

Tämä sivu toimii Dигиталитекника-курсси лекции

- <https://kirjoitusalusta.fi/hacklab-kurssi-digitaliteknika>
- <https://github.com/HelsinkiHacklab/digitaliteknika>

Torstai 17.5.

- suovula: ZCU Aurora SFP-link
- Jari: OPL3-FPGA - https://github.com/gtaylormb/opl3_fpga
 - I2S testi -> OK
 - rekisteribankin mappaus emulaattoriin?
- Ossi: custom floating point
 - FPGA Prototyping by Verilog Examples[]Xilinx Spartan-3 Version (2008).pdf
 - 3.9.2 Sign-magnitude adder -> OK
 - 3.9.4 Simplified floating-point adder -> OK

Torstai 3.5.

- suovula: Ubuntu 18.04 32/64-bit Zynq distrot
- Kremmen: XADC projektin käänteminen
- Timo: LVDS-adapterin ja kaapelin testaus Z-turnilla ->OK
- Antti: ?
- Jari: OPL3-FPGA
 - I2S testi?
 - <https://store.digilentinc.com/pmod-i2s-stereo-audio-output/>
 - https://github.com/gtaylormb/opl3_fpga
- Ossi: custom floating point
 - FPGA Prototyping by Verilog Examples[]Xilinx Spartan-3 Version (2008).pdf
 - 3.9.2 Sign-magnitude adder -> OK
 - 3.9.4 Simplified floating-point adder -> OK
 -

Torstai 26.4.

- suovula: ZCU120 smoketest -> OK
- Kremmen: mittasauvan signaalit skoopilla
 - ~3V eli vastusjakoa tarvitaan?
- Timo: LVDS-adapterin ja kaapelin testaus Z-turnilla ->OK
- Antti: ?
- Jari: OPL3-FPGA
 - I2S testi?
 - <https://store.digilentinc.com/pmod-i2s-stereo-audio-output/>
 - https://github.com/gtaylormb/opl3_fpga
- Ossi: custom floating point
 - FPGA Prototyping by Verilog Examples[]Xilinx Spartan-3 Version (2008).pdf
 - 3.9.2 Sign-magnitude adder -> OK
 - 3.9.4 Simplified floating-point adder -> OK

Torstai 5.4.

- suovula: 7z030-piirin GTX-transceiverit SFP+ 6.6Gbps loopback testaus
- Kremmen: mittasauvan 1v signaalit skoopilla
 - etsii speksiä?
- Timo: LVDS-adapterin ja kaapelin testaus Z-turnilla?
- Antti: PDP-8 emulaattori
 - käy läpi turpo_cpu.v koodin
 - <https://github.com/HelsinkiHacklab/digitaaliteknikka/tree/master/tutorials/12-turpo-cpu>
 - NAND2Tetris
 - Jari: OPL3-FPGA
 - I2S testi?
 - <https://store.digilentinc.com/pmod-i2s-stereo-audio-output/>
 - https://github.com/gtaylormb/opl3_fpga
- Ossi: custom floating point?
 - FPGA Prototyping by Verilog Examples Xilinx Spartan-3 Version (2008).pdf
 - 3.9.2 Sign-magnitude adder
 - 3.9.4 Simplified floating-point adder

Torstai 15.3.

- <https://github.com/pervognsen/bitwise/blob/master/README.md>

Torstai 8.3.

- Buildroot BusyBox -linux QSPI-flashille
 - hae uudet boottitiedostot githubista:
https://github.com/HelsinkiHacklab/digitaaliteknikka/tree/master/boards/boot_files
 - **uImage** ja **rootfs.cpio.uboot** - kaikille yhteisiä
 - [**uEnv.txt** - muista editoida MAC osoitetta ethaddr!]
 - **boot.bin** ja **devicetree.dtb** - levykohtaisia
 - serial portin kautta terminaaliyhteys levylle
 - export TERM=xterm-256color && resize
 - sudo mkdir -p /mnt/fat && sudo mount -o rw /dev/mmcblk0p1 /mnt/fat
 - cd /mnt/fat
 - df -h .
 - bootataan u-boot prompttiin: **zybuntu-u-boot>**
 - sf probe 0 100000000 0
 - varmuuskopio vanhasta flashistä:
 - sf read 0x00042000 0x00000000 0x1000000
 - fatwrite mmc 0 0x00042000 zturn-qspi.img 0x1000000
 - **boot.bin** (step-by-step)
 - fatload mmc 0 0x00042000 boot.bin
 - sf erase 0x00000000 +\${filesize}
 - sf write 0x00042000 0x00000000 \${filesize}

- **uImage** (kaikki yhdellä rivillä)
 - fatload mmc 0 0x00042000 uImage && sf erase 0x0100000 +\${filesize} && sf write 0x00042000 0x0100000 \${filesize}
- **devicetree.dtb**
 - fatload mmc 0 0x00042000 devicetree.dtb && sf erase 0x0600000 +\${filesize} && sf write 0x00042000 0x0600000 \${filesize}
- **rootfs.cpio.uboot**
 - fatload mmc 0 0x00042000 rootfs.cpio.uboot && sf erase 0x0620000 +\${filesize} && sf write 0x00042000 0x0620000 \${filesize}

Torstai 22.2.

- ToF-kamerat
 -
- piirilevyt
 - BGA-breakout?
 - <http://www.vlsi.fi/fileadmin/datasheets/vs23s040.pdf>
 - stencilit?
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JWUJtmgh55M>
- BusyBox / vastaavat
 - rootfs.cpio.uboot
 - <https://www.kernel.org/doc/Documentation/filesystems/ramfs-rootfs-initramfs.txt>
 - <https://buildroot.org/>
 -

Torstai 15.2.

- CML->LVDS-lautakolehti
 - suovula: 20e
 - antti: 10e
 - timo: 14.5e
 - knorad: 18.5 €
 - jari: 20e
 - thjt: 20e
 - janne 10 e
 - torsti 15e
 - Yliolli 20e

Torstai 11.12.

- mountataan USB-tikku
 - sudo mkdir -p /mnt/usb && sudo mount -o rw /dev/sda1 /mnt/usb
- linkkejä:

- open source toolchain Latticen tietyille piireille
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8OaZ89TN0fo>
- videomoodien ajastuksia
 - https://www.mythtv.org/wiki/Modeline_Database
- extrehtäviä:
 - toteuta **void put_pixel(int32_t x, int32_t y, uint32_t color);**
 - globaalit vakiot **WIDTH, HEIGHT**
 - globaali taulukko **uint32_t video_mem[WIDTH*HEIGHT];**
 - seuraavan voi tehdä työpöytälinuksilla tai vähän hitaammin zynq-laudallakin:
 - asenna **youtube-dl**
 - sudo apt-get install youtube-dl
 - lataa joku 3-6min video youtubesta, esim:
 - **youtube-dl https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q0CbN8sfihY**
 - **mv "Star Wars - The Last Jedi Trailer (Official)-Q0CbN8sfihY.mkv" starwars.mkv**
 - asenna **ffmpeg** työkalukokelma
 - sudo apt-get install ffmpeg
 - tee lataamastasi videosta 32-bittinen 400x300 resoluution raakaversio, vaatii gigoittain tilaa
 - **ffmpeg -i "starwars.mkv" -f rawvideo -pix_fmt bgra -s 400x300 -vcodec rawvideo "starwars-400x300.bgra"**
 - kopioi se USB-tikulle ja mountaa zybuntussa **/mnt/usb**

Torstai 18.1.

- pinnimappauksia
 - <https://www.xilinx.com/support/packagefiles/z7packages/xc7z010clg400pkg.txt>
 - <https://www.xilinx.com/support/packagefiles/z7packages/xc7z020clg400pkg.txt>

Torstai 4.12.

- mitä tehdään keväällä?
 - LCD, HDMI?
 - näytonohjain
 - Hall-anturi-resolveri?
 - Linux järjestelmän kasaus, BusyBox?
 - SystemVerilog vs. HLS?
 - etäisyyssmittaus
 - TOF
 - FMCW
 - Phase-Shift Laser Range-Finding
 - SDR

Torstai 26.10.

- asennetaan <https://processing.org/>
- <https://github.com/HelsinkiHacklab/digitaaliteknika/tree/master/tutorials/7-axis-xadc>
- axis_server.c:
 - https://raw.githubusercontent.com/HelsinkiHacklab/digitaaliteknika/master/tutorials/7-axis-xadc/axis_server.c
- ProcessingTest.pde:
 - <https://raw.githubusercontent.com/HelsinkiHacklab/digitaaliteknika/master/tutorials/7-axis-xadc/ProcessingTest.pde>
- Lineaarinen HALL-anturi 3V3
 - <https://www.digikey.com/products/en?keywords=EQ-731L-ND>

Torstai 12.10.

- Arduino + Processing Demo
- XADC -> AXI-Stream

```
# fifo fill  
sudo busybox devmem 0x43c00008
```

```
# fifo data  
sudo busybox devmem 0x43c0000c
```

```
# XADC - pynq  
set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN D18 IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { A0_N }];  
#IO_L3N_T0_DQS_AD1N_35 Sch=ck_an_n[0]  
set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN E17 IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { A0_P }];  
#IO_L3P_T0_DQS_AD1P_35 Sch=ck_an_p[0]
```

```
# XADC - zturn  
set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN B20 IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { A0_N }]; #  
IO_L1N_T0_AD0N_35  
set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN C20 IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { A0_P }]; #  
IO_L1P_T0_AD0P_35
```

Torstai 5.10.

- korjaa **sudo**-komennon TAB-täydennyksen
 - sudo apt-get install --reinstall bash-completion
- **devmem**-komento zybuntuun

- sudo ln -s /bin/busybox /bin/devmem
- button debounce
 - <https://hackaday.com/2015/12/09/embed-with-elliot-debounce-your-noisy-buttons-part-i/>

Torstai 28.9.

- jatketaan AXI4-Stream lohkojen liimailuja
- kopio USB-tikulta esimerkki .raw-tiedosto Zynqille
 - mountataan USB-tikku
 - sudo mkdir -p /mnt/usb && sudo mount -o rw /dev/sda1 /mnt/usb
 - mennään projektikansioon, esim.
 - cd ~/workspace/dac_test/
 - cp /mnt/usb/*.raw .
 - unmountata (~eject)
 - umount /mnt/usb
- **axilite_axis**-lohkon testaus loopback-moodissa
 - output-fifossa tilaa?
 - sudo busybox devmem 0x43c00000 32
 - input-fifossa dataa?
 - sudo busybox devmem 0x43c00008 32
 - output-fifoon kirjoitus:
 - sudo busybox devmem 0x43c00004 32 0x12345678
 - input-fifosta data:
 - sudo busybox devmem 0x43c0000c 32

Torstai 21.9.

- sudo nano /etc/udev/rules.d/xdevcfg.rules
 - KERNEL=="xdevcfg", GROUP="root", MODE="0666"
 - vastaa samaa kuin
 - sudo chmod 666 /dev/xdevcfg
- kerrataan AXI4-Stream protokolla
- ffmpeg -i testi.mp4/.mp3/.flac -f s16le -ar 44100 -acodec pcm_s16le testi-44100-s16le.raw
 - asennus omalle zynqille jos haluaa: sudo apt-get install ffmpeg

Torstai 14.9.

- uusi kerneli 4.9.0
 - https://github.com/HelsinkiHacklab/digitaaliteknikka/tree/master/boards/boupot_files
- mittaillain WiFi-tikkujen virrankulutus
- tutustutaan **connmanctl**-komentoon
 - <https://wiki.archlinux.org/index.php/ConnMan>

- <https://gist.github.com/kylemanna/6930087>
- valmistaudutaan ensimmäiseen varsinaiseen Zynq-projektiin
 - kerrataan Verilog syntaksi, kombinaatio- ja sekvenssilohkot
 - katsotaan miten kehityslaudoilta saa audiota ulos 3.5mm plugiin
 - pynq sisältää valmiina mono-outputin, mutta voidaan tehdä oma stereo-liitän tä kaikille levyille ensi viikoksi
- tehtiin AXI4-Lite kertaus
 - <https://github.com/HelsinkiHacklab/digitaaliteknikka/tree/master/tutorials/5-axi-led>

Torstai 7.9.

- New board files, kopio .../Xilinx/Vivado/2016.4/data/boards/board_files/
 - <https://github.com/HelsinkiHacklab/digitaaliteknikka>
 - Nämä kopioidaan board_files-kansioon Vivadon alle, esimerkiksi: .../Xilinx/Vivado/2016.4/data/boards/board_files/
- microSD-kortin FAT-partiton mounttaaminen
 - sudo mkdir -p /mnt/fat && sudo mount -o rw /dev/mmcblk0p1 /mnt/fat
- USB-tikun mounttaaminen
 - sudo mkdir -p /mnt/usb && sudo mount -o rw /dev/sda1 /mnt/usb

Torstai 31.8.

- Xilinx - Zynq Technical Reference Manual - UG585 (2016-09-27)
 - https://www.xilinx.com/support/documentation/user_guides/ug585-Zynq-7000-TRM.pdf
- Xilinx - 7 Series Libraries Guide - UG953 (2016-11-30)
 - https://www.xilinx.com/support/documentation/sw_manuals/xilinx2017_2/ug953-vivado-7series-libraries.pdf
-
-
-
- ++
- scp tutorial-4-fclk-led-blink.runs/impl_1/design_1_wrapper.bit user@zybuntu:/dev/xdevcfg
-
- **sudo fdisk /dev/mmcblk0**
-
-

```
# Switches
set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN R19  IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 }  [get_ports
{ BUTTON[0] }];      # IO_0_34
```

```

set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN T19  IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports
{ BUTTON[1] }];      # IO_25_34
set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN G14  IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports
{ BUTTON[2] }];      # IO_0_35
set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN J15  IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports
{ BUTTON[3] }];      # IO_25_35

# RGB LEDs
set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN R14  IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports
{ LED[0] }];          # IO_L6N_T0_VREF_34
set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN Y16  IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports
{ LED[1] }];          # IO_L7P_T1_34
set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN Y17  IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports
{ LED[2] }];          # IO_L7N_T1_34
set_property -dict { PACKAGE_PIN W13  IOSTANDARD LVCMOS33 } [get_ports { LED[3] }];
# IO_L4N_T0_34           J5.8

```

Torstai 8.6.

AXI-Lite

<https://github.com/HelsinkiHacklab/digitaaliteknikka/tree/master/tutorials/3-axilite>

Zynq AXI tutoriaaleja

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nAycgPUOiAI&index=3&list=PL4D6H9w4IhdpoYRExoQXfbVMRL1GgEPCm&t=18s>
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_F124UaZ-d0

Torstai 1.6.

<https://github.com/HelsinkiHacklab/digitaaliteknikka/tree/master/tutorials/3-axilite>

ARM / AMBA / AXI4-protokollat ('väylät')

- https://www.xilinx.com/support/documentation/ip_documentation/ug761_axi_reference_guide.pdf
- AXI4 ('Full')
 - bursts
- AXI4-Lite
 - single beats
 - 32-bit addresses, 32/64-bit data
- AXI4-Stream
 - M_AXIS -> S_AXIS
 - M_AXIS -> S_AXIS_S2MM

Torstai 18.5.

```
// tutorial_top_4.v - Simple 'Larson scanner'

`timescale 1ps / 1ps
`default_nettype none

module tutorial_top #(
    parameter FCLK0_FREQ = 100_000_000
) (
    input wire FCLK0,
    input wire [4-1:0] BUTTON,
    output reg [4-1:0] LED
);

wire clk;
IBUFG ibuf_clk(
    .I(FCLK0),
    .O(clk)
);

reg [32-1:0] scaler = 'd0;
reg [3-1:0] counter = 3'b000;

// Sequential logic
always @ (posedge FCLK0) begin
    if (scaler == 'd0) begin
        scaler <= FCLK0_FREQ/'d2 - 'd1;

        // Transfer next state to register
        if (counter < 'd5) begin
            counter <= counter + 'd1;
        end else begin
            counter <= 'd0;
        end
    end else begin
        end
    end
end
```

```

    scaler <= scaler - 'd1;
end

case (counter)
  3'd0 : LED <= 4'b0001;
  3'd1 : LED <= 4'b0010;
  3'd2 : LED <= 4'b0100;
  3'd3 : LED <= 4'b1000;
  3'd4 : LED <= 4'b0100;
  3'd5 : LED <= 4'b0010;
  default: LED <= 4'b1111;
endcase

end

endmodule

--



// tutorial_top_3.v - Simple 'Larson scanner'
timescale 1ps / 1ps
`default_nettype none

module tutorial_top #(
  parameter FCLK0_FREQ = 100_000_000
) (
  input wire FCLK0,
  input wire [4-1:0] BUTTON,
  output reg [4-1:0] LED
);

wire clk;
IBUFG ibuf_clk(
  .I(FCLK0),
  .O(clk)
);

reg [32-1:0] scaler = 'd0;
reg [3-1:0] counter_next;
reg [3-1:0] counter_reg = 3'b000;

// Sequential logic
always @ (posedge FCLK0) begin
  if (scaler == 'd0) begin
    scaler <= FCLK0_FREQ/'d2 - 'd1;

    // Transfer next state to register
    counter_reg <= counter_next;

  end else begin

```

```

        scaler <= scaler - 'd1;
    end
end

// Next state
always @* begin
    if (counter_reg < 'd5) begin
        counter_next = counter_reg + 'd1;
    end else begin
        counter_next = 'd0;
    end
end

// Output logic
always @* begin
    case (counter_next)
        3'd0 : LED = 4'b0001;
        3'd1 : LED = 4'b0010;
        3'd2 : LED = 4'b0100;
        3'd3 : LED = 4'b1000;
        3'd4 : LED = 4'b0100;
        3'd5 : LED = 4'b0010;
        default: LED = 4'b1111;
    endcase
end

endmodule

```

--

Verilog : <https://discourse.hacklab.fi/t/kurssi-digitaaliteknikka-torstaisin-kello-18-00/540/18>

Larson skanner, ota pohjaksi vaikka

<https://github.com/HelsinkiHacklab/digitaaliteknikka/tree/master/tutorials/2-sequential-logic>

Ubuntu + Vivado 2017.1 bugi:

- Vivado 2017.1 java.lang.UnsupportedOperationException: This is supposed to be overridden by subclasses.
- <https://www.xilinx.com/support/answers/69088.html>

Torstai 11.5.

// tutorial_top_2.v - Simple 'Larson scanner'

```

`timescale 1ps / 1ps
`default_nettype none

module tutorial_top #(
    parameter          FCLK0_FREQ = 100000000
) (
    input wire          FCLK0,
    input wire [4-1:0]  BUTTON,
    output wire [4-1:0] LED
);

wire                  clk;
IBUFG ibuf_clk(
    .I(FCLK0),
    .O(clk)
);

/*
reg [32-1:0]           scaler_next;
reg [32-1:0]           scaler_reg = 'd0;

always @* begin
    if (scaler_reg == 'd0) begin
        scaler_next = FCLK0_FREQ - 'd1;
    end else begin
        scaler_next = scaler_reg - 'd1;
    end
end

always @(posedge clk) begin
    scaler_reg <= scaler_next;
end
*/
reg [32-1:0]           scaler = 'd0;

always @(posedge clk) begin
    if (scaler == 'd0) begin
        scaler <= FCLK0_FREQ - 'd1;
    end else begin
        scaler <= scaler - 'd1;
    end
end

/*
reg [5-1:0]           larson_next;
reg [5-1:0]           larson_reg = 5'b0_0001; // Register, the R in RTL

// Combinatorial logic, the L in RTL
always @* begin
    larson_next = 5'b0_0001;

```

```

case (larson_reg)
  5'b0_0001 : larson_next = 5'b0_0010;
  5'b0_0010 : larson_next = 5'b0_0100;
  5'b0_0100 : larson_next = 5'b1_1000;
  5'b1_1000 : larson_next = 5'b1_0100;
  5'b1_0100 : larson_next = 5'b1_0010;
  5'b1_0010 : larson_next = 5'b0_0001;
  default:  larson_next = 5'b0_0010;
endcase
end

// Sequential logic
always @(posedge clk) begin
  if (scaler == 'd0) begin
    larson_reg <= larson_next;
  end
end
*/
reg [5-1:0] larson; // = 5'b0_0001;

// Sequential logic
always @(posedge clk) begin
  if (BUTTON[0]) begin
    larson <= 5'b0_0001;
  end else if (scaler == 'd0) begin
    case (larson)
      5'b0_0001 : larson <= 5'b0_0010;
      5'b0_0010 : larson <= 5'b0_0100;
      5'b0_0100 : larson <= 5'b1_1000;
      5'b1_1000 : larson <= 5'b1_0100;
      5'b1_0100 : larson <= 5'b1_0010;
      5'b1_0010 : larson <= 5'b0_0001;
    endcase
  end
end
assign LED = larson[3:0];
endmodule

```

Torstai 4.5.

- https://github.com/HelsinkiHacklab/digitaaliteknikka/blob/master/tutorials/1-combinatorial-logic/tutorial_top_1.v

https://github.com/JKN0/DAK-materiaalit-syksy-2015/blob/master/Labrat%C3%B6iden_toimintaselostukset.pdf

```

// adder_top.v

// assign LED = { 1'b0, {1'b0,BUTTON[3:2]} + {1'b0,BUTTON[1:0]} };

`timescale 1ps / 1ps
`default_nettype none

module full_adder(
    input wire      A,
    input wire      B,
    input wire      CIN,
    output wire     S,
    output wire     COUT
);

wire xor1_out;
wire and1_out;
wire and2_out;

assign xor1_out = A ^ B;
assign and1_out = xor1_out & CIN;
assign and2_out = A & B;
assign S = xor1_out ^ CIN;
assign COUT = and1_out | and2_out;

endmodule

module tutorial_top(
    input wire [4-1:0]      BUTTON,
    output wire [4-1:0]     LED
);

wire [1:0] inA;
wire [1:0] inB;
wire [2:0] sum;
wire carry;

assign inA = BUTTON[3:2];
assign inB = BUTTON[1:0];

assign LED[2:0] = sum;
assign LED[3] = 1'b0;

full_adder lsb(
    .A(inA[0]),
    .B(inB[0]),
    .CIN(1'b0),
    .S(sum[0]),
    .COUT(carry)
);

full_adder msb(

```

```

    .A(inA[1]),
    .B(inB[1]),
    .CIN(carry),
    .S(sum[1]),
    .COUT(sum[2])
);

```

endmodule

- Pitayan GPIO liitin johon helppo laittaa johdot:
 - <http://www.partco.fi/fi/liittimet/piikkirima-liittimet/harwin-liittimet/3250-molex-2x13.html>
 - <http://www.partco.fi/fi/liittimet/piikkirima-liittimet/harwin-liittimet/2750-molex-pin.html>
- Magneettiliittimellä oleva micro USB johto
 - <https://www.banggood.com/WSKEN-Magnetic-MINI1-2A-Micro-USB-Charging-Cable-for-Mobile-Phone-p-1110818.html?rmmds=myorder>
- Tehtäväpohjat
 - <https://github.com/HelsinkiHacklab/digitaaliteknikka/tree/master/tutorials/2-sequential-logic>
 - jatkotehtävä:
 - muuta Larson skanneria siten, että päässä pysähdytään kaksi aikayksikköä

Torstai 27.4:

```
`timescale 1ps / 1ps
`default_nettype none
```

```
module top(
    input wire [4-1:0]      BUTTON,
    output wire [4-1:0]      LED
);
```

```
assign LED = BUTTON + 'd1;
```

endmodule

```
`timescale 1ps / 1ps
`default_nettype none
```

```
module top(
    input wire [4-1:0]      BUTTON,
    output reg [4-1:0]       LED
);
```

```
always @* begin
    LED = 4'd0;
```

```
    if (BUTTON[0]) begin
```

```

        LED[0] = 1'b1;
    end
    if (BUTTON[0]) begin
        LED[1] = 1'b1;
    end
end
endmodule
----
```

•

Torstai 20.4.:

JTAG ajurit PYNQille Ubuntuun:

- cd Xilinx/Vivado/2016.4/data/xicom/cable_drivers/lin64/install_script/install_drivers/ && sudo ./install_drivers
-

```

// digi_harjoitus_1_top.v

`timescale 1ps / 1ps
`default_nettype none

module digi_harjoitus_1_top(
    input wire [4-1:0]      BUTTON,
    output wire [4-1:0]     LED
);
    assign LED[0] = BUTTON[0];
    assign LED[1] = BUTTON[1];
    assign LED[2] = BUTTON[2];
    assign LED[3] = BUTTON[3];
endmodule

```

--Kurssin GitHub

- <https://github.com/HelsinkiHacklab/digitaaliteknika>

--

PYNQ labin verkkoon Kiina-USB-WiFi -nappulalla (toistaiseksi toimivuus vähän satunnaista):

Kytketään WiFi USB-nappula ja katsotaan sen tunniste

```
xilinx@pynq:~$ dmesg -wH
[ +0.054243] rtl8192cu 1-1:1.0 wlx0013ef6000c7: renamed from wlan0
```

Ota wlxXXXXXX talteen (tässä esimerkissä oli wlx0013ef6000c7)

```
xilinx@pynq:~$ sudo nano /etc/network/interfaces
```

Lisää tiedoston loppuun, korvaten wlXXXXX kohdat mitä dmesg sattui sanomaan:

```
auto wlXXXXX
allow-hotplug wlXXXXX
iface wlXXXXX inet dhcp
    wpa-conf /etc/wpa_supplicant/wpa_supplicant.conf
```

Tehdään uusi tiedosto jos ei löydy, sisällöksi jotain tämmöistä

```
xilinx@pynq:~$ sudo nano /etc/wpa_supplicant/wpa_supplicant.conf
```

```
network={
    ssid="Hacklab"
    psk="{tähän labin verkon salasana}"
    proto=WPA2
    key_mgmt=WPA-PSK
    pairwise=CCMP
    group=CCMP
    auth_alg=OPEN
}
```

Komenetaan uusi interface ylös

```
xilinx@pynq:~$ sudo ifup -a
```

Tämme pitäisi kohta ilmestyä IP-osoite

```
xilinx@pynq:~$ ifconfig
```

```
wlx0013ef6000c7 Link encap:Ethernet HWaddr 00:13:ef:60:00:c7
    inet addr:192.168.110.XXX Bcast:192.168.110.255 Mask:255.255.255.0
    ...
```

Torstai 6.4.:

--

```
// zturn_top.v
```

```

`timescale 1ps / 1ps
`default_nettype none

module zturn_top(
    input wire [4-1:0]      SWITCH,
    input wire [8-1:0]      PMOD_5,
    output wire             LED_R,
    output wire             LED_G,
    output wire             LED_B
);

    assign LED_R = ~SWITCH[0];
    assign LED_G = ~SWITCH[1];
    assign LED_B = ~SWITCH[2];

endmodule

```

--

```

// pynq_top.v

`timescale 1ps / 1ps
`default_nettype none

module pynq_top(
    input wire [2-1:0]      SWITCH,
    input wire [4-1:0]      BUTTON,
    output wire [4-1:0]     LED,
    output wire [6-1:4]     LED_R,
    output wire [6-1:4]     LED_G,
    output wire [6-1:4]     LED_B
);

    assign LED[0] = BUTTON[0];
    assign LED[1] = BUTTON[1];
    assign LED[2] = BUTTON[2];
    assign LED[3] = BUTTON[3];

    assign LED_R[4] = SWITCH[1];
    assign LED_G[4] = SWITCH[1];
    assign LED_B[4] = SWITCH[1];

    assign LED_R[5] = SWITCH[0];
    assign LED_G[5] = SWITCH[0];
    assign LED_B[5] = SWITCH[0];

endmodule

```

--

```
// pitaya_top.v
```

```

`timescale 1ps / 1ps
`default_nettype none

module pitaya_top(
    input wire [16-1:0]      CON_E1,
    output wire [8-1:0]      LED
);

    assign LED[0] = CON_E1[0];
    assign LED[1] = CON_E1[1];
    assign LED[2] = CON_E1[2];
    assign LED[3] = CON_E1[3];
    assign LED[4] = CON_E1[4];
    assign LED[5] = CON_E1[5];
    assign LED[6] = CON_E1[6];
    assign LED[7] = CON_E1[7];

endmodule

```

--

Board tiedostot Vivadoon: <https://github.com/HelsinkiHacklab/digitaaliteknikka>

--

PYNQ serial

```

# Log to Pynq from Mac
screen -U /dev/tty.usbserial-00002014B 115200
(paina enter niin se tulostaa promptin)

```

Log to Pynq from Windows with Putty serial

Putty Connection type: valitse Serial, Serial line: COM11 (tai mikä sattuu olemaan oikea) ja aseta speed 115200
 Paina Connect

```

#Pynq MAC osoitteen vaihto
ifconfig eth0 down
ifconfig eth0 hw ether 66:66:66:66:66:66
ifconfig eth0 up

```

```

# Asetetaan teminaaliin värit ja koko
export TERM=xterm-256color && resize

```

```

# Sallitaan FPGA:n ohjelointi kaikille
sudo chmod a+w /dev/xdevcfg

```

Z-turn serial:

```

# Log to Z-turn from Ubuntu with serial

```

```
screen -U /dev/ttyUSB0 115200  
(paina enter niin se tulostaa promptin)
```

```
# Asetetaan teminaaliin värit ja koko  
export TERM=xterm-256color && resize
```

```
# Asennetaan SSH-palvelin  
sudo apt-get install openssh-server
```

```
# Asetetaan root-käyttäjälle salasana  
passwd
```

PYNQ SSH:

```
# macOS  
sudo nano /etc/hosts  
192.168.2.10      pynq
```

Z-turn SSH:

```
# macOS  
sudo nano /etc/hosts  
192.168.2.10      zturn
```

Torstai 30.3.:

```
Vaihda MAC-osoite:  
ifconfig eth0 hw ether aa:bb:cc:dd:ee:ff
```

```
# Pynq mount fat  
sudo mkdir /mnt/fat && sudo mount -o ro /dev/mmcblk0p1 /mnt/fat  
sudo chmod a+w /dev/xdevcfg  
cat /mnt/fat/design_1_wrapper.bit > /dev/xdevcfg
```

```
#Pynq mount USB
```

--

```
# Esimerkiksi Ubuntusta PYNQiin  
screen -U /dev/ttyUSB0 115200
```

```
# Asetetaan teminaaliin värit ja koko  
export TERM=xterm-256color && resize
```

```
alias rs='set noglob; eval `resize`'  
rs # jatkossa kun ruudun kokoa on muutettu
```

```

// yksinkertainen nappula -> ledi interaktio pynq-z1:lle
// (vaatii pynq-z1 defaultti overlayn ohjelmoituksi, en muista mistä se löytyy tai mihin
// deviceen se tulee kirjoittaa.. mutta python-kalut tekevät sen)
// gcc ledbtn.c -o ledbtn && sudo ./ledbtn
// -- cut --
#include <stdio.h>
#include <sys/mman.h>
#include <stdint.h>
#include <unistd.h>

#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/stat.h>
#include <fcntl.h>

#define MAP_SIZE 4096UL

int main(void)
{
    const int LEDS_OFFSET0 = 0x8;
    const int LEDS_OFFSET1 = 0xC;

    int memfd = open("/dev/mem", O_RDWR | O_SYNC);
    uint8_t* leds = (uint8_t *)mmap(0, MAP_SIZE, PROT_READ|PROT_WRITE, MAP_SHARED,
memfd, 0x41200000);
    uint8_t* btns = (uint8_t *)mmap(0, MAP_SIZE, PROT_READ|PROT_WRITE, MAP_SHARED,
memfd, 0x41210000);

    fprintf(stderr, "leds %p btns %p\n", leds, btns);

    leds[LEDS_OFFSET1] = 0;
    while(1)
    {
        leds[LEDS_OFFSET0] = btns[0];
    }
}
// -- cut --

// gcc -std=gnu11 -Wall -Wextra -pedantic -O4 xadc.c -o
xadc && ./xadc
#define __USE_FILE_OFFSET64
#include <stdio.h>
#include <limits.h>
#include <stdint.h>
#include <assert.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/stat.h>
#include <sys/mman.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
#include <unistd.h>

volatile uint32_t * mmap_dev_mem(off_t offset, size_t length) {

```

```

int fd = open("/dev/mem", O_RDWR);
if (fd == -1) {
    perror("open");
    return NULL;
}
volatile uint32_t * ptr = (volatile uint32_t*)mmap(NULL, length, PROT_READ | PROT_WRITE,
MAP_SHARED, fd, offset);
close(fd);
if (ptr == MAP_FAILED) {
    perror("mmap");
    return NULL;
}

return ptr;
}

void munmap_dev_mem(volatile uint32_t * ptr, size_t length) {
if (-1 == munmap((void*)ptr, length)) {
    perror("munmap");
}
}

int main() {

volatile uint32_t * xadc = mmap_dev_mem(0x43C00000, 64*1024);

printf("ZYNQ XADC: TEMP      VCCINT      VCCAUX      VCCBRAM      VCCPINT
VCCPAUX      VCCDDRO      VP/VN      VREFP      VREFN\n");

while(1) {
    printf("      %7.3f °C  %7.4f V  %7.4f V  %7.4f V  %7.4f V  %7.4f V  %7.4f V
%7.4f V  %7.4f V  \n",
        (uint16_t)xadc[0x200/4]*0.00769192612943 - 273.15, // TEMPERATURE
        (uint16_t)xadc[0x204/4]*0.00004578754579,           // VCCINT
        (uint16_t)xadc[0x208/4]*0.00004578754579,           // VCCAUX
        (uint16_t)xadc[0x218/4]*0.00004578754579,           // VCCBRAM
        (uint16_t)xadc[0x234/4]*0.00004578754579,           // VCCPINT
        (uint16_t)xadc[0x238/4]*0.00004578754579,           // VCCPAUX
        (uint16_t)xadc[0x23c/4]*0.00004578754579,           // VCCDDRO
        (uint16_t)xadc[0x20c/4]*0.00004578754579,           // VP/VN
        (uint16_t)xadc[0x210/4]*0.00004578754579,           // VREFP
        (int16_t)xadc[0x214/4]*0.00004578754579            // VREFN
    );
    sleep(1);
}

return 0;
}
-----
```

Torstai 23.3.:

Board tiedostot Vivadoon: <https://github.com/HelsinkiHacklab/digitaaliteknikka>

Kortin luonti linuxilla:

```
fdiskillä uusi partitio ja laittaa type/id c (W95 FAT32 (LBA)  
formatoi allaolevalla komennolla  
mkfs.vfat -F32 /dev/OMAPARTITIO
```

-- hello.c

```
#include <stdio.h>  
#include "platform.h"  
#include "xil_printf.h"  
  
volatile int kala = 0;  
  
int main()  
{  
    init_platform();  
  
    while (1) {  
        print("Hello World - suovula\n\r");  
        for (int i = 0; i < 10000000; i++) kala++;  
    }  
  
    cleanup_platform();  
    return 0;  
}
```

SSH ohjeet Pitayalle: https://wiki.redpitaya.com/index.php?title=SSH_connection

--

Tehtäviä:

mikä on 7-sarjalaisen Zynqin seuraavien tietotyppien koko käyttäen sizeof()-operaattoria

```
char  
int  
long  
float  
double  
uint8_t  
uint32_t  
int64_t  
size_t  
ssize_t
```

mitä vastaavasti omalla koneella kokeiltuna?

- mitkä asiat vaikuttavat tuloksiin?

--

Muunna 0xBAADBEEF binääriluvuksi.

Vihje: tee HEX-BIN lunttaulukko ensin paperilla, 16 riviä

Z-turn MYIR Board

usko

karpio

AnttiH

Torstil

ara

Teppo2

Jaakko

guttula?

Konekanta:

suovula: macOS 16GiB RAM, 100GB SSD vapaana

latsku: Ubuntu: 16BG RAM, >100GB SSD vapaana

zokol: Kubuntu on VMWare: 8GB RAM, 300GB SSD vapaana

mangelis: Ubuntu 8GB RAM, SSD 22G avail

Yliolli: Windows 10 8GB RAM 100GB SSD

timo Windows 10 16GB RAM 615GB HDD vapaana

karpio win 10 4Gb 100 ssd

AnttiH: macOS 8 GB RAM, 200GB SSD vapaana

guttula: debian, 8GB RAM, 80GB vapaana

Kremmen: Wintoosa 10, 16GB, 120GB vapaana, Vivado 2016 asennettu jo aikaa sitten.

thjt: i7, Win10, 8GB, SSD ~200GB tilaa

ara: Win10, 6GB, ~80GB

Jari: Windows 10, 8 GB, n. 150GB SSD vapaana

Janne Windows 10 4GB 100 GB SSD

Josu: Windows 10, 4GB RAM, vapaana 100GB (SSD)

Knorad: W10, i5, 16GB RAM, SSD 150GB vapaa

usko Windows 10, 4GB RAM 210GB vapaana

Teppo2 Debian 8 / 8Gt

Jaakko Desian 8 / 4Gt

EKH-ELL-i: ubuntu 3G RAM, SSD 24GB vapaana