

A

MAX+PLUS II Command-Line Mode

You can operate the MAX+PLUS II Compiler, Timing Analyzer, and Simulator from the command prompt under UNIX, Microsoft Windows NT, and Microsoft Windows 95.

To run MAX+PLUS II from a command prompt, type:

```
maxplus2 -h | -v | { <batch option(s)> [ <I/O option(s)> ] <project name> } ←
```

Multiple batch and I/O options can be used for a single project; multiple projects can be processed with the same command line. The *<project name>* indicates the end of the options for that project.

The *<batch options>* are as follows:

Batch Option:	Action:
-h or -help	displays information about command line options
-v or -version	displays the MAX+PLUS II version number
-c or -compile	runs the Compiler
-ta_delay	runs the Timing Analyzer in Delay Matrix mode
-ta_setup	runs the Timing Analyzer in Setup/Hold Matrix mode
-ta_reg	runs the Timing Analyzer in Registered Performance mode
-s or -simulate	runs the Simulator
-i or -ignore_errors	ignores errors from the Compiler, Simulator, or Timing Analyzer, and continues processing other projects specified in the same command line, even if the processing on a previous project has failed

The <I/O options> are shown below. For each option, the <filename> defaults to <project name> if you specify empty quotation marks (" ").

I/O Option:	Action:
-tao "<filename>"	saves Timing Analyzer output in <filename>.tao; if this option is not used, <project name>.tao is generated automatically
-scf "<filename>"	uses <filename>.scf as the source of simulation vectors; if this option is not used, the file specified with the SIMULATION_INPUT_FILE variable in <project name>.acf is used automatically
-vec "<filename>"	uses <filename>.vec as the source of simulation vectors
-cmd "<filename>"	uses <filename>.cmd file as the source of simulation commands
-tbl "<filename>"	saves Simulator output in <filename>.tbl
-hst "<filename>"	records Simulator history in <filename>.hst



You can use > or >> to redirect MAX+PLUS II warning and error messages to an ASCII file. (In UNIX, use >! and >>! instead of > and >> if the noclobber variable is set.)

The following example compiles the **upcntr** project; compiles the **chiptrip** project; runs a timing analysis on **chiptrip** in Registered Performance mode; and simulates **chiptrip** using **test.scf** as the source of vectors:

```
maxplus2 -c upcntr -c -ta_reg -s -scf "test.scf" chiptrip ←
```

The following example compiles the **chiptrip** project, overwriting any existing **message.out** file:

```
maxplus2 -c chiptrip > message.out ←
```


B

Altera Support Services

Altera's support team is dedicated to resolving your technical issues quickly. Altera responds to your questions promptly and efficiently via telephone, fax, or e-mail. Applications Engineers are located at Altera headquarters in San Jose, California, and at locations around the world.

The Altera Applications, Literature, and Marketing Departments offer the following services:

- Product information
- Technical support
- Technical publications
- Training courses

Contacting Altera Support Services

Table B-1 describes Altera's support services.

Table B-1. Altera Support Services (Part 1 of 2)

Support Service	Contact Information <i>Note (1)</i>	Description
Product Information	Tel: (408) 544-7104 E-mail: news@altera.com WWW: http://www.altera.com BBS: 544-6421 <i>Note (2)</i> FTP site: ftp@altera.com or contact your local Altera distributor or sales office	Up-to-date information on Altera products is available from the Altera Marketing Department between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Pacific Time, Monday through Friday.
Technical Support	<p>U.S. & Canada Only: Hotline: (800) 800-EPLD or (408) 544-7000</p> <p>Worldwide: Tel: (408) 544-7000 Fax: (408) 544-6401 WWW: http://www.altera.com BBS: 544-6421 <i>Note (2)</i> FTP site: ftp@altera.com E-mail: sos@altera.com</p> Contact your local Altera distributor or sales office for design evaluations and on-site support	<p>Direct technical support on Altera devices and software is available from the Altera Applications Department between the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. Pacific Time, Monday through Friday.</p> <p>Applications Engineers at Altera and Field Applications Engineers located around the world can evaluate customer designs, recommend efficient design methods and devices that will best meet your needs, estimate device performance, demonstrate MAX+PLUS II software, and provide on-site training.</p> <p>The world-wide web (WWW) site provides access to the Atlas technical support database, and to product information and technical publications.</p> <p>You can use the FTP site and the BBS to transfer files to and from the Altera Applications Department for technical support and review. The FTP site and the BBS also provide software utilities and technical publications.</p>
<p><i>Notes:</i></p> <p>(1) Altera's e-mail, world-wide web (WWW) site, bulletin board service (BBS), and File Transfer Protocol (FTP) site are available 24 hours a day.</p> <p>(2) The BBS requires a Bell Standard 212, CCITT standard, or compatible modem at up to 14,400 bps, using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, and no parity.</p>		

Table B-1. Altera Support Services (Part 2 of 2)

Support Service	Contact Information <i>Note (1)</i>	Description
Technical Publications	Tel: (888) 3-ALTERA E-mail: lit_req@altera.com WWW: http://www.altera.com BBS: 544-6421 <i>Note (2)</i> FTP site: ftp@altera.com	Altera produces a variety of technical literature to help you select and design with programmable logic, including application notes and data sheets. Altera also provides <i>News & Views</i> , a quarterly newsletter that includes the latest information on Altera products, technical articles written by Altera Applications Engineers, and a question and answer section that addresses many commonly asked questions. All registered users of Altera products receive <i>News & Views</i> .
Training Courses	Altera Training Administrator: Tel: 544-7000 <i>or</i> contact your local Altera sales office	Altera provides a variety of training courses to teach you innovative and efficient design techniques. With these courses, you can discover the time-saving features of the MAX+PLUS II development system, explore the design features of Altera's device families, or simply learn about Altera products.
<p><i>Notes:</i></p> <p>(1) Altera's e-mail, world-wide web (WWW) site, bulletin board service (BBS), and File Transfer Protocol (FTP) site are available 24 hours a day.</p> <p>(2) The BBS requires a Bell Standard 212, CCITT standard, or compatible modem at up to 14,400 bps, using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, and no parity.</p>		



Go to "Contacting Altera" in MAX+PLUS II Help for up-to-date information on Altera contact information.

C

Additional Workstation Configuration Information

This section describes how to change additional workstation configuration items that control the appearance of MAX+PLUS II windows, serial port configuration, screen height and width, printer ports, and fonts.

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Customizing MAX+PLUS II Colors

You can customize the colors of various elements in the MAX+PLUS II window by editing the ASCII-format **win.ini** file, which is copied into the *<user's home directory>/windows* directory the first time you run MAX+PLUS II.

The settings in this file determine the colors of basic window elements when Windows "look and feel" is selected. For more information about changing the "look and feel" of the user interface, go to "Environment Variables" on page 288. In contrast, the **Color Palette** command (Options menu) in MAX+PLUS II determines the colors of specific objects displayed in individual MAX+PLUS II application windows.

The [colors] section of **win.ini** defines the color of various elements in the MAX+PLUS II window. Three values in the range of 0 to 255 define the amount of red, green, and blue (RGB) that determine the color of each element.

The following table shows the [colors] section of a sample **win.ini** file and a brief description of each window element.

Component = R G B Value:	Description:
Background=192 192 192	Desktop background
AppWorkspace=255 255 255	MAX+PLUS II workspace
Window=255 255 255	MAX+PLUS II application workspace
WindowText=0 0 0	Window text
Menu=255 255 255	Window background
MenuText=0 0 0	Menu text
ActiveTitle=0 0 128	Active window title bar
InactiveTitle=255 255 255	Inactive window title bar
TitleText=255 255 255	Title bar text in an active window
ActiveBorder=192 192 192	Active window border
InactiveBorder=192 192 192	Inactive window border
WindowFrame=0 0 0	Window frame
ScrollBar=192 192 192	Scroll bar background
ButtonFace=192 192 192	Button front surface
ButtonShadow=128 128 128	Shadow (i.e., darker edges) of an unpressed button

Component = R G B Value:	Description:
ButtonText=0 0 0	Text on the face of a button
GrayText=128 128 128	Text color when a menu command is unavailable
Hilight=0 0 128	Background behind highlighted text
HilightText=255 255 255	Highlighted text
InactiveTitleText=0 0 0	Text in the title bar of an inactive window
ButtonHilight=255 255 255	Lighter edges of an unpressed button

The following table shows the RGB values of the 16 standard colors normally available on a color monitor. You can edit the colors in the [colors] section of your **win.ini** file using these values to change the color of the various window components. The availability of other colors depends on the capabilities of your workstation's display system.

Color:	Red:	Green:	Blue:
White	255	255	255
Light Gray	192	192	192
Dark Gray	128	128	128
Black	0	0	0
Red	255	0	0
Dark Red	128	0	0
Green	0	255	0
Dark Green	0	128	0
Blue	0	0	255
Dark Blue	0	0	128
Yellow	255	255	0
Dark Yellow	128	128	0
Magenta	255	0	255
Dark Magenta	128	0	128
Cyan	0	255	255
Dark Cyan	0	128	128



If the appearance of colors in MAX+PLUS II is not satisfactory, and editing the **win.ini** file does not help the problem, you should select the Windows “look and feel,” either by setting the **MWLOOK** environment variable described on page 290, or with the Change Look system menu.

Using the **mwcolormanager** Utility

Altera provides the **mwcolormanager** utility to correct color flickering problems that might occur when you change to MAX+PLUS II from another application window. If another application changes the system colors after you have started MAX+PLUS II, the colors of MAX+PLUS II window elements may change when you return to MAX+PLUS II.

To correct color flickering problems when changing applications, insert the following line as the first command in your **.xinitrc** file:

```
mwcolormanager [-display <display>][-extra <nn>]←
```

The `-display <display>` option allows you to specify a different display than the default listed in the **DISPLAY** variable in your **.cshrc** (C shell users) or **.profile** (Bourne or Korn shell users) file.

The `-extra <nn>` option allows you to specify a number *nn* of colors in addition to the 20 colors that are allocated by default. Because MAX+PLUS II only uses 16 colors, you should not use this option.

Environment Variables

MAX+PLUS II uses environment variables to configure various options and locate its files. MAX+PLUS II initializes them when it is installed, but you may wish to change them to optimize your system performance.

If you are using the C shell, environment variables are located in your **.cshrc** file, and have the following format:

```
setenv <environment variable> <value>
```

If you are using the Bourne or Korn Shell, environment variables are located in your **.profile** file, and have the following format:

```
set <environment variable>=<value>
```

MAX2_HOME

The `MAX2_HOME` variable specifies the name of the MAX+PLUS II home directory. The default is `/usr/maxplus2`. You should use this variable only if the system displays an error message indicating that MAX+PLUS II files cannot be found when you start the program.

MAX2_PLATFORM

The `MAX2_PLATFORM` variable specifies the name of the platform used to run MAX+PLUS II. You should use this variable only if the following error message is displayed when you start the program: **Unable to determine the type of system you are using.**

The following table lists the supported MAX+PLUS II platform names and corresponding variable values:

Platform Name:	Variable Value:
SPARCstation running SunOS 4.1.3+	<code>sunos</code>
SPARCstation running Solaris 2.5+	<code>solaris</code>
HP 9000 Series 700/800	<code>hp</code>
IBM RISC System/6000	<code>rs6000</code>

MWCOM1, MWCOM2, MWCOM3 & MWCOM4

These variables control the mapping of serial ports in MAX+PLUS II, which MAX+PLUS II accesses by the names COM1 through COM4, to the corresponding UNIX serial tty ports. [Table C-1](#) shows the default variable values.

Table C-1. Serial Ports

Platform Name	MWCOM1	MWCOM2	MWCOM3	MWCOM4
IBM RISC System/6000	/dev/tty0	/dev/tty1	/dev/tty1	/dev/tty1
SPARCstation running SunOS 4.1.3	/dev/ttya	/dev/ttyb	/dev/ttyc	/dev/ttyd
SPARCstation running Solaris 2.5	dev/term/0	dev/term/1	dev/term/2	dev/term/3
HP 9000 Series 700/800	/dev/ttyd00	/dev/ttyd01	/dev/ttyd02	/dev/ttyd03

You can change the default mapping to reassign a COM port to one of the UNIX serial ports. For example, `MWCOM1=/dev/ttyc` binds the `ttyc` serial port to COM1, replacing the default port `ttya`.

MWFONT_CACHE_DIR

The `MWFONT_CACHE_DIR` variable specifies the name of the MAX+PLUS II font cache directory. The default directory is `/<user's home directory>/windows`.

MWLOOK

The `MWLOOK` variable controls the initial “look and feel” of the MAX+PLUS II software on the workstation. `MWLOOK` may take the following values:

Value:	Effect:
<code>motif</code>	OSF/Motif look and feel
<code>windows</code>	Microsoft Windows look and feel

The default value for `MWLOOK` is `windows`.

MWRGB_DB

The `MWRGB_DB` variable specifies the full pathname to the file `rgb.txt`, which maps color names to 24-bit RGB color values in the X server. If `MWRGB_DB` is not used, the program looks for `rgb.txt` in the following directories, in order:

1. `/usr/openwin/lib`
2. `/lib`
3. `/usr/X/lib`
4. `/usr/lib/X11`

MWSCREEN_HEIGHT & MWSCREEN_WIDTH

The `MWSCREEN_HEIGHT` and `MWSCREEN_WIDTH` variables control the literal size of objects on the screen. They can be set to the actual screen height and width of your display, in millimeters. The default values are those of the X server.

MWSYSTEM_FONT

The `MWSYSTEM_FONT` variable specifies the default system font used by MAX+PLUS II. If this variable is not used, the default font is Helvetica. To change the system font, set this variable to an existing X font name. For more information, see [“Fonts” on page 292](#).

MWUNIX_SHARED_MEMORY

The `MWUNIX_SHARED_MEMORY` variable determines whether or not MAX+PLUS II may use UNIX shared memory when it shares data with another program.

If `MWUNIX_SHARED_MEMORY` is set to `true`, MAX+PLUS II can use UNIX shared memory, which may improve its speed performance. If it is set to `false` (the default value), MAX+PLUS II uses shared memory in the X server when it shares data with another program. This shared memory allows data exchanges between programs that run on different machines, but which are displayed on the same X server.

MWWM

The MWWM variable determines which window manager is used on the system. MWWM may take the following values:

Value: **Effect:**

MWM	uses Motif as the window manager
OLWM	uses OpenLook as the window manager
TWM	uses the standard X window manager

MAX+PLUS II automatically detects whether you are using Motif or OpenLook. This variable should be used only if you are using the standard X window manager, TWM.

Fonts


MAX+PLUS II installs the fonts necessary for normal operation. By default, these fonts are located in the */<user's home directory>/maxplus2/fonts* directory.


Adding New Fonts

You can add new X fonts to your system by performing the following steps:

- ✓ Copy the fonts into the X11 font directory (*/usr/lib/x11/fonts* by default) and restart the X server.

or:

1. Copy the new fonts into the */usr/maxplus2/fonts* directory.
2. Make a font directory file (**font.dir**) by running the **mkfontdir** utility (**blfamily** utility on SunOS).
3. Type `xset +fp /usr/maxplus2/fonts`  to prepend the **font.dir** file to the front of the existing font path.

4. Type `xset fp rehash`  to reinitialize the font cache in the X server.
5. Depending on your operating system, perform one of the following:

- ✓ For Solaris, HP-UX, and AIX with Common Desktop Environment (CDE) 1.0 (autostart enabled), go through the following steps:
 - a. Add the line `DTSOURCEPROFILE=true` to the **.dtprofile** file in your home directory.
 - b. Edit the **.login** file in your home directory to read as follows (the following example is for C shell users):

```
if(! $?DT) then
<all text from your original .login file>
else
/usr/maxplus2/bin/mwcolormanager &
xset fp+ /usr/maxplus2/fonts
xset fp rehash
endif
```

or:

- ✓ For SunOS and Solaris (without Common Desktop Environment), add the following line to the **.xinitrc** file in your home directory to add the directory to your font path each time the X server is started:

```
xset fp+ /usr/maxplus2/fonts
```

A system default version of the **.xinitrc** file, called `xinitrc`, is available in the `/usr/openwin/lib/` directory.

Font Aliases

The [FontSubstitutes] section of the **win.ini** file in the *<user's home directory>/windows* directory provides aliases for font names. These aliases are used to bind the MAX+PLUS II font names to the font names available under the X server.

The following example shows the default font substitution list:

```
[FontSubstitutes]
Helv=helvetica
MS Sans Serif=ms sans serif
Tms Rmn=times
MS Serif=times
Times New Roman=times
Arial=helvetica
```

Printers

MAX+PLUS II uses its own Postscript printer driver to support Postscript printers under UNIX.

Installing a New Printer

The following examples show how to edit the various sections of the **win.ini** file to install a new printer.

```
[windows]
device=Apple LaserWriter II NT,PSCRIPT,LPT1
...
```

The device variable in the [windows] section defines the default printer using the following syntax:

device=<output device name>, <device driver>, <port connection>

MAX+PLUS II uses the PSCRIPT keyword as the <device driver> to specify the Postscript printer driver.

```
[ports]
lpt1:=lp -c "%s"
lpt2:=lp -c -dps1700 "%s"
lpt3:=
...
```

The [ports] section lists the communication and printer ports available to MAX+PLUS II. The Windows LPT*n*: variables are equated to UNIX commands. In this example, LPT1 and LPT2 are equated to the print command **lp**. MAX+PLUS II prints its output to an intermediate Postscript file, which is then substituted for the term "%s". The term -dps1700 in the example refers to a UNIX printer named ps1700 that should be defined in the UNIX **printcap** file.

```
[PrinterPorts]
Apple LaserWriter II NT=PSCRIPT,LPT1:,15,90
Postscript Printer QMS=PSCRIPT,LPT2:,15,90
```

The [PrinterPorts] section lists the active and inactive output devices that can be accessed by the printer drivers, specifies the ports to which the output devices are connected, and specifies time-out values. In the example, the Apple LaserWriter II NT printer is connected to the PSCRIPT queue, and is connected to LPT1. MAX+PLUS II ignores the time-out values.

Printer Fonts

You can use the [PSFontSubstitutes] section of the **win.ini** file to specify aliases for actual printer fonts to match the fonts in MAX+PLUS II. The following example shows the default font substitute list:

```
[PSFontSubstitutes]
Helv=Helvetica
helvetica=Helvetica
MS Sans Serif=Helvetica
Tms Rmn=Times Roman
MS Serif=Times Roman
Times New Roman=Times Roman
Arial=Helvetica
courier=Courier
```


Glossary

This glossary defines selected terms used in MAX+PLUS II documentation.

 Choose **Glossary** (Help menu) to view the full MAX+PLUS II glossary on-line.

Glossary

Glossary

A

ACF *see* Assignment & Configuration File.

active-high node A node that is activated when it is assigned a value of one (1 in AHDL and Verilog HDL or '1' in VHDL) or VCC (e.g., `ena`, `clk`).

active-low node A node that is activated when it is assigned a value of zero (0 in AHDL and Verilog HDL or '0' in VHDL) or GND (e.g., `clrn`, `prn`, `oen`). In AHDL design files, an active-low node should be assigned a default value of VCC with the Defaults Statement.

ADF *see* Altera Design File.

AHDL *see* Altera Hardware Description Language.

Altera Design File (.adf) An ASCII-format file (with the extension **.adf**) for Boolean equation entry, used with Altera's A+PLUS software. ADFs use a netlist format and Boolean equations to describe a design. The MAX+PLUS II Compiler automatically translates an ADF into a Compiler Netlist File (**.cnf**) during project compilation.

An ADF is also generated when a State Machine File (**.smf**) is compiled.

Altera Hardware Description Language (AHDL) A high-level, modular language that is completely integrated into the MAX+PLUS II system. You can create AHDL Text Design Files (**.tdf**) with the

MAX+PLUS II Text Editor or any standard text editor, then compile, simulate, and program your projects within MAX+PLUS II. AHDL supports Boolean equation, state machine, conditional, and decode logic. AHDL also allows you to create and use parameterized functions, and includes full support for functions in the Library of Parameterized Modules (LPM).

Text Design Export files (.tdx) and Text Design Output Files (.tdo) generated by the MAX+PLUS II Compiler are also written in AHDL syntax.

Altera Megafunction Partner Program (AMPP) A program that offers support to third-party vendors to create and distribute megafunctions for use with MAX+PLUS II. You must enter a password in the **Megacore/AMPP Licenses** dialog box (accessed through the **Authorization Code** command on the Options menu) to enable a particular megafunction for implementation in a design file.

Additionally, some vendors may provide the option to view and edit a megafunction design file.

For information on current AMPP vendors, available megafunctions, and passwords, contact Altera Marketing.

ancillary file A file that is associated with a MAX+PLUS II project, but is not a design file in the project hierarchy tree. Most ancillary files also do not contain design logic. User-editable ancillary files with the same filename as the project appear in the Hierarchy Display window. See the following list:

Editable Ancillary Files:

Assignment & Configuration File (.acf)
Assignment & Configuration Output File (.aco)
Command File (.cmd)
EDIF Command File (.edc)
Fit File (.fit)
FLEX Chain File (.fcf)
Hexadecimal (Intel-format) File (.hex)
History File (.hst)
Include File (.inc)
Jam File (.jam)
JTAG Chain File (.jcf)
Library Mapping File (.lmf)
Log File (.log)
Memory Initialization File (.mif)
Memory Initialization Output File (.mio)
Message Text File (.mtf)
Programmer Log File (.plf)
Report File (.rpt)
Serial Vector Format File (.svf)
Simulator Channel File (.scf)
Standard Delay Format (SDF) Output File (.sdo)
Symbol File (.sym)
Table File (.tbl)
Tabular Text File (.ttf)
Text Design Export File (.tdx)
Text Design Output File (.tdo)
Timing Analyzer Output File (.tao)
Vector File (.vec)
VHDL Memory Model Output File (.vmo)

Non-Editable Ancillary Files:

Compiler Netlist File (.cnf)
Hierarchy Interconnect File (.hif)
JEDEC File (.jed)
Node Database File (.ndb)
Programmer Object File (.pof)
Raw Binary File (.rbf)
Serial Bitstream File (.sbf)
Simulator Initialization File (.sif)
Simulator Netlist File (.snf)
SRAM Object File (.sof)

area marquee In the Graphic or Symbol Editors, the rectangular boundary surrounding an area selection, which is created by dragging Button 1 with the Selection tool.

In the Hierarchy Display, the rectangular border that is visible as you drag the mouse to select an area. The marquee is visible only while you are dragging the mouse.

area selection A defined rectangular region that includes one or more adjacent objects. In the Graphic and Symbol Editors, this area is contained within a rectangular border called an area marquee. In the Waveform Editor, Floorplan Editor, and Hierarchy Display, all objects within an area selection are highlighted.

Area selection is the process of selecting multiple contiguous objects by dragging Button 1 with the Selection tool. In the Waveform Editor, such “objects” can consist of adjacent nodes and groups, whole waveforms, or intervals on one or more waveforms. In the Floorplan Editor, such “objects” can consist of adjacent pins, nodes, logic cells, or assignment bins. In the Hierarchy Display, file icons can be selected.

In the Graphic and Symbol Editors, symbols, arcs, circles, diagonal lines, and text blocks must lie completely within the area marquee to be selected. When an orthogonal line crosses the marquee, only the portion within the marquee is selected.

array *see* group.

ASCII American Standard Code for Information Interchange. Text editing software used for any MAX+PLUS II text file, e.g., Text Design File (.tdf), Library

Mapping File (.lmf), or Vector File (.vec), must conform to this textual data coding system.

assignment In AHDL and VHDL, assignment refers to the transfer of a value to a symbolic name or group, usually through a Boolean equation. The value on the right side of the equation is assigned to the symbolic name or group on the left.

assignment (resource) *see* resource assignment.

Assignment & Configuration File (.acf) An ASCII file (with the extension .acf) that stores information about probe, pin, location, chip, clique, logic option, timing, connected pin, local routing, and device assignments, as well as configuration settings for the Compiler, Simulator, and Timing Analyzer for an entire project.

The ACF stores information entered with menu commands in all MAX+PLUS II applications, as well as pin, location, and chip assignments entered in the Floorplan Editor window. You can also edit an ACF manually in a Text Editor window.

B

back-annotation The process of copying device and resource assignments made by the Compiler, which are stored in the Fit File (.fit), into the Assignment & Configuration File (.acf) for a project. The back-annotation process preserves the current fit in future compilations.

background process An application or command that can run unattended as you perform another task and which can generate its own set of messages in a Message Processor window. The following

MAX+PLUS II applications and commands are background processes:

- Compiler
- Programmer
- Simulator
- Timing Analyzer
- ACF Reader
- Waveform Editor **Import Vector File** command (File menu)
- MAX+PLUS II **Project Archive** command (File menu)

balloon text Pop-up text in the Floorplan Editor that provides information on an item under the mouse pointer, such as a pin, I/O cell, logic cell, embedded cell, or an assignment bin. Information is displayed in the following formats:

`<node name> @ <cell number>`

`<pin name> @ <pin number> (<pin function>
(<dedicated pin name>))`

where the `<pin name>` or `<cell name>` is replaced by the text `<none>` if no item is assigned to a particular resource. If multiple functions are assigned to the resource, the first two names are listed, followed by the text `etc.` if there are additional names. In a last compilation floorplan, the text `(unrouted)` appears after the pin or node name for items that did not fit successfully.

batch mode The simulation mode in which Simulator commands are executed from a Command File (**.cmd**) rather than from on-screen options or menu commands.

binary The base 2 number system (radix). Binary digits are 0 and 1.

Boolean logic Logic that obeys the theorems of Boolean algebra (George Boole, "The Laws of Thought," 1854). The Boolean portion of a design is the portion which can be implemented in the AND-OR matrix of a device.

branches The extensions of the hierarchy tree that represent the different levels of the hierarchy. A branch consists of a design filename, a file icon, and any ancillary file icons. The intersections of branches are indicated by "+" and "-" branch buttons. Connection arrows lead from higher-level branches to lower-level branches.

breakpoint A user-defined set of conditions that will interrupt simulation when fulfilled.

buried node A combinatorial or registered signal that does not drive an output pin.

buried register A register in an Altera device that does not drive its output to a pin. A buried register can be located on an I/O pin or on a logic cell that has no output to a pin. A buried register can be used to implement internal logic.

bus A thick line in a Graphic Editor file that represents multiple nodes. A bus carries multiple signals between components of a design, and can represent from 2 to 256 nodes (i.e., bits).

In AHDL and Waveform Editor files, a group is synonymous with a bus.

In VHDL, a bus is a guarded signal that may have its drivers, i.e., signal sources, turned off. In VHDL, a bus is called an array, and is not limited to 256 symbolic names. An example of an array type is `STD_LOGIC_VECTOR`. See *Section 3.2.1*:

Array Types in the *IEEE Standard VHDL Language Reference Manual* for more information. Only one- and two-dimensional arrays of scalar elements are supported.

In Verilog HDL, a bus is an array of nets, and is limited to 256 symbolic names. See section 3.3: *Vectors* in the *IEEE Standard Hardware Description Language Based on the Verilog Hardware Description Language* manual for more information.

bus (or group) name The name of a bus (or group) of up to 256 nodes.

A single-range or dual-range name consists of up to 32 name characters, followed by one or two ranges of numbers or arithmetic expressions in brackets. (Dual-range names are not supported in Waveform Editor files.) The start and end of the number range are separated by two periods. Each number in the sequence represents an individual node (or bit).

Example: bus a[4..1] consists of the nodes a4, a3, a2, and a1.

Example: bus b[2..1][1..0] consists of the nodes b2_1, b2_0, b1_1, and b1_0.

A sequential name, consisting of a comma-separated list of names, can be entered in AHDL Text Design Files (.tdf) and Graphic Design Files (.gdf). In TDFs only, this list of names must be enclosed in parentheses. Sequential bus names can include single- and dual-range bus names.

Example: a[3..0], dout[6..4], z3

The first name in the series of names in a single-range, dual-range, or sequential name is the most significant bit (MSB) of

the bus; the last name is the least significant bit (LSB).

An arbitrary bus name, consisting of up to 32 name characters, can be entered in a Waveform Design File (.wdf), Simulator Channel File (.scf), or Vector File (.vec). An arbitrary bus name does not indicate how many members are included in the bus.

bus pinstub The location on the boundary of a mega- or macrofunction symbol, represented by an “x” in the Symbol File (.sym), that represents multiple inputs or outputs to the function. A bus (thick line) drawn in a Graphic Editor file must connect to a bus pinstub with the same number of bits to be recognized as a connection to the function.

ByteBlaster A Parallel download cable that allows PC users to program and configure devices in-system. The ByteBlaster provides programming support for MAX 7000S and MAX 9000 devices, and configuration support for FLEX 6000, FLEX 8000, and FLEX 10K devices. Multi-device JTAG chain programming and configuration are also available for FLEX 10K, MAX 7000S, and MAX 9000 devices. Multi-device FLEX chain configuration is available for FLEX 6000, FLEX 8000, and FLEX 10K devices.

The ByteBlaster is connected to a parallel printer port on a PC via a fully populated DB25-to-DB25 cable. The ByteBlaster’s 10-pin female plug connects to a 10-pin male header on the circuit.

C

chip A group of logic functions defined as a single, named unit. A chip is assigned to an actual device by either the user or the Compiler.

You can make chip assignments on logic functions in design files. Items that are assigned to the same chip are placed in the same device during compilation. The term device always refers to an actual programmable logic device, whereas the term chip always refers to a group of logic functions.

When the Compiler processes a project, each chip name is assigned to a corresponding programming file for a particular device.

Classic An Altera device family based on Altera's original EPROM-based EPLD architecture. MAX+PLUS II provides support for the following Classic devices: EP600I, EP610, EP610I, EP900I, EP910, EP910I, EP1800I, and EP1810 devices.

Clear An input signal that resets a register. A synchronous Clear signal resets on each rising or falling Clock edge. An asynchronous Clear signal resets regardless of the Clock signal.

clique A group of logic functions defined as a single, named unit. The Compiler attempts to keep clique members together when it fits the project. A clique assignment allows you to group all logic on a speed-critical path, thus improving performance.

If possible, all clique members are assigned to the same LAB. If the clique members will not fit into a single LAB, they are placed in

the same row (in FLEX 10K, FLEX 8000, FLEX 6000, and MAX 9000 devices only) or the same device.

Clock A signal that triggers registers.

In a flipflop or state machine, the Clock is an edge-sensitive signal. The output of the flipflop can change only on the Clock edge. For example, in a D flipflop, the input value is stored and placed on the output at the Clock edge.

In some cases, MAX+PLUS II lists the Latch Enable input to a latch as a Clock, e.g., in a Delay Matrix timing analysis.

Clock Enable The level-sensitive signal on an enabled flipflop, i.e., a flipflop with an "E" suffix, including DFFE, TFFE, SRFFE, and JKFFE. When the Clock Enable is low, Clock transitions on the Clock input to the flipflop are ignored.

column A vertical line of LABs connected by a column FastTrack Interconnect path in a FLEX 10K, FLEX 8000, FLEX 6000, or MAX 9000 device.

COM or RS-232 port An RS-232 serial communication port on a PC or UNIX workstation. The BitBlaster, which is used to configure and program devices in-system, must connect to a COM port.

combinatorial feedback Feedback from a logic cell that goes back into the device's logic array. It is the direct function of the inputs to a logic cell, and does not retain values from earlier inputs.

combinatorial output Output from a logic cell that is a direct function of the inputs, without regard to the Clock; i.e., it does not retain values resulting from earlier inputs.

Command File (.cmd) An ASCII text file (with the extension **.cmd**) that contains commands for batch-mode simulation.

comment In the Graphic and Symbol Editors, a comment is a free-floating block of text used to document the design. It is not associated with any object. A comment stands alone anywhere within Graphic Editor files. A comment also stands alone within the symbol border of a Symbol Editor file. Comments are ignored by the Compiler, and can be used to document various sections of a file.

In the Waveform Editor, a comment is a line of text used to annotate the waveforms in the waveform drawing area. It is not associated with any waveform. A comment is anchored to the time on the time scale where the first character is entered. A label appears in the Name field to indicate a comment line; when a comment is added between two existing nodes, it appears in a blank space, which is inserted between the waveforms. Comments are ignored by the Compiler.

In all MAX+PLUS II text files except VHDL Design Files (**.vhd**), Verilog Design Files (**.v**), and Assignment & Configuration Files (**.acf**), e.g., in Report Files (**.rpt**), Vector Files (**.vec**), and Text Design Files (**.tdf**), a comment is any string of characters enclosed in percent symbols (%). You can insert comments wherever white space is allowed in text files.

In VHDL Design Files and ACFs, comments begin with two dashes (--) and continue to the End-of-Line. AHDL TDFs also support VHDL-style comments. If you use a VHDL-style comment in a TDF, you must separate the two dashes from any

preceding symbolic name with at least one space.

In Verilog Design Files, comments begin with two slashes (//) and continue to the End-of-Line. Verilog Design Files and ACFs also support comments consisting of any string of characters enclosed between /* and */ characters.

Compiler Netlist File (.cnf) A binary file (with the extension **.cnf**) that contains the data from a design file. The CNF is created by the Compiler Netlist Extractor module of the MAX+PLUS II Compiler.

Configuration EPROM Altera's family of serial EPROMs, which are designed to configure FLEX 6000, FLEX 8000, and FLEX 10K devices. This device family includes the EPC1, EPC1213, EPC1064, EPC1064V, and EPC1441 devices.

connection dot A dot entered at an intersection of two signal lines (nodes or buses) in a Graphic Editor file. The connection dot indicates that the signals are logically connected.

construct A unit in a text design language such as AHDL, VHDL, Verilog HDL, or EDIF.

continuity checking A test for open circuits between device pins and programming adapter sockets. This test verifies that a device is properly seated in the socket of the adapter.

cutoff node A node that is excluded from timing analysis. The signal associated with a node can be cut off from a timing analysis by tagging it with the **Timing Analysis Cutoff** command.

D

database A flattened representation of all design files in a MAX+PLUS II project hierarchy. The database is used internally by Compiler modules during compilation.

decimal The base 10 number system (radix). Decimal digits are 0 through 9.

In AHDL, VHDL, and Verilog HDL no special notation is needed to indicate decimal digits.

default Simulator Channel File (.scf) A Simulator Channel File (.scf) that can contain all nodes and groups that are in the Simulator Netlist File (.snf) for a project. It is created automatically with the **Enter Nodes from SNF** command (Node menu) in the Waveform Editor.

default timing tagging The Timing Analyzer provides the following default node tagging for timing analysis:

Analysis Mode: Default Tagging:

Delay Matrix	All input pins are sources; all output pins are destinations.
Setup/Hold Matrix	All input pins are sources; all data and Clock inputs to registers, Latch Enable inputs to latches, and data, address, and Write Enable inputs to asynchronous RAM are destinations.
Registered Performance	All Q outputs of registers are sources; all data and Clock Enable inputs to registers are destinations.

delimiter A text string, character, or keyword used to define the beginning or the end of a statement or construct in a text file.

For example, [and] are delimiters of AHDL group ranges and % is a comment delimiter in many MAX+PLUS II text files.

design file A file that contains logic for a MAX+PLUS II project and is compiled by the Compiler. The following files are design files:

- Altera Design File (.adf)
- EDIF Input File (.edf) *
- Graphic Design File (.gdf) *
- OrCAD Schematic File (.sch) *
- State Machine File (.smf)
- Text Design File (.tdf) *
- Verilog Design File (.v)
- VHDL Design File (.vhd) *
- Waveform Design File (.wdf)
- Xilinx Netlist Format File (.xnf)

An asterisk (*) indicates the design files that can exist as top-level files in hierarchical projects. Other design files must be the only design file in a project or must exist at the bottom level of a hierarchical project.

destination node A node that is tagged (designated) as the destination of a signal for the purpose of timing analysis. A destination node is tagged with the **Timing Analysis Destination** command (Utilities menu), and can be any node that is the input to a logic function or a pin.

device A device refers to an Altera programmable logic device, including Classic, MAX 5000, MAX 7000, MAX 9000,

FLEX 6000, FLEX 8000, and FLEX 10K device families.

Altera also offers Configuration EPROM devices which are used to configure FLEX 6000, FLEX 8000, and FLEX 10K devices.

device assignment A device assignment assigns a user-specified block of logic functions, called a chip, to a specific Altera device.

device family A group of Altera programmable logic devices with the same fundamental architecture. Altera families include the Classic, MAX 5000, MAX 7000, MAX 9000, FLEX 6000, FLEX 8000, and FLEX 10K, device families.

device option An option that controls a device. Altera devices offer the following device options:

Option:	Device Family:
Auto-Restart	FLEX 6000,
Configuration on	FLEX 8000, and
Frame Error	FLEX 10K
Disable Start-Up	FLEX 8000
Time-Out	
Enable Chip-Wide	FLEX 6000 and
Output Enable	FLEX 10K
Enable Chip-Wide	FLEX 6000 and
Reset	FLEX 10K
Enable DCLK	FLEX 8000
Output in User	
Mode	
Enable INIT_DONE	FLEX 6000 and
Output	FLEX 10K
Enable JTAG	MAX 7000S,
Support	FLEX 6000, and
	FLEX 8000

Option:	Device Family:
Enable LOCK	FLEX 10K
Output	
JTAG User Code	FLEX 10K
Low-Voltage I/O	All
Release Clears	FLEX 6000,
Before Tri-States	FLEX 8000, and
	FLEX 10K
Security Bit	Classic, MAX 5000,
	MAX 7000, and
	MAX 9000
Turbo Bit	Classic, MAX 5000,
	MAX 7000, and
	MAX 9000 (<i>Logic Cell</i>
	<i>Turbo Bit</i> can be
	applied to all logic
	cells in a MAX 7000
	or MAX 9000 device.)
Use Low-Voltage	FLEX 6000 and
Configuration	FLEX 10K
EPROM	
User Code	MAX 7000S and
	MAX 9000
User-Supplied	FLEX 6000,
Start-Up Clock	FLEX 8000, and
	FLEX 10K

dual I/O feedback A combination of pin feedback and register or combinatorial feedback on the same logic cell.

dynamic models Models that represent actual combinatorial logic in timing Simulator Netlist Files (.snf).

Dynamic models are generated for the logic in a timing SNF when the Compiler's **Optimize Timing SNF** command (Processing menu) is turned on. Instead of processing the combinatorial logic, the Simulator or Timing Analyzer refers to the representative dynamic model.

Dynamic models allow a simulation to run faster; however, the Compiler requires additional time to generate the SNF.

E

EAB *see* Embedded Array Block.

EC *see* embedded cell.

EDIF Electronic Design Interchange Format. An industry-standard format for the transmission of design data.

You can generate an EDIF 2 0 0 or 3 0 0 netlist file from a schematic design or from a VHDL or Verilog HDL design that has been processed with an appropriate industry-standard synthesis tool and then import the file into MAX+PLUS II as an EDIF Input File (**.edf**). MAX+PLUS II supports EDIF Input Files that contain functions from the Library of Parameterized Modules (LPM). The MAX+PLUS II Compiler can also generate one or more EDIF Output Files (**.edo**) in either EDIF 2 0 0 or 3 0 0 format that contain functional or timing information for simulation with a standard EDIF simulator.

The MAX+PLUS II Compiler's EDIF Netlist Reader and EDIF Netlist Writer modules have been awarded the Electronic Industries Association's (EIA) EDIF version 3 0 0 Self-Verification Seal of Approval. This award indicates that MAX+PLUS II EDIF 3 0 0 support has successfully completed the testing process to ensure compliance with the EDIF 3 0 0 Netlist View standard.

EDIF Command File (.edc) An ASCII text file (with the extension **.edc**) used to customize the format of EDIF Output Files

(**.edo**) created by the Compiler's EDIF Netlist Writer module.

EDIF Input File (.edf) An EDIF version 2 0 0 or 3 0 0 netlist file generated by any standard EDIF netlist writer. EDIF Input Files (with the extension **.edf**) can be compiled by the MAX+PLUS II Compiler. MAX+PLUS II supports EDIF Input Files that contain functions from the Library of Parameterized Modules (LPM).

EDIF Output File (.edo) An EDIF version 2 0 0 or 3 0 0 netlist file (with the extension **.edo**) generated by the EDIF Netlist Writer module of the Compiler. This file can be exported to an industry-standard UNIX workstation or PC environment for simulation.

EEPROM Electrically Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory. A form of reprogrammable semiconductor memory in which the contents (program) can be erased by subjecting the device to appropriate electrical signals.

Embedded Array Block (EAB) A physically grouped set of 8 embedded cells that implement memory (RAM or ROM) or combinatorial logic in a FLEX 10K device. An EAB consists of an embedded cell array, with data, address, and control signal inputs and data outputs that are optionally registered.

A single EAB can implement a memory block of 256×8 , 512×4 , $1,024 \times 2$, or $2,048 \times 1$ bits. Each embedded cell within the EAB implements up to 256 bits of memory. For memory blocks of these sizes, an EAB has 8, 4, 2, or 1 outputs, respectively. Multiple EABs can be combined to create larger memory blocks.

The EAB is fed by row interconnect paths and a dedicated input bus.

embedded cell (EC) A memory element that exists in the embedded array of a FLEX 10K device, and which can implement memory (RAM or ROM) or combinatorial logic. An Embedded Array Block (EAB) consists of a group of 8 embedded cells that can implement a memory block of 256×8 , 512×4 , $1,024 \times 2$, or $2,048 \times 1$ bits. Each embedded cell within an EAB implements up to 256 bits of memory. Depending on the depth of the memory, up to 8 of the embedded cells in an EAB have outputs. For memory blocks of 256×8 , 512×4 , $1,024 \times 2$, or $2,048 \times 1$ bits, an EAB has 8, 4, 2, or 1 outputs, respectively.

Embedded cells have “numbers” of the format EC<number>_<row letter>, where <number> ranges from 1 to 8 and <row letter> consists of the row letter of the EAB.

EPLD Erasable Programmable Logic Device, i.e., an Altera device that is a member of the Classic, MAX 5000, MAX 7000, or MAX 9000 device families.

EPROM Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory. A form of reprogrammable semiconductor memory in which the contents (program) can be erased by subjecting the device to ultraviolet light of the proper wavelength.

evaluated function An mathematical function that evaluates an arithmetic expression and returns a value based on one or more arguments. The AHDL Define Statement can be used to create evaluated

functions. The following example shows the definition of the evaluated function MAX:

```
DEFINE MAX(a,b) = (a > b) ? a : b;
```

expander product term A single product term with an inverted output that feeds back into the Logic Array Block (LAB) of a MAX 5000, MAX 7000, or MAX 9000 device.

An uncommitted expander product term that can be shared with other logic cells in the same LAB is called a shareable expander; a product term that has been shared in this manner is called a shared expander.

In MAX 7000 and MAX 9000 devices only, an expander product term that is “borrowed” from an adjacent logic cell in the same LAB is called a parallel expander.

extension *see* filename extension.

F

family-specific mega- or macrofunction An Altera-provided mega- or macrofunction that contains logic optimized for the architecture of a specific device family.

The functionality of a family-specific mega- or macrofunction is always the same, regardless of the device family for which it is designed. However, the actual primitives and nodes used within the mega- or macrofunction file can vary from family to family to take advantage of different device architectures, thus providing higher performance and/or more efficient implementation.

fan-in and fan-out Fan-in refers to input signals that feed the input equations of a logic cell.

Fan-out refers to output signals that are fed by the output equations of a logic cell.

FastTrack Interconnect Dedicated connection paths that span the entire width and height of a FLEX 6000, FLEX 8000, MAX 9000, or FLEX 10K device. These connection paths allow signals to travel between all Logic Array Blocks (LABs) in a device.

FCF *see* FLEX Chain File.

file icon An icon that appears in a MAX+PLUS II application window and represents a file in the current hierarchy tree. Double-clicking Button 1 on an icon opens the file that it represents.

In the Hierarchy Display, the file icon shows which MAX+PLUS II editor can open the file. The filename extension is displayed at the bottom of the file icon to show the file type; the filename is displayed to the left of the file icon.

In the Compiler, the file icons show input and output files for the current project.

filename The name of a design file, ancillary file, or other file, without the extension.

A single filename can contain up to 32 name characters, plus a 3-character filename extension. A full pathname plus filename and extension can contain up to 128 characters.

Because Windows 3.1 and Windows for Workgroups 3.11 support only 8-character

filenames, MAX+PLUS II maps longer filenames on all Windows operating systems to 8-character filenames by default. These filename mappings are stored in the **maxplus2.idx** file in each directory that contains long filenames. However, you can override this behavior and use the built-in support for long filenames available in Windows NT and Windows 95 by setting the **USE_WINNT_LONG_FILENAMEES** variable in the [system] section of your **maxplus2.ini** file to ON.

In the Hierarchy Display window, a filename, along with the file icon and filename extension, represents a file in the current hierarchy tree.

filename extension The one, two, or three-letter extension of a filename that follows a period (.).

In the Hierarchy Display window, a filename extension, along with the filename and the file icon, represents a file in the current hierarchy or the current project.

Fit File (.fit) An ASCII file (with the extension **.fit**) generated by the Compiler that documents pin, logic cell, I/O cell, embedded cell, chip, and device assignments made during the last compilation. Assignments are recorded in Assignment & Configuration File (**.acf**) syntax.


The Fit File can be used for back-annotation and for functional testing in the Simulator and Programmer. To preserve assignments permanently, Fit File assignments can be back-annotated into a project's ACF with the **Back-Annotate Project** command (Assign menu).

You can also display a read-only version of Fit File information from the most recent project compilation in the Floorplan Editor.

FLEX Chain File (.fcf) An ASCII file (with the extension **.fcf**) that stores programming file names for use in configuring multiple FLEX 6000, FLEX 8000, or FLEX 10K devices in a Passive Serial configuration scheme. An FCF saves the information entered with the Programmer's **Multi-Device FLEX Chain Setup** command (FLEX menu).

FLEX 6000 An Altera device family based on Flexible Logic Element Matrix architecture. This SRAM-based family offers high-performance, register-intensive, high-gate-count devices. The FLEX 6000 device family includes the EPF6016 device.

FLEX 8000 An Altera device family based on Flexible Logic Element Matrix architecture. This SRAM-based family offers high-performance, register-intensive, high-gate-count devices. The FLEX 8000 device family includes the EPF8282V, EPF8282A, EPF8282AV, EPF8452A, EPF8636A, EPF8820A, EPF81188A, and EPF81500A devices.

 Altera recommends using FLEX 8000A devices rather than FLEX 8000 devices for all new designs.

FLEX 10K An Altera device family based on Flexible Logic Element Matrix architecture. This SRAM-based family offers high-performance, register-intensive, high-gate-count devices with embedded arrays. The FLEX 10K device family includes the EPF10K100, EPF10K70,

EPF10K50, EPF10K40, EPF10K30, EPF10K20, and EPF10K10 devices.

FLEX 10K devices, which include EPF10K50V, EPF10K130V, and EPF10K250A devices, are enhanced versions of FLEX 10K devices, and are function-, pin-, and programming-file-compatible with FLEX 10K devices. FLEX 10KA devices differ from FLEX 10K devices in that they are 3.3-V versions of FLEX 10K devices.

The EPF10K100GC503-3DX device includes built-in ClockLock and ClockBoost phase-locked loop circuitry.

flipflop or register An edge-triggered, clocked storage unit that stores a single bit of data. A low-to-high transition on the Clock signal changes the output of the flipflop, based on the value of the data input(s). This value is maintained until the next low-to-high transition of the Clock, or until the flipflop is preset or cleared.

Depending on the architecture of the device family, a register can be programmed as a level-sensitive flow-through latch or as an edge-triggered D,T, JK, or SR flipflop.

In Verilog HDL, "register" is also used to describe the abstraction of a data storage device that the MAX+PLUS II Compiler uses to infer registers.


f_{MAX} (maximum Clock frequency) The maximum Clock frequency that can be achieved without violating internal setup and hold time requirements.

f_{MAX} is also a timing assignment that specifies the minimum acceptable Clock frequency. In MAX+PLUS II, you can

specify a required f_{MAX} for an entire project and/or for any input pin (INPUT or INPUTC), bidirectional pin (BIDIR or BIDIRC input function), or a register.

Function Prototype Specifies the ports (pinstubs) of a primitive, megafunction, or macrofunction in AHDL. A Function Prototype consists of the name of the function, and a list of its inputs and outputs. For mega- and macrofunctions, the Function Prototype can also contain parameters that are used to specify the characteristics of the function. Function Prototypes are specified in the Function Prototype Statement. They are often stored in Include Files (.inc). Include Files that contain Function Prototypes for Altera-provided mega- and macrofunctions are located in the `\maxplus2\max2lib\mega_lpm` and `\maxplus2\max2inc` directories created during installation, respectively. (On a UNIX workstation, the `maxplus2` directory is a subdirectory of the `/usr` directory.)

To implement an instance of a mega- or macrofunction in AHDL, its logic must be defined in a design file and its Function Prototype must be declared. (Function Prototypes are optional for primitives.) You can then create an instance of the function with an Instance Declaration or an in-line reference.

 When you use a Module Instantiation in Verilog HDL, the MAX+PLUS II Compiler uses the port name and ordering information in AHDL Include Files that contain Function Prototypes to implement an instance of the logic function.

G

GDF *see* Graphic Design File.

glitch or spike A signal value pulse that occurs when a logic level changes two or more times over a short period.

When the Simulator is in timing or linked simulation mode, you can define the length of a glitch and monitor the project for pulses shorter than the defined value. Glitch detection is not available in functional simulation mode.

global signal A pin- or logic-driven signal that passes through the global routing on a device before performing its specified function. Clock, Preset, Clear, and Output Enable signals can be global signals.

 Logic-driven global signals are available only in FLEX 6000 devices.

A global signal can be set in various ways:

- During design entry with a GLOBAL primitive. You can use a dedicated input pin to drive a global signal directly by feeding its output directly to a GLOBAL primitive. You can also use the output of a logic function as a global signal by feeding its output directly to a GLOBAL primitive. A logic-driven global signal consumes a dedicated global input pin.
- With the *Automatic Global* option in the **Global Project Logic Synthesis** dialog box (Assign menu). The Compiler chooses the pin-driven signal that feeds the most flipflops as a global Clock, Preset, or Clear, and the signal that feeds the most TRI buffers is chosen as the global Output Enable.

- With the *Global Signal* logic option in the **Individual Logic Options** dialog box, which you can open from the **Logic Options** dialog box (Assign menu). When this option is turned on for an input pin or for a single-output logic function, it is equivalent to using a GLOBAL primitive. Turning this logic option off prevents an input pin from being used as a global signal.

GND A low-level input voltage.

GND is the default inactive node value. In an AHDL Text Design File (.tdf), GND is used as a predefined constant and keyword. In a VHDL Design File (.vhd), GND is represented by '0'. In a Verilog Design File (.v), GND is represented by 0. In a Graphic Editor file, GND is a primitive symbol. GND is represented as a low (0) logic level in the Simulator and Waveform Editor.

Graphic Design File (.gdf) A schematic design file (with the extension .gdf) created with the MAX+PLUS II Graphic Editor.

An OrCAD Schematic File (.sch) is automatically translated into a GDF and treated as a GDF in the MAX+PLUS II Graphic Editor and Compiler.

Gray code A counting scheme in which only one bit at a time changes value between consecutive count values. In contrast, a binary count sequence does not preclude more than one bit changing at consecutive count values. When only one bit changes, noise susceptibility is reduced in the circuit.

group or array In AHDL, a group is a collection of up to 256 symbolic names that are treated as a unit. A group name can be

specified with a single-range group name, dual-range group name, or sequential group name format.

In VHDL, a group is called an array, and is not limited to 256 symbolic names.

Examples of array types are STD_LOGIC_VECTOR and BIT_VECTOR. See *Section 3.2.1: Array Types* in the *IEEE Standard VHDL Language Reference Manual* for more information. Only one- and two- dimensional arrays of scalar elements are supported.

In Verilog HDL, a group is called an array, and is limited to 256 symbolic names.

Examples of array types are memories (which are arrays of register elements or words) and arrays of gate instances and registers. The elements, instances, or registers in the array are specified with a range. See *Section 3.3: Vectors*, *Section 3.8: Memories*, and *Section 7: Gate and Switch Level Modeling* in the *IEEE Standard Hardware Description Language Based on the Verilog Hardware Description Language* manual for more information.

In the Waveform Editor and Simulator, a group is a collection of up to 256 nodes that are treated as a unit. In these applications, a group name can be specified with an arbitrary group name or single-range group name format.

group name see bus name.

H

hard logic function A logic function in a design file that is not removed during standard logic synthesis and therefore can be assigned to a physical resource such as a specific device, pin, logic cell, or I/O cell.

In Graphic Design Files (.gdf) and Text Design Files (.tdf), hard logic primitives/ports include INPUT, INPUTC, OUTPUT, OUTPUTC, BIDIR, BIDIRC, LCELL, MCELL, DFF, DFFE, TFF, TFFE, JKFF, JKFFE, SRFF, SRFFE, and LATCH. However, INPUT and INPUTC primitives that do not affect project outputs are not considered to be hard logic functions. When SOFT, TRI, and OPNDRN primitives are not removed during logic synthesis, they are also hard logic primitives. A megafunction or macrofunction that contains a hard logic primitive is considered to be a hard logic function.

In Waveform Design Files (.wdf), hard logic functions are input nodes and output and buried nodes with registered and combinatorial node types.

hexadecimal The base 16 number system (radix). Hexadecimal digits are 0 through 9 and A through F.

Hexadecimal numbers are indicated with the following notation:

Language	Notation
AHDL	X "<series of digits 0 to 9, A to F>" or H "<series of digits 0 to 9, A to F>"
VHDL	16# <series of digits 0 to 9, A to F>#
Verilog HDL	'h <series of digits 0 to 9, A to F>

Examples:


H"123AECF" (AHDL)
16#FF# (VHDL)
'h837FF (Verilog HDL)

Hexadecimal (Intel-Format) File (.hex) An ASCII text file (with the extension .hex) in the Intel hexadecimal format.

The MAX+PLUS II Compiler and Simulator can use Hex Files as inputs to specify the initial contents of a memory (e.g., a ROM).

The MAX+PLUS II Compiler automatically creates output Hex Files containing configuration data for the Active Parallel Up (APU) configuration scheme for FLEX 8000 devices, and the Passive Serial (PS) configuration scheme for FLEX 6000 and FLEX 10K devices.

After compilation, you can also create Hex Files that support other configuration schemes for FLEX 6000, FLEX 8000, and FLEX 10K devices.

 If your project uses memory and you use a Hex File to specify its initial contents, you should name the file with a name that is not the same as the project name or any chip name within the project. Because the Compiler automatically generates Hex Files as outputs for FLEX 6000, FLEX 8000, and FLEX 10K devices, these output files may overwrite your initial memory content files.

hierarchical node or symbol name The unique name for a node or symbol that is based on its location in the hierarchy of design files and the net ID number or the AHDL, VHDL, or Verilog HDL instance name of the logic function to which it is connected.

Every node and symbol in a project has a hierarchical name; you can also assign a node name or a probe name to a node.

Hierarchy Interconnect File (.hif) An ASCII file (with the extension **.hif**) created by the Compiler's Netlist Extractor module. This file specifies the hierarchical interconnections between design files in a project.

History File (.hst) An ASCII file (with the extension **.hst**) created by the MAX+PLUS II Simulator. This time period records all commands, buttons, and on-screen options that are used during a simulation session, as well as their output.

hold time On a flipflop, the hold time is the minimum time period for which a signal must be retained on an input pin that feeds the data input or Clock Enable after an active transition at the input pin that feeds the flipflop's Clock input.

On a latch, the hold time is the minimum time period for which a signal must be retained on an input pin that feeds the D input after an active transition at the input pin that feeds the Latch Enable input.


On an asynchronous RAM block, the hold time is the minimum time period for which a signal must be retained on an input pin that feeds the data or address inputs after an active transition at the input pin that feeds the RAM block's Write Enable input.

Internal hold times for flipflops, latches, and asynchronous RAM, which are not user-controllable, similarly constrain internally generated signals.

I

I/O cell An I/O cell is a register (also known as an I/O element) that exists on the periphery of a FLEX 10K, FLEX 8000, or

MAX 9000 device. I/O cells permit short setup time.

 In pre-version 5.0 releases of MAX+PLUS II, I/O cells were known as peripheral registers.

I/O feedback Feedback from the output pin on an Altera device. It allows an output pin to be also used as an input pin.

I/O type The direction of signal travel for a node, pin, or state machine.

In the Graphic and Symbol Editors, pins and pinstubs can have I/O types of input, output, or bidirectional.

In AHDL, the I/O type of a port can be input, output, buried (i.e., buried output), machine input, or machine output.

In the Waveform Editor, the I/O type of a node can be input, output, or buried (i.e., buried output). Input and output I/O types can represent actual pin outputs; a buried I/O type always represents logic that does not feed a pin.

ICR *see* in-circuit reconfigurability.

in-circuit reconfigurability (ICR) The capability of SRAM-based devices, such as Altera's FLEX 6000, FLEX 8000, and FLEX 10K devices, to load configuration data at system power-up or during normal system operation after they have been mounted on a printed circuit board.


In-circuit reconfiguration can be performed an unlimited number of times with data from a local PROM such as an Altera Configuration EPROM, or with data downloaded by an external controller such as a CPU or the MAX+PLUS II

Programmer. The Programmer also provides the capability to configure one or more FLEX 10K devices in a JTAG chain and one or more FLEX 6000, FLEX 8000, or FLEX 10K devices in a FLEX chain.

in-system programmability (ISP) The capability of EEPROM-based devices, such as Altera's MAX 9000 and MAX 7000S devices, to be programmed after they have been mounted on a printed circuit board.

The MAX+PLUS II Programmer supports in-system programming via the BitBlaster serial download cable and the ByteBlaster parallel download cable. The Programmer also provides the capability to program multiple devices in a JTAG chain.

Include File (.inc) An ASCII text file (with the extension **.inc**) that can be imported into a Text Design File (**.tdf**) by an AHDL Include Statement. The Include File replaces the Include Statement that calls it. Include Files can contain Function Prototype, Define, Parameters, or Constant Statements. Include Files that contain Function Prototypes for Altera-provided mega- and macrofunctions are located in the `\maxplus2\max2lib\mega_lpm` and `\maxplus2\max2inc` directories created during installation, respectively. (On a UNIX workstation, the `maxplus2` directory is a subdirectory of the `/usr` directory.)

 When you use a Module Instantiation in Verilog HDL, the MAX+PLUS II Compiler uses the port name and ordering information in AHDL Include Files that contain Function Prototypes to implement an instance of the logic function.

insertion point The location at which text or graphics are inserted.

In a dialog box or in the Text Editor window, the insertion point appears as a flashing vertical bar. In the Graphic or Symbol Editor, it appears as a flashing square. In the Waveform Editor, an insertion point in the waveform drawing area appears as a short horizontal line that extends to the right of the Time cursor. In the node/group information area, a name or blank space that is selected is interpreted as an insertion point.

When you type text, it appears to the left of the insertion point, which moves to the right as you type. When you enter or paste symbols or waveforms, the upper left corner of the item(s) appears at the insertion point.

instance The use of a logic function in a design file. In the Graphic Editor, the instance is represented by the symbol (net) ID number in the lower left corner; in the Waveform Editor, it is the name of the node. In AHDL, instances are declared in one of two forms: an Instance Declaration that declares a variable of the type `<primitive>`, `<megafunction>`, or `<macrofunction>`, or an in-line logic function reference. In VHDL, instances of logic functions are declared with a Component Instantiation Statement; registers can also be implemented with Register Inferences. In Verilog HDL, instances are declared with Module Instantiations and Gate Instantiations.

In the Hierarchy Display, an instance of a mega- or macrofunction is represented by the function name, followed by a colon (:) and a net ID number. In an AHDL Variable Declaration and a VHDL Component Instantiation Statement, an instance is represented by the instance name followed by a colon and the function name. In a

Verilog HDL Module or Gate Instantiation, an instance is represented by the module or gate name, followed by the instance name.

interactive mode The simulation mode in which you choose on-screen options and buttons, and execute menu commands, with the keyboard or mouse.

ISP *see* in-system programmability.

J

Jam File (.jam) An ASCII file (with the extension **.jam**) in the Jam device programming and test language that stores programming data for programming, verifying, and blank-checking one or more in-system programmable devices in a JTAG chain. Jam files are used in embedded processor-type programming environments. Altera's MAX 7000S and MAX 9000 devices can be programmed with Jam files. The JTAG chain can contain any other device that complies with the IEEE 1149.1 JTAG specification, including FLEX 10K, FLEX 6000, and some FLEX 8000 devices.

You can generate Jam files with the **Create Jam or SVF File** command (File menu) in the Programmer or the Compiler.

JCF *see* JTAG Chain File.

JEDEC File (.jed) An ASCII file (with the extension **.jed**) that contains programming information. JEDEC Files provide an industry-standard format for transferring information between a data preparation system and a logic device programmer. The MAX+PLUS II Compiler automatically generates JEDEC Files for all Classic devices and the EPM5032 device during compilation.

The MAX+PLUS II Programmer can use a JEDEC File created with MAX+PLUS II, MAX+PLUS (DOS), A+PLUS, or PLDshell Plus to program the Altera devices listed above. The Programmer can also optionally save programming data plus functional test vectors in JEDEC File format.

JTAG boundary-scan testing Testing that isolates a device's internal circuitry from its I/O circuitry. This testing is made possible by the Joint Test Action Group (JTAG) Boundary-Scan Test (BST) architecture that is available in all FLEX 10K devices; all FLEX 8000 devices except the EPF8452A and EPF81188A; all FLEX 6000 devices; all MAX 9000 devices; and all MAX 7000S devices except the EPM7064S. Serial data is shifted into boundary-scan cells in the device; observed data is shifted out and externally compared to expected results. Boundary-scan testing offers efficient PC board testing, providing an electronic substitute for the traditional "bed of nails" test fixture.

The full or partial JTAG BST architecture in all FLEX 10K, MAX 9000, and MAX 7000S devices also supports in-system multi-device JTAG chain device programming and configuration.

JTAG chain *see* multi-device JTAG chain.

JTAG Chain File (.jcf) An ASCII file (with the extension **.jcf**) that stores device name, device order, and optional programming file name information for use in programming or configuring one or more devices in a JTAG chain. A JCF saves information entered with the Compiler or Programmer's **Create Jam or SVF File**

command (File menu) or **Multi-Device JTAG Chain Setup** command (JTAG menu).

K

keyword Words that are reserved for implementing syntax in files used as inputs to MAX+PLUS II, including AHDL Text Design Files (**.tdf**), Assignment & Configuration Files (**.acf**), Command Files (**.cmd**), EDIF Command Files (**.edc**), Library Mapping Files (**.lmf**), VHDL Design Files (**.vhd**), Verilog Design Files (**.v**) and Vector Files (**.vec**). For example, the keyword **OF** cannot be used as an unquoted symbolic name in an AHDL file.

L

LAB *see* Logic Array Block.

latch A level-sensitive clocked storage unit that stores a single bit of data. A high-to-low transition on the Latch Enable signal fixes the contents of the latch at the value of the data input until the next low-to-high transition of the Latch Enable.

Latch Enable A level-sensitive signal that controls a latch. When it is high, the input flows through the output; when it is low, the output holds its last value.

LC *see* logic cell.

least significant bit (LSB) The bit of a binary number that contributes the smallest quantity to the value of that number, i.e., the last member in a bus or group name. For example, the LSB for a bus or group named **a[31..0]** is **a[0]** (or **a0**).

Library Mapping File (.lmf) An ASCII text file (with the extension **.lmf**) used to map cells in EDIF Input Files (**.edf**) or symbols in OrCAD Schematic Files (**.sch**) to corresponding MAX+PLUS II primitives, megafunctions, and macrofunctions.

Library of Parameterized Modules (LPM)

A technology-independent library of logic functions that are parameterized to achieve scalability and adaptability. Altera has implemented parameterized modules (also called “parameterized functions”) from LPM version 2.1.0 that offer architecture-independent design entry for all MAX+PLUS II-supported devices. The MAX+PLUS II Compiler includes built-in compilation support for LPM functions used in schematic, AHDL, VHDL, Verilog HDL, and EDIF input files.

LMF *see* Library Mapping File.

Load An input signal that loads data into a register. A synchronous Load signal loads data on each rising or falling Clock edge. An asynchronous Load signal loads data regardless of the Clock signal.

local routing A resource assignment available for FLEX 6000 devices that assigns a fan-out of a node to be placed in logic cell in the same LAB as the node or in an adjacent LAB to the node. Local routing is also available between a node that is placed in a logic cell in an LAB on the periphery of a device and the output pin that it feeds. Local routing assignments ensure that the signals are connected with shared local interconnect, which is the fastest interconnect available. Therefore, you can maximize your project’s performance by connecting logic on a speed-critical path with local routing.

location A generic term that refers to an assignable physical resource in the interior of an Altera device.

You can assign a logic function to one of the following locations:

- An individual logic cell
- An individual I/O cell
- An individual embedded cell
- A logic array block (LAB), embedded array block (EAB), row, or column

When you assign a logic function to a general location such as a LAB, EAB, row, or column, the Compiler can choose the best logic cell or embedded cell within the LAB, row, or column to use to implement the logic.

Log File (.log) An ASCII text file (with the extension **.log**) created by the MAX+PLUS II Simulator. The Log File records all commands, buttons, and on-screen options that are used during an interactive simulation session.

logic function or Design Entity A primitive, megafunction, macrofunction, or state machine, which may be represented as either a name or a symbol in a design file.

Logic Array Block (LAB) A physically grouped set of logic resources in an Altera device. An LAB consists of a logic cell array and, in some device families, an expander product term array. Any signal that is available to any one logic cell in the LAB is available to the entire LAB.

In Classic devices, the logic in the LAB shares a global Clock signal. The LAB is fed by a global bus and a dedicated input bus. (In an EP1810 device, an LAB is synonymous with a quadrant.) In

MAX 5000 and MAX 7000 devices, the LAB is fed by a Programmable Interconnect Array (PIA) and a dedicated input bus. In FLEX 6000, FLEX 8000, MAX 9000, and FLEX 10K devices, the LAB is fed by row FastTrack Interconnect paths and a dedicated input bus.


logic cell (LC) The generic term for a basic building block of an Altera device. In Classic, MAX 5000, MAX 7000, and MAX 9000 devices, a logic cell (also called a macrocell) consists of two parts: combinatorial logic and a configurable register. The combinatorial logic allows a wide variety of logic functions. In FLEX 6000, FLEX 8000, and FLEX 10K devices, a logic cell (also called a logic element) consists of a look-up table (LUT), i.e., a function generator that quickly computes any function of four variables, and a programmable register to support sequential functions.

The register can be programmed as a flow-through latch; as a D, T, JK, or SR flipflop; or bypassed entirely for pure combinatorial logic. The register can feed other logic cells or feed back to the logic cell itself. Some logic cells feed output or bidirectional I/O pins on the device.

You can assign a logic function to a specific logic cell. You can also assign a logic function to a logic array block (LAB), a row, or a column to ensure that the function is implemented in a logic cell in a particular LAB, row, or column.

In FLEX 10K, FLEX 8000, FLEX 6000, and MAX 9000 devices, logic cells have “numbers” of the format LC<number>_<LAB name>, where <number> ranges from 1 to 8 and <LAB name> consists of the row letter and

column number of the LAB. In Classic, MAX 5000, and MAX 7000 devices, logic cells have numbers of the format LC<number>, where <number> may consist of both digits and letters.

 FLEX 10K, FLEX 8000, and MAX 9000 devices have specialized logic cells, called I/O cells, on the periphery of the device.

logic cell Turbo Bit *see* Turbo Bit.

logic element *see* logic cell.


logic level The input and output logic levels of nodes and groups are defined with the following characters:

Character:	Logic Level:
0	Logic low (GND)
1	Logic high (VCC)
x	Undefined/Don't Care (not permitted for initialization)
z	High impedance (no input to pin); e.g., used for the "output" part of a bidirectional pin when the "input" part of the pin is driving in.
0 to 9, A to F	Used for groups and interpreted as binary, decimal, hexadecimal, or octal values according to the current radix. The most significant bit is first; the least significant bit is last.

logic option An option that controls the logic synthesis process on one or more logic functions.


A variety of logic options are available. Logic option assignments can be applied to individual logic functions; a group of logic option assignments, called a logic synthesis style, can be applied to individual logic functions. A default logic synthesis style is also applied to the project as a whole. The logic cell Turbo Bit option can also be turned on or off on a device-by-device basis.

Logic options can also be assigned as parameters for a megafunction or macrofunction.

-  1. Some logic options are not available with standard synthesis; all logic options are available with multi-level synthesis.
2. A logic option is ignored if it does not apply to the current device family.

logic synthesis style A combination of logic synthesis option settings that are saved under a single name.

A logic synthesis style can be individually tailored for different device families, so that the logic synthesis option settings vary according to the architecture of the target device family.

 If the global project logic synthesis style for your project is not fully defined, i.e., if the style specified with the **Global Project Logic Synthesis** command (Assign menu) uses a "default" setting for any logic option, the MAX+PLUS II Compiler will use the non-"default" setting for that logic option from the predefined, Altera-provided settings

for the Normal style. To view the settings for a predefined style, open the **Define Synthesis Style** dialog box, select the style in the *Style* box, and choose the **Use Default** button.

logical operator An operator that performs a logic operation on nodes, groups, or numbers.

AHDL logical operators are NOT (!), AND (&), NAND (!&), OR (#), NOR (!#), XOR (\$), and XNOR (!\$).

VHDL logical operators are AND, NAND, OR, NOR, XOR, and NOT.

Verilog HDL logical operators are and (&&) and or (| |).


LPM *see* Library of Parameterized Modules.

LSB *see* least significant bit.

M

macrocell *see* logic cell.

macrofunction A high-level building block that can be used together with gate and flipflop primitives and/or megafunctions in MAX+PLUS II design files.

 In general, Altera recommends using megafunctions in preference to equivalent macrofunctions in all new projects. Megafunctions are easier to scale to different sizes and offer more efficient logic synthesis and device implementation.

Altera provides a library of over 300 old-style macrofunctions in the `\maxplus2\max2lib` directory and its subdirectories

created during installation. AHDL Include Files (`.inc`) for these macrofunctions are located in the `\maxplus2\max2inc` directory; VHDL Component Declarations for macrofunctions supported by VHDL are provided in the `maxplus2` package in the **altera** library, which is located in a subdirectory of the `\maxplus2\vhdlmn` directory, where *mn* is "87" or "93". On a UNIX workstation, the **maxplus2** directory is a subdirectory of the `/usr` directory.

To view the file that contains the logic for a macrofunction, select the macrofunction symbol in the Graphic Editor or macrofunction name in the Text Editor and choose **Hierarchy Down** (File menu).


MAX 5000 An Altera device family based on the first generation of Multiple Array MatriX architecture. This EPROM-based device family includes the EPM5032, EPM5064, EPM5128, EPM5128A, EPM5130, and EPM5192 devices.

MAX 7000, MAX 7000E, and MAX 7000S

An Altera device family based on the second generation of Multiple Array MatriX architecture that includes MAX 7000, MAX 7000E, and MAX 7000S devices. These EEPROM-based devices include EPM7032, EPM7032V, EPM7064, EPM7064S, EPM7096, EPM7128E, EPM7128S, EPM7160E, EPM7192E, EPM7192S, EPM7256E, and EMP7256S devices.

MAX 7000S and 7000E devices are enhanced versions of MAX 7000 devices and are function-, pin-, and programming-file-compatible with MAX 7000 devices. MAX 7000E and MAX 7000S devices differ from MAX 7000 devices in that they offer up to six pin- or logic-driven Output Enable signals, fast input setup times to

logic cells, and multiple global Clocks with optional inversion. MAX 7000S devices also offer the additional capability of in-system programming via JTAG boundary-scan test circuitry.

 Altera strongly recommends using MAX 7000S and MAX 7000E devices rather than equivalent MAX 7000 devices for new designs.

MAX 9000 An Altera device family based on the third generation of Multiple Array MatriX architecture. These EEPROM-based devices include the EPM9560, EPM9560A, EPM9480, EPM9400, EPM9320, and EPM9320A devices.

MAX 9000A devices are enhanced versions of MAX 9000 devices, and are function-, pin-, and programming-file-compatible with MAX 9000 devices. MAX 9000A devices differ from MAX 9000 devices in that they offer an additional 16 bits for a user code.

MAX 9000 devices with the speed grade suffix “F” contain fixed programming algorithms, and therefore can be programmed with Serial Vector Format Files.

MAX+PLUS (DOS) Altera’s DOS-based Multiple Array MatriX Programmable Logic User System. MAX+PLUS is a set of computer programs and hardware support products for designing and implementing custom logic circuits with Altera Classic and MAX 5000 devices. Graphic Design Files (**.gdf**) created for MAX+PLUS are automatically converted and processed with the MAX+PLUS II Compiler; AHDL Text Design Files (**.tdf**) are compiled directly. The MAX+PLUS II Programmer can program Classic and MAX 5000

devices with JEDEC Files (**.jed**) and Programmer Object Files (**.pof**) created by MAX+PLUS.

 MAX+PLUS is no longer offered by Altera. All new designs should be created with MAX+PLUS II.

MAX+PLUS II Message File (.mmf) A binary file (with the extension **.mmf**) created by MAX+PLUS II that contains messages issued by any MAX+PLUS II application or command that runs as a background process, e.g., the Compiler and Programmer. This file is used to display messages in the Message Processor and to locate messages in design and ancillary files.

maxplus2.idx file A text file, created automatically when you save a file, that maps filenames with more than eight characters to 8-character filenames.

MAX+PLUS II creates a **maxplus2.idx** file in each directory where you save a file that contains filenames with more than eight characters. The file is automatically updated each time you save a file with a long filename.

maxplus2.ini file A text file, created during installation, that contains the parameters that affect the way MAX+PLUS II applications operate. This file continuously records the options that you set in one session, so that they are automatically set for the next session.

MegaCore and OpenCore megafunctions MegaCore and OpenCore megafunctions are pre-verified HDL design files for complex system-level functions that can be purchased from Altera. These pre-tested megafunctions are optimized for

FLEX 10K, FLEX 8000, FLEX 6000, MAX 9000, and MAX 7000 device architectures. Altera MegaCore megafunctions consist of several different design files. A post-synthesis AHDL design file is used for design implementation (i.e., fitting) in the target Altera device. In addition, VHDL or Verilog HDL functional simulation models are supplied for design and debugging with standard EDA simulation tools.

OpenCore megafunctions are MegaCore functions that you can use and evaluate before purchasing full support. If you purchase full support, you can generate programming files and EDIF, VHDL, and Verilog HDL output files for post-compilation simulation with other EDA tools.

Altera provides a library of megafunctions, including OpenCore megafunctions, in the `\maxplus2\max2lib\mega_lpm` directory. (On a UNIX workstation, the `maxplus2` directory is a subdirectory of the `/usr` directory). VHDL Component Declarations for megafunctions supported by VHDL are provided in the `megacore` package in the `altera` library, which is located in the `\maxplus2\vhdlmm` directory, where `mm` is "87" or "93".

If your authorization code for a MegaCore megafunction includes permission to view the source design file, you can view the file by selecting the megafunction symbol in the Graphic Editor or megafunction name in the Text Editor and choosing **Hierarchy Down** (File menu).

megafunction A complex or high-level building block that can be used together with gate and flipflop primitives and/or

old-style macrofunctions in MAX+PLUS II design files.

Altera provides a library of megafunctions, including functions from the Library of Parameterized Modules (LPM) version 2.1.0, in the `\maxplus2\max2lib\mega_lpm` directory created during installation. AHDL Include Files (`.inc`) for these megafunctions are also located in the `\maxplus2\max2lib\mega_lpm` directory. VHDL Component Declarations for LPM functions and other megafunctions are provided in the `lpm_components` package in the `lpm` library, and the `megacore` package in the `altera` library, respectively. Both of these libraries are located in subdirectories of the `\maxplus2\vhdlmm` directory, where `mm` is "87" or "93". (On a UNIX workstation, the `maxplus2` directory is a subdirectory of the `/usr` directory.)

To view the file that contains the logic for a megafunction, select the megafunction symbol in the Graphic Editor or megafunction name in the Text Editor and choose **Hierarchy Down** (File menu).

memory bit and **memory word** A memory bit is an individual memory address in a memory (i.e., RAM or ROM) block.

A memory word is a group of memory bits in a RAM or ROM block.

For example, the `content5_[4..0]` memory word defines a byte of memory in which the individual memory bits are `content5_4`, `content5_3`, `content5_2`, `content5_1`, and `content5_0`.

Memory Initialization File (.mif) An ASCII file (with the extension `.mif`) that specifies

the initial content of a memory block (RAM or ROM), i.e., the initial values for each address. This file is used during project compilation and/or simulation.

Memory Initialization Output File (.mio)

An ASCII file (with the extension **.mio**) that is generated when the Compiler creates a Text Design Export File (**.tdo**) for a project. A TDO File that implements RAM or ROM always has an MIO File for each memory segment.

An MIO File specifies the memory addresses and values used to initialize a RAM or ROM segment, similar to the information in a Memory Initialization File (**.mif**).

You can rename an MIO File as an MIF and use it with a TDO File that has been saved as a Text Design File (**.tdf**).

memory segment or segment The physical implementation of memory (i.e., RAM or ROM) in a device. A memory segment contains a sequence of memory bits corresponding to an address range.

In FLEX 10K devices, a memory segment consists of that portion of a bit-slice of a memory which is implemented in a single embedded cell. Each embedded cell implements up to 256 bits of memory. Multiple memory segments may be needed to create a single memory block.

Message Text File (.mtf) An ASCII file (with the extension **.mtf**) that contains the text of messages shown in a Message Processor window.

MIF *see* Memory Initialization File.

MMF *see* MAX+PLUS II Message File.

most significant bit (MSB) The bit of a binary number that contributes the greatest quantity to the value of that number, and the first member in a bus or group name. For example, the MSB for a bus named `a[31..0]` is `a[31]`.

MSB *see* most significant bit.

MTF *see* Message Text File.

multi-device FLEX chain A series of devices through which configuration data is passed from device to device using the sequential Passive Serial configuration scheme.

The MAX+PLUS II Programmer can configure multiple FLEX 6000, FLEX 8000, or FLEX 10K devices in a multi-device FLEX chain.

multi-device JTAG chain A series of devices through which programming and/or configuration data are passed from device to device via the Joint Test Action Group (JTAG) Boundary-Scan Test (BST) circuitry.

The MAX+PLUS II Programmer can program or configure multiple MAX 7000S, MAX 9000, and FLEX 10K devices in a multi-device JTAG chain. The JTAG chain can contain any combination of Altera and non-Altera devices that comply with the IEEE 1149.1 JTAG specification, including some FLEX 8000 devices.

MAX+PLUS II can also generate Jam Files (**.jam**) and Serial Vector Format Files (**.svf**) that support programming for one or more MAX 7000S and MAX 9000 devices in a JTAG chain. SVF files can be used in Automated Test Equipment (ATE)-type programming environments; Jam Files in

embedded processor-type programming environments.

multi-level synthesis Logic synthesis that takes advantage of all available logic options, including all options listed in the **Define Synthesis Style** and **Advanced Options** dialog boxes (Assign menu). This type of logic synthesis can handle projects with extremely complex logic, without requiring user intervention to achieve a fit.

Multi-level synthesis can be selected with the **Global Project Logic Synthesis** dialog box (Assign menu). This type of synthesis is available only for the MAX 5000, MAX 7000, MAX 9000, FLEX 6000, FLEX 8000, and FLEX 10K device families; it is the only type of synthesis available for FLEX 6000, FLEX 8000, and FLEX 10K projects.

N

name characters The characters A to Z, a to z, 0 to 9, slash (/), dash (-), and underscore (_) are legal for MAX+PLUS II breakpoint, chip, clique, file, group (bus), node, parameter, pin, pinstub, probe, logic synthesis style, and quoted and unquoted symbolic names, with the exceptions listed below. Case is significant only in Verilog HDL files.

Item:	Name Character Exception:
filename	No slash (/) is permitted. Case is significant on UNIX workstations.

Item:	Name Character Exception:
single-range group (bus) name	No slash (/) is permitted; the bus identifier cannot end with a digit. The name is followed by a range of numbers or arithmetic expressions in brackets. The start and end of the range are separated by two periods. For example, group a[3 . . 1] consists of the nodes a3, a2, and a1. In Graphic Editor files only, sequential bus names can also include a series of single-range bus names. For example, a[8 . . 0], d[6 . . 4].
dual-range group (bus) name	Same as single-range group names, with two ranges of numbers or arithmetic expressions in brackets. For example, a[6 . . 3][4 . . 0].
sequential group (bus) name	The name consists of a series of comma-separated node names enclosed in parentheses. For example, group (a, b, c) consists of the nodes a, b, and c. In Graphic Editor files, parentheses are not used.
unquoted symbolic name (AHDL)	No dash (-) is permitted. Names cannot consist entirely of digits. AHDL keywords cannot be used.
Verilog HDL identifiers	No slash (/) or dash (-) is permitted. Names cannot begin with a digit. Case is significant. Verilog HDL keywords cannot be used.

Item:	Name Character Exception:
VHDL names	No slash (/) or dash (-) is permitted. The name must start with a letter, cannot end with an underscore (_), and cannot contain two underscores (_ _) in a row. VHDL keywords cannot be used.
ACF names	Names that contain slash (/), dash (-), vertical bar (), colon (:), and/or period (.) characters must be enclosed in double quotation marks ("").
net ID number	see symbol ID number.

network A group of interconnected node and/or bus lines, including nodes or buses that are connected by name only.

node A node represents a wire carrying a signal that travels between different logical components of a design file. In Verilog HDL, nodes are called "nets."

In the Graphic Editor files, nodes are represented as lines; in text files, they are symbolic names; in Waveform Editor files, they are waveforms.

Node Database File (.ndb) A file that contains the database of project node names, which supports resource and probe assignment edits with Assign menu commands and the Floorplan Editor. The Compiler Netlist Extractor and Database Builder modules of the Compiler generate a Node Database File for a project during project processing.



1. If you turn on the Compiler's **Preserve All Node Name Synonyms** command (Processing menu) before compilation, this file will not contain all possible forms of the project node names.
2. If you accidentally delete this file, you must recompile the project before you can use most Assign menu commands and Floorplan Editor functions. In addition, only pins are visible in the Floorplan Editor if a Node Database File is created with the **Project Save & Check** command (File menu): a full compilation is required to make buried nodes visible in the Floorplan Editor.

node or net name The name given to a signal in a design file. A node or net name can contain up to 32 of the following name characters: A to Z, a to z, 0 to 9, slash (/), dash (-), and underscore (_). Hierarchical node names can contain 128 characters, including vertical bar (|), colon (:), and period (.). Case is not significant.

Some restrictions apply to names in VHDL Design Files (.vhd), Verilog Design Files (.v), and unquoted port and symbolic names in AHDL Text Design Files (.tdf).

node type The type of logic that drives a node or group in a Waveform Design File (.wdf) or Vector File (.vec). Four logic types are defined:


Type:	Meaning:
INPUT	Node or group is driven by an input pin.

Type:	Meaning:
COMB	Node or group is fed by combinatorial logic, e.g., an AND gate.
REG	Node or group is fed by a register (implemented with a logic cell on the device).
MACH	Node is fed by a state machine.

Normal logic synthesis style The Altera-provided style that directs the Logic Synthesizer to optimize your project for minimum silicon resource usage.

The Normal style attempts to use device resources as efficiently as possible, without adding excessive timing delays.

To display the settings for this style, select the style in the **Define Synthesis Style** dialog box, which is available through the **Logic Options** or **Global Project Logic Synthesis** dialog boxes (Assign menu).

 If the global project logic synthesis style for your project is not fully defined, i.e., if the style specified with the **Global Project Logic Synthesis** command (Assign menu) uses a “default” setting for any logic option, the MAX+PLUS II Compiler will use the non-“default” setting for that logic option from the predefined, Altera-provided settings for the Normal style. To view the settings for a predefined style, open the **Define Synthesis Style** dialog box, select the style in the *Style* box, and choose the **Use Default** button.

O

object-by-object selection The process of selecting multiple non-contiguous objects.

The first object is selected by clicking Button 1 on it. You can add or remove objects to the selection by pressing Shift while clicking on them with Button 1.

In the Graphic Editor, object-by-object selection can be used to select graphics and/or text blocks; in the Waveform Editor, to select nodes and groups; in the Floorplan Editor, to select pins, nodes, logic cells, or assignment bins; and in the Hierarchy Display, to select file icons.

In the Graphic Editor, multiple objects in a rectangular area can be selected and added to an existing selection by pressing Shift while dragging Button 1.

octal The base 8 number system (radix). Octal digits are 0 through 7.

Octal numbers are indicated with the following notation:

Language	Notation
AHDL	Q"<series of digits 0 to 7>" or Q"<series of digits 0 to 7>"
VHDL	8#<series of digits 0 to 7>#
Verilog HDL	'o<series of digits 0 to 7>

Examples:

Q"4671223" (AHDL)
8#4671223# (VHDL)
'o4671223 (Verilog HDL)

one-hot encoding A type of binary coding in which one and only one bit of a value is set to 1. For example, the four legal values 0001, 0010, 0100, and 1000 together

comprise a “one-hot” code sample because in each of these four values a single bit is set to 1.

You can manually implement one-hot encoding. In addition, the **Global Project Logic Synthesis** command (Assign menu) includes a *One-Hot State Machine Encoding* option to allow the Compiler to automatically implement one-hot encoding for the entire project. Altera strongly recommends using the *One-Hot State Machine Encoding* option rather than manual one-hot encoding.

This option is available in both multi-level and standard synthesis. It is ignored if it does not apply to the current device family.

OrCAD Library File (.lib) A binary file (with the extension **.lib**) containing information that describes how symbols are displayed in OrCAD Schematic Files (**.sch**).

The MAX+PLUS II Graphic Editor uses an OrCAD-generated OrCAD Library File to import an OrCAD Schematic File. The OrCAD Library File for each OrCAD Schematic File should contain all libraries for the OrCAD symbols used in the schematic. This OrCAD Library File must also be copied to same directory as the OrCAD Schematic File.

OrCAD Schematic File (.sch) A schematic design file (with the extension **.sch**) created with the OrCAD Draft schematic editor. You can open and edit an OrCAD Schematic File in MAX+PLUS II and save it as both a Graphic Design File (**.gdf**) and an OrCAD Schematic File (**.sch**). An OrCAD Schematic File can also be compiled directly by the MAX+PLUS II Compiler.

oscillation An unstable logic level on a signal. When the Simulator is in timing or linked simulation mode, you can specify the time period that constitutes an oscillation and monitor the project for signals that do not stabilize within the defined period. When the Simulator is in functional simulation mode, you can monitor the project for nil-period oscillation only.

Output Enable A high logic level on the Output Enable signal enables the output.

In MAX 7000 devices (not including MAX 7000E devices), the signal from the active-low global Output Enable pin must be inverted and connected to the active-high Output Enable input of the **TRI** primitive. In all other device families, either active-high or active-low polarity can be used.

In MAX 9000 devices, the Fitter automatically inserts additional **LCELL** primitives to provide the correct polarity for a non-global Output Enable pin or an Output Enable signal driven by a logic cell.

P

parameter or parameterized A parameter is an attribute of a megafunction or macrofunction that determines the logic created or used to implement the function, i.e., a characteristic that determines the size, behavior, or silicon implementation of a function. The parameter information can be used to determine the actual primitives and other subdesigns needed to implement the logic of the function.

A parameterized function is a function whose behavior is controlled by one or more parameters. Some logic functions,

such as the functions in the Library of Parameterized Modules (LPM), are inherently parameterized and require parameter values to be assigned.

Parameters can be assigned to any individual instance of a megafunction in MAX+PLUS II to control its size or implementation. Some parameters can also be applied to old-style macrofunctions to determine their style of implementation. MAX+PLUS II also allows you to assign global, project-wide default values for parameters.

parameterized module A logic function that uses parameters to achieve scalability, adaptability, and efficient silicon implementation. MAX+PLUS II supports a variety of parameterized modules (also called “parameterized functions”), including functions belonging to the Library of Parameterized Modules (LPM).

LPM functions provide architecture-independent design entry for all MAX+PLUS II-supported devices. The MAX+PLUS II Compiler includes built-in compilation support for LPM functions used in schematic, AHDL, VHDL, Verilog HDL, and EDIF input files.

pin A pin is an actual input or I/O pin on an Altera device.

In Graphic Editor files, a pin is represented by an INPUT, INPUTC, OUTPUT, OUTPUTC, BIDIR, or BIDIRC symbol. In a Text Design File (.tdf), a pin is represented as an INPUT, OUTPUT, or BIDIR port. In a VHDL Design File (.vhd), a pin is represented as an IN, OUT, or INOUT port. In a Verilog Design File (.v), a pin is represented as an input, output, or inout port. In a Waveform Design File (.wdf), a pin is

represented as a node with an input, output, or bidirectional I/O type and a pin input, registered, or combinatorial node type.

You can assign a logic function to a specific pin number. You can also assign a logic function to a row or a column to ensure that the function is implemented in a pin on a particular row or column.

pin number A number used to assign an input or output signal in a design file, which corresponds to the pin number on an actual device.

Both letters and digits are used to specify pin numbers for PGA-package devices.

pinstub In the Graphic and Symbol Editors, a pinstub is the location on the boundary of a symbol represented by an “x” in a Symbol File (.sym) and a name that represents an input or output of the primitive or of the megafunction or macrofunction design file that the symbol represents. A line (node) drawn in a schematic must connect to this pinstub to be recognized by the Compiler as a connection between the logic in the current file and the logic in the primitive, megafunction, or macrofunction.

You can specify whether or not to use an optional pinstub when you edit a symbol instance in a Graphic Editor file.

Pinstubs in Graphic Editor files are synonymous with ports in AHDL Function Prototypes and VHDL Component Declarations. They are also synonymous with ports listed in the Subdesign Sections of lower-level Text Design Files (.tdf); in Entity Declarations of lower-level VHDL Design Files (.vhd); and in Module

Declarations, Module Instantiations, and Gate Instantiations of Verilog Design Files (.v).

pinstub name A symbolic name that identifies an input or output of a logic function.

In the Symbol Editor, the “visible” pinstub name appears both inside and outside of the symbol. This “visible” pinstub name can be an abbreviation or an alias for the “full” pinstub name, which represents the full name of the original input, output, or bidirectional pin in a mega- or macrofunction design file or primitive Function Prototype.

You can specify whether or not to display the “visible” pinstub name in a Graphic Editor file when you create a pinstub in the Symbol Editor. The use or non-use of a particular pinstub (and hence its visibility) can be customized when you edit a symbol instance in the Graphic Editor with **Edit Ports/Parameters** (Symbol menu).

Pinstubs in Graphic Editor files are synonymous with ports in AHDL Function Prototypes and VHDL Component Declarations. They are also listed in the Subdesign Sections of lower-level Text Design Files (.tdf); in Entity Declarations of lower-level VHDL Design Files (.vhd); and in Module Declarations, Module Instantiations, and Gate Instantiations of Verilog Design Files (.v).

PLF *see* Programmer Log File.

PLS-ES A PC-based MAX+PLUS II development system, which is automatically provided on a site license when you purchase any PC-based MAX+PLUS II development system.

PLS-ES development systems include the following MAX+PLUS II applications and features:

- Hierarchy Display
- Graphic, Symbol, and Text Editors
- Compilation support for Classic, MAX 5000, MAX 7000/7000E/7000S, EPF8282, EPF8452, EPM9320, and EPF10K10 devices
- EDIF Interfaces (input and output)
- Verilog HDL and VHDL output
- Timing Analyzer
- Message Processor
- Programmer

POF *see* Programmer Object File.

port A symbolic name that represents an input or output of a primitive or of a design file.

In AHDL, a port name in the Subdesign Section represents an input or output of the current file. This port name also appears in the Function Prototype for the function. When an instance of a primitive or lower-level design file is implemented with an Instance Declaration or an in-line reference, its ports are used to connect it to other functions in the TDF. After an instance is declared, its inputs and outputs are expressed as names in the format *<instance name>.<port name>* in the Logic Section. When an in-line reference is used, either named port association or positional port association can be used to connect the function’s ports to other functions in the TDF.

In VHDL, a port name in the Entity Declaration represents an input or output of the current file. When an instance of a primitive or lower-level design file is implemented with a Component

Instantiation, its ports are connected to signals with Port Map Aspects.

In Verilog HDL, a port in a Module Declaration represents an input or output of the current file. When an instance of a lower-level design file is implemented with a Module Instantiation, its ports are connected by order or by name to the Module Declaration ports of the module being instantiated. Similarly, when a primitive is implemented with a Module Instantiation, its ports are used to connect it by order of other functions in the file. Verilog HDL gate primitives also contain ports (called "terminals"); when a gate primitive is implemented with a Gate Instantiation, its terminals are connected by order to the terminals of the gate being instantiated.


A port name in an AHDL Subdesign Section, VHDL Entity Declaration, or Verilog HDL Module or Gate Declaration is synonymous with a pin name in a Graphic Design File (.gdf) or Waveform Design File (.wdf). A port name that is appended to an instance name is synonymous with the full pinstub name in an instance of a symbol in a Graphic Editor file.

Preset An input signal that asynchronously sets the output of a register to a logic high (1), regardless of other inputs.

primitive One of the basic functional blocks used to design circuits with MAX+PLUS II software. Primitives are used in Graphic Design Files (.gdf), AHDL Text Design Files (.tdf), VHDL Design Files (.vhd), and Verilog Design Files (.v).

Graphic Editor primitives include buffers, flipflops, a latch, input and output primitives, and logic primitives. Primitive symbols for Graphic Editor files are provided in the \maxplus2\max2lib\prim directory created during installation.

AHDL, VHDL, and Verilog HDL primitives, which include buffers, flipflops, and a latch, are a subset of the primitive symbols used in Graphic Editor files. Other functions are represented by logical operators, ports, and other constructs. Function Prototypes for AHDL primitives are built into the MAX+PLUS II software; Component Declarations for VHDL primitives are provided in the maxplus2 package in the \maxplus2\max2vhdl\m\altera directory, where *m* is "87" or "93".

 On a UNIX workstation, the **maxplus2** directory is a subdirectory of the /usr directory.

primitive array A single primitive that is connected to two or more buses in order to represent multiple primitives.

probe A unique name assigned to any node, e.g., the input or output of a primitive, megafunction, or macrofunction which can be used instead of the full hierarchical node name throughout MAX+PLUS II. A probe name thus provides a short name to identify a node.

product term Two or more factors in a Boolean expression combined with an AND operator constitute a product term, where "product" means "logic product."

Programmer Log File (.plf) An ASCII file (with the extension **.plf**) generated by the Programmer that records programming session commands and messages.

Programmer Object File (.pof) A binary file (with the extension **.pof**) generated by the Compiler's Assembler module. This file contains the data used by the MAX+PLUS II Programmer to program an Altera device. The MAX+PLUS II Programmer can optionally save functional test vectors in a POF.

programming file A file containing data for programming Altera devices. Both the MAX+PLUS II Compiler and Programmer can generate programming files. The following programming file formats are available in MAX+PLUS II:

- FLEX Chain File (**.fcf**)
- Hexadecimal (Intel-Format) File (**.hex**)
- Jam File (**.jam**)
- JEDEC File (**.jed**)
- JTAG Chain File (**.jcf**)
- Programmer Object File (**.pof**)
- Raw Binary File (**.rbf**)
- Serial Bitstream File (**.sbf**)
- Serial Vector Format File (**.svf**)
- SRAM Object File (**.sof**)
- Tabular Text File (**.ttf**)

POFs, SOFs, JEDEC Files, JCFs, and FCFs are used to program or configure devices with the MAX+PLUS II Programmer; test vectors for functional testing can be saved in POFs and JEDEC Files. All other file formats are used to program or configure devices in other environments.

JEDEC Files generated by A+PLUS and PLDshell Plus software can also be used to program Classic devices. The Programmer

can save data read from an examined device in POF or JEDEC File format.

project A project consists of all files that are associated with a particular design, including all subdesign files and related ancillary files created by the user or by MAX+PLUS II software. The project name is the same as the name of the top-level design file in the project, without the filename extension.

MAX+PLUS II performs compilation, simulation, timing analysis, and programming on only one project at a time.

propagation delay The time required for any signal transition to travel between pins and/or nodes in a device.

R

radix A number base. Group logic level and numerical values are entered and displayed in binary, decimal, hexadecimal, or octal radix in MAX+PLUS II.

RAM Random-access memory. You can implement RAM with Embedded Array Blocks (EABs) in the FLEX 10K device family, and with arrays of flipflops or latches in other device families.

range A sequence of numbers or arithmetic expressions that define the width of a group (bus). A range is enclosed in brackets; the most significant bit (MSB) of the range is shown first; the least significant bit (LSB) is shown last. The start and end of the range are separated by two periods in the Graphic Editor and in AHDL, and by a colon in Verilog HDL.

Example: group a[2 . . 0] consists of the nodes a2, a1, and a0; the MSB is a2; and the LSB is a0.

Raw Binary File (.rbf) A binary file (with the extension **.rbf**) containing configuration data for FLEX 6000, FLEX 8000, and FLEX 10K devices. This file is the binary equivalent of a Tabular Text File (**.ttf**).

You can create RBFs that support Passive Parallel Synchronous (PPS), Passive Parallel Asynchronous (PPA), and Passive Serial (PS) configuration schemes in MAX+PLUS II.

register *see* flipflop.

register packing A feature of logic cells in MAX 9000 and FLEX 10K devices that allows two logic functions—a combinatorial logic function and a register with a single data input—to be implemented in the same logic cell.

You can manually implement register packing by assigning two logic functions to the same logic cell. In addition, the **Global Project Logic Synthesis** command (Assign menu) includes an *Automatic Register Packing* option to allow the Compiler to automatically implement register packing for appropriate pairs of logic functions. Altera strongly recommends using the *Automatic Register Packing* option rather than manual logic cell assignments to implement register packing.


This option is available in both multi-level and standard synthesis. It is ignored if it does not apply to the current device family.

registered feedback Feedback that is the output of a flipflop or latch.

registered output The output of a flipflop or latch, which can feed an output pin on the device.

registered performance The minimum required Clock period and the maximum Clock frequency for a circuit, which can be calculated in the MAX+PLUS II Timing Analyzer.

The Clock period equals the maximum delay from the Q output of a flipflop to the D or Clock Enable input of a flipflop, plus the internal setup time and propagation delay through the flipflop. Clock skew calculations may increase the Clock period. The Clock frequency equals (1 / Clock period).

 The Timing Analyzer does not calculate registered performance for a signal path that passes through the primary (data) input to a flipflop.

Report File (.rpt) An ASCII text file (with the extension **.rpt**), generated by the Compiler's Fitter module, that shows how device resources are used by the project. If a module preceding the Partitioner generates an error, this file is not generated. If the Partitioner generates an error, the Report File is generated in most cases.

Reset An active-high input signal that asynchronously resets the output of a register to a logic low (0) or a state machine to its initial state, regardless of other inputs.

resource A resource is a portion of an Altera device that performs a specific, user-defined task (e.g., pins, logic cells).

resource assignment An assignment of a logic function in a project to a particular pin, logic cell, I/O cell, embedded cell, logic array block (LAB), embedded array block (EAB), row, column, or chip. This type of resource assignment assigns a logic function to a physical resource in a device.

A resource assignment can also consist of a clique, logic option, connected pin, timing requirement, or local routing assignment to a particular logic function in a project. This type of resource assignment assigns a compilation resource to a logic function.

row A horizontal line of LABs connected by a row FastTrack Interconnect path in a FLEX 6000, FLEX 8000, FLEX 10K, or MAX 9000 device.

RS-232 port *see* COM port.

S

SCF *see* Simulator Channel File.

SDF Output File *see* Standard Delay Format Output File.

secondary input The Clock, Preset, synchronous and asynchronous Reset (Clear), and synchronous and asynchronous Load inputs to a register or a state machine in a design file.

Security Bit A bit that prevents an EPROM- or EEPROM-based Altera device from being interrogated. This bit also prevents EPROM-based Altera devices from being inadvertently reprogrammed.

The Security Bit can be turned on or off for each device in a project, or for the entire project.

segment *see* memory segment.

Serial Bitstream File (.sbf) An ASCII file (with the extension **.sbf**) that contains the data for configuring a FLEX 6000, FLEX 8000, or FLEX 10K device with the BitBlaster from a system prompt. This file can be generated with the **Combine Programming Files** command (File menu) in the Compiler or the Simulator.

Serial Vector Format File (.svf) An ASCII file (with the extension **.svf**) that stores programming data for programming one or more fixed algorithm devices in Automated Test Equipment (ATE)-type programming environments. Altera's MAX 7000S and MAX 9000 devices can be programmed with SVF Files. The JTAG chain can contain any other device that complies with the IEEE 1149.1 JTAG specification, including FLEX 10K, FLEX 6000, and some FLEX 8000 devices. You can create SVF Files with the **Create Jam or SVF File** command (File menu) in the Programmer or the Compiler.

setup time On a flipflop, the setup time is the minimum time interval between the application of a signal at the input pin that feeds the data or Clock Enable input and a low-to-high transition at the input pin that feeds the Clock input of the flipflop or the Latch Enable input of the latch.

On a latch, the setup time is the minimum time interval between the application of a signal at the input pin that feeds the data input of a latch and a low-to-high transition at the input pin that feeds the Latch Enable input of the latch. (Setup and hold time analysis for latches is available only for MAX 5000 devices. In other device families, latches are implemented using combinatorial logic with feedback.)

On an asynchronous RAM block, the setup time is the minimum time interval between the application of a signal at the input pin that feeds the data or address inputs and a low-to-high or high-to-low transition at the input pin that feeds the Write Enable input of the RAM block.

Internal setup times for flipflops, latches, and asynchronous RAM, which are not user-defined, similarly constrain signals that are generated within the device.

shared local interconnect Dedicated connection paths on FLEX 6000 devices that allow signals to travel quickly between logic cells in the same LAB or adjacent LABs, or between logic cells on the periphery of the device and I/O pins. Shared local interconnect is the fastest interconnect available in FLEX 6000 devices.

SIF *see* Simulator Initialization File.

Simulator Channel File (.scf) A graphical waveform file (with the extension **.scf**) that is both an input and an output to the Simulator. This file contains a waveform representation of the vector values on the input nodes that drive simulation, as well as the buried and output nodes to be simulated. Waveforms in the file represent high (1), low (0), high-impedance (Z), and undefined (X) logic levels.

An SCF can be created and viewed in the Waveform Editor; the Simulator also automatically creates and updates an SCF during simulation. An SCF can also be used to provide the vector inputs for functional testing in the Programmer.

Simulator Initialization File (.sif) A file (with the extension **.sif**) that saves all node,

group, and memory values, including initialized values entered with the Simulator's **Initialize Nodes/Groups** and **Initialize Memory** commands (Initialize menu) or the Command File (**.cmd**) **GROUP INIT** and **NODE INIT** commands. The SIF allows you to reuse a previously saved set of node and group values.

Simulator Netlist File (.snf) A binary file (with the extension **.snf**) that contains the data for functional simulation, timing simulation or timing analysis, or linked multi-device simulation. Three optional Compiler modules create the different types of SNFs that contain the information required for different simulation modes and/or timing analysis:

- The Timing SNF Extractor generates a timing SNF that contains all data required for timing simulation and full timing analysis.
- The Functional SNF Extractor generates a functional SNF that contains all data required for functional simulation.
- The Linked SNF Extractor generates a linked SNF that combines timing and/or functional data from the timing, functional, and/or linked SNFs for other previously compiled projects. If all of the combined SNFs are timing SNFs, a linked SNF can also be used for full timing analysis.

Only one type of SNF can exist at any particular time for the same project.

single-range group (or bus) name The name of a group (or bus) of up to 256 nodes, consisting of an identifier with up to 32 name characters, followed by a range of numbers or arithmetic expressions in brackets. The start and end of the range are

separated by two periods. Each number in the sequence represents an individual node (or “bus bit”). The identifier cannot end with a digit.

Example: group `a[4..1]` consists of the nodes `a4`, `a3`, `a2`, and `a1`.

In a Graphic Editor files, a sequential bus name can also include one or more single-range bus names in a series. The first node of the series or the first node in the first range is the most significant bit of the bus; the last node of the series or the last node in the last range is the least significant bit.

Example: `a[8..0]`, `b1`, `dout[6..4]`

SNF *see* Simulator Netlist File.

SOF *see* SRAM Object File.

source node A node that is tagged (designated) as the source of a signal for the purpose of timing analysis. A source node is tagged with the **Timing Analysis Source** command (Utilities menu), and can be any node that is the output of a primitive, megafunction, macrofunction, or I/O pin.

spike *see* glitch.

SRAM Object File (.sof) A binary file (with the extension `.sof`), generated by the Compiler’s Assembler module, that contains the data for configuring an Altera FLEX 6000, FLEX 8000, or FLEX 10K device.

Standard Delay Format Output File (.sdo)

An optional output file (with the extension `.sdo`) containing timing delay information that allows you to perform back-annotation for simulation with VHDL

simulators that use simulation libraries that are compliant with VITAL version 2.2b and version 3.0 (VITAL 95); back-annotation for simulation in Verilog HDL simulators; and timing analysis and resynthesis with EDIF simulation and synthesis tools. The Standard Delay Format (SDF) is an industry-standard format.

The MAX+PLUS II Compiler’s EDIF, VHDL, and Verilog Netlist Writer modules of the MAX+PLUS II Compiler can generate SDF Output Files in SDF version 2.1 or 1.0 format.

standard synthesis Logic synthesis that includes the following logic options:

- Fast I/O
- Global Signal
- Hierarchical Synthesis
- Insert Additional Logic Cell
- Minimization (Full and Partial)
- NOT Gate Push-Back
- Parallel Expanders
- Slow Slew Rate
- SOFT Buffer Insertion
- Turbo Bit (including logic cell Turbo Bit)
- Use LPM for AHDL Operators
- XOR Synthesis

Standard synthesis includes only these logic options; other options listed in the **Define Synthesis Style** and **Advanced Options** dialog boxes (Assign menu) are available only in multi-level synthesis. This type of logic synthesis is available only for the Classic, MAX 5000, MAX 7000, and MAX 9000 device families.

state bit An output of a flipflop used by a state machine to store one bit of the value of the state machine.

state machine A sequential circuit that advances through a number of states. A state machine can be defined in a Waveform Design File (**.wdf**), State Machine File (**.smf**), Vector File (**.vec**), VHDL Design File (**.vhd**), Verilog Design File (**.v**) or in a State Machine Declaration in an AHDL Text Design File (**.tdf**).

sub-project *see* super-project.

subdesign A lower-level design file in a MAX+PLUS II project, i.e., an Altera-provided or user-created megafunction or macrofunction.

Altera provides libraries of mega- and macrofunctions in the **mega_lpm** and **mf** subdirectories of the **\maxplus2\max2lib** directory. AHDL Include Files (**.inc**) for these functions are located in the **\maxplus2\max2lib\mega_lpm** and **\maxplus2\max2inc** directories, respectively. Component Declarations for functions supported by VHDL are provided in the **maxplus2** and **megacore** packages in the **altera** library and the **lpm_components** package in the **lpm** library. Both of these libraries are located in the **\maxplus2\vhdlmn** directory, where **mn** is "87" or "93." Megacore megafunctions must be purchased from Altera before you can use them in your design(s). (On a UNIX workstation, the **maxplus2** directory is a subdirectory of the **/usr** directory.)

subdesign name or entity name A name that represents the name of a subdesign. In AHDL, the subdesign name is a quoted or unquoted symbolic name that must be the same as the Text Design File (**.tdf**) filename. In VHDL, the entity name is an identifier.

Unquoted subdesign name (AHDL):

Maximum length: 32 characters
 Legal characters: a-z, A-Z, 0-9, and underscore (**_**)
 An unquoted subdesign name cannot be a reserved AHDL identifier or keyword.

Quoted subdesign name (AHDL):


Maximum length: 32 characters
 Legal characters: a-z, A-Z, 0-9, dash (**-**), and underscore (**_**)

Identifier (VHDL):

Maximum length: 32 characters
 Legal characters: a-z, A-Z, 0-9, and underscore (**_**)
 An identifier cannot begin with a digit or an underscore, cannot end with an underscore, and cannot have two underscores (**_ _**) in succession. It cannot be a keyword.

Identifier (Verilog HDL):

Maximum length: 32 characters
 Legal characters: a-z, A-Z, 0-9, and underscore (**_**)
 An identifier cannot begin with a digit. Identifiers are case-sensitive. Verilog HDL keywords cannot be used.

 In the UNIX workstation environment, filenames and hence subdesign names are case-sensitive.

sum-of-products A Boolean expression is said to be in sum-of-products form if it consists of product terms combined with the OR operator.

super-project and **sub-project** A super-project consists of a top-level design file that contains symbols or instances representing multiple, individual projects.

A sub-project is any individual project that serves as part of a super-project. You can use any super-project as a sub-project in a higher-level super-project.

SVF File *see* Serial Vector Format File.

Symbol File (.sym) A graphic file (with the extension **.sym**) created by the Symbol Editor or the Compiler Netlist Extractor module of the Compiler. This file represents a design file (i.e., megafunction or macrofunction) or MAX+PLUS II primitive with the same name and can be used in Graphic Design Files (**.gdf**).

When the Compiler's Linked SNF Extractor module is turned on, a symbol in a Graphic Editor file represents a Simulator Netlist File (**.snf**), rather than a design file, during compilation.

symbol ID number or **net ID number** A number that uniquely identifies every node and symbol in a design file.

In the Graphic Editor, this number appears inside the bottom left corner of a symbol and reflects the order in which symbols are entered in a Graphic Editor file. In other types of design files, the Compiler assigns

ID numbers to nodes when the project is compiled. In the Hierarchy Display window, the name of each lower-level design file is appended with a colon (:) plus the ID number or an AHDL, VHDL, or Verilog HDL mega- or macrofunction instance name.

T

Table File (.tbl) An ASCII file (with the extension **.tbl**) that contains a tabular-format list of all input vectors and output logic levels in the current Vector File (**.vec**) or Simulator Channel File (**.scf**). The Table File can be generated in the Simulator or Waveform Editor.

Tabular Text File (.tff) An ASCII text file in tabular format (with the extension **.tff**) containing configuration data for FLEX 6000, FLEX 8000, and FLEX 10K devices. A TTF contains the decimal equivalent of a Raw Binary File (**.rbf**).

The MAX+PLUS II Compiler automatically creates TTFs containing configuration data for the sequential Passive Parallel Synchronous (PPS), Passive Parallel Asynchronous (PPA), and Passive Serial (PS) configuration schemes for FLEX 8000 devices, the PS configuration scheme for FLEX 10K devices, and the PS and Passive Serial Asynchronous (PSA) configuration schemes for FLEX 6000.

After compilation, you can also create TTFs that support other configuration schemes for FLEX 6000, FLEX 8000, and FLEX 10K devices.

t_{CO} (Clock to output delay) The time required to obtain a valid output at an output pin that is fed by a register after a Clock signal transition on an input pin that

clocks the register. This time always represents an external pin-to-pin delay.

t_{CO} is also a timing assignment that specifies the maximum acceptable Clock to output delay. In MAX+PLUS II, you can specify a required **t_{CO}** for an entire project and/or for any input pin (INPUT or INPUTC), output pin (OUTPUT or OUTPUTC), or TRI buffer (i.e., BIDIR or BIDIRC pin output function) pin.

TDF *see* Text Design File.

ternary operator An operator that selects between two expressions within an AHDL arithmetic expression. The ternary operator is used in the following format:

`<expn 1> ? <expn 2> : <expn 3>`

If the first expression is non-zero (true), the second expression is evaluated and given as the result of the ternary expression. Otherwise, the third expression is evaluated and given as the result of the ternary expression.

Text Design Export File (.tdx) An ASCII text file (with the extension **.tdx**) in AHDL that is optionally generated when you compile a Xilinx Netlist Format File (**.xnf**). It contains the same logic as the XNF File.

A Text Design Export File can be saved as a Text Design File (**.tdf**) and used to replace the corresponding XNF File in the hierarchy of a project.

Text Design File (.tdf) An ASCII text file (with the extension **.tdf**) written in AHDL. Text Design Export Files (**.tdx**) and Text Design Output Files (**.tdo**) can be saved as TDFs and compiled with MAX+PLUS II.

Text Design Output File (.tdo) An ASCII text file (with the extension **.tdo**), generated by the MAX+PLUS II Compiler, that contains the AHDL equivalent of the fully optimized logic for a device in the project.

The Compiler generates a TDO File, as well as an Assignment & Configuration Output File (**.aco**) when you compile a project if you turn on the **Generate AHDL TDO File** command (Processing menu).

You can save a TDO File as a Text Design File (**.tdf**) and recompile it. (You must also save the Assignment & Configuration Output File (**.aco**) as an Assignment & Configuration File (**.acf**) if you wish to preserve the assignments for the device.) TDO Files facilitate back-annotation and preserve the existing logic synthesis in the project.

time unit A unit for specifying a time in MAX+PLUS II. Five time units are available:

Time Unit:	Abbreviation for:
ns	nanosecond
ms	millisecond
us	microsecond
s	second
mhz	megahertz

A time value is always followed immediately (i.e., with no space in between) by a time unit. If you do not enter a time unit, either ns or mhz is assumed as the default, depending on the appropriate context.

Timing Analyzer Output File (.tao) An ASCII text file (with the extension **.tao**) that is used to save the results of the current

timing analysis displayed in the MAX+PLUS II Timing Analyzer.

timing assignment An assignment that specifies desired speed performance on one or more logic functions.

The t_{PD} , t_{SU} , t_{CO} , and f_{MAX} timing assignments, as well as “timing cuts,” are available. You can assign timing to individual logic functions and specify default timing for the project as a whole. Timing assignments influence project compilation only for the FLEX 6000, FLEX 8000, and FLEX 10K device families.

timing cut A type of timing assignment that cuts the connections between the timing path for an individual node and other nodes in the project, to indicate that the Compiler should not consider the delay along this path when it attempts to meet the user’s desired speed performance while processing the project.

t_{PD} (input to non-registered output delay)
The time required for a signal from an input pin to propagate through combinatorial logic and appear at an external output pin.

t_{PD} is also a timing assignment that specifies the maximum acceptable input to non-registered output delay. In MAX+PLUS II, you can specify a required t_{PD} for an entire project and/or for any input pin (INPUT or INPUTC), output pin (OUTPUT or OUTPUTC), or TRI buffer (i.e., BIDIR or BIDIRC pin output function) pin.

tri-state buffer A buffer with an input, output, and controlling Output Enable signal. If the Output Enable input is high, the output signal equals the input. If the

Output Enable input is low, the output signal is in a state of high impedance. The tri-state buffer is implemented with the TRI primitive.

Tri-state buses can be implemented by tying multiple nodes together in a Graphic Editor file and with the TRI_STATE_NODE variable in an AHDL file.

t_{SU} (Clock setup time) The length of time for which data that feeds a register via its data or Enable input(s) must be present at an input pin before the Clock signal that clocks the register is asserted at the Clock pin.

t_{SU} is also a timing assignment that specifies the maximum acceptable Clock setup time. In MAX+PLUS II, you can specify a required t_{SU} for an entire project and/or for any input pin (INPUT or INPUTC) or bidirectional pin (BIDIR or BIDIRC input function).

TTF *see* Tabular Text File.

Turbo Bit and logic cell Turbo Bit A control bit for choosing speed and power characteristics of an Altera device. The *Turbo Bit* logic option is most effective when applied to megafunctions, macrofunctions, and pins. If the Turbo Bit is on, the speed increases; if it is off, the power consumption decreases. The Turbo Bit can be turned on or off in a design file or the Compiler.

Turbo Bit availability differs for each device family

**Altera Device Turbo Bit Availability:
Family:**

Classic	Applies to the entire device (specified as a device option)
MAX 5000	Not available
MAX 7000	Applies to individual logic cells within a device (specified as a logic option)
MAX 9000	Applies to individual logic cells within a device (specified as a logic option)
FLEX 6000	Not available
FLEX 8000	Not available
FLEX 10K	Not available

In MAX 7000E devices, the *Turbo Bit* option and the *Slow Slew Rate* option on output pins are controlled by a single bit. Therefore, only one of these options can be turned on on an output pin at any one time. If both options are turned on or if both options are turned off, the Compiler uses the *Slow Slew Rate* setting and ignores the *Turbo Bit* setting. On input pins and buried logic cells, the Compiler uses the *Turbo Bit* setting and ignores the *Slow Slew Rate* setting.

two's complement A system of representing binary numbers in which the negative of a number is equal to its inverse plus 1. Arithmetic operators in AHDL assume that groups they operate on are a two's complement binary number. In VHDL, you must declare a two's complement binary number with a signed data type.

U

user libraries One or more directories that contain your own megafunctions,

macrofunctions, Symbol Files (.sym), AHDL Include Files (.inc), or precompiled, user-defined VHDL packages.

The Compiler automatically searches for these user-specified libraries when it compiles a project. The Compiler's **VHDL Netlist Settings** command (Interfaces menu) specifies VHDL design libraries for the current project. You can specify which directories contain your other user libraries with the **User Libraries** command (Options menu) in any MAX+PLUS II application.

V

variable A name that represents a node. In AHDL, a variable can also represent a state machine or an instance of a primitive, megafunction, or macrofunction and is declared in the Variable Section. In VHDL, variables have a single current value, and are declared and used only in processes and subprograms. A VHDL variable is declared with a Variable Declaration; the value of a variable can be modified with a Variable Assignment Statement.

VCC A high-level input voltage represented as a high (1) logic level in binary group values.

In an AHDL Text Design File (.tdf), VCC is a predefined constant and keyword, and the default active node value. In a VHDL Design File (.vhd), VCC is represented by '1'. In a Verilog Design File (.v), VCC is represented by 1. In a Graphic Editor file, VCC is a primitive symbol. VCC is represented as a high (1) logic level in the Simulator and Waveform Editor.

vector A vector specifies the logic levels for an individual node within a project. The

Simulator uses vectors to simulate the behavior of the project; the Programmer and Simulator use vectors for functional testing.

Vectors for simulation and functional can be defined in Vector Files (.vec) or Simulator Channel Files (.scf). Functional testing vectors can also be stored in programming files.

Vectors for design entry can be defined in a Waveform Design File (.wdf).

Vector File (.vec) An ASCII file (with the extension .vec) that contains vectors that specify the logic levels of input nodes in a project. The Simulator uses this file to test the logical operation of the project; the Programmer and Simulator can also use a Vector File for functional testing.

In addition, a Vector File can also be converted into a Waveform Design File (.wdf) for design entry.

Verilog Design File (.v) A Verilog HDL File (with the extension .v) created with the MAX+PLUS II Text Editor or any other standard text editor. Verilog Design Files can be compiled with the MAX+PLUS II Compiler.

Verilog HDL A Hardware Description Language (HDL).

You can create a Verilog Design File (.v) with the MAX+PLUS II Text Editor or any standard text editor and compile it directly with MAX+PLUS II.

You can also generate an EDIF 2 0 0 or 3 0 0 netlist file from a Verilog HDL design that has been processed with a Verilog HDL synthesis tool, then import the file into

MAX+PLUS II as an EDIF Input File (.edf). In addition, you can directly process a Verilog Design File (.v) in MAX+PLUS II with Synopsys tools if you turn on the **Synopsys Compiler** command (Interfaces menu). The MAX+PLUS II Compiler can also generate a Verilog Output File (.vo) that contains functional and timing information for simulation with a standard Verilog HDL simulator.

Verilog Output File (.vo) A Verilog Hardware Description Language (HDL) standard netlist file (with the extension .vo) that is generated by the Verilog Netlist Writer module of the Compiler. This file can be exported to an industry-standard Verilog HDL simulator for simulation. A Verilog Output File cannot be compiled with the MAX+PLUS II Compiler.

VHDL Very High Speed Integrated Circuit (VHSIC) Hardware Description Language.

You can create a VHDL Design File (.vhd) with the MAX+PLUS II Text Editor or any standard text editor and compile it directly with MAX+PLUS II. You can also generate an EDIF 2 0 0 or 3 0 0 netlist file from a VHDL design that has been processed with a VHDL synthesis tool, then import the file into MAX+PLUS II as an EDIF Input File (.edf). The MAX+PLUS II Compiler can also generate a VHDL Output File (.vho) that contains functional and timing information for simulation with a standard VHDL simulator, and a VHDL Memory Model Output File (.vmo) that contains simulation models for a RAM or ROM block.

VHDL Design File (.vhd) An ASCII text file (with the extension .vhd) written in VHDL. VHDL Design Files can be compiled by the MAX+PLUS II Compiler.

VHDL Memory Model Output File (.vmo) A Compiler-generated VHDL standard netlist file (with the extension **.vmo**) that contains VHDL simulation models. The Compiler automatically generates a VHDL Memory Model Output File for the project when it generates an EDIF Output File (**.edo**) that contains one or more RAM or ROM blocks.

VHDL Output File (.vho) A VHDL standard netlist file (with the extension **.vho**) that is generated by the VHDL Netlist Writer module of the Compiler. This file can be exported to an industry-standard VHDL simulator for simulation. A VHDL Output File cannot be compiled with the MAX+PLUS II Compiler.

VITAL (VHDL Initiative Toward ASIC Libraries) An industry-standard format for VHDL simulation libraries.

MAX+PLUS II provides VHDL cell simulation models that are compliant with VITAL version 2.2b and version 3.0 (VITAL 95). In addition, the EDIF, VHDL, and Verilog Netlist Writer modules of the MAX+PLUS II Compiler can generate an optional Standard Delay Format (SDF) Output File (**.sdo**) for use with VITAL-compliant simulation libraries.

VMO File *see* VHDL Memory Model Output File.

W

Waveform Design File (.wdf) A graphical waveform design file (with the extension **.wdf**) created with the MAX+PLUS II Waveform Editor. This file represents logic with high (1), low (0), undefined (X), and high-impedance (Z) waveforms. It can also

include state machines with waveforms that represent different state names.

waveform interval In the Waveform Editor, an interval is a segment of a node or group waveform that represents its logic level or state name over a specific period of time.

WDF *see* Waveform Design File.

X

Xilinx Netlist Format (XNF) File (.xnf) A netlist file (with the extension **.xnf**) generated by Xilinx software. XNF Files that are generated by running the Xilinx LCA2XNF utility can be compiled directly by the MAX+PLUS II Compiler. An XNF File can define all logic in a project, or be incorporated at the bottom level in a hierarchical project.

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