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# **vhdl-style-guide Documentation**

***Release 1.8.0***

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VHDL Style Guide (VSG) provides coding style guide enforcement for VHDL code.

### 1.1 Why VSG?

VSG was created after participating in a code review in which a real issue was masked by a coding style issue. A finding was created for the style issue, while the real issue was missed. When the code was re-reviewed, the real issue was discovered. The coding style issue seemed to blind me to the real issue.

Depending on your process, style issues can take a lot of time to resolve.

1. Create finding/ticket/issue
2. Disposition finding/ticket/issue
3. Fix the problem
4. Verify the problem was fixed

Spending less time on style issues leaves more time to analyze code structure. Eliminating style issues reduces the amount of time performing code reviews. This results in a higher quality code base.

### 1.2 Key Benefits

- Explicitly define VHDL coding standards
- Make coding standards visible to everyone
- Improve code reviews
- Quickly bring code up to current standards

VSG allows the style of the code to be defined and enforced over portions or the entire code base.

## 1.3 Key Features

- Command line tool
  - Integrates into continuous integration flow tools
- Reports and fixes issues found
  - Horizontal whitespace
  - Vertical whitespace
  - Upper and lower case
  - Keyword alignments
  - etc. . .
- Fully configurable rules via JSON/YAML configuration file
  - Disable rules
  - Alter behavior of existing rules
  - Change phase of execution
- Localize rule sets
  - Create your own rules using python
  - Use existing rules as a template
  - Fully integrates into base rule set



The examples shown below illustrate the formatting enforced by VSG. They show a subset of the rules:

- capitalization
- indentation
- column alignments
  - comments
  - :’s
  - assignment operators (<= and =>)
- vertical spacing

## 2.1 Entities

```
entity GRP_DEBOUNCER is
  generic (
    N          : positive := 8;           -- input bus width
    CNT_VAL    : positive := 10000       -- clock counts for debounce period
  );
  port (
    CLK_I      : in    std_logic := 'X'; -- system clock
    DATA_I    : in    std_logic_vector(1 downto 0) -- noisy input data
    DATA_O    : out   std_logic_vector(1 downto 0); -- registered stable output data
    STRB_O     : out   std_logic          -- strobe for new data available
  );
end entity GRP_DEBOUNCER;
```

## 2.2 Architectures

```
architecture BEHAVIORAL of PIC is

    type state_type is (
        reset_s, get_commands, jump_int_method, start_polling,
        ack_txinfo_rxd, start_priority_check, tx_int_info_priority
    );

    signal next_s          : state_type := reset_s;
    signal int_type        : unsigned(1 downto 0) := "01";
    signal int_index, count_cmd : integer := 0;

    type prior_table is array (0 to 7) of unsigned(2 downto 0);

    signal pt              : prior_table := (others => (others => '0'));
    signal int_pt          : unsigned(2 downto 0) := "000";
    signal flag,          flag1 : std_logic := '0';

begin

end architecture BEHAVIORAL;
```

## 2.3 Component Declarations

```
component CPU is
    port (
        CLK_I      : in    std_logic;
        SWITCH     : in    std_logic_vector(9 downto 0);

        SER_IN      : in    std_logic;
        SER_OUT     : out   std_logic;

        TEMP_SPO    : in    std_logic;
        TEMP_SPI    : out   std_logic;
        TEMP_CE     : out   std_logic;
        TEMP_SCLK   : out   std_logic;

        SEG1        : out   std_logic_vector(7 downto 0);
        SEG2        : out   std_logic_vector( 7 downto 0);
        LED         : out   std_logic_vector( 7 downto 0);

        XM_ADR      : out   std_logic_vector(15 downto 0);
        XM_RDAT     : in    std_logic_vector( 7 downto 0);
        XM_WDAT     : out   std_logic_vector( 7 downto 0);
        XM_WE       : out   std_logic;
        XM_CE       : out   std_logic
    );
end component;
```

## 2.4 Component Instantiations

```
INTERLEAVER_IO : INTERLEAVER
  generic map (
    DELAY      => TREL1_LEN + TREL2_LEN + 2 + delay,
    WAY        => 0
  )
  port map (
    CLK        => clk,
    RST        => rst,
    D          => tmp0,
    Q          => tmp1
  );
```

## 2.5 Concurrent Assignments

```
nCounter      <= x"FFFFFF" when Counter=x"FFFFFF" and Button='1' else
                x"000000" when Counter=x"000000" and Button='0' else
                Counter + 1 when Button='1' else
                Counter - 1;
nextHistory    <= '0' when Counter=x"000000" else
                '1';
nButtonHistory <= nextHistory & ButtonHistory(1);
Dout           <= '1' when ButtonHistory="01" else
                '0';
```



## CHAPTER 3

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### Installation

---

There are two methods to install VSG.

#### 3.1 PIP

The most recent released version is hosted on PyPI. It can be installed using **pip**.

```
pip install vsg
```

This is the preferred method for installing VSG.

#### 3.2 Git Hub

The latest development version can be cloned from the git hub repo.

```
git clone https://github.com/jeremiah-c-leary/vhdl-style-guide.git
```

Then installed using the setup.py file.

```
python setup.py install
```



## CHAPTER 4

### Usage

VSG is both a command line tool and a python package. The command line tool can be invoked with:

```
$ vsg
usage: VHDL Style Guide (VSG) [-h] [-f FILENAME [FILENAME ...]]
                               [-lr LOCAL_RULES]
                               [-c CONFIGURATION [CONFIGURATION ...]] [--fix]
                               [-fp FIX_PHASE] [-j JUNIT] [-of {vsg,syntastic}]
                               [-b] [-oc OUTPUT_CONFIGURATION] [-v]

Analyzes VHDL files for style guide violations. Reference documentation is
located at: http://vhdl-style-guide.readthedocs.io/en/latest/index.html

optional arguments:
  -h, --help            show this help message and exit
  -f FILENAME [FILENAME ...], --filename FILENAME [FILENAME ...]
                        File to analyze
  -lr LOCAL_RULES, --local_rules LOCAL_RULES
                        Path to local rules
  -c CONFIGURATION [CONFIGURATION ...], --configuration CONFIGURATION [CONFIGURATION .
  ↪ ..]
                        JSON or YAML configuration file(s)
  --fix                Fix issues found
  -fp FIX_PHASE, --fix_phase FIX_PHASE
                        Fix issues up to and including this phase
  -j JUNIT, --junit JUNIT
                        Extract Junit file
  -of {vsg,syntastic}, --output_format {vsg,syntastic}
                        Sets the output format.
  -b, --backup          Creates copy of input file for comparison with fixed
                        version.
  -oc OUTPUT_CONFIGURATION, --output_configuration OUTPUT_CONFIGURATION
                        Output configuration file name
  -v, --version          Displays version information
```

#### Command Line Options

Option	Description
-f FILENAME	The VHDL file to be analyzed or fixed. Multiple files can be passed through this option.
-local_rules LOCAL_RULES	Additional rules not in the base set.
-configuration CONFIGURATION	JSON or YAML file(s) which alters the behavior of VSG. Configuration can also include a list files to analyze. Any combination of JSON and YAML files can be passed. Each will be processed in order from left to right.
-fix	Update issues found. Replaces current file with updated one.
-fix_phase	Applies for all phases up to and including this phase. Analysis will then be performed on all phases.
-junit	Filename of JUnit XML file to generate.
-output_format	<b>Configures the sdout output format.</b> vsg – standard VSG output syntastic – format compatible with the syntastic VIM module
-backup	Creates a copy of the input file before applying any fixes. This can be used to compare the fixed file against the original.
-output_configuration	Writes a JSON configuration file of the current run. It includes a file_list, local_rules (if used), and how every rule was configured. This configuration can be fed back into VSG.
-version	Displays the version of VSG.

Here is an example output running against a test file:

```
$ vsg -f PIC.vhd
File: PIC.vhd
=====
Phase 1... Reporting
Phase 2... Reporting
Phase 3... Reporting
Phase 4... Reporting
Phase 5... Reporting
  comment_002 | 51 | Ensure proper alignment of comment with_
↪previous line.
  comment_002 | 52 | Ensure proper alignment of comment with_
↪previous line.
  comment_002 | 54 | Ensure proper alignment of comment with_
↪previous line.
  comment_002 | 55 | Ensure proper alignment of comment with_
↪previous line.
  comment_003 | 76-256 | Inconsistent alignment of comments within_
↪process.
  sequential_005 | 87-93 | Inconsistent alignment of "<=" in group of_
↪lines.
  sequential_005 | 102-103 | Inconsistent alignment of "<=" in group of_
↪lines.
  sequential_005 | 105-108 | Inconsistent alignment of "<=" in group of_
↪lines.
  sequential_005 | 110-113 | Inconsistent alignment of "<=" in group of_
↪lines.
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```



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```

    sequential_005      |    115-118 | Inconsistent alignment of "<=" in group of
↪lines.
    sequential_005      |    120-124 | Inconsistent alignment of "<=" in group of
↪lines.
    sequential_005      |    129-133 | Inconsistent alignment of "<=" in group of
↪lines.
    sequential_005      |    160-161 | Inconsistent alignment of "<=" in group of
↪lines.
    sequential_005      |    173-174 | Inconsistent alignment of "<=" in group of
↪lines.
    comment_002         |     183 | Ensure proper alignment of comment with
↪previous line.
    sequential_005      |    225-226 | Inconsistent alignment of "<=" in group of
↪lines.
    sequential_005      |    238-239 | Inconsistent alignment of "<=" in group of
↪lines.
Phase 6... Not executed
Phase 7... Not executed
=====
Total Rules Checked: 204
Total Failures:      523

```

VSG will report the rule which is violated and the line number or group of lines where the violation occurred. It also gives a suggestion on how to fix the violation. The rules VSG uses are grouped together into *Phases*. These phases follow the order in which the user would take to address the violations. Each rule is detailed in the *Rules* section. The violation and the appropriate fix for each rule is shown.

The violations can be fixed manually, or use the **-fix** option to have VSG update the file.

```

$ vsg -f PIC.vhd --fix
File: PIC.fixed.vhd
=====
Phase 1... Reporting
Phase 2... Reporting
Phase 3... Reporting
Phase 4... Reporting
Phase 5... Reporting
Phase 6... Reporting
Phase 7... Reporting
=====
Total Rules Checked: 290
Total Failures:      0

```

If rule violations can not be fixed, they will be reported after fixing everything else:

```

$ vsg -f PIC.vhd --fix
File: PIC.vhd
=====
Phase 1... Reporting
    signal_007          |     66 | Remove default assignment.
    signal_007          |     67 | Remove default assignment.
    signal_007          |     68 | Remove default assignment.
    signal_007          |     72 | Remove default assignment.
    signal_007          |     73 | Remove default assignment.
    signal_007          |     74 | Remove default assignment.
    process_016         |     78 | Add a label for the process.
    process_018         |    259 | Add a label for the "end process".

```

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```
Phase 2... Not executed
Phase 3... Not executed
Phase 4... Not executed
Phase 5... Not executed
Phase 6... Not executed
Phase 7... Not executed
=====
Total Rules Checked: 48
Total Failures:      8
```

## 4.1 Multiple configuration example

More than one configuration can be passed using the **–configuration** option. This can be useful in two situations:

- 1) Block level configurations
- 2) Multilevel rule configurations

The priority of the configurations is from right to left. The last configuration has the highest priority. This is true for all configuration parameters except **file\_list**.

### 4.1.1 Block level configurations

Many code bases are large enough to be broken into multiple sub blocks. A single configuration can be created and maintained for each subblock. This allows each subblock to be analyzed independently.

When the entire code base needs be analyzed, all the subblock configurations can be passed to VSG. This reduces the amount of external scripting required.

#### config\_1.json

```
{
  "file_list": [
    "fifo.vhd",
    "source/spi.vhd",
    "$PATH_TO_FILE/spi_master.vhd",
    "$OTHER_PATH/src/*.vhd"
  ]
}
```

#### config\_2.json

```
{
  "file_list": [
    "dual_port_fifo.vhd",
    "flash_interface.vhd",
    "$PATH_TO_FILE/ddr.vhd"
  ]
}
```

Both configuration files can be processed by vsg with the following command:

```
$ vsg --configuration config_1.json config_2.json
```

## 4.1.2 Multilevel rule configurations

Some code bases may require rule adjustments that apply to all the files along with rule adjustments against individual files. Use multiple configurations to accomplish this. One configuration can handle code base wide adjustments. A second configuration can target individual files. VSG will combine any number of configurations to provide a unique set of rules for any file.

### config\_1.json

```
{
  "rule": {
    "entity_004": {
      "disable": true
    },
    "entity_005": {
      "disable": true
    },
    "global": {
      "indentSize": 2
    }
  }
}
```

### config\_2.json

```
{
  "rule": {
    "entity_004": {
      "disable": false,
      "indentSize": 4
    }
  }
}
```

Both configuration files can be processed by VSG with the following command:

```
$ vsg --configuration config_1.json config_2.json -f fifo.vhd
```

VSG will combine the two configurations into this equivalent configuration...

```
{
  "rule": {
    "entity_004": {
      "disable": false,
      "indentSize": 4
    },
    "entity_005": {
      "disable": true
    },
    "global": {
      "indentSize": 2
    }
  }
}
```

...and run on the file **fifo.vhd**.



## CHAPTER 5

---

### Configuring

---

VSG can use a configuration file to alter its behavior or include a list of files to analyze. This is accomplished by passing JSON and/or YAML file(s) through the **–configuration** command line argument. This is the basic form of a configuration file in JSON:

```
{
  "file_list": [
    "fifo.vhd",
    "source/spi.vhd",
    "$PATH_TO_FILE/spi_master.vhd",
    "$OTHER_PATH/src/*.vhd"
  ],
  "local_rules": "$DIRECTORY_PATH",
  "rule": {
    "global": {
      "attributeName": "AttributeValue"
    },
    "ruleId_ruleNumber": {
      "attributeName": "AttributeValue"
    }
  }
}
```

This is the basic form of a configuration file in YAML:

```
---
file_list: [
  - fifo.vhd
  - source/spi.vhd
  - $PATH_TO_FILE/spi_master.vhd
  - $OTHER_PATH/src/*.vhd
local_rules: $DIRECTORY_PATH
rule:
  global:
    attributeName: AttributeValue
```

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```
ruleId_ruleNumber:
  attributeName: AttributeValue
...
```

It is not required to have **file\_list**, **local\_rules**, and **rule** defined in the configuration file. Any combination can be defined. The order does not matter either.

---

**Note:** All examples of configurations in this documentation use JSON. However, YAML can be used instead.

---

## 5.1 file\_list

The **file\_list** is a list of files that will be analyzed. Environment variables will be expanded. File globbing is also supported. The Environment variables will be expanded before globbing occurs. This option can be useful when running VSG over multiple files.

## 5.2 local\_rules

Local rules can be defined on the command line or in a configuration file. If they are defined in both locations, the configuration will take precedence.

## 5.3 rule

Any attribute of any rule can be configured. Using **global** will set the attribute for every rule. Each rule is addressable by using its unique **ruleId** and **ruleNumber** combination. For example, **whitespace\_006** or **port\_010**.

---

**Note:** If **global** and unique attributes are set at the same time, the unique attribute will take precedence.

---

Here are a list of attributes that can be altered for each rule:

Attribute	Values	Description
indentSize	Integer	Sets the number of spaces for each indent level.
phase	Integer	Sets the phase the rule will run in.
disable	Boolean	If set to True, the rule will not run.
fixable	Boolean	If set to False, the violation will not be fixed

---

**Note:** Some rules have additional attributes. These will be noted in the rule description.

---

### 5.3.1 Example: Disabling a rule

Below is an example of a JSON file which disables the rule **entity\_004**

```
{
  "rule": {
    "entity_004": {
      "disable": true
    }
  }
}
```

Use the configuration with the **--configuration** command line argument:

```
$ vsg -f RAM.vhd --configuration entity_004_disable.json
```

### 5.3.2 Example: Setting the indent increment size for a single rule

The indent increment size is the number of spaces an indent level takes. It can be configured on an per rule basis...

```
{
  "rule": {
    "entity_004": {
      "indentSize": 4
    }
  }
}
```

### 5.3.3 Example: Setting the indent increment size for all rules

Configure the indent size for all rules by setting the **global** attribute.

```
{
  "rule": {
    "global": {
      "indentSize": 4
    }
  }
}
```

## 5.4 Configuring Uppercase and Lowercase Rules

There are several rules that enforce either uppercase or lowercase. They are noted in the documentation for each rule what the default is. The example violation and fixes are in reference to the default setting.

The default value for each of these case rules can be overridden using a configuration.

### 5.4.1 Overriding Default Case Enforcement

The default setting can be changed using a configuration. For example the rule `constant_002` defaults to lowercase. We can use the following configuration to change the case to upper:

```
---  
  
rule :  
    constant_002 :  
        case : 'upper'
```

Conversley, rule entity\_008 defaults to uppercase. We can use the following configuration to change the case to lower:

```
---  
  
rule :  
    entity_008 :  
        case : 'lower'
```

## 5.4.2 Changing Multiple Case Rules

If there are a lot of case rules you want to change, you can use the global option to reduce the size of the configuration. For example, if we want to uppercase everything except the entity name, we could write the following configuration:

```
---  
  
rule :  
    global :  
        case : 'upper'  
    entity_008 :  
        case : 'lower'
```

## 5.5 Configuring Prefix and Suffix Rules

There are several rules that enforce specific prefixes/suffixes in different name identifiers. It is noted, in the documentation, what are the default prefixes/suffixes for each such rule.

All prefix/suffix rules are disabled by default. The default prefixes/suffixes for each of these rules can be overridden using a configuration.

### 5.5.1 Overriding Default Prefixes/Suffixes Enforcement

The default setting can be changed using a configuration. For example, the rule port\_025 defaults to following suffixes: ['\_I', '\_O', '\_IO']. We can use the following configuration to change allowed suffixes:

```
---  
  
rule :  
    port_025:  
        # Each prefix/suffix rule needs to be enabled explicitly.  
        disable: false  
        suffixes: ['_i', '_o']
```

The rule variable\_012 defaults to following prefix: ['v\_']. We can use the following configuration to change allowed prefix:



```

---
rule :
  variable_012:
    # Each prefix/suffix rule needs to be enabled explicitly.
    disable: false
    prefixes: ['var_']

```

## 5.6 Configuring Number of Signals in Signal Declaration

VHDL allows of any number of signals to be declared within a single signal declaration. While this may be allowed, in practice there are limits imposed by the designers. Limiting the number of signals declared improves the readability of VHDL code.

The default number of signals allowed, 2, can be set by configuring rule **signal\_015**.

### 5.6.1 Overriding Number of Signals

The default setting can be changed using a configuration. We can use the following configuration to change the number of signals allowed to 1.

```

---
rule :
  signal_015 :
    consecutive : 1

```

## 5.7 Configuring the Maximum Line Length

Limiting the line length of the VHDL code can improve readability. Code that exceeds the editor window is more difficult to read.

The default line length is 120, and can be set by configuring rule **length\_001**.

### 5.7.1 Overriding Line Length

The default setting can be changed using a configuration. We can use the following configuration to change the line length to 180.

```

---
rule :
  length_001 :
    length : 180

```



VSG supports inline tags embedded into code to enable or disable rules. This can be useful in fine tuning rule exceptions within a file. The code tags are embedded in comments similar to pragmas, and must be on it's own line.

## 6.1 Full rule exclusion

Entire portions of a file can be ignored using the **vsg\_off** and **vsg\_on** tags.

```
-- vsg_off
process (write, read, full) is
begin
    a <= write;
    b <= read;
end process;
-- vsg_on
```

The **vsg\_off** tag disables all rule checking. The **vsg\_on** tag enables all rule checking, except those disabled by a configuration.

## 6.2 Individual Rule Exclusions

Individual rules can be disabled by adding the rule identifier to the **vsg\_off** and **vsg\_on** tags. Multiple identifiers can be added.

```
-- vsg_off process_016 process_018
process (write, read, full) is
begin
    a <= write;
    b <= read;
end process;
-- vsg_on
```

The bare **vsg\_on** enables all rules not disabled by a configuration.

Each rule can be independently enabled or disabled:

```
-- vsg_off process_016 process_018
process (write, read, full) is
begin
    a <= write;
    b <= read;
end process;

-- vsg_on process_016
FIFO_PROC : process (write, read, full) is
begin
    a <= write;
    b <= read;
end process;

-- vsg_on process_018
FIFO_PROC : process (write, read, full) is
begin
    a <= write;
    b <= read;
end process FIFO_PROC;
```

In the previous example, the *process\_016* and *process\_018* are disabled for the first process. *Process\_018* is disabled for the second process. No rules are disabled for the third process.

If your editor can execute programs on the command line, you can run VSG without having to leave your editor. This brings a new level of efficiency to coding in VHDL.

### 7.1 VIM

Add the following macro into your `.vimrc` file:

```
map <F9> :setl autoread<CR>:let b:current_file = @@<CR>:w!<CR>:execute '!vsg -f ' .  
↩b:current_file ' --fix'<CR><CR>:edit<CR>:setl noautoread<CR>
```

This macro bound to the `<F9>` key performs the following steps:

1. Save the current buffer
2. Execute `vsg` with the `-fix` option
3. Reload the buffer

When you are editing a file, you can hit `<F9>` and VSG will run on the current buffer without leaving VIM.



VSG supports customization to your coding style standards by allowing localized rules. These rules are stored in a directory with an `__init__.py` file and one or more python files. The files should follow the same structure and naming convention as the rules found in the `vsg/rules` directory.

The localized rules will be used when the `-local_rules` command line argument is given or using the `local_rules` option in a configuration file.

### 8.1 Example: Create rule to check for entity and architectures in the same file.

Let's suppose in our organization the entity and architecture should be split into separate files. This rule is not in the base rule set, but we can add it through localization. For this example, we will be setting up the localized rules in your home directory.

#### 8.1.1 Prepare local rules directory

Create an empty directory with an empty `__init__.py` file

```
$ mkdir ~/local_rules
$ touch ~/local_rules/__init__.py
```

#### 8.1.2 Create new rule file

We will create a new rule by extending the base rule class.

---

**Note:** The file name and class name must start with `rule_`. Otherwise VSG will not recognize it as a rule.

---

The rule will be in the `localized` group. Since this is the first rule, we will number it `001`.

```
from vsg import rule

class rule_001(rule.rule):

    def __init__(self):
        rule.rule.__init__(self, 'localized', '001')
```

Referencing the *Phases*, we decide it should be in phase 1: structural.

```
from vsg import rule

class rule_001(rule.rule):

    def __init__(self):
        rule.rule.__init__(self, 'localized', '001')
        self.phase = 1
```

Now we need to add the **analyze** method to perform the check.

```
from vsg import rule

class rule_001(rule.rule):

    def __init__(self):
        rule.rule.__init__(self, 'localized', '001')
        self.phase = 1

    def analyze(self, oFile):
```

The built in variables in the `vsg.line` class can be used to build rules. There are helper functions in *vsg.utilities*, *vsg.check*, and *vsg.fix* also. In this case, the `vsg.vhdlFile` class has two attributes (**hasEntity** and **hasArchitecture**) that are exactly what we need. We are ready to write the body of the **analyze** method:

```
from vsg import rule

class rule_001(rule.rule):

    def __init__(self):
        rule.rule.__init__(self, 'localized', '001')
        self.phase = 1

    def analyze(self, oFile):
        if oFile.hasEntity and oFile.hasArchitecture:
            self.add_violation(1)
```

The base rule class has an **add\_violation** method which takes a line number as an argument. This method appends the line number to a violation list, which is processed later for reporting and fixing purposes. In this case, any line number will do so we picked 1.

We must decide if we want to give VSG the ability to fix this rule on it's own. If so, then we will need to write the **\_fix\_violations** method. However, for this violation we want the user to split the file. We will tell VSG the rule is not fixable.



```

from vsg import rule

class rule_001(rule.rule):

    def __init__(self):
        rule.rule.__init__(self, 'localized', '001')
        self.phase = 1
        self.fixable = False # User must split the file

    def analyze(self, oFile):
        if oFile.hasEntity and oFile.hasArchitecture:
            self.add_violation(1)

```

We also need to provide a solution to the user so they will know how to fix the violation:

```

from vsg import rule

class rule_001(rule.rule):

    def __init__(self):
        rule.rule.__init__(self, 'localized', '001')
        self.phase = 1

        self.fixable = False # User must split the file
        self.solution = 'Split entity and architecture into seperate files.'

    def analyze(self, oFile):
        if oFile.hasEntity and oFile.hasArchitecture:
            self.add_violation(1)

```

Finally, we need to add a code tag check so the rule can be disabled via comments in the code:

```

from vsg import rule

class rule_001(rule.rule):

    def __init__(self):
        rule.rule.__init__(self, 'localized', '001')
        self.phase = 1
        self.fixable = False # User must split the file
        self.solution = 'Split entity and architecture into seperate files.'

    def analyze(self, oFile):
        if not self.is_vsg_off(oLine):
            if oFile.hasEntity and oFile.hasArchitecture:
                self.add_violation(1)

```

The rule is complete, so we save it as rule\_localized\_001.py. Performing an ls on our local\_rules directory:

```

$ ls ~/local_rules
__init__.py  rule_localized_001.py

```

### 8.1.3 Use new rule to analyze

When we want to run with localized rules, use the `--local_rules` option.

```
$ vsg -f RAM.vhd --local_rules ~/local_rules
File: RAM.vhd
=====
Phase 1... Reporting
localized_001 | 1 | Split entity and architecture into separate_
↳files.
Phase 2... Not executed
Phase 3... Not executed
Phase 4... Not executed
Phase 5... Not executed
Phase 6... Not executed
Phase 7... Not executed
=====
Total Rules Checked: 50
Total Failures: 1
```

Our new rule will now flag files which have both an entity and an architecture in the same file. That was a fairly simple rule. To write more complex rules, it is important to understand how the rule class works.

## 8.2 Understanding the Rule class

Every rule uses the base rule class. There are a few methods to the base rule class, but we are interested in only the following:

Method	Description
<code>add_violations</code>	Adds violations to a list.
<code>analyze</code>	Calls <code>_pre_analyze</code> and then <code>_analyze</code> .
<code>_analyze</code>	Code that performs the analysis.
<code>fix</code>	calls <code>analyze</code> and then <code>_fix_violations</code> .
<code>_fix_violations</code>	Code that fixes the violations.
<code>_get_solution</code>	Prints out the solution to stdout.
<code>_pre_analyze</code>	Code that sets up variables for <code>_analyze</code> .

We will look at the rule **constant\_014** to illustrate how VSG uses the methods above:

```
class rule_014(rule.rule):
    '''
    Constant rule 014 checks the indent of multiline constants that are not arrays.
    '''

    def __init__(self):
        rule.rule.__init__(self)
        self.name = 'constant'
        self.identifier = '014'
        self.solution = 'Align with := keyword on constant declaration line.'
        self.phase = 5

    def _pre_analyze(self):
        self.alignmentColumn = 0
        self.fKeywordFound = False
```

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```

def _analyze(self, oFile, oLine, iLineNumber):
    if not oLine.isConstantArray and oLine.insideConstant:
        if oLine.isConstant and ':' in oLine.line:
            self.alignmentColumn = oLine.line.index(':') + len(':= ')
            self.fKeywordFound = True
        elif not oLine.isConstant and self.fKeywordFound:
            sMatch = ' ' * self.alignmentColumn
            if not re.match('^' + sMatch + '\\w', oLine.line):
                self.add_violation(iLineNumber)
                self.dFix['violations'][iLineNumber] = self.alignmentColumn
        if oLine.isConstantEnd:
            self.fKeywordFound = False

def _fix_violations(self, oFile):
    for iLineNumber in self.violations:
        sLine = oFile.lines[iLineNumber].line
        sNewLine = ' ' * self.dFix['violations'][iLineNumber] + sLine.strip()
        oFile.lines[iLineNumber].update_line(sNewLine)

```

## 8.2.1 Creating Class

First we create the rule by inheriting from the base rule class. We also add a comment to describe what the rule is doing.

```

class rule_014(rule.rule):
    '''
        Constant rule 014 checks the indent of multiline constants that are not arrays.
    '''

```

## 8.2.2 Adding \_\_init\_\_

Then we add the `__init__` method. It calls the init of the base rule class, then we modify attributes for this specific rule:

```

def __init__(self):
    rule.rule.__init__(self)
    self.name = 'constant'
    self.identifier = '014'
    self.solution = 'Align with := keyword on constant declaration line.'
    self.phase = 5

```

For this rule we set its *name*, *identifier*, *solution*, and *phase*.

## 8.2.3 Analyzing Considerations

The **analyze** method of the base rule class will first call `_pre_analyze` before `_analyze`. The `_analyze` method is wrapped in a loop that increments through each line of the file. The **analyze** method also checks if the rule has been turned off for a line, via code tags. If the code tag indicates to ignore the line, then it will be skipped. If you decide to override the **analyze** method, then you should add the code tag check.

## 8.2.4 Adding `_pre_analyze` method

In this rule, we use the `_pre_analyze` method to initialize some variables. These variables must be set outside the loop that is present in the `analyze` method.

```
def _pre_analyze(self):
    self.alignmentColumn = 0
    self.fKeywordFound = False
```

## 8.2.5 Adding `_analyze` method

The `_analyze` method is called on every line of the VHDL file. Any memory needed between lines must be declared in the `_pre_analyze` method. In the following code, notice `self.alignmentColumn` and `self.fKeywordFound`.

```
def _analyze(self, oFile, oLine, iLineNumber):
    if not oLine.isConstantArray and oLine.insideConstant:
        if oLine.isConstant and ':' in oLine.line:
            self.alignmentColumn = oLine.line.index(':') + len(': ')
            self.fKeywordFound = True
        elif not oLine.isConstant and self.fKeywordFound:
            sMatch = ' ' * self.alignmentColumn
            if not re.match('^' + sMatch + '\\w', oLine.line):
                self.add_violation(iLineNumber)
                self.dFix['violations'][iLineNumber] = self.alignmentColumn
        if oLine.isConstantEnd:
            self.fKeywordFound = False
```

This code is searching for the characteristics of a non-array constant.

```
def _analyze(self, oFile, oLine, iLineNumber):
    if not oLine.isConstantArray and oLine.insideConstant:
```

Once the non-array constant is found, it notes the column of the `:=` keyword.

```
if oLine.isConstant and ':' in oLine.line:
    self.alignmentColumn = oLine.line.index(':') + len(': ')
    self.fKeywordFound = True
```

On successive lines of the constant declaration, it checks to see if there are enough spaces from the beginning of the line to match the column number the `:=` is located at.

```
elif not oLine.isConstant and self.fKeywordFound:
```

If there are not enough spaces, then a violation is added. We also store off the required column into a predefined dictionary named `dFix`. This will be used later when the `fix` method is called.

```
sMatch = ' ' * self.alignmentColumn
if not re.match('^' + sMatch + '\\w', oLine.line):
    self.add_violation(iLineNumber)
    self.dFix['violations'][iLineNumber] = self.alignmentColumn
```

When we detect the end of the constant declaration, we clear a flag and prepare for the next constant declaration.

```
if oLine.isConstantEnd:
    self.fKeywordFound = False
```

### 8.2.6 Fixing considerations

The **fix** method will first call the **analyze** method and then the **\_fix\_violations** method. Unlike the **analyze** method, it does not wrap the **\_fix\_violations** in a loop. This is due to some fixes needing to execute either top down or bottom up. Rules that add or delete lines need to work from the bottom up. Otherwise, the violations detected by the **analyze** method will have moved.

### 8.2.7 Adding the **\_fix\_violations** method

In this rule, we are going to iterate on all the violations in the *self.violations* attribute.

```
def _fix_violations(self, oFile):
    for iLineNumber in self.violations:
```

We store the current line off to make it easier to read. Then we strip the line of all leading and trailing spaces and prepend the number of spaces required to align with the **:=** keyword.

```
sLine = oFile.lines[iLineNumber].line
sNewLine = ' ' * self.dFix['violations'][iLineNumber] + sLine.strip()
```

Finally, we update the line with our modified line using the **update\_line** method.

```
oFile.lines[iLineNumber].update_line(sNewLine)
```

## 8.3 Rule creation guidelines

Keep these points in mind when creating new rules:

1. Use an existing rule as a starting point
2. Remember that **analyze** calls **\_pre\_analyze** and then **\_analyze**
3. Override **\_get\_solution** to return complex messages
4. **analyze** method can be overridden if necessary
5. If overriding **analyze**, then include a check for *vsg\_off*



Rules are grouped together and executed in phases. This simplifies rule generation for rules in later phases. If issues are found during a phase, then successive phases will not run. The phases are constructed to model the proper order of fixing issues. Each phase prepares the code for the next phase.

### 9.1 Phase 1 - Structural

This phase checks the structure of VHDL statements. This ensures the VHDL is structured properly for future phases.

### 9.2 Phase 2 - Whitespace

This phase checks whitespace rules. However, this does not include indentation.

### 9.3 Phase 3 - Vertical Spacing

This phase checks all vertical spacing requirements.

### 9.4 Phase 4 - Indentation

This phase checks all indentation rules.

### 9.5 Phase 5 - Alignment

This phase checks all alignment rules.

## **9.6 Phase 6 - Capitalization**

This phase checks capitalization rules.

## **9.7 Phase 7 - Naming conventions**

This phase checks naming conventions for signals, constants, ports, etc. . .



# CHAPTER 10

---

## Subphases

---

Each phase can have multiple subphases. There are rules which are executed within the same phase, but one is dependent on another. Utilizing a subphase allows for the proper execution of the rules.

### 10.1 Subphase 1

Prepare code for rules in subphase 2.

### 10.2 Subphase 2

Execute on code prepared in subphase 1.



The rules are divided into categories depending on the part of the VHDL code being operated on.

## 11.1 After Rules

### 11.1.1 after\_001

This rule checks for **after x** in signal assignments in clock processes.

**Note:** All rules in this group are disabled by default. Use a configuration to enable them.

#### Violation

```
CLK_PROC : process(clock, reset) is
begin
    if (reset = '1') then
        a <= '0';
        b <= '1';
    elsif (clock'event and clock = '1') then
        a <= d;
        b <= c;
    end if;
end process CLK_PROC;
```

#### Fix

```
CLK_PROC : process(clock, reset) is
begin
    if (reset = '1') then
        a <= '0';
        b <= '1';
```

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```
elseif (clock'event and clock = '1') then
    a <= d after 1 ns;
    b <= c after 1 ns;
end if;
end process CLK_PROC;
```

---

**Note:** This rule has two configurable items:

- magnitude
- units

The **magnitude** is the number of units. Default is *1*.

The **units** is a valid time unit: ms, us, ns, ps etc... Default is *ns*.

---

### 11.1.2 after\_002

This rule checks the *after* keywords are aligned in a clock process.

---

**Note:** All rules in this group are disabled by default. Use a configuration to enable them.

---

#### Violation

```
CLK_PROC : process(clock, reset) is
begin
    if (reset = '1') then
        a <= '0';
        b <= '1';
    elseif (clock'event and clock = '1') then
        a <= d      after 1 ns;
        b <= c      after 1 ns;
    end if;
end process CLK_PROC;
```

#### Fix

```
CLK_PROC : process(clock, reset) is
begin
    if (reset = '1') then
        a <= '0';
        b <= '1';
    elseif (clock'event and clock = '1') then
        a <= d      after 1 ns;
        b <= c      after 1 ns;
    end if;
end process CLK_PROC;
```

### 11.1.3 after\_003

This rule checks the *after* keywords do not exist in the reset portion of a clock process.

---

**Note:** All rules in this group are disabled by default. Use a configuration to enable them.

---

### Violation

```
CLK_PROC : process(clock, reset) is
begin
    if (reset = '1') then
        a <= '0' after 1 ns;
        b <= '1' after 1 ns;
    elsif (clock'event and clock = '1') then
        a <= d after 1 ns;
        b <= c after 1 ns;
    end if;
end process CLK_PROC;
```

### Fix

```
CLK_PROC : process(clock, reset) is
begin
    if (reset = '1') then
        a <= '0';
        b <= '1';
    elsif (clock'event and clock = '1') then
        a <= d after 1 ns;
        b <= c after 1 ns;
    end if;
end process CLK_PROC;
```

## 11.2 Architecture Rules

### 11.2.1 architecture\_001

This rule checks for blank spaces before the **architecture** keyword.

#### Violation

```
architecture RTL of FIFO is
begin
```

#### Fix

```
architecture RTL of FIFO is
begin
```

### 11.2.2 architecture\_002

This rule checks for a single space between **architecture**, **of**, and **is** keywords.

#### Violation

```
architecture RTL of FIFO is
```

#### Fix

```
architecture RTL of FIFO is
```

### 11.2.3 architecture\_003

This rule check for a blank line above the **architecture** declaration.

#### Violation

```
library ieee;  
architecture RTL of FIFO is
```

#### Fix

```
library ieee;  
  
architecture RTL of FIFO is
```

### 11.2.4 architecture\_004

This rule checks the proper case of the **architecture** keyword in the architecture declaration.

---

**Note:** The default is lowercase.

Refer to the section [Configuring Uppercase and Lowercase Rules](#) for information on changing the default case.

---

#### Violation

```
ARCHITECTURE RTL of FIFO is
```

```
architecture RTL of FIFO is
```

### 11.2.5 architecture\_005

This rule checks the **of** keyword is on the same line as the **architecture** keyword.

#### Violation

```
architecture RTL  
  of FIFO is
```

#### Fix

```
architecture RTL of FIFO is
```

### 11.2.6 architecture\_006

This rule checks the **is** keyword is on the same line as the **architecture** keyword.

#### Violation

```
architecture RTL of FIFO
is

architecture RTL of FIFO
```

Fix

```
architecture RTL of FIFO is

architecture RTL of FIFO is
```

### 11.2.7 architecture\_007

This rule checks for spaces before the **begin** keyword.

Violation

```
architecture RTL of FIFO is
    begin
```

Fix

```
architecture RTL of FIFO is
begin
```

### 11.2.8 architecture\_008

This rule checks for spaces before the **end architecture** keywords.

Violation

```
architecture RTL of FIFO is
begin
    end architecture
```

Fix

```
architecture RTL of FIFO is
begin
end architecture
```

### 11.2.9 architecture\_009

This rule checks the **end** and **architecture** keywords are lower case.

Violation

```
END architecture;

end Architecture;
```

Fix

```
end architecture;  
  
end architecture;
```

### 11.2.10 architecture\_010

This rule checks for the keyword **architecture** in the **end architecture** statement. It is clearer to the reader to state what is ending.

#### Violation

```
end ARCHITECTURE_NAME;
```

#### Fix

```
end architecture ARCHITECTURE_NAME;
```

### 11.2.11 architecture\_011

This rule checks the architecture name case in the **end architecture** statement.

---

**Note:** The default is uppercase.

Refer to the section [Configuring Uppercase and Lowercase Rules](#) for information on changing the default case.

---

#### Violation

```
end architecture architecture_name;
```

#### Fix

```
end architecture ARCHITECTURE_NAME;
```

### 11.2.12 architecture\_012

This rule checks for a single space between **end** and **architecture** keywords.

#### Violation

```
end   architecture ARCHITECTURE_NAME;
```

#### Fix

```
end architecture ARCHITECTURE_NAME;
```

### 11.2.13 architecture\_013

This rule checks the case of the architecture name in the architecture declaration.

---

**Note:** The default is uppercase.



Refer to the section [Configuring Uppercase and Lowercase Rules](#) for information on changing the default case.

#### Violation

```
architecture rtl of FIFO is
```

#### Fix

```
architecture RTL of FIFO is
```

### 11.2.14 architecture\_014

This rule checks the case of the entity name in the architecture declaration.

**Note:** The default is uppercase.

Refer to the section [Configuring Uppercase and Lowercase Rules](#) for information on changing the default case.

#### Violation

```
architecture RTL of fifo is
```

#### Fix

```
architecture RTL of FIFO is
```

### 11.2.15 architecture\_015

This rule check for a blank line below the architecture declaration.

#### Violation

```
architecture RTL of FIFO is
  signal wr_en : std_logic;
begin
```

#### Fix

```
architecture RTL of FIFO is

  signal wr_en : std_logic;
begin
```

### 11.2.16 architecture\_016

This rule checks for a blank line above the **begin** keyword.

#### Violation

```
architecture RTL of FIFO is

    signal wr_en : std_logic;
begin
```

**Fix**

```
architecture RTL of FIFO is

    signal wr_en : std_logic;

begin
```

### 11.2.17 architecture\_017

This rule checks for a blank line below the **begin** keyword.

**Violation**

```
begin
    wr_en <= '0';
```

**Fix**

```
begin

    wr_en <= '0';
```

### 11.2.18 architecture\_018

This rule checks for a blank line above the **end architecture** declaration.

**Violation**

```
    rd_en <= '1';
end architecture RTL;
```

**Fix**

```
    rd_en <= '1';

end architecture RTL;
```

### 11.2.19 architecture\_019

This rule checks the proper case of the **of** keyword in the architecture declaration.

---

**Note:** The default is lowercase.

Refer to the section [Configuring Uppercase and Lowercase Rules](#) for information on changing the default case.

---

**Violation**

```
architecture RTL OF FIFO is
```

**Fix**

```
architecture RTL of FIFO is
```

### 11.2.20 architecture\_020

This rule checks the proper case of the **is** keyword in the architecture declaration.

**Note:** The default is lowercase.

Refer to the section [Configuring Uppercase and Lowercase Rules](#) for information on changing the default case.

**Violation**

```
architecture RTL of FIFO IS
```

**Fix**

```
architecture RTL of FIFO is
```

### 11.2.21 architecture\_021

This rule checks the proper case of the **begin** keyword.

**Note:** The default is lowercase.

Refer to the section [Configuring Uppercase and Lowercase Rules](#) for information on changing the default case.

**Violation**

```
architecture RTL of FIFO is  
BEGIN
```

**Fix**

```
architecture RTL of FIFO is  
begin
```

### 11.2.22 architecture\_022

This rule checks for a single space before the entity name in the end architecture declaration.

**Violation**

```
end architecture    FIFO;
```

**Fix**

```
end architecture FIFO;
```

### 11.2.23 architecture\_023

This rule ensures the inline comments are aligned between the architecture declaration and the **begin** keyword.

#### Violation

```
architecture RTL of FIFO is

    signal wr_en : std_logic;    -- Enables writes to FIFO
    signal rd_en : std_logic;    -- Enables reads from FIFO
    signal overflow : std_logic; -- Indicates the FIFO has overflowed when asserted

begin
```

#### Fix

```
architecture RTL of FIFO is

    signal wr_en : std_logic;    -- Enables writes to FIFO
    signal rd_en : std_logic;    -- Enables reads from FIFO
    signal overflow : std_logic; -- Indicates the FIFO has overflowed when asserted

begin
```

### 11.2.24 architecture\_024

This rule checks for the architecture name in the **end architecture** statement. It is clearer to the reader to state which architecture the end statement is closing.

#### Violation

```
end architecture;
```

#### Fix

```
end architecture ARCHITECTURE_NAME;
```

### 11.2.25 architecture\_025

This rule checks for valid names for the architecture. Typical architecture names are: RTL, EMPTY, and BEHAVE. This rule allows the user to restrict what can be used for an architecture name.

---

**Note:** This rule is disabled by default. You can enable and configure the names using the following configuration.

```
---

rule :
    architecture_025 :
        disabled : False
        names :
```

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```
- rtl
- empty
- behave
```

**Violation**

```
architecture SOME_INVALID_ARCH_NAME of ENTITY1 is
```

**Fix**

The user is required to decide which is the correct architecture name.

## 11.3 Assert Rules

### 11.3.1 assert\_001

This rule checks alignment of multiline assert statements.

**Violation**

```
assert WIDTH > 16
    report "FIFO width is limited to 16 bits."
severity FAILURE;
```

**Fix**

```
assert WIDTH > 16
    report "FIFO width is limited to 16 bits."
severity FAILURE;
```

## 11.4 Attribute Rules

### 11.4.1 attribute\_001

This rule checks the indent of **attribute** declarations.

**Violation**

```
architecture RTL of FIFO is

attribute ram_init_file : string;
attribute ram_init_file of ram_block :
    signal is "contents.mif";

begin
```

**Fix**

```
architecture RTL of FIFO is

attribute ram_init_file : string;
```

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```
attribute ram_init_file of ram_block :  
    signal is "contents.mif";  
  
begin
```

## 11.4.2 attribute\_002

This rule checks the **attribute** keyword has proper case.

---

**Note:** The default is lowercase.

Refer to the section [Configuring Uppercase and Lowercase Rules](#) for information on changing the default case.

---

### Violation

```
architecture RTL of FIFO is  
  
    ATTRIBUTE ram_init_file : string;  
    Attribute ram_init_file of ram_block :  
        signal is "contents.mif";  
  
begin
```

### Fix

```
architecture RTL of FIFO is  
  
    attribute ram_init_file : string;  
    attribute ram_init_file of ram_block :  
        signal is "contents.mif";  
  
begin
```

## 11.4.3 attribute\_003

This rule checks for a single space after the **attribute** keyword.

### Violation

```
attribute  ram_init_file : string;
```

### Fix

```
attribute ram_init_file : string;
```

## 11.5 Case Rules

### 11.5.1 case\_001

This rule checks the indent of **case**, **when**, and **end case** keywords.

**Violation**

```
case data is

    when 0 =>
when 1 =>
    when 3 =>

end case;
```

**Fix**

```
case data is

    when 0 =>
    when 1 =>
    when 3 =>

end case;
```

## 11.5.2 case\_002

This rule checks for a single space after the **case** keyword.

**Violation**

```
case  data is
```

**Fix**

```
case data is
```

## 11.5.3 case\_003

This rule checks for a single space before the **is** keyword.

**Violation**

```
case data  is
```

**Fix**

```
case data is
```

## 11.5.4 case\_004

This rule checks for a single space after the **when** keyword.

**Violation**

```
case data is

    when 3 =>
```

**Fix**

```
case data is

    when 3 =>
```

### 11.5.5 case\_005

This rule checks for a single space before the => operator.

#### Violation

```
case data is

    when 3  =>
```

#### Fix

```
case data is

    when 3 =>
```

### 11.5.6 case\_006

This rule checks for a single space between the **end** and **case** keywords.

#### Violation

```
case data is

end    case;
```

#### Fix

```
case data is

end case;
```

### 11.5.7 case\_007

This rule checks for a blank line before the **case** keyword. Comments are allowed before the **case** keyword.

#### Violation

```
a <= '1';
case data is

-- This is a comment
case data is
```

#### Fix



```
a <= '1';

case data is

-- This is a comment
case data is
```

### 11.5.8 case\_008

This rule checks for a blank line below the **case** keyword.

#### Violation

```
case data is
  when 0 =>
```

#### Fix

```
case data is

  when 0 =>
```

### 11.5.9 case\_009

This rule checks for a blank line above the **end case** keywords.

#### Violation

```
  when others =>
    null;
end case;
```

#### Fix

```
  when others =>
    null;

end case;
```

### 11.5.10 case\_010

This rule checks for a blank line below the **end case** keywords.

#### Violation

```
end case;
a <= '1';
```

#### Fix

```
end case;

a <= '1';
```

### 11.5.11 case\_011

This rule checks the alignment of multiline **when** statements.

#### Violation

```
case data is

  when 0 | 1 | 2 | 3
    4 | 5 | 7 =>
```

#### Fix

```
case data is

  when 0 | 1 | 2 | 3
    4 | 5 | 7 =>
```

### 11.5.12 case\_012

This rule checks for code after the => operator.

#### Violation

```
when 0 => a <= '1';
```

#### Fix

```
when 0 =>
  a <= '1';
```

### 11.5.13 case\_013

This rule checks the indent of the **null** keyword.

#### Violation

```
  when others =>
    null;

  when others =>
null;
```

#### Fix

```
when others =>
  null;

when others =>
  null;
```

### 11.5.14 case\_014

This rule checks the **case** keyword has proper case.

**Note:** The default is lowercase.

Refer to the section [Configuring Uppercase and Lowercase Rules](#) for information on changing the default case.

---

#### Violation

```
CASE address is
Case address is
case address is
```

#### Fix

```
case address is
case address is
case address is
```

### 11.5.15 case\_015

This rule checks the **is** keyword has proper case.

**Note:** The default is lowercase.

Refer to the section [Configuring Uppercase and Lowercase Rules](#) for information on changing the default case.

---

#### Violation

```
case address IS
case address Is
case address iS
```

#### Fix

```
case address is
case address is
case address is
```

### 11.5.16 case\_016

This rule checks the **when** has proper case.

**Note:** The default is lowercase.

Refer to the section [Configuring Uppercase and Lowercase Rules](#) for information on changing the default case.

---

#### Violation

```
WHEN a =>  
When b =>  
when c =>
```

#### Fix

```
when a =>  
when b =>  
when c =>
```

### 11.5.17 case\_017

This rule checks the **end** keyword in the **end case** has proper case.

---

**Note:** The default is lowercase.

Refer to the section [Configuring Uppercase and Lowercase Rules](#) for information on changing the default case.

---

#### Violation

```
End case;  
END case;  
end case;
```

#### Fix

```
end case;  
end case;  
end case;
```

### 11.5.18 case\_018

This rule checks the **case** keyword has proper case in the **end case**.

---

**Note:** The default is lowercase.

Refer to the section [Configuring Uppercase and Lowercase Rules](#) for information on changing the default case.

---

#### Violation

```
end CASE;  
end CAsE;  
end case;
```

#### Fix

```
end case;  
end case;  
end case;
```

### 11.5.19 case\_019

This rule checks for labels before the **case** keyword. The label should be removed. The preference is to have comments above the case statement.

#### Violation

```
CASE_LABEL : case address is
CASE_LABEL: case address is
case address is
```

#### Fix

```
case address is
case address is
case address is
```

### 11.5.20 case\_020

This rule checks for labels after the **end case** keywords. The label should be removed. The preference is to have comments above the case statement.

#### Violation

```
end case CASE_LABEL;
end case;
```

#### Fix

```
end case;
end case;
```

## 11.6 Comment Rules

### 11.6.1 comment\_001

This rule aligns comments above library use statements with the use statement.

#### Violation

```
library ieee;
-- Use standard logic library
  use ieee.std_logic_1164.all;
```

#### Fix

```
library ieee;
-- Use standard logic library
  use ieee.std_logic_1164.all;
```

### 11.6.2 comment\_003

This rule checks the alignment of in line comments between the process begin and end process lines.

#### Violation

```
PROC_1: process () is
begin

  a <= '1';    -- Assert
  b <= '0';      -- Deassert
  c <= '1'; -- Enable

end process PROC_1;
```

#### Fix

```
PROC_1: process () is
begin

  a <= '1';      -- Assert
  b <= '0';      -- Deassert
  c <= '1';      -- Enable

end process PROC_1;
```

### 11.6.3 comment\_004

This rule checks for at least a single space before inline comments.

#### Violation

```
wr_en <= '1';--Write data
rd_en <= '1';  -- Read data
```

#### Fix

```
wr_en <= '1'; --Write data
rd_en <= '1';  -- Read data
```

### 11.6.4 comment\_005

This rule aligns consecutive comment only lines above a **when** keyword in a case statement with the **when** keyword.

#### Violation

```
    -- comment 1
-- comment 2
    -- comment 3
when wr_en =>
    rd_en <= '0';
```

#### Fix

```
-- comment 1
-- comment 2
-- comment 3
when wr_en =>
    rd_en <= '0';
```

### 11.6.5 comment\_006

This rule aligns in line comments between the end of the process sensitivity list and the process **begin** keyword.

#### Violation

```
PROC_1 : process () is

    variable counter : integer range 0 to 31;      -- Counts the number of frames_
↪received
    variable width   : natural range 0 to 255; -- Keeps track of the data word size

    variable size    : natural range 0 to 7; -- Keeps track of the frame size

begin
```

#### Fix

```
PROC_1 : process () is

    variable counter : integer range 0 to 31;      -- Counts the number of frames_
↪received
    variable width   : natural range 0 to 255;      -- Keeps track of the data word size

    variable size    : natural range 0 to 7;      -- Keeps track of the frame size

begin
```

### 11.6.6 comment\_008

This rule aligns consecutive comment only lines above the **elsif** keyword in if statements. These comments are used to describe what the elsif code is going to do.

#### Violation

```
    -- comment 1
-- comment 2
    -- comment 3
elsif (a = '1')
    rd_en <= '0';
```

#### Fix

```
-- comment 1
-- comment 2
-- comment 3
elsif (a = '1')
    rd_en <= '0';
```

### 11.6.7 comment\_009

This rule aligns consecutive comment only lines above the **else** keyword in if statements. These comments are used to describe what the elsif code is going to do.

#### Violation

```
-- comment 1
-- comment 2
-- comment 3
else
    rd_en <= '0';
```

#### Fix

```
-- comment 1
-- comment 2
-- comment 3
else
    rd_en <= '0';
```

### 11.6.8 comment\_010

This rule checks the indent lines starting with comments.

#### Violation

```
-- Libraries
library ieee;

-- Define architecture
architecture RTL of FIFO is

-- Define signals
    signal wr_en : std_logic;
    signal rd_en : std_Logic;

begin
```

#### Fix

```
-- Libraries
library ieee;

-- Define architecture
architecture RTL of FIFO is

    -- Define signals
    signal wr_en : std_logic;
    signal rd_en : std_Logic;

begin
```



## 11.7 Component Rules

### 11.7.1 component\_001

This rule checks the indentation of the **component** keyword.

#### Violation

```
architecture RTL of FIFO is
begin

component FIFO is

    component RAM is
```

#### Fix

```
architecture RTL of FIFO is
begin

    component FIFO is

    component RAM is
```

### 11.7.2 component\_002

This rule checks for a single space after the **component** keyword.

#### Violation

```
component  FIFO is
```

#### Fix

```
component FIFO is
```

### 11.7.3 component\_003

This rule checks for a blank line above the **component** declaration.

#### Violation

```
end component FIFO;
component RAM is
```

#### Fix

```
end component FIFO;

component RAM is
```

### 11.7.4 component\_004

This rule checks the **component** keyword has proper case.

---

**Note:** The default is lowercase.

Refer to the section [Configuring Uppercase and Lowercase Rules](#) for information on changing the default case.

---

#### Violation

```
COMPONENT FIFO is  
Component FIFO is
```

#### Fix

```
component FIFO is  
component FIFO is
```

### 11.7.5 component\_005

This rule checks the **is** keyword is on the same line as the **component** keyword.

#### Violation

```
component FIFO  
component FIFO  
is
```

#### Fix

```
component FIFO is  
component FIFO is
```

### 11.7.6 component\_006

This rule checks the **is** keyword has proper case.

---

**Note:** The default is lowercase.

Refer to the section [Configuring Uppercase and Lowercase Rules](#) for information on changing the default case.

---

#### Violation

```
componet FIFO IS  
componet FIFO Is
```

#### Fix

```
component FIFO is
component FIFO is
```

### 11.7.7 component\_007

This rule checks for a single space before the **is** keyword.

#### Violation

```
component FIFO    is
```

#### Fix

```
component FIFO is
```

### 11.7.8 component\_008

This rule checks the component name has proper case in the component declaration.

**Note:** The default is uppercase.

Refer to the section [Configuring Uppercase and Lowercase Rules](#) for information on changing the default case.

#### Violation

```
component fifo is
```

#### Fix

```
component FIFO is
```

### 11.7.9 component\_009

This rule checks the indent of the **end component** keywords.

#### Violation

```
    OVERFLOW : std_logic
);
    end component FIFO;
```

#### Fix

```
    OVERFLOW : std_logic
);
end component FIFO;
```

### 11.7.10 component\_010

This rule checks the **end** keyword has proper case.

---

**Note:** The default is lowercase.

Refer to the section [Configuring Uppercase and Lowercase Rules](#) for information on changing the default case.

---

#### Violation

```
END component FIFO;
```

#### Fix

```
end component FIFO;
```

### 11.7.11 component\_011

This rule checks for single space after the **end** keyword.

#### Violation

```
end  component FIFO;
```

#### Fix

```
end component FIFO;
```

### 11.7.12 component\_012

This rule checks the proper case of the component name in the **end component** line.

---

**Note:** The default is uppercase.

Refer to the section [Configuring Uppercase and Lowercase Rules](#) for information on changing the default case.

---

#### Violation

```
end component fifo;
```

#### Fix

```
end component FIFO;
```

### 11.7.13 component\_013

This rule checks for a single space after the **component** keyword in the **end component** line.

#### Violation

```
end component  FIFO;
```

**Fix**

```
end component FIFO;
```

**11.7.14 component\_014**

This rule checks the **component** keyword in the **end component** line has proper case.

**Note:** The default is lowercase.

Refer to the section [Configuring Uppercase and Lowercase Rules](#) for information on changing the default case.

**Violation**

```
end COMPONENT FIFO;
```

**Fix**

```
end component FIFO;
```

**11.7.15 component\_015**

This rule checks for the **component** keyword in the **end component** line.

**Violation**

```
end FIFO;
end;
```

**Fix**

```
end component FIFO;
end component;
```

**11.7.16 component\_016**

This rule checks for blank lines above the **end component** line.

**Violation**

```
    OVERFLOW : std_logic
);

end component FIFO;
```

**Fix**

```
    OVERFLOW : std_logic
  );
end component FIFO;
```

### 11.7.17 component\_017

This rule checks the alignment of the : in port declarations.

#### Violation

```
RD_EN : in    std_logic;
WR_EN  : in    std_logic;
OVERFLOW : out std_logic;
```

#### Fix

```
RD_EN      : in    std_logic;
WR_EN      : in    std_logic;
OVERFLOW   : out   std_logic;
```

### 11.7.18 component\_018

This rule checks for a blank line below the **end component** line.

#### Violation

```
end component FIFO;
signal rd_en : std_logic;
```

#### Fix

```
end component FIFO;

signal rd_en : std_logic;
```

### 11.7.19 component\_019

This rule checks for comments at the end of the port and generic assignments in component declarations. These comments represent additional maintainence. They will be out of sync with the entity at some point. Refer to the entity for port types, port directions and purpose.

#### Violation

```
WR_EN : in    std_logic;  -- Enables write to RAM
RD_EN : out   std_logic;  -- Enable reads from RAM
```

#### Fix

```
WR_EN : in    std_logic;
RD_EN : out   std_logic;
```

### 11.7.20 component\_020

This rule checks the comments at the end of the port and generic assignments in component declarations are aligned. This rule is useful if component\_019 is disabled.

#### Violation

```
WR_EN : in    std_logic;  -- Enables write to RAM
RD_EN : out   std_logic;  -- Enable reads from RAM
```

#### Fix

```
WR_EN : in    std_logic;  -- Enables write to RAM
RD_EN : out   std_logic;  -- Enable reads from RAM
```

## 11.8 Concurrent Rules

### 11.8.1 concurrent\_001

This rule checks the indent of concurrent assignments.

#### Violation

```
architecture RTL of FIFO is
begin
    wr_en <= '0';
rd_en <= '1';
```

#### Fix

```
architecture RTL of FIFO is
begin
    wr_en <= '0';
    rd_en <= '1';
```

### 11.8.2 concurrent\_002

This rule checks for a single space after the <= operator.

#### Violation

```
wr_en <=    '0';
rd_en <=    '1';
```

#### Fix

```
wr_en <= '0';
rd_en <= '1';
```

### 11.8.3 concurrent\_003

This rule checks alignment of multiline concurrent assignments. Successive lines should align to the space after the assignment operator. However, there is a special case if there are parenthesis in the assignment. If the parenthesis are not closed on the same line, then the next line will be aligned to the parenthesis. Aligning to the parenthesis improves readability.

#### Violation

```
wr_en <= '0' when q_wr_en = '1' else
    '1';

w_foo <= I_FOO when ((I_BAR = '1') and
    (I_CRUFT = '1')) else
    '0';

O_FOO <= (1 => q_foo(63 downto 32),
    0 => q_foo(31 downto 0));

n_foo <= resize(unsigned(I_FOO) +
    unsigned(I_BAR), q_foo'length);
```

#### Fix

```
wr_en <= '0' when q_wr_en = '1' else
    '1';

w_foo <= I_FOO when ((I_BAR = '1') and
    (I_CRUFT = '1')) else
    '0';

O_FOO <= (1 => q_foo(63 downto 32),
    0 => q_foo(31 downto 0));

n_foo <= resize(unsigned(I_FOO) +
    unsigned(I_BAR), q_foo'length);
```

### 11.8.4 concurrent\_004

This rule checks for at least a single space before the <= operator.

#### Violation

```
wr_en<= '0';
```

#### Fix

```
wr_en <= '0';
```

### 11.8.5 concurrent\_005

This rule checks for labels on concurrent assignments. Labels on concurrents are optional and do not provide additional information.

#### Violation



```
WR_EN_OUTPUT : WR_EN <= q_wr_en;
RD_EN_OUTPUT : RD_EN <= q_rd_en;
```

**Fix**

```
WR_EN <= q_wr_en;
RD_EN <= q_rd_en;
```

## 11.8.6 concurrent\_006

This rule checks the alignment of the <= operator over multiple consecutive lines.

**Violation**

```
wr_en <= '0';
rd_en  <= '1';
data <= (others => '0');
```

**Fix**

```
wr_en  <= '0';
rd_en  <= '1';
data   <= (others => '0');
```

## 11.8.7 concurrent\_007

This rule checks for code after the **else** keyword.

**Violation**

```
wr_en <= '0' when overflow = '0' else '1';
```

**Fix**

```
wr_en <= '0' when overflow = '0' else
      '1';
```

## 11.8.8 concurrent\_008

This rule checks the alignment of inline comments in sequential concurrent statements.

**Violation**

```
wr_en  <= '0';    -- Write enable
rd_en  <= '1';    -- Read enable
data   <= (others => '0'); -- Write data
```

**Fix**

```
wr_en  <= '0';          -- Write enable
rd_en  <= '1';          -- Read enable
data   <= (others => '0'); -- Write data
```

## 11.9 Constant Rules

### 11.9.1 constant\_001

This rule checks the indent of a constant declaration.

#### Violation

```
architecture RTL of FIFO is
constant size : integer := 1;
    constant width : integer := 32
```

#### Fix

```
architecture RTL of FIFO is

    constant size : integer := 1;
    constant width : integer := 32
```

### 11.9.2 constant\_002

This rule checks the **constant** keyword is has proper case.

---

**Note:** The default is lowercase.

Refer to the section [Configuring Uppercase and Lowercase Rules](#) for information on changing the default case.

---

#### Violation

```
CONSTANT size : integer := 1;
```

#### Fix

```
constant size : integer := 1;
```

### 11.9.3 constant\_003

This rule checks for spaces after the **constant** keyword.

#### Violation

```
constant    size : integeri := 1;
```

#### Fix

```
constant size : integer := 1;
```

---

**Note:** The number of spaces after the **constant** keyword is configurable. Use the following YAML file example to change the default number of spaces.

---

**rule:**

**constant\_003:** spaces: 3

---

### 11.9.4 constant\_004

This rule checks the constant name is lower case.

#### Violation

```
constant SIZE : integer := 1;
```

#### Fix

```
constant size : integer := 1;
```

### 11.9.5 constant\_005

This rule checks for a single space after the :.

#### Violation

```
constant size :integer := 1;  
constant width :    integer := 32;
```

#### Fix

```
constant size : integer := 1;  
constant width : integer := 32;
```

### 11.9.6 constant\_006

This rule checks for at least a single space before the :.

#### Violation

```
constant size: integer := 1;  
constant width : integer := 32;
```

#### Fix

```
constant size : integer := 1;  
constant width : integer := 32;
```

### 11.9.7 constant\_007

This rule checks the := is on the same line at the **constant** keyword.

#### Violation

```
constant size : integer
:= 1;
```

**Fix**

```
constant size : integer := 1;
```

### 11.9.8 constant\_009

This rule checks the `:`'s are in the same column for all constants in the architecture declarative region.

**Violation**

```
constant size : integer := 1;
constant width  : integer := 32
```

**Fix**

```
constant size      : integer := 1;
constant width     : integer := 32
```

### 11.9.9 constant\_010

This rule checks for a single space before the `:=` keyword in constant declarations. Having a space makes it clearer where the assignment occurs on the line.

**Violation**

```
constant size : integer:= 1;
constant width : integer  := 10;
```

**Fix**

```
constant size : integer := 1;
constant width : integer := 10;
```

### 11.9.10 constant\_011

This rule checks the constant type has proper case.

---

**Note:** The default is lowercase.

Refer to the section [Configuring Uppercase and Lowercase Rules](#) for information on changing the default case.

---

**Violation**

```
constant size : INTEGER := 1;
```

**Fix**

```
constant size : integer := 1;
```

### 11.9.11 constant\_012

This rule checks the indent of multiline constants that contain arrays.

#### Violation

```
constant rom : romq_type :=
(
    0,
    65535,
    32768
);
```

#### Fix

```
constant rom : romq_type :=
(
    0,
    65535,
    32768
);
```

### 11.9.12 constant\_013

This rule checks for consistent capitalization of constant names.

#### Violation

```
architecture RTL of ENTITY1 is

    constant c_size : integer := 5;
    constant c_ones : std_logic_vector(c_size - 1 downto 0) := (others => '1');
    constant c_zeros : std_logic_vector(c_size - 1 downto 0) := (others => '0');

    signal data : std_logic_vector(c_size - 1 downto 0);

begin

    data <= C_ONES;

    PROC_NAME : process () is
    begin

        data <= C_ones;

        if (sig2 = '0') then
            data <= c_Zeros;
        end if;

    end process PROC_NAME;

end architecture RTL;
```

#### Fix

```
architecture RTL of ENTITY1 is
```

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```
constant c_size  : integer := 5;
constant c_ones  : std_logic_vector(c_size - 1 downto 0) := (others => '1');
constant c_zeros : std_logic_vector(c_size - 1 downto 0) := (others => '0');

signal data : std_logic_vector(c_size - 1 downto 0);

begin

data <= c_ones;

PROC_NAME : process () is
begin

    data <= c_ones;

    if (sig2 = '0') then
        data <= c_zeros;
    end if;

end process PROC_NAME;

end architecture RTL;
```

### 11.9.13 constant\_014

This rule checks the indent of multiline constants that do not contain arrays.

#### Violation

```
constant width : integer := a + b +
    c + d;
```

#### Fix

```
constant width : integer := a + b +
                             c + d;
```

### 11.9.14 constant\_015

This rule checks for valid prefixes on constant identifiers.

---

**Note:** The default constant prefix is “c\_”.

Refer to the section [Configuring Prefix and Suffix Rules](#) for information on changing the allowed prefixes.

---

#### Violation

```
constant my_const : integer;
```

#### Fix

```
constant c_my_const : integer;
```

## 11.10 Entity Rules

### 11.10.1 entity\_001

This rule checks the indent of the **entity** keyword.

#### Violation

```
library ieee;  
    entity FIFO is
```

#### Fix

```
library ieee;  
entity FIFO is
```

### 11.10.2 entity\_002

This rule checks for a single space after the **entity** keyword.

#### Violation

```
entity    FIFO is
```

#### Fix

```
entity FIFO is
```

### 11.10.3 entity\_003

This rule checks for a blank line above the entity keyword.

#### Violation

```
library ieee;  
entity FIFO is
```

#### Fix

```
library ieee;  
  
entity FIFO is
```

### 11.10.4 entity\_004

This rule checks the **entity** keyword has proper case.

---

**Note:** The default is lowercase.

Refer to the section [Configuring Uppercase and Lowercase Rules](#) for information on changing the default case.

---

#### Violation

```
ENTITY FIFO is
```

#### Fix

```
entity FIFO is
```

### 11.10.5 entity\_005

This rule checks the **is** keyword is on the same line as the **entity** keyword.

#### Violation

```
entity FIFO
entity FIFO
  is
```

#### Fix

```
entity FIFO is
entity FIFO is
```

### 11.10.6 entity\_006

This rule checks the **is** keyword has proper case in the entity declaration.

---

**Note:** The default is lowercase.

Refer to the section [Configuring Uppercase and Lowercase Rules](#) for information on changing the default case.

---

#### Violation

```
entity FIFO IS
```

#### Fix

```
entity FIFO is
```

### 11.10.7 entity\_007

This rule checks for a single space before the **is** keyword.

#### Violation

```
entity FIFO  is
```

#### Fix

```
entity FIFO is
```



### 11.10.8 entity\_008

This rule checks the entity name has proper case in the entity declaration.

---

**Note:** The default is uppercase.

Refer to the section [Configuring Uppercase and Lowercase Rules](#) for information on changing the default case.

---

#### Violation

```
entity fifo is
```

#### Fix

```
entity FIFO is
```

### 11.10.9 entity\_009

This rule checks the indent of the **end** keyword.

#### Violation

```
WR_EN : in    std_logic;  
RD_EN : in    std_logic  
) ;  
  end entity FIFO;
```

#### Fix

```
WR_EN : in    std_logic;  
RD_EN : in    std_logic  
) ;  
end entity FIFO;
```

### 11.10.10 entity\_010

This rule checks the **end** keyword has proper case.

---

**Note:** The default is lowercase.

Refer to the section [Configuring Uppercase and Lowercase Rules](#) for information on changing the default case.

---

#### Violation

```
END entity FIFO;
```

#### Fix

```
end entity FIFO;
```

### 11.10.11 entity\_011

This rule checks for a single space after the **end** keyword.

#### Violation

```
end    entity FIFO;
```

#### Fix

```
end entity FIFO;
```

### 11.10.12 entity\_012

This rule checks the case of the entity name in the **end entity** statement.

---

**Note:** The default is uppercase.

Refer to the section [Configuring Uppercase and Lowercase Rules](#) for information on changing the default case.

---

#### Violation

```
end entity fifo;
```

#### Fix

```
end entity FIFO;
```

### 11.10.13 entity\_013

This rule checks for a single space after the **entity** keyword in the closing of the entity declaration.

#### Violation

```
end entity    FIFO;
```

#### Fix

```
end entity FIFO;
```

### 11.10.14 entity\_014

This rule checks the **entity** keyword has proper case in the closing of the entity declaration.

---

**Note:** The default is lowercase.

Refer to the section [Configuring Uppercase and Lowercase Rules](#) for information on changing the default case.

---

#### Violation

```
end ENTITY FIFO;
```

**Fix**

```
end entity FIFO;
```

### 11.10.15 entity\_015

This rule checks for the keyword **entity** in the **end entity** statement.

**Violation**

```
end FIFO;  
  
end;
```

**Fix**

```
end entity FIFO;  
  
end entity;
```

### 11.10.16 entity\_016

This rule checks for blank lines above the **end entity** keywords.

**Violation**

```
    WR_EN : in    std_logic;  
    RD_EN : in    std_logic  
);  
  
end entity FIFO;
```

**Fix**

```
    WR_EN : in    std_logic;  
    RD_EN : in    std_logic  
);  
end entity FIFO;
```

### 11.10.17 entity\_017

This rule checks for alignment of the :’s in for every port in the entity.

**Violation**

```
WR_EN : in    std_logic;  
RD_EN : in    std_logic;  
OVERFLOW : out std_logic;
```

**Fix**

```
WR_EN      : in    std_logic;  
RD_EN      : in    std_logic;  
OVERFLOW   : out   std_logic;
```

### 11.10.18 entity\_018

This rule checks for alignment of inline comments in the entity

#### Violation

```
WR_EN      : in    std_logic;      -- Wrte enable
RD_EN      : in    std_logic;  -- Read enable
OVERLFLOW  : out   std_logic;      -- FIFO has overflowed
```

#### Fix

```
WR_EN      : in    std_logic;      -- Wrte enable
RD_EN      : in    std_logic;      -- Read enable
OVERLFLOW  : out   std_logic;      -- FIFO has overflowed
```

### 11.10.19 entity\_019

This rule checks for the entity name in the **end entity** statement.

#### Violation

```
end entity;
```

#### Fix

```
end entity ENTITY_NAME;
```

## 11.11 File Rules

### 11.11.1 file\_001

This rule checks the indent of **file** declarations.

#### Violation

```
architecture RTL of FIFO is

file defaultImage : load_file_type open read_mode is load_file_name;

file defaultImage : load_file_type open read_mode
is load_file_name;

begin
```

#### Fix

```
architecture RTL of FIFO is

    file defaultImage : load_file_type open read_mode is load_file_name;

    file defaultImage : load_file_type open read_mode
        is load_file_name;

begin
```

### 11.11.2 file\_002

This rule checks the **file** keyword has proper case.

---

**Note:** The default is lowercase.

Refer to the section [Configuring Uppercase and Lowercase Rules](#) for information on changing the default case.

---

#### Violation

```
architecture RTL of FIFO is
    FILE defaultImage : load_file_type open read_mode is load_file_name;
begin
```

#### Fix

```
architecture RTL of FIFO is
    file defaultImage : load_file_type open read_mode is load_file_name;
begin
```

### 11.11.3 file\_003

This rule checks for spaces after the **file** keyword.

#### Violation

```
file  defaultImage : load_file_type open read_mode is load_file_name;
```

#### Fix

```
file defaultImage : load_file_type open read_mode is load_file_name;
```

---

**Note:** The number of spaces after the **file** keyword is configurable. Use the following YAML file example to change the default number of spaces.

#### rule:

```
file_003: spaces: 3
```

---

## 11.12 For Loop Rules

### 11.12.1 for\_loop\_001

This rule checks the indentation of the **for** keyword.

#### Violation

```
FIFO_PROC : process () is
begin

for index in 4 to 23 loop

    end loop;

end process;
```

#### Fix

```
FIFO_PROC : process () is
begin

    for index in 4 to 23 loop

        end loop;

end process;
```

### 11.12.2 for\_loop\_002

This rule checks the indentation of the **end loop** keywords.

#### Violation

```
FIFO_PROC : process () is
begin

    for index in 4 to 23 loop

        end loop;

end process;
```

#### Fix

```
FIFO_PROC : process () is
begin

    for index in 4 to 23 loop

        end loop;

end process;
```

### 11.12.3 for\_loop\_003

This rule checks the proper case of the label on a for loop.

---

**Note:** The default is uppercase.

Refer to the section [Configuring Uppercase and Lowercase Rules](#) for information on changing the default case.

---

**Violation**

```
label : for index in 4 to 23 loop
Label : for index in 0 to 100 loop
```

**Fix**

```
LABEL : for index in 4 to 23 loop
LABEL : for index in 0 to 100 loop
```

## 11.12.4 for\_loop\_004

This rule checks if a label exists on a for loop that a single space exists between the label and the `:`.

**Violation**

```
LABEL: for index in 4 to 23 loop
LABEL : for index in 0 to 100 loop
```

**Fix**

```
LABEL : for index in 4 to 23 loop
LABEL : for index in 0 to 100 loop
```

## 11.12.5 for\_loop\_005

This rule checks if a label exists on a for loop that a single space exists after the `:`.

**Violation**

```
LABEL :   for index in 4 to 23 loop
LABEL :  for index in 0 to 100 loop
```

**Fix**

```
LABEL : for index in 4 to 23 loop
LABEL : for index in 0 to 100 loop
```

## 11.13 Function Rules

### 11.13.1 function\_001

This rule checks the indentation of the **function** keyword.

**Violation**

```
architecture RTL of FIFO is

    function overflow (a: integer) return integer is

function underflow (a: integer) return integer is
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
begin
```

**Fix**

```
architecture RTL of FIFO is

    function overflow (a: integer) return integer is

    function underflow (a: integer) return integer is

begin
```

### 11.13.2 function\_002

This rule checks a single space exists after the **function** keyword.

**Violation**

```
function    overflow (a: integer) return integer is
```

**Fix**

```
function overflow (a: integer) return integer is
```

### 11.13.3 function\_003

This rule checks for a single space after the function name and the (.

**Violation**

```
function overflow    (a: integer) return integer is
function underflow(a: integer) return integer is
```

**Fix**

```
function overflow (a: integer) return integer is
function underflow (a: integer) return integer is
```

### 11.13.4 function\_004

This rule checks the **begin** keyword has proper case.

---

**Note:** The default is lowercase.

Refer to the section [Configuring Uppercase and Lowercase Rules](#) for information on changing the default case.

---

**Violation**



```
function overflow (a: integer) return integer is
BEGIN
```

**Fix**

```
function overflow (a: integer) return integer is
begin
```

### 11.13.5 function\_005

This rule checks the **function** keyword has proper case.

**Note:** The default is lowercase.

Refer to the section [Configuring Uppercase and Lowercase Rules](#) for information on changing the default case.

**Violation**

```
FUNCTION overflow (a: integer) return integer is
```

**Fix**

```
function overflow (a: integer) return integer is
```

### 11.13.6 function\_006

This rule checks for a blank line above the **function** keyword.

**Violation**

```
architecture RTL of FIFO is
    function overflow (a: integer) return integer is
```

**Fix**

```
architecture RTL of FIFO is

    function overflow (a: integer) return integer is
```

### 11.13.7 function\_007

This rule checks for a blank line below the end of the function declaration.

**Violation**

```
function overflow (a: integer) return integer is
end;
signal wr_en : std_logic;
```

**Fix**

```
function overflow (a: integer) return integer is
end;

signal wr_en : std_logic;
```

### 11.13.8 function\_008

This rule checks the indent of function parameters on multiple lines.

#### Violation

```
function func_1 (a : integer; b : integer;
                c : unsigned(3 downto 0);
                d : std_logic_vector(7 downto 0);
                e : std_logic) return integer is
begin
end;
```

#### Fix

```
function func_1 (a : integer; b : integer;
                c : unsigned(3 downto 0);
                d : std_logic_vector(7 downto 0);
                e : std_logic) return integer is
begin
end;
```

### 11.13.9 function\_009

This rule checks for a function parameter on the same line as the function keyword when the parameters are on multiple lines.

#### Violation

```
function func_1 (a : integer; b : integer;
                c : unsigned(3 downto 0);
                d : std_logic_vector(7 downto 0);
                e : std_logic) return integer is
begin
end;
```

#### Fix

```
function func_1 (
  a : integer; b : integer;
  c : unsigned(3 downto 0);
  d : std_logic_vector(7 downto 0);
  e : std_logic) return integer is
begin
end;
```

### 11.13.10 function\_010

This rule checks for consistent capitalization of function names.

#### Violation

```
architecture RTL of FIFO is
    function func_1 ()
begin
    OUT1 <= Func_1;

    PROC1 : process () is
begin
    sig1 <= FUNC_1;

end process;
end architecture RTL;
```

#### Violation

```
architecture RTL of FIFO is
    function func_1 ()
begin
    OUT1 <= func_1;

    PROC1 : process () is
begin
    sig1 <= func_1;

end process;
end architecture RTL;
```

## 11.14 Generate Rules

### 11.14.1 generate\_001

This rule checks the indent of the generate declaration.

#### Violation

```
architecture RTL of FIFO is
begin
RAM_ARRAY: for i in 0 to 7 generate
    RAM_ARRAY: for i in 0 to 7 generate
```

**Fix**

```
architecture RTL of FIFO is
begin

    RAM_ARRAY: for i in 0 to 7 generate

    RAM_ARRAY: for i in 0 to 7 generate
```

### 11.14.2 generate\_002

This rule checks for a single space between the label and the `:`.

**Violation**

```
RAM_ARRAY: for i in 0 to 7 generate
```

**Fix**

```
RAM_ARRAY : for i in 0 to 7 generate
```

### 11.14.3 generate\_003

This rule checks for a blank line after the **end generate** keywords.

**Violation**

```
end generate RAM_ARRAY;
wr_en <= '1';
```

**Fix**

```
end generate RAM_ARRAY;

wr_en <= '1';
```

### 11.14.4 generate\_004

This rule checks for a blank line before the **generate** keyword.

**Violation**

```
wr_en <= '1';
RAM_ARRAY: for i in 0 to 7 generate
```

**Fix**

```
wr_en <= '1';

RAM_ARRAY: for i in 0 to 7 generate
```

### 11.14.5 generate\_005

This rule checks the generate label has proper case.

**Note:** The default is uppercase.

Refer to the section [Configuring Uppercase and Lowercase Rules](#) for information on changing the default case.

#### Violation

```
ram_array: for i in 0 to 7 generate
```

#### Fix

```
RAM_ARRAY: for i in 0 to 7 generate
```

### 11.14.6 generate\_006

This rule checks the indent of the **begin** keyword.

#### Violation

```
RAM_ARRAY: for i in 0 to 7 generate
begin
```

#### Fix

```
RAM_ARRAY: for i in 0 to 7 generate
begin
```

### 11.14.7 generate\_007

This rule checks the indent of the **end generate** keyword.

#### Violation

```
RAM_ARRAY: for i in 0 to 7 generate
begin
    end generate RAM_ARRAY;
```

#### Fix

```
RAM_ARRAY: for i in 0 to 7 generate
begin
end generate RAM_ARRAY;
```

### 11.14.8 generate\_008

This rule checks for a single space after the **end** keyword.

#### Violation

```
end   generate RAM_ARRAY;
```

**Fix**

```
end generate RAM_ARRAY;
```

### 11.14.9 generate\_009

This rule checks the **end** keyword has proper case.

---

**Note:** The default is lowercase.

Refer to the section [Configuring Uppercase and Lowercase Rules](#) for information on changing the default case.

---

**Violation**

```
END generate RAM_ARRAY;
```

**Fix**

```
end generate RAM_ARRAY;
```

### 11.14.10 generate\_010

This rule checks the **generate** keyword has the proper case in the **end generate** line.

---

**Note:** The default is lowercase.

Refer to the section [Configuring Uppercase and Lowercase Rules](#) for information on changing the default case.

---

**Violation**

```
end GENERATE RAM_ARRAY;
```

**Fix**

```
end generate RAM_ARRAY;
```

### 11.14.11 generate\_011

This rule checks the **end generate** line has a label.

**Violation**

```
end generate;
```

**Fix**

```
end generate RAM_ARRAY;
```

### 11.14.12 generate\_012

This rule checks the **end generate** label has proper case.

**Note:** The default is uppercase.

Refer to the section [Configuring Uppercase and Lowercase Rules](#) for information on changing the default case.

#### Violation

```
end generate ram_array;
```

#### Fix

```
end generate RAM_ARRAY;
```

### 11.14.13 generate\_013

This rule checks for a single space after the **generate** keyword and the label in the **end generate** keywords.

#### Violation

```
end generate  RAM_ARRAY;
```

#### Fix

```
end generate RAM_ARRAY;
```

### 11.14.14 generate\_014

This rule checks for a single space between the **:** and the **for** keyword.

#### Violation

```
RAM_ARRAY :for i in 0 to 7 generate
RAM_ARRAY :  for i in 0 to 7 generate
```

#### Fix

```
RAM_ARRAY : for i in 0 to 7 generate
RAM_ARRAY : for i in 0 to 7 generate
```

### 11.14.15 generate\_015

This rule checks the generate label and the **generate** keyword are on the same line. Keeping the label and generate on the same line reduces excessive indenting.

#### Violation

```
RAM_ARRAY :
  for i in 0 to 7 generate
```

#### Fix

```
RAM_ARRAY : for i in 0 to 7 generate
```

### 11.14.16 generate\_016

This rule checks the alignment of the **when** keyword in generic case statements.

#### Violation

```
GEN_LABEL : case condition generate
  when 0 =>
    when 1 =>
  when 2 =>
```

Fix .. code-block:: vhdl

```
GEN_LABEL [case condition generate] when 0 => when 1 => when 2 =>
```

## 11.15 Generic Rules

### 11.15.1 generic\_001

This rule checks for blank lines above the **generic** keyword.

#### Violation

```
entity FIFO is

    generic (
```

#### Fix

```
entity FIFO is
    generic (
```

### 11.15.2 generic\_002

This rule checks the indent of the **generic** keyword.

#### Violation

```
entity FIFO is
    generic (

entity FIFO is
generic (
```

#### Fix



```
entity FIFO is
  generic (

entity FIFO is
  generic (
```

### 11.15.3 generic\_003

This rule checks for a single space between the **generic** keyword and the (.

#### Violation

```
generic    (
generic(
```

#### Fix

```
generic (
generic (
```

### 11.15.4 generic\_004

This rule checks the indent of generic declarations.

#### Violation

```
generic (
WIDTH : integer := 32;
      DEPTH : integer := 512
)
```

#### Fix

```
generic (
  WIDTH : integer := 32;
  DEPTH : integer := 512
)
```

### 11.15.5 generic\_005

This rule checks for a single space after the colon in a generic declaration.

#### Violation

```
WIDTH :integer := 32;
```

#### Fix

```
WIDTH : integer := 32;
```

### 11.15.6 generic\_006

This rule checks for a single space after the default assignment.

#### Violation

```
WIDTH : integer :=32;  
DEPTH : integer := 512;
```

#### Fix

```
WIDTH : integer := 32;  
DEPTH : integer := 512;
```

### 11.15.7 generic\_007

This rule checks the generic names have proper case.

---

**Note:** The default is uppercase.

---

#### Violation

```
width : integer := 32;
```

#### Fix

```
WIDTH : integer := 32;
```

### 11.15.8 generic\_008

This rule checks the indent of the closing parenthesis.

#### Violation

```
DEPTH : integer := 512  
) ;
```

#### Fix

```
    DEPTH : integer := 512  
) ;
```

### 11.15.9 generic\_009

This rule checks the **generic** keyword has proper case.

---

**Note:** The default is lowercase.

---

Refer to the section [Configuring Uppercase and Lowercase Rules](#) for information on changing the default case.

---

#### Violation

```
GENERIC (
```

**Fix**

```
generic (
```

### 11.15.10 generic\_010

This rule checks the closing parenthesis is on a line by itself.

**Violation**

```
DEPTH : integer := 512);
```

**Fix**

```
    DEPTH : integer := 512
);
```

### 11.15.11 generic\_012

This rule checks the alignment of :’s for every generic.

**Violation**

```
ADDRESS_WIDTH : integer := 10;
DATA_WIDTH   : integer := 32;
DEPTH        : integer := 512;
```

**Fix**

```
ADDRESS_WIDTH : integer := 10;
DATA_WIDTH    : integer := 32;
DEPTH         : integer := 512;
```

### 11.15.12 generic\_013

This rule checks for the **generic** keyword on the same line as a generic declaration.

**Violation**

```
generic (DEPTH : integer := 512;
```

**Fix**

```
generic (
    DEPTH : integer := 512;
```

### 11.15.13 generic\_014

This rule checks for at least a single space before the :.

**Violation**

```
ADDRESS_WIDTH: integer := 10;  
DATA_WIDTH : integer := 32;  
DEPTH: integer := 512;
```

**Fix**

```
ADDRESS_WIDTH : integer := 10;  
DATA_WIDTH : integer := 32;  
DEPTH : integer := 512;
```

### 11.15.14 generic\_015

This rule checks the alignment of the `:=` operator in generic declarations.

**Violation**

```
ADDRESS_WIDTH : integer      := 10;  
DATA_WIDTH    : integer := 32;  
DEPTH        : integer := 512;
```

**Fix**

```
ADDRESS_WIDTH : integer      := 10;  
DATA_WIDTH    : integer      := 32;  
DEPTH        : integer      := 512;
```

### 11.15.15 generic\_016

This rule checks for multiple generics defined on a single line.

**Violation**

```
generic (  
    WIDTH : std_logic := '0';DEPTH : std_logic := '1'  
);
```

**Fix**

```
generic (  
    WIDTH : std_logic := '0';  
    DEPTH : std_logic := '1'  
);
```

### 11.15.16 generic\_017

This rule checks the generic type has proper case if it is a VHDL keyword.

---

**Note:** The default is lowercase.

---

**Violation**

```
generic (  
  WIDTH : STD_LOGIC := '0';  
  DEPTH : Std_logic := '1'  
);
```

**Fix**

```
generic (  
  WIDTH : std_logic := '0';  
  DEPTH : std_logic := '1'  
);
```

### 11.15.17 generic\_018

This rule checks the **generic** keyword is on the same line as the (.

**Violation**

```
generic  
(
```

**Fix**

```
generic (  
  WIDTH : std_logic := '0';  
  DEPTH : std_logic := '1'  
);
```

### 11.15.18 generic\_019

This rule checks for blank lines before the ); of the generic declaration.

**Violation**

```
generic (  
  WIDTH : std_logic := '0';  
  DEPTH : Std_logic := '1'  
  
);
```

**Fix**

```
generic (  
  WIDTH : std_logic := '0';  
  DEPTH : Std_logic := '1'  
);
```

### 11.15.19 generic\_020

This rule checks for valid prefixes on generic identifiers.

---

**Note:** The default generic prefix is “G\_”.

Refer to the section [Configuring Prefix and Suffix Rules](#) for information on changing the allowed prefixes.

---

**Violation**

```
generic (MY_GEN : integer);
```

**Fix**

```
generic (G_MY_GEN : integer);
```

## 11.16 If Rules

### 11.16.1 if\_001

This rule checks the indent of the **if** keyword.

**Violation**

```
  if (a = '1') then
    b <= '0'
  elsif (c = '1') then
    d <= '1';
  else
    e <= '0';
  end if;
```

**Fix**

```
if (a = '1') then
  b <= '0'
elsif (c = '1') then
  d <= '1';
else
  e <= '0';
end if;
```

### 11.16.2 if\_002

This rule checks the boolean expression is enclosed in ().

**Violation**

```
if a = '1' then
```

**Fix**

```
if (a = '1') then
```

### 11.16.3 if\_003

This rule checks for a single space between the **if** keyword and the (.

**Violation**

```
if(a = '1') then

if    (a = '1') then
```

**Fix**

```
if (a = '1') then

if (a = '1') then
```

**11.16.4 if\_004**

This rule checks for a single space between the `)` and the **then** keyword.

**Violation**

```
if (a = '1')then

if (a = '1')    then
```

**Fix**

```
if (a = '1') then

if (a = '1') then
```

**11.16.5 if\_005**

This rule checks for a single space between the **elsif** keyword and the `(`.

**Violation**

```
elsif(c = '1') then

elsif    (c = '1') then
```

**Fix**

```
elsif (c = '1') then

elsif (c = '1') then
```

**11.16.6 if\_006**

This rule checks for empty lines after the **then** keyword.

**Violation**

```
if (a = '1') then

    b <= '0'
```

**Fix**

```
if (a = '1') then
  b <= '0'
```

### 11.16.7 if\_007

This rule checks for empty lines before the **elsif** keyword.

#### Violation

```
  b <= '0'

elsif (c = '1') then
```

#### Fix

```
  b <= '0'
elsif (c = '1') then
```

### 11.16.8 if\_008

This rule checks for empty lines before the **end if** keywords.

#### Violation

```
  e <= '0';

end if;
```

#### Fix

```
  e <= '0';
end if;
```

### 11.16.9 if\_009

This rule checks the alignment of multiline boolean expressions.

#### Violation

```
if (a = '0' and b = '1' and
    c = '0') then
```

#### Fix

```
if (a = '0' and b = '1' and
    c = '0') then
```



### 11.16.10 if\_010

This rule checks for empty lines before the **else** keyword.

#### Violation

```
d <= '1';  
  
else
```

#### Fix

```
d <= '1';  
else
```

### 11.16.11 if\_011

This rule checks for empty lines after the **else** keyword.

#### Violation

```
else  
  
e <= '0';
```

#### Fix

```
else  
e <= '0';
```

### 11.16.12 if\_012

This rule checks the indent of the **elsif** keyword.

#### Violation

```
if (a = '1') then  
  b <= '0'  
  elsif (c = '1') then  
    d <= '1';  
else  
  e <= '0';  
end if;
```

#### Fix

```
if (a = '1') then  
  b <= '0'  
elsif (c = '1') then  
  d <= '1';  
else  
  e <= '0';  
end if;
```

### 11.16.13 if\_013

This rule checks the indent of the **else** keyword.

#### Violation

```
if (a = '1') then
  b <= '0'
elsif (c = '1') then
  d <= '1';
  else
    e <= '0';
end if;
```

#### Fix

```
if (a = '1') then
  b <= '0'
elsif (c = '1') then
  d <= '1';
else
  e <= '0';
end if;
```

### 11.16.14 if\_014

This rule checks the indent of the **end if** keyword.

#### Violation

```
if (a = '1') then
  b <= '0'
elsif (c = '1') then
  d <= '1';
else
  e <= '0';
end if;
```

#### Fix

```
if (a = '1') then
  b <= '0'
elsif (c = '1') then
  d <= '1';
else
  e <= '0';
end if;
```

### 11.16.15 if\_015

This rule checks for a single space between the **end if** keywords.

#### Violation

```
end    if;
```

**Fix**

```
end if;
```

**11.16.16 if\_020**

This rule checks the **end if** keyword is on it's own line.

**Violation**

```
if (a = '1') then c <= '1'; else c <= '0'; end if;
```

**Fix**

```
if (a = '1') then c <= '1'; else c <= '0';  
end if;
```

**11.16.17 if\_021**

This rule checks the **else** keyword is on it's own line.

**Violation**

```
if (a = '1') then c <= '1'; else c <= '0'; end if;
```

**Fix**

```
if (a = '1') then c <= '0';  
else c <= '1'; end if;
```

**11.16.18 if\_022**

This rule checks for code after the **else** keyword.

**Violation**

```
if (a = '1') then c <= '1'; else c <= '0'; end if;
```

**Fix**

```
if (a = '1') then c <= '1'; else  
    c <= '0'; end if;
```

**11.16.19 if\_023**

This rule checks the **elsif** keyword is on it's own line.

**Violation**

```
if (a = '1') then c <= '1'; else c <= '0'; elsif (b = '0') then d <= '0'; end if;
```

**Fix**

```
if (a = '1') then c <= '1'; else c <= '0';  
elsif (b = '0') then d <= '0'; end if;
```

### 11.16.20 if\_024

This rule checks for code after the **then** keyword.

#### Violation

```
if (a = '1') then c <= '1';
```

#### Fix

```
if (a = '1') then  
    c <= '1';
```

### 11.16.21 if\_025

This rule checks the **if** keyword has proper case.

---

**Note:** The default is lowercase.

Refer to the section [Configuring Uppercase and Lowercase Rules](#) for information on changing the default case.

---

#### Violation

```
IF (a = '1') then
```

#### Fix

```
if (a = '1') then
```

### 11.16.22 if\_026

This rule checks the **elsif** keyword has proper case.

---

**Note:** The default is lowercase.

Refer to the section [Configuring Uppercase and Lowercase Rules](#) for information on changing the default case.

---

#### Violation

```
ELSIF (a = '1') then
```

#### Fix

```
elsif (a = '1') then
```

### 11.16.23 if\_027

This rule checks the **else** keyword has proper case.

---

**Note:** The default is lowercase.

Refer to the section [Configuring Uppercase and Lowercase Rules](#) for information on changing the default case.

---

#### Violation

```
ELSE
```

#### Fix

```
else
```

### 11.16.24 if\_028

This rule checks the **end if** keywords have proper case.

---

**Note:** The default is lowercase.

---

#### Violation

```
END if;  
end IF;  
END IF;
```

#### Fix

```
end if;  
end if;  
end if;
```

### 11.16.25 if\_029

This rule checks the **then** keyword has proper case.

---

**Note:** The default is lowercase.

---

#### Violation

```
if (a = '1') THEN
```

#### Fix

```
if (a = '1') then
```

### 11.16.26 if\_030

This rule checks for at least a single blank line after the **end if**. In the case of nested **if** statements, the rule will be enforced on the last **end if**.

#### Violation

```
if (A = '1') then
    B <= '0';
end if;
C <= '1';
```

#### Fix

```
if (A = '1') then
    B <= '0';
end if;

C <= '1';
```

### 11.16.27 if\_031

This rule checks for at least a single blank line before the **if**, unless there is a comment. In the case of nested **if** statements, the rule will be enforced on the first **if**.

#### Violation

```
C <= '1';
if (A = '1') then
    B <= '0';
end if;

-- This is a comment
if (A = '1') then
    B <= '0';
end if;
```

#### Fix

```
C <= '1';

if (A = '1') then
    B <= '0';
end if;

-- This is a comment
if (A = '1') then
    B <= '0';
end if;
```

## 11.17 Instantiation Rules

### 11.17.1 instantiation\_001

This rule checks for the proper indentation of instantiations.

#### Violation

```
U_FIFO : FIFO
port map (
    WR_EN    => wr_en,
    RD_EN    => rd_en,
    OVERFLOW => overflow
);
```

#### Fix

```
U_FIFO : FIFO
  port map (
    WR_EN    => wr_en,
    RD_EN    => rd_en,
    OVERFLOW => overflow
  );
```

### 11.17.2 instantiation\_002

This rule checks for a single space after the :.

#### Violation

```
U_FIFO :FIFO
```

#### Fix

```
U_FIFO : FIFO
```

### 11.17.3 instantiation\_003

This rule checks for a single space before the :.

#### Violation

```
U_FIFO: FIFO
```

#### Fix

```
U_FIFO : FIFO
```

### 11.17.4 instantiation\_004

This rule checks for a blank line above the instantiation.

---

**Note:** Comments are allowed above the instantiation.

---

#### Violation

```
WR_EN <= '1';
U_FIFO : FIFO

-- Instantiate another FIFO
U_FIFO2 : FIFO
```

#### Fix

```
WR_EN <= '1';

U_FIFO : FIFO

-- Instantiate another FIFO
U_FIFO2 : FIFO
```

### 11.17.5 instantiation\_005

This rule checks the instantiation declaration and the **port map** keywords are not on the same line.

#### Violation

```
U_FIFO : FIFO port map (
```

#### Fix

```
U_FIFO : FIFO
  port map (
```

### 11.17.6 instantiation\_006

This rule checks the **port map** keywords have proper case.

---

**Note:** The default is lowercase.

---

#### Violation

```
PORT MAP (
```

#### Fix

```
port map (
```

### 11.17.7 instantiation\_007

This rule checks the closing ) for the port map is on it's own line.

#### Violation



```
WR_EN => wr_en);
```

**Fix**

```
WR_EN => wr_en  
) ;
```

### 11.17.8 instantiation\_008

This rule checks the instance name has proper case.

---

**Note:** The default is uppercase.

Refer to the section [Configuring Uppercase and Lowercase Rules](#) for information on changing the default case.

---

**Violation**

```
u_fifo : FIFO
```

**Fix**

```
U_FIFO : FIFO
```

### 11.17.9 instantiation\_009

This rule checks the entity name has proper case.

---

**Note:** The default is uppercase.

---

**Violation**

```
U_FIFO : fifo
```

**Fix**

```
U_FIFO : FIFO
```

### 11.17.10 instantiation\_010

This rule checks the alignment of the => operator for every port in instantiation.

**Violation**

```
U_FIFO : FIFO  
  port map (  
    WR_EN => wr_en,  
    RD_EN => rd_en,  
    OVERFLOW => overflow  
  );
```

**Fix**

```
U_FIFO : FIFO
  port map (
    WR_EN    => wr_en,
    RD_EN    => rd_en,
    OVERFLOW => overflow
  );
```

### 11.17.11 instantiation\_011

This rule checks the port name is uppercase. Indexes on ports will not be uppercased.

#### Violation

```
U_FIFO : FIFO
  port map (
    wr_en      => wr_en,
    rd_en      => rd_en,
    OVERFLOW   => overflow,
    underflow(c_index) => underflow
  );
```

#### Fix

```
U_FIFO : FIFO
  port map (
    WR_EN      => wr_en,
    RD_EN      => rd_en,
    OVERFLOW   => overflow,
    UNDERFLOW(c_index) => underflow
  );
```

### 11.17.12 instantiation\_012

This rule checks the instantiation declaration and the **generic map** keywords are not on the same line.

#### Violation

```
U_FIFO : FIFO generic map (
```

#### Fix

```
U_FIFO : FIFO
  generic map (
```

### 11.17.13 instantiation\_013

This rule checks the **generic map** keywords have proper case.

---

**Note:** The default is lowercase.

---

#### Violation

```
GENERIC MAP (
```

**Fix**

```
generic map (
```

**11.17.14 instantiation\_014**

This rule checks for the closing parenthesis `)` on generic maps are on their own line.

**Violation**

```
INSTANCE_NAME : ENTITY_NAME
generic map (
    GENERIC_1 => 0,
    GENERIC_2 => TRUE,
    GENERIC_3 => FALSE)
```

**Fix**

```
INSTANCE_NAME : ENTITY_NAME
generic map (
    GENERIC_1 => 0,
    GENERIC_2 => TRUE,
    GENERIC_3 => FALSE
)
```

**11.17.15 instantiation\_015**

This rule checks the alignment of the `=>` operator for every generic.

**Violation**

```
U_FIFO : FIFO
generic map (
    DEPTH => 512,
    WIDTH  => 32
)
```

**Fix**

```
U_FIFO : FIFO
generic map (
    DEPTH  => 512,
    WIDTH  => 32
)
```

**11.17.16 instantiation\_016**

This rule checks generic names have proper case.

---

**Note:** The default is uppercase.

---

**Violation**

```
U_FIFO : FIFO
  generic map (
    depth => 512,
    width => 32
  )
```

**Fix**

```
U_FIFO : FIFO
  generic map (
    DEPTH => 512,
    WIDTH => 32
  )
```

### 11.17.17 instantiation\_017

This rule checks if the **generic map** keywords and a generic assignment are on the same line.

**Violation**

```
generic map (DEPTH => 512,
  WIDTH => 32
)
```

**Fix**

```
generic map (
  DEPTH => 512,
  WIDTH => 32
)
```

### 11.17.18 instantiation\_018

This rule checks for a single space between the **map** keyword and the (.

**Violation**

```
generic map(
generic map  (
```

**Fix**

```
generic map (
generic map (
```

### 11.17.19 instantiation\_019

This rule checks for a blank line below the end of the instantiation declaration.

**Violation**

```
U_FIFO : FIFO
  port map (
    WR_EN    => wr_en,
    RD_EN    => rd_en,
    OVERFLOW => overflow
  );
U_RAM : RAM
```

**Fix**

```
U_FIFO : FIFO
  port map (
    WR_EN    => wr_en,
    RD_EN    => rd_en,
    OVERFLOW => overflow
  );

U_RAM : RAM
```

**11.17.20 instantiation\_020**

This rule checks for a port assignment on the same line as the **port map** keyword.

**Violation**

```
U_FIFO : FIFO
  port map (WR_EN    => wr_en,
    RD_EN    => rd_en,
    OVERFLOW => overflow
  );
```

**Fix**

```
U_FIFO : FIFO
  port map (
    WR_EN    => wr_en,
    RD_EN    => rd_en,
    OVERFLOW => overflow
  );
```

**11.17.21 instantiation\_021**

This rule checks multiple port assignments on the same line.

**Violation**

```
port map (
  WR_EN => w_wr_en, RD_EN => w_rd_en,
  OVERFLOW => w_overflow
);
```

**Fix**

```
port map (  
    WR_EN => w_wr_en,  
    RD_EN => w_rd_en,  
    OVERFLOW => w_overflow  
);
```

### 11.17.22 instantiation\_022

This rule checks for a single space after the => operator in port maps.

#### Violation

```
U_FIFO : FIFO  
port map (  
    WR_EN    =>    wr_en,  
    RD_EN    =>rd_en,  
    OVERFLOW =>    overflow  
);
```

#### Fix

```
U_FIFO : FIFO  
port map (  
    WR_EN    => wr_en,  
    RD_EN    => rd_en,  
    OVERFLOW => overflow  
);
```

### 11.17.23 instantiation\_023

This rule checks for comments at the end of the port and generic assignments in instantiations. These comments represent additional maintenance. They will be out of sync with the entity at some point. Refer to the entity for port types, port directions and purpose.

#### Violation

```
WR_EN => w_wr_en;    -- out : std_logic  
RD_EN => w_rd_en;    -- Reads data when asserted
```

#### Fix

```
WR_EN => w_wr_en;  
RD_EN => w_rd_en;
```

### 11.17.24 instantiation\_024

This rule checks for positional generics and ports. Positional ports and generics are subject to problems when the position of the underlying component changes.

#### Violation

```
port map (  
    WR_EN, RD_EN, OVERFLOW  
);
```

**Fix**

Use explicit port mapping.

```
port map (  
    WR_EN    => WR_EN;  
    RD_EN    => RD_EN;  
    OVERFLOW => OVERFLOW  
);
```

### 11.17.25 instantiation\_025

This rule checks the ( is on the same line as the **port map** keywords.

**Violation**

```
port map  
(  
    WR_EN    => WR_EN,  
    RD_EN    => RD_EN,  
    OVERFLOW => OVERFLOW  
);
```

**Fix**

Use explicit port mapping.

```
port map (  
    WR_EN    => WR_EN,  
    RD_EN    => RD_EN,  
    OVERFLOW => OVERFLOW  
);
```

### 11.17.26 instantiation\_026

This rule checks the ( is on the same line as the **generic map** keywords.

**Violation**

```
generic map  
(  
    WIDTH => 32,  
    DEPTH => 512  
)
```

**Fix**

Use explicit port mapping.

```
generic map (  
    WIDTH => 32,  
    DEPTH => 512  
)
```

### 11.17.27 instantiation\_027

This rule checks the **entity** keyword has proper case in direct instantiations.

---

**Note:** The default is lowercase.

---

#### Violation

```
INSTANCE_NAME : ENTITY library.ENTITY_NAME
```

#### Fix

```
INSTANCE_NAME : entity library.ENTITY_NAME
```

### 11.17.28 instantiation\_028

This rule checks the entity name has proper case in direct instantiations.

---

**Note:** The default is uppercase.

---

#### Violation

```
INSTANCE_NAME : entity library.entity_name
```

#### Fix

```
INSTANCE_NAME : entity library.ENTITY_NAME
```

### 11.17.29 instantiation\_029

This rule checks for alignment of inline comments in an instantiation

#### Violation

```
WR_EN      => write_enable,      -- Wrt enable  
RD_EN      => read_enable,      -- Read enable  
OVERFLOW => overflow,          -- FIFO has overflowed
```

#### Fix

```
WR_EN      => write_enable,      -- Wrt enable  
RD_EN      => read_enable,      -- Read enable  
OVERFLOW => overflow,          -- FIFO has overflowed
```

### 11.17.30 instantiation\_030

This rule checks for a single space after the => keyword in generic maps.

#### Violation



```
generic map
(
    WIDTH =>    32,
    DEPTH => 512
)
```

**Fix**

```
generic map
(
    WIDTH => 32,
    DEPTH => 512
)
```

**11.17.31 instantiation\_031**

This rule checks the component keyword has proper case in component instantiations that use the **component** keyword.

**Note:** The default is lowercase.

**Violation**

```
INSTANCE_NAME : COMPONENT ENTITY_NAME
```

**Fix**

```
INSTANCE_NAME : component ENTITY_NAME
```

**Note:** This rule is off by default. If this rule is desired, then enable this rule and disable instantiation\_033.

```
{
  "rule": {
    "instantiation_031": {
      "disable": "False"
    },
    "instantiation_033": {
      "disable": "True"
    }
  }
}
```

**11.17.32 instantiation\_032**

This rule checks for a single space after the **component** keyword if it is used.

**Violation**

```
INSTANCE_NAME : component ENTITY_NAME
INSTANCE_NAME : component  ENTITY_NAME
INSTANCE_NAME : component  ENTITY_NAME
```

**Fix**

```
INSTANCE_NAME : component ENTITY_NAME
INSTANCE_NAME : component ENTITY_NAME
INSTANCE_NAME : component ENTITY_NAME
```

---

**Note:** This rule is off by default. If this rule is desired, then enable this rule and disable instantiation\_033.

```
{
  "rule":{
    "instantiation_032":{
      "disable":"False"
    },
    "instantiation_033":{
      "disable":"True"
    }
  }
}
```

### 11.17.33 instantiation\_033

This rule checks for the **component** keyword and will remove it.

The component keyword is optional and does not provide clarity.

**Violation**

```
INSTANCE_NAME : component ENTITY_NAME
```

**Fix**

```
INSTANCE_NAME : ENTITY_NAME
```

## 11.18 Length Rules

These rules cover the length of lines in the VHDL file.

### 11.18.1 length\_001

This rule checks the length of the line.

**Violation**

```
wr_en <= '1' when a = '1' else '0' when b = '0' else c when d = '1' else f; -- This_
↪is a comment.
```

**Fix**

---

**Note:** The user must fix this violation. Refer to the section [Configuring Line Length](#) for information on changing the default.

---

## 11.19 Library Rules

### 11.19.1 library\_001

This rule checks the indent of the **library** keyword. Indenting helps in comprehending the code.

#### Violation

```
library ieee;  
    library fifo_dsn;
```

#### Fix

```
library ieee;  
library fifo_dsn;
```

### 11.19.2 library\_002

This rule checks for excessive spaces after the **library** keyword.

#### Violation

```
library    ieee;
```

#### Fix

```
library ieee;
```

### 11.19.3 library\_003

This rule checks for a blank line above the **library** keyword.

#### Violation

```
library ieee;  
library fifo_dsn;
```

#### Fix

```
library ieee;  
  
library fifo_dsn;
```

### 11.19.4 library\_004

This rule checks the **library** keyword has proper case.

---

**Note:** The default is lowercase.

Refer to the section [Configuring Uppercase and Lowercase Rules](#) for information on changing the default case.

---

#### Violation

```
Library ieee;  
  
LIBRARY fifo_dsn;
```

Fix

```
library ieee;  
  
library fifo_dsn;
```

### 11.19.5 library\_005

This rule checks the **use** keyword has proper case.

---

**Note:** The default is lowercase.

Refer to the section [Configuring Uppercase and Lowercase Rules](#) for information on changing the default case.

---

**Violation**

```
library ieee;  
    USE ieee.std_logic_1164.all;  
    Use ieee.std_logic_unsigned.all;
```

Fix

```
library ieee;  
    use ieee.std_logic_1164.all;  
    use ieee.std_logic_unsigned.all;
```

### 11.19.6 library\_006

This rule checks for excessive spaces after the **use** keyword.

**Violation**

```
library ieee;  
    use    ieee.std_logic_1164.all;  
    use    ieee.std_logic_unsigned.all;
```

Fix

```
library ieee;  
    use ieee.std_logic_1164.all;  
    use ieee.std_logic_unsigned.all;
```

### 11.19.7 library\_007

This rule checks for blank lines above the **use** keyword.

**Violation**

```
library ieee;  
  
    use ieee.std_logic_1164.all;  
  
    use ieee.std_logic_unsigned.all;
```

Fix

```
library ieee;  
    use ieee.std_logic_1164.all;  
    use ieee.std_logic_unsigned.all;
```

### 11.19.8 library\_008

This rule checks the indent of the **use** keyword.

Violation

```
library ieee;  
use ieee.std_logic_1164.all;  
    use ieee.std_logic_unsigned.all;
```

Fix

```
library ieee;  
    use ieee.std_logic_1164.all;  
    use ieee.std_logic_unsigned.all;
```

## 11.20 Package Rules

### 11.20.1 package\_001

This rule checks the indent of the package declaration.

Violation

```
library ieee;  
  
package FIFO_PKG is
```

Fix

```
library ieee;  
  
package FIFO_PKG is
```

### 11.20.2 package\_002

This rule checks for a single space between **package** and **is** keywords.

Violation

```
package FIFO_PKG is
```

**Fix**

```
package FIFO_PKG is
```

### 11.20.3 package\_003

This rule checks for a blank line above the **package** keyword.

**Violation**

```
library ieee;  
package FIFO_PKG is
```

**Fix**

```
library ieee;  
  
package FIFO_PKG is
```

### 11.20.4 package\_004

This rule checks the package keyword has proper case.

---

**Note:** The default is lowercase.

Refer to the section [Configuring Uppercase and Lowercase Rules](#) for information on changing the default case.

---

**Violation**

```
PACKAGE FIFO_PKG is
```

**Fix**

```
package FIFO_PKG is
```

### 11.20.5 package\_005

This rule checks the **is** keyword is on the same line as the **package** keyword.

**Violation**

```
package FIFO_PKG  
is
```

**Fix**

```
package FIFO_PKG is
```

### 11.20.6 package\_006

This rule checks the **end package** keywords have proper case.

---

**Note:** The default is lowercase.

---

#### Violation

```
END PACKAGE FIFO_PKG;
```

#### Fix

```
end package FIFO_PKG;
```

### 11.20.7 package\_007

This rule checks for the **package** keyword on the end package declaration.

#### Violation

```
end FIFO_PKG;
```

#### Fix

```
end package FIFO_PKG;
```

### 11.20.8 package\_008

This rule checks the package name has proper case on the end package declaration.

---

**Note:** The default is uppercase.

---

#### Violation

```
end package fifo_pkg;
```

#### Fix

```
end package FIFO_PKG;
```

### 11.20.9 package\_009

This rule checks for a single space between the **end** and **package** keywords and package name.

#### Violation

```
end  package  FIFO_PKG;
```

#### Fix

```
end package FIFO_PKG;
```

### 11.20.10 package\_010

This rule checks the package name has proper case in the package declaration.

---

**Note:** The default is uppercase.

---

#### Violation

```
package fifo_pkg is
```

#### Fix

```
package FIFO_PKG is
```

### 11.20.11 package\_011

This rule checks for a blank line below the **package** keyword.

#### Violation

```
package FIFO_PKG is
  constant width : integer := 32;
```

#### Fix

```
package FIFO_PKG is

  constant width : integer := 32;
```

### 11.20.12 package\_012

This rule checks for a blank line above the **end package** keyword.

#### Violation

```
  constant depth : integer := 512;
end package FIFO_PKG;
```

#### Fix

```
  constant depth : integer := 512;

end package FIFO_PKG;
```

### 11.20.13 package\_013

This rule checks the **is** keyword has proper case.



---

**Note:** The default is lowercase.

---

#### Violation

```
package FIFO_PKG IS
```

#### Fix

```
package FIFO_PKG is
```

### 11.20.14 package\_014

This rule checks the package name exists on the same line as the **end package** keywords.

#### Violation

```
end package;
```

#### Fix

```
end package FIFO_PKG;
```

### 11.20.15 package\_015

This rule checks the indent of the end package declaration.

#### Violation

```
package FIFO_PKG is
    end package FIFO_PKG;
```

#### Fix

```
package FIFO_PKG is
end package FIFO_PKG;
```

## 11.21 Port Rules

### 11.21.1 port\_001

This rule checks for a blank line above the **port** keyword.

#### Violation

```
entity FIFO is
    port (
```

#### Fix

```
entity FIFO is
  port (
```

### 11.21.2 port\_002

This rule checks the indent of the **port** keyword.

#### Violation

```
entity FIFO is
port (
```

#### Fix

```
entity FIFO is
  port (
```

### 11.21.3 port\_003

This rule checks for a single space after the **port** keyword and (.

#### Violation

```
port    (
port (
```

#### Fix

```
port (
port (
```

### 11.21.4 port\_004

This rule checks the indent of port declarations.

#### Violation

```
port (
WR_EN      : in    std_logic;
  RD_EN      : in    std_logic;
  OVERFLOW  : out   std_logic
);
```

#### Fix

```
port (
  WR_EN      : in    std_logic;
  RD_EN      : in    std_logic;
  OVERFLOW  : out   std_logic
);
```

### 11.21.5 port\_005

This rule checks for a single space after the `:` in **in** and **inout** ports.

#### Violation

```
port (  
  WR_EN      : in    std_logic;  
  RD_EN      : in    std_logic;  
  OVERFLOW   : out   std_logic;  
  DATA      : inout std_logic  
);
```

#### Fix

```
port (  
  WR_EN      : in      std_logic;  
  RD_EN      : in      std_logic;  
  OVERFLOW   : out     std_logic;  
  DATA      : inout   std_logic  
);
```

### 11.21.6 port\_006

This rule checks for a single space after the `:` in the **out** ports.

#### Violation

```
port (  
  WR_EN      : in    std_logic;  
  RD_EN      : in    std_logic;  
  OVERFLOW   :out   std_logic  
);
```

#### Fix

```
port (  
  WR_EN      : in      std_logic;  
  RD_EN      : in      std_logic;  
  OVERFLOW   : out     std_logic  
);
```

### 11.21.7 port\_007

This rule checks for four spaces after the **in** keyword.

#### Violation

```
port (  
  WR_EN      : in  std_logic;  
  RD_EN      : in      std_logic;  
  OVERFLOW   : out   std_logic  
);
```

#### Fix

```
port (  
  WR_EN      : in      std_logic;  
  RD_EN      : in      std_logic;  
  OVERFLOW   : out     std_logic  
);
```

### 11.21.8 port\_008

This rule checks for three spaces after the **out** keyword.

#### Violation

```
port (  
  WR_EN      : in      std_logic;  
  RD_EN      : in      std_logic;  
  OVERFLOW   : out    std_logic  
);
```

#### Fix

```
port (  
  WR_EN      : in      std_logic;  
  RD_EN      : in      std_logic;  
  OVERFLOW   : out     std_logic  
);
```

### 11.21.9 port\_009

This rule checks for a single space after the **inout** keyword.

#### Violation

```
port (  
  WR_EN      : in      std_logic;  
  RD_EN      : in      std_logic;  
  DATA      : inout   std_logic  
);
```

#### Fix

```
port (  
  WR_EN      : in      std_logic;  
  RD_EN      : in      std_logic;  
  DATA      : inout  std_logic  
);
```

### 11.21.10 port\_010

This rule checks port names are uppercase. If an index exists on a port, the case of the index will not be checked.

#### Violation

```
port (
  wr_en      : in    std_logic;
  rd_en      : in    std_logic;
  OVERFLOW   : out   std_logic;
  underflow(c_index) : out std_logic
);
```

**Fix**

```
port (
  WR_EN      : in    std_logic;
  RD_EN      : in    std_logic;
  OVERFLOW   : out   std_logic;
  UNDERFLOW(c_index) : out std_logic
);
```

## 11.21.11 port\_011

This rule checks for valid prefixes on port identifiers.

**Note:** The default port prefixes are “I\_”, “O\_”, “IO\_”.

Refer to the section [Configuring Prefix and Suffix Rules](#) for information on changing the allowed prefixes.

**Violation**

```
port (
  WR_EN      : in    std_logic;
  RD_EN      : in    std_logic;
  OVERFLOW   : out   std_logic;
  DATA      : inout std_logic
);
```

**Fix**

```
port (
  I_WR_EN    : in    std_logic;
  I_RD_EN    : in    std_logic;
  O_OVERFLOW  : out   std_logic;
  IO_DATA    : inout std_logic
);
```

## 11.21.12 port\_012

This rule checks for default assignments on port declarations.

**Violation**

```
port (
  I_WR_EN    : in    std_logic := '0';
  I_RD_EN    : in    std_logic := '0';
  O_OVERFLOW  : out   std_logic;
  IO_DATA    : inout std_logic := (others => 'Z')
);
```

**Fix**

```
port (  
  WR_EN_I      : in    std_logic;  
  RD_EN_I      : in    std_logic;  
  OVERFLOW_O   : out   std_logic;  
  DATA_IO     : inout std_logic  
);
```

### 11.21.13 port\_013

This rule checks for multiple ports declared on a single line.

**Violation**

```
port (  
  WR_EN      : in    std_logic; RD_EN      : in    std_logic;  
  OVERFLOW   : out   std_logic; DATA      : inout std_logic  
);
```

**Fix**

```
port (  
  WR_EN      : in    std_logic;  
  RD_EN      : in    std_logic;  
  OVERFLOW   : out   std_logic;  
  DATA      : inout std_logic  
);
```

### 11.21.14 port\_014

This rule checks the closing parenthesis of the port map are on a line by itself.

**Violation**

```
port (  
  WR_EN      : in    std_logic;  
  RD_EN      : in    std_logic;  
  OVERFLOW   : out   std_logic;  
  DATA      : inout std_logic);
```

**Fix**

```
port (  
  WR_EN      : in    std_logic;  
  RD_EN      : in    std_logic;  
  OVERFLOW   : out   std_logic;  
  DATA      : inout std_logic  
);
```

### 11.21.15 port\_015

This rule checks the indent of the closing parenthesis for port maps.

**Violation**

```
port (
  WR_EN      : in    std_logic;
  RD_EN      : in    std_logic;
  OVERFLOW   : out   std_logic;
  DATA      : inout std_logic
);
```

**Fix**

```
port (
  WR_EN      : in    std_logic;
  RD_EN      : in    std_logic;
  OVERFLOW   : out   std_logic;
  DATA      : inout std_logic
);
```

## 11.21.16 port\_016

This rule checks for a port definition on the same line as the **port** keyword.

**Violation**

```
port (WR_EN      : in    std_logic;
  RD_EN      : in    std_logic;
  OVERFLOW   : out   std_logic;
  DATA      : inout std_logic
);
```

**Fix**

```
port (
  WR_EN      : in    std_logic;
  RD_EN      : in    std_logic;
  OVERFLOW   : out   std_logic;
  DATA      : inout std_logic
);
```

## 11.21.17 port\_017

This rule checks the **port** keyword has proper case.

**Note:** The default is lowercase.

Refer to the section [Configuring Uppercase and Lowercase Rules](#) for information on changing the default case.

**Violation**

```
PORT (
```

**Fix**

```
port (
```

### 11.21.18 port\_018

This rule checks the port type has proper case if it is a VHDL keyword.

---

**Note:** The default is lowercase.

---

#### Violation

```
port (  
  WR_EN    : in    STD_LOGIC;  
  RD_EN    : in    std_logic;  
  OVERFLOW : out   t_OVERFLOW;  
  DATA    : inout STD_LOGIC_VECTOR(31 downto 0)  
);
```

#### Fix

```
port (  
  WR_EN    : in    std_logic;  
  RD_EN    : in    std_logic;  
  OVERFLOW : out   t_OVERFLOW;  
  DATA    : inout std_logic_vector(31 downto 0)  
);
```

### 11.21.19 port\_019

This rule checks the port direction has proper case.

---

**Note:** The default is lowercase.

---

#### Violation

```
port (  
  WR_EN    : IN    std_logic;  
  RD_EN    : in    std_logic;  
  OVERFLOW : OUT   std_logic;  
  DATA    : INOUT std_logic  
);
```

#### Fix

```
port (  
  WR_EN    : in    std_logic;  
  RD_EN    : in    std_logic;  
  OVERFLOW : out   std_logic;  
  DATA    : inout std_logic  
);
```

### 11.21.20 port\_020

This rule checks for at least one space before the :.

#### Violation



```
port (  
  WR_EN      : in    std_logic;  
  RD_EN      : in    std_logic;  
  OVERFLOW   : out   std_logic;  
  DATA      : inout std_logic  
);
```

**Fix**

```
port (  
  WR_EN      : in    std_logic;  
  RD_EN      : in    std_logic;  
  OVERFLOW   : out   std_logic;  
  DATA      : inout std_logic  
);
```

### 11.21.21 port\_021

This rule checks the **port** keyword is on the same line as the (.

**Violation**

```
port  
(
```

**Fix**

```
port (  
  WR_EN      : in    std_logic;  
  RD_EN      : in    std_logic;  
  OVERFLOW   : out   std_logic;  
  DATA      : inout std_logic  
);
```

### 11.21.22 port\_022

This rule checks for blank lines after the **port** keyword.

**Violation**

```
port (  
  
  WR_EN      : in    std_logic;  
  RD_EN      : in    std_logic;  
  OVERFLOW   : out   std_logic;  
  DATA      : inout std_logic  
);
```

**Fix**

```
port (  
  WR_EN      : in    std_logic;  
  RD_EN      : in    std_logic;  
  OVERFLOW   : out   std_logic;  
  DATA      : inout std_logic  
);
```

### 11.21.23 port\_023

This rule checks for missing modes in port declarations.

---

**Note:** This must be fixed by the user. VSG makes no assumption on the direction of the port.

---

#### Violation

```
port (  
  WR_EN    : std_logic;  
  RD_EN    : std_logic;  
  OVERFLOW : std_logic;  
  DATA    : inout std_logic  
);
```

#### Fix

```
port (  
  WR_EN    : in    std_logic;  
  RD_EN    : in    std_logic;  
  OVERFLOW : out   std_logic;  
  DATA    : inout std_logic  
);
```

### 11.21.24 port\_024

This rule checks for blank lines before the close parenthesis in port declarations.

#### Violation

```
port (  
  WR_EN    : std_logic;  
  RD_EN    : std_logic;  
  OVERFLOW : std_logic;  
  DATA    : inout std_logic  
  
);
```

#### Fix

```
port (  
  WR_EN    : in    std_logic;  
  RD_EN    : in    std_logic;  
  OVERFLOW : out   std_logic;  
  DATA    : inout std_logic  
);
```

### 11.21.25 port\_025

This rule checks for valid suffixes on port identifiers.

---

**Note:** The default port suffixes are “\_I”, “\_O”, “\_IO”.

---

Refer to the section [Configuring Prefix and Suffix Rules](#) for information on changing the allowed suffixes.

#### Violation

```
port (
  WR_EN      : in    std_logic;
  RD_EN      : in    std_logic;
  OVERFLOW   : out   std_logic;
  DATA      : inout std_logic
);
```

#### Fix

```
port (
  WR_EN_I     : in    std_logic;
  RD_EN_I     : in    std_logic;
  OVERFLOW_O  : out   std_logic;
  DATA_IO    : inout std_logic
);
```

## 11.22 Procedure Rules

There are three forms a procedure: with parameters, without parameters, and a package declaration:

#### with parameters

```
procedure AVERAGE_SAMPLES (
  constant a : in integer;
  signal b : in std_logic;
  variable c : in std_logic_vector(3 downto 0);
  signal d : out std_logic) is
begin
end procedure AVERAGE_SAMPLES;
```

#### without parameters

```
procedure AVERAGE_SAMPLES is
begin
end procedure AVERAGE_SAMPLES;
```

#### package declaration

```
procedure AVERAGE_SAMPLES;

procedure AVERAGE_SAMPLES (
  constant a : in integer;
  signal b : in std_logic;
  variable c : in std_logic_vector(3 downto 0);
  signal d : out std_logic);
```

### 11.22.1 procedure\_001

This rule checks the indent of the **procedure** keyword.

#### Violation

```
procedure AVERAGE_SAMPLES (  
  constant a : in integer;  
  signal b : in std_logic;  
  variable c : in std_logic_vector(3 downto 0);  
  signal d : out std_logic ) is  
begin  
end procedure AVERAGE_SAMPLES;
```

#### Fix

```
procedure AVERAGE_SAMPLES (  
  constant a : in integer;  
  signal b : in std_logic;  
  variable c : in std_logic_vector(3 downto 0);  
  signal d : out std_logic ) is  
begin  
end procedure AVERAGE_SAMPLES;
```

### 11.22.2 procedure\_002

This rule checks the indent of the **begin** keyword.

#### Violation

```
procedure AVERAGE_SAMPLES (  
  constant a : in integer;  
  signal b : in std_logic;  
  variable c : in std_logic_vector(3 downto 0);  
  signal d : out std_logic ) is  
  begin  
end procedure AVERAGE_SAMPLES;
```

#### Fix

```
procedure AVERAGE_SAMPLES (  
  constant a : in integer;  
  signal b : in std_logic;  
  variable c : in std_logic_vector(3 downto 0);  
  signal d : out std_logic ) is  
begin  
end procedure AVERAGE_SAMPLES;
```

### 11.22.3 procedure\_003

This rule checks the indent of the **end** keyword.

#### Violation

```
procedure AVERAGE_SAMPLES (  
  constant a : in integer;  
  signal b : in std_logic;  
  variable c : in std_logic_vector(3 downto 0);  
  signal d : out std_logic ) is  
begin  
  end procedure AVERAGE_SAMPLES;
```

**Fix**

```

procedure AVERAGE_SAMPLES (
  constant a : in integer;
  signal b : in std_logic;
  variable c : in std_logic_vector(3 downto 0);
  signal d : out std_logic ) is
begin
end procedure AVERAGE_SAMPLES;

```

**11.22.4 procedure\_004**

This rule checks the indent of parameters.

**Violation**

```

procedure AVERAGE_SAMPLES (
constant a : in integer;
  signal b : in std_logic;
  variable c : in std_logic_vector(3 downto 0);
  signal d : out std_logic ) is
begin
end procedure AVERAGE_SAMPLES;

```

**Fix**

```

procedure AVERAGE_SAMPLES (
  constant a : in integer;
  signal b : in std_logic;
  variable c : in std_logic_vector(3 downto 0);
  signal d : out std_logic ) is
begin
end procedure AVERAGE_SAMPLES;

```

**11.22.5 procedure\_005**

This rule checks the indent of line between the **is** and **begin** keywords

**Violation**

```

procedure AVERAGE_SAMPLES (
  constant a : in integer;
  signal d : out std_logic ) is
variable var_1 : integer;
  variable var_1 : integer;
begin
end procedure AVERAGE_SAMPLES;

```

**Fix**

```

procedure AVERAGE_SAMPLES (
  constant a : in integer;
  signal b : in std_logic;
  variable c : in std_logic_vector(3 downto 0);
  signal d : out std_logic ) is

```

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```
variable var_1 : integer;  
variable var_1 : integer;  
begin  
end procedure AVERAGE_SAMPLES;
```

### 11.22.6 procedure\_006

This rule checks the indent of the closing parenthesis if it is on it's own line.

#### Violation

```
procedure AVERAGE_SAMPLES (  
    constant a : in integer;  
    signal d : out std_logic  
) is
```

#### Fix

```
procedure AVERAGE_SAMPLES (  
    constant a : in integer;  
    signal d : out std_logic  
) is
```

### 11.22.7 procedure\_007

This rule checks for consistent capitalization of procedure names.

#### Violation

```
architecture RTL of ENTITY1 is  
  
    procedure AVERAGE_SAMPLES (  
        constant a : in integer;  
        signal d : out std_logic  
    ) is  
  
begin  
  
    PROC1 : process () is  
    begin  
  
        Average_samples();  
  
    end process PROC1;  
  
end architecture RTL;
```

#### Fix

```
architecture RTL of ENTITY1 is  
  
    procedure AVERAGE_SAMPLES (  
        constant a : in integer;  
        signal d : out std_logic
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

    ) is

begin

    PROC1 : process () is
    begin

        AVERAGE_SAMPLES ();

    end process PROC1;

end architecture RTL;

```

## 11.23 Process Rules

### 11.23.1 process\_001

This rule checks the indent of the process declaration.

#### Violation

```

architecture RTL of FIFO is

begin

PROC_A : process (rd_en, wr_en, data_in, data_out,

```

#### Fix

```

architecture RTL of FIFO is

begin

    PROC_A : process (rd_en, wr_en, data_in, data_out,

```

### 11.23.2 process\_002

This rule checks for a single space after the **process** keyword.

#### Violation

```

PROC_A : process(rd_en, wr_en, data_in, data_out,

PROC_A : process    (rd_en, wr_en, data_in, data_out,

```

#### Fix

```

PROC_A : process (rd_en, wr_en, data_in, data_out,

PROC_A : process (rd_en, wr_en, data_in, data_out,

```

### 11.23.3 process\_003

This rule checks the indent of the **begin** keyword.

#### Violation

```
PROC_A : process (rd_en, wr_en, data_in, data_out,  
                 rd_full, wr_full  
                 ) is  
  
begin
```

#### Fix

```
PROC_A : process (rd_en, wr_en, data_in, data_out,  
                 rd_full, wr_full  
                 ) is  
  
begin
```

### 11.23.4 process\_004

This rule checks the **begin** keyword has proper case.

---

**Note:** The default is lowercase.

---

#### Violation

```
PROC_A : process (rd_en, wr_en, data_in, data_out,  
                 rd_full, wr_full  
                 ) is  
  
BEGIN
```

#### Fix

```
PROC_A : process (rd_en, wr_en, data_in, data_out,  
                 rd_full, wr_full  
                 ) is  
  
begin
```

### 11.23.5 process\_005

This rule checks the **process** keyword has proper case.

---

**Note:** The default is lowercase.

---

#### Violation

```
PROC_A : PROCESS (rd_en, wr_en, data_in, data_out,
```

#### Fix

```
PROC_A : process (rd_en, wr_en, data_in, data_out,
```



### 11.23.6 process\_006

This rule checks the indent of the **end process** keywords.

#### Violation

```
PROC_A : process (rd_en, wr_en, data_in, data_out,  
                 rd_full, wr_full  
                 ) is  
begin  
    end process PROC_A;
```

#### Fix

```
PROC_A : process (rd_en, wr_en, data_in, data_out,  
                 rd_full, wr_full  
                 ) is  
begin  
end process PROC_A;
```

### 11.23.7 process\_007

This rule checks for a single space after the **end** keyword.

#### Violation

```
end  process PROC_A;
```

#### Fix

```
end process PROC_A;
```

### 11.23.8 process\_008

This rule checks the **end** keyword has proper case.

**Note:** The default is lowercase.

Refer to the section [Configuring Uppercase and Lowercase Rules](#) for information on changing the default case.

#### Violation

```
END process PROC_A;
```

#### Fix

```
end process PROC_A;
```

### 11.23.9 process\_009

This rule checks the **process** keyword has proper case in the **end process** line.

---

**Note:** The default is lowercase.

---

#### Violation

```
end PROCESS PROC_A;
```

#### Fix

```
end process PROC_A;
```

### 11.23.10 process\_010

This rule checks the **begin** keyword is on it's own line.

#### Violation

```
PROC_A : process (rd_en, wr_en, data_in, data_out,  
                rd_full, wr_full  
                ) is begin
```

#### Fix

```
PROC_A : process (rd_en, wr_en, data_in, data_out,  
                rd_full, wr_full  
                ) is  
begin
```

### 11.23.11 process\_011

This rule checks for a blank line after the **end process** keyword.

#### Violation

```
end process PROC_A;  
WR_EN <= wr_en;
```

#### Fix

```
end process PROC_A;  
  
WR_EN <= wr_en;
```

### 11.23.12 process\_012

This rule checks for the existence of the **is** keyword on the same line as the closing parenthesis of the sensitivity list.

#### Violation

```

PROC_A : process (rd_en, wr_en, data_in, data_out,
                  rd_full, wr_full
                )
begin

PROC_A : process (rd_en, wr_en, data_in, data_out,
                  rd_full, wr_full
                )

is begin

```

**Fix**

```

PROC_A : process (rd_en, wr_en, data_in, data_out,
                  rd_full, wr_full
                ) is
begin

PROC_A : process (rd_en, wr_en, data_in, data_out,
                  rd_full, wr_full
                ) is
begin

```

**11.23.13 process\_013**

This rule checks the **is** keyword has proper case.

---

**Note:** The default is lowercase.

---

**Violation**

```

PROC_A : process (rd_en, wr_en, data_in, data_out,
                  rd_full, wr_full
                ) IS
begin

```

**Fix**

```

PROC_A : process (rd_en, wr_en, data_in, data_out,
                  rd_full, wr_full
                ) is
begin

```

**11.23.14 process\_014**

This rule checks for a single space before the **is** keyword.

**Violation**

```

PROC_A : process (rd_en, wr_en, data_in, data_out,
                  rd_full, wr_full
                )      is
begin

```

**Fix**

```
PROC_A : process (rd_en, wr_en, data_in, data_out,  
                 rd_full, wr_full  
                 ) is  
begin
```

### 11.23.15 process\_015

This rule checks for a blank line or comment above the **process** declaration.

#### Violation

```
-- This process performs FIFO operations.  
PROC_A : process (rd_en, wr_en, data_in, data_out,  
  
WR_EN <= wr_en;  
PROC_A : process (rd_en, wr_en, data_in, data_out,
```

#### Fix

```
-- This process performs FIFO operations.  
PROC_A : process (rd_en, wr_en, data_in, data_out,  
  
WR_EN <= wr_en;  
  
PROC_A : process (rd_en, wr_en, data_in, data_out,
```

### 11.23.16 process\_016

This rule checks the process has a label.

#### Violation

```
process (rd_en, wr_en, data_in, data_out,  
         rd_full, wr_full  
         ) is  
begin
```

#### Fix

```
PROC_A : process (rd_en, wr_en, data_in, data_out,  
                 rd_full, wr_full  
                 ) is  
begin
```

### 11.23.17 process\_017

This rule checks the process label has proper case.

---

**Note:** The default is uppercase.

---

#### Violation

```
proc_a : process (rd_en, wr_en, data_in, data_out,
                 rd_full, wr_full
                 ) is
begin
```

**Fix**

```
PROC_A : process (rd_en, wr_en, data_in, data_out,
                 rd_full, wr_full
                 ) is
begin
```

**11.23.18 process\_018**

This rule checks the **end process** line has a label. The closing label will be added if the opening process label exists.

**Violation**

```
end process;
```

**Fix**

```
end process PROC_A;
```

**11.23.19 process\_019**

This rule checks the **end process** label is uppercase.

**Violation**

```
end process proc_a;
```

**Fix**

```
end process PROC_A;
```

**11.23.20 process\_020**

This rule checks the indentation of multiline sensitivity lists.

**Violation**

```
PROC_A : process (rd_en, wr_en, data_in, data_out,
                 rd_full, wr_full,
                 overflow, underflow
                 ) is begin
```

**Fix**

```
PROC_A : process (rd_en, wr_en, data_in, data_out,
                 rd_full, wr_full,
                 overflow, underflow
                 ) is
begin
```

### 11.23.21 process\_021

This rule checks for blank lines between the end of the sensitivity list and before the **begin** keyword.

#### Violation

```
PROC_A : process (rd_en, wr_en, data_in, data_out,  
                 rd_full, wr_full  
                 ) is  
  
begin
```

#### Fix

```
PROC_A : process (rd_en, wr_en, data_in, data_out,  
                 rd_full, wr_full  
                 ) is  
  
begin
```

### 11.23.22 process\_022

This rule checks for a blank line below the **begin** keyword.

#### Violation

```
PROC_A : process (rd_en, wr_en, data_in, data_out,  
                 rd_full, wr_full  
                 ) is  
begin  
    rd_en <= '0';
```

#### Fix

```
PROC_A : process (rd_en, wr_en, data_in, data_out,  
                 rd_full, wr_full  
                 ) is  
begin  
  
    rd_en <= '0';
```

### 11.23.23 process\_023

This rule checks for a blank line above the **end process** keyword.

#### Violation

```
    wr_en <= '1';  
end process PROC_A;
```

#### Fix

```
    wr_en <= '1';  
  
end process PROC_A;
```

### 11.23.24 process\_024

This rule checks for a single space after the process label.

#### Violation

```
PROC_A: process (rd_en, wr_en, data_in, data_out,
                rd_full, wr_full
                ) is
begin
```

#### Fix

```
PROC_A : process (rd_en, wr_en, data_in, data_out,
                 rd_full, wr_full
                 ) is
begin
```

### 11.23.25 process\_025

This rule checks for a single space after the : and before the **process** keyword.

#### Violation

```
PROC_A :process (rd_en, wr_en, data_in, data_out,
                rd_full, wr_full
                ) is begin
```

#### Fix

```
PROC_A : process (rd_en, wr_en, data_in, data_out,
                 rd_full, wr_full
                 ) is
begin
```

### 11.23.26 process\_026

This rule checks for blank lines between the end of the sensitivity list and process declarative lines.

#### Violation

```
PROC_A : process (rd_en, wr_en, data_in, data_out,
                rd_full, wr_full
                ) is
    -- Keep track of the number of words in the FIFO
    variable word_count : integer;
begin
```

#### Fix

```
PROC_A : process (rd_en, wr_en, data_in, data_out,
                 rd_full, wr_full
                 ) is

    -- Keep track of the number of words in the FIFO
```

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```
variable word_count : integer;  
begin
```

### 11.23.27 process\_027

This rule checks for blank lines between process declarative lines and the **begin** keyword.

#### Violation

```
PROC_A : process (rd_en, wr_en, data_in, data_out,  
                  rd_full, wr_full  
                ) is  
  
    -- Keep track of the number of words in the FIFO  
    variable word_count : integer;  
begin
```

#### Fix

```
PROC_A : process (rd_en, wr_en, data_in, data_out,  
                  rd_full, wr_full  
                ) is  
  
    -- Keep track of the number of words in the FIFO  
    variable word_count : integer;  
  
begin
```

### 11.23.28 process\_028

This rule checks the alignment of the closing parenthesis of a sensitivity list. Parenthesis on multiple lines should be in the same column.

#### Violation

```
PROC_A : process (rd_en, wr_en, data_in, data_out,  
                  rd_full, wr_full  
                )
```

#### Fix

```
PROC_A : process (rd_en, wr_en, data_in, data_out,  
                  rd_full, wr_full  
                )
```

### 11.23.29 process\_029

This rule checks for **rising\_edge** and **falling\_edge** in processes.

#### Violation



```

if (rising_edge(CLK)) then

if (falling_edge(CLK)) then

```

**Fix**

```

if (CLK'event and CLK = '1') then

if (CLK'event and CLK = '0') then

```

**11.23.30 process\_030**

This rule checks for a single signal per line in a sensitivity list that is not the last one. The sensitivity list is required by the compiler, but provides no useful information to the reader. Therefore, the vertical spacing of the sensitivity list should be minimized. This will help with code readability.

---

**Note:** This rule is left to the user to fix.

---

**Violation**

```

PROC_A : process (rd_en,
                  wr_en,
                  data_in,
                  data_out,
                  rd_full,
                  wr_full
                  )

```

**Fix**

```

PROC_A : process (rd_en, wr_en, data_in, data_out,
                  rd_full, wr_full
                  )

```

**11.23.31 process\_031**

This rule checks for alignment of identifiers and colons of constant, variable, and file.

**Violation**

```

PROC_1 : process(A) is

variable    var1 : boolean;
constant    cons1 : integer;
file        file1 : load_file_file open read_mode is load_file_name;

begin

end process PROC_1;

```

**Fix**

```
PROC_1 : process(A) is

    variable var1 : boolean;
    constant cons1 : integer;
    file      file1 : load_file_file open read_mode is load_file_name;

begin

end process PROC_1;
```

### 11.23.32 process\_032

This rule checks the process label is on the same line as the process keyword.

#### Violation

```
PROC_1 :

process(A) is
```

#### Fix

```
PROC_1 : process(A) is
```

## 11.24 Range Rules

These rules cover the range definitions in signals, constants, ports and other cases where ranges are defined.

### 11.24.1 range\_001

This rule checks the case of the **downto** keyword.

---

**Note:** The default is lowercase.

Refer to the section [Configuring Uppercase and Lowercase Rules](#) for information on changing the default case.

---

#### Violation

```
signal SIG1 : std_logic_vector(3 DOWNT0 0);
signal SIG2 : std_logic_vector(16 downTO 1);
```

#### Fix

```
signal SIG1 : std_logic_vector(3 downto 0);
signal SIG2 : std_logic_vector(16 downTO 1);
```

### 11.24.2 range\_002

This rule checks the case of the **to** keyword.

---

**Note:** The default is lowercase.

Refer to the section [Configuring Uppercase and Lowercase Rules](#) for information on changing the default case.

---

#### Violation

```
signal SIG1 : std_logic_vector(3 TO 0);  
signal SIG2 : std_logic_vector(16 tO 1);
```

#### Fix

```
signal SIG1 : std_logic_vector(3 to 0);  
signal SIG2 : std_logic_vector(16 to 1);
```

## 11.25 Sequential Rules

### 11.25.1 sequential\_001

This rule checks the indent of sequential statements.

#### Violation

```
begin  
  
    wr_en <= '1';  
rd_en <= '0';
```

#### Fix

```
begin  
  
wr_en <= '1';  
rd_en <= '0';
```

### 11.25.2 sequential\_002

This rule checks for a single space after the <= operator.

#### Violation

```
wr_en <=      '1';  
rd_en <='0';
```

#### Fix

```
wr_en <= '1';  
rd_en <= '0';
```

### 11.25.3 sequential\_003

This rule checks for at least a single space before the <= operator.

**Violation**

```
wr_en<= '1';  
rd_en  <= '0';
```

**Fix**

```
wr_en <= '1';  
rd_en  <= '0';
```

## 11.25.4 sequential\_004

This rule checks the alignment of multiline sequential statements.

**Violation**

```
overflow <= wr_en and  
rd_en;
```

**Fix**

```
overflow <= wr_en and  
rd_en;
```

## 11.25.5 sequential\_005

This rule checks the alignment of the <= operators over consecutive sequential lines.

**Violation**

```
wr_en <= '1';  
rd_en  <= '0';
```

**Fix**

```
wr_en  <= '1';  
rd_en  <= '0';
```

## 11.25.6 sequential\_006

This rule checks for comments within multiline sequential statements.

**Violation**

```
overflow <= wr_en and  
--      rd_address(0)  
rd_en;
```

**Fix**

```
overflow <= wr_en and  
rd_en;
```

## 11.26 Signal Rules

### 11.26.1 signal\_001

This rule checks the indent of signal declarations.

#### Violation

```
architecture RTL of FIFO is

signal wr_en : std_logic;
    signal rd_en : std_logic;

begin
```

#### Fix

```
architecture RTL of FIFO is

    signal wr_en : std_logic;
    signal rd_en : std_logic;

begin
```

### 11.26.2 signal\_002

This rule checks the **signal** keyword has proper case.

---

**Note:** The default is lowercase.

Refer to the section [Configuring Uppercase and Lowercase Rules](#) for information on changing the default case.

---

#### Violation

```
SIGNAL wr_en : std_logic;
```

#### Fix

```
signal wr_en : std_logic;
```

### 11.26.3 signal\_003

This rule checks for spaces after the **signal** keyword.

#### Violation

```
signal    wr_en : std_logic;
```

#### Fix

```
signal wr_en : std_logic;
```

**Note:** The number of spaces after the **signal** keyword is configurable. Use the following YAML file example to change the default number of spaces.

**rule:**

```
signal_003: spaces: 3
```

---

### 11.26.4 signal\_004

This rule checks the signal name has proper case.

**Note:** The default is lowercase.

---

#### Violation

```
signal WR_EN : std_logic;
```

#### Fix

```
signal wr_en : std_logic;
```

### 11.26.5 signal\_005

This rule checks for a single space after the colon.

#### Violation

```
signal wr_en :    std_logic;
signal rd_en :std_logic;
```

#### Fix

```
signal wr_en : std_logic;
signal rd_en : std_logic;
```

### 11.26.6 signal\_006

This rule checks for at least a single space before the colon.

#### Violation

```
signal wr_en: std_logic;
signal rd_en  : std_logic;
```

#### Fix

```
signal wr_en : std_logic;
signal rd_en  : std_logic;
```

### 11.26.7 signal\_007

This rule checks for default assignments in signal declarations.

#### Violation

```
signal wr_en : std_logic := '0';
```

#### Fix

```
signal wr_en : std_logic;
```

### 11.26.8 signal\_008

This rule checks for valid prefixes on signal identifiers.

---

**Note:** Default signal prefix is “s\_”.

Refer to the section [Configuring Prefix and Suffix Rules](#) for information on changing the allowed prefixes.

---

#### Violation

```
signal wr_en : std_logic;  
signal rd_en : std_logic;
```

#### Fix

```
signal s_wr_en : std_logic;  
signal s_rd_en : std_logic;
```

### 11.26.9 signal\_009

This rule has been renumbered signal\_013.

### 11.26.10 signal\_010

This rule checks the signal type has proper case if it is a VHDL keyword.

---

**Note:** This rule is disabled by default. The default is lowercase.

Refer to the section [Configuring Uppercase and Lowercase Rules](#) for information on changing the default case.

---

#### Violation

```
signal wr_en : STD_LOGIC;  
signal rd_en : Std_logic;  
signal cs_f : t_User_Defined_Type;
```

#### Fix

```
signal wr_en   : std_logic;
signal rd_en   : std_logic;
signal cs_f    : t_User_Defined_Type;
```

### 11.26.11 signal\_011

This rule checks the signal type is lowercase.

#### Violation

```
signal wr_en   : STD_LOGIC;
signal rd_en   : Std_logic;
signal cs_f    : t_User_Defined_Type;
```

#### Fix

```
signal wr_en   : std_logic;
signal rd_en   : std_logic;
signal cs_f    : t_user_defined_type;
```

### 11.26.12 signal\_012

This rule checks multiple signal assignments on a single line are column aligned.

---

**Note:** The :’s will be aligned with rule *signal\_009*. This rule will only cover two signals on a single line.

---

#### Violation

```
signal wr_en, wr_en_f           : std_logic;
signal rd_en_f, rd_en           : std_logic;
signal chip_select, chip_select_f : t_user_defined_type;
```

#### Fix

```
signal wr_en,      wr_en_f      : std_logic;
signal rd_en_f,    rd_en        : std_logic;
signal chip_select, chip_select_f : t_user_defined_type;
```

### 11.26.13 signal\_013

This rule checks the colons are aligned for all signals in the architecture declarative region.

#### Violation

```
signal wr_en : std_logic;
signal rd_en  : std_logic;
```

#### Fix

```
signal wr_en : std_logic;
signal rd_en  : std_logic;
```



### 11.26.14 signal\_014

This rule checks for consistent capitalization of signal names.

#### Violation

```
architecture RTL of ENTITY1 is

    signal sig1 : std_logic;
    signal sig2 : std_logic;

begin

    PROC_NAME : process (sig2) is
    begin

        siG1 <= '0';

        if (SIG2 = '0') then
            sIg1 <= '1';
        elsif (SiG2 = '1') then
            SIg1 <= '0';
        end if;

    end process PROC_NAME;

end architecture RTL;
```

#### Fix

```
architecture RTL of ENTITY1 is

    signal sig1 : std_logic;
    signal sig2 : std_logic;

    PROC_NAME : process (sig2) is
    begin

        sig1 <= '0';

        if (sig2 = '0') then
            sig1 <= '1';
        elsif (sig2 = '1') then
            sig1 <= '0';
        end if;

    end process PROC_NAME;

end architecture RTL;
```

### signal\_015

This rule checks for multiple signal names defined in a single signal declaration.

---

**Note:** By default, this rule will only flag more than two signal declarations. Refer to the section [Configuring Number of Signals in Signal Declaration](#) for information on changing the default.

---

**Violation**

```
signal sig1, sig2
    sig3, sig4,
    sig5
    : std_logic;
```

**Fix**

```
signal sig1 : std_logic;
signal sig2 : std_logic;
signal sig3 : std_logic;
signal sig4 : std_logic;
signal sig5 : std_logic;
```

**signal\_016**

This rule checks the signal declaration is on a single line.

**Violation**

```
signal sig1
    : std_logic;

signal sig2 :
    std_logic;
```

**Fix**

```
signal sig1 : std_logic;

signal sig2 : std_logic;
```

## 11.27 Source File Rules

### 11.27.1 source\_file\_001

This rule checks for the existence of the source file passed to VSG.

**Violation**

Source file passed to VSG does not exist. This violation will be reported at the command line in the normal output. It will also be reported in the junit file if the `-junit` option is used.

**Fix**

Pass correct file name to VSG.

## 11.28 Subtype Rules

### 11.28.1 subtype\_001

This rule checks for indentation of the subtype keyword. Proper indentation enhances comprehension.

The indent amount can be controlled by the **indentSize** attribute on the rule. **indentSize** defaults to 2.

#### Violation

```
architecture RTL of FIFO is

    subtype read_size is range 0 to 9;
    subtype write_size is range 0 to 9;

begin
```

#### Fix

```
architecture RTL of FIFO is

    subtype read_size is range 0 to 9;
    subtype write_size is range 0 to 9;

begin
```

## 11.28.2 subtype\_002

This rule checks for consistent capitalization of subtype names.

#### Violation

```
subtype read_size is range 0 to 9;
subtype write_size is range 0 to 9;

signal read  : READ_SIZE;
signal write : write_size;

constant read_sz  : read_size := 8;
constant write_sz : WRITE_size := 1;
```

#### Fix

```
subtype read_size is range 0 to 9;
subtype write_size is range 0 to 9;

signal read  : read_size;
signal write : write_size;

constant read_sz  : read_size := 8;
constant write_sz : write_size := 1;
```

## 11.28.3 subtype\_003

This rule checks for spaces after the **subtype** keyword.

#### Violation

```
subtype  state_machine is (IDLE, WRITE, READ, DONE);
```

#### Fix

```
subtype state_machine is (IDLE, WRITE, READ, DONE);
```

**Note:** The number of spaces after the **subtype** keyword is configurable. Use the following YAML file example to change the default number of spaces.

**rule:**

```
subtype_003: spaces: 3
```

---

## 11.28.4 subtype\_004

This rule checks for valid prefixes in user defined subtype identifiers.

---

**Note:** The default new subtype prefix is “st\_”.

Refer to the section [Configuring Prefix and Suffix Rules](#) for information on changing the allowed prefixes.

---

### Violation

```
subtype my_subtype is range 0 to 9;
```

### Fix

```
subtype st_my_subtype is range 0 to 9;
```

## 11.29 Type Rules

### 11.29.1 type\_001

This rule checks the indent of the **type** declaration.

### Violation

```
architecture RTL of FIFO is
    type state_machine is (IDLE, WRITE, READ, DONE);
begin
```

### Fix

```
architecture RTL of FIFO is
    type state_machine is (IDLE, WRITE, READ, DONE);
begin
```

### 11.29.2 type\_002

This rule checks the **type** keyword has proper case.

**Note:** The default is lowercase.

Refer to the section [Configuring Uppercase and Lowercase Rules](#) for information on changing the default case.

#### Violation

```
TYPE state_machine is (IDLE, WRITE, READ, DONE);
```

#### Fix

```
type state_machine is (IDLE, WRITE, READ, DONE);
```

### 11.29.3 type\_003

This rule checks for spaces after the **type** keyword.

#### Violation

```
type  state_machine is (IDLE, WRITE, READ, DONE);
```

#### Fix

```
type state_machine is (IDLE, WRITE, READ, DONE);
```

**Note:** The number of spaces after the **signal** keyword is configurable. Use the following YAML file example to change the default number of spaces.

**rule:**

```
type_003: spaces: 3
```

### 11.29.4 type\_004

This rule checks the type name has proper case.

**Note:** The default is lowercase.

Refer to the section [Configuring Uppercase and Lowercase Rules](#) for information on changing the default case.

#### Violation

```
type STATE_MACHINE is (IDLE, WRITE, READ, DONE);
```

#### Fix

```
type state_machine is (IDLE, WRITE, READ, DONE);
```

### 11.29.5 type\_005

This rule checks the indent of multiline enumerated types.

#### Violation

```
type state_machine is (  
IDLE,  
    WRITE,  
READ,  
    DONE);
```

#### Fix

```
type state_machine is (  
    IDLE,  
    WRITE,  
    READ,  
    DONE);
```

### 11.29.6 type\_006

This rule checks for a single space before the **is** keyword.

#### Violation

```
type state_machine   is (IDLE, WRITE, READ, DONE);
```

#### Fix

```
type state_machine is (IDLE, WRITE, READ, DONE);
```

### 11.29.7 type\_007

This rule checks for a single space after the **is** keyword.

#### Violation

```
type state_machine is      (IDLE, WRITE, READ, DONE);
```

#### Fix

```
type state_machine is (IDLE, WRITE, READ, DONE);
```

### 11.29.8 type\_008

This rule checks the closing parenthesis of multiline enumerated types is on it's own line.

#### Violation

```
type state_machine is (
    IDLE,
    WRITE,
    READ,
    DONE);
```

**Fix**

```
type state_machine is (
    IDLE,
    WRITE,
    READ,
    DONE
);
```

## 11.29.9 type\_009

This rule checks for an enumerate type after the open parenthesis on multiline enumerated types.

**Violation**

```
type state_machine is (IDLE,
    WRITE,
    READ,
    DONE
);
```

**Fix**

```
type state_machine is (
    IDLE,
    WRITE,
    READ,
    DONE
);
```

## 11.29.10 type\_010

This rule checks for a blank line above the **type** declaration.

**Violation**

```
signal wr_en : std_logic;
type state_machine is (IDLE, WRITE, READ, DONE);
```

**Fix**

```
signal wr_en : std_logic;

type state_machine is (IDLE, WRITE, READ, DONE);
```

## 11.29.11 type\_011

This rule checks for a blank line below the **type** declaration.

**Violation**

```
type state_machine is (IDLE, WRITE, READ, DONE);  
signal sm : state_machine;
```

**Fix**

```
type state_machine is (IDLE, WRITE, READ, DONE);  
  
signal sm : state_machine;
```

## 11.29.12 type\_012

This rule checks the indent of record elements in record types.

**Violation**

```
type interface is record  
  data : std_logic_vector(31 downto 0);  
chip_select : std_logic;  
  wr_en : std_logic;  
end record;
```

**Fix**

```
type interface is record  
  data : std_logic_vector(31 downto 0);  
  chip_select : std_logic;  
  wr_en : std_logic;  
end record;
```

## 11.29.13 type\_013

This rule checks the `is` keyword in type definitions has proper case.

---

**Note:** The default is lowercase.

Refer to the section [Configuring Uppercase and Lowercase Rules](#) for information on changing the default case.

---

**Violation**

```
type interface IS record  
type interface Is record  
type interface is record
```

**Fix**

```
type interface is record  
type interface is record  
type interface is record
```



### 11.29.14 type\_014

This rule checks for consistent capitalization of type names.

#### Violation

```
type state_machine is (IDLE, WRITE, READ, DONE);
signal sm : State_Machine;
```

#### Fix

```
type state_machine is (IDLE, WRITE, READ, DONE);
signal sm : state_machine;
```

### 11.29.15 type\_015

This rule checks for valid prefixes in user defined type identifiers.

---

**Note:** The default new type prefix is “t\_”.

Refer to the section [Configuring Prefix and Suffix Rules](#) for information on changing the allowed prefixes.

---

#### Violation

```
type my_type is range -5 to 5 ;
```

#### Fix

```
type t_my_type is range -5 to 5 ;
```

## 11.30 Variable Rules

### 11.30.1 variable\_001

This rule checks the indent of variable declarations.

#### Violation

```
PROC : process () is
variable count : integer;
    variable counter : integer;
begin
```

#### Fix

```
PROC : process () is
    variable count : integer;
```

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```
variable counter : integer;  
begin
```

### 11.30.2 variable\_002

This rule checks the **variable** keyword has proper case.

---

**Note:** The default is lowercase.

Refer to the section [Configuring Uppercase and Lowercase Rules](#) for information on changing the default case.

---

#### Violation

```
VARIABLE count : integer;
```

#### Fix

```
variable count : integer;
```

### 11.30.3 variable\_003

This rule checks for a single space after the **variable** keyword.

#### Violation

```
variable    count : integer;
```

#### Fix

```
variable count : integer;
```

### 11.30.4 variable\_004

This rule checks the variable name has proper case.

---

**Note:** The default is lowercase.

Refer to the section [Configuring Uppercase and Lowercase Rules](#) for information on changing the default case.

---

#### Violation

```
variable COUNT : integer;
```

#### Fix

```
variable count : integer;
```

### 11.30.5 variable\_005

This rule checks there is a single space after the colon.

#### Violation

```
variable count      :integer;  
variable counter :   integer;
```

#### Fix

```
variable count      : integer;  
variable counter : integer;
```

### 11.30.6 variable\_006

This rule checks for at least a single space before the colon.

#### Violation

```
variable count: integer;  
variable counter : integer;
```

#### Fix

```
variable count : integer;  
variable counter : integer;
```

### 11.30.7 variable\_007

This rule checks for default assignments in variable declarations.

#### Violation

```
variable count : integer := 32;
```

#### Fix

```
variable count : integer;
```

### 11.30.8 variable\_009

This rule checks the alignment of colons over multiple lines in the architecture declarative region.

#### Violation

```
architecture ARCH of ENTITY1 is  
  
    variable count : integer;  
    variable counter : integer;  
  
begin
```

#### Fix

```
architecture ARCH of ENTITY1 is

    variable count    : integer;
    variable counter : integer;

begin
```

### 11.30.9 variable\_010

This rule checks the variable type has proper case.

---

**Note:** The default is lowercase.

---

#### Violation

```
variable count : INTEGER;
```

#### Fix

```
variable count : integer;
```

### 11.30.10 variable\_011

This rule checks for consistent capitalization of variable names.

#### Violation

```
architecture RTL of ENTITY1 is

    shared variable var1 : std_logic;
    shared variable var2 : std_logic;

begin

    PROC_NAME : process () is

        variable var3 : std_logic;
        variable var4 : std_logic;

    begin

        Var1 <= '0';

        if (VAR2 = '0') then
            var3 <= '1';
        elsif (var2 = '1') then
            VAR4 <= '0';
        end if;

    end process PROC_NAME;

end architecture RTL;
```

#### Fix

```

PROC_NAME : process () is

    variable var1 : std_logic;
    variable var2 : std_logic;
    variable var3 : std_logic;
    variable var4 : std_logic;

begin

    var1 <= '0';

    if (var2 = '0') then
        var3 <= '1';
    elsif (var2 = '1') then
        var4 <= '0';
    end if;

end process PROC_NAME;

```

### 11.30.11 variable\_012

This rule checks for valid prefixes on variable identifiers.

**Note:** The default variable prefix is “v\_”.

Refer to the section [Configuring Prefix and Suffix Rules](#) for information on changing the allowed prefixes.

#### Violation

```
variable my_var : natural;
```

#### Fix

```
variable v_my_var : natural;
```

## 11.31 Variable Assignment Rules

### 11.31.1 variable\_assignment\_001

This rule checks the indent of a variable assignment.

#### Violation

```

PROC : process () is
begin

    counter := 0;
count := counter + 1;

```

#### Fix

```
PROC : process () is
begin

    counter := 0;
    count   := counter + 1;
```

### 11.31.2 variable\_assignment\_002

This rule checks for a single space after the assignment.

#### Violation

```
counter :=0;
count   :=      counter + 1;
```

#### Fix

```
counter := 0;
count   := counter + 1;
```

### 11.31.3 variable\_assignment\_003

This rule checks for at least a single space before the assignment.

#### Violation

```
counter:= 0;
count := counter + 1;
```

#### Fix

```
counter := 0;
count := counter + 1;
```

### 11.31.4 variable\_assignment\_004

This rule checks the alignment of multiline variable assignments.

#### Violation

```
counter := 1 + 4 + 10 + 25 +
          30 + 35;
```

#### Fix

```
counter := 1 + 4 + 10 + 25 +
          30 + 35;
```

### 11.31.5 variable\_assignment\_005

This rule checks the alignment of := operators over multiple lines.

#### Violation

```
counter := 0;
count := counter + 1;
```

**Fix**

```
counter := 0;
count   := counter + 1;
```

**11.31.6 variable\_assignment\_006**

This rule checks for comments in multiline variable assignments.

**Violation**

```
counter := 1 + 4 + 10 + 25 +
           -- Add in more stuff
           30 + 35;
```

**Fix**

```
counter := 1 + 4 + 10 + 25 +
           30 + 35;
```

**11.32 While Loop Rules****11.32.1 while\_loop\_001**

This rule checks for indentation of the **while** keyword. Proper indentation enhances comprehension.

**Violation**

```
begin

while (temp /= 0) loop
    temp := temp/2;
end loop;
```

**Fix**

```
begin

    while (temp /= 0) loop
        temp := temp/2;
    end loop;
```

**11.32.2 while\_loop\_002**

This rule checks for indentation of the **end loop** keyword. The **end loop** must line up with the **while** keyword. Proper indentation enhances comprehension.

**Violation**

```
begin

  while (temp /= 0) loop
    temp := temp/2;
  end loop;
```

**Fix**

```
begin

  while (temp /= 0) loop
    temp := temp/2;
  end loop;
```

## 11.33 Whitespace Rules

### 11.33.1 whitespace\_001

This rule checks for spaces at the end of lines.

**Violation**

```
entity FIFO is
```

**Fix**

```
entity FIFO is
```

### 11.33.2 whitespace\_002

This rule checks for tabs.

**Violation**

```
port (
  WR_EN : in    std_logic;
```

**Fix**

```
port (
  WR_EN : in    std_logic;
```

### 11.33.3 whitespace\_003

This rule checks for spaces before semicolons.

**Violation**

```
WR_EN : in    std_logic    ;
```

**Fix**



```
WR_EN : in    std_logic;
```

### 11.33.4 whitespace\_004

This rule checks for spaces before commas.

#### Violation

```
WR_EN => wr_en    ,
RD_EN => rd_en,
```

#### Fix

```
WR_EN => wr_en,
RD_EN => rd_en,
```

### 11.33.5 whitespace\_005

This rule checks for spaces after an open parenthesis.

---

**Note:** Spaces before numbers are allowed.

---

#### Violation

```
signal data      : std_logic_vector(31 downto 0);
signal byte_enable : std_logic_vector( 3 downto 0);
signal width     : std_logic_vector( G_WIDTH - 1 downto 0);
```

#### Fix

```
signal data      : std_logic_vector(31 downto 0);
signal byte_enable : std_logic_vector( 3 downto 0);
signal width     : std_logic_vector(G_WIDTH - 1 downto 0);
```

### 11.33.6 whitespace\_006

This rule checks for spaces before a close parenthesis.

#### Violation

```
signal data      : std_logic_vector(31 downto 0  );
signal byte_enable : std_logic_vector( 3 downto 0 );
signal width     : std_logic_vector(G_WIDTH - 1 downto 0);
```

#### Fix

```
signal data      : std_logic_vector(31 downto 0);
signal byte_enable : std_logic_vector( 3 downto 0);
signal width     : std_logic_vector(G_WIDTH - 1 downto 0);
```

### 11.33.7 whitespace\_007

This rule checks for spaces after a comma.

#### Violation

```
PROC : process (wr_en,rd_en,overflow) is
```

#### Fix

```
PROC : process (wr_en, rd_en, overflow) is
```

### 11.33.8 whitespace\_008

This rule checks for spaces after the `std_logic_vector` keyword.

#### Violation

```
signal data      : std_logic_vector (7 downto 0);  
signal counter   : std_logic_vector  (7 downto 0);
```

#### Fix

```
signal data      : std_logic_vector(7 downto 0);  
signal counter   : std_logic_vector(7 downto 0);
```

### 11.33.9 whitespace\_010

This rule checks for spaces before and after the concatenate (&) operator.

#### Violation

```
a <= b&c;
```

#### Fix

```
a <= b & c;
```

### 11.33.10 whitespace\_011

This rule checks for spaces before and after math operators +, -, /, and \*.

#### Violation

```
a <= b+c;  
a <= b-c;  
a <= b/c;  
a <= b*c;  
a <= b**c;  
a <= (b+c)-(d-e);
```

#### Fix

```
a <= b + c;  
a <= b - c;  
a <= b / c;  
a <= b * c;  
a <= b ** c;  
a <= (b + c) - (d - e);
```

### 11.33.11 whitespace\_012

This rule enforces a maximum number of consecutive blank lines.

#### Violation

```
a <= b;  
  
c <= d;
```

#### Fix

```
a <= b;  
  
c <= d;
```

---

**Note:** The default is set to 1. This can be changed by setting the *numBlankLines* attribute to another number.

```
{  
  "rule": {  
    "whitespace_012": {  
      "numBlankLines": 3  
    }  
  }  
}
```

### 11.33.12 whitespace\_013

This rule checks for spaces before and after logical operators.

#### Violation

```
if (a = '1')and(b = '0') if (a = '0')or (b = '1')
```

#### Fix

```
if (a = '1') and (b = '0') if (a = '0') or (b = '1')
```

## 11.34 Wait Rules

### 11.34.1 wait\_001

This rule checks for indentation of the **wait** keyword. Proper indentation enhances comprehension.

#### Violation

```
begin

    wait for 10ns;
    wait on a,b;
    wait until a = '0';
```

**Fix**

```
begin

    wait for 10ns;
    wait on a,b;
    wait until a = '0';
```

## 11.35 When Rules

These rules cover the usage of **when** keywords in sequential and concurrent statements.

### 11.35.1 when\_001

This rule checks the **else** keyword is not at the beginning of a line. The else should be at the end of the preceeding line.

**Violation**

```
wr_en <= '1' when a = '1' -- This is comment
    else '0' when b = '0'
    else c when d = '1'
    else f;
```

**Fix**

```
wr_en <= '1' when a = '1' else -- This is a comment
    '0' when b = '0' else
    c when d = '1' else
    f;
```

## 11.36 With Rules

### 11.36.1 with\_001

This rule checks for **with** statements.

**Violation**

```
with buttons select
```

**Fix**

Refactor **with** statement into a process.

VSG was written to be included in other tools. The command line script provides one means of using VSG. It also provides an example of how to use the API.

There are two main modules you will use when incorporating VSG into another program:

## 12.1 vsg.vhdlFile

This is one of two classes you will use when incorporating vsg into another python program.

**class** vsg.vhdlFile.**vhdlFile** (*filecontent*)

Holds contents of a VHDL file. When a vhdlFile object is created, the contents of the file must be passed to it. A line object is created for each line read in. Then the line object attributes are updated.

Parameters:

filecontent: (list)

Returns:

fileobject

## 12.2 vsg.rule\_list

This is one of two classes you will use when incorporating vsg into another python program.

**class** vsg.rule\_list.**rule\_list** (*oVhdlFile, sLocalRulesDirectory=None*)

Contains a list of all rules to be checked. It loads all base rules. Localized rules are loaded if specified.

Parameters:

oVhdlFile: (vhdlFile object)

sLocalRulesDirectory: (string) (optional)

**check\_rules** ()

Analyzes all rules in increasing phase order. If there is a violation in a phase, analysis is halted.

Parameters: None

**configure** (*configurationFile*)

Configures individual rules based on dictionary passed.

Parameters:

configurationFile: (dictionary)

**extract\_junit\_testcase** (*sVhdlFileName*)

Creates JUnit XML file listing all violations found.

Parameters:

sVhdlFileName (string)

Returns: (junit testcase object)

**fix** (*iPhase*)

Applies fixes to all violations found.

Parameters:

iPhase: (integer)

**get\_configuration** ()

Returns a dictionary with every rule and how it is configured.

Parameters:

None

Returns: (dictionary)

**report\_violations** (*sOutputFormat*)

Prints out violations to stdout.

Parameters:

sOutputFormat (string)

Use the following modules when writing rules:

## 12.3 vsg.check

## 12.4 vsg.fix

This module contains functions for rules to fix issues.

`vsg.fix.enforce_one_space_after_word` (*self*, *oLine*, *sWord*)

Adds a space after a word.

Parameters:

self: (rule object)

oLine: (line object)

sWord: (string)

`vsg.fix.enforce_one_space_before_word` (*self*, *oLine*, *sWord*, *fWholeWord=False*)

Adds a space before word.

Parameters:

self: (rule object)

oLine: (line object)

sWord: (string)

`vsg.fix.enforce_spaces_after_word` (*self*, *oLine*, *sWord*, *iSpaces*)

Adds a space after a word.

Parameters:

self: (rule object)

oLine: (line object)

sWord: (string)

iSpaces: (integer)

`vsg.fix.identifier_alignment` (*self*, *oFile*)

Aligns identifiers and colons across multiple lines.

Parameters:

self: (rule object)

oFile: (vhdlFile object)

`vsg.fix.indent` (*self*, *oLine*)

Fixes indent violations.

Parameters:

self: (rule object)

oLine: (line object)

`vsg.fix.insert_blank_line_above` (*self*, *oFile*, *iLineNumber*)

This function inserts a blank line above the line specified by *iLineNumber*.

Parameters:

self: (rule object)

oFile: (vhdlFile object)

iLineNumber: (integer)

`vsg.fix.insert_blank_line_below` (*self*, *oFile*, *iLineNumber*)

This function inserts a blank line below the line specified by *iLineNumber*.

Parameters:

self: (rule object)

oFile: (vhdlFile object)

iLineNumber: (integer)

`vsg.fix.keyword_alignment` (*self*, *oFile*)

Aligns keywords across multiple lines.

Parameters:

self: (rule object)

oFile: (vhdlFile object)

`vsg.fix.lower_case (oLine, sKeyword)`

Changes word to lowercase.

Parameters:

self: (rule object)

oLine: (line object)

sKeyword: (string)

`vsg.fix.multiline_alignment (self, oFile, iLineNumber)`

Indents successive lines of multiline statements.

Parameters:

self: (rule object)

oFile: (vhdlFile object)

iLineNumber: (integer)

`vsg.fix.remove_blank_lines_above (self, oFile, iLineNumber, sUnless=None)`

This function removes blank lines above a linenumber. If sUnless is specified, a single blank line will be left if a line with the sUnless attribute is encountered.

Parameters:

self: (rule object)

oFile: (vhdlFile object)

iLineNumber: (integer)

sUnless: (string) (optional)

`vsg.fix.remove_blank_lines_below (self, oFile, iLineNumber, sUnless=None)`

This function removes blank lines below a linenumber. If sUnless is specified, a single blank line will be left if a line with the sUnless attribute is encountered.

Parameters:

self: (rule object)

oFile: (vhdlFile object)

iLineNumber: (integer)

sUnless: (string) (optional)

`vsg.fix.replace_is_keyword (oFile, iLineNumber)`

This function removes the is keyword from a line if it starts with is. If the line is empty, it is replaced with a blank line.

Parameters:

oFile: (vhdlFile object)

iLineNumber: (integer)

`vsg.fix.upper_case (oLine, sKeyword)`

Changes word to lowercase.

Parameters:



self: (rule object)

oLine: (line object)

sKeyword: (string)

`vsg.fix.upper_case_with_parenthesis` (*self*, *oLine*, *sKeyword*)

Changes word to lowercase.

Parameters:

self: (rule object)

oLine: (line object)

sKeyword: (string)

## 12.5 vsg.utilities

This module provides functions for rules to use.

`vsg.utils.begin_of_line_index` (*oLine*)

Finds the left most non whitespace character. Returns the index of the first non whitespace character.

Parameters:

oLine: (line object)

Returns: (integer)

`vsg.utils.change_word` (*oLine*, *sWord*, *sNewWord*, *iMax=1*)

Changes one word in the line to another.

Parameters:

oLine: (line object)

sWord: (string)

sNewWord: (string)

`vsg.utils.clear_keyword_from_line` (*oLine*, *sKeyword*)

Removes a keyword from a line.

Parameters:

oLine: (line object)

sKeyword: (string)

`vsg.utils.copy_line` (*oFile*, *iLineNumber*)

Creates a copy of the line at *iLineNumber* and inserts it below *iLineNumber*.

Parameters:

oFile: (vhdlFile object)

iLineNumber: (integer)

`vsg.utils.end_of_line_index` (*oLine*)

Finds the end of the code on a line ignoring comments. Returns the index of the last code character.

Parameters:

oLine: (line object)

Returns: (integer)

`vsg.utils.extract_class_identifier_list(oLine)`

Returns a class identifiers list.

Parameters:

oLine: (line object)

Returns: (list of strings)

`vsg.utils.extract_class_name(oLine)`

Returns the name of a type in a type declaration.

Parameters:

oLine: (line object)

Returns: (one element list of strings)

`vsg.utils.extract_component_identifier(oLine)`

Returns the entity identifier.

Parameters:

oLine: (line object)

Returns: (one element list of strings)

`vsg.utils.extract_end_label(oLine)`

Returns the end label.

Parameters:

oLine: (line object)

Returns: (one element or empty list of strings)

`vsg.utils.extract_entity_identifier(oLine)`

Returns the entity identifier.

Parameters:

oLine: (line object)

Returns: (one element list of strings)

`vsg.utils.extract_first_keyword(oLine)`

Returns first keyword from line.

Parameters:

oLine: (line object)

Returns: (one element list of strings)

`vsg.utils.extract_generics(oLine)`

Returns a generics list.

Parameters:

oLine: (line object)

Returns: (list of strings)

`vsg.utils.extract_label(oLine)`

Returns the label.

Parameters:

`oLine`: (line object)

Returns: (one element list of strings)

`vsg.utils.extract_non_keywords` (*sString*)

**Returns a keyword list with the following removed:** `:`'s commas semicolons vhdl keywords double quotes numbers ticks comments

Parameters:

`sString`: (string)

Returns: (list of strings)

`vsg.utils.extract_port_name` (*oLine*)

Returns port name from line.

Parameters:

`oLine`: (line object)

Returns: (one element list of strings)

`vsg.utils.extract_port_names_from_port_map` (*oLine*)

Returns port names from port assignment inside port map. Parameters:

`oLine`: (line object)

Returns: (list of strings)

`vsg.utils.extract_type_identifier` (*oLine*)

Returns the type identifier from type declaration.

Parameters:

`oLine`: (line object)

Returns: (one element list of strings)

`vsg.utils.extract_type_name` (*oLine*)

Returns the name of a type in various declarations.

Parameters:

`oLine`: (line object)

Returns: (zero or one element list of strings)

`vsg.utils.extract_type_name_from_port` (*oLine*)

Returns the name of a type in port declaration.

Parameters:

`oLine`: (line object)

Returns: (one element list of strings)

`vsg.utils.extract_type_name_from_port_vhdl_only` (*oLine*)

Returns the name of a VHDL only types in port declaration.

Parameters:

`oLine`: (line object)

Returns: (one element list of strings)

`vsg.utils.extract_type_name_vhdl_only(oLine)`

Returns the name of a VHDL only types in various declarations.

Parameters:

oLine: (line object)

Returns: (one element or empty list of strings)

`vsg.utils.extract_words(oLine, words)`

Returns words from line. Case insensitive, however returned words preserve their case.

Parameters:

oLine: (line object)

words: (list of words to extract)

Returns: (list of strings)

`vsg.utils.get_first_word(oLine)`

Returns the first word from a line at iIndex.

Parameters:

oLine: (line object)

Returns: (string)

`vsg.utils.get_word(oLine, iIndex)`

Returns a word from a line at iIndex.

Parameters:

oLine: (line object)

iIndex: (integer)

Returns: (string)

`vsg.utils.insert_line(oFile, iIndex)`

Inserts a blank line at iIndex into the file line list.

Parameters:

oFile: (File Object)

iIndex: (integer)

Returns: Nothing

`vsg.utils.is_number(sString)`

Returns boolean if the string passed is a number.

Parameters:

sLine: (string)

Returns: boolean

`vsg.utils.is_port_mode(sWord)`

Returns True if given word is a valid port mode.

Returns False if given word is not a valid port mode.

Parameters:

sWord: (string)

Returns: (boolean)

`vsg.utils.is_vhdl_keyword(sWord)`

Returns True if given word is a VHDL keyword.

Returns False if given word is not a VHDL keyword.

Parameters:

*sWord*: (string)

Returns: (boolean)

`vsg.utils.reclassify_line(oFile, iLineNumber)`

Updates the following attributes on the current and next line:

- `isFunctionReturn`
- `insideVariableAssignment`
- `isVariableAssignmentEnd`
- `isVariableAssignment`
- `insideSequential`
- `isSequentialEnd`
- `isSequential`
- `hasComment`
- `hasInlineComment`
- `commentColumn`

Parameters:

*oFile*: (vhdlFile object)

*iLineNumber*: (integer)

`vsg.utils.remove_blank_line(oFile, iLineNumber)`

Removes a line if it is blank.

Parameters:

*oFile*: (vhdlFile object)

*iLineNumber*: (integer)

`vsg.utils.remove_closing_parenthesis_and_semicolon(oLine)`

Parameters:

*oLine*: (line object)

Returns: (line object)

`vsg.utils.remove_comment(sString)`

Returns a string without comments.

Parameters:

*sString*: (string)

Returns: (string)

`vsg.utils.remove_comment_attributes_from_line(oLine)`  
Sets all comment attributes on a line to indicate no comment is present.

Parameters:

oLine: (line object)

`vsg.utils.remove_line(oFile, iLineNumber)`  
Removes a line from the file line list.

Parameters:

oFile: (File Object)

iLineNumber : (integer)

Returns: Nothing

`vsg.utils.remove_lines(oFile, iStartLine, iEndLine)`  
Removes a series of lines from the file line list.

Parameters:

oFile: (File Object)

iStartLine: (integer)

iEndLine: (integer)

Returns: Nothing

`vsg.utils.remove_parenthesis_from_word(sWord)`  
Removes parenthesis from words:

Hello(there) => Hello Hello => Hello

Parameters:

sWord: (string)

Returns: (string)

`vsg.utils.remove_text_after_word(sKeyword, sWord)`  
Removes all text after a keyword.

Parameters:

sKeyword: (string)

sWord: (string)

`vsg.utils.replace_word_by_index(oLine, iIndex, sWord)`  
Replaces text in a line at a given index with a given word.

Parameters:

oLine: (Line Object)

iIndex: (integer)

sWord: (string)

Returns: Nothing

`vsg.utils.search_for_and_remove_keyword(oFile, iLineNumber, sKeyword)`  
Searches for a keyword on lines below the current line and removes it if discovered.

Parameters:

oFile: (vhdlFile object)

iLineNumber: (integer)

sKeyword: (string)

`vsg.utils.split_line_after_word(oFile, iLineNumber, sWord)`

Splits the line after the word given and inserts it after the current line.

Parameters:

oFile: (vhdlFile object)

iLineNumber: (integer)

sWord: (string)

`vsg.utils.split_line_before_word(oFile, iLineNumber, sWord)`

Splits the line before the word given and inserts it after the current line.

Parameters:

oFile: (vhdlFile object)

iLineNumber: (integer)

sWord: (string)

`vsg.utils.strip_semicolon_from_word(sWord)`

Removes trailing semicolon from a word:

case; => case entity; => entity

Parameters:

sWord: (string)

Returns: (string)

`vsg.utils.update_comment_line_attributes(oLine)`

Updates the following attributes on a line:

self.isComment self.hasComment self.hasInLineComment self.commentColumn

Parameters:

oLine: (Line Object)

Returns: Nothing





I welcome any contributions to this project. No matter how small or large.

There are several ways to contribute:

1. Bug reports
2. Code base improvements
3. Feature requests
4. Pull requests

### 13.1 Bug Reports

I used code from open cores to develop VSG. It provided many different coding styles to process. There are bound to be some corner cases or incorrect assumptions in the code. If you run into anything that is not handled correctly, please submit an issue. When creating the issue, use the **bug** label to highlight it. Fixing bugs is prioritized over feature enhancements.

### 13.2 Code Base Improvements

VSG started out to solve a problem and learn how to code in Python. The learning part is still on going, and I am sure the code base could be improved. I run the code through *Codacy* and *Code Climate*, and they are very helpful. However, I would appreciate any suggestions to improve the code base.

Create an issue and use the **refactor** label for any code which could be improved.

## 13.3 Feature Requests

Let me know if there is anything I could add to VSG easier to use. The following features were not in my original concept of VSG.

- fix
- fix\_phase
- output\_format
- backup

Fix is probably the most important feature of VSG. I added it when someone said it would be nice if VSG just fixed the problems it found. There may be other important features, I just have not thought of them yet.

If you have an idea for a new feature, create an issue with the **enhancement** label.

## 13.4 Pull Requests

Pull requests are always welcome. I am trying to follow a Test Driven Development (TDD) process. Currently there are over 1000 tests. If you do add a new feature or fix a bug, I would appreciate a new or updated test to go along with the change.

I use *Travis CI* to run all the tests. I also use *Codacy* and *Code Climate* to check for code style issues. I use *Codcov* to check the code coverage of the tests.

*Travis CI* will run these tools when a pull request is made. The results will be available on the pull request Github page.

## 13.5 Running Tests

Before submitting a pull request, you can run the existing tests locally. These are the same tests Travis CI will run.

To run the tests issue the following command when using python 2.7:

```
python -m unittest discover
```

To run the tests using python 3 use the following command:

```
python -m unittest
```

After issuing the command the tests will be executed.

```
vhdl-style-guide$ python -m unittest discover
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
```

(continues on next page)





## 14.1 How do I allow my user defined type definitions to not be lower cased?

Rules *type\_004* and *signal\_011* enforce a lower case consistency for user defined types. Rule *signal\_010* enforces lower case signal types for VHDL base types. If you want to allow for any case in user defined types, then we need to:

- Disable *type\_004*
- Disable *signal\_011*
- Enable *signal\_010*

Use the following configuration and pass it to VSG when you analyze your code:

```
{
  "rule": {
    "type_004": {
      "disable": true
    },
    "signal_011": {
      "disable": true
    },
    "signal_010": {
      "disable": false
    }
  }
}
```

## 14.2 How do I align *signal\_003*, *constant\_003*, *file\_003*, *type\_003*, *subtype\_003*, and *file\_003*?

The default behavior of VSG is to minimize horizontal spacing whenever possible. This would result in the following code formatting:

```
signal wr_en : std_logic;
constant size : integer := 1;
type state_machine is (IDLE, WRITE, READ, DONE);
subtype read_size is range 0 to 9;
file defaultImage : load_file_type open read_mode is load_file_name;
```

If you would rather the code formatting as follows:

```
signal    wr_en : std_logic;
constant  size : integer := 1;
type      state_machine is (IDLE, WRITE, READ, DONE);
subtype   read_size is range 0 to 9;
file      defaultImage : load_file_type open read_mode is load_file_name;
```

Then use the following YAML code in a configuration file:

```
rule:
  signal_003:
    spaces: 3
  type_003:
    spaces: 5
  subtype_003:
    spaces: 2
  file_003:
    spaces: 5
```

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