

DLUnit:

A Unit Testing Framework for Simulated Digital Logic Circuits

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- Unit test framework for simulated digital logic circuits
 - Original motivation to help with grading
- But first ...

<http://kurmasgvsu.github.io/Software/>



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Testing Across the Curriculum

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Testing Across the Curriculum

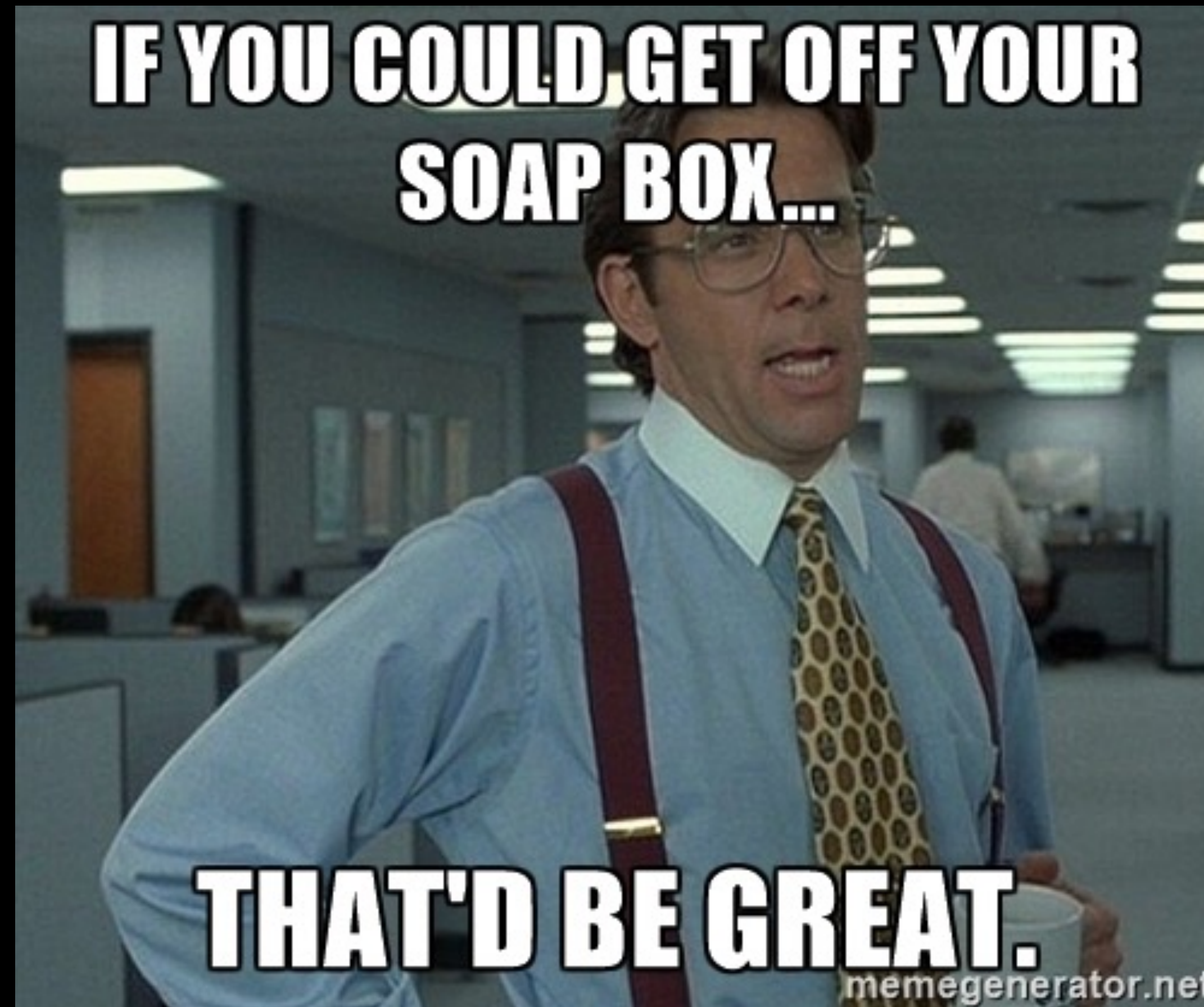
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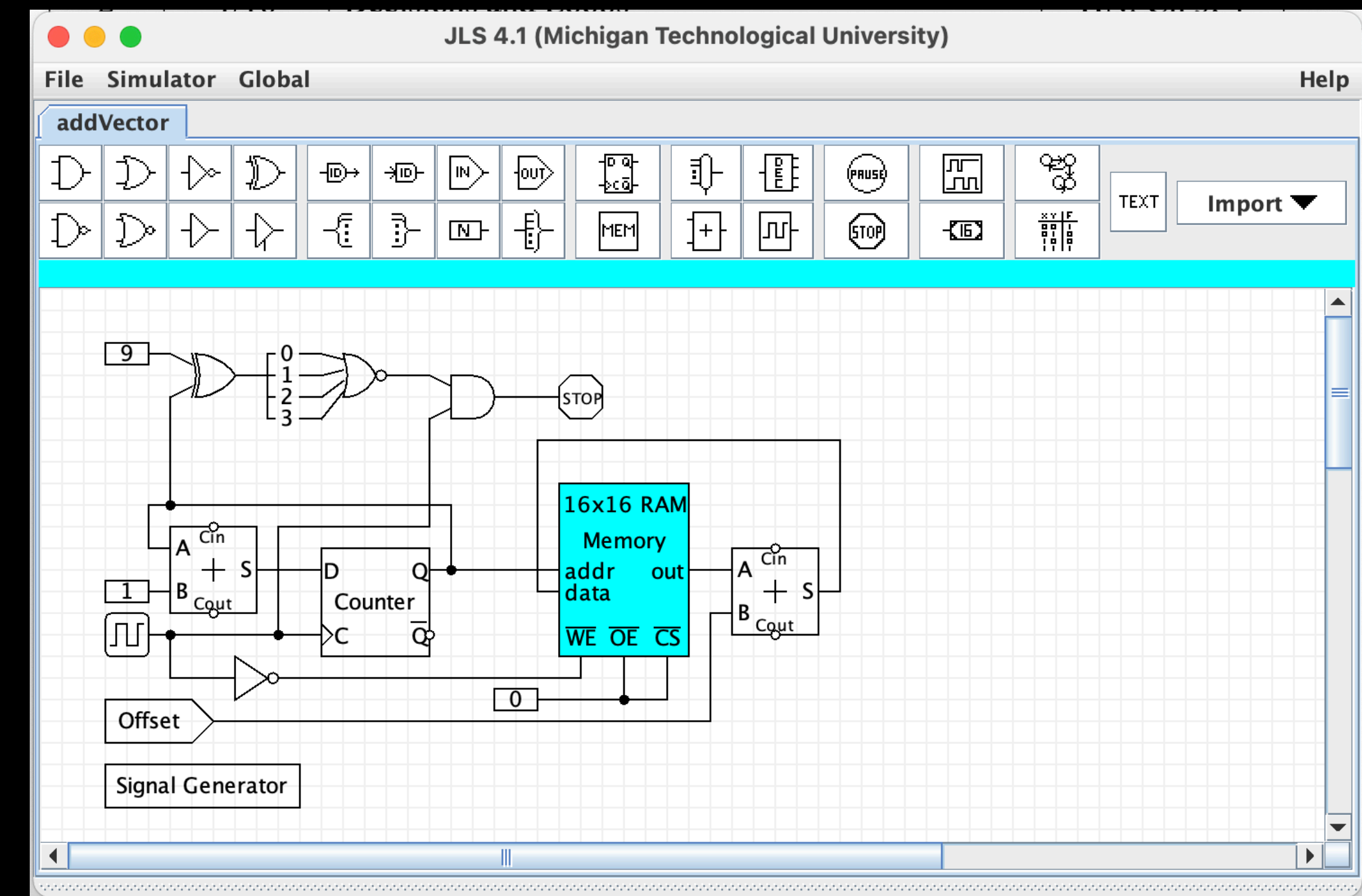
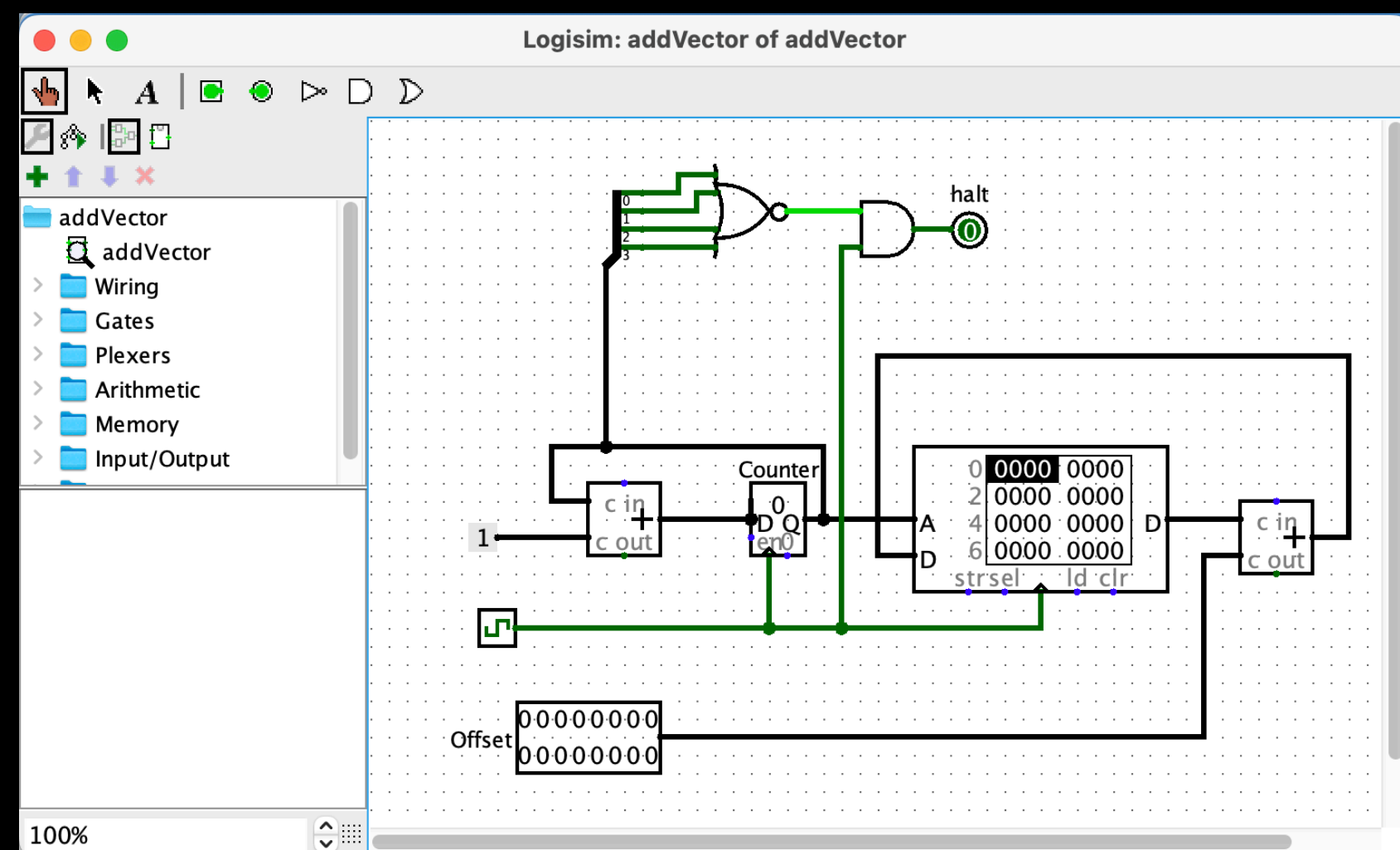
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- Why?
 - **Testing** is a skill (not a set of facts)
 - There is no substitute for practice
 - This means writing tests in more classes than CS 1, CS 2, and Software Engineering



DLUnit

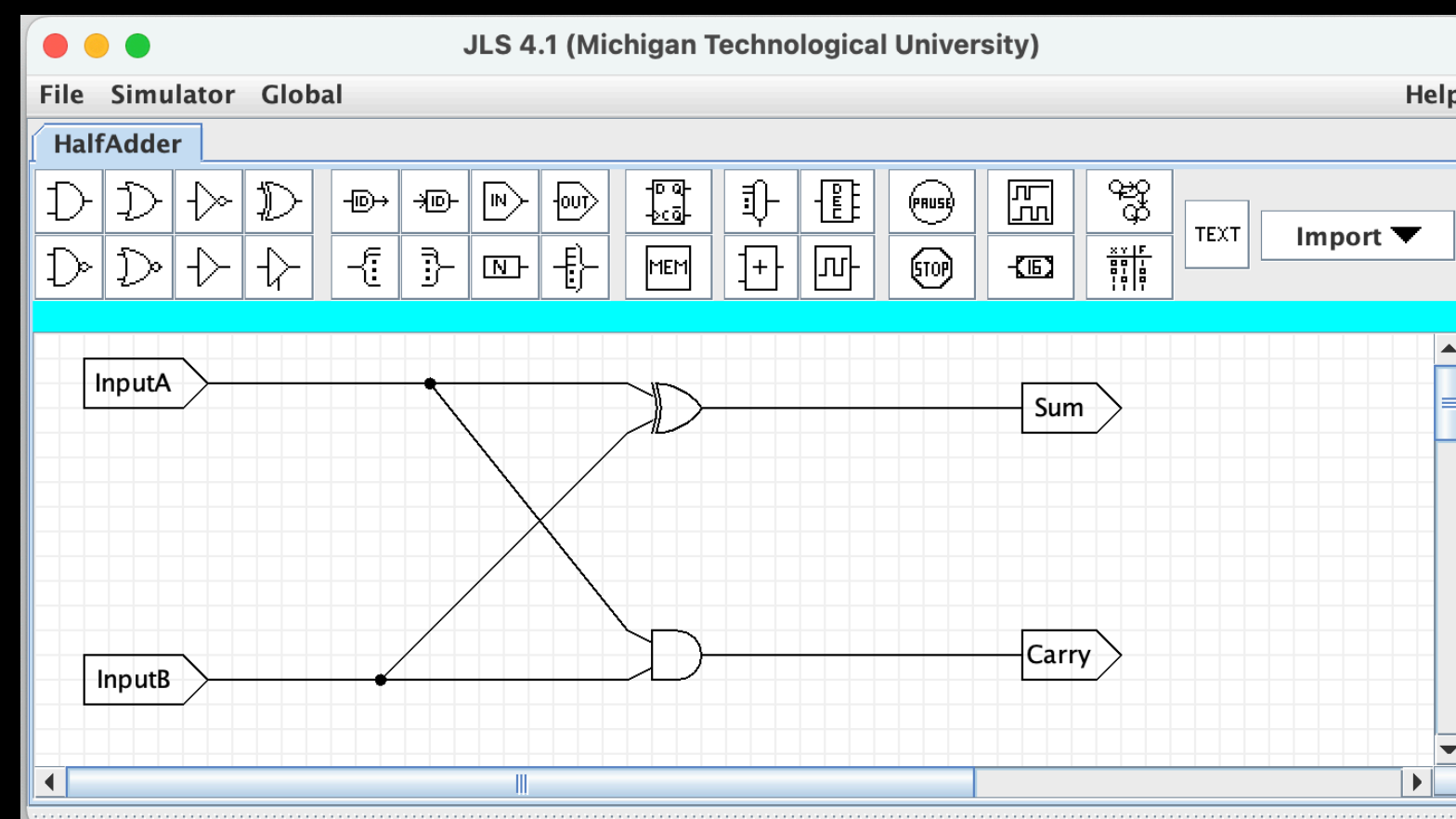
- Just an interface to the JLS and Logisim simulators
- Contains functions to
 - set inputs pins and memory
 - launch the simulation
 - read final state of output pins / memory
- Verify expectations using JUnit assertions



Sample DLUnit Test

```
import static edu.gvsu.dlunit.DLUnit.*;
import org.junit.Assert;
import org.junit.Test;
```

```
public class HalfAdderTest {
    @Test
    public void zero_zero() {
        setPin("InputA", false);
        setPin("InputB", false);
        run();
        Assert.assertEquals("Checking Sum", false, readPin("Sum"));
        Assert.assertEquals("Checking Carry", false, readPin("Carry"));
    }
}
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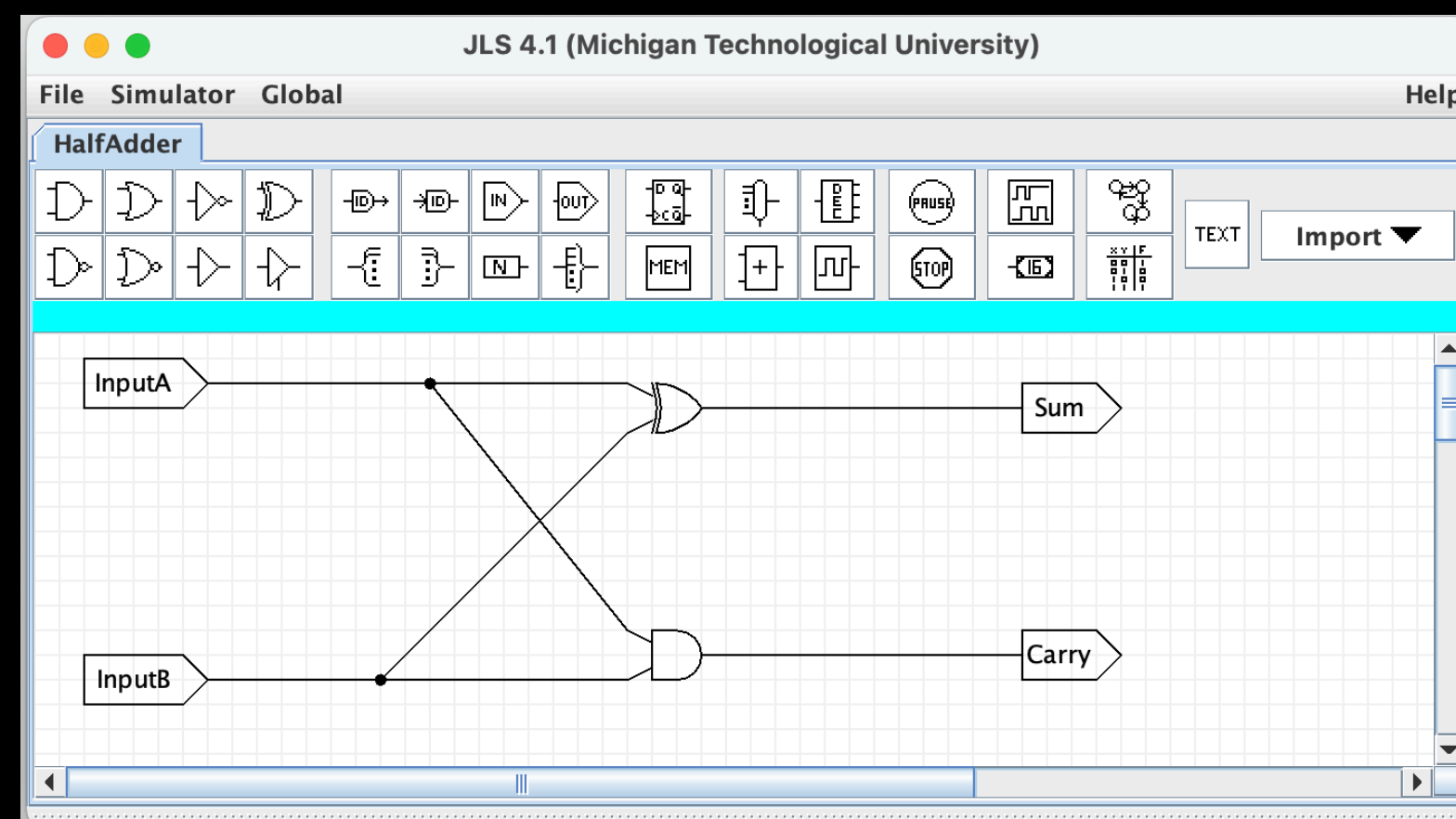


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- Set both 1-bit pins to logic 0
- `setPin` is a static method to minimize
 1. explicit setup
 2. verbosity of code



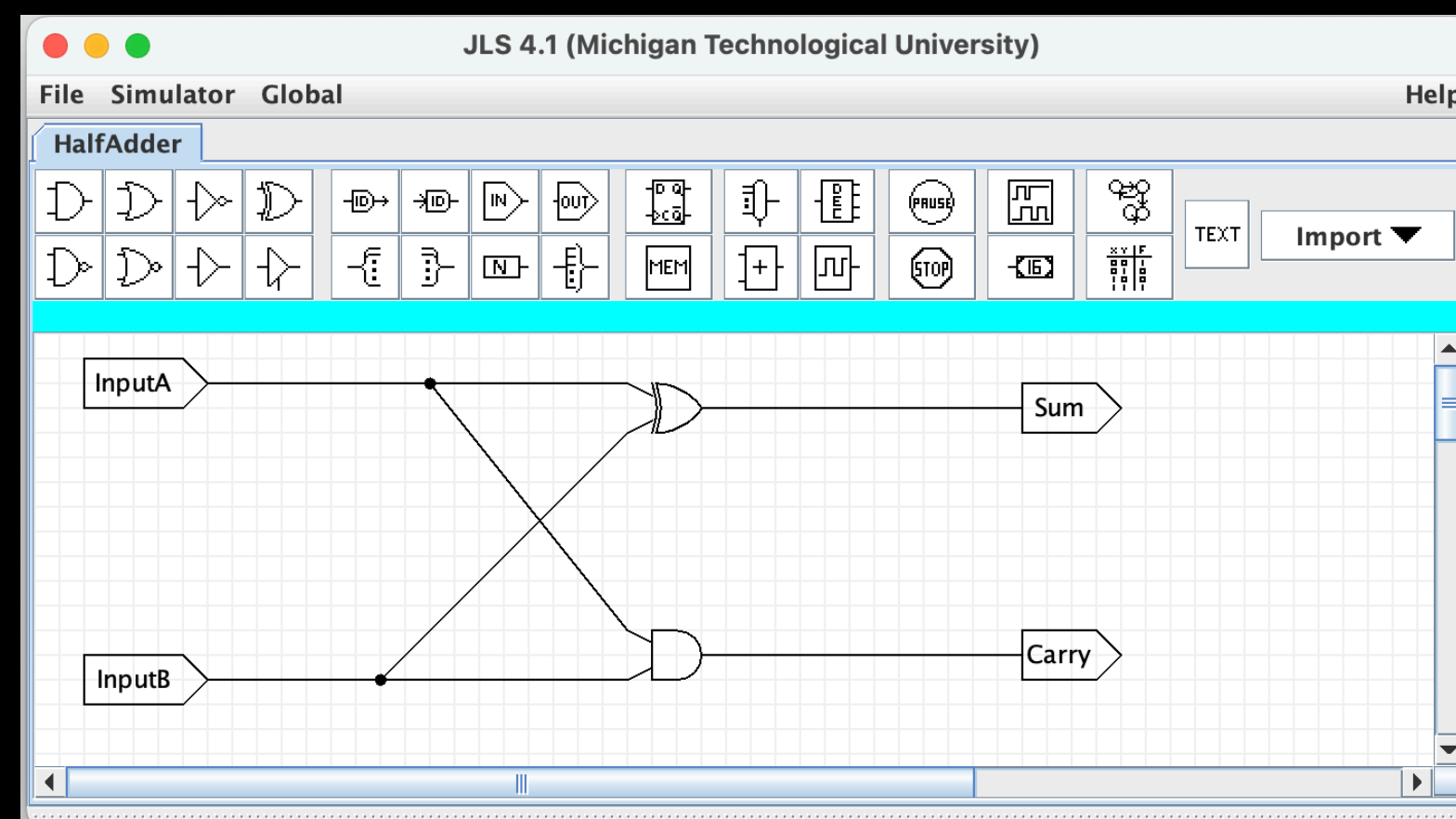
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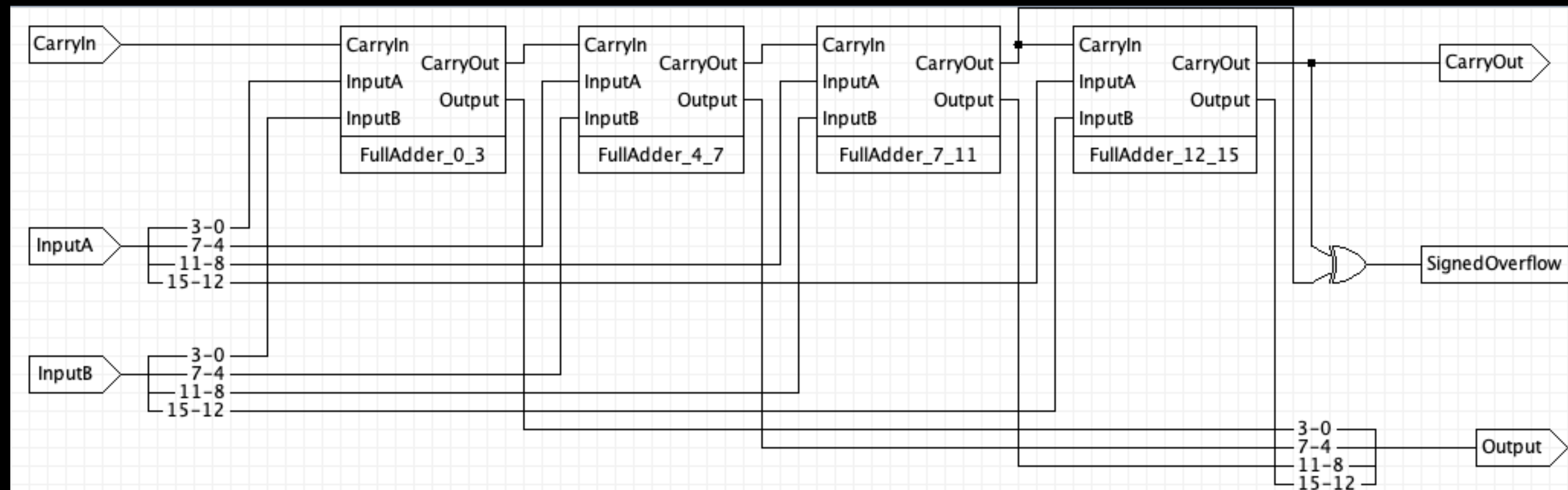
Uses JUnit's built-in
assert mechanism



Multi-pin Input

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import org.junit.Assert;
import org.junit.Test;
```

```
public class HalfAdderTest {
    @Test
    public void zero_zero() {
        setPin("InputA", 45);
        setPin("InputB", 37);
        setPin("CarryIn", 0);
        run();
        Assert.assertEquals(82, readPin("Output"));
        Assert.assertEquals(false, readPin("SignedOverflow"));
    }
}
```

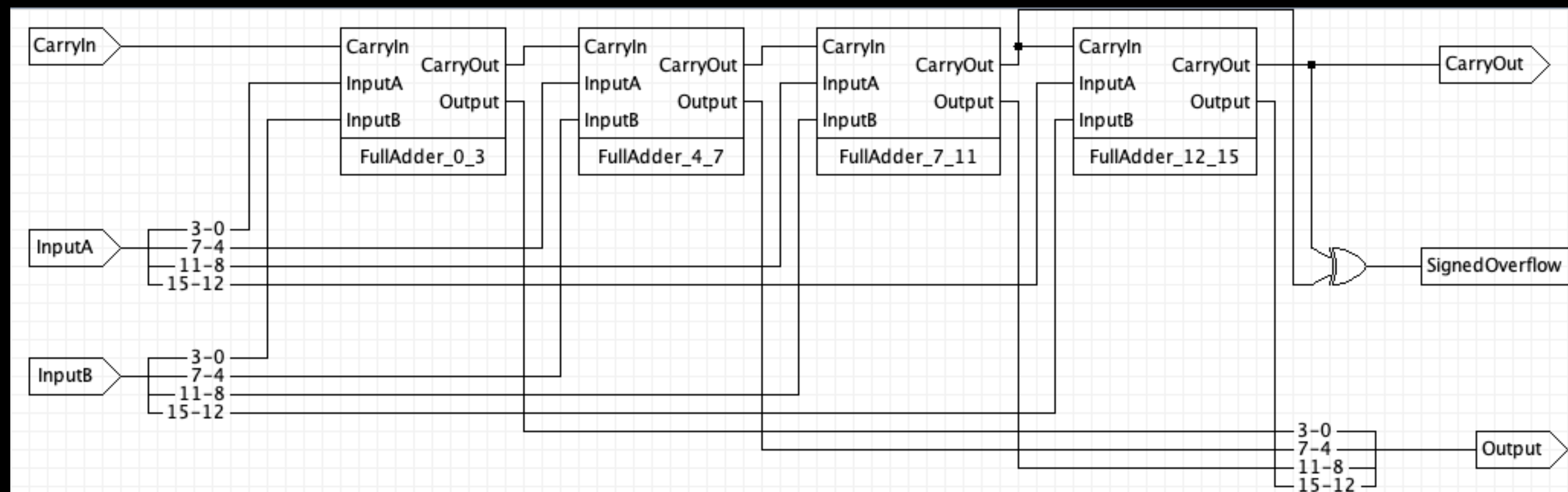


Multi-pin Input

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```

- Set both 16-bit pins to bit pattern implied by integer

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Thorough test using helpers

```
private static final long testIntegers[] = {0, 1, 2, 13, 127, 128, 129, 0xAAAA, 65534, 65535};

protected void verify(long a, long b, boolean carryIn) {

    long carryInAsInt = (carryIn ? 1 : 0);
    long expected = a + b + carryInAsInt;
    boolean expectedOverflow = expected > 65535;

    setPinUnsigned("InputA", a);
    setPinUnsigned("InputB", b);
    setPin("CarryIn", carryIn);
    run();
    String message = "of " + a + " + " + b + " with " + (carryIn ? "a " : "no ") + " carry in";

    // Output "wraps around" if there is an overflow
    Assert.assertEquals("Output " + message, (expected % 65536), readPinUnsigned("Output"));
    Assert.assertEquals("CarryOut " + message, expectedOverflow, readPin("CarryOut"));
}

@Test
public void testAll() {
    int count = 0;
    for (long a : testIntegers) {
        for (long b : testIntegers) {
            verify(a, b, false);
            verify(a, b, true);
            count += 2;
        }
    }
    System.out.println("testAll ran " + count + " tests.");
} // end testAll
```

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- Compute the expected output based on the inputs
- (as opposed to typing them all out by hand.)

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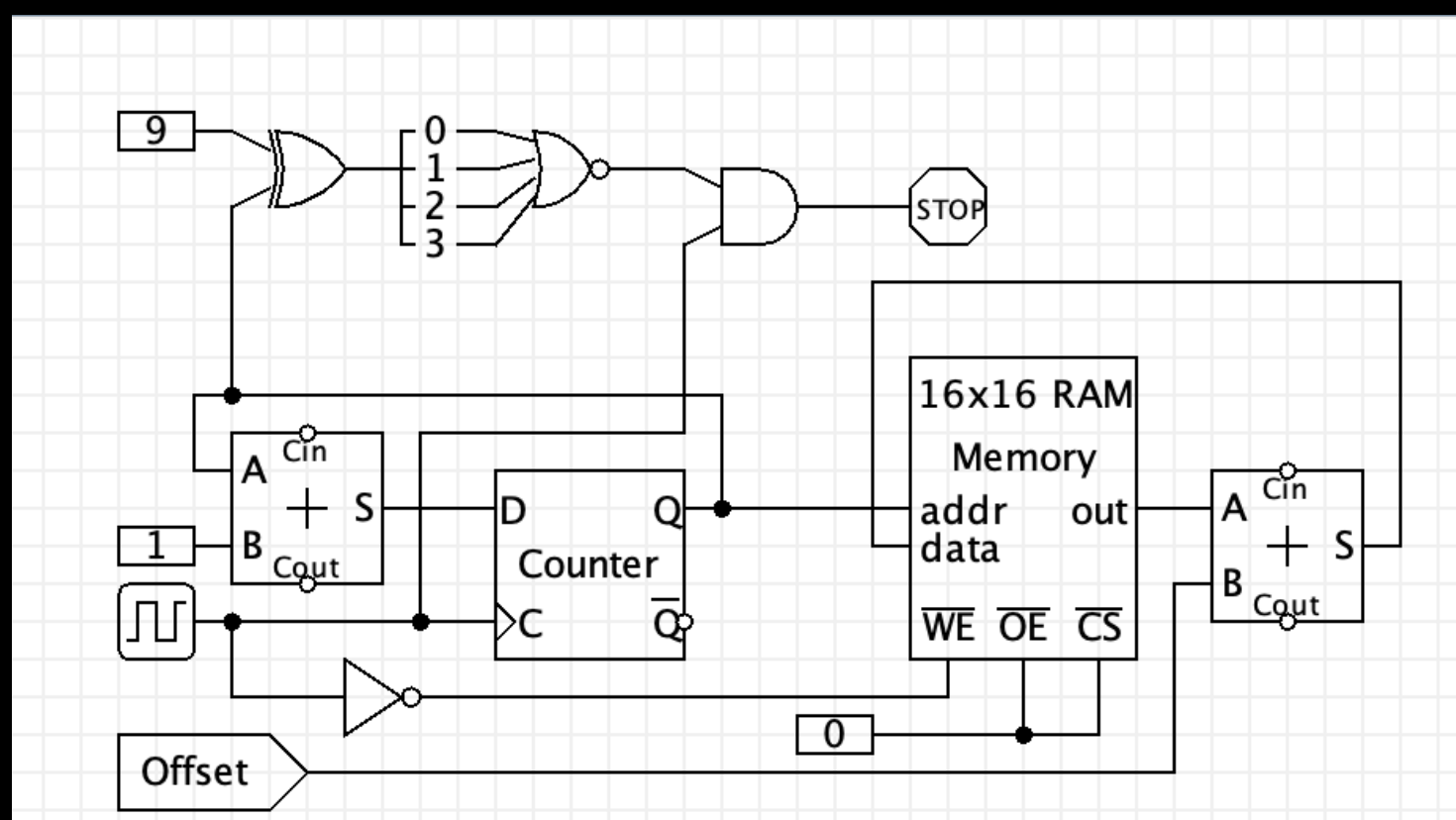
- Compute the expected output based on the inputs
- (as opposed to typing them all out by hand.)

Unconventional practice in software development;
but, effective when testing student circuits.

Set/Test Memory

```
import static edu.gvsu.dlunit.DLUnit.*;
import org.junit.Assert;
import org.junit.Test;
```

```
public class AddVectorTest {
    @Test
    public void add5() {
        setPinUnsigned("Offset", 5);
        setRegisterUnsigned("Counter", 3);
        setMemoryUnsigned("Memory", 0, new int[]{0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70});
        run();
        Assert.assertEquals(35, readMemorySigned("Memory", 3));
        Assert.assertEquals(new long[]{25, 35, 45, 55}, readMemorySigned("Memory", 2, 4));
    }
}
```

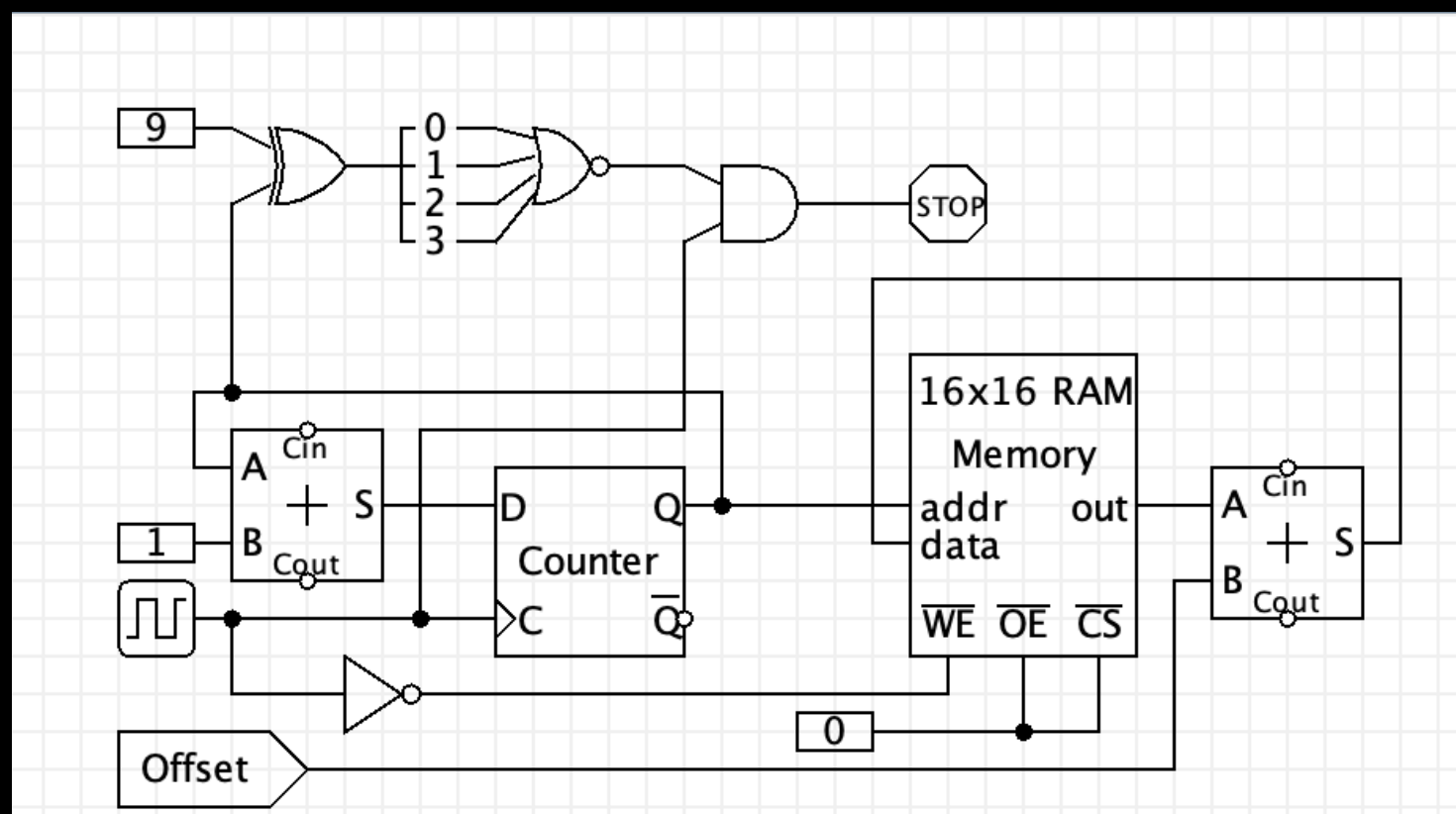


Set/Test Memory

Initialize a register

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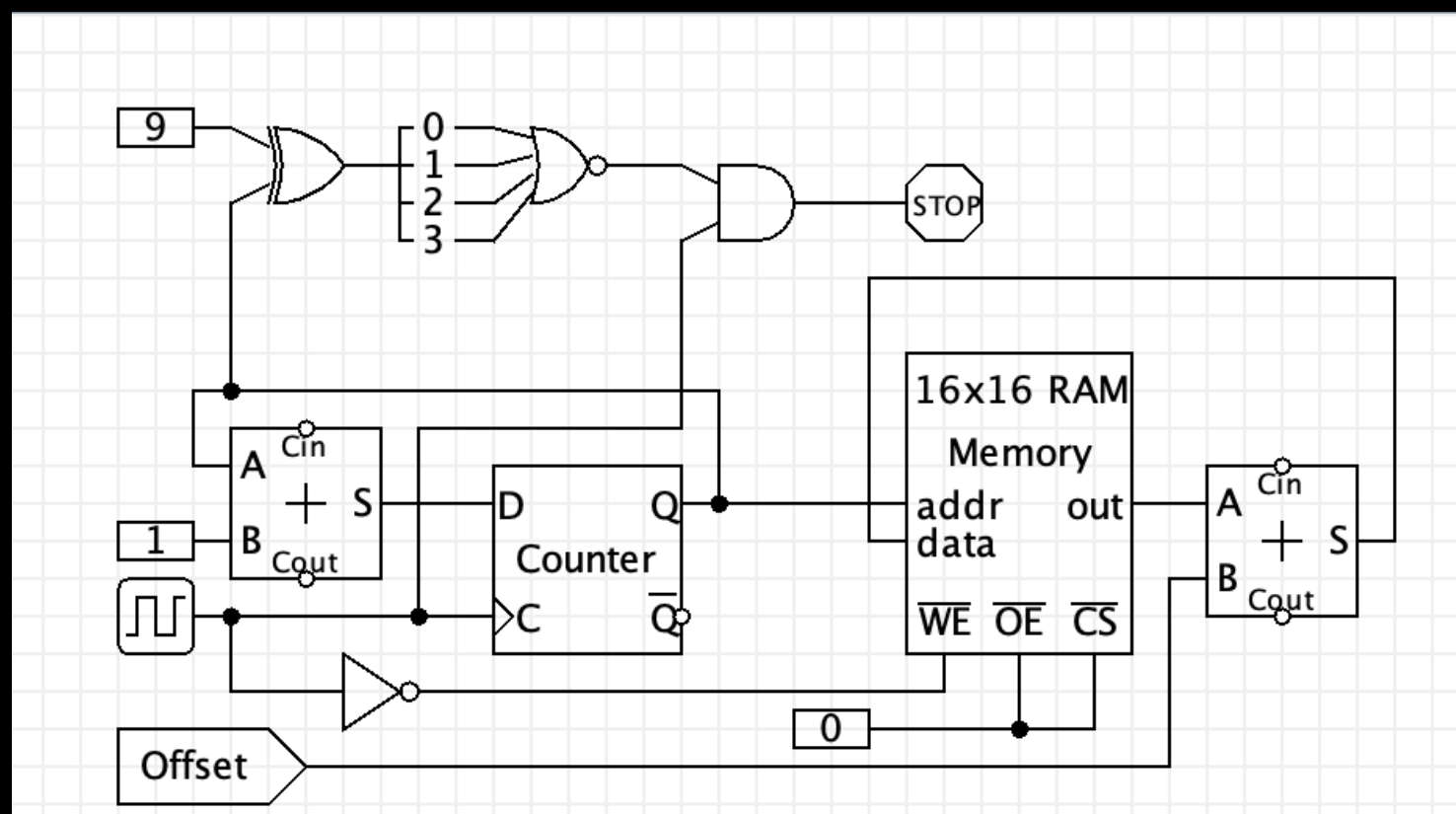
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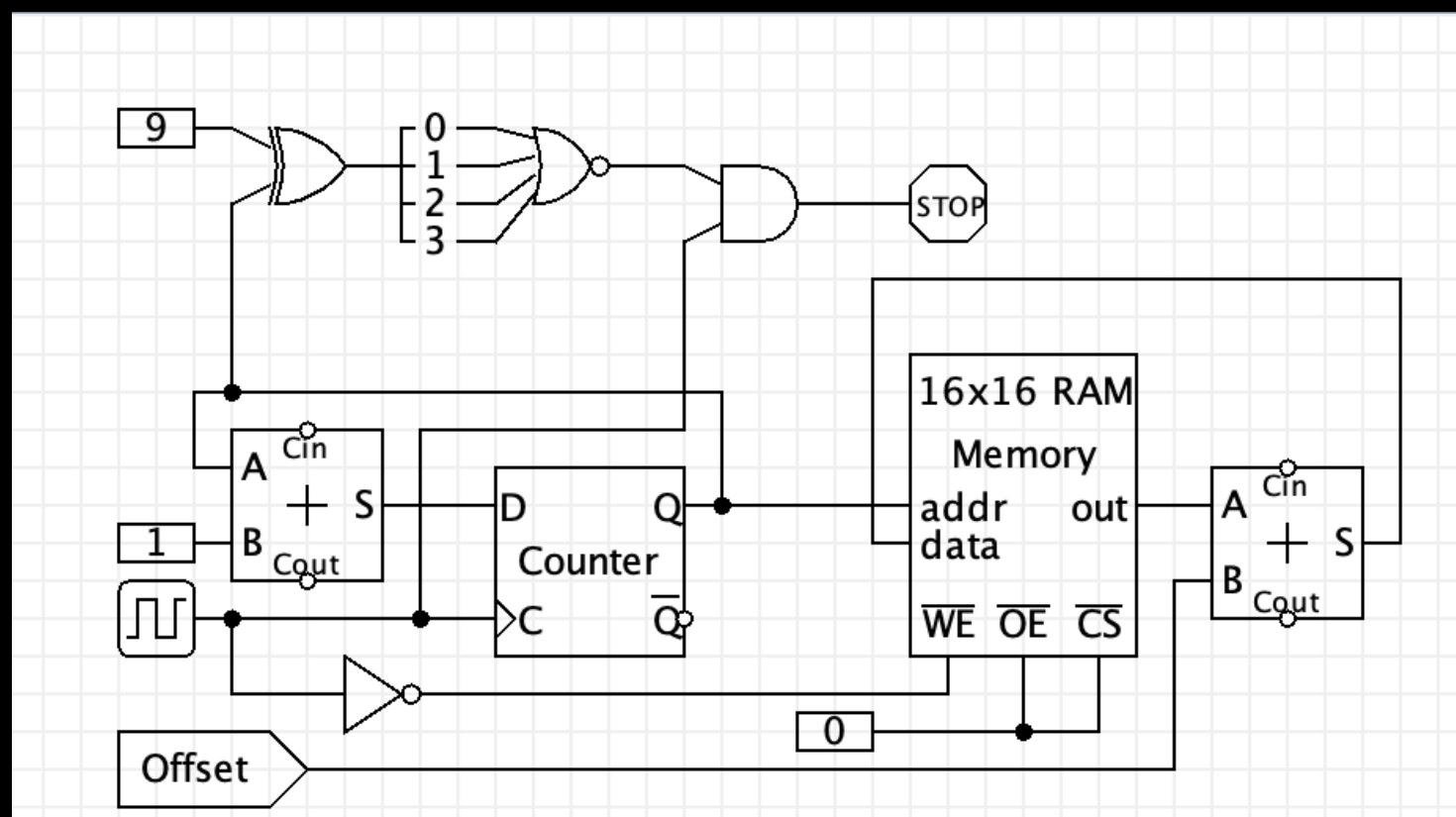
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Initialize a register

Initialize memory

Can read individual bytes, or entire sequences.



Other JUnit Features

```
public static int[] initialState = {0x0, 0x10, 0x20, 0x30,  
0x40, 0x50, 0x60, 0x70, 0x80, 0x90, 0xa0, 0xb0, 0xc0,  
0xd0, 0xe0, 0xf0};
```

```
@Before  
public void setMemory() {  
    setMemoryUnsigned("TheMemory", 0, initialState);  
}
```

Use @Before and @After to
set up and tear down tests

Limitation of DLUnit

- Only works with simulators written in Java
 - Excludes newer tools like CircuitVerse
 - In theory, the tool could launch an external simulator; but, re-launching the simulator for each test would be really slow.

My Approach

- Students use DUnit to write tests “TDD Style”
 - Begin with example tests from instructor
 - Write more tests
 - If submitted code has bugs
 - Write failing test
 - Fix
 - Resubmit

Future Work

- More tools to support “low overhead” test writing in courses
 - e.g., DLUnit for digital logic simulators
- Study whether “Testing Across the Curriculum” really improves students’ abilities to test software

Summary

- DLUnit has saved me a lot of time grading
 - (not completely automated, though)
- It is a good addition to automated platforms like PrairieLearn, GitHub Classroom, etc.

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- Programming Languages



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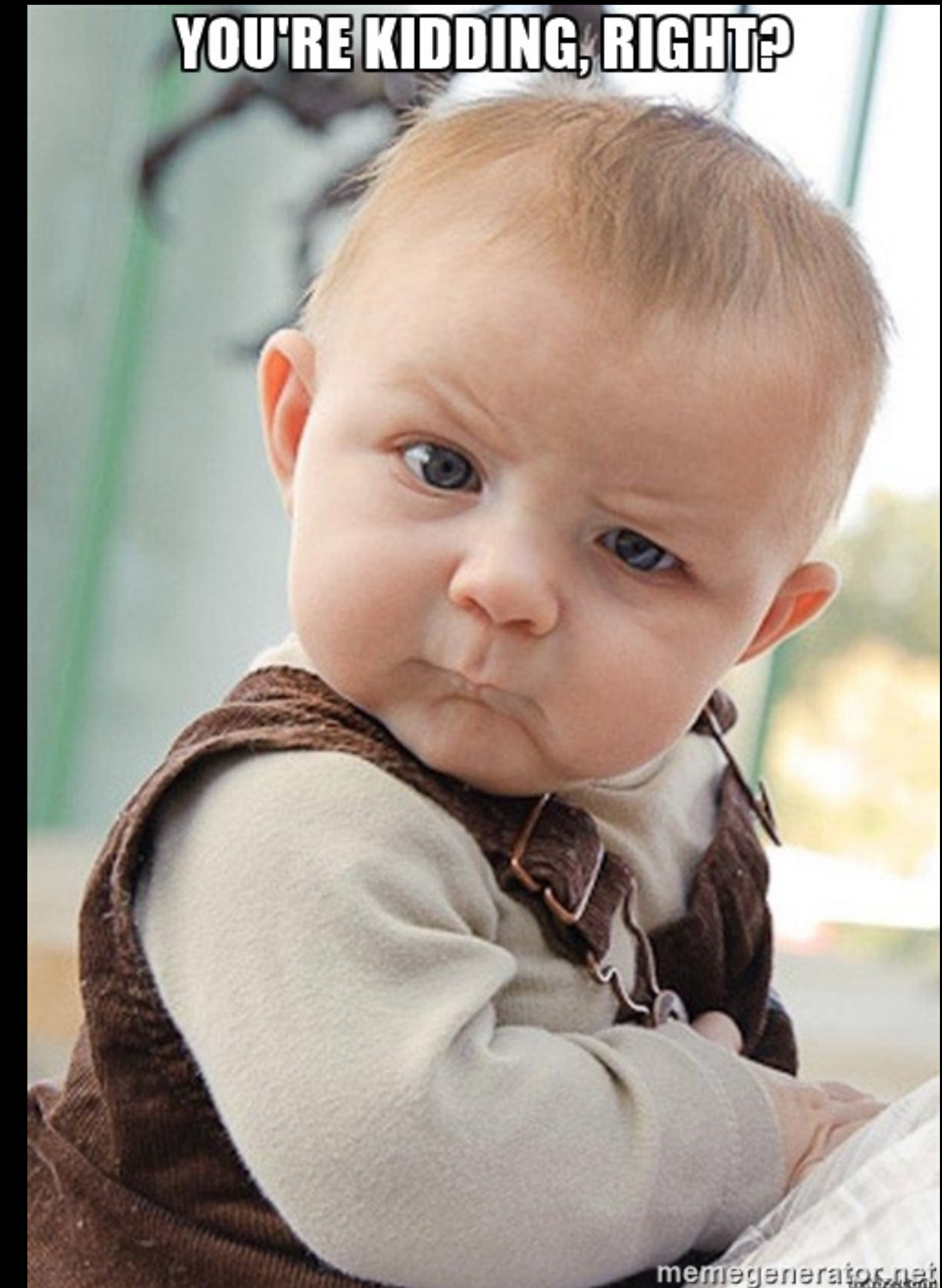
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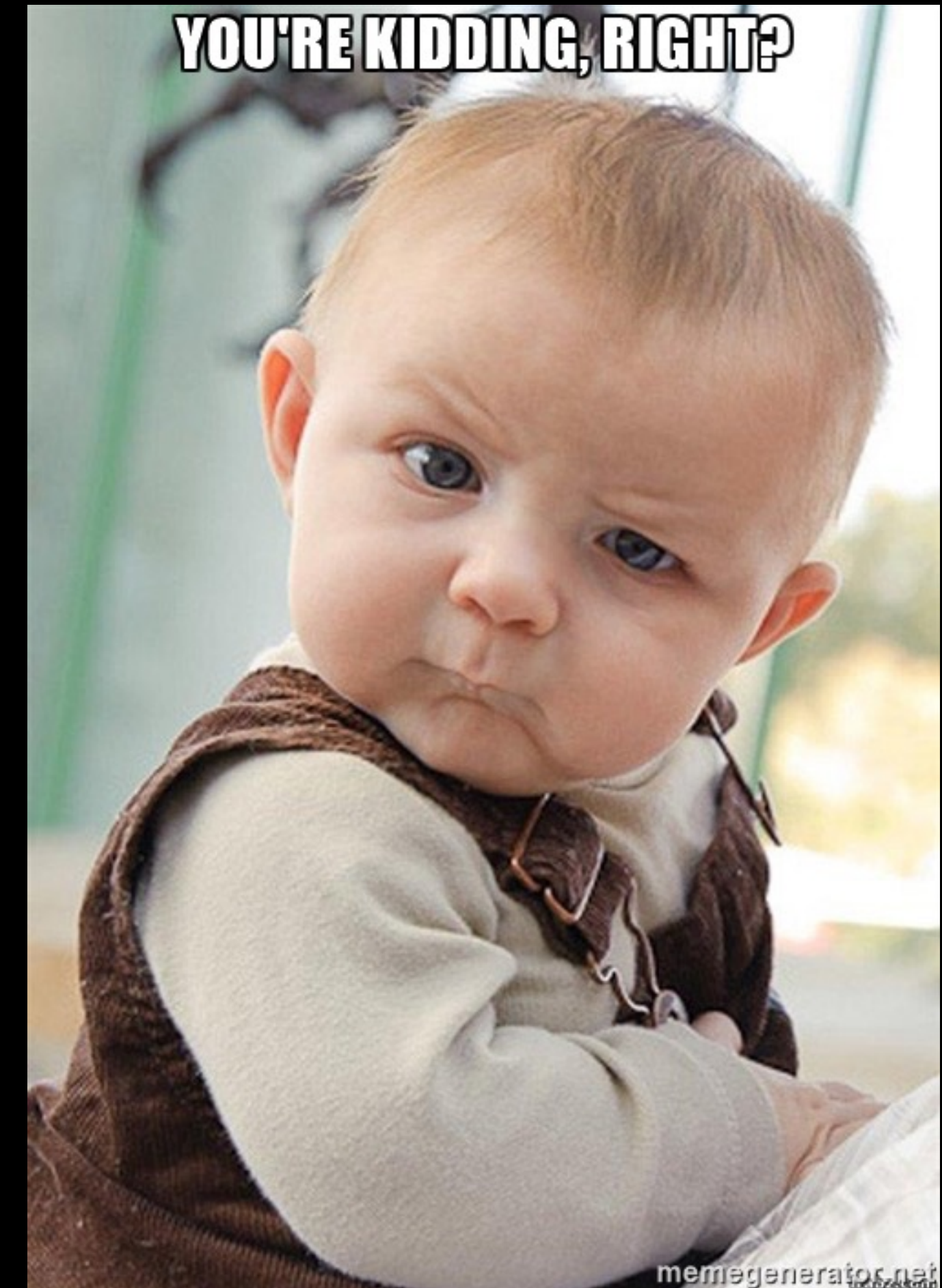
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DLUnit does this