

Testing

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Unit Testing

Parameters Tested:

- Voltage
- Amperes
- Proper Function

Proper Function Testing:

- Custom Testing Rigs
- Equipped with LEDs and Switches to Simulate External Inputs

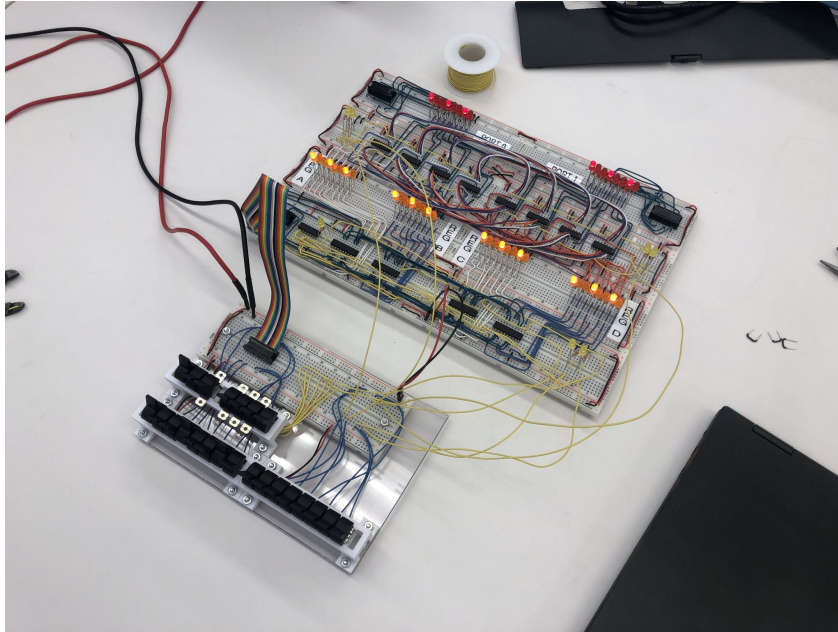
Testing Tools:

- Multimeter
- Oscilloscope
- Clock Pulse Generator
- Bench Power Supply

Switch Testing Methodology:

- Observing Circuit Reactions to Input Changes

Ensuring Robust Functionality



Comprehensive Testing:

- Covers Most, If Not All, Circuit Scenarios

Unit Definition:

- Lowest Component of Our System
- Focus on Modules, Not Chips

Alternative Definition:

- Testing Units without State
- No Worry about Managing Multiple States

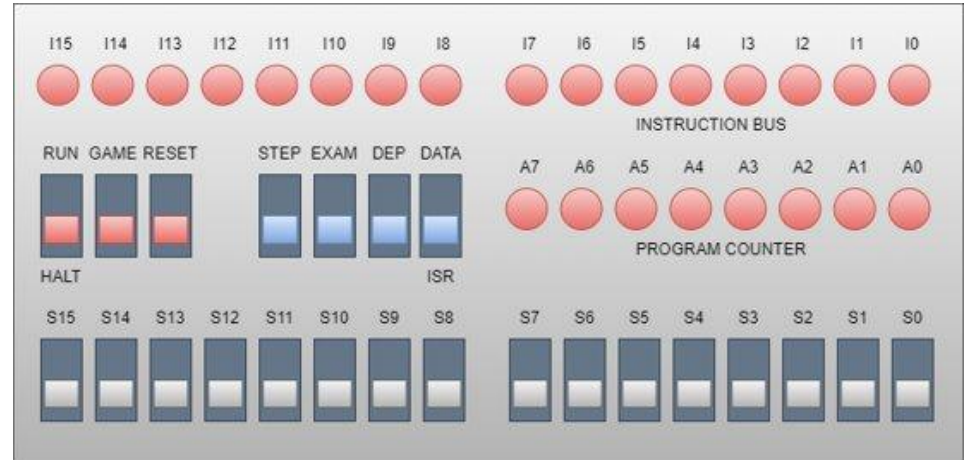
User Panel - Primary Interface

Primary Interface:

- User Panel

Input Devices:

- 16 Switches with LED Indicators
 - Code and Data Entry into Memory
- Rotary Encoder
 - Control Clock Speed
- Manual Step Switch



Data Bus Lines and Boot Hard Disk (BHD)

Data Bus Lines: High and Low Connections

- Direct Link to Processor
 - Both Connect to Code Memory (RAM) in INPUTC/CF Instruction
 - Low Bus Line Connects to Data Memory (DMEM) in INPUTD/DF Instruction

Boot Hard Disk (BHD):

- Swappable for Different User/Example Programs
 - Not Considered a Traditional Interface
- Testing Boot Procedure:
 - Swap Programs on BHD
- Used to Confirm:
 - Instructions Load into RAM
 - Critical Control Lines are Stable
 - Post-Boot Operation is as Expected

Integration Testing

Critical Integration Paths:

- Data Bus Cables
- Individual Control Lines
- Justification: Previous project lacked modularization

Testing Approach:

- Integration of All Modules
- Final Stage Post System Testing

Justification for Criticality:

- Derived from Requirements

Integration Testing

Minimum Viable Processor:

- CMEM, ALU, Register File, Control Table, Program Counter
- Demonstrates Core Processor Capability

Full Processor:

- Includes All Processor Modules
- Comprehensive Testing with All Components

Testing Tools:

- Front Panel Debugging Utilities
- Simple Test Programs to Verify Instructions

System Testing

Individual functionality tests for each island

Merging the islands will require full CPU testing to ensure proper function

Testing Tools:

- Two testing rigs capable of two 8-bit inputs and one 8-bit output each
- Arduino Nano to simulate the clock
- LEDs to visualize the output of the module

Regression Testing

Ensuring Compatibility

- Verify Compatibility Between New and Old Components
- Pre-connectivity Testing to Prevent Breaks
- All Existing i281 Assembly Programs Must Continue to Work

Continuous Module Testing:

- Throughout Both Semesters
- Module-by-Module Basis

| Assembly Code: | | | | Machine Code: |
|----------------|--------|------|-----|----------------------------------|
| .data | | | | View Data Memory |
| 0 | x | BYTE | 3 | |
| 1 | z | BYTE | ? | |
| .code | | | | Instruction Memory: |
| 0 | LOAD | A, | [x] | 1000_00_00_00000000 |
| 1 | MOVE | C, | A | 0010_10_00_00000000 |
| 2 | MOVE | B, | A | 0010_01_00_00000000 |
| 3 | SHIFTL | B | | 1100_01_00_00000000 |
| 4 | SHIFTL | B | | 1100_01_00_00000000 |
| 5 | ADD | C, | B | 0100_10_01_00000000 |
| 6 | STORE | [z], | C | 1010_10_00_00000001 |

Acceptance Testing

Function Testing:

- Post-Connection Testing
- Validate Functionality via 7-Segment Displays and LEDs

Critical Features:

- Driven by Requirements
- Must be Compatible with Existing i281 Software

Requirement Verification:

- Checked during Design
- Affirmed through Implementations

Thank you

Questions?