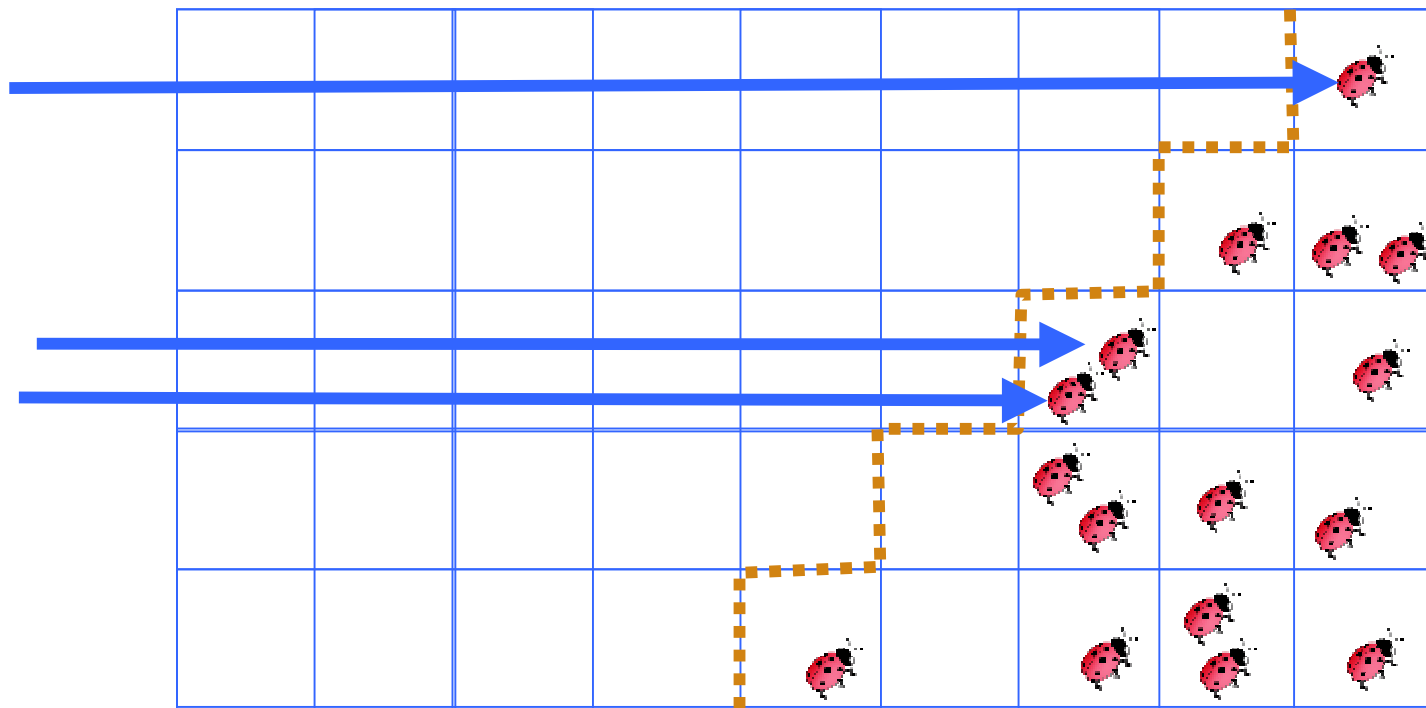
A 5x5 grid with a dashed orange path starting from the bottom-left and moving towards the top-right. The path consists of several segments: a vertical segment from (4,0) to (4,4), a horizontal segment from (4,4) to (5,4), a vertical segment from (5,4) to (5,5), a horizontal segment from (5,5) to (6,5), a vertical segment from (6,5) to (6,6), a horizontal segment from (6,6) to (7,6), a vertical segment from (7,6) to (7,7), a horizontal segment from (7,7) to (8,7), a vertical segment from (8,7) to (8,8), and a horizontal segment from (8,8) to (9,8). There are yellow circles in the cells (4,4), (5,5), (6,6), (7,7), and (8,8). There are ladybugs in the cells (4,0), (5,4), (6,5), (6,6), (7,6), (7,7), (8,7), (8,8), and (9,8).

IBM Labs in Haifa



The Evolution of Functional Verification Methodology

Deep Knowledge Test Generators

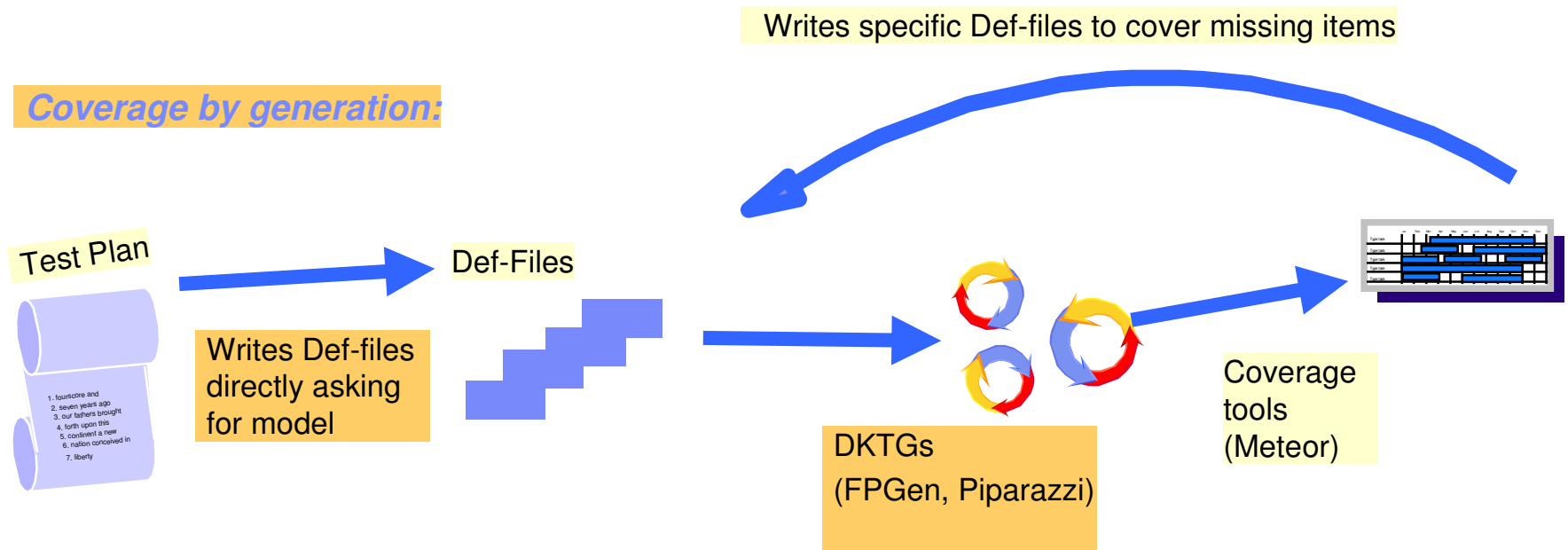


Many fast accesses to areas with a high probability of bugs



Coverage by Generation

Coverage by generation:





Speed

DKTG Performance

Broad approach TG
GPro, AVPGen

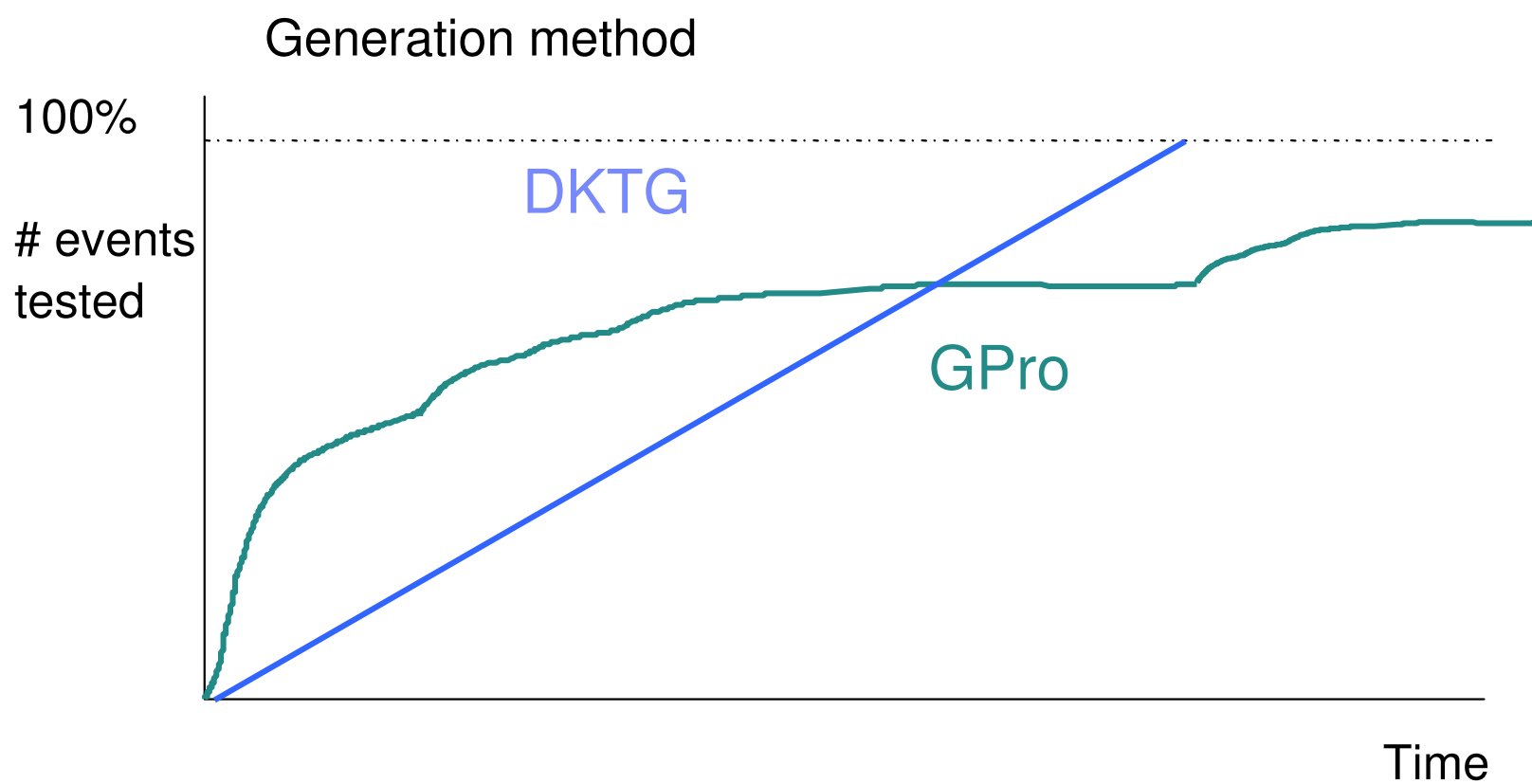
DKTG

Manual testing

Control



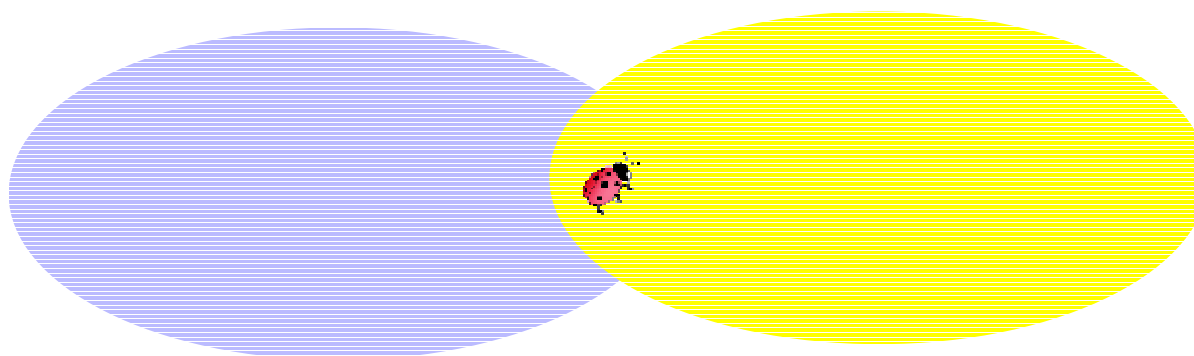
Coverage Graph





Cross-Product Approach

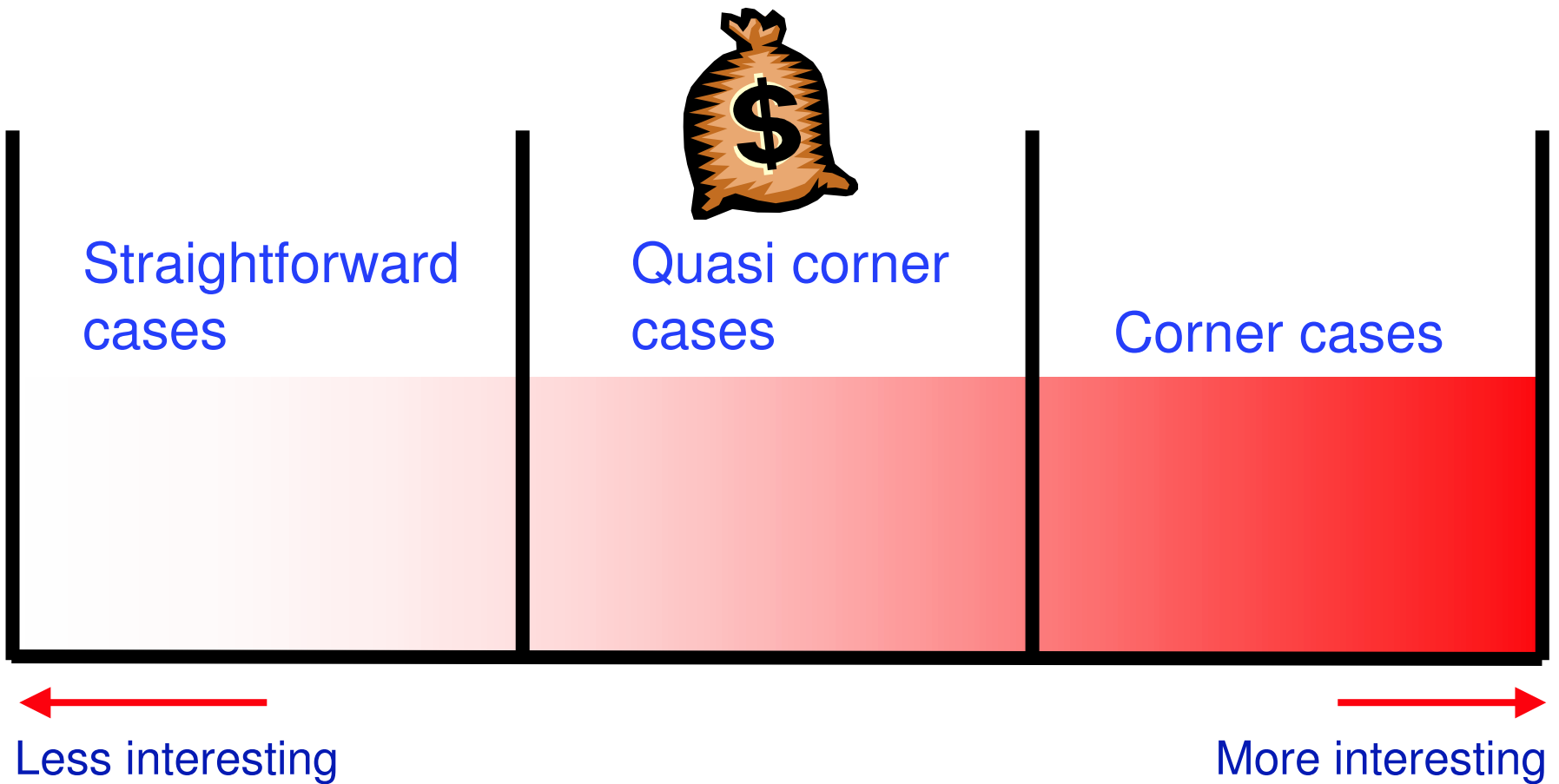
- ◆ Bugs often lie in the interaction of several factors.



- ◆ This approach is more than a list of disparate tasks. It may include, often inadvertently, many “quasi corner cases”.
- ◆ All types model.
- ◆ Some cases are clearly corner cases, but others, while interesting, might have been overlooked.

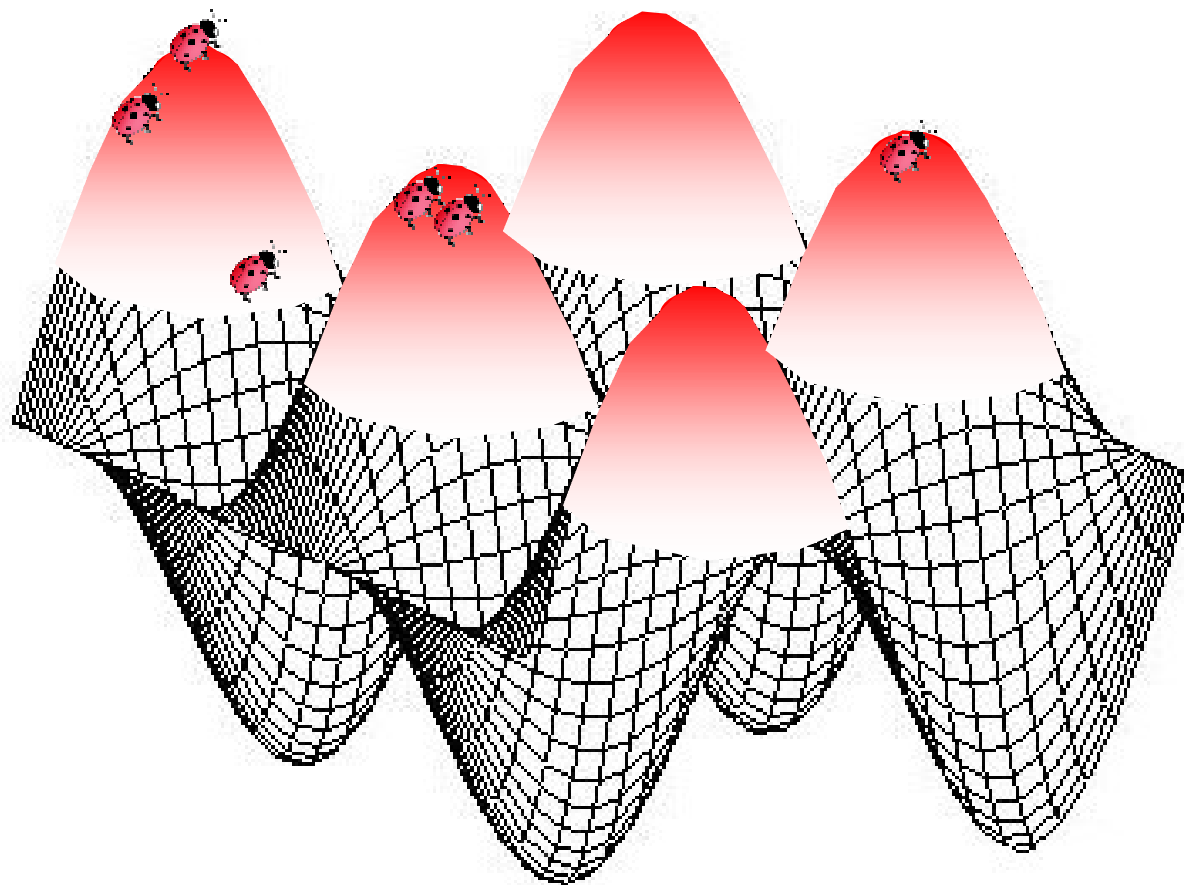


Quasi Corner Cases





The Non-Uniform View



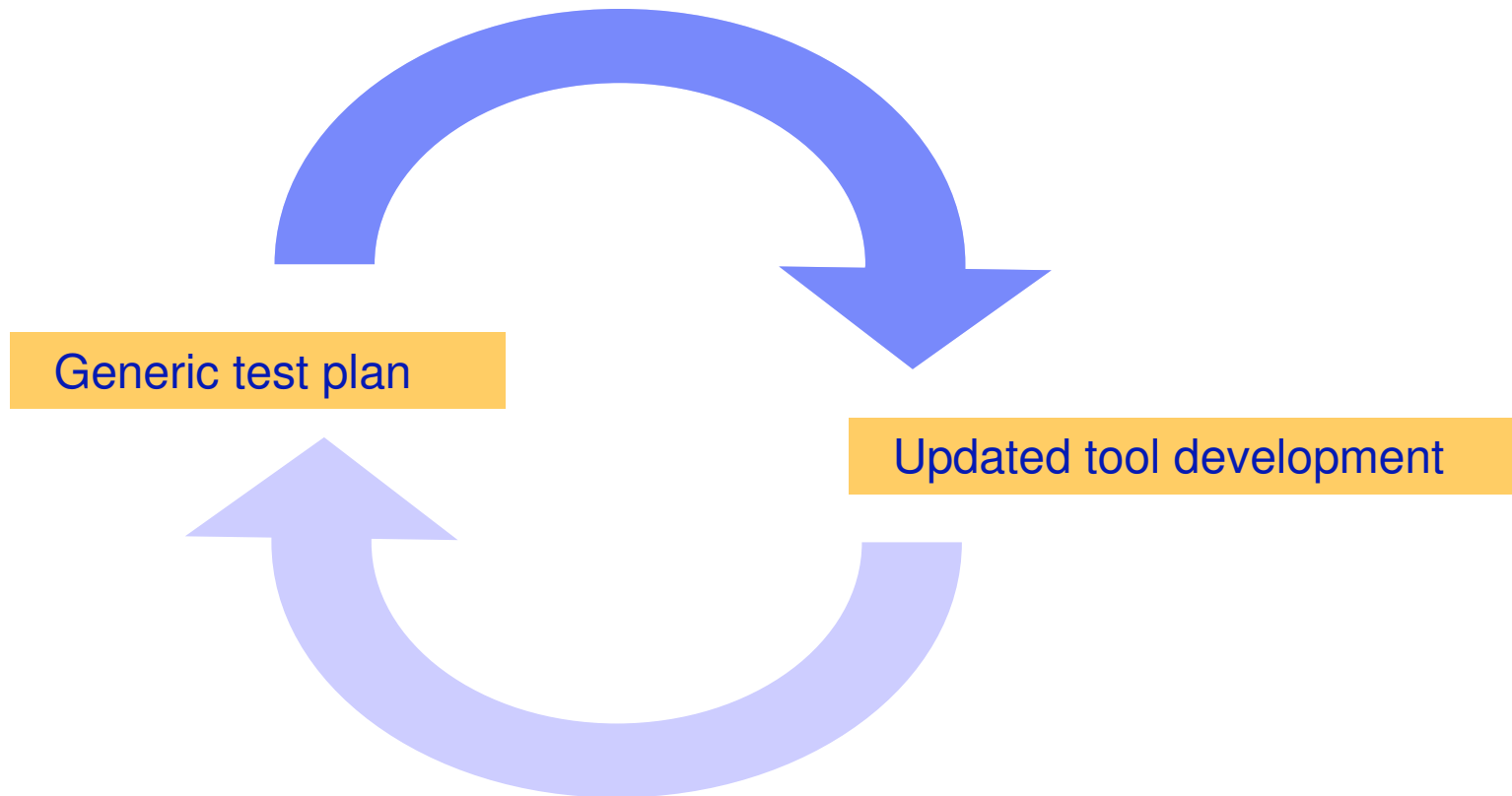


Pitfalls

- ◆ Quantity at the price of quality
 - ◆ Easy to create large, not meaningful event spaces
 - ◆ More events than can be covered (waste of verification bandwidth)
 - ◆ Leads people to be “thought-lazy” because easy to generate impressive test-plan (quantity-wise)
 - ◆ Blindly rely on “nice” coverage numbers
- ◆ Includes many events that require significant effort in knowing whether or not they are reachable (double-edged sword)



Conclusion: The Test-Plan Feedback Loop





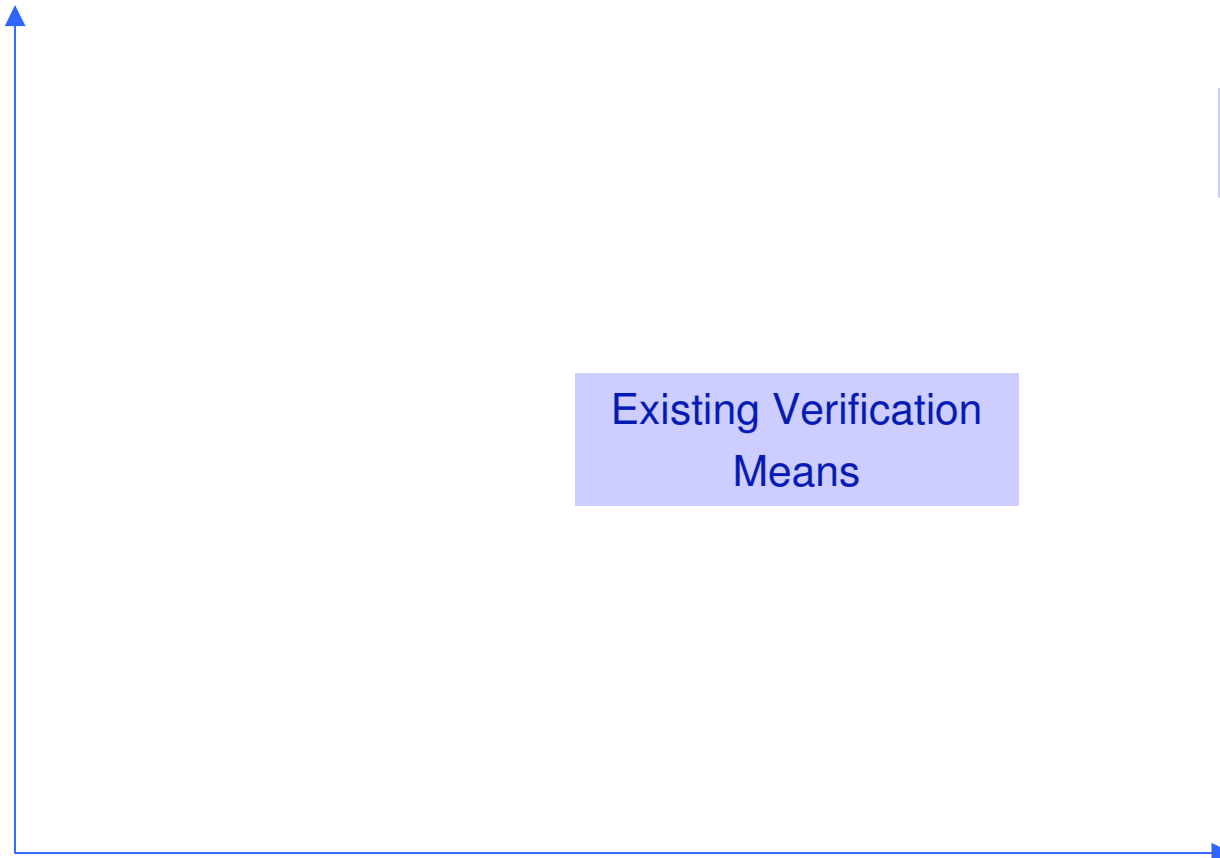
Conclusion: DKTG Impact

Test Plan Scope

DKTG

Existing Verification
Means

Knowledge &
Control





Technology Perspective

