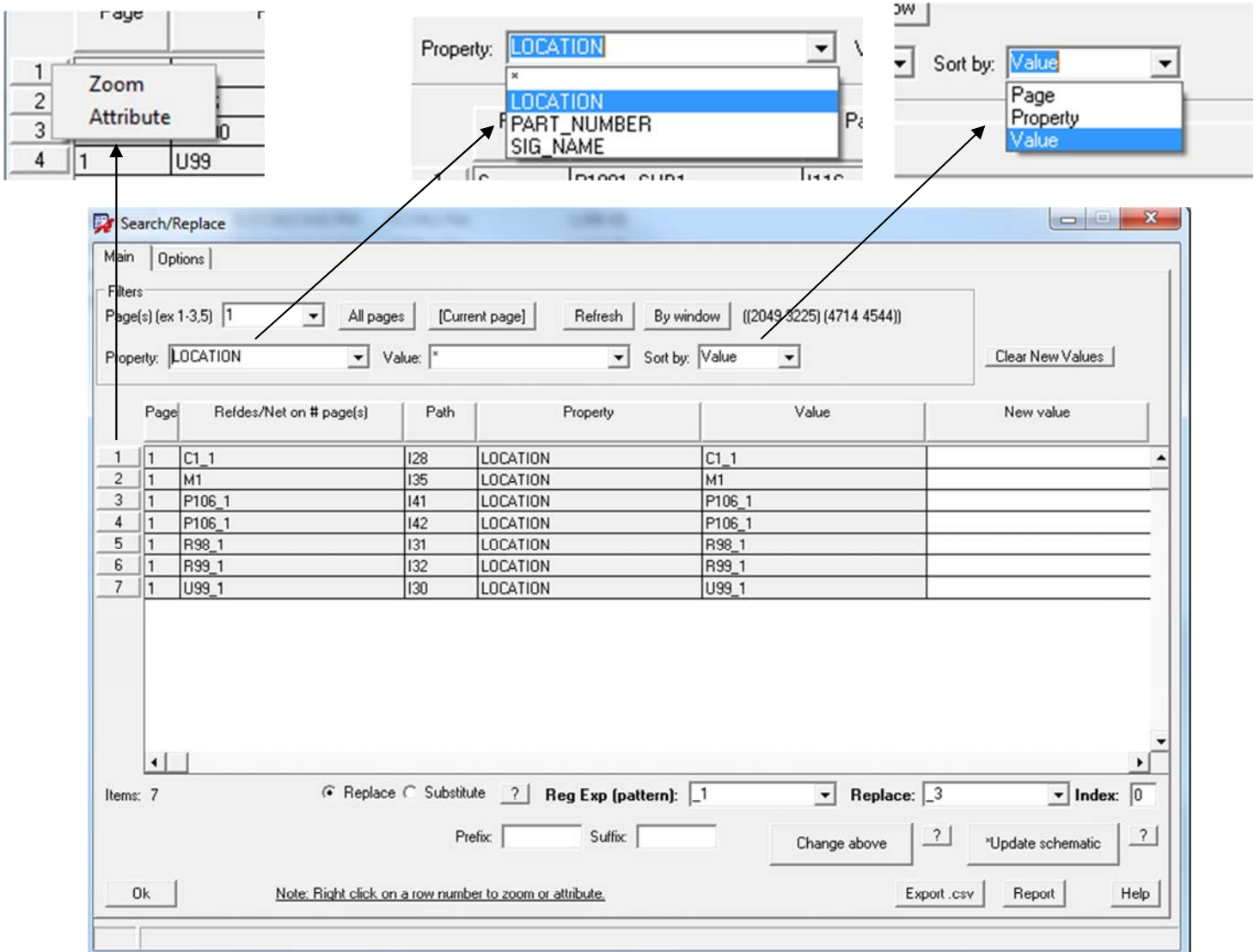


HdlSearchReplace

Search and replace property tool.

Features:

- ❑ Allows for the quick and easy changing of multiple refdes and signal property values.
- ❑ Powerful regular expression filters/operators.
- ❑ Option to filter and change properties by a user selected graphical window.
- ❑ Auto Zoom and Attribute of property locations.



The screenshot shows the HdlSearchReplace tool interface. It includes a 'Main' tab and an 'Options' tab. The 'Filters' section allows filtering by page(s), property, and value. The main table displays search results with columns for Page, Refdes/Net on # page(s), Path, Property, Value, and New value. The 'Options' section includes checkboxes for 'Replace' and 'Substitute', a 'Reg Exp (pattern)' field, and a 'Replace' field. A note at the bottom states: 'Note: Right click on a row number to zoom or attribute.'

Page	Refdes/Net on # page(s)	Path	Property	Value	New value
1	1	C1_1	i28	LOCATION	C1_1
2	1	M1	i35	LOCATION	M1
3	1	P106_1	i41	LOCATION	P106_1
4	1	P106_1	i42	LOCATION	P106_1
5	1	R98_1	i31	LOCATION	R98_1
6	1	R99_1	i32	LOCATION	R99_1
7	1	U99_1	i30	LOCATION	U99_1

Add Refdes Suffix Example

Search/Replace

Main | Options

Filters

Page(s) (ex 1-3.5) 1 All pages [Current page] Refresh By window ((:219 3487) (1918 4745))

Property: LOCATION Value: * Sort by: Value Clear New Values

Page	Refdes/Net on # page(s)	Path	Property	Value	New value
1	1 C1	I47	LOCATION	C1	C1_1
2	1 P106	I44	LOCATION	P106	P106_1
3	1 P106	I43	LOCATION	P106	P106_1
4	1 R98	I49	LOCATION	R98	R98_1
5	1 R99	I48	LOCATION	R99	R99_1
6	1 U99	I51	LOCATION	U99	U99_1

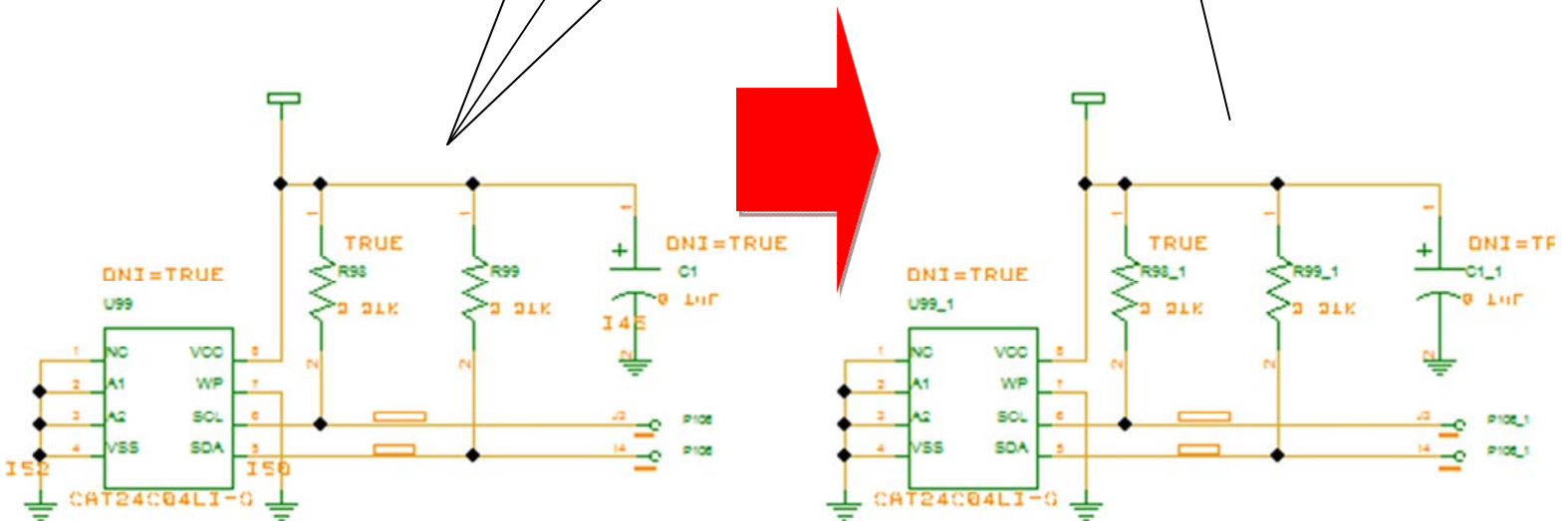
Items: 6

Replace Substitute Reg Exp (pattern): Replace: Index: 0

Prefix: Suffix: _1

Change above *Update schematic

Ok Note: Right click on a row number to zoom or attribute. Export .csv Report Help



Remove Suffix By Regular Expression Example

The screenshot shows the 'Search/Replace' dialog box with the 'Main' tab selected. The 'Filters' section includes 'Page(s) (ex 1-3.5)' set to '1', 'All pages', '[Current page]', 'Refresh', 'By window', and '((2420 3508) (4564 4848))'. The 'Property' is set to 'LOCATION', 'Value' is empty, and 'Sort by' is 'Value'. A 'Clear New Values' button is present. Below this is a table with the following data:

	Page	Refdes/Net on # page(s)	Path	Property	Value	New value
1	1	C1_1	I28	LOCATION	C1_1	C1
2	1	P106_1	I42	LOCATION	P106_1	P106
3	1	P106_1	I41	LOCATION	P106_1	P106
4	1	R98_1	I31	LOCATION	R98_1	R98
5	1	R99_1	I32	LOCATION	R99_1	R99
6	1	U99_1	I30	LOCATION	U99_1	U99

At the bottom, the 'Items: 6' are listed. The 'Replace' mode is selected. The 'Reg Exp (pattern)' is set to '_1\$'. The 'Replace' field is empty. The 'Index' is set to '0'. There are buttons for 'Change above', '*Update schematic', 'Export .csv', 'Report', and 'Help'. A note says 'Note: Right click on a row number to zoom or attribute.' There is also an 'Ok' button.

Replace mode

Match _1 at the end of the line.

Replace with nothing. Entering _2 here would change the suffix.

Cadence Documentation Reference

SKILL Language Reference SKILL Language Functions

Pattern Matching of Regular Expressions

In many applications, you need to match strings or symbols against a pattern. SKILL provides a number of pattern matching functions that are built on a few primitive C library routines with a corresponding SKILL interface.

A *pattern* used in the pattern matching functions is a string indicating a regular expression. Here is a brief summary of the rules for constructing regular expressions in SKILL:

Rules for Constructing Regular Expressions

Synopsis	Meaning
c	Any ordinary character (not a special character listed below) matches itself.
.	A dot matches any character.
\	A backslash when followed by a special character matches that character literally. When followed by one of <, >, (,), and 1,...,9, it has a special meaning as described below.
[c...]	A nonempty string of characters enclosed in square brackets (called a set) matches one of the characters in the set. If the first character in the set is ^, it matches a character not in the set. A shorthand S-E is used to specify a set of characters S up to E, inclusive. The special characters] and - have no special meaning if they appear as the first character in a set.
*	A regular expression of any of the forms above, followed by the closure character * matches zero or more occurrences of that form.
+	Similar to *, except it matches <i>one</i> or more times.
\(...\)	A regular expression wrapped as \(...\) matches whatever <i>form</i> matches, but saves the string matched in a numbered register (starting from one, can be up to nine) for later reference.
\n	A backslash followed by a digit <i>n</i> matches the contents of the <i>n</i> th register from the current regular expression.
\<...>	A regular expression starting with a \< and/or ending with a \> restricts the pattern matching to the beginning and/or the end of a word. A word defined to be a character string can consist of letters, digits, and underscores.
rs	A composite regular expression <i>rs</i> matches the longest match of <i>r</i> followed by a match for <i>s</i> .
^, \$	A ^ at the beginning of a regular expression matches the beginning of a string. A \$ at the end matches the end of a string. Used elsewhere in the pattern, ^ and \$ are treated as ordinary characters.

SKILL Language Reference

SKILL Language Functions

How Pattern Matching Works

The mechanism for pattern matching

- Compiles a pattern into a form and saves the form internally.
- Uses that internal form in every subsequent matching against the targets until the next pattern is supplied.

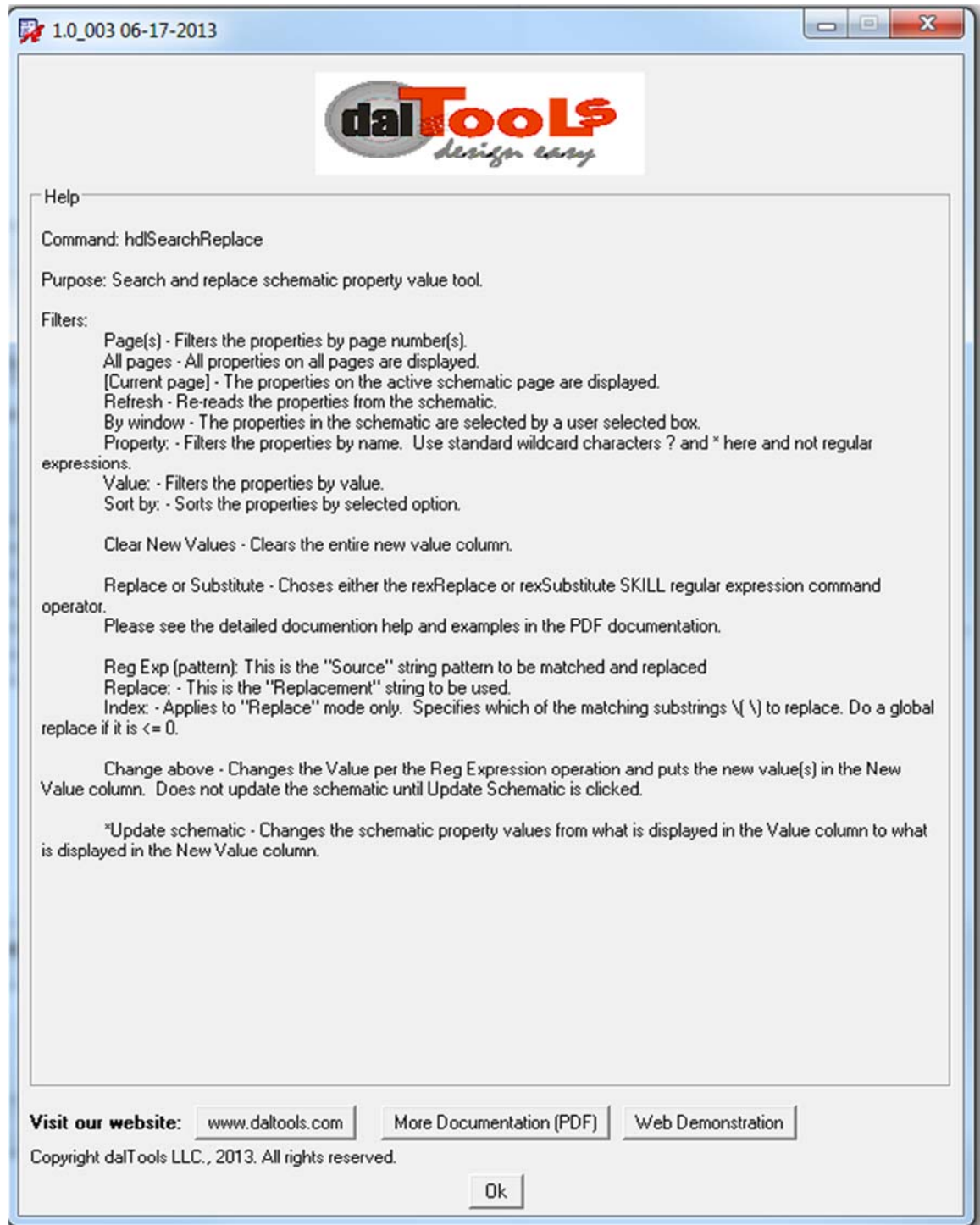
The `rexCompile` function does the first part of the task, that is, the compilation of a pattern. The `rexExecute` function takes care of the second part, that is, actually matching a target against the previously compiled pattern. Sometimes this two-step interface is too low-level and awkward to use, so functions for higher-level abstraction (such as `rexMatchp`) are also provided in SKILL.

Avoiding Null and Backslash Problems


- A null string ("") is interpreted as no pattern being supplied, which means the previously compiled pattern is still used. If there was no previous pattern, an error is signaled.
- To put a backslash character (\) into a pattern string, you need an extra backslash (\) to escape the backslash character itself.

For example, to match a file name with dotted extension `.i1`, the pattern `^[a-zA-Z]+\\.i1$` can be used, but `^[a-zA-Z].i1$` gives a syntax error. However, if the pattern string is read in from an input function such as `gets` that does not interpret backslash characters specifically, you should *not* add an extra backslash to enter a backslash character.

Help



1.0_003 06-17-2013



Help

Command: hdlSearchReplace

Purpose: Search and replace schematic property value tool.

Filters:

- Page(s) - Filters the properties by page number(s).
- All pages - All properties on all pages are displayed.
- [Current page] - The properties on the active schematic page are displayed.
- Refresh - Re-reads the properties from the schematic.
- By window - The properties in the schematic are selected by a user selected box.
- Property - Filters the properties by name. Use standard wildcard characters ? and * here and not regular expressions.
- Value - Filters the properties by value.
- Sort by - Sorts the properties by selected option.

Clear New Values - Clears the entire new value column.

Replace or Substitute - Choses either the rexReplace or rexSubstitute SKILL regular expression command operator.
Please see the detailed documentation help and examples in the PDF documentation.

Reg Exp (pattern): This is the "Source" string pattern to be matched and replaced
Replace - This is the "Replacement" string to be used.
Index - Applies to "Replace" mode only. Specifies which of the matching substrings \(\ \) to replace. Do a global replace if it is <= 0.

Change above - Changes the Value per the Reg Expression operation and puts the new value(s) in the New Value column. Does not update the schematic until Update Schematic is clicked.

*Update schematic - Changes the schematic property values from what is displayed in the Value column to what is displayed in the New Value column.

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Ok