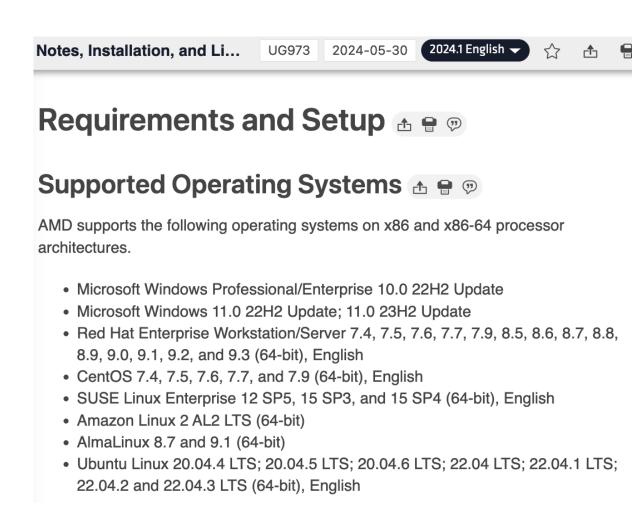


# Installing Vivado and using Vivado remotely

#### Vivado Linux vs Windows

- Vivado supports multiple OS
- Interestingly Linux Vivado is generally faster than
   Windows Vivado.
- Example: Windows 3h vs

#### Linux 1h



#### Vivado version and Linux version

- Vivado 2024.1 is supported by HLS4ML
- Can use AlmaLinux 9.6 (which is a recent Linux version)
  - ➤ Although this OS version is not officially supported by AMD
  - ➤ Vivado 2024.1 supports up to Red Hat Linux 9.3
  - ➤ However AlmaLinux 9.6 seems to work

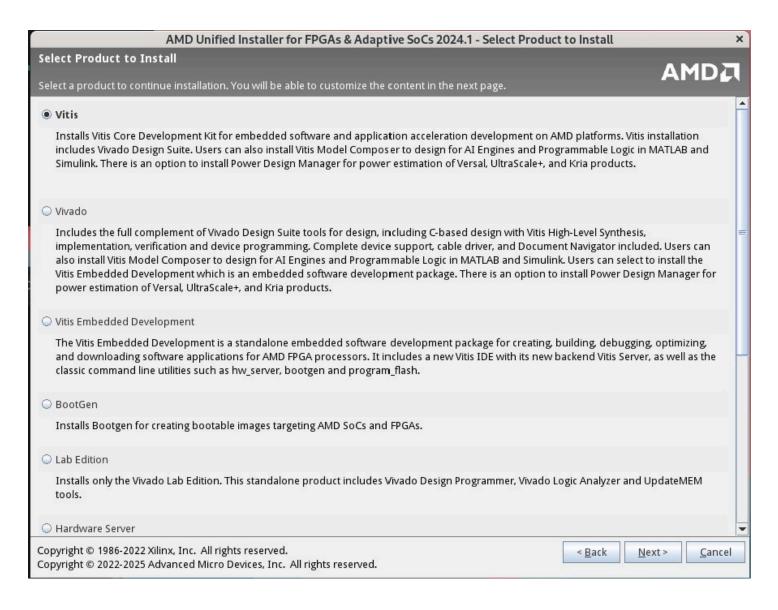
## Installing Vivado 2024.1 on Linux

• There is free version of software (Vivado, Vitis, HLS, ...)

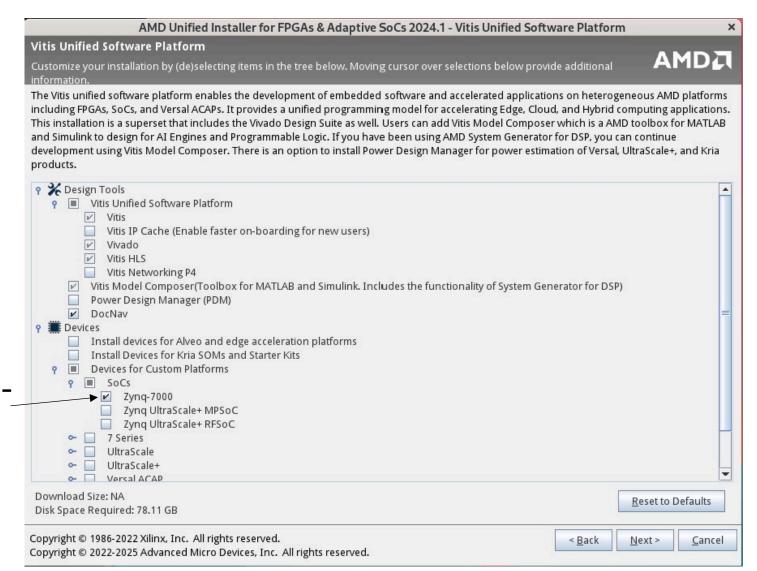
- Multi-step process:
  - 1. Download AMD "downloader"
  - 2. Get "Vivado installer" using AMD "downloader"
  - Run "Vivado installer"

## Vivado 2024.1 install options

Vitis option will install Vivado and HLS



## Vivado 2024.1 install options

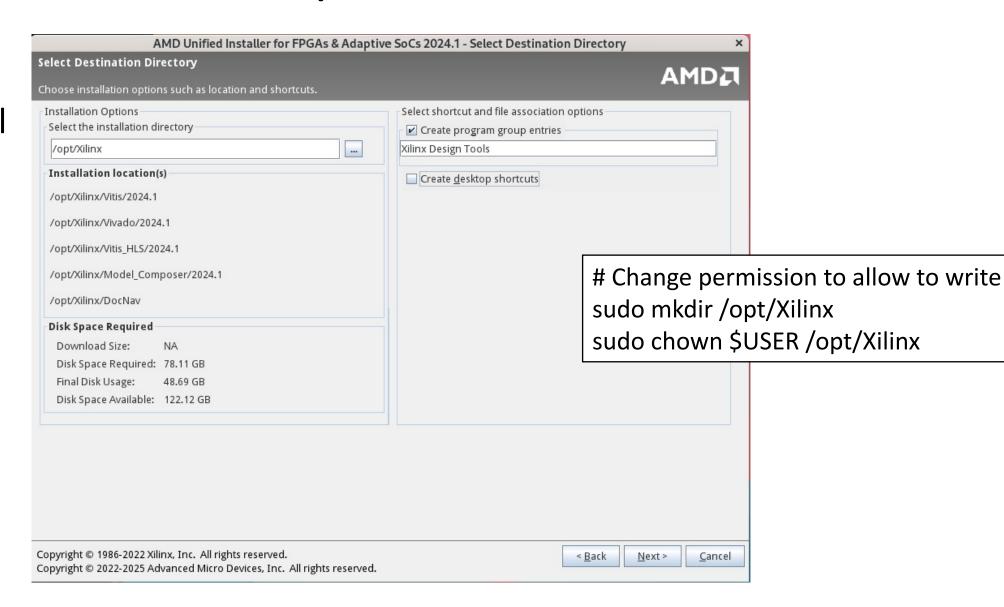


Just select Zynq-7000 to reduce diskspace

# Vivado 2024.1 install options

I generall install in /opt/Xilinx

Application is 49 GB



# Removing pesky Xilinx Information Center

There is an annoying notification system from Xilinx

Can remove it from starting up by below commands

```
cd ~/.config/autostart
rm Xilinx\ Information\ Center.desktop
```

## Installing Vivado drivers

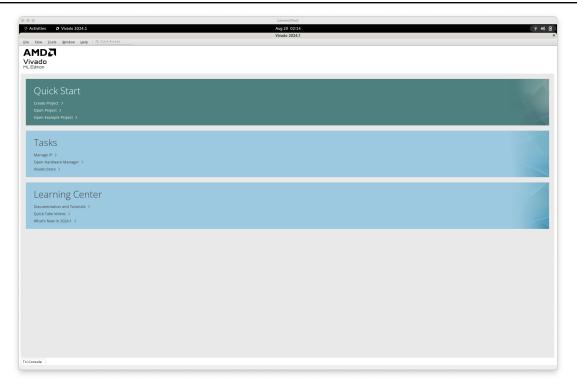
 Need to install Vivado drivers for the computer to talk to FPGA.

cd /opt/Xilinx/Vivado/2024.1/data/xicom/cable\_drivers/lin64/install\_script/install\_drivers sudo ./install drivers

## **Testing Vivado**

Can open up vivado with below command

source /opt/Xilinx/Vivado/2024.1/settings64.sh vivado #Creates log files in the directory you are running



## Fixing Vitis GUI bug

Vitis GUI has a bug with AlmaLinux 9/Redhat 9

```
# For easy debugging of vitis
cd /opt/Xilinx/Vitis/2024.1/bin
sed -i '/vitisng-ide/ s/ > \/dev\/null 2>&1 \&$//' vitis
# Fix vitis bug
cd /opt/Xilinx/Vitis/2024.1/lib/lnx64.o/Rhel
mv libstdc++.so.6 libstdc++.so.6.old
ln -s /lib64/libstdc++.so.6
# Test vitis
cd ~
source /opt/Xilinx/Vitis/2024.1/settings64.sh
vitis
```

#### Remote Linux machine

We can install Vivado on a remote Linux machine.

• How can we connect to Linux machine?

➤ Obviously ssh, but we need a GUI for Vivado

## Running Vivado on remote Linux machine

- How can we run Vivado?
  - >source /opt/Xilinx/Vivado/2024.1/settings.sh
  - **≻**vivado
- If "ssh -X" is used, then Vivado could show on your computer using X11.
  - ➤ Need to have Xserver(XQuartz) on your computer.

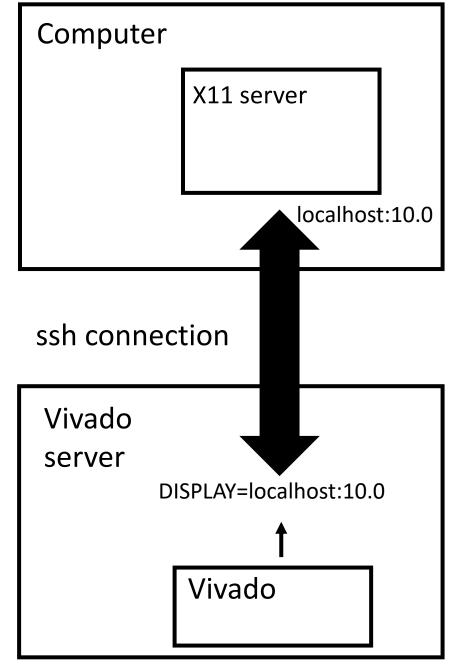
#### X11

 When connecting with "ssh -X", vivado server will have environment variable:

DISPLAY=xx:yy

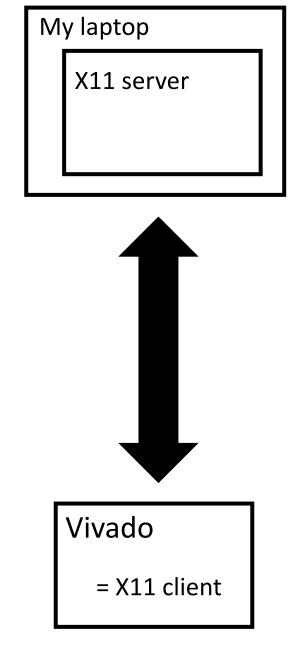
➤echo \$DISPLAY

 Can send any GUI by setting the DISPLAY variable.



## X11

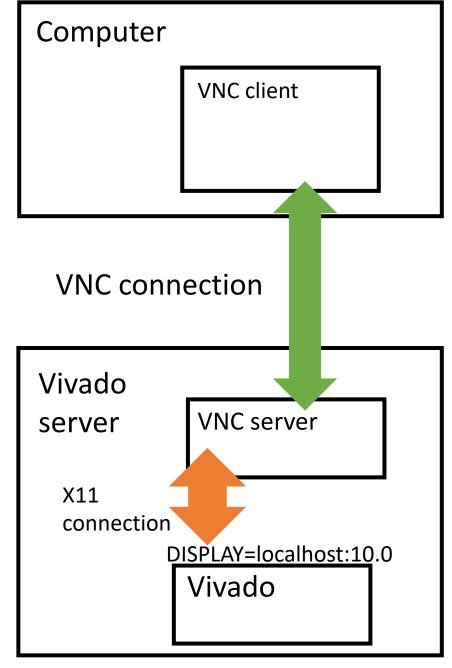
- But X11 is very "chatty". Needs to go back and forth many time for X11 server and X11 client (application)
- So if connection between X11 server and X11 client has even small latency, it gets amplified.



# Using VNC

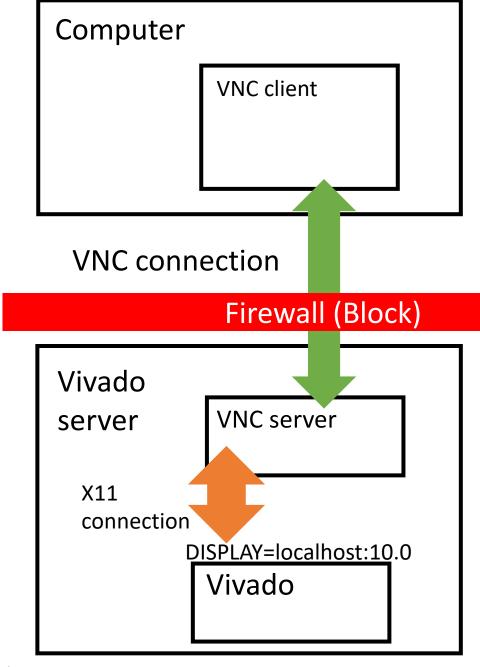
 We can instead use different program for remote display (VNC)

Then Vivado uses X11 with VNC server. Our computer uses VNC connection with VNC server.



### Firewalls

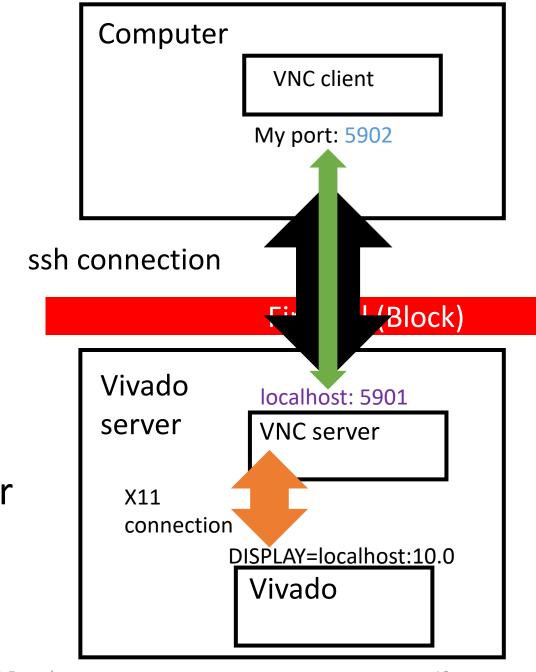
- VNC generally uses 59XX ports.
- But these ports are normally blocked by firewalls.
- Also VNC doesn't have encryption. Someone could intercept what you are typing!



## ssh tunnel

- Through a ssh connection, we can make the VNC connection.
  - >ssh is encrypted.
- On my computer

ssh -L 5902:localhost:5901 vivado\_server



## Sequence of commands for VNC

- 1. @laptop: ssh -L 5902:localhost:5901 vivado\_server
- 2. @vivado\_server: vncserver
  - >vncserver will show a port like :1 == 5901
- 3. @vivado\_server: export DISPLAY=:1
- 4. @vivado\_server: source ...settings.sh; vivado
- 5. @laptop: Use vnc client and connect to localhost:5902

## Remote Desktop Protocol

- Windows remote desktop protocol is becoming more popular on Linux. It is generally faster than VNC.
- Linux can have "xrdp" installed.
- From AlmaLinux 10, RDP is supported by default.
- Can connect to server with rdp clients.
  - ➤ Need to use ssh tunnels to pass firewalls. (rdp port: 3389)

## Installing XRDP for AlmaLinux 9.6

```
sudo dnf update
# Get epel software repository
sudo dnf install epel-release
sudo dnf install xrdp
# Start xrdp
sudo systemctl enable --now xrdp
# Open firewall for xrdp
sudo firewall-cmd --permanent --add-port=3389/tcp
sudo firewall-cmd -reload
# Lower bpp to see Vivado well
sudo vi /etc/xrdp/xrdp.ini
# Change to: max_bpp=24
sudo systemctl restart xrdp
```

## Sequence of commands for RDP

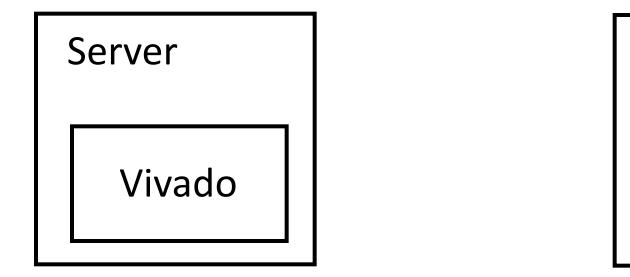
- 1. @laptop: ssh -L 3389:localhost:3389 vivado\_server
- 2. @vivado\_server: export DISPLAY=:XX
  - Find DISPLAY that "RDP server" is using.
    - ❖ps aux | grep \$USER | grep Xvnc
- 3. @vivado\_server: source ...settings.sh; vivado
- 4. @laptop: Use rdp client and connect to localhost:3389

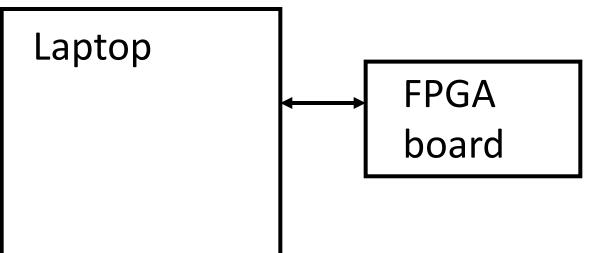
## Mac remote desktop client (Windows)

- Need to setup connection file for Mac...
- After adding computer in remote desktop client (Windows), export the connection.
  - ➤ Will get FILENAME.rdp
- Change content in FILENAME.rdp to be as below
  - >use redirection server name:i:1

## Using Vivado to connect to remote board

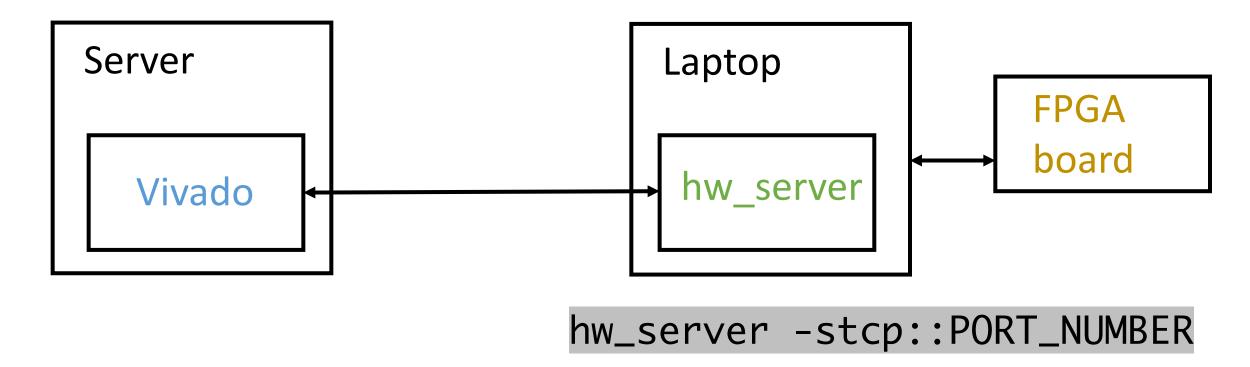
•One could use Vivado on a server, but have a FPGA board connected to the laptop.





How to upload firmware and use ILA on Server Vivado?

## Using Vivado to connect to remote board



•Can open a hw\_server on laptop, where Vivado connects to hw server to use FPGA board.

How much did you understand? www.kahoot.it