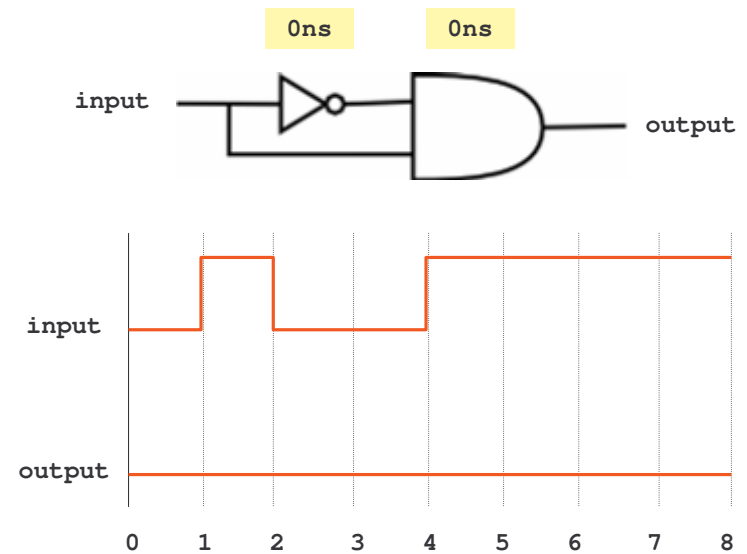


2110211 โครงสร้างข้อมูลเบื้องต้น

Logic Simulator

สมชาย ประสิทธิ์จตุระกุล

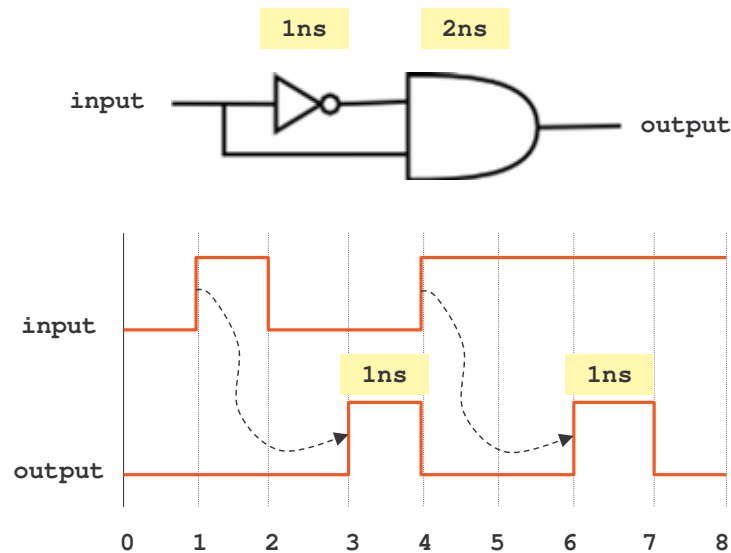
Logic Simulation : ง่ายเมื่อไม่มี gate delay



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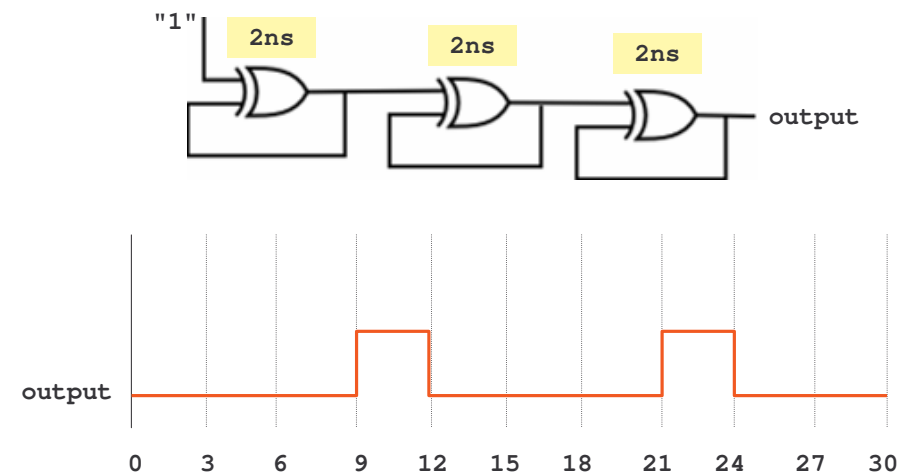
Logic Simulation : ยุ่งเมื่อมี gate delay



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อีกตัวอย่าง



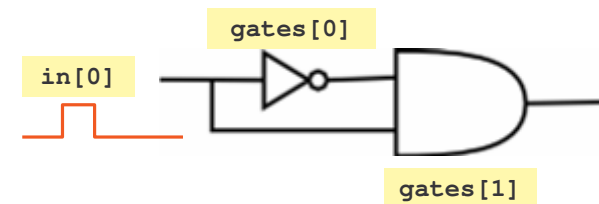
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มาเขียน Logic Simulator (แบบง่าย)

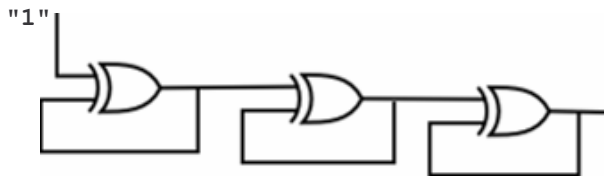
- การสร้างวงจร
- classes ที่ใช้โปรแกรม
 - Gate : AND, OR, NOT, NAND, NOR, XOR, INPUT
 - Event
 - LogicSim
- การใช้ List, PriorityQueue

ตัวอย่างการสร้างวงจร



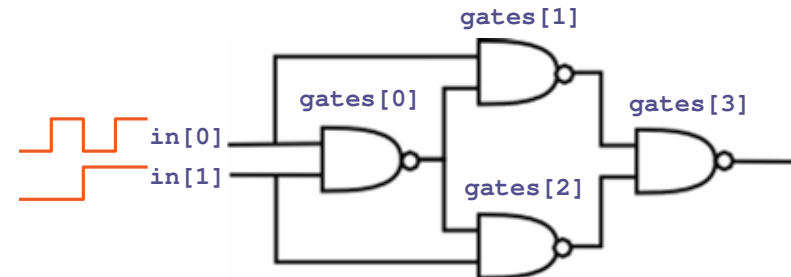
```
InPort[] in = InPort.createInputs(1,
    new boolean[][] {{false,true,false}});
Gate[] gates = new Gate[2];
gates[0] = new NOT("not", in[0]);
gates[1] = new AND("and", in[0], gates[0]);
```

ตัวอย่างการสร้างวงจร



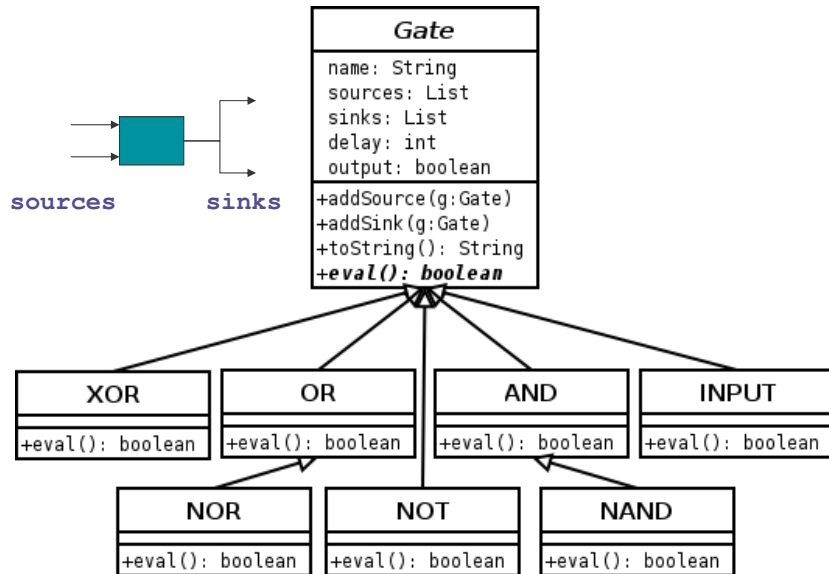
```
InPorts[] in = InPorts.createInputs(1,
    new boolean[][] {{true}});
Gate[] gates = new Gate[3];
gates[0] = new XOR("x0", in[0]);
gates[0].addSource(gates[0]);
gates[1] = new XOR("x1", gates[0]);
gates[1].addSource(gates[1]);
gates[2] = new XOR("x2", gates[1]);
gates[2].addSource(gates[2]);
```

ตัวอย่างการสร้างวงจร



```
InPort[] in = InPort.createInputs(9,
    new boolean[][] {{false,true,false,true,},
    {false,false,true,true}});
Gate[] gates = new Gate[4];
gates[0] = new NAND("n0", in[0], in[1]);
gates[1] = new NAND("n1", in[0], gates[0]);
gates[2] = new NAND("n2", in[1], gates[0]);
gates[3] = new NAND("n3", gates[1], gates[2]);
```

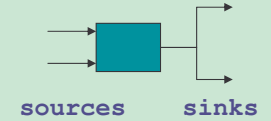
class Gate



class Gate

```

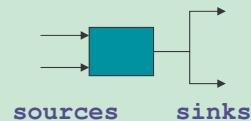
public abstract class Gate {
    String name = "";
    List sources = new ArrayList();
    List sinks = new ArrayList();
    int delay = 0;
    boolean output = false;
    public abstract boolean eval();
    public Gate(String name) {
        this(name, new Gate[0]);
    }
    public Gate(String name, Gate... gates) {
        this.name = name;
        for (Gate g : gates) {
            sources.add(g);
            g.addSink(this);
        }
    }
    ...
  
```



class Gate

```

public final void addSource(Gate g) {
    sources.add(g);
    g.addSink(this);
}
public final void addSink(Gate g) {
    sinks.add(g);
}
public String toString() {
    String c = getClass().getName();
    c = c.substring(c.lastIndexOf(".") + 1);
    String s = c + ":" + name + "(";
    String p = "";
    for(int k=0; k<inputs.size(); k++) {
        p = p + ((Gate)inputs.get(k)).name + ",";
    }
    if (p != "") p = p.substring(0, p.length() - 1);
    s += p + ") = " + (output ? "T" : "F");
    return s;
}
  
```



class AND, NAND

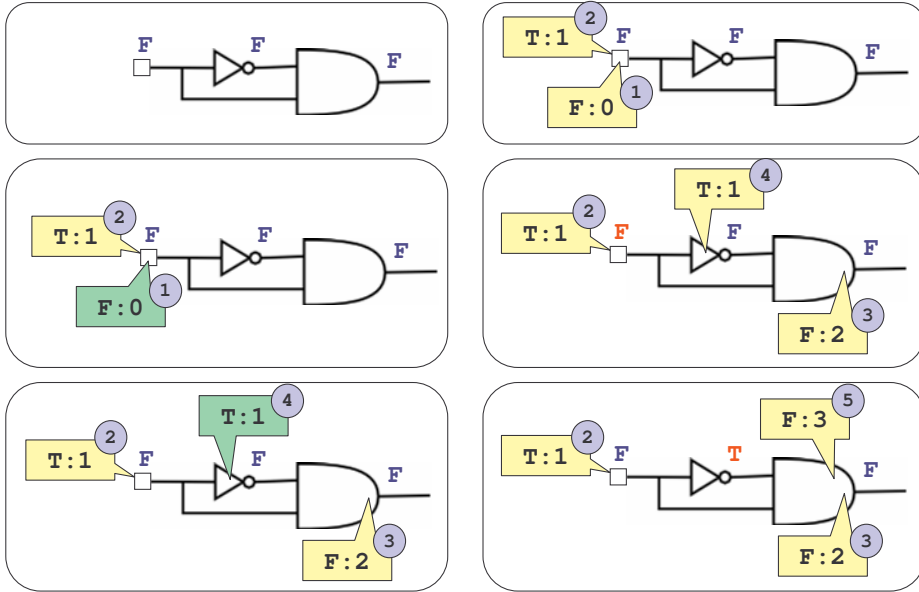
```

public class AND extends Gate {
    public AND(String name, Gate... gates) {
        super(name, gates);
        delay = 2;
    }
    public boolean eval() {
        boolean result = true;
        for(int k=0; k<sources.size(); k++) {
            result &= ((Gate)sources.get(k)).output;
        }
        return result;
    }
}
  
```

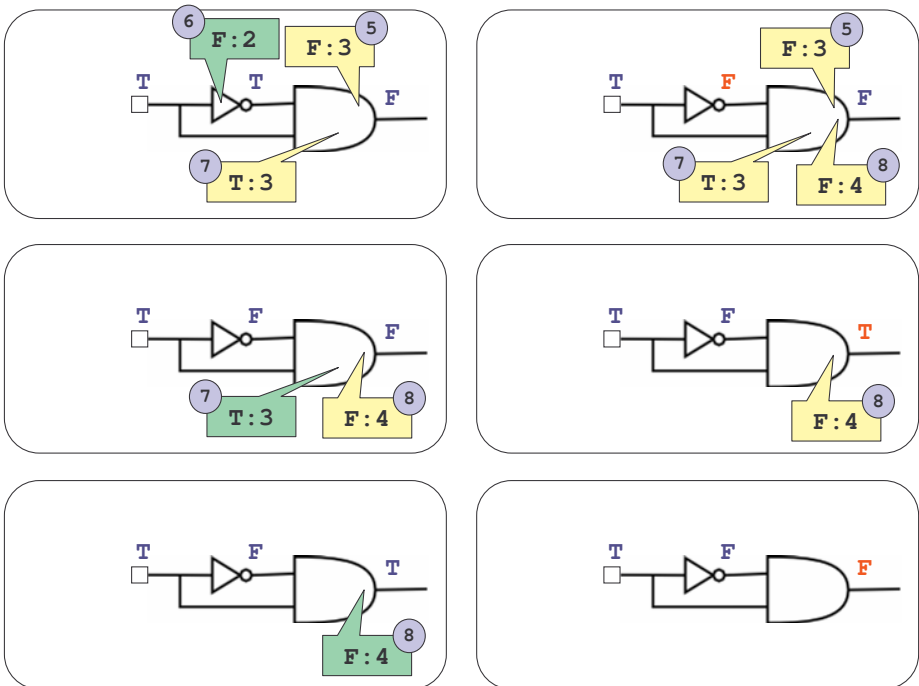
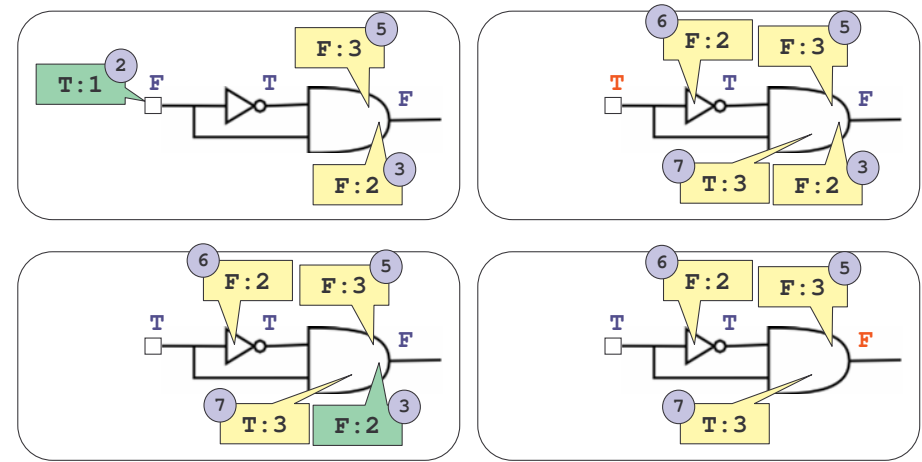
```

public class NAND extends AND {
    public NAND(String name, Gate... gates) {
        super(name, gates);
        delay = 2;
    }
    public boolean eval() {
        return !super.eval();
    }
}
  
```

Event-Driven Simulation

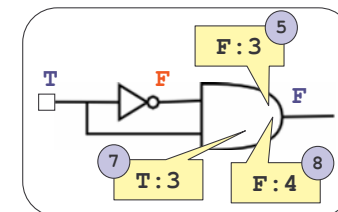


Event-Driven Simulation



Event-Driven Simulation

- ต้องมี Event objects ซึ่งเก็บ
 - gate ที่ input ได้รับการตั้งค่า และจะมี output ใหม่
 - ค่าของ output ใหม่
 - เวลาที่ค่าใหม่จะไปปรากฏที่ output ของ gate
 - หมายเลข event
- มี priority queue เก็บ Event objects
 - จัด priority ตาม [เวลา, ชื่อ gate, event ID]



```

class Event implements Comparable {
    private static int idCounter = 0;

    final int time;
    final Gate gate;
    final int uniqueID;
    final boolean output;

    Event(Gate gate, int time) {
        this.gate = gate;
        this.time = time;
        uniqueID = idCounter++;
        output = gate.eval();
    }

    public int compareTo(Object o) {
        Event that = (Event) o;
        int cmp = this.time - ((Event) o).time;
        if (cmp != 0) return cmp;
        cmp = this.gate.name.compareTo(that.gate.name);
        if (cmp != 0) return cmp;
        return this.uniqueID - that.uniqueID;
    }
    ...
}

```

ใช้สาม fields นี้รวมกันเพื่อ
กำหนด priority ของ event

Logic Simulator

```

public static void simulate(InPort[] in, Gate[] gates,
                           Gate observed, int duration) {
    PriorityQueue events = new BinaryHeap();
    initializeInputEvents(events, in);
    while ( !events.isEmpty() ) {
        Event e = (Event) events.dequeue();
        if ( e.time > duration ) break;
        while(!events.isEmpty() && e.equals(events.peek())) {
            e = (Event) events.dequeue();
        }
        if ( observed == null || e.gate == observed )
            System.out.println(e);
        e.gate.output = e.output;
        List sinks = e.gate.sinks;
        for(int i = 0; i < sinks.size(); i++) {
            Gate gate = (Gate) sinks.get(i);
            events.enqueue(new Event(gate, e.time + gate.delay));
        }
    }
}

```

```

public class InPort extends Gate {
    private int k = 0;
    boolean[] stream;
    int duration;
    public InPort(String name, int duration, boolean[] stream) {
        super(name, new Gate[0]);
        this.stream = stream;
        this.duration = duration;
        delay = 0;
    }
    public boolean eval() {
        if (k >= stream.length) return output;
        return stream[k++];
    }
    public static InPort[] createInputs(int duration,
                                       boolean[][] streams) {
        InPort[] in = new InPort[streams.length];
        for (int i = 0; i < streams.length; i++) {
            in[i] = new INPUT("IN" + i, duration, streams[i]);
        }
        return in;
    }
}

```

```

public class LogicSimulator {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        InPort[] in = InPort.createInputs(1,
            new boolean[][] {{false,true,false}});
        Gate[] gates = new Gate[2];
        gates[0] = new NOT("not", in[0]);
        gates[1] = new AND("and", in[0], gates[0]);
        simulate(in, gates, gates[1], 40);
    }
    public static void simulate(InPort[] in, Gate[] gates,
                                Gate observed, int duration) {
        ...
    }
    private static void initializeInputEvents(
        PriorityQueue events, InPort[] in) {
        for(int i=0; i<in.length; i++) {
            for(int j=0; j<in[0].stream.length; j++) {
                events.enqueue(new Event(in[i], j*in[i].duration));
            }
        }
    }
}

```

การบ้าน

- ทำความเข้าใจคลาสต่าง ๆ และหลักการทำงานของ logic simulator
- สูดหายใจลึก ๆ
- ใช้เวลาสักสามวัน เขียน logic simulator เอง โดยไม่ต้องดู sheet นี้
- เพิ่มคลาส NOR, OR, NOT, XOR ด้วย