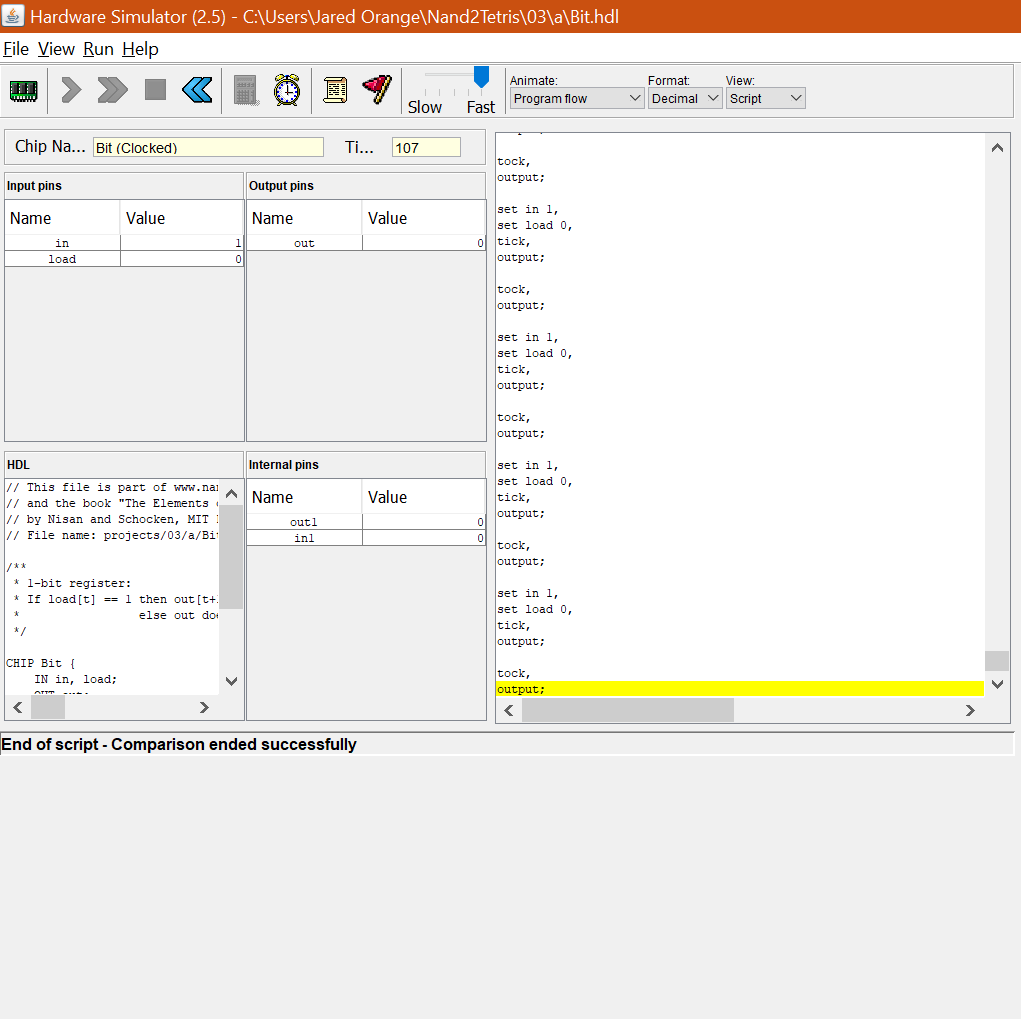
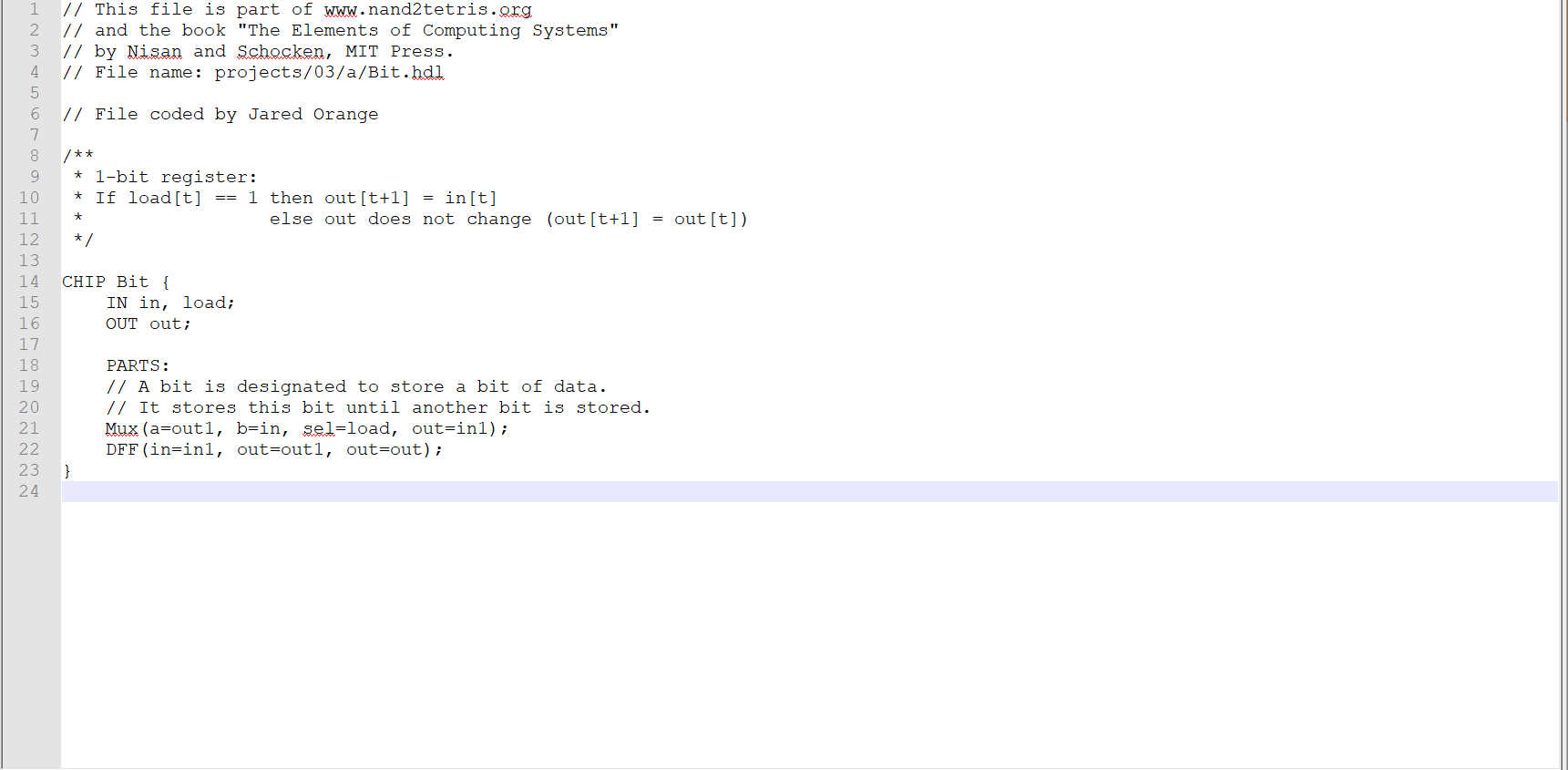
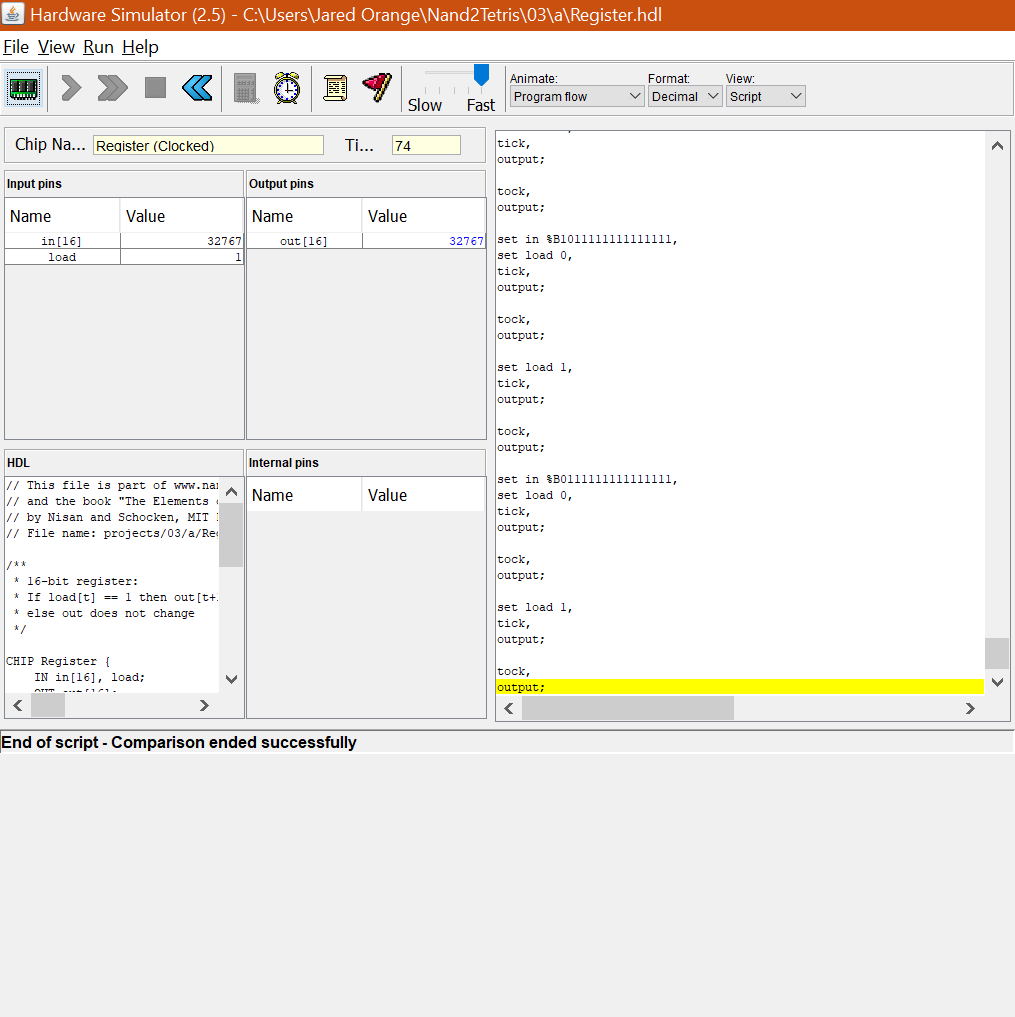
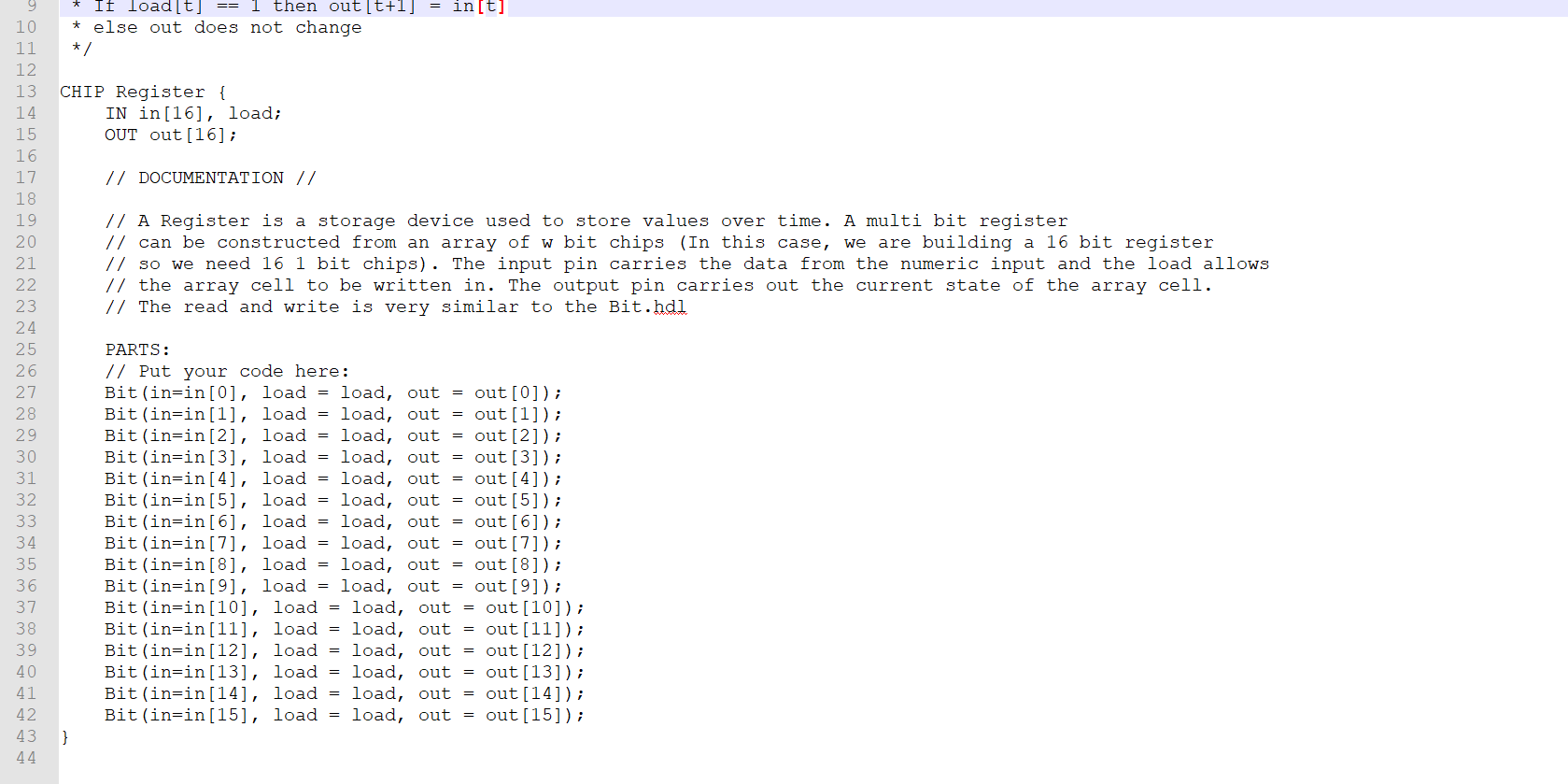
Member: Jared Orange, Marcos Buzn, Wencong Huang

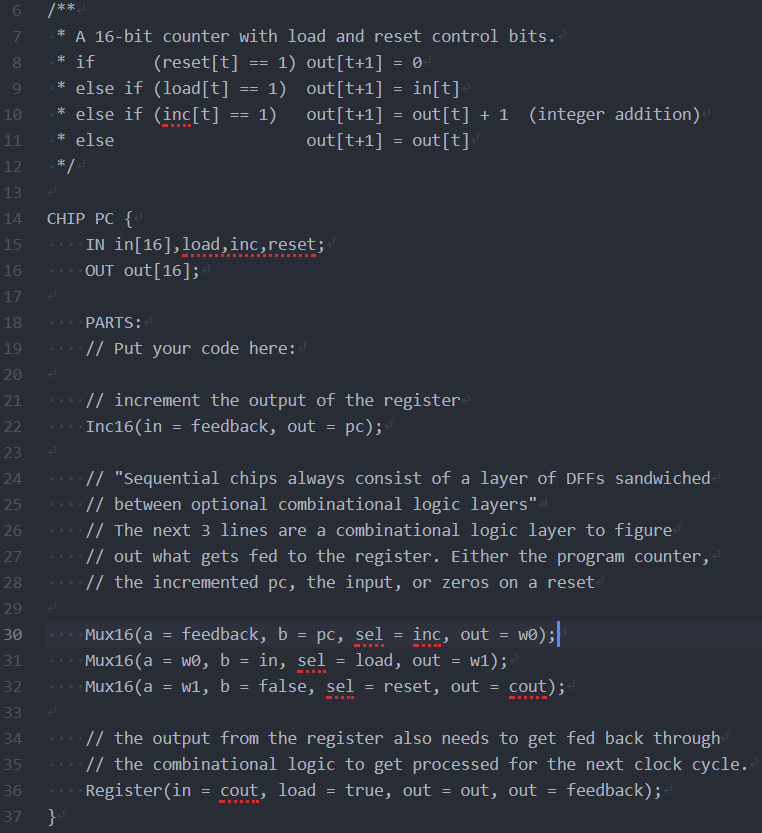
Bit

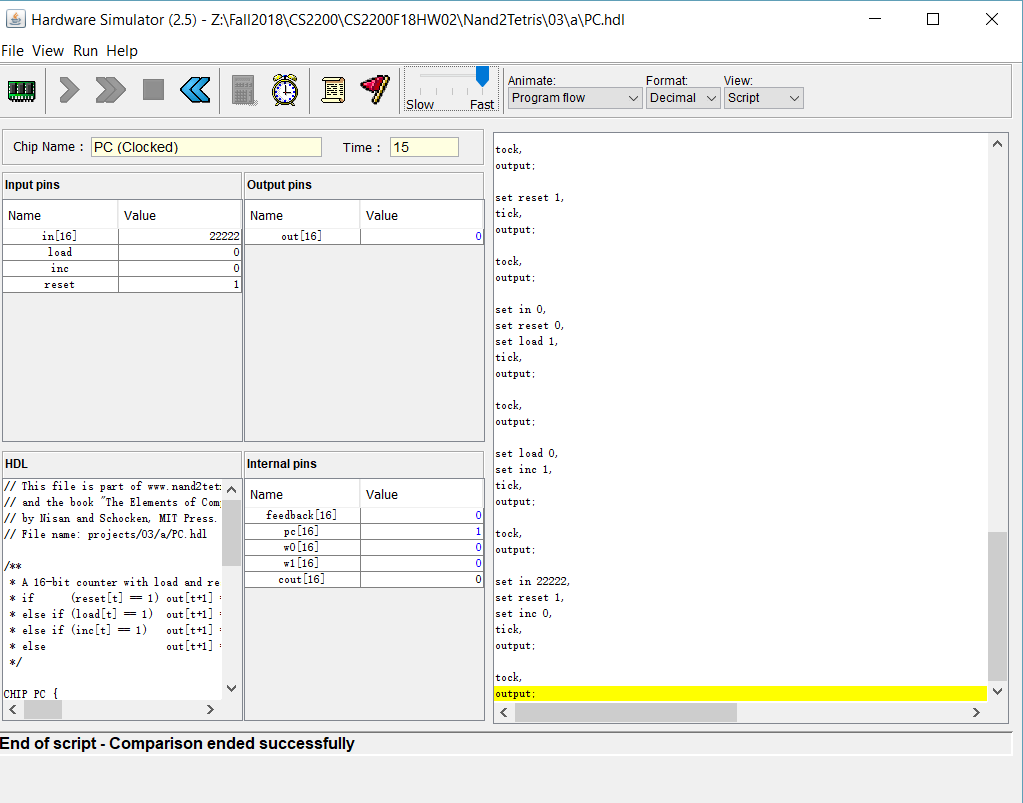


Register

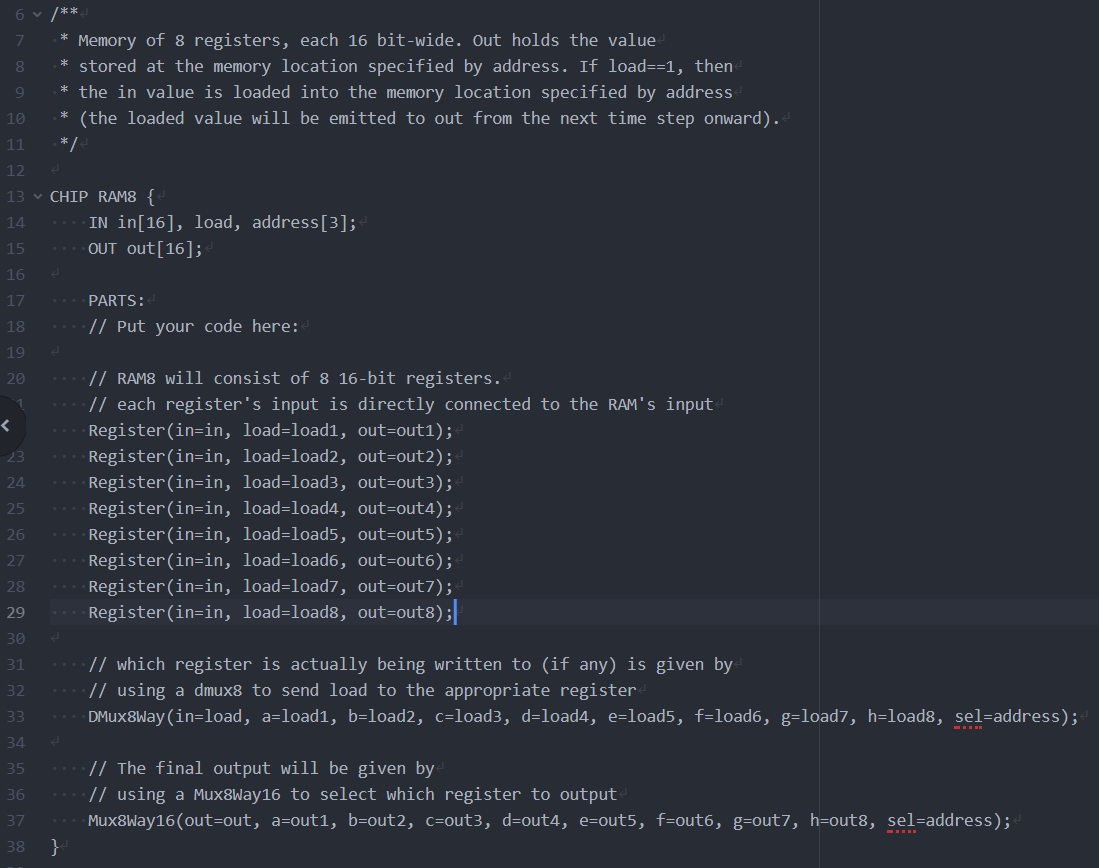


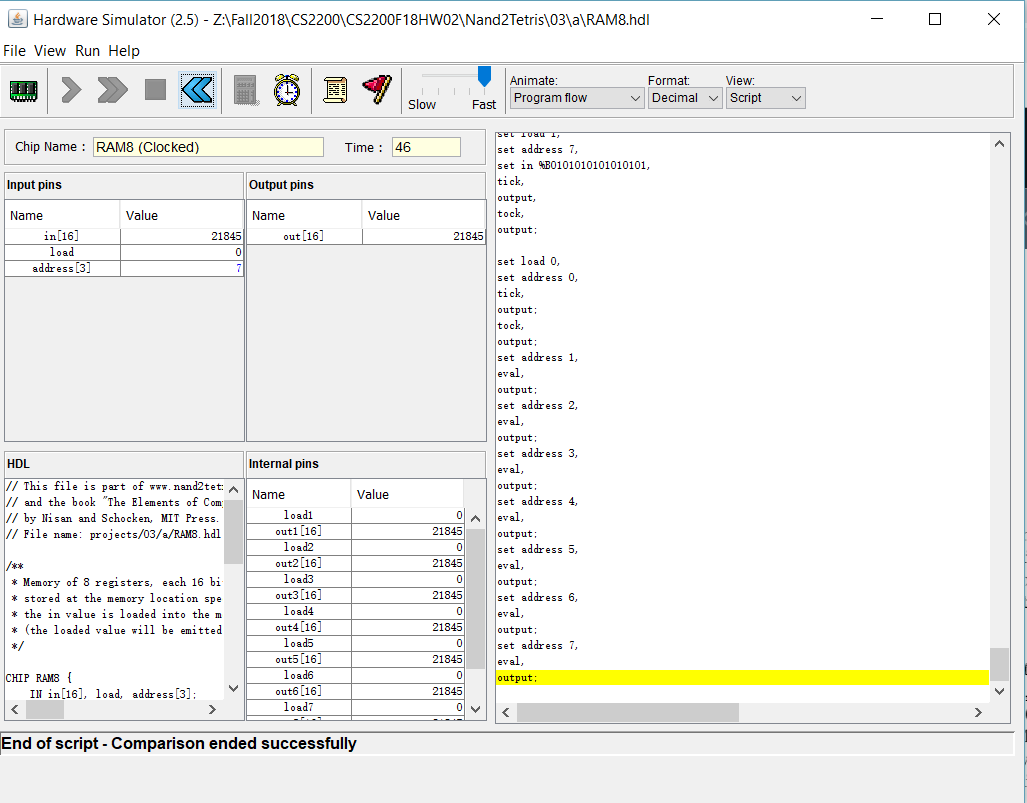
PC



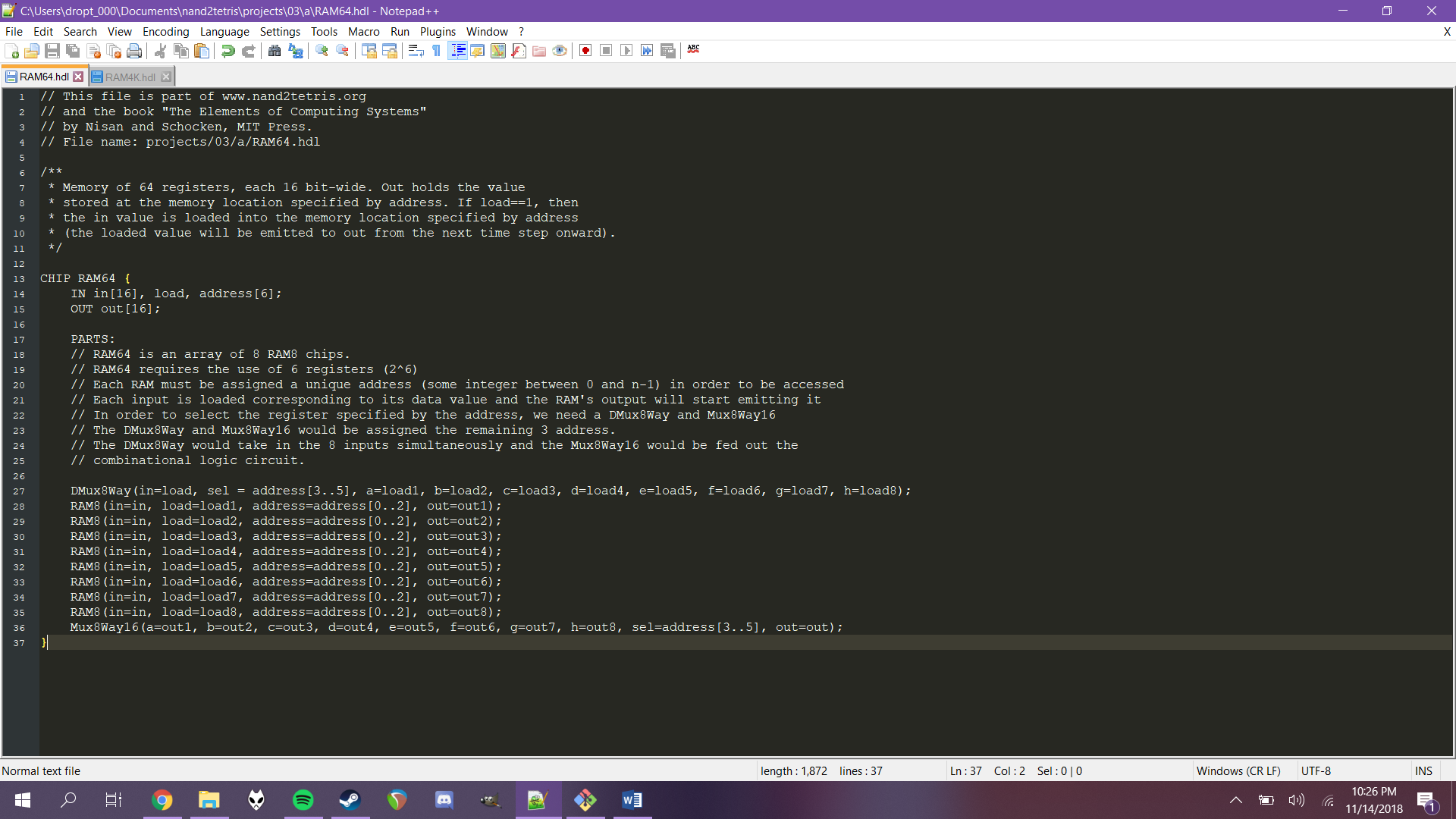


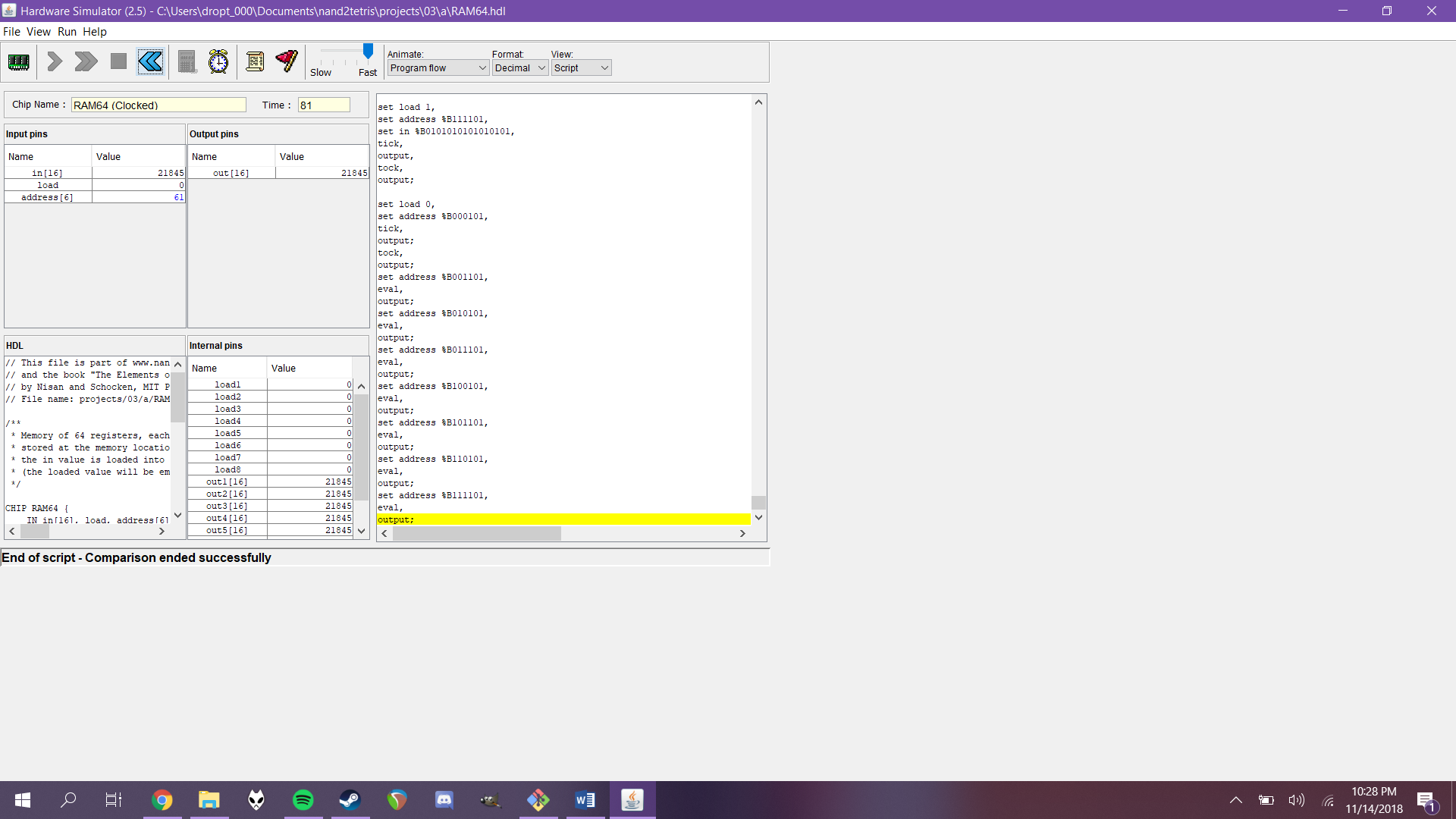
RAM8



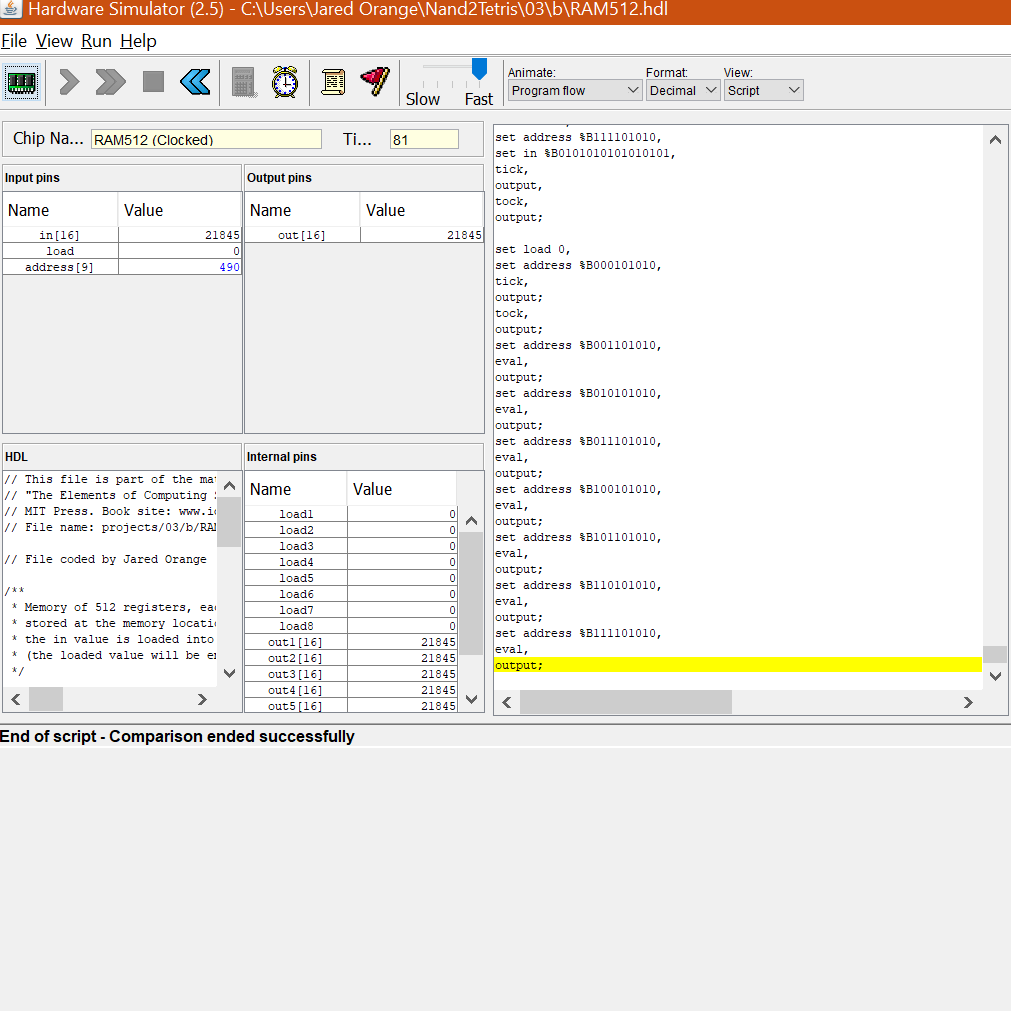
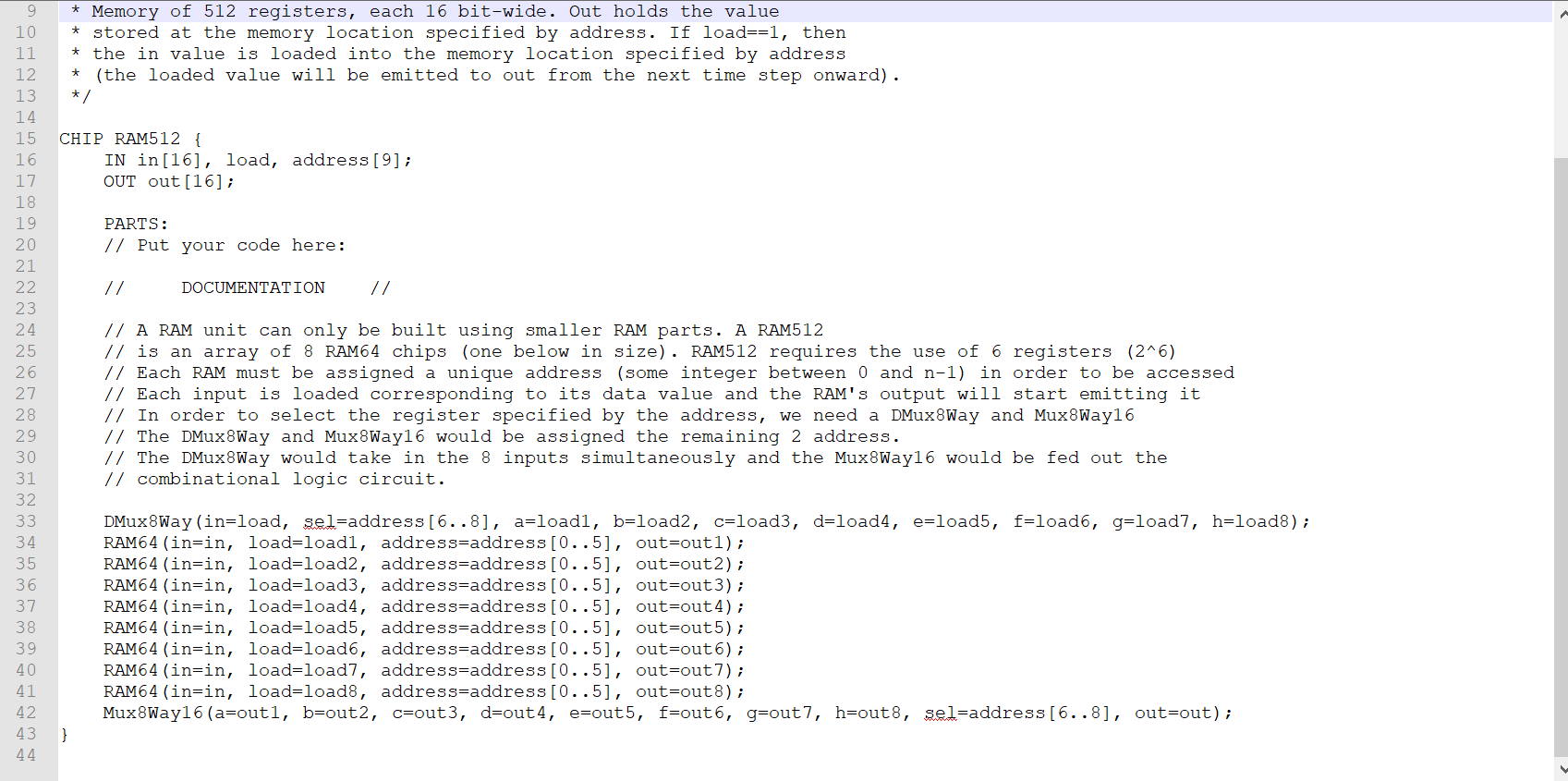


RAM64

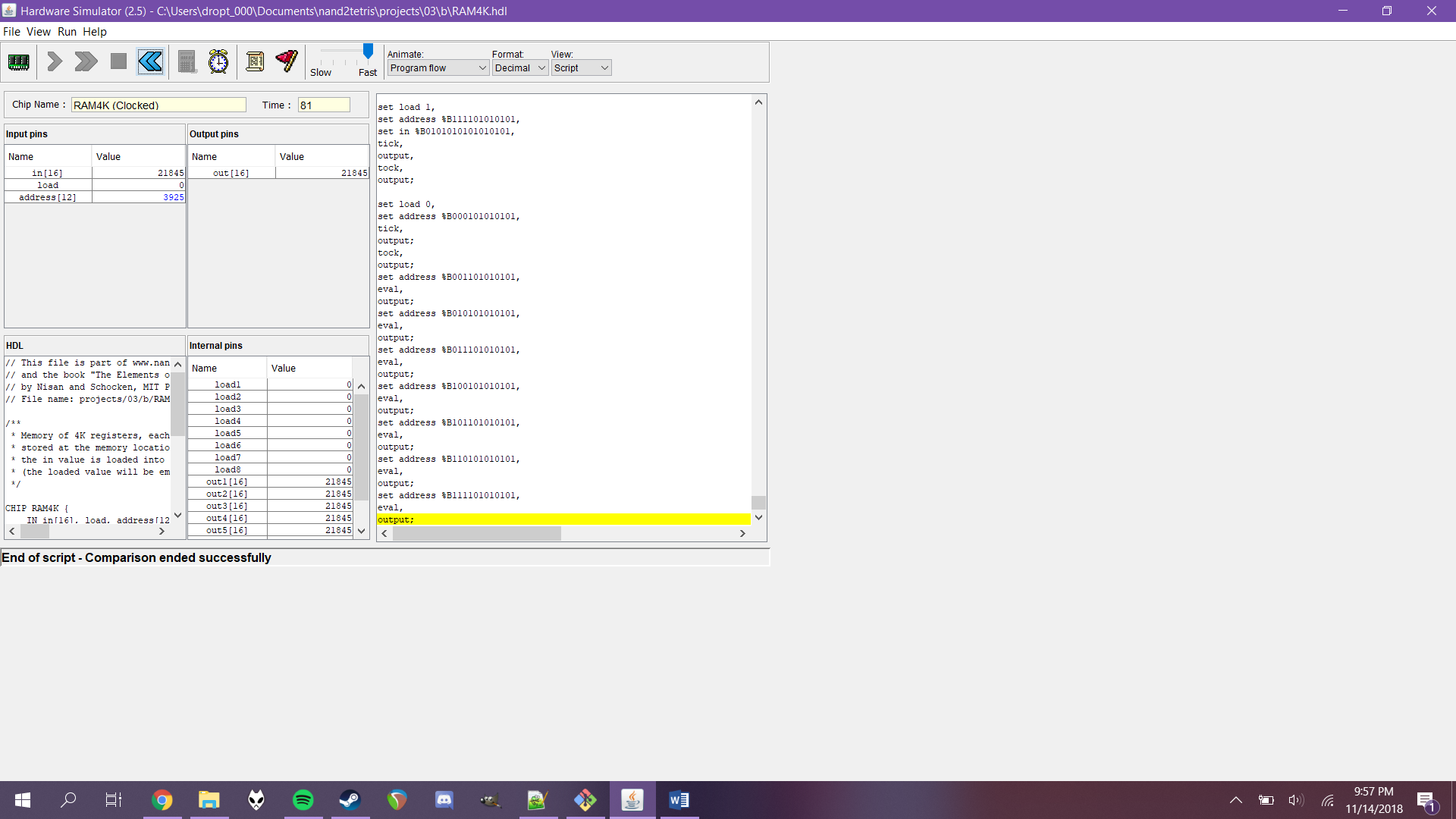


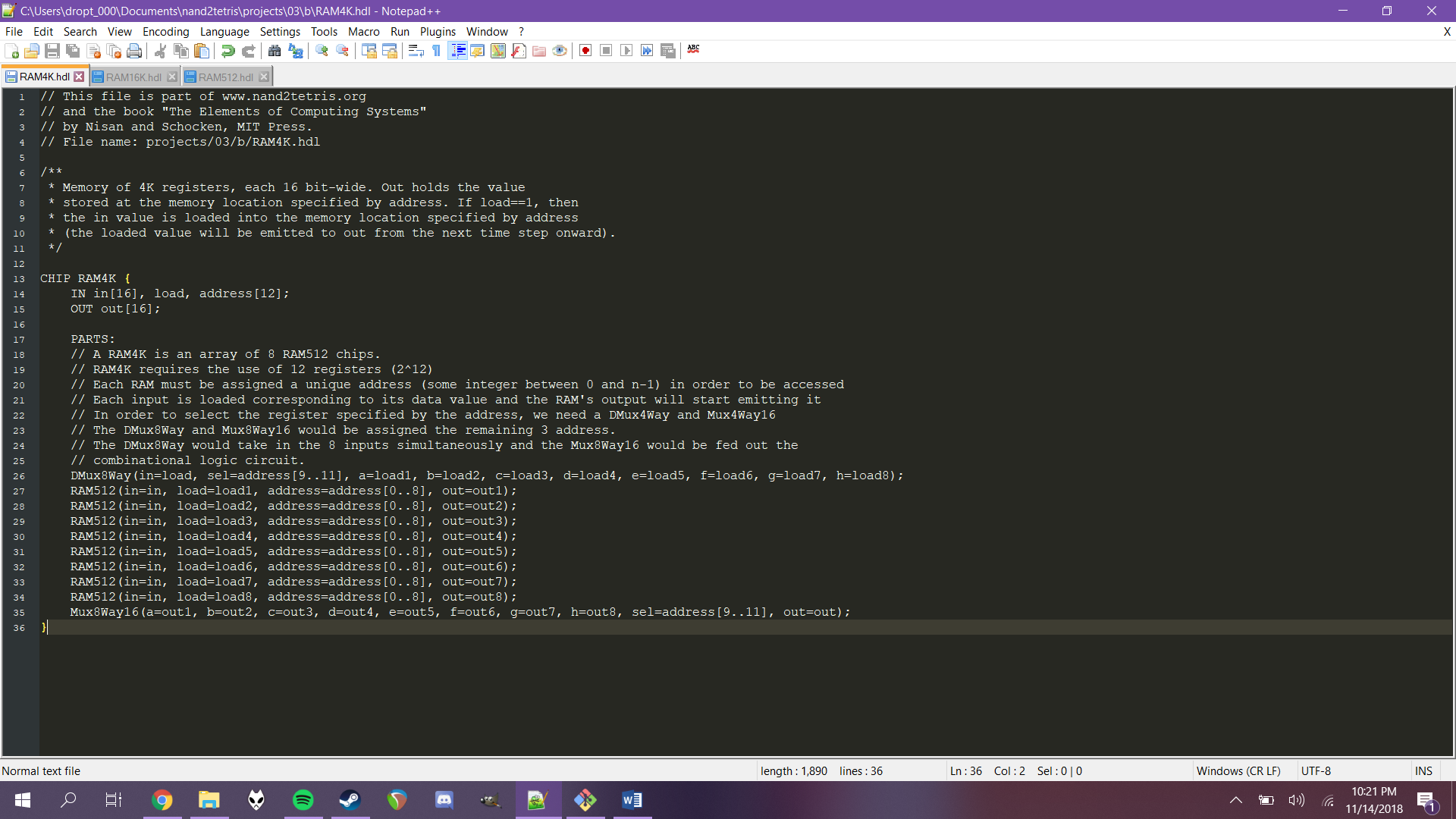


RAM512

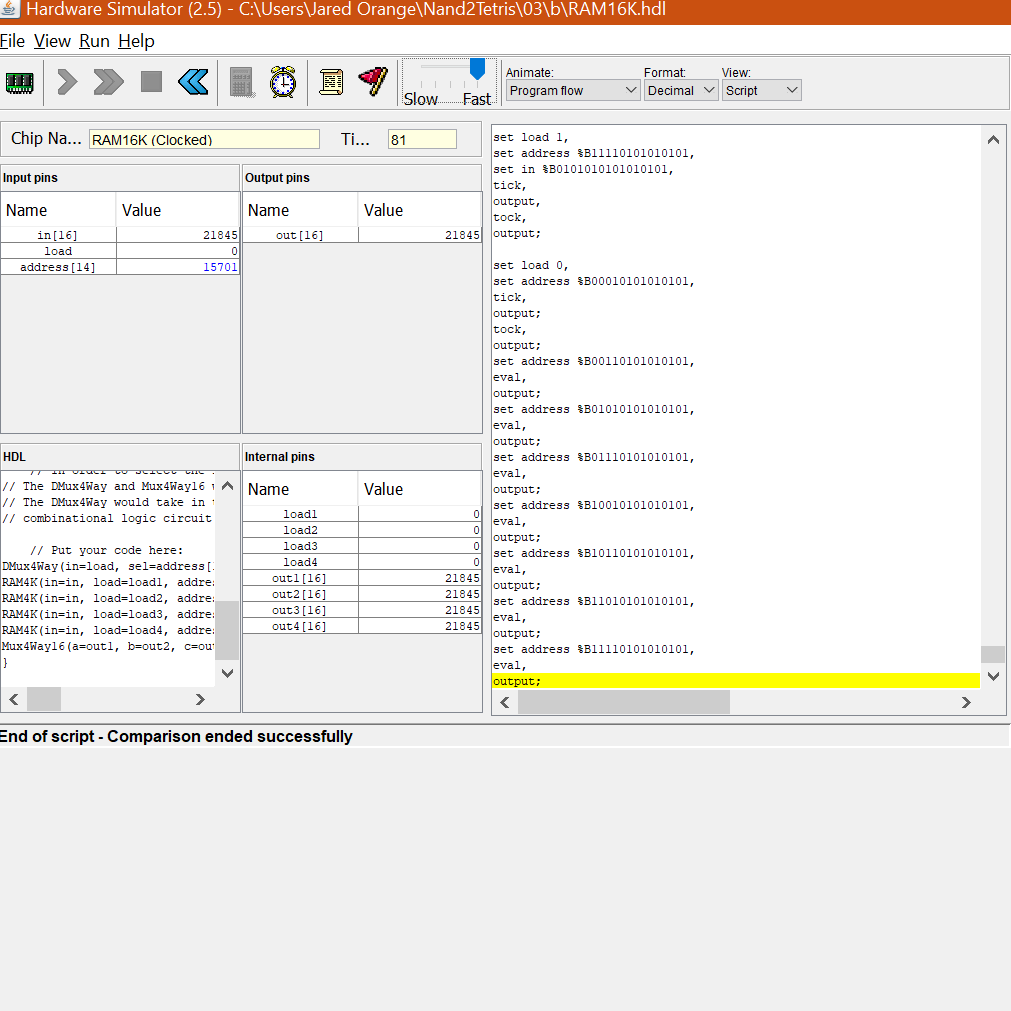
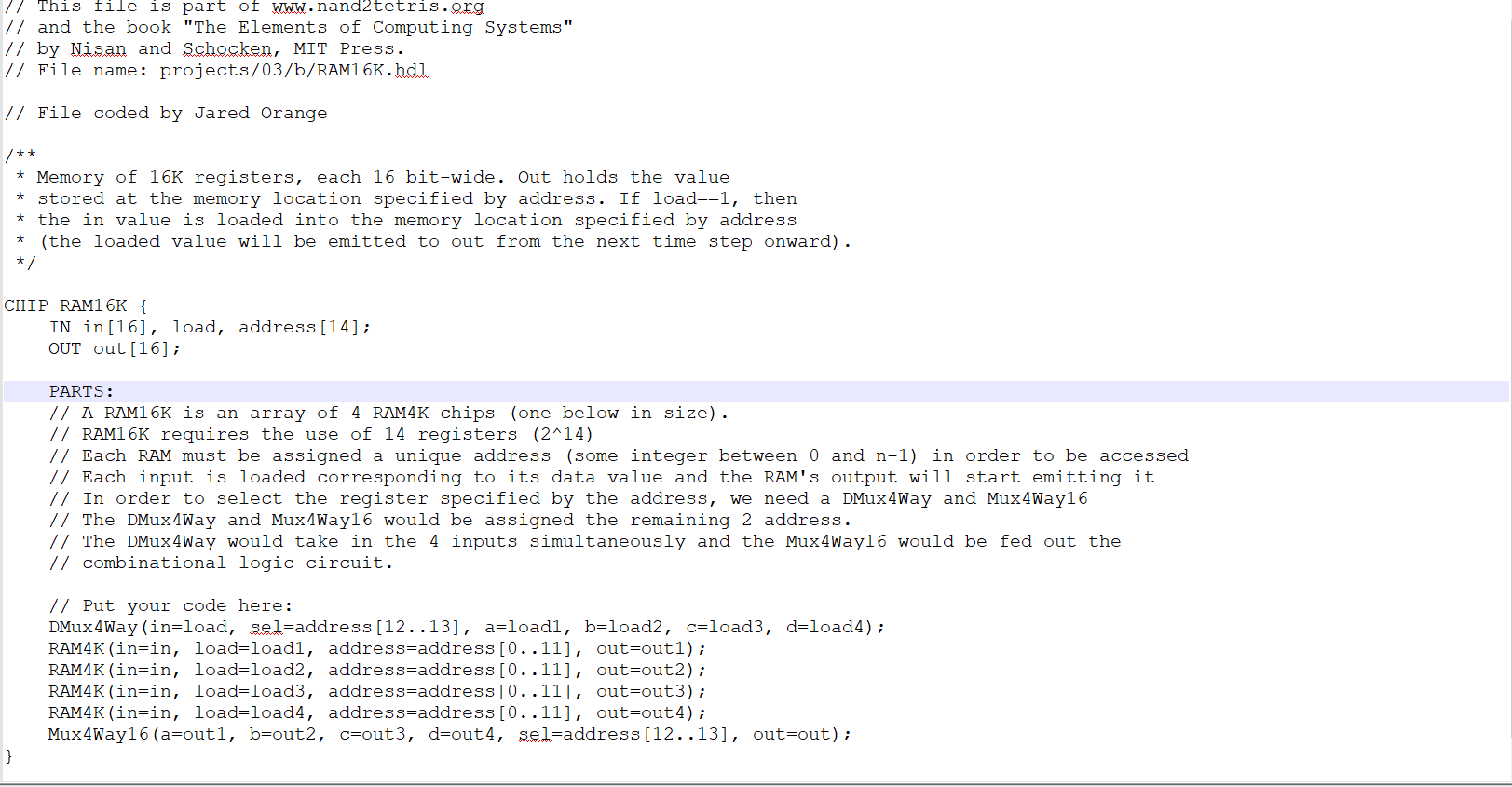


RAM4K





RAM16K



Are the test adequate or inadequate?

**RAMs:** The RAM tests are adequate. The sole purpose of RAM is to provide fast read/write access to a storage device. The tst files load in an address and use ticks and tocks to count how fast is reads/writes to the device by displaying in between functions. If anything, we would have added some sort of device to calculate speed in MHz (like typical RAM inside a computer is measured), a test to find the max slots used when read/writing to the device and then a test comparing the runtime versus an actual hard drive.

**Bit:** Adequate. All that a bit does is store data and execute instructions in bytes. The tst file sets a value, loads it, starts counting using ticks and tocks and outputs the executable time of storing the data.

**Register:** Inadequate. Register and Bit have the same read/write functions, so testing Bit first is all that is necessary since n Register is made up of n Bits.

**PC:** Adequate. The Program Counter is working with the reset, load, and inc, (the if-else statement in the comment section) total of 3 bits and that gives us 2^3=8 cases. In the test file, it had checked all the cases/combinations of reset, load, and inc. Therefore, the test is adequate.