



CSE 313s

Selected Topics in Computer Engineering

Sheet 2

1. Static Analysis involves simulating a model.
 - a. False
 - b. True
2. Which of the following is a technique covered in Static Analysis?
 - a. Formal Verification
 - b. Model checking
 - c. Equivalence checking
 - d. All of the above
3. Describe three common techniques used for static verification in hardware design
4. What is a coverage driven verification?
5. Name three of the coverage metrics that we discussed in lectures.
- 6.

Below is a Verilog code for a simple 2-to-1 multiplexer:

```
module mux_2to1(input wire A, B, S, output reg Y);
    always @(A or B or S)
    begin
        if (S == 0)
            Y = A;
        else
            Y = B;
    end
endmodule
```

Input values:

- A = 1
- B = 0
- S = 0

Compute statement coverage for this Verilog module with the given input values.

7.

For the given code and input values compute the toggle coverage

Input values at consecutive clock cycles:

- clk = 1, rst = 0 (initial values)
- clk = 0, rst = 0
- clk = 0, rst = 0
- clk = 0, rst = 0

8. Assume in a coverage report, you found the functional coverage = 60% while the code coverage = 100%. What could be the reasons for that? In another experiment you found functional coverage = 100% while the code coverage =60%. What could be the reasons in that case?
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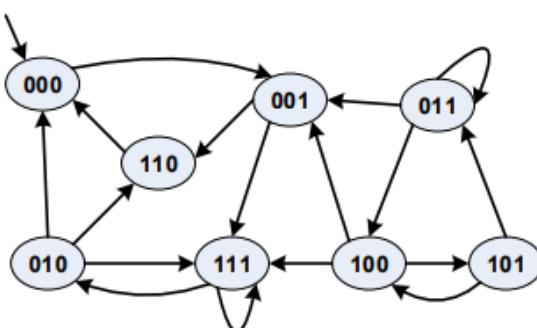
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1. Static Analysis involves simulating a model.
 - a. True
 - b. False
2. Which of the following is a technique covered in Static Analysis?
 - a. Formal Verification
 - b. Model checking
 - c. Equivalence checking
 - d. All of the above
3. Select the disadvantage of using Model Checking
 - a. Concurrent systems cannot be analyzed using this method.
 - b. Producing a mathematical specification requires a detailed analysis of the requirements.
 - c. They require the use of specialized notations that can only be understood by domain experts.
 - d. All of the above
4. Which of the following is incorrect with respect to Model Checking?
 - a. Model checking is particularly valuable for verifying concurrent systems
 - b. Model checking is computationally very expensive
 - c. The model checker explores all possible paths through the model
 - d. All of the above
5. What is a BDD?
 - a. Boolean Decision Diagram
 - b. Binary Decision Diagram
 - c. Binary Decision Device
 - d. Binary Device Diagram
6. What are the two inputs to the model checker?
 - a. Implementation and specification
 - b. BDD and FSM
 - c. FSM of the design and properties
 - d. Verification and Validation

7. What is meant by the “counter example” generated by the Model Checker?
8. An escaped bug is a design bug that is not detected during pre-silicon verification, and it is only caught during post-silicon verification.
 - a. True
 - b. False
9. Formal verification encompasses all techniques that leverage mathematical reasoning and proofs to determine the correctness of a silicon design.
 - a. True
 - b. False
10. Name three of the coverage metrics that we discussed in lectures.
11. Which of the following techniques can be used to prove a general SAFETY PROPERTY?
 - a. Equivalence checking
 - b. Simulation
 - c. Model Checking
 - d. Emulation

Consider the function: $F = c.b + b.(a + d) + a'.d'$ For the questions below, use variable order (from top to bottom): a,b,c,d.

12. What are the cofactors of F w.r.t. a (i.e $F_{a=0}$, $F_{a=1}$)? Provide a simplified expression with the minimum number of literals
13. Draw the BDD for the function F. Remember to mark the edge with ‘0’ or ‘1’ to indicate 0 and 1 cofactors. Please draw the ‘0’ edges on the left and the ‘1’ edges on the right.
14. Consider the following function: $F(a,b,c,d) = \Sigma(2,3,12,14)$. Draw the BDD to represent this function. Remember to mark the edge with ‘0’ or ‘1’ to indicate 0 and 1 cofactors. Please draw the ‘0’ edges on the left and the ‘1’ edges on the right.
15. For the following figure, perform a reachability analysis. Are there unreachable states?



16. For the previous problem, is the following property true?
“State 101 can eventually be reached from the initial state”

17. What are the two types of assertions, and what are the differences between them?

18. What is the type of the following assertion. Explain its meaning.

```
property hash_delay_prop;  
  @(posedge prop_clk) req ##5 gnt;  
endproperty  
  
hash_delay_check: assert property (hash_delay_prop);
```

19. What is the type of the following assertion. Explain its meaning.

```
assert (grant && request) begin  
  $display ("Seems to be working as expected");  
end  
else begin  
  current_time = $time;  
  #1 $error("assert failed at time %0t", current_time);  
end
```

20. Assume in a coverage report, you found the functional coverage = 60% while the code coverage = 100%. What could be the reasons for that? In another experiment you found functional coverage = 100% while the code coverage = 60%. What could be the reasons in that case?
