



Visual SmartBrowser User's Manual

– UNIX version

To search the entire manual
set, press this toolbar button.
For help, refer to [intro.pdf](#).



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Contents

Preface	7
About This Manual	7
Related Documents	7
Manual Overview	7
Typographical and Symbol Conventions	8
Getting Help	9
The Synopsys Website	9
Synopsys Common Licensing (SCL) Document Set	10
Comments?	10
Chapter 1	
VSB Overview	11
Introduction	11
Multiple Views	12
Main Window	13
View and Tool Buttons	15
View Control Pane	16
Status Pane	16
Zoom Levels	17
Hierarchy View	17
Connection View	17
Views and Tools	19
Hierarchy View	19
Hierarchy View Pop-Up Menu	21
Hierarchy View Tool Bar	22
Connection View	23
Connection View Pop-Up Menu	24
Connection View Tool Bar	26
Examine View	27
Examine View Pop-Up Menu	28
Global Selection Tool	28
Net Tags Tool	31
Windows & Monitors Tool	32
Creating and Editing Buses	35
Specifying Illegal Characters	37

Visualizing a Setup or Hold Violation	38
Visualizing a Cause Report from a Simulation Run	39
Visualizing an Effect Report from a Simulation Run	40
Viewing and Editing Instance Timing and Initial State Values	41
Selecting Circuit Objects	42
Menu Commands	42
File Menu	42
Options Menu	42
View Menu	43
Tools Menu	43
Windows Menu	43
Mouse and Keyboard Accelerators	44
Left Mouse Button	44
Right Mouse Button	44
Space Bar	44
Del, Delete	45
M	45
Arrow Key (right, left, up, down)	45
Customizing Visual SmartBrowser	45
Chapter 2	
Learning Visual SmartBrowser	53
Introduction	53
Setting Up the Tutorial	53
Using the VSB	54
Identifying Hierarchical and SCV Instances	60
Determining the Scope of an Instance	62
Creating a Sparse Hierarchy	63
Using Global Selection	64
Working with Circuit Object Tips	66
Visually Identifying Nets with Net Tags	67
Defining Windows and Monitors	69
Saving Model Control Files (MCFs)	72
Changing Window Views	74
Index	77

Figures

- Figure 1: Debugging Tools 12
- Figure 2: View and Tool Buttons 15
- Figure 3: Zoom Control Buttons 17
- Figure 4: Hierarchy View Tool Bar Buttons 22
- Figure 5: Connection View Tool Bar Buttons 26

Preface

About This Manual

This manual contains reference information for Visual SmartBrowser (VSB) users on UNIX. If you are on NT, refer instead to the *Visual SmartBrowser User's Manual – NT version*. The UNIX version of VSB tool differs somewhat from the NT version.

This manual describes how to use the VSB tool to improve productivity when working with SmartCircuit models of FPGA and CPLD devices. The manual does not contain general information about SmartCircuit models or other types of SmartModel Library models—that information is presented in the *SmartModel Library User's Manual*.

Related Documents

For general information about SmartModel Library documentation, or to navigate to a different online document, refer to the *Guide to SmartModel Documentation*. For the latest information on supported platforms and simulators, refer to *SmartModel Library Supported Simulators and Platforms*.

For detailed information about specific models in the SmartModel Library, use the Browser tool (sl_browser) to access the online model datasheets.

Manual Overview

This manual contains the following chapters and appendixes:

Preface

Describes the manual and lists the typographical conventions and symbols used in it; tells how to get technical assistance.

Chapter 1:
[VSB Overview](#)

Procedures for using the VSB tool.

Chapter 2:
Learning Visual
SmartBrowser

A short tutorial that enables new users to learn how to use the VSB tool.

Typographical and Symbol Conventions

- **Default UNIX prompt**

Represented by a percent sign (%).

- **User input** (text entered by the user)

Shown in **bold** type, as in the following command line example:

```
% cd $LMC_HOME/hdl
```

- **System-generated text** (prompts, messages, files, reports)

Shown as in the following system message:

```
No Mismatches: 66 Vectors processed: 66 Possible
```

- **Variables** for which you supply a specific value

Shown in italic type, as in the following command line example:

```
% setenv LMC_HOME prod_dir
```

In this example, you substitute a specific name for *prod_dir* when you enter the command.

- **Command syntax**

Choice among alternatives is shown with a vertical bar (|) as in the following syntax example:

```
-effort_level low | medium | high
```

In this example, you must choose one of the three possibilities: low, medium, or high.

Optional parameters are enclosed in square brackets ([]) as in the following syntax example:

```
pin1 [pin2 ... pinN]
```

In this example, you must enter at least one pin name (*pin1*), but others are optional (*[pin2 ... pinN]*).

Getting Help

If you have a question while using Synopsys products, use the following resources:

1. Start with the available product documentation installed on your network or located at the root level of your Synopsys CD-ROM. Every documentation set contains overview information in the [intro.pdf](#) file.

Additional Synopsys documentation is available at this URL:

<http://www.synopsys.com/products/lm/doc>

Datasheets for models are available using the Model Directory:

<http://www.synopsys.com/products/lm/modelDir.html>

2. Visit the online Support Center at this URL:

<http://www.synopsys.com/support/lm/support.html>

This site gives you access to the following resources:

- SOLV-IT!, the Synopsys automated problem resolution system
 - product-specific FAQs (frequently asked questions)
 - lists of supported simulators and platforms
 - the ability to open a support help call
 - the ability to submit a delivery request for some product lines
3. If you still have questions, you can call the Support Center:

North American customers:

Call the Synopsys EagleI and Logic Modeling Products Support Center hotline at 1-800-445-1888 (or 1-503-748-6920) from 6:30 AM to 5 PM Pacific Time, Monday through Friday.

International customers:

Call your local sales office.

The Synopsys Website

General information about Synopsys and its products is available at this URL:

<http://www.synopsys.com>

Synopsys Common Licensing (SCL) Document Set

Synopsys common licensing (SCL) software is delivered on a CD that is separate from the tools that use this software to authorize their use. The SCL documentation set includes the following publications, which are located in (root)/docs/scl on the SCL CD and also available on the Synopsys FTP server (<ftp://ftp.synopsys.com>):

- *Licensing QuickStart*—(142K PDF file)
This booklet provides instructions for obtaining an electronic copy of your license key file and for installing and configuring SCL on UNIX and Windows NT.
- *Licensing Installation and Administration Guide*—(2.08M PDF file)
This guide provides information about installation and configuration, key concepts, examples of license key files, migration to SCL, maintenance, and troubleshooting.

You can find general SCL information on the Web at:

<http://www.synopsys.com/keys>

Comments?

To report errors or make suggestions, please send e-mail to:

doc@synopsys.com

To report an error that occurs on a specific page, select the entire page (including headers and footers), and copy to the buffer. Then paste the buffer to the body of your e-mail message. This will provide us with information to identify the source of the problem.

1

VSB Overview

Introduction

This manual presents information on how to use the VSB tool to improve productivity when working with SmartCircuit models. This information is organized in the following major sections:

- [Multiple Views](#)
- [Main Window](#)
- [View and Tool Buttons](#)
- [Views and Tools](#)
- [Menu Commands](#)
- [Mouse and Keyboard Accelerators](#)

Visual SmartBrowser (VSB) is a tool with a graphical user interface that you can use to debug designs that incorporate SmartCircuit models of FPGA and CPLD devices. VSB uses multiple different views of a device netlist to enable accurate diagnosis of design problems.

VSB is part of a suite of SmartCircuit debugging tools that enable you to determine relationships within your design, as illustrated in [Figure 1 on page 12](#). The debugging tools are:

- **SmartCircuit Monitor.** Enables you to observe any element in your design and receive reports of any changes that occur on that element.
- **Causal Tracing.** Enables you to trace events in a simulation to see where a problem is occurring or to trace the causes of a problem to their roots.
- **SmartBrowser interactive tool.** Enables you to traverse a design and obtain information about any element in the design; has a batch mode.

- **Visual SmartBrowser.** Graphically enables you to traverse a design for information on the design elements; does not have a batch mode.

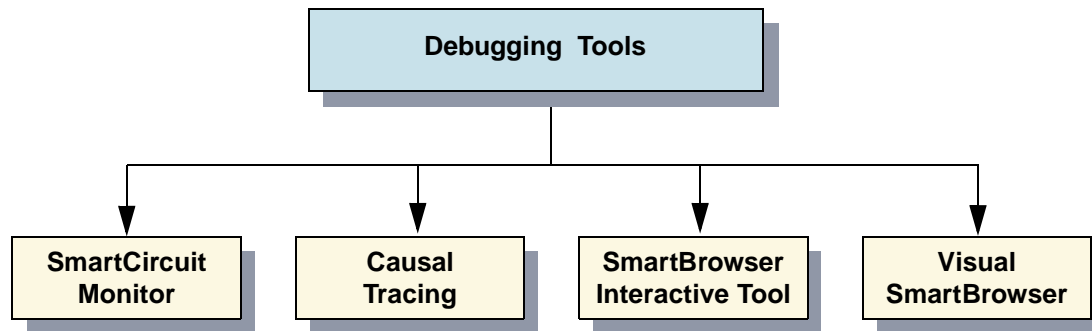


Figure 1: Debugging Tools

Both the SmartBrowser interactive tool and the VSB enable you to find information about the elements in a design. The VSB gives a visual conceptualization of the design, whereas the SmartBrowser gives no visual clues to the design. Whether you should use the SmartBrowser or the Visual SmartBrowser is primarily a question of preference and possibly circumstances, such as the size of your design.

For more information on SmartCircuit models, SmartCircuit monitors, causal tracing, or the non-graphical SmartBrowser interactive tool, refer to the [SmartModel Library User's Manual](#).

Multiple Views

Visual SmartBrowser reads a post-layout netlist (in the SmartCircuit .ccn format) and represents the design in various graphical views.

- **Hierarchy view.** View the design as a tree-like structure of hierarchical blocks.
- **Connection view.** Expand and collapse circuit connections selectively. This demand-driven approach has several benefits:
 - Eliminates the need to display the entire schematic, reducing processing time
 - Clears the designer's view of unrelated nets and other circuit objects
 - Shows how the semiconductor vendor (SCV) cells are actually connected without the need to move up and down through the hierarchy
- **Examine view.** View an instance in detail and edit any timing or state information.
- **Windows & Monitors tool.** Create model control files for windowing and monitoring internal nets and states during simulation.

**Note**

Throughout this manual and the rest of the SmartModel Library documentation, the term “instance” may mean: 1) the device itself, 2) any of the hierarchy blocks making up the device, or 3) the vendor’s library cell (leaf node). The surrounding text determines which usage is intended.

Main Window

The Main window is the “command center” from which you control Visual SmartBrowser. The main window contains the following elements:

- Menu bar
- Buttons to open the various views and tools
- View control pane with icons for all open views
- Optional status pane

Opening a Design

To open a design, include its file name on the command line when you start Visual SmartBrowser, as shown in the following example:

```
% vsb design.ccn
```

There is also a menu command that you can use to open a design belonging to the same model, or re-open the current design (to toss any changes you may have made).

1. Choose **File > Open**, or press Ctrl+O.
2. Select the netlist (.ccn) file you want to open.
3. Click on the OK button.

**Note**

Tools like VSB are “model-centric.” This means that the model you are using determines the correct version of the tool to use for that particular model version. Since the model name (for example, a1425_84) has already been embedded into the .ccn file by smartccn, we recommend that you invoke VSB on the command line by specifying the *design.ccn*, as shown in the preceding example.

Displaying an Instance

To display the top-level (design) instance, click on the Create Hierarchy View button.

Viewing a Circuit Object

To view a circuit object in Hierarchy, Connection, or Examine View, follow these steps:

1. Select the net, port, or instance in an active view or tool.
2. In the main window, click on the corresponding view or tool button. You can also choose the corresponding command from the View or Tools menu.

Toggling the Status Pane

To toggle display of the status pane in the main window, choose the following menu entries:

Options > Show Status Pane

Toggling Tool or Circuit Object Tips

To toggle display of tool tips or circuit object tips, choose the following menu entries:

Options > Show Tool Tips or **Options > Show Circuit Object Tips**

Bringing a View to the Foreground

To bring a view to the foreground, click on the corresponding icon in the view control pane. You can also choose the view by name from the Windows menu. If necessary, you can click on the right and left arrow buttons to scroll more view icons into the view control pane.

Raising and Iconifying Views

To raise or iconify all views, choose the following menu entries:

Windows > Raise All Views or **Windows > Iconify All Views**

Creating a Sparse Hierarchy View

To create a sparse hierarchy view, follow these steps:

1. In Connection View, use the Expand Selection, Collapse Selection, Hide Selected Circuit Object, and Hide Unconnected Circuit Objects tools to display the instances and ports of interest.
2. Click on the Create Sparse Hierarchy View button.

A new Hierarchy View displays just the portion of the design hierarchy that contains the ports and instances in the active Connection View.

Creating a Model Control File

To create a model control file, follow these steps:

1. Click on the Show Windows & Monitors Tool button.
2. Specify the nets, states, and buses you want to window or monitor.
3. Click on the Save To File button.

For detailed instructions, refer to “[Windows & Monitors Tool](#)” on page 32.

View and Tool Buttons

Figure 2 illustrates the View and Tool buttons used in Visual SmartBrowser.

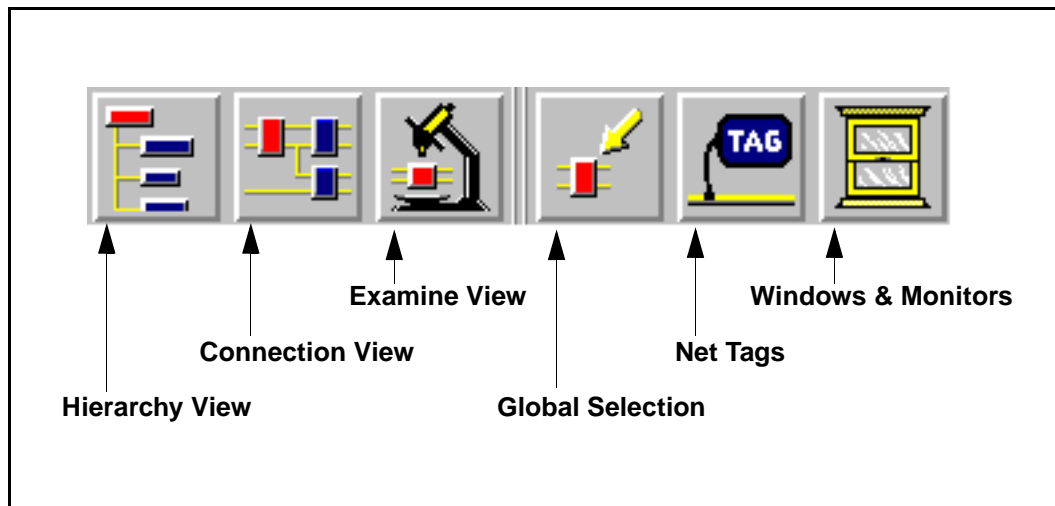


Figure 2: View and Tool Buttons

- **Hierarchy View.** Opens a Hierarchy View based on the selected circuit object. (Same as **View > Create Hierarchy View**.)
- **Connection View.** Opens a Connection View based on the selected circuit object. (Same as **View > Create Connection View**.)
- **Examine View.** Opens an Examine View based on the selected circuit object, in which you can view and edit timing and initial state values and view other details about the selected object. (Same as **View > Create Examine View**.)
- **Global Selection.** Opens the Global Selection tool, in which you can select nets, ports, and model instances by name. (Same as **Tools > Show Global Selection Tool**.)

- **Net Tags.** Opens the Net Tags tool, in which you can tag nets. Tags are represented by different colors to make them easier to see. (Same as **Tools > Show Net Tags Tool.**)
- **Show Windows & Monitors Tool.** Opens the Windows & Monitors tool, which you can use to set up windows and monitors for nets, states, and buses. (Same as **Tools > Show Windows & Monitors Tool.**)

View Control Pane

Clicking on an icon in the view control pane brings the corresponding view to the foreground. Click on the left and right arrow buttons to scroll through the view control pane.

Status Pane

The status pane displays the name, type, and scope of the selected net, port, or instance. It also shows the state of the VSB tool, the current zoom level, and whether the active design has been modified.

The main window status pane also shows the string “MCF” if you have created windows and monitors, but have not yet saved them in an MCF file.

Status panes also display a brief description of menu commands and tool buttons.

Toggling the Status Pane Display

To toggle the status pane display, follow these steps:

- In the main window do one of the following:
 - Choose **Options > Show Status Pane.**
 - Press Ctrl+P.
- In a Hierarchy View or Connection View, do one of the following:
 - Click the right mouse button, and then choose **View Controls > Show Status Pane.**
 - Press Ctrl+P.

Zoom Levels

You can use the zoom control buttons illustrated in [Figure 3](#) from the hierarchy and connections views to see four different levels of detail.

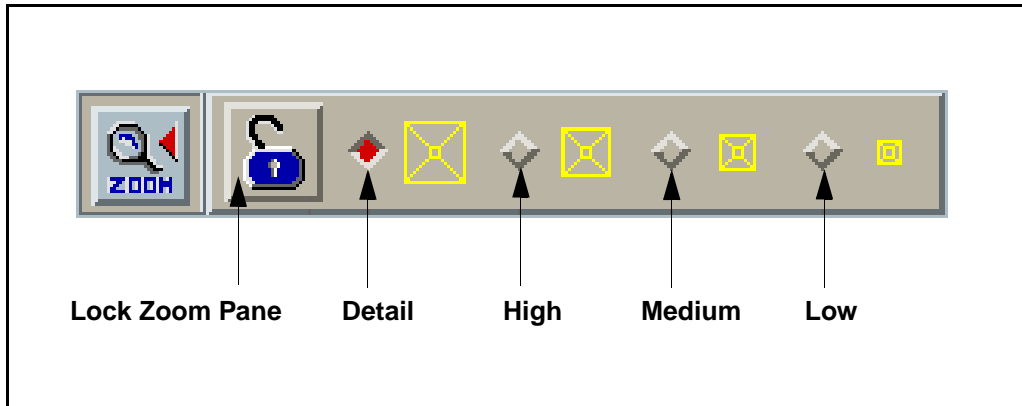


Figure 3: Zoom Control Buttons

Hierarchy View

In hierarchy view, each port is labeled with its name and direction (for example, I, O, or I/O). For the root (design) instance, symbol pin names are shown in parentheses beside the port names. The zoom buttons work as follows:

- **Detail Zoom.** Each instance is labeled with its cell type, its name, and the number of contained instances and semiconductor vendor (SCV) cells.
- **High Zoom.** Each instance is labeled with its name and cell type.
- **Medium Zoom.** Each instance is labeled with its name and cell type.
- **Low Zoom.** Instances are not labeled, but circuit object tips show the name and cell type of each instance. In this view, more of the hierarchy is visible, so it is easier to see the overall topology and move about the instance tree.

Connection View

In connection view, the zoom buttons work as follows:

- **Detail Zoom.**
 - Each port of a hierarchical block is labeled with its name and direction (for example, I, O, or I/O). For the root (design) instance, symbol pin names are shown in parentheses beside the port names.
 - Each SCV instance is labeled with its name and cell type. Input ports are shown on the left side of the instance and output ports are shown on the right.

- Each port on an SCV instance is labeled with its name.
- Circuit object tips show the names of net connections.
- **High Zoom.**
 - Each port of a hierarchical block is labeled with its name and direction (for example, I, O, or I/O). For the root (design) instance, symbol pin names are shown in parentheses beside the port names.
 - Each SCV instance is labeled with its name and cell type.
 - Ports on SCV instances are not labeled.
 - Circuit object tips show the names of net connections.
- **Medium Zoom.**
 - Ports are not labeled, but circuit object tips show the names of ports on hierarchical blocks.
 - Each SCV instance is labeled with its cell type, and circuit object tips show the names of instances.
 - Circuit object tips show the names of net connections.
- **Low Zoom.**
 - Ports are not labeled, but circuit object tips show the names of ports on hierarchical blocks.
 - SCV instances are not labeled, but circuit object tips show the name and cell type of each instance.
 - Net connections are not displayed, but more of the Connection View is visible.

Setting the Zoom Level

To set the zoom level, do one of the following:

- From the tool bar:
 - a. Click on the Change Zoom tool at the top of the Hierarchy View tool bar or the Connection View tool bar.
 - b. Click on a zoom level icon.
- With the right mouse button:
 - a. In Hierarchy View or Connection View, click the right mouse button and select the Zoom command from the pop-up menu.
 - b. Choose a zoom level from the menu.

Keeping the Zoom Pane in View

To keep the zoom pane in view, follow these steps:

1. Click on the Change Zoom tool at the top of the Hierarchy View tool bar or the Connection View tool bar.
2. Click on the open padlock icon.

The zoom pane in the active Hierarchy View or Connection View stays open until you click on the closed padlock icon.

Views and Tools

This section discusses the various VSB views and tools.

Hierarchy View

The Hierarchy View window displays the hierarchical location of the instances in a design. The root instance is the design itself. The semiconductor vendor (SCV) cells are located at the leaf nodes of a fully expanded branch. Thus, a flat netlist has two levels: one for the design and one for all the SCV cells.

The Hierarchy View also contains a tool bar for common tasks and a list of ports (I=input, O=output, I/O=bidirectional) for the selected instance. For the root (design) instance, symbol pin names are shown in parentheses beside the port names. You can use any port as a starting point for the generation of a new Connection View.

At the bottom of the Hierarchy View is an optional status pane.

Expanding a Hierarchical Block

To expand a hierarchical block, do one of the following:

- By selection:
 - a. In the hierarchy pane, select a non-leaf instance.
 - b. Click on the Expand Selection tool.
- By double-clicking:
 - a. Double-click on a non-leaf instance in the hierarchy pane.

Collapsing a Hierarchical Block

To collapse a hierarchical block, do one of the following:

- By selection:
 - a. In the hierarchy pane, select an expanded instance.
 - b. Click on the Collapse Selection tool.
- By double-clicking:
 - a. Double-click on the expanded instance.

Exploring Connections from a Port

To explore connections from a port, do one of the following:

- By selection:
 - a. From the list below the hierarchy pane, select the port.
 - b. Click on the Create Connection View button in the main window.
- By double-clicking:
 - a. Double-click on the port in the list.

A new Connection View displays the selected port or SCV instance.

Displaying Instance Details

To display details on an instance, do one of the following:

- By selection:
 - a. In the hierarchy pane, select the instance.
 - b. Click on the Create Examine View button in the main window.
- By double-clicking:
 - a. Double-click on a leaf (SCV) instance in the hierarchy pane.

In Examine View, you can also modify timing and initial state values for circuit objects that include timing and state information.

Displaying the Top-Level Instance

To display the top-level (design) instance, follow these steps:

1. In Hierarchy View or Connection View, click on the selected circuit object (or on any unoccupied space) to cancel the current selection.
2. Click on the Create Hierarchy View button.

Hierarchy View Pop-Up Menu

You can use the Hierarchy View pop-up menu to do any of the following:

- **Raise Application Shell Window** (Ctrl+A). Brings the VSB main window to the top.
- **Zoom.** Displays a menu of zoom levels. (Similar to the Change Zoom tool on the Hierarchy View tool bar.)
- **View Controls:**
 - **Show Action Tool Bar** (Ctrl+T). Toggles display of the tool bar in the active Hierarchy View.
 - **Show Status Pane** (Ctrl+P). Toggles display of status information in the active Hierarchy View.
 - **Iconify this View.** Reduces the active Hierarchy View to an icon.
 - **Close this View.** Closes the active Hierarchy View. (Same as the Close View tool on the Hierarchy View tool bar.)
- **Expand Tree.** Shows the hierarchy under the selected instance. (Same as the Expand Selection tool on the Hierarchy View tool bar.)
- **Collapse Tree.** Hides the hierarchy under the selected instance. (Same as the Collapse Selection tool on the Hierarchy View tool bar.)
- **Find Current Selection.** Centers the selected circuit object in the active Hierarchy View, if the view contains the object.

Use this command after you select an object in another view or tool. (Same as the Find Selection tool on the Hierarchy View tool bar.)
- **Auto Find Current Selection.** When possible, updates the active Hierarchy View automatically to focus on the selected object.

Hierarchy View Tool Bar

Figure 4 illustrates the tool bar buttons available in Hierarchy View.

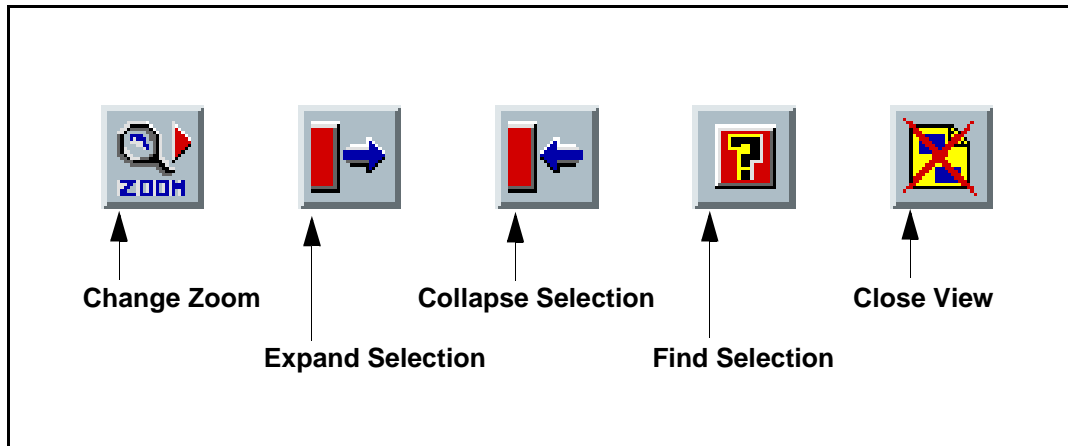


Figure 4: Hierarchy View Tool Bar Buttons

- **Change Zoom.** Displays a pane of zoom levels. Click on the open padlock icon to keep the pane in view. (Similar to the Zoom command on the Hierarchy View pop-up menu.)
- **Expand Selection.** Shows the hierarchy under the selected instance. (Same as the Expand Tree command on the Hierarchy View pop-up menu.)
- **Collapse Selection.** Hides the hierarchy under the selected instance. (Same as the Collapse Tree command on the Hierarchy View pop-up menu.)
- **Find Selection.** Centers the selected object in the active Hierarchy View, if the view contains the object. Use this command after you select an object in another view or tool. (Same as the Find Current Selection command on the Hierarchy View pop-up menu.)
- **Close View.** Closes the active Hierarchy View. (Same as the Close this View command on the Hierarchy View pop-up menu.)

Connection View

In Connection View, you can trace connections through the design. Select a port or a semiconductor vendor (SCV) instance, and then click on the Create Connection View button to view input and output connections from the selected port.

In Connection View, ports on an instance include the following visual clues:

- A circle in the port indicates inverted input or output.
- Violet ports are connected to power and green ports are connected to ground.

The Connection View also contains a tool bar for common tasks and an optional status pane.

Showing Port Drivers or Receivers

To show port drivers or receivers, do one of the following:

- By selection:
 - a. In Connection View, select the port.
 - b. Click on the Expand Selection tool.
- By double-clicking:
 - a. Double-click on the port in Connection View.

You can continue expanding connections until you reach an SCV device pin.



Note

An unconnected port displays no net connections when expanded.

Hiding Expanded Port Connections

To hide an expanded port's connections, do one of the following:

- By selection:
 - a. In Connection View, select the port.
 - b. Click on the Collapse Selection tool.
- By double-clicking:
 - a. Double-click on the expanded port.

Note that the disconnected objects remain visible—to hide them, click on the Hide Unconnected Circuit Objects tool.

Hiding Individual Net Connections

To hide an individual net connection, select the net and click on the Hide Selected Circuit Object tool (or press Delete).

Showing an Instance in the Connection View

To show an instance in the active Connection View, select the instance and choose Add Current Selection from the Connection View pop-up menu.

Undoing a Wide Fan-In or Fan-Out

To undo a wide fan-in or fan-out, follow these steps:

1. Select the net into or out of the expanded port.
2. Click on the Hide Selected Circuit Object tool (or press Delete).
3. Click on the Hide Unconnected Circuit Objects tool.

Creating a Sparse Hierarchy View

To create a sparse Hierarchy View, follow these steps:

1. Use the Expand Selection, Collapse Selection, Hide Selected Circuit Object, and Hide Unconnected Circuit Objects tools to display the instances and ports of interest.
2. Click on the Create Sparse Hierarchy View button.

A new Hierarchy View displays just the portion of the design hierarchy that contains the ports and instances in the active Connection View.

Connection View Pop-Up Menu

You can use the Connection View pop-up menu to do any of the following:

- **Raise Application Shell Window** (Ctrl+A). Brings the VSB main window to the top.
- **Zoom**. Displays a menu of zoom levels. (Similar to the Change Zoom tool on the Connection View tool bar.)
- **Change Display Using the View Controls:**
 - **Show Action Tool Bar** (Ctrl+T). Toggles display of the tool bar in the active Connection View.
 - **Show Status Pane** (Ctrl+P). Toggles display of status information in the active Connection View.

- **Iconify this View.** Reduces the active Connection View to an icon.
- **Close this View.** Closes the active Connection View. (Same as the Close View tool on the Connection View tool bar.)
- **Expand Port.** Shows the connections from the selected port. (Same as the Expand Selection tool on the Connection View tool bar.)
- **Collapse Port.** Hides the connections from the selected port. Note that the disconnected objects remain visible—to hide them, click the Hide Unconnected Circuit Objects tool. (Same as the Collapse Selection tool on the Connection View tool bar.)
- **Find Current Selection.** Centers the selected circuit object in the active Connection View, if the view contains the object. Use this command after you select an object in another view or tool. (Same as the Find Selection tool on the Connection View tool bar.)
- **Add Current Selection.** Adds an instance, selected in some other view, to the active Connection View.
- **Auto Find Current Selection.** When possible, updates the active Connection View automatically to focus on the selected object.
- **Create Sparse Hierarchy View.** Displays a portion of the design hierarchy containing just the objects in the active Connection View.
- **Hide Unconnected Circuit Object.** Hides objects in the active Connection View that are not connected to any other object in the view. You can use this command to prepare for creating a sparse hierarchy view.
- **Hide Selected Circuit Object.** Hides the selected object in the active Connection View. You can use this command to prepare for creating a sparse hierarchy view.
- **Show Scope Paths.** Displays (below each instance) the path to the instance from the root of the design.

Connection View Tool Bar

Figure 5 illustrates the tool bar buttons available in Connection View.

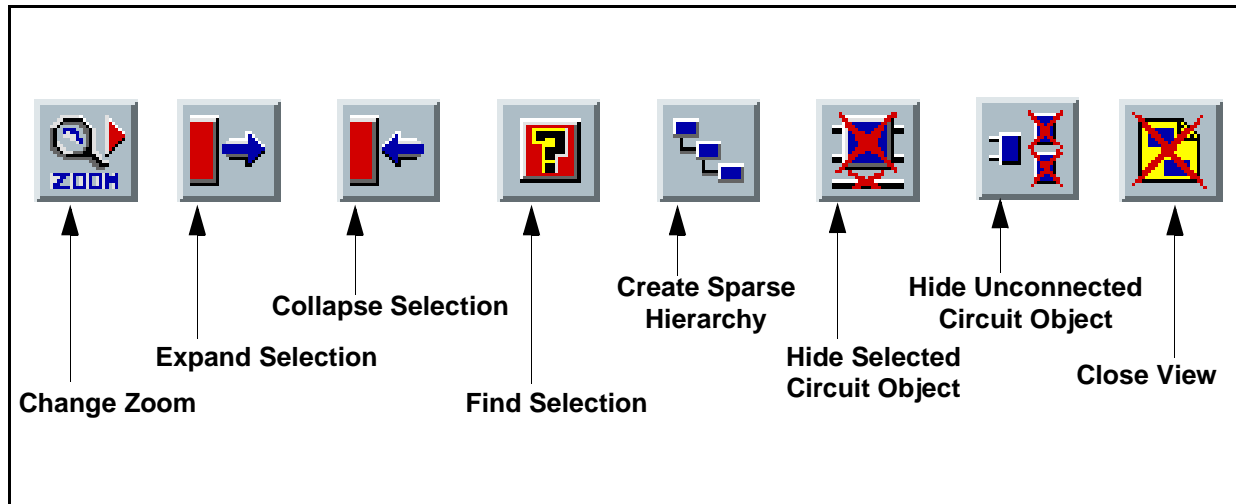


Figure 5: Connection View Tool Bar Buttons

Change Zoom. Displays a pane of zoom levels. Click on the open padlock icon to keep the pane in view. (Similar to the Zoom command on the Connection View pop-up menu.)

Expand Selection. Shows the connections from the selected port. (Same as the Expand Port command on the Connection View pop-up menu.)

Collapse Selection. Hides the connections from the selected port. Note that the disconnected objects remain visible. (Same as the Collapse Port command on the Connection View pop-up menu.)

Find Selection. Centers the selected object in the active Connection View, if the view contains the object. Use this command after you select an object in another view or tool. (Same as the Find Current Selection command on the Connection View pop-up menu.)

Create Sparse Hierarchy View. Displays (in a new Hierarchy View) just the portion of the design hierarchy that contains objects visible in the active Connection View.

Hide Selected Circuit Object. Hides the selected circuit object in the active Connection View.

Hide Unconnected Circuit Objects. Hides circuit objects in the active Connection View that are not connected to any other object in the view.

Close View. Closes the active Connection View. (Same as the Close this View command on the Connection View pop-up menu.)

Examine View

In the Examine View window, you can view and modify detailed information about model instances.

Graphical Pane

This area shows port names and the connected nets. Right- and left-pointing triangles indicate signal direction. Grey circles indicate port inversion. Power and ground labels are also visible.

If the instance has timing or state information, the corresponding down arrow button (Timing Form or State Form, below the graphical pane) is enabled. Click on a down arrow button to show the corresponding form.

When the Timing Form is visible, you can click on a port name in the graphical pane to highlight the timing parameters associated with that port.

Timing Form

The Timing Form contains a list of timing parameters on the left. Select a parameter to view the following information:

- **Name.** The selected timing parameter.
- **Description.** A description of the timing parameter.
- **Timing Value Units.** Specifies whether to display values in picoseconds, nanoseconds, microseconds, or milliseconds. Select one.
- **Values in .ccn File.** The min, typ, and max values for the selected timing parameter, as stored in the .ccn file.
- **Current Values.** The min, typ, and max values for the selected timing parameter, as modified but not yet saved to the .ccn file.

When the Timing Form is visible, you can click on a timing parameter in the parameter list to highlight the associated ports in the graphical pane.

If you change the information on the Timing Form, click on the Accept Modification button to record your changes.

State Form

The State Form contains a list of states on the left. Select a state to view the following information:

- **Name.** The selected state.
- **Description.** A description of the selected state parameter.
- **Value in .ccn File.** The value of the selected state parameter, as stored in the .ccn file.
- **Current Value.** The value of the selected state parameter, as modified but not yet saved to the .ccn file.
- **Bit Position.** The offset of the last bit selected in the Value in .ccn File field.

If the state contains more than one bit, a slider appears below the Bit Position field. Drag the slider, click on the right and left arrow buttons, or use the right and left arrow keys to select a different bit.

To change a bit's value, select the bit and type the value you want it to have. Legal characters are 0, 1, x (unknown), u (uninitialized), z (high-impedance), and - (unspecified).

If you change the information on the State Form, click on the Accept Modification button to record your changes.

Examine View Pop-Up Menu

You can use the Examine View pop-up menu to do any of the following:

- **Raise Application Shell Window (Ctrl+A).** Brings the VSB main window to the top.
- **View Controls, Close this View.** Closes the active Examine View.

Global Selection Tool

Use this dialog box to select an instance, net, or port by name. You can also open this dialog box to see which circuit object is the global selection.

If you know the name of the circuit object you want to select, type the name in the Circuit Object field and, if necessary, type the path to the circuit object in the Scope field. Make sure the Object Type selection is correct.

If you know only a portion of the circuit object name or want to select from a list of objects, you can browse the design.

Click on the Select Global button to select the specified instance, net, or port globally.

The Browse Filter field recognizes regular expressions and presents a list of all instances that match the pattern you specify in the Browse Filter field.

Browsing for an Object

To browse for an object, follow these steps:

1. In the Scope field, type the path to the circuit object you want to select.
2. In the Browse Filter field, type part of the object name, or type a regular expression to specify one or more objects.
3. Click on the Browse Given Scope button (or press Enter while the Browse Filter field has the focus).

Traversing the Hierarchy

To traverse the hierarchy, follow these steps:

1. Set the Object Type to Instances.
2. Set the Browse Filter field as needed.
3. Click on the Browse Given Scope button.
4. Move up or down the design hierarchy:
 - To move down, double-click on an instance in the list.
 - To move up, double-click on the “double dots” (..) at the top of the list.



Note

At the root of the design hierarchy, the list shows (Device: device-name), rather than the double dots.

Regular Expressions

Use the Browse Filter field of the Global Selection tool to specify a character or string that appears anywhere in the found names. You can use standard regular expression syntax in the Browse Filter field.

Matching a Character

To match a character, use the following syntax:

\specChar

Where *specChar* is one of the following:

*\ [] ^ - . ? + ** Matches the character literally; the backslash “escapes” the special character.

char

Matches any other (non-special) character.

[chars]

Matches any of the characters in the brackets.

[^chars]

Matches any character except those in the brackets.

[char1-char2]

Matches any of the characters in the range char1 to char2.

Examples:

<i>[a-z]</i>	Matches any lowercase letter.
<i>[0-9]</i>	Matches any digit.

[^char1-char2]

Matches any character outside the range char1 to char2.

. (period)

Matches any single character.

? (question mark)

Matches an optional preceding element.

Examples:

<i>ab?c</i>	Matches abc and ac.
<i>a[a-z]?c</i>	Matches ac, aac, abc, . . . , azc.

Matching a String

To match a string, use the following syntax:

+ (plus sign)

Matches one or more occurrences of the preceding element.

Examples:

ab+c

Matches abc, abbc, abbbc, and so on.

A[a-z]+

Matches A followed by one or more lowercase letters.

* (asterisk)

Matches zero or more occurrences of the preceding element.

Examples:

ab*c

Matches ac, abc, abbc, abbbc, and so on.

X[123]*

Matches X, optionally followed by any combination of 1s, 2s, and 3s.

You can also concatenate regular expressions to create a string. For example, "A[a-z]+_Bus[0-9]*" matches A followed by one or more lowercase letters, then _Bus, then zero or more digits (such as Addr_Bus00 and Address_Bus).

Net Tags Tool

Use this dialog box to tag specific nets and to set the color of the nets in Connection View. Displaying different nets in different colors can make it easier to identify connection paths through a design.

Tagging a Net

To tag a net, follow these steps:

1. In the Net Tags tool, select a color.
2. In Connection View, select a net.

While the pointer is a hand, every net you select is added to the list under the current color choice.

3. When you finish tagging nets, click on the current color choice again or close the Net Tags tool.

Removing Tags from Nets

To remove the tag from one or more nets, follow these steps:

1. In the Net Tags tool, select the nets to untag.
2. Click on the Clear Selected Net Tags button.

To remove the tag from all the nets of a given color, click on the Clear List button under the corresponding color choice list.

Windows & Monitors Tool

Use this dialog box to do the following:

- Designate nets, states, and buses for windowing or monitoring
- Create and modify buses and aliases
- Create model control files for simulation

The upper pane contains a pull-down list of window and monitor types:

Net Windows	Net Monitors
State Windows	State Monitors
Bus Windows	Bus Monitors

The list box below the menu shows all the items of the selected type. When a bus is selected, the Bus Elements button below the list box is enabled. For more information, refer to “[Creating and Editing Buses](#)” on page 35.

The buttons to the right of the list have the following functions:

- **Select Global.** Makes the selected item (in the list) the global selection.
- **Clear Selection.** Removes the selected item from the list.
- **Clear List.** Removes all items from the list.
- **Save To File.** Creates a model control file containing the current information on windows, monitors, and bus definitions.

Click on the Object Adder button to expand the Windows & Monitors tool.

Windowing or Monitoring a Net

To window or monitor a net, follow these steps:

1. Select the net you want to window or monitor.
2. Make sure the Net Monitor and Net Window buttons are set correctly in the Object Type Filter area. A button that is “pushed in” (red) means the net will be added to the corresponding list.
3. Click on the Add Object button.

Specifying Multiple Nets

To specify multiple nets, do one of the following:

- You can add multiple nets by clicking on the Auto Add button. While the pointer is a box, every net you select is added to the specified window and monitor lists. Click on the button again to turn off automatic addition.
- You can also select an instance to add all connected nets to the specified window and monitor lists.

Windowing or Monitoring a State

To window or monitor a state, follow these steps:

1. Select an instance with state information you want to monitor.
2. Make sure the State Monitor and State Window buttons are set correctly in the Object Type Filter area. A button that is “pushed in” (red) means the instance will be added to the corresponding list.
3. Click on the Add Object button.

Specifying Multiple States

To specify multiple states, click on the Auto Add button. While the pointer is a box, every instance you select, if it has state information, is added to the specified window and monitor lists. Click on the button again to turn off automatic addition.

Creating an Alias

To create an alias, follow these steps:

1. From the Net Windows, State Windows, Net Monitors, or State Monitors list, select a net.
2. In the Alias text box, type one or more aliases for the net. Separate aliases with a blank space.
3. Press Enter to record the aliases.



Note

Visual SmartBrowser ignores any alias that contains illegal characters.

Editing or Removing Aliases

To edit or remove aliases, follow these steps:

1. From the Net Windows, State Windows, Net Monitors, or State Monitors list, select a net.
2. In the Alias text box, add, modify, or delete aliases for the net as needed.

Remember to separate aliases with a blank space.

3. Press Enter to record your changes.

Creating a Model Control File

To create a model control file, follow these steps:

1. Click on the Save To File button.
2. Use the Filter field and the Directories and Files lists to fill the Selection field.
3. Fill out the Selection field as needed to specify the path and name for the model control file.

Specifying Illegal Characters

To specify illegal characters for window and monitor names, follow these steps:

1. Click on the Illegal Chars button.
2. Clear the Illegal Chars and Substitute Chars fields.

3. Click on the OK button

Creating and Editing Buses

Following are procedures for creating and editing buses.

Displaying Bus Elements

To display bus elements, follow these steps:

1. From the pull-down list at the top of the Windows & Monitors tool, select either Bus Windows or Bus Monitors.
2. From the list box, select a bus.
3. Click on the Bus Elements button.
4. Click on the button again to display the list of monitored or windowed buses.

Defining a Bus Name

To define a bus name, do one of the following:

- In a Bus Window or Bus Monitor:
 - a. From the pull-down list, select either Bus Windows or Bus Monitors.
 - b. In the Add Bus field, type the names of one or more buses you want to create, and press Enter.

The bus names are added to the selected list (Bus Windows or Bus Monitors).

- To define a bus name for other net or state options:
 - a. From the pull-down list, select one of the other (net or state) options.
 - b. From the list, select two or more nets to include in the bus.
 - c. In the Add Bus field, type the name of the bus, and press Enter.

The bus name is added to the Bus Windows or Bus Monitors list, depending on whether the selected nets are designated for windowing or monitoring.



Note

Visual SmartBrowser replaces any illegal characters in the bus name with the specified substitute characters.

Adding Elements to a Bus

To add elements to a bus, follow these steps:

1. From the list of Bus Windows or Bus Monitors, select the bus.
2. Click on the Bus Elements button.
3. Select the net (or instance with state information) you want to add.
4. Click on the Add Object button.



Note

You can add multiple nets or states by selecting the Auto Add button. While the pointer is a box, every net (or instance with state information) you select is added to the selected bus list.

Reordering Elements in a Bus

To reorder the elements in a bus, follow these steps:

1. From the list of Bus Windows or Bus Monitors, select the bus.
2. Click on the Bus Elements button.
3. Select an element from the list.
4. Click on the up and down arrow buttons, beside the Bus Elements button, to move the element to the desired position in the list.

Removing a Bus Element

To remove a bus element, follow these steps:

1. From the list of bus elements, select the element to remove.
2. Click on the Clear Selection button.

To remove all the elements of a bus, follow these steps:

1. From the list of Bus Windows or Bus Monitors, select the bus.
2. Click on the Bus Elements button.
3. Click on the Clear List button.

Renaming a Bus

To rename a bus, follow these steps:

1. From the list of Bus Windows or Bus Monitors, select the bus.
2. Click on the Bus Elements button.
3. In the Edit Bus field, change the bus name, and press Enter.

Deleting a Bus Definition

To delete a bus definition, follow these steps:

1. From the list of Bus Windows or Bus Monitors, select the bus.
2. Click on the Clear Selection button.

Specifying Illegal Characters

For window and monitor names, VSB normally defines the slash (/) as an illegal character and substitutes it with an underscore (_).

Disabling Illegal Character Substitutions

To disable illegal character substitution, follow these steps:

1. In the Windows & Monitors tool, click on the Illegal Chars button.
2. Clear the Illegal Chars and Substitute Chars fields.
3. Click on the OK button.

Until you specify an illegal character, VSB does not create automatic aliases or validate bus names. Existing aliases, however they were created, are not affected.

Defining Illegal Characters

To define illegal characters, follow these steps:

1. In the Windows & Monitors tool, click on the Illegal Chars button.
2. In the Illegal Chars field, type any characters not accepted by the target simulator.

3. In the Substitute Chars field, type the characters that will replace them. Substitutions are position-dependent.

To illustrate position-dependency, say you type “abcde” in the Illegal Chars field and ABCDE in the Substitute Chars field. VSB creates an alias of A_nEt for a_net and renames a_bus as A_Bus.



Note

If you specify fewer characters in the Substitute Chars field than in the Illegal Chars field, VSB replaces unmatched characters in the Substitute Chars field with the last character specified in the Illegal Chars field.

4. Click on the OK button.

VSB uses the information in this dialog box to validate all existing net and bus names and net aliases:

- If a net name contains illegal characters, VSB creates an alias for it, using substitute characters.
- If a bus name contains illegal characters, VSB renames it, using substitute characters.
- If an alias contains illegal characters, VSB discards it entirely.

Visualizing a Setup or Hold Violation

Here is a sample setup violation error message generated by VSB:

```
Error: Violated setup constraint TSUD on D before CLK for cell /FA1A/df1
      at time 27510.8 ns.
Actual setup time was 0.2 ns, specified minimum is 7.8 ns.
Model Id 0 Instance (A1010A_100-1) 27510.8 ns.
```

To find the point of violation noted in the error message, follow these steps:

1. Click on the Show Global Selection Tool button.
2. In the Circuit Object text field, enter the name of the object (df1) cited in the error message. This is the string of characters following the last slash (/).
3. In the Scope text field, enter the path to the cited instance (/FA1A). This is the string of characters preceding the last slash.
4. Make sure the Object Type is correct (Instances, in this example).

5. Click on the Select Global button.
6. Click on the Create Connection View button.
7. Click on the Create Examine View button to check timing values.

Visualizing a Cause Report from a Simulation Run

Here is a sample cause report generated by VSB:

```
Trace: Triggering cause report from "FA1A_S":
      4028.5 ns 1->X on model port FA1A_S.
      4028.5 ns 1->X on cell port /FA1A_S/U0/PAD, net FA1A_S.
      4012.8 ns 1->X on cell port /I$4/U1/S, net N$8.
      4002.7 ns 1->X on cell port /FA1A_CI/U0/Y, net N$6.
      4000.0 ns 1->X on model port FA1A_CI.
Report completed.
Model Id 0 Instance (A1010A_100-1) 4028.5 ns.
```

To find out the underlying cause of the problem, open the cited port in Connection View by either of these methods:

- Using the Show Global Selection Tool button:
 - a. Click on the Show Global Selection Tool button.
 - b. In the Circuit Object text field, enter the name of the port (FA1A_S) cited in the cause report.
 - c. In the Scope text field, enter the path to the cited port (/).
 - d. Make sure the Object Type is set to Ports.
 - e. Click on the Select Global button.
 - f. Click on the Create Connection View button.
- From the Hierarchy View:
 - a. In Hierarchy View, select the root instance.
 - b. From the list of ports below the hierarchy pane, double-click on the port (FA1A_S) cited in the cause report.

Next, trace the input signals following these steps:

1. In Connection View, double-click on the port to show the fan-in signals.
2. On the instance (/FA1A_S/U0) cited in the next line of the cause report, double-click on the cited port (PAD).
3. On the instance (/I\$4/U1) cited in the next line of the report, double-click on the cited port (S).

If necessary, use the scroll bar at the bottom of the connection pane to display instances to the left.

4. On the instance /FA1A_CI/U0, double-click on port Y.
5. Follow net N\$6 to input port FA1A_CI.

Visualizing an Effect Report from a Simulation Run

Here is a sample effect report generated by VSB:

```
Trace: Triggering effect report from 'FA1A_A" at 4000.0 ns:
      Model Id 0 Instance (A1010A_100-1) 4000.0 ns.
Trace: 4002.7 ns Effect 1->0 on cell port /FA1A_A/U0/Y, net N$2.
      Model Id 0
Trace: 4013.1 ns Effect X->0 on cell port /I$4/U0/CO, net N$7.
      Model Id 0
Trace: 4022.3 ns Effect X->0 on cell port /I$4/U1/S, net N$8.
      Model Id 0
Trace: 4030.2 ns Effect X->0 on cell port /FA1A_CO/U0/PAD, net FA1A_CO.
      Model Id 0
Trace: 4030.2 ns Effect X->0 on model port FA1A_CO.
      Model Id 0
```

To find out the underlying cause of the problem, open the cited port in Connection View using either of these methods:

- Using the Show Global Selection Tool button:
 - a. Click on the Show Global Selection Tool button.
 - b. In the Circuit Object text field, enter the name of the port (FA1A_A) cited in the cause report.
 - c. In the Scope text field, enter the path to the cited port (/).
 - d. Make sure the Object Type is set to Ports.
 - e. Click on the Select Global button.
 - f. Click on the Create Connection View button.
- From the Hierarchy View:
 - a. In Hierarchy View, select the root instance.
 - b. From the list of ports below the hierarchy pane, double-click on the port (FA1A_A) cited in the cause report.

Next, trace the output signals:

1. In Connection View, double-click on the port to show the fan-out signals.
2. On the instance (/FA1A_A/U0) cited in the next line of the cause report, double-click on the cited port (Y).
3. On the instance (/IS4/U0) cited in the next line of the report, double-click on the cited port (CO).

If necessary, use the scroll bar at the bottom of the connection pane to display instances to the right.

4. On the instance /IS4/U1, double-click on port S.
5. On the instance /FA1A_CO/U0, double-click on port PAD.
6. Follow net FA1A_CO to output port FA1A_CO.

Viewing and Editing Instance Timing and Initial State Values

To view timing and state information, follow these steps:

1. Display the instance in Examine View using one of these methods:
 - In Hierarchy View, double-click on the leaf instance.
 - In Connection View, double-click on the instance.
 - Select the instance; then click on the Create Examine View button.
2. Click on the Timing Form or State Form down arrow to display the related information.



Note

The down arrows are enabled only if the selected instance includes the corresponding timing and state information.

3. If you change the timing or state information, the Accept Modification button is enabled. Click the button to record your changes.

Selecting Circuit Objects

This section provides information on how to select circuit objects under different circumstances.

- In Hierarchy View, click on an instance or port to make it the global selection.
- In Connection View, click on a net, port, or instance to make it the global selection.
- In the Global Selection tool, select a port, net, or instance, and click on the Select Global button.
- In the Net Tags tool, select a net, and click on the Select Global button.
- In the Windows & Monitors tool, select a net or instance, and click on the Select Global button.

Menu Commands

Some of the menus in the main window can be detached or “torn away” from the menu bar. To detach a menu, click on the menu name and then choose the dashed line at the top of the menu.

File Menu

The following commands are available from within the File menu:

- **Open** (Ctrl+O). Displays a dialog box in which you select a netlist file to open.
- **Save** (Ctrl+S). Saves the active netlist file. This option is available when you change timing or initial state values. Changes do not affect the design from which the netlist file was created.
- **Exit**. Ends the active VSB session.

Options Menu

The following commands are available from within the Options menu:

- **Show Status Pane** (Ctrl+P). Toggles display of status information in the main window.
- **Show Tool Tips**. Toggles display of tool descriptions.
- **Show Circuit Object Tips**. Toggles display of circuit object descriptions.

View Menu

The following commands are available from within the View menu:

- “- - - - -”. Detaches the View menu from the tool bar.
- **Create Hierarchy View.** Opens a Hierarchy View based on the selected object.
- **Create Connection View.** Opens a Connection View based on the selected object.
- **Create Examine View.** Opens an Examine View based on the selected object. You can use an Examine View to edit timing and initial state values and view other details about the selected object.

Tools Menu

The following commands are available from within the Tools menu:

- “- - - - -”. Detaches the Tools menu from the tool bar.
- **Show Global Selection Tool.** Opens the Global Selection tool, where you can select nets, ports, and model instances by name.
- **Show Net Tags Tool.** Opens the Net Tags tool, where you can set tags (colors) for specific nets.
- **Show Windows & Monitors Tool.** Opens the Windows & Monitors tool, where you can set up windows and monitors for nets, states, and buses.

Windows Menu

The following commands are available from within the Windows menu:

- “- - - - -”. Detaches the Windows menu from the tool bar.
- **Iconify All Windows (Ctrl+I).** Reduces the main window and all Hierarchy, Connection, and Examine View windows to icons. Also closes all tool windows.
- **Iconify All Views.** Reduces all Hierarchy, Connection, and Examine View windows to icons.
- **Raise All Views.** Restores all Hierarchy, Connection, and Examine View windows.
- **window-name.** Brings the named window to the top. Each window name specifies the view and the port or instance on which it is based.

Mouse and Keyboard Accelerators

Accelerators are shortcuts to frequently used actions. VSB defines accelerators for several menu commands and other actions. The menu accelerator keys are documented on the menus. Following are instructions for how to work the VSB accelerators using the mouse and keyboard.

Left Mouse Button

- In Hierarchy View:
 - Click on an instance or port to make it the global selection.
 - Double-click on a non-leaf instance to expand or collapse its branch.
 - Double-click on a leaf or semiconductor vendor (SCV) instance to show the instance in a new Examine View.
 - Double-click on a port of a non-leaf instance to show the port in a new Connection View.
 - Double-click on a port of a leaf (SCV) instance to show the SCV instance in a new Connection View.
- In Connection View:
 - Click on a net, port, or instance to make it the global selection.
 - Double-click on a port to expand or collapse its net connections.
 - Double-click on an SCV instance to show the instance in a new Examine View.

Right Mouse Button

- In Hierarchy, Connection, or Examine view, click to display a context-sensitive pop-up menu.

Space Bar

- In Hierarchy View:
 - Expands or collapses the selected non-leaf instance.
 - Creates a new Examine View based on the selected leaf instance.
- In Connection View:
 - Expands or collapses the selected port.
 - Creates a new Examine View based on the selected instance.

- In a dialog box:
 - Activates the current selection. You can use the space bar and the arrow keys as an alternative to the left mouse button.

Del, Delete

- In Connection View, hides the selected circuit object. You can use this as an alternative to the Hide Selected Circuit Object tool.

M

- In the main window, activates the menu bar.
- In Hierarchy or Connection view, displays the pop-up menu.

Arrow Key (right, left, up, down)

- In a dialog box, moves the selection focus. You can use this in conjunction with the space bar as an alternative to the left mouse button.

Customizing Visual SmartBrowser

Visual SmartBrowser (VSB) is set up to display views and dialog boxes at an ideal size. Similarly, it uses fonts and colors to provide clarity and contrast. On some monitors, however, a given color may be unsatisfactory or a font difficult to read.

You can change several aspects of VSB's appearance by creating a custom version of the X resource file, Vsb, that is created when you install the program.

To customize VSB, follow these steps:

1. Make a copy of the X resource file, Vsb.
2. Create an environment variable, XAPPLRESDIR.
3. Set XAPPLRESDIR to the directory (typically \$HOME/apps_defaults) containing your copy of Vsb.
4. Change the settings in your copy of the Vsb file for any of the following features:
 - [Changing Default Window Sizes](#)
 - [Changing the View Control Pane Display](#)
 - [Changing Default Tool Bar Display](#)
 - [Changing Default Tool Tips Display](#)

- [Changing Default Circuit Object Tips Display](#)
- [Changing Delay Times for Tips](#)
- [Changing Default Status Pane Display](#)
- [Changing Power and Ground Labels](#)
- [Changing Fonts for Labels](#)
- [Changing Fonts for Graphics](#)
- [Changing Colors](#)
- [Changing Menu Accelerator Keys](#)

Changing Default Window Sizes

To change the default window size, follow these steps:

1. In the directory referenced by the XAPPLRESDIR environment variable, open your copy of the X resource file, Vsb.
2. Find the string !! Geometry, near the top of the file.
3. Change the default values for the height and width of the following windows:
 - *VC_ApplicationShellGUI*geometry: 800 Main window width, in pixels.
 - *VC_HierarchyShellGUI*geometry: 420x700 Hierarchy View width and height, in pixels.
 - *VC_ConnectionShellGUI*geometry: 700x700 Connection View width and height, in pixels.
4. Save your changes to your copy of Vsb.

Changing the View Control Pane Display

To show or hide the view control pane, follow these steps:

1. In the directory referenced by the XAPPLRESDIR environment variable, open your copy of the X resource file, Vsb.
2. Find the string *toolAnimation near the top of the file.
3. To hide the view control pane, change TRUE to FALSE. To show the view control pane, change FALSE to TRUE.
4. Save your changes to your copy of Vsb.

Changing Default Tool Bar Display

To change the default tool bar display, follow these steps:

1. In the directory referenced by the XAPPLRESDIR environment variable, open your copy of the X resource file, Vsb.
2. Find the string *showToolbar near the top of the file.
3. To hide the tool bar by default, change TRUE to FALSE. To show the tool bar by default, change FALSE to TRUE.
4. Save your changes to your copy of Vsb.

Changing Default Tool Tips Display

To change the default tool tips display, follow these steps:

1. In the directory referenced by the XAPPLRESDIR environment variable, open your copy of the X resource file, Vsb.
2. Find the string *showToolTips near the top of the file.
3. To hide tool tips by default, change TRUE to FALSE. To show tool tips by default, change FALSE to TRUE.
4. Save your changes to your copy of Vsb.

Changing Default Circuit Object Tips Display

To change the default circuit object tips display, follow these steps:

1. In the directory referenced by the XAPPLRESDIR environment variable, open your copy of the X resource file, Vsb.
2. Find the string *showCircuitObjectTips near the top of the file.
3. To hide circuit object tips by default, change TRUE to FALSE. To show circuit object tips by default, change FALSE to TRUE.
4. Save your changes to your copy of Vsb.

Changing Delay Times for Tips

VSB normally displays tool tips after 1.5 seconds and circuit object tips after 0.75 seconds. In certain network configurations, client/server communications may take longer than the normal delays, resulting in a flickering effect. You can lengthen the delays to allow for this, or shorten them to get tips faster.

To change the delay times for tips, follow these steps:

1. In the directory referenced by the XAPPLRESDIR environment variable, open your copy of the X resource file, Vsb.
2. Find the string “!! Delay Popup Time of Tips (ms)”.
3. Change the delay times for a longer or shorter delay:

`*delayTimeToolTips: 1500`

Delay time for tool tips, in milliseconds.

`*delayTimeCircuitObjectTips: 750`

Delay time for circuit object tips, in milliseconds.

4. Save your changes to your copy of Vsb.

Changing Default Status Pane Display

To change the default status pane display, follow these steps:

- For Hierarchy View and Connection View:
 - a. In the directory referenced by the XAPPLRESDIR environment variable, open your copy of the X resource file, Vsb.
 - b. Find the string `*showStatusPane` near the top of the file.
 - c. To hide each view's status pane by default, change TRUE to FALSE. To show each view's status pane by default, change FALSE to TRUE.
 - d. Save your changes to your copy of Vsb.
- For the main window:
 - a. In the directory referenced by the XAPPLRESDIR environment variable, open your copy of the X resource file, Vsb.
 - b. Find the string `*CTL_ApplicationShellGUI*showStatusPane` near the top of the file.
 - c. To hide the main window's status pane by default, change TRUE to FALSE. To show the main window's status pane by default, change FALSE to TRUE.
 - d. Save your changes to your copy of Vsb.

Example

VSB normally displays a status pane at the bottom of each view. You can set up a single status area in the main window that shows the status for any active view.

1. In the directory referenced by the XAPPLRESDIR environment variable, open your copy of the X resource file, Vsb.
2. Find the string `*showStatusPane` near the top of the file.
3. To hide each view's status pane by default, set `*showStatusPane` to `FALSE`. To show the main window's status pane by default, set `“*CTL_ApplicationShellGUI*showStatusPane”` to `TRUE`.
4. Save your changes to your copy of Vsb.

Changing Power and Ground Labels

To change the power port label, follow these steps:

1. In the directory referenced by the XAPPLRESDIR environment variable, open your copy of the X resource file, Vsb.
2. Find the string `*voltageLabel` near the top of the file.
3. Change `Vcc` to the string you prefer.
4. Save your changes to your copy of Vsb.

To change the ground port label, follow these steps:

1. In the directory referenced by the XAPPLRESDIR environment variable, open your copy of the X resource file, Vsb.
2. Find the string `*groundLabel` near the top of the file.
3. Change `Gnd` to the string you prefer.
4. Save your changes to your copy of Vsb.

Changing Fonts for Labels

To change the fonts used for labels, follow these steps:

1. In the directory referenced by the XAPPLRESDIR environment variable, open your copy of the X resource file, Vsb.
2. Find the string `!! Font Settings` a few lines down from the top of the file.

3. Change the fonts used in the following places:

`*statusPaneFrame*FontList`

The font used in the status pane.

`*viewControllerPaneFrame*buttonFont`

The font used on the icons in the view control frame.

Typically, you would change only the font family (from courier to times, for example), weight (such as medium or bold), style (o for oblique, r for roman), or size (such as 12 or 14).



Note

Use the `xlsfonts` command to display a list of fonts available on your system.

4. Save your changes to your copy of Vsb.

Changing Fonts for Graphics

To change the fonts used in graphics, follow these steps:

1. In the directory referenced by the `XAPPLRESDIR` environment variable, open your copy of the X resource file, Vsb.
2. Find the string `!! Graphics Pane Fonts`.
3. Change the fonts used at the following zoom levels:

`*graphicsPaneFrame*smallFont`

The font used in Medium Zoom. This must be a fixed-width font about half the size of the font specified for `largeFont`.

`*graphicsPaneFrame*mediumFont`

The font used in High Zoom. This must be a fixed-width font about halfway between the sizes specified for `smallFont` and `largeFont`.

`*graphicsPaneFrame*largeFont`

The font used in Detail Zoom. This must be a fixed-width font about twice the size of the font specified for `smallFont`.

Typically, you would change only the font weight (such as medium or bold) or size (such as 10 or 18).

4. Save your changes to your copy of Vsb.

Changing Colors

Typically you would change a color in VSB to accommodate the needs of a particular user or to compensate for a troublesome monitor or lighting environment. If you must change a color, change it everywhere it is used in VSB to get consistent benefit from the change.

Note that it is possible to specify an object's color so that it is no longer easy (or even possible) to distinguish it from the background. Keep track of your changes to the X resources file, and never edit the original. Follow the instructions in [“Customizing Visual SmartBrowser” on page 45](#) to create a custom copy.

To replace a color, follow these steps:

1. In the directory referenced by the XAPPLRESDIR environment variable, open your copy of the X resource file, Vsb.
2. Find the string !! Color Settings.

The first few lines under “Colors Used” define custom colors used in VSB. Custom colors are specified as RGB (red, green, blue) values of two hexadecimal digits each. The next several lines in this section define the standard colors available.

3. Starting with the line after the color definitions, use your editor's search-and-replace function to replace all occurrences of the color you want to change with the color you prefer to use.

For example, if cyan doesn't show up well on your monitor, you can set up VSB to use the custom light blue instead. Starting with the line after the color definitions, replace every occurrence of the string cyan with the string #adbdc6.

4. Save your changes to your copy of Vsb.

Changing Menu Accelerator Keys

To change the menu accelerator keys, follow these steps:

1. In the directory referenced by the XAPPLRESDIR environment variable, open your copy of the X resource file, Vsb.
2. Find the string !! Menu Accelerators near the end of the file.
3. Change the menu accelerator keys for the following commands:

*menuOpenFileButton*acceleratorText
File menu, Open command (text on menu).

*menuOpenFileButton*accelerator
File menu, Open command (keystroke definition).

- `*menuSaveFileButton*acceleratorText`
File menu, Save command (text on menu).
- `*menuSaveFileButton*accelerator`
File menu, Save command (keystroke definition).
- `*menuToolbarToggle*acceleratorText`
Options menu, Show Toolbar command (text on menu).
- `*menuToolbarToggle*accelerator`
Options menu, Show Toolbar command (keystroke definition).
- `*menuStatusPaneToggle*acceleratorText`
Options menu, Show Status Pane command (text on menu).
- `*menuStatusPaneToggle*accelerator:`
Options menu, Show Status Pane command (keystroke definition).
- `*popupToolbarToggle*acceleratorText`
Pop-up menu, View Controls menu, Show Action Toolbar command (text on menu).
- `*popupToolbarToggle*accelerator`
Pop-up menu, View Controls menu, Show Action Toolbar command (keystroke definition.)
- `*popupStatusPaneToggle*acceleratorText`
Pop-up menu, View Controls menu, Show Status Pane command (text on menu).
- `*popupStatusPaneToggle*accelerator`
Pop-up menu, View Controls menu, Show Status Pane command (keystroke definition.)
- `*popupRaiseApplicationButton*acceleratorText`
Pop-up menu, Raise Application Shell Window command (text on menu).
- `*popupRaiseApplicationButton*accelerator`
Pop-up menu, Raise Application Shell Window command (keystroke definition.)

4. Save your changes to your copy of Vsb.

2

Learning Visual SmartBrowser

Introduction

The Visual SmartBrowser (VSB) tool enables you to improve your productivity when working with SmartCircuit models of FPGA and CPLD devices. This chapter presents a brief tutorial that you can use as the basis for learning how to use the VSB. You can use the tutorial to learn how to:

- Work with a post-layout netlist (in the SmartCircuit .ccn format)
- Examine the design in various graphical views
- Define buses
- Specify circuit objects to window and monitor during simulation
- Create a model control file for simulation

Setting Up the Tutorial

You open a compiled design netlist (.ccn) file by starting VSB with the netlist file name on the command line; *VSB will not invoke without a file name*. In this section, you will use a file prepared specially for the tutorial. The file is located at:

`$LMC_HOME/lib/data/vsb_tutorial.ccn`

1. To begin the tutorial, open the sample netlist included in your SmartModel Library installation using this command:

```
% vsb $LMC_HOME/lib/data/vsb_tutorial.ccn
```

If you already have the VSB running and your current design is not `vsb_tutorial.ccn`, re-invoke the VSB using the previous command.


After VSB reads the tutorial design netlist, it briefly shows the number of instances in the design and then creates a VSB Main Window that looks like this:



Note

Some illustrations of the windows in this tutorial have been slightly altered in order to make them less awkward on the page. If a window in your VSB session comes up slightly different than what you see in an illustration, don't worry; the graphic has probably been adjusted.

Before you actually get started with the tutorial, here are some suggestions for arranging your screen so you have more room to work:

1. Move the main window to the upper right corner of your screen.
2. If you are using this tutorial online in PDF format, move the tutorial window to the lower right corner, and make it as tall as possible without covering the main window.
3. Press the page button in the Acrobat Reader to turn off the bookmarks and maximize your reading space. 
4. Make the tutorial window about a third to a fourth of the overall screen width, depending on the size of your monitor.

You can always adjust the windows to your liking later.

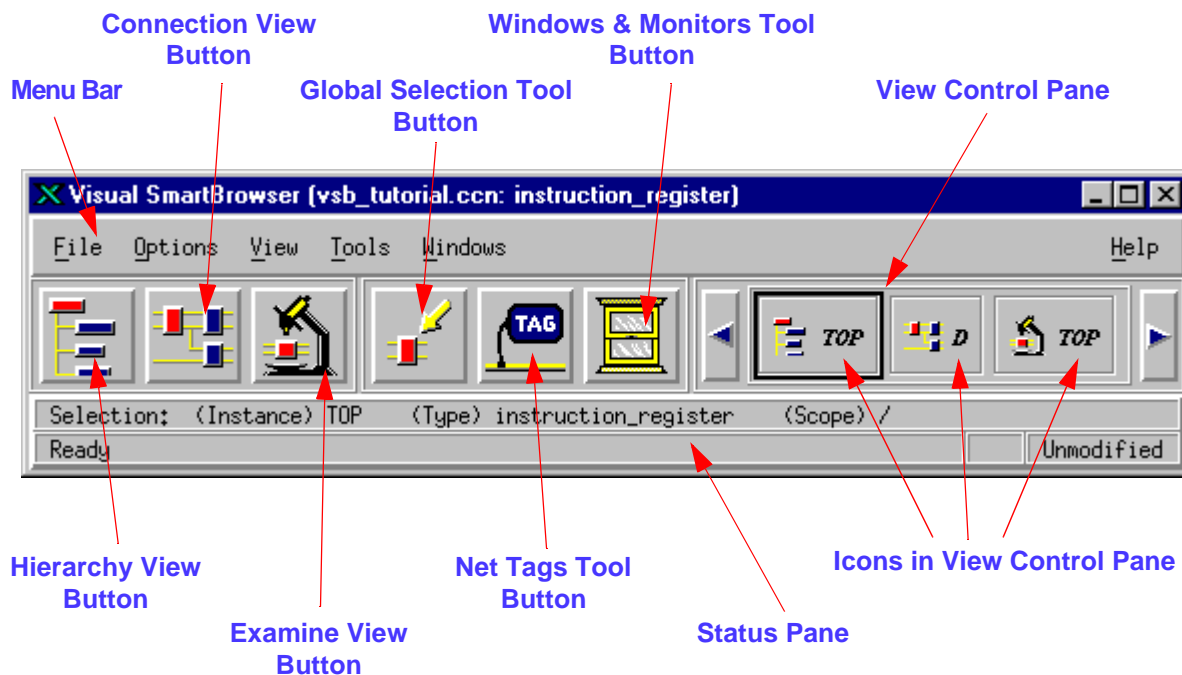
Using the VSB

The main window is not only an entry point into your design when you invoke VSB, but it provides you a means to display different windows that have specialized purposes. In essence, the main window acts as a central control while you work in a VSB session. When using the VSB, you will be able to use the main window to navigate back and forth between these various windows.

Before bringing up any of these other windows, let's look at the different functions within the main window itself. First, you should know that the initial way in which the VSB brings up the main window does not display all its functions. The main window is capable of displaying the following information:

- Menu bar—displays by default
- Buttons to open the various views and tools—display by default, although some are greyed out by default until an appropriate time
- View control pane with icons for all open views—displays icons only when a specialized window is open
- Status pane—displays only if you choose the **Options > View Status Pane** pulldown menu item

Here is how the main window can look when you open different specialized windows and display the Status Pane:



Now that you are familiar with the different areas in the main window, let's open a Hierarchy View, which is a common first step when using VSB.

1. Click on the Create Hierarchy View button.



VSB displays the design in a new Hierarchy View.

2. Drag the right boundary of the Hierarchy View out so you can see the entire “instruction_register” instance.



This is the “root” instance or “design” instance. It represents the design described by the netlist, and in VSB it is treated as a device. The instance is red, because it is selected. Only one circuit object can be selected at a time, so it’s called the global selection.

3. To deselect the instance, click on it (or on any unoccupied space in the upper pane of the Hierarchy View). Try it now. The instance isn’t red any more, because it’s not selected. But something else changed, too; the items in the port pane disappeared.

4. Click on the instance now to select it.

When an instance is selected, the lower pane of the Hierarchy View lists its ports. You can see each port’s direction (I, O, or I/O, as defined in the netlist), its name, and—for the design instance—the corresponding symbol pin name in parentheses. For example, CLOCK_IR is an input/output port that corresponds to pin DP055 on the device symbol.

5. Click on the CLOCK_IR port now—the graphic symbol, not the text.

It turns red, because it’s selected. But it’s part of the instruction_register instance, so the instance is still selected, too.

6. Click now on any unoccupied space in the lower (port) pane to deselect the port.

Notice that the instance is still selected.

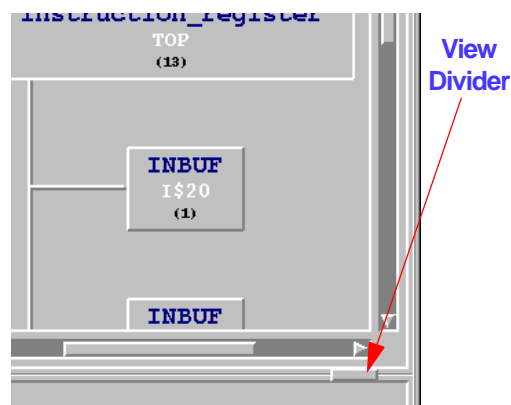
7. Click now on any unoccupied space in the upper (hierarchy) pane to deselect the instance.

The instance is labeled with its cell type, its name, and the number of instances—hierarchical blocks and semiconductor vendor (SCV) instances—at the next level down.

8. Double-click on the instance now to expand the hierarchy beneath it.

The instance isn’t red, because it’s still not selected. Double-clicking does not select a circuit object.

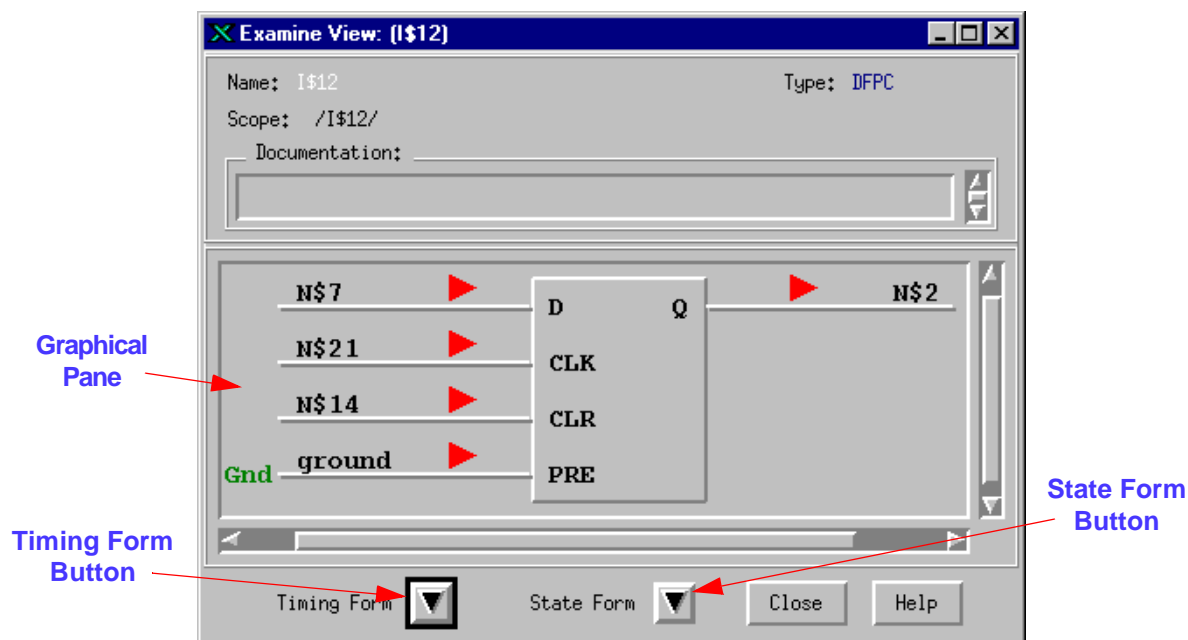
9. Drag the view divider down so more of the hierarchy is visible.
10. Double-click on the instruction_cell instance I\$12 to expand it.
11. Scroll the Hierarchy View down and to the right to see the expanded hierarchy.



Two visual clues distinguish an SCV instance from a hierarchical instance: 1) the SCV instance is outlined in black, and 2) its label shows that it contains 0 instances. The instruction_cell instance named I\$12 contains four SCV instances.

12. Double-click on the DFPC named I\$12.

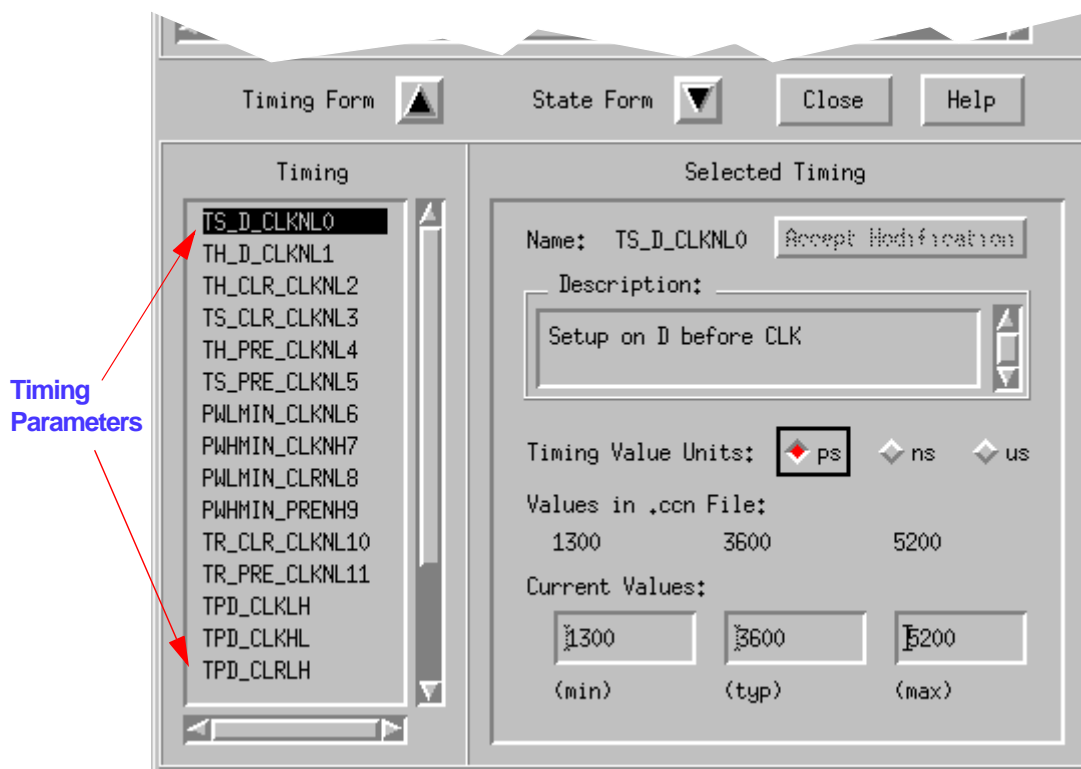
When you double-click on an SCV instance, VSB displays it in a new Examine View.



You can resize or move the Examine View window if it covers the tutorial.

This instance includes timing information.

13. Click on the Timing Form down-arrow button near the bottom of the Examine View.



14. In the upper (graphical) pane of the Examine View, click on the text label for each input port (D, CLK, CLR, and PRE).

The timing parameters associated with each port are highlighted in the Timing list as you select the port in the graphical pane.

15. Click on the TS_D_CLKNL0 timing parameter at the top of the Timing list.

VSB displays information about the parameter to the right of the list.

As shown, TS_D_CLKNL0 is the setup time on D before CLK. In the .ccn file, the min, typ, and max values for this instance are 1300, 3600, and 5200 ps, respectively (as specified in the netlist). The current values show that the instance has not been modified since the .ccn file was opened.

You can display these values in different units (ns, us, or ms), and you can change the values.

16. Change the minimum value from 1300 ps to 1.35 ns.

Note that your changes affect only this VSB session, unless you save the modified netlist (.ccn) file. Even then, the changes do not affect the original design, just the netlist.

As soon as you begin typing in the min entry box, the Accept Modification button becomes available. This button changes the value for this instance.

For this exercise, we'll leave the values unchanged. (So do not click on the Accept Modification button.)

As you can see, the graphical pane above the Timing Form shows the association between ports D and CLK.

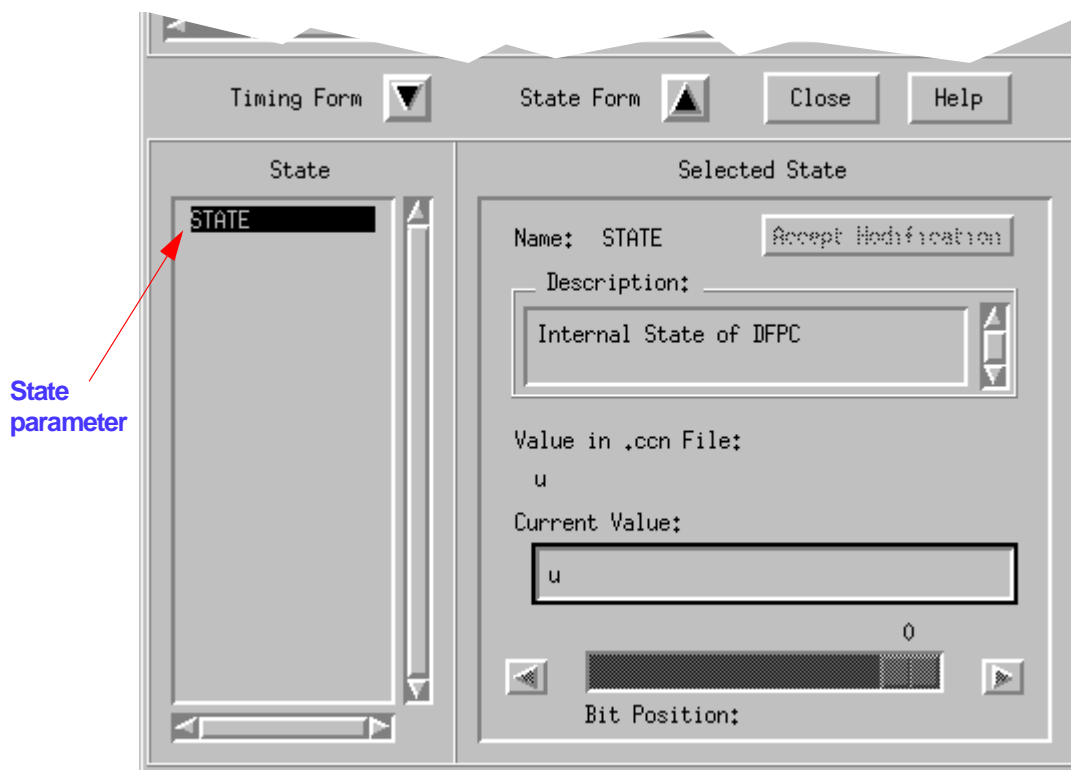
17. Click on some of the other parameters in the Timing list.

When you select a parameter in the Timing list, VSB shows you the associated ports, as specified in the compiled netlist. Note that some manufacturers define port delays in which timing information is associated with only one pin.

This instance also includes state information.

18. Click on the State Form down-arrow button.

Any state parameters for the instance are listed on the State Form.



19. Click on the STATE parameter in the list.

As shown, this is the internal state of a DFPC instance. Its default value is “u,” but you can change the initial value for this instance. Valid bit values include: 0, 1, x (unknown), u (uninitialized), z (high-impedance), and - (unspecified).

For a complex multiple-bit state value, as with a RAM device, you can find a specific bit by dragging the Bit Position slider from right to left or clicking on the arrow buttons beside the slider. VSB shows the current bit position above the slider.

20. Enter a new value in the Current Value field.

As soon as you begin typing, the Accept Modification button becomes available. Remember, we'll leave the values unchanged for this exercise.

21. When you're ready, click on the Close button in the Examine View.

Identifying Hierarchical and SCV Instances

There's another difference between hierarchical instances and SCV instances.

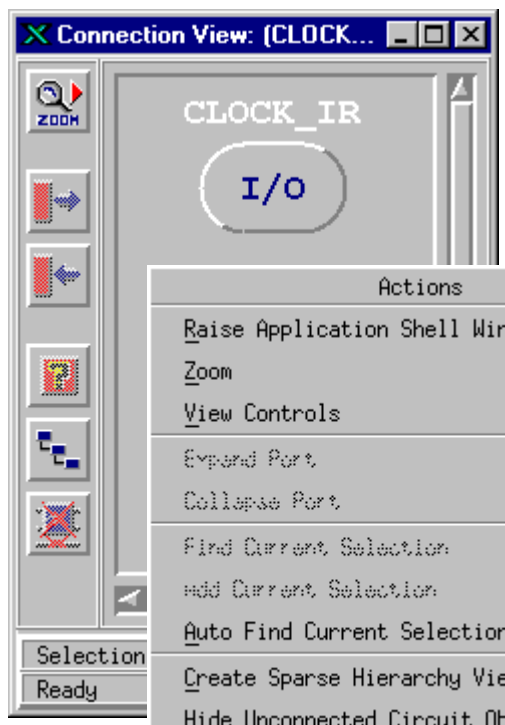
1. In the Hierarchy View, click on the instruction_cell instance named I\$12.

If the Hierarchy View is concealed somewhere, you can use the "TOP" icon in the View Control Pane of the main window to pop it forward.

2. In the port pane, double-click on port CLOCK_IR.

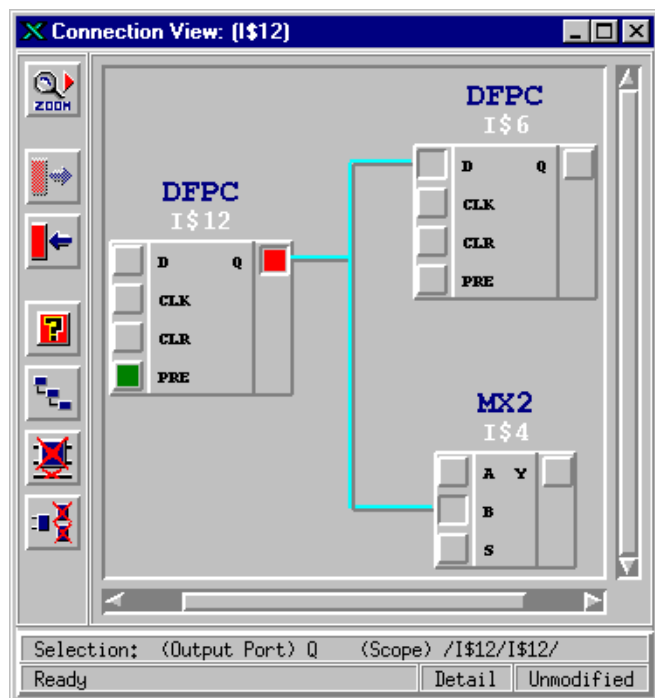
VSB creates a new Connection View based on port CLOCK_IR. From there you can explore the receivers connected to the port.

3. In the Connection View, click the right mouse button to display the popup menu.
4. Choose the Raise Application Shell Window command to bring the main window to the top.
5. In the View Control pane of the main window, click on the icon labeled TOP.
6. Click on the DFPC SCV instance named I\$12.
7. In the port pane of the TOP Hierarchy View, double-click on port D.



Because D is a port on an SCV instance, there's no underlying hierarchy; so the new Connection View is based on the instance rather than the port.

8. Now explore the receivers connected to the DFPC instance I\$12:
 - a. For this exercise, deselect the DFPC instance in the top Hierarchy View.
 - b. In the Connection View, double-click on the Q port button to expand it.



VSB shows another DFPC instance (I\$6) and an MX2 instance (I\$4). The net connection is shown in cyan, because it's the most recently expanded.

9. Double-click on the same port (Q on I\$12) to collapse it.

The fan-out connection is hidden, but the instances remain.

10. Click on the net connection between I\$6 and I\$4. It turns red, because it's selected.

11. Click on the Hide Selected Circuit Object tool.



12. Click on the Hide Unconnected Circuit Objects tool.



That's a fast way to undo a wide fan-in or fan-out; but we need to see those components to go on with the tutorial.

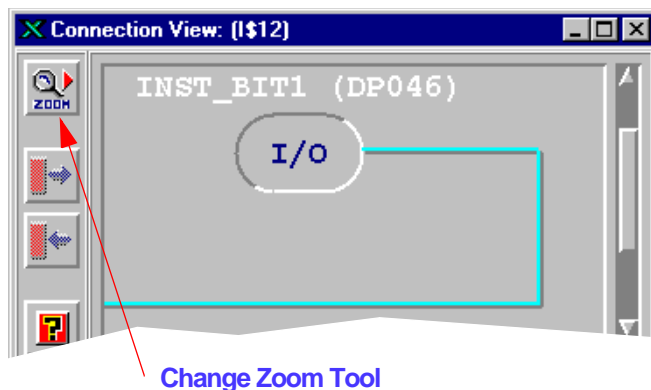
13. Double-click on the Q port again to expand it.

The net connection is red, because it's still selected. Hiding a net or instance does not deselect it.

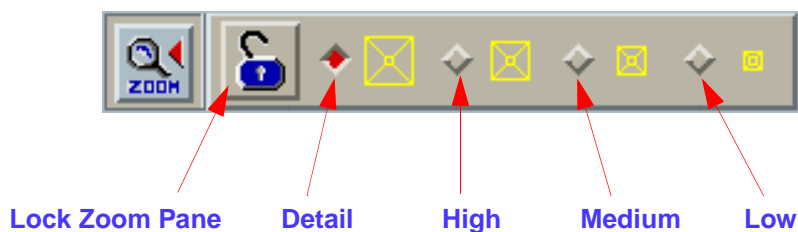
14. Expand the Q port on I\$6.

15. Expand the PAD port on the OUTBUF_0 instance named U0.

The Connection View pans to the right to show the last connection. You have traced the net connections all the way to I/O port INST_BIT1, which corresponds to symbol pin DP046 on the design instance.

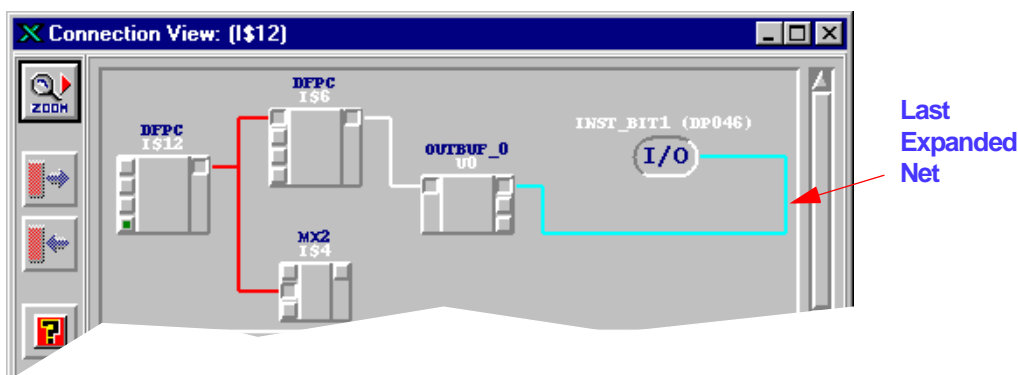


16. To see the whole connection path at once, click on the Change Zoom tool and choose High Zoom to zoom out from Detail Zoom to High Zoom.



Determining the Scope of an Instance

Remember that the last expanded net is shown in cyan unless it is also the current global selection. That makes connections easier to follow as you expand ports across the design.



1. Reset the zoom level to Detail Zoom.
2. On the I\$12 instance, expand the D port to show its drivers.

The Connection View pans to the left to bring the driver instance into view.

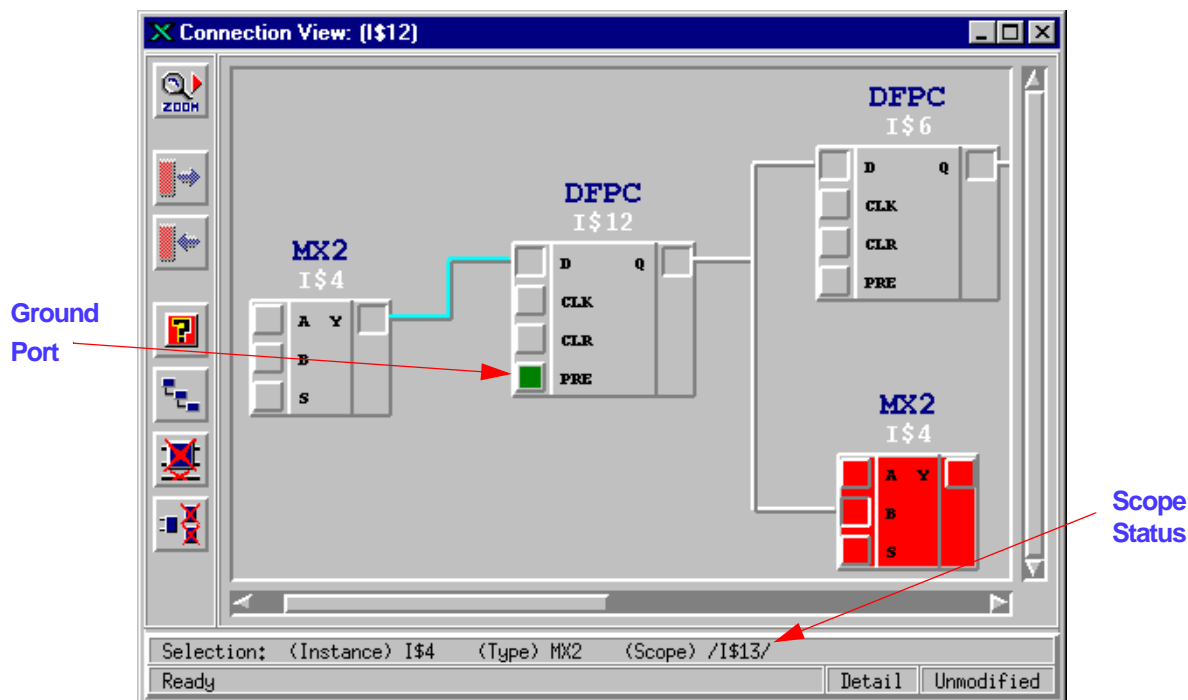
The new MX2 instance is named I\$4, the same as another MX2 instance in this Connection View.

3. Select the I\$4 instance you just revealed.

In the status pane at the bottom of the Connection View, the scope of this instance is shown as /I\$12/.

4. Select the other I\$4 instance, to the right of I\$12.

The status pane shows its scope as /I\$13/. It is part of a different hierarchical block.



In Detail Zoom, you can also display the scope of each instance:

5. In the Connection View, click the right mouse button.
6. From the pop-up menu, choose the Show Scope Paths command.

As you can see, some of the ports are green, indicating connection to ground. Ports connected to power are violet. These colors appear only after the port or instance has been explored in Connection View, Hierarchy View, or Examine View.

Power and ground nets are not shown, even though the ports behave like other ports on the instances. Unconnected ports, such as Y1 and Y2 on the OUTBUF_0 instance named U0, behave similarly.

Creating a Sparse Hierarchy

Once the Connection View contains all the instances you are interested in, you can create a Hierarchy View that contains only those instances. This can help you see the hierarchical nature of a portion of the design without the clutter of unrelated instances.

1. Click on the Create Sparse Hierarchy View tool.

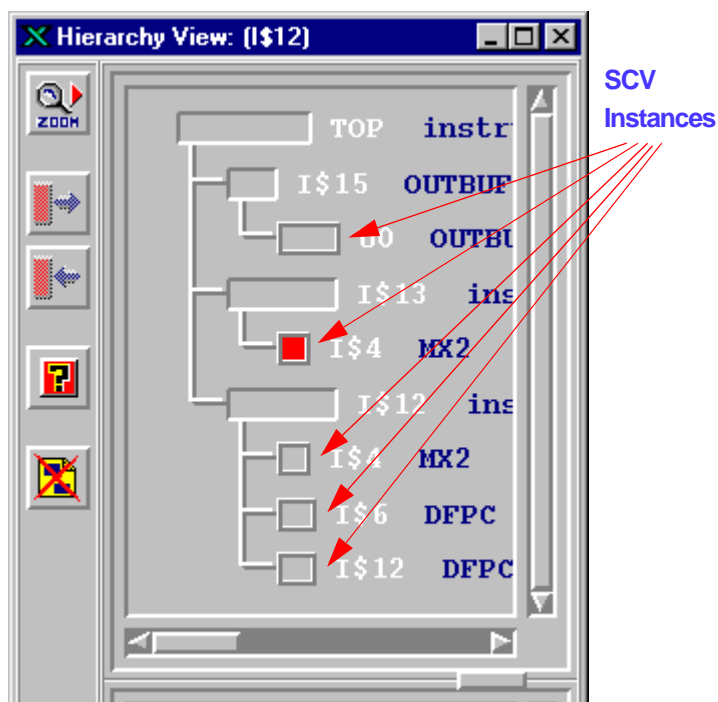


If you zoom out, you can see that the new sparse Hierarchy View shows the same five SCV instances as the Connection View. As you select the various SCV instances, they are selected in the Connection View, too. Remember, selection is global.

2. In the Hierarchy View you just created, click on the Close View tool.



3. Click on open space in the I\$12 Connection View, so no circuit object is selected.



Using Global Selection

So far, you've worked with Hierarchy View, Connection View, and Examine View. There are also three dialogs, or tools, in VSB.

1. Bring the main window to the top.
2. Click on the Show Global Selection Tool button.



In the Global Selection tool, you can move up and down the design hierarchy to find a specific port, net, or instance by name.

3. From the Object Type pull-down list, choose Instances.
4. Click on the Browse Given Scope button.

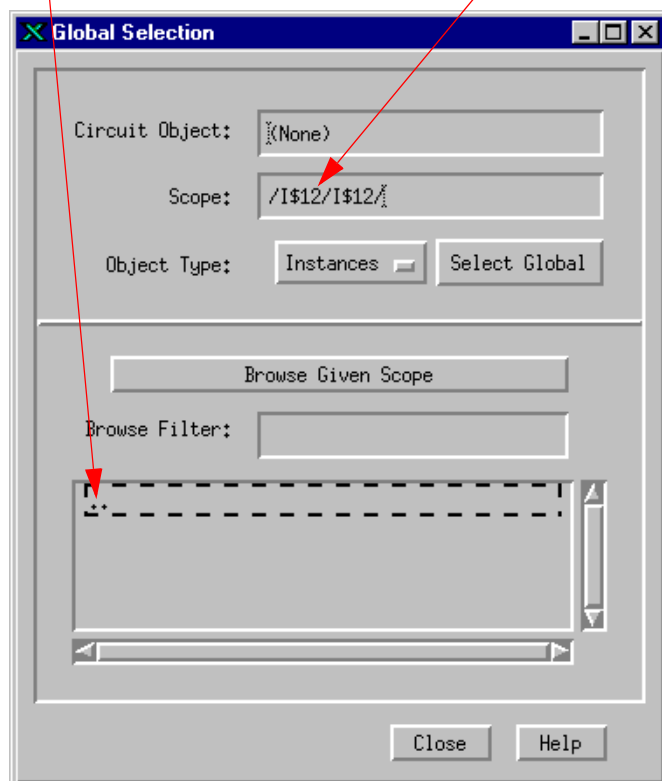
The list below the button shows all the instances in the current scope (as shown in the Scope field, near the top of the Global Selection tool).

5. Scroll down the list and double-click on I\$12 to move down that hierarchical branch.

The Scope field shows /I\$12/, and the list shows instances in that hierarchical block.

Shows there are no instances below; indicates a leaf

Scope with I\$12/I\$12 instance



Note

Once you've set the scope in the Global Selection tool, you can change the Object Type and select a port or net just as easily, but we'll stick with instances for this exercise.

6. In the list, double-click on I\$12.

I\$12/ is added to the scope, but it's an SCV instance, so the list doesn't show any instances. Instead, the list shows double dots (..), representing the parent hierarchical block.

7. Double-click on the double dots to move back up the hierarchy a level.

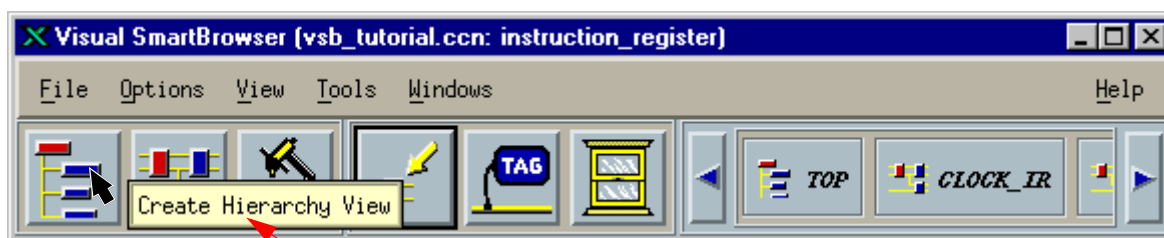
8. In the list, click on I\$4.

9. Click on the Select Global button next to the Object Type pull-down list.

10. Click on the Close button.

SCV instance /I\$12/I\$4 is selected in the connection view labeled I\$12 Connection View.

You may have noticed the text boxes that pop up when the pointer rests for a moment over a net; these are called circuit object tips.



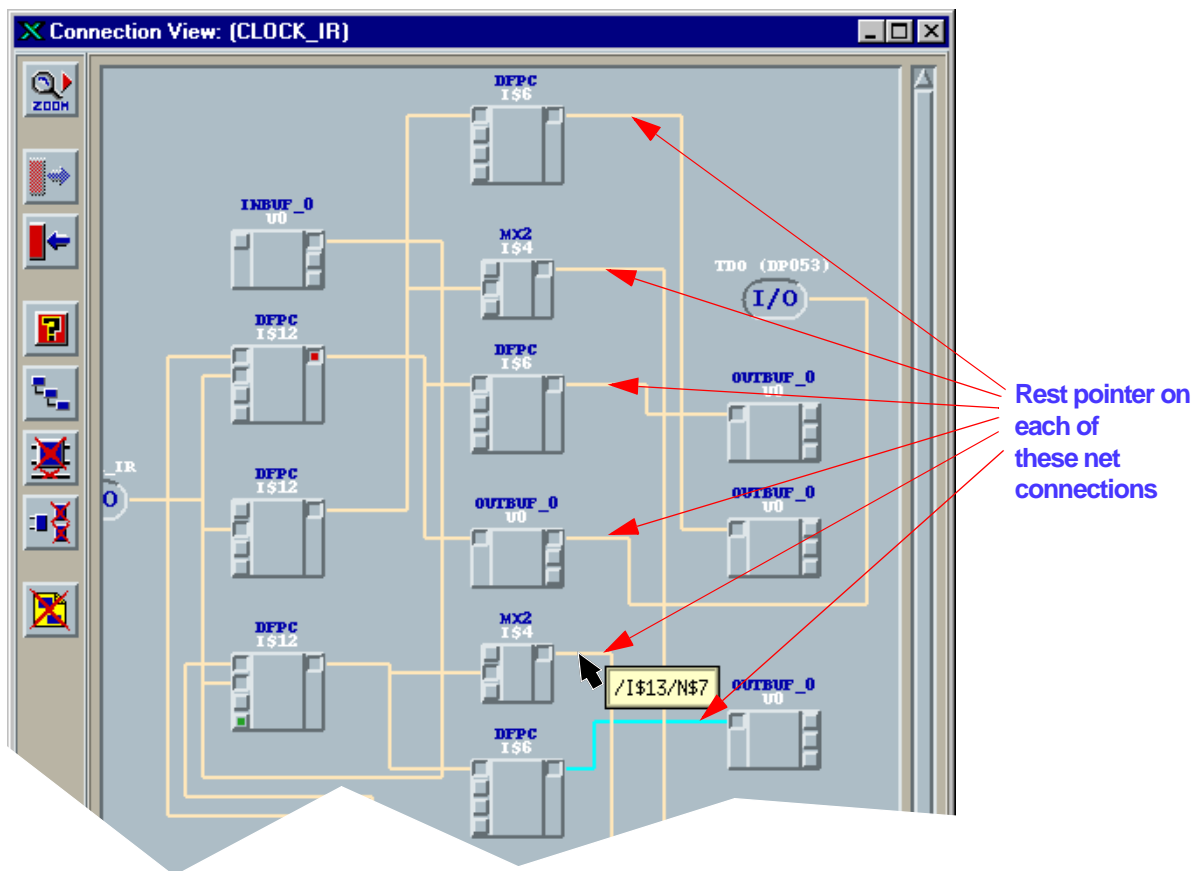
Circuit Object Tip

Working with Circuit Object Tips

Circuit object tips provide information, not displayed at the current zoom level, about nets and instances in the active view.

1. From the view control pane of the main window, bring the CLOCK_IR Connection View to the top.
2. Expand the CLOCK_IR port.
3. Expand the Q port on each of the three DFPC instances in the column you just exposed.
4. In the next column, expand the top output port (Q, Y, or PAD) on all six instances.
5. Set the zoom level to High.
6. Make the Connection View large enough that you can see all the connection paths.

Now check some of the net connections by resetting the pointer briefly over the output net connection from each of the six output ports you just expanded.



Three of the nets from those six output ports are named N\$7. But the circuit object tips include the scope of the net (if it differs from the scope of the active view), so you can see that the nets are distinct.

This is especially useful at zoom levels where scope paths are not visible.

As mentioned earlier, the most recently expanded net connection is shown in cyan. When you select a circuit object, it's shown in red. These visual aids are transient; they change each time you expand a port or select a different circuit object.

Visually Identifying Nets with Net Tags

In a complex display like the one you've created in the active Connection View, it can be helpful to assign different colors to specific nets.

1. Bring the main window to the top, and click on the Show Net Tags Tool button.



2. Arrange the Net Tags tool and the Connection View from CLOCK_IR so you can see them both completely; if necessary, you can resize the Net Tags tool.
3. In the Net Tags tool, click on the button labeled Tag Net white.

The pointer changes to a pointing hand.

As long as the pointer is a hand, every net you select is tagged with the current color choice, but you do not change the global selection.

4. In the Connection View from CLOCK_IR, use circuit object tips to find the /I\$12/N\$7 net. (That's the output from one of the MX2 instances in the third column from the left.)
5. Click on the /I\$12/N\$7 net to select it.

The net turns white.

6. In the Net Tags tool, click on Tag Net yellow.
7. In the Connection View from CLOCK_IR, find the /I\$13/N\$7 net, and select it. (It's the net from the other MX2 instance in the same column.)

Note that, if you tag a net that is selected, you will not see the tag color until you change the global selection or deselect the net. Remember, the global selection is always shown in red.

Tag one more nets:

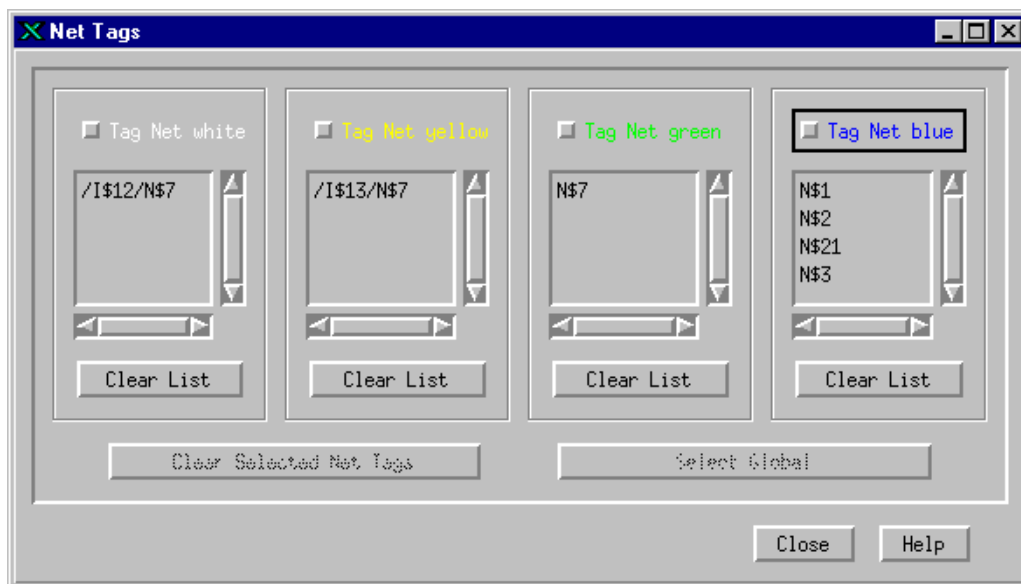
8. In the Net Tags tool, click on Tag Net green.
9. In the Connection View, select the N\$7 net.
10. In the Net Tags tool, click on Tag Net green again.

The standard pointer returns.

As you can see, the net connections are much easier to follow now that they are tagged. To learn a bit more about the Net Tags tool, continue with these steps:

11. Click on the Tag Net blue button.
12. In the Connection View, select four or five of the other net connections.

You can see the nets added to the “blue” list as you select them in the Connection View.



Now clear some nets from the list:

13. In the Net Tags tool, select a couple of nets from the list under Tag Net blue.
14. Make sure the nets in the other three lists are not selected.
15. Click on the Clear Selected Net Tags button.

As you can see in the Connection View, the nets are no longer tagged.

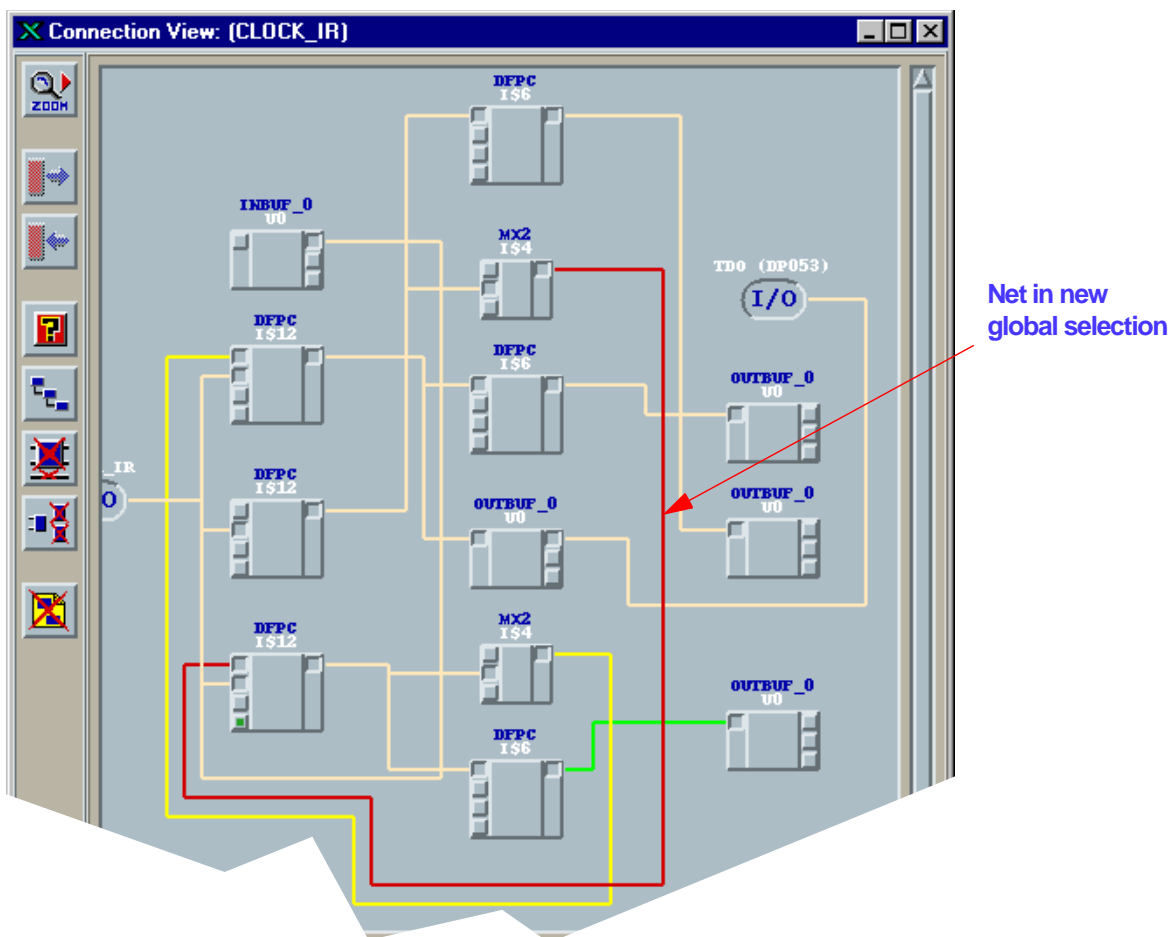
You can also clear an entire list at once. In the Net Tags tool, click on the Clear List button under the list of nets tagged blue.

As with the Global Selection tool, you can change the global selection from within the Net Tags tool:

16. Select the net from the list under Tag Net white.

17. Click on the Select Global button.

As you can see in the active Connection View, the white net is selected. (That's why it's shown in red, for now.)



As long as the pointer is a hand, this is the only way you can change the global selection. You stop tagging, and get back the standard pointer by clicking again on the active Tag Net button (so that no button is pushed in) or by closing the Net Tags tool. In the Net Tags tool, click on the Close button.

Defining Windows and Monitors

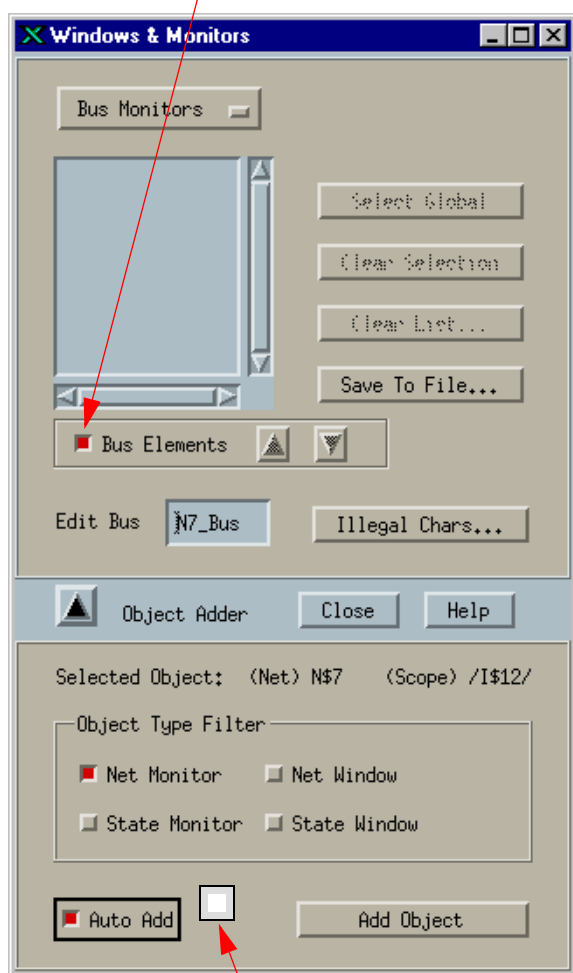
There's one more tool to learn about. With VSB, you can define windows and monitors on nets, states, and buses and save them in a model control file for use during simulation.

1. Bring the main window to the top, and click on the Show Windows & Monitors Tool button.



2. From the pull-down list at the top of the Windows & Monitors tool, choose Bus Monitors.
3. In the Add Bus field, type N7_Bus, and press the Enter key (or Return).
4. In the list above the Add Bus field, select the bus you just created.

Bus Elements Button



Square Pointer

5. Click on the Bus Elements button.
 6. Click on the Object Adder down-arrow button at the bottom of the Windows & Monitors tool.
 7. In the Object Type Filter area, click on the Net Monitor button.
 8. Click on the Auto Add button at the bottom of the Windows & Monitors tool.
- The pointer changes to a square. As long as the pointer is a square, any net that you select globally is added to the N7_Bus net. (Use the center of the square pointer to select circuit objects.)
9. Bring the Connection View from CLOCK_IR to the top.
 10. Click on each of the three tagged nets.

As you select each net, its name is added to the list of bus elements. You can sort the bus elements in the list. Try it now.

11. Select the element in the middle of the list.
12. Click on the up and down arrows (near the Bus Elements button) to change the element's position in the list.

You can use the Select Global button to the right of the list to set the global selection to an element in the list. Remember, selection is global; only one circuit object can be selected at a time.

13. Try it now.

The Clear Selection button removes any selected elements from the list, and the Clear List button removes all elements from the list.

14. When you're ready, click on the Bus Elements button again.

You can also window or monitor the states of instances that include state information.

15. In the Object Type Filter area, click on the State Window button. For this exercise, make sure only the State Window and Net Monitor buttons are pushed in (red) in the Object Type Filter area.

16. In the Connection View from CLOCK_IR, select each of the six DFPC instances using the square pointer.

17. From the pull-down list in the Windows & Monitors tool, select State Windows.

State information for the six DFPC instances was added to the list as you selected them, even though the State Windows list wasn't displayed at the time.



Note

If you had selected an instance without state information, nothing would have been added to the State Windows list for that instance.

18. Now check the Net Monitors list. From the pull-down list, select Net Monitors.

The list contains every net (except power and ground) connected to every port on each of the six DFPC instances you selected.

In this exercise, you added items to two lists at once, even though neither of the lists was visible at the time. This is a powerful shortcut, and it is important to understand how to use it:

While the pointer is a square, you add items to each list that corresponds to a “pushed in” button in the Object Type Filter area.

Saving Model Control Files (MCFs)

When you're ready, you can save the window and monitor information to a model control file for use during simulation.

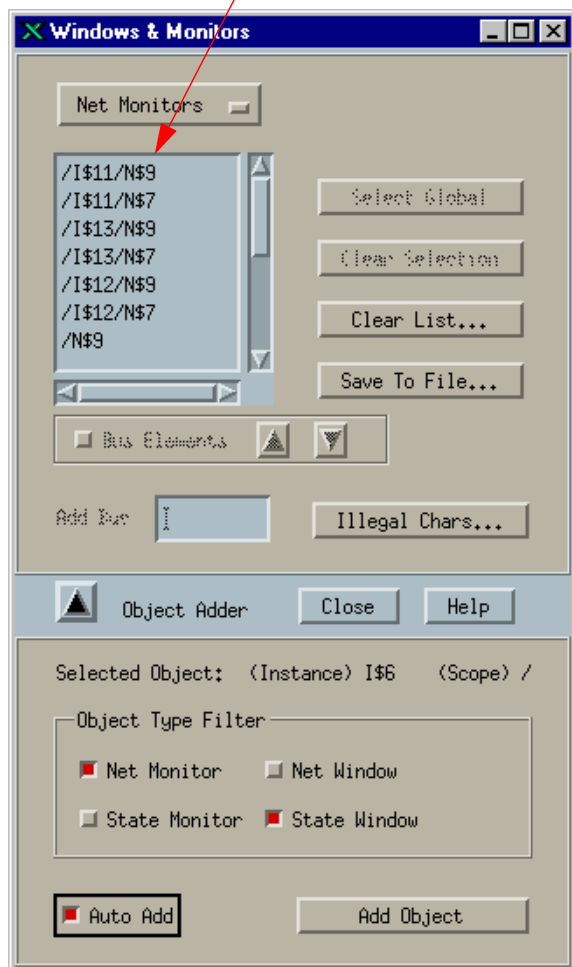
1. Click on the Save To File button.
2. Set the Selection field to the name and path where you want to save the model control file, using the filter and lists as needed.
3. For this tutorial, just click on the Cancel button; there is no real information to save.

Just so you can see a model control file, however, this is how one might look:

```
#####
#####   Model Command File (MCF):   #####
#####

# Load netlist design  file (.ccn):
# -----
load /user/jdoe/hp700/lib/data/vsb_tutorial.ccn
```

All nets connected
to the DFPC port
instances



```
# Net Monitors List:
# -----
bus _I$11_N$9 /I$11/N$9
monitor _I$11_N$9

bus _I$11_N$7 /I$11/N$7
monitor _I$11_N$7

bus _I$13_N$9 /I$13/N$9
monitor _I$13_N$9

bus _I$13_N$7 /I$13/N$7
monitor _I$13_N$7

bus _I$12_N$9 /I$12/N$9
monitor _I$12_N$9

bus _I$12_N$7 /I$12/N$7
monitor _I$12_N$7

bus _N$9 /N$9
monitor _N$9

bus _N$7 /N$7
monitor _N$7

bus _N$5 /N$5
monitor _N$5

bus _N$3 /N$3
monitor _N$3

bus _N$22 /N$22
monitor _N$22

bus _N$21 /N$21
monitor _N$21

bus _N$2 /N$2
monitor _N$2

bus _N$14 /N$14
monitor _N$14

bus _N$1 /N$1
monitor _N$1
```

```
# State Windows List:
# -----
bus _I$11_I$6_STATE /I$11/I$6/STATE
window _I$11_I$6_STATE

bus _I$11_I$12_STATE /I$11/I$12/STATE
window _I$11_I$12_STATE

bus _I$13_I$6_STATE /I$13/I$6/STATE
window _I$13_I$6_STATE

bus _I$13_I$12_STATE /I$13/I$12/STATE
window _I$13_I$12_STATE

bus _I$12_I$6_STATE /I$12/I$6/STATE
window _I$12_I$6_STATE

bus _I$12_I$12_STATE /I$12/I$12/STATE
window _I$12_I$12_STATE

# Bus Monitors List      :
# -----
bus N7_Bus /I$13/N$7 /N$7 /I$12/N$7
monitor N7_Bus
```

Before you continue, turn off the Auto Add function by clicking on the Auto Add button in the Windows & Monitors tool. The standard pointer returns.

In the Windows & Monitors tool, you can also create aliases and define substitutes for characters your simulator does not accept. Refer to [“Specifying Illegal Characters” on page 37](#) for more information.

Changing Window Views

By now, you probably have a lot of open views and tools all over the screen, but that is easy to fix.

1. Raise the main window.
2. From the Windows menu, choose the Iconify All Views command.

All open views are reduced to icons—the main window remains.



Note

The Iconify All Windows command reduces the main window, too; and it closes the Global Selection, Net Tags, and Windows & Monitors tools.

This concludes your introduction to Visual SmartBrowser; close the VSB main window without saving anything. You will discover more features as you use VSB to speed the design and debug process. If you are using this tutorial online, click on the Close button above to close the tutorial.

Index

A

Accelerators

- arrow key [45](#)
- delete [45](#)
- keyboard [44](#)
- left mouse button [44](#)
- M [45](#)
- menu keys, changing [51](#)
- mouse [44](#)
- right mouse button [44](#)
- space bar [44](#)

Aliases

- creating [34](#)
- editing [34](#)
- removing [34](#)

B

Blocks

- hierarchical, collapsing [20](#)
- hierarchical, expanding [19](#)

Buses

- creating [35](#)
- definitions, deleting [37](#)
- editing [35](#)
- elements, adding to [36](#)
- elements, displaying [35](#)
- elements, removing [36](#)
- elements, reordering [36](#)
- monitors [32](#)
- names, defining [35](#)
- renaming [37](#)
- windows [32](#)

Buttons

- Close View [64](#)
- Create Hierarchy View, in tutorial [55](#)
- Create Sparse Hierarchy [63](#)
- Hide Selected Circuit Object [61](#)
- Hide Unconnected Circuit Objects [61](#)
- in Main window [13](#)
- mouse, in Connection view [44](#)

- mouse, in Hierarchy view [44](#)
- Show Global Selection [64](#)
- Show Net Tags [67](#)
- Show Windows & Monitors [70](#)
- tool [15](#)
- view [15](#)
- zoom control, in tutorial [62](#)

C

Cause reports

- from a simulation run [39](#)

Characters

- illegal substitutions, disabling [37](#)
- illegal, defining [37](#)
- illegal, specifying [34](#), [37](#)
- matching [30](#)

Circuit object tips

- default, changing display [47](#)
- toggling [14](#)

Circuit objects

- selected, hiding [25](#), [26](#)
- unconnected, hiding [25](#), [26](#)
- viewing [14](#)

Circuits

- object, selecting [42](#)

Colors

- changing [51](#)

Commands

- menu [42](#)
- vsb [13](#)

Connection [26](#)

Connection view [12](#), [15](#), [17](#), [23](#)

- closing, from tool bar [26](#)
- instance, showing in [24](#)
- pop-up menu [24](#)
- showing port drivers [23](#)
- showing receivers [23](#)
- tool bar [26](#)

Connections

- collapse port, from pop-up menu [25](#)

- expand port, from pop-up menu [25](#)
- expanded port, hiding [23](#)
- exploring from a port [20](#)
- net, hiding [24](#)
- Control file
 - model, creating [15](#)
- Controls
 - view, from pop-up menu [21](#), [28](#)
- CPLD devices [11](#)
- Customization
 - of Visual SmartBrowser [45](#)

D

- Definitions
 - bus, deleting [37](#)
- Delay times
 - for tips, changing [48](#)
- Designs
 - opening [13](#)
- Detail zoom
 - in connection view [17](#)
 - in hierarchy view [17](#)
- Details
 - instance, displaying [20](#)
- Devices
 - CPLD [11](#)
 - FPGA [11](#)
- Displays
 - change from popup menu [24](#)
 - circuit object tips, changing default [47](#)
 - Status pane, changing default [48](#)
 - tool bar, changing default [47](#)
 - tool tips display, changing [47](#)
 - view control pane [46](#)
- Divider
 - view, in tutorial [57](#)
- Drivers
 - port, showing in Connection view [23](#)

E

- Effect reports
 - from a simulation run [40](#)
- Elements

- bus, adding to a [36](#)
- bus, displaying [35](#)
- bus, removing [36](#)
- bus, reordering in a [36](#)
- Examine view [12](#), [15](#), [27](#)
- pop-up menu [28](#)
- Expressions
 - regular [30](#)

F

- Fan-in
 - undoing [24](#)
- Fan-out
 - undoing [24](#)
- File menu [42](#)
- Files
 - model control, creating [15](#), [34](#)
- Fonts
 - changing for labels [49](#)
- Forms
 - State [28](#)
 - Timing [27](#)
- FPGA devices [11](#)

G

- Global selection tool [15](#), [28](#)
- Graphical pane [27](#)
- Graphical user interface
 - SmartBrowser [11](#)
- Ground labels
 - changing [49](#)

H

- Hierarchy
 - blocks, collapsing [20](#)
 - blocks, expanding [19](#)
 - collapse tree, from pop-up menu [21](#)
 - expand tree, from pop-up menu [21](#)
 - traversing [29](#)
- Hierarchy view [12](#), [15](#), [17](#), [19](#)
 - closing, from tool bar [22](#)
 - pop-up menu [21](#)

sparse, creating [24](#), [25](#), [26](#)
tool bar [22](#)

High zoom
in connection view [18](#)
in hierarchy view [17](#)

Hold violations
visualizing [38](#)

I

Illegal characters
defining [37](#)
specifying [34](#), [37](#)
substitutions, disabling [37](#)

Instances
details, displaying [20](#)
displaying [14](#)
showing in connection view [24](#)
timing, editing [41](#)
timing, viewing [41](#)
top-level, displaying [20](#)

Interfaces
graphical user, SmartBrowser [11](#)

K

Keyboard
shortcuts [44](#)

Keys
menu accelerator, changing [51](#)

L

Labels
changing fonts for [49](#)
ground, changing [49](#)
power, changing [49](#)

Levels
zoom [17](#)
zoom, setting [18](#)

Low zoom
in connection view [18](#)
in hierarchy view [17](#)

M

Main window [13](#)
elements [13](#)

Medium zoom
in connection view [18](#)
in hierarchy view [17](#)

Menu bar
in Main window [13](#)

Menus
accelerator keys, changing [51](#)
commands [42](#)
File [42](#)
Options [42](#)
pop-up menu, connection view [24](#)
pop-up menu, examine view [28](#)
pop-up menu, hierarchy view [21](#)
Tools [43](#)
View [43](#)
Windows [43](#)

Model control file
creating [15](#), [34](#)

Models
SmartCircuit [11](#)

Monitors
bus [32](#)
net [32](#), [33](#)
state [32](#), [33](#)

Mouse
shortcuts [44](#)

N

Names
bus, defining [35](#)

Net Tags tool [16](#)

Nets
connections, hiding individual [24](#)
monitoring [33](#)
monitors [32](#)
multiple, specifying [33](#)
removing tags [32](#)
tagging [31](#)
tagging tool [31](#)
windowing [33](#)
windows [32](#)

O

Objects

- browsing for 29
- circuit, selecting 42
- circuit, viewing 14
- selected circuit, hiding 25, 26
- unconnected circuit, hiding 25, 26

Options menu 42

P

Panes

- graphical 27
- status 13, 16
- Status, changing default 48
- status, toggling 14
- status, toggling display 16
- view control 13, 16
- view control display, changing 46
- zoom, keeping in view 19

Paths

- scope, showing 25

Ports

- connections, hiding expanded 23
- drivers, showing in Connection view 23
- exploring connections from 20

Power labels

- changing 49

R

Receivers

- showing in Connection view 23

Reports

- cause 39
- effect 40

S

Scope path

- showing 25

Selection

- adding, from pop-up menu 25
- collapsing, from tool bar 22, 26
- expanding, from tool bar 22, 26

- finding, from pop-up menu 21, 25

- finding, from tool bar 22, 26

- global, tool 28

Setup violations

- visualizing 38

Shortcuts

- keyboard 44

- mouse 44

- see also accelerators 44

Show Windows & Monitors tool 16

Simulations

- cause reports, visualizing 39

- effect reports, visualizing 40

SmartBrowser

- customizing 45

SmartCircuit models

- in VSB 11

Space bar

- in Connection view 44

- in dialog box 45

- in Hierarchy view 44

Sparse hierarchy view

- creating 14

State form 28

States

- initial, editing 41

- monitoring 33

- monitors 32

- multiple, specifying 34

- windowing 33

- windows 32

Status pane 13, 16

- default display, changing 48

- toggling 14

- toggling display 16

Strings

- matching 31

Substitutions

- illegal characters, disabling 37

T

Tags

- net 31

- removing from nets 32

- Timing
 - instance, editing [41](#)
 - instance, viewing [41](#)
- Timing form [27](#)
- Tips
 - circuit object, toggling [14](#)
 - delay times for, changing [48](#)
 - tool, toggling [14](#)
- To [49](#)
- Tool bar
 - display, changing default [47](#)
- Tool bars
 - connection view [26](#)
 - hierarchy view [22](#)
- Tool tips
 - default display, changing [47](#)
 - toggling [14](#)
- Tools [19](#)
 - buttons [15](#)
 - Change Zoom, in tutorial [62](#)
 - Close View [64](#)
 - Create Sparse Hierarchy View [63](#)
 - Global Selection [15](#), [28](#)
 - Hide Selected Circuit Object, in tutorial [61](#)
 - Hide Unconnected Circuit Objects, in tutorial [61](#)
 - Net Tags [16](#), [31](#)
 - Show Global Selection [64](#)
 - Show Net Tags [67](#)
 - Show Windows & Monitors [16](#), [70](#)
 - vsb [13](#)
 - Windows & Monitors [32](#)
 - Windows & Monitors view [12](#)
- Tools menu [43](#)

V

- Values
 - initial state, editing [41](#)
 - initial state, viewing [41](#)
 - instance timing, editing [41](#)
 - instance timing, viewing [41](#)
- View control pane [13](#), [16](#)
- View menu [43](#)

- Views [19](#)
 - bringing to foreground [14](#)
 - buttons [15](#)
 - Connection [12](#), [15](#), [17](#), [23](#)
 - Connection, pop-up menu [24](#)
 - Connection, tool bar [26](#)
 - controls, from pop-up menu [21](#), [28](#)
 - divider, in tutorial [57](#)
 - Examine [12](#), [15](#), [27](#)
 - Examine, pop-up menu [28](#)
 - Hierarchy [12](#), [15](#), [17](#), [19](#)
 - Hierarchy, pop-up menu [21](#)
 - Hierarchy, tool bar [22](#)
 - iconifying [14](#)
 - multiple [12](#)
 - raising [14](#)
 - sparse hierarchy, creating [14](#), [24](#), [25](#), [26](#)
 - Windows & Monitors [12](#)
 - zoom pane, keeping in [19](#)
- Violations
 - hold, visualizing [38](#)
 - setup, visualizing [38](#)
- Visual SmartBrowser (VSB)
 - customization [45](#)
 - graphical user interface [11](#)
- VSB
 - customization [45](#)
- vsb command [13](#)

W

- Windows
 - bus [32](#)
 - default, changing size [46](#)
 - main [13](#)
 - net [32](#), [33](#)
 - shell, from pop-up menu [21](#), [24](#), [28](#)
 - state [32](#), [33](#)
- Windows & Monitors
 - tool [32](#)
 - view [12](#)
- Windows menu [43](#)

Z

- Zoom

- change, from tool bar [22](#), [26](#)
 - levels, from pop-up menu [21](#), [24](#)
- Zoom level [17](#)
 - setting [18](#)
- Zoom pane
 - keeping in view [19](#)
- Zooms
 - Change Zoom tool, in tutorial [62](#)
 - detail, in connection view [17](#)
 - detail, in hierarchy view [17](#)
 - high, in connection view [18](#)
 - high, in hierarchy view [17](#)
 - low, in connection view [18](#)
 - low, in hierarchy view [17](#)
 - medium, in connection view [18](#)
 - medium, in hierarchy view [17](#)