

typical analysis types. Additional analysis names can also be used as necessary for specific implementations. (See 4.5.1 for further details.)

Issue #84a: @final_step for DCOP should be 1 instead of 0.

Table 6-1—Return Values for initial_step and final_step

Analysis ^a	DCOP OP	TRAN OP	AC OP	NOISE OP
initial_step0	1	1	1	1
initial_step("ac")	0	0	1	0
initial_step("noise")	0	0	0	1
initial_step("tran")	0	1	0	0
initial_step("dc")	1	0	0	0
initial_step(unknown)	0	0	0	0
final_step0	0	0	0	1
final_step("ac")	1	0	0	1
final_step("noise")	0	0	0	0
final_step("tran")	0	0	0	0
final_step("dc")	1	0	0	0
final_step(unknown)	1	0	0	0

a. pX designates analysis point X, X = 1 to N; OP designates the Operating Point.

Examples:

The following example measures the bit-error rate of a signal and prints the result at the end of the simulation.

```

module bitErrorRate (in, ref) ;
input in, ref ;
electrical in, ref ;
parameter real period=1, thresh=0.5 ;
integer bits, errors ;
analog begin
@ (initial_step) begin
bits = 0 ;
errors = 0 ;
end
end

```