

# **UVSim: A Python-Based Machine Language Simulator with GUI**

**Course:** CS2450 - X01

**Team Members:** Collin Ross, Erich Zaugg, Tess Brian, Meaghan Barrett

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**Instructor:** Professor Burt

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## **Executive Summary / Introduction**

UVSim is a Python-based application that simulates a simple virtual machine capable of interpreting and executing programs written in a low-level instruction set. The application features a graphical user interface (GUI) developed using tkinter, enabling users to load, edit, run, and manage machine language programs in an accessible environment.

The simulator supports both legacy (4-digit) and new (6-digit) formats, ensuring backward compatibility while encouraging modern best practices. A built-in file converter ensures seamless transitions between the two formats. Through the GUI, users can interact with memory, input/output operations, and directly manipulate program instructions — supporting a hands-on learning experience in systems-level programming and architecture concepts.

This project demonstrates not only fundamental understanding of CPU and memory simulation, file I/O, and GUI design, but also highlights clean modular programming with files like `cpu.py`, `memory.py`, `convert.py`, and `uvsim.py`, each with clear responsibilities. Additionally, a JSON-based configuration (`colors.json`) enables users to personalize the color scheme of the interface, adding an extra layer of usability.

Overall, UVSim serves as a teaching tool, a developer sandbox, and a launchpad for future system-level simulations.

# **Future Road Map**

The UVSim project presents numerous opportunities for enhancement and expansion. As an educational tool and software simulator, future iterations can aim to improve functionality, user experience, educational alignment, and platform flexibility. The following roadmap outlines proposed directions for development if continued over the next 6–24 months.

## **I. Functional Enhancements**

### **1. Instruction Stepping and Breakpoints**

Introduce step-through execution and user-defined breakpoints to aid debugging and instruction flow analysis.

### **2. Real-Time Syntax Validation**

Enhance the instruction editor with dynamic validation, offering immediate feedback on formatting and opcode errors.

### **3. Instruction Usage Analyzer**

Generate post-execution analytics including opcode usage statistics, memory access patterns, and control flow diagrams.

## **II. User Interface and Usability**

### **1. Dynamic Memory Visualization**

Implement a more interactive grid to visually represent memory usage and instruction execution in real-time.

### **2. Enhanced Theme Management**

Develop a visual theme editor for modifying color schemes directly through the GUI, linked to the existing colors.json configuration.

### **3. Resizable Panels and Layout Profiles**

Allow users to rearrange the interface layout and save preferred panel arrangements for personalized workflows.

## **III. AI Integration**

### **1. Instruction Summary Generator**

Use AI or rules-based interpretation to produce plain-language descriptions of a given program's logic and behavior.

## **2. Built-in Assistant / Chatbot**

Incorporate an assistant trained on project documentation and opcode rules to assist users with common questions.

# **IV. Platform and Deployment Expansion**

## **1. Web-Based UVSim**

Port the simulator to a web-based environment to remove installation barriers and support browser-based learning.

## **2. Mobile Application (iOS/Android)**

Develop a lightweight mobile version for code viewing, editing, and submission.

## **3. Cloud File Integration**

Enable cloud-based file management using APIs for Google Drive or Dropbox, with support for version history and team collaboration.

# **V. Integration and Export Features**

## **1. LMS Connectivity (Canvas, Blackboard)**

Provide direct upload support for assignments, submissions, and grades into Learning Management Systems.

## **2. GitHub Integration**

Allow students and users to version-control their work, submit assignments, or showcase projects directly from the application.

# **User Stories**

## **User Story 1:**

As an instructor, I want to provide CS students with a machine language simulation tool, so that they can experiment with low-level programming concepts without needing physical hardware.

## **User Story 2:**

As a CS student, I want to run my BasicML program in the UVSim so I can understand how assembly-level instructions interact with CPU and memory.

# **Use Cases**

## **Use Case 1: File Input by User**

Actor: User

System: File handling and loader subsystem

Goal: Load a program file into memory for execution or editing

Steps:

1. Launch program.
2. Prompt user to select a file from any directory.
3. Receive file selection input.
4. Validate file existence and format (4-digit or 6-digit words).
5. Confirm file contains no more than 100 lines (old format) or 250 lines (new format).
6. Read file contents word by word (5 characters for old, 6 for new format).
7. Parse and store valid words into sequential memory addresses.
8. If invalid format or too many lines, raise error and re-prompt.
9. Display file contents in GUI for user inspection and editing.

## **Use Case 2: Execute BRANCH (Opcode 40 / 040 for new format)**

Actor: Instruction execution unit

System: Program counter and control flow logic

Goal: Jump unconditionally to a specific memory address

Steps:

1. Parse opcode from instruction (2-digit or 3-digit opcode depending on format).
2. Identify operand (target address, supporting 2- or 3-digit addresses).
3. Verify target address within valid range (00-99 old, 000-249 new).
4. Set program counter to target address.
5. Continue execution from new memory location.

## **Use Case 3: Execute READ (Opcode 10 / 010 for new format)**

Actor: Instruction execution unit

System: Input handling and memory writing logic

Goal: Store user input into specified memory location

Steps:

1. Parse opcode from instruction.
2. Identify target memory address from operand.
3. Prompt user for input.
4. Receive input from console.
5. Store input value in identified memory address.
6. Increment program counter.

#### **Use Case 4: Execute HALT (Opcode 43 / 043 for new format)**

Actor: Instruction execution unit

System: Program state and control logic

Goal: End program execution

Steps:

1. Parse opcode from instruction.
2. Set halted flag to True.
3. Output message to console showing halt location and accumulator value.
4. Stop instruction cycle.

#### **Use Case 5: Execute BRANCHNEG (Opcode 41 / 041 for new format)**

Actor: Instruction execution unit

System: Program counter and accumulator logic

Goal: Branch to a new address if accumulator is negative

Steps:

1. Parse opcode from instruction.
2. Identify operand (target address).
3. Check if accumulator  $< 0$ .
4. If true, set program counter to operand.
5. Else, increment program counter.

#### **Use Case 6: Execute BRANCHZERO (Opcode 42 / 042 for new format)**

Actor: Instruction execution unit

System: Program counter and accumulator logic

Goal: Branch to a new address if accumulator is zero

Steps:

1. Parse opcode from instruction.
2. Identify operand (target address).
3. Check if accumulator  $== 0$ .
4. If true, set program counter to operand.
5. Else, increment program counter.

#### **Use Case 7: Execute LOAD (Opcode 20 / 020 for new format)**

Actor: Instruction execution unit

System: Memory management and code processor

Goal: Successfully load a value into the accumulator

Steps:

1. Parse function code.

2. Identify target memory address from operand.
3. Fetch value from identified memory address.
4. Copy fetched value into accumulator register.
5. Increment program counter.

### **Use Case 8: Execute STORE (Opcode 21 / 021 for new format)**

Actor: Instruction execution unit

System: Memory management subsystem

Goal: Store the value in the accumulator into memory

Steps:

1. Parse function code.
2. Identify target memory address from operand.
3. Copy value from accumulator to memory at identified address.
4. Increment program counter.

### **Use Case 9: Execute ADD (Opcode 30 / 030 for new format)**

Actor: Instruction execution unit

System: Arithmetic logic unit (ALU)

Goal: Add a value from memory to the accumulator

Steps:

1. Parse function code.
2. Identify memory address from operand.
3. Fetch value from memory.
4. Add value to accumulator.
5. Store result in accumulator.
6. Increment program counter.

### **Use Case 10: Execute SUBTRACT (Opcode 31 / 031 for new format)**

Actor: Instruction execution unit

System: Arithmetic logic unit (ALU)

Goal: Subtract a memory value from the accumulator

Steps:

1. Parse function code.
2. Identify memory address from operand.
3. Fetch value from memory.
4. Subtract value from accumulator.
5. Store result in accumulator.
6. Increment program counter.

### **Use Case 11: Execute DIVIDE (Opcode 32 / 032 for new format)**

Actor: Instruction execution unit

System: Arithmetic logic unit (ALU)

Goal: Divide the accumulator by a value from memory

Steps:

1. Parse function code.
2. Identify memory address from operand.
3. Fetch value from memory.
4. If value  $\neq 0$ , divide accumulator by value.
5. Store result in accumulator.
6. If value  $== 0$ , raise divide-by-zero error and halt.
7. Increment program counter unless halted.

### **Use Case 12: Execute MULTIPLY (Opcode 33 / 033 for new format)**

Actor: Instruction execution unit

System: Arithmetic logic unit (ALU)

Goal: Multiply accumulator by a value from memory

Steps:

1. Parse function code.
2. Identify memory address from operand.
3. Fetch value from memory.
4. Multiply value by accumulator.
5. Store result in accumulator.
6. Increment program counter.

### **Use Case 13: Convert 4-Digit File to 6-Digit File Format**

Actor: User

System: File conversion utility within the application

Goal: Convert an existing 4-digit word format file into the new 6-digit word format file for extended memory and functionality

Steps:

1. User opens the conversion tool from the application GUI or menu.
2. Prompt user to select a 4-digit format file from any directory.
3. Validate the selected file contains only valid 4-digit words and does not exceed 100 lines.
4. Read each line of the file sequentially.
5. For each line:
  - If the first two digits match a valid function opcode, convert using the 0XX0XX format (e.g., 1007  $\rightarrow$  010007).



- Otherwise, treat as numerical value and convert using the 00XXXX format (e.g., 5555 → 005555).
- 6. Reject the file if any invalid or ambiguous lines are detected.
- 7. Prompt user to save the new 6-digit file in a user-chosen directory with a new filename.
- 8. Save the converted file respecting the 250-line max and six-digit word format.
- 9. Confirm conversion success and optionally open the new file in the editor.

## **Use Case 14: Color Scheme Customization**

Actor: User

Goal: Customize the color scheme of the application

Steps:

1. Launch the application.
2. Navigate to color settings (through GUI or a config file).
3. Select a primary and an off-color from a color picker or by entering RGB/Hex values.
4. Apply changes instantly or restart the app to see changes.
5. Ensure readability of text with the selected color scheme.

## **Use Case 15: Load and Save Files from Custom Directories**

Actor: User

Goal: Load and save files from user-specified directories

Steps:

1. Launch the program.
2. Use the "Open" button to navigate and load files from any directory.
3. Edit the file as necessary.
4. Save the file to any directory or under a new name using the "Save" button.

## **Functional specifications**

### **Functional:**

1. The system shall display a 'load program file' button.
2. The system GUI shall exhibit a primary color, used as the main background color. The primary color shall default to UVU green (Hex# 4C721D).
3. The system GUI shall exhibit a secondary color, used for clickable buttons and text. The secondary color shall default to white (Hex# FFFFFFFF).
4. The system colors shall be user-configurable via a configuration file or in-app option without recompilation.

5. The system shall allow users to open a text file when the 'load program file' button is clicked. The text file shall be imported via a user-chosen directory.
6. The system shall raise an error if one or more words in the text file are not valid 4- or 6-digit signed integers.
7. The system shall load the contents of the chosen file into editable memory via the GUI, allowing user review before execution.
8. The system shall allow a user to make changes to their file inside the GUI including cut, copy, paste, add, delete, and edit operations.
9. The system GUI shall allow a user to save their file to a user-chosen directory with optional renaming.
10. The program shall begin operation at the first location in memory (000) when the 'run program' button is clicked.
11. The system's memory access shall be restricted to valid address space (000–249).
12. The system shall display a 'run program' button, allowing an open file to be executed.
13. The system shall open a user-input popup when a READ command (010XXX) is encountered in the program.
14. The system shall read the contents of the input field in the input popup into memory when the user clicks the 'submit' button in the popup window.
15. The system's execution shall support various 6-digit opcodes within the range 010–043:
  - 15a. Opcode 010: Read a word from the keyboard into a specific location in memory
  - 15b. Opcode 011: Write a word from a specific location in memory to screen
  - 15c. Opcode 020: Load a word from a specific location in memory into the accumulator
  - 15d. Opcode 021: Store a word from the accumulator into a specific location in memory
  - 15e. Opcode 030: Add a word from a specific location in memory to the word in the accumulator
  - 15f. Opcode 031: Subtract a word from a specific location in memory from the word in the accumulator
  - 15g. Opcode 032: Divide the word in the accumulator by a word from a specific location in memory
  - 15h. Opcode 033: Multiply a word from a specific location in memory to the word in the accumulator
  - 15i. Opcode 040: Branch to a specific location in memory

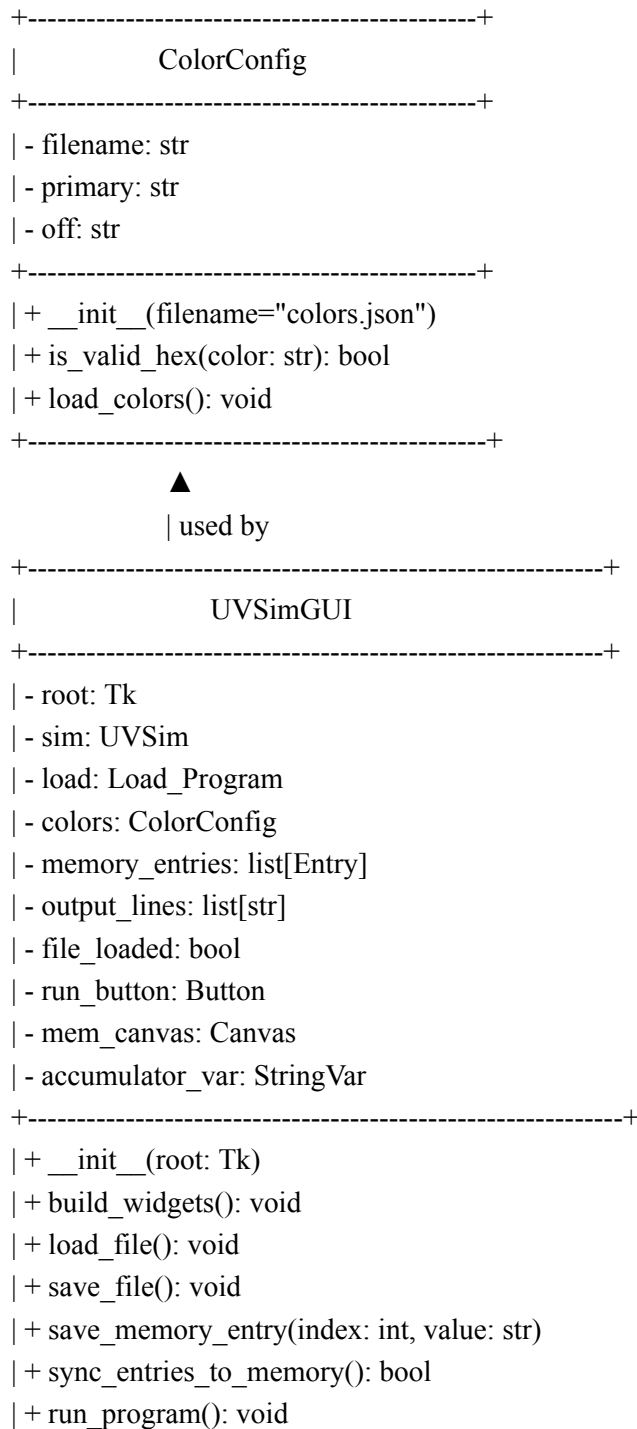
- 15j. Opcode 041: Branch to a specific location in memory if the accumulator is negative
- 15k. Opcode 042: Branch to a specific location in memory if the accumulator is zero
- 15l. Opcode 043: HALT: stop the program
- 16. The system shall display an accumulator value, with the accumulator being a memory register with the same size and functions of the other memory registers.
- 17. The system shall reset the accumulator to 0 and memory to all zeros when a new file is loaded in.
- 18. The system shall end program execution when a HALT command (043XXX) is encountered.
- 19. The system shall display the contents of memory (up to 250 entries) in a scrollable, editable table format, confirming when a program is successfully loaded.
- 20. The system shall display output in a separate text area when the program executes a WRITE instruction (011XXX).
- 21. The system shall prevent the user from running the program if no file is loaded or if the file contains format errors.
- 22. The system shall allow the user to close the application in the GUI.
- 23. The system shall initialize all memory cells (000–249) and the accumulator to 0 when a new file is loaded in.
- 24. The system shall reject malformed instructions (such as: invalid characters, unsupported opcodes, or incorrect word length).
- 25. The system shall raise an error on division by zero.
- 26. The system's accumulator and register values exceeding  $\pm 999999$  shall wrap using modulo 1,000,000.
- 27. The system shall display error messages coinciding with errors that might be encountered (ex. bad words in a file, missing words, trying to access out-of-range memory).
- 28. The system shall support multiple files open at once via GUI tabs or windows. 4-digit files shall be automatically converted to 6-digit format before editing or running.
- 29. The system shall only allow files with words of consistent size, either 4-digit or 6-digit words.

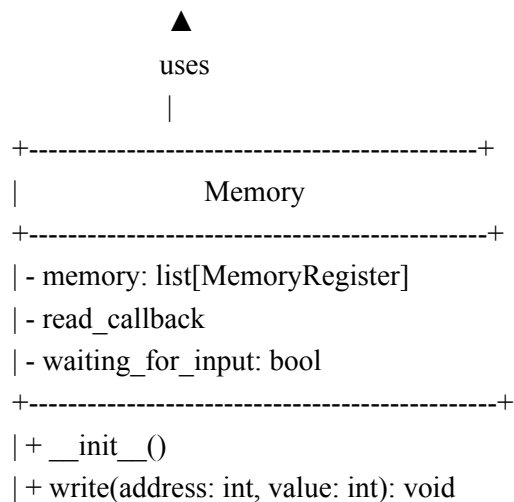
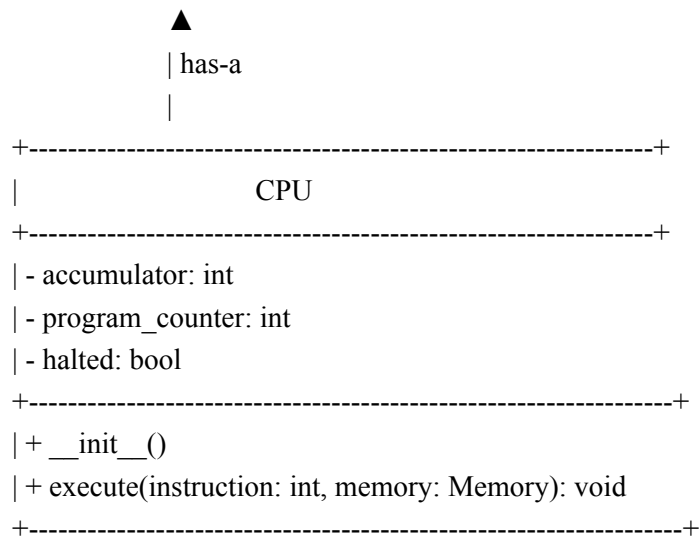
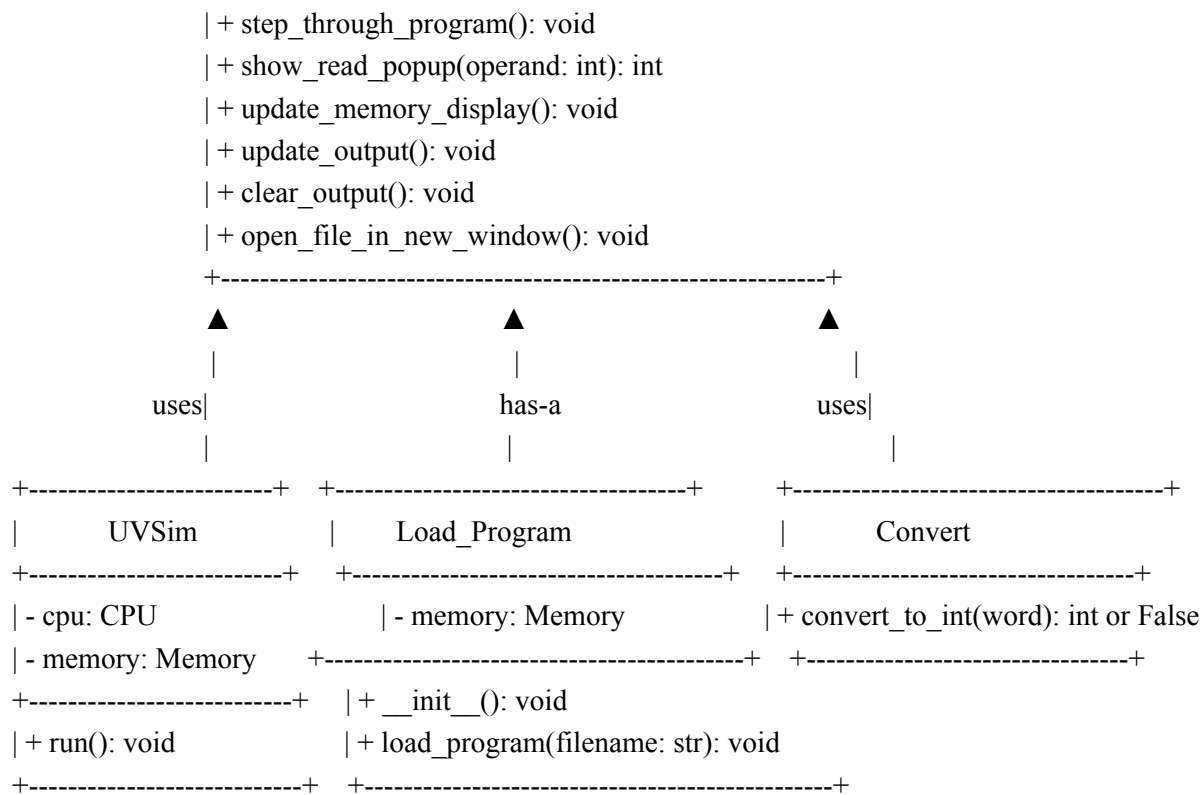
### **Non-functional:**

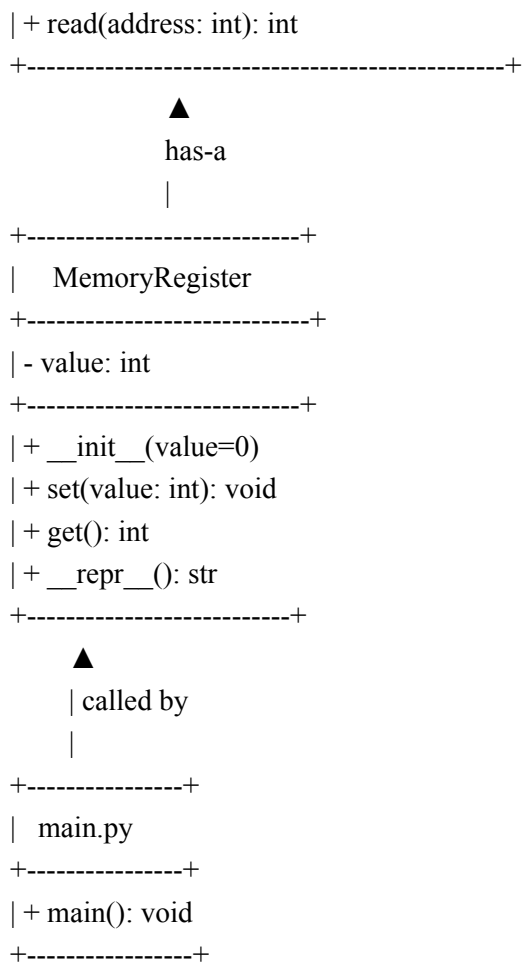
- 1. The system shall be built using tiered architecture.
- 2. The system shall avoid crashes through input validation and exception handling.

3. The system shall make it clear to the user if the file chosen isn't of the correct format (e.g., wrong length, illegal characters, too many lines).
4. The system shall be compatible with Python 3+.
5. The system shall be compatible with Windows and macOS.
6. The system shall execute the program and remain responsive ( $\leq 3$  seconds for 250 instructions).

## Class Diagram







## **Class Descriptions**

### **ColorConfig**

- Loads GUI color themes from a colors.json file.
- Validates hex format.
- Allows customization of primary and off UI colors.

### **UVSimGUI**

- Main GUI class that handles user interaction.
- Manages widgets, program loading, file handling, memory view, and execution.
- Coordinates between Load\_Program, UVSim, and ColorConfig.

## **Load\_Program**

- Responsible for loading instruction files into memory.
- Parses .txt files and handles file format validation.

## **Convert**

- Static class or helper for converting between formats.
- Changes strings into integers by stripping the whitespace.

## **UVSim**

- Simulator core.

- Ties together CPU and memory.
- Executes the program loaded in memory via CPU instructions.

## **CPU**

- Core processor emulation.
- Handles opcodes, accumulator logic, branching, and program counter.
- Executes instructions by operating on Memory.

## **Memory**

- Stores all instructions and values.
- Offers read and write operations with safety checks and callback support.

## **MemoryRegister**

- Represents a single memory cell (integer value).

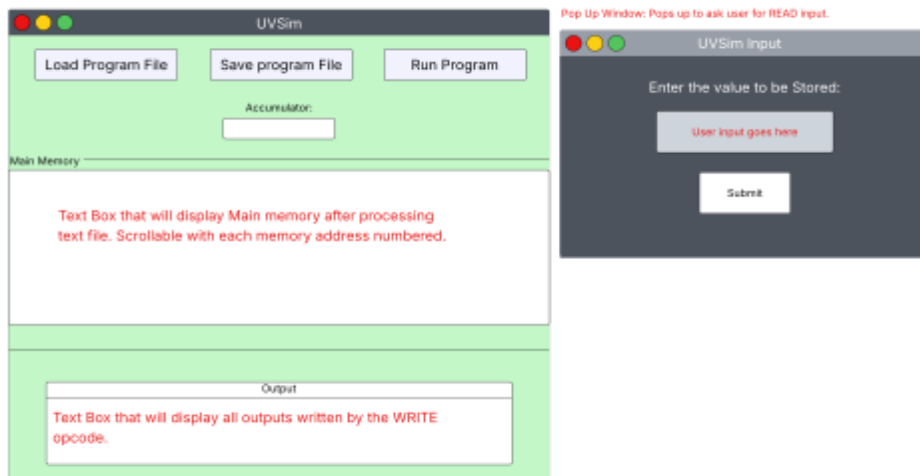


- Provides getter/setter and string conversion.

## main.py

- Entry point for launching the GUI application.

## GUI Wireframe



# Test Case Spreadsheet

Unit Tests - Group B: Test Items						
	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Name	Description	Use Case(s)	Inputs	Expected Outputs	Conclusion (How we know it works)
2	test_file_open	Test whether a file can be read by the program	Returning a file necessary for program operation	"Test not" (assume this file exists) and opening and assuming this file does not exist	No output if it is successful, raises OK case if file does not exist	We are able to use the program and verify that it works. The test case passes when attempting to open a file that exists.
3	test_program_init	Tests that a correctly formatted file is properly read into memory	Returning a file necessary for program operation	Any output file that is formatted correctly via the test case "Test not" and "Test not"	Compare values in memory with expected values. Test if values do not match	Test passed, and test prior output in the main program differs expected values in memory.
4	test_negative_value	Tests that negative values are added (added not) correctly to the accumulator	When negative values are input into memory	100 into accumulator, value of -30 and -20	Accumulator = 20	Accumulator successfully contains the value 20 after negative values are added (-30, -20, 30 = 20)
5	test_subtract_negative	Tests that subtracting negatives leads to adding in the accumulator	Program encounters a subtract in a given situation	100 into accumulator, value of -30 and -20	Accumulator = 100	Accumulator contains expected value after subtracting -30 and -20 from 100
6	test_read_word_from	Successful program reads content from memory, and checks that the program cannot use if memory contains data contains unexpected data	Read values are written to memory	Write "TEST" into memory, run a program containing "TEST" in memory	Type errors in both cases	The test values are now when attempting to write invalid words into memory, and when expecting not a containing invalid words
7	test_incorrect_word_in_file	Proves that invalid words contained in the designated file cause errors and are not allowed by the program	Invalid words exist in the file(s)	A test file containing two empty characters, and a test file containing a word that should not be recognized by the program	Value errors in both cases	The test values are now when attempting to read a file containing words of the wrong length or words that appear to be recognized.
8	test_branch	Test that values are branch memory position to designated part in memory	Branch to specific part in memory	4000, 50 for branch function	Program counter moves to 50	Test function correctly that counter is at memory location 50 after setting 4000 to 50
9	test_branch_counter_jump_not	Test that values are branch memory position to designated part in memory	Branch to specific part in memory	4000, 50 for branch function, 4000 for HALT function	Program counter moves to 50 then to HALT	The HALT successfully jumps after branching, test branch confirms the branch memory the counter.
10	test_write_program_instructions_world	Test that proves the program can write/leave programs such as printing Hello World	Write file(s) Write file(s) contents	"Hello World" into memory	Program prints "Hello World" from memory to console	Program prints "Hello World" from memory to console
11	test_input_data_print_hello_world	Test that shows user inputs are correctly read into memory and can be printed to console	Read file(s) Write file(s) contents	Enter "Hello World" into memory using Read	Program prints "Hello World" from memory to console	Program prints "Hello World" from memory to console
12	test_read_and_store_value	Checks that read and store are working as expected	Load and Store Data to memory and accumulator	Inputs 42 as memory position 40, moves 42 into an accumulator, which then holds value 42 in memory position 17	Accumulator = 42, Memory[17] = 42	The accumulator and memory [17] are only = 42 if the LOAD and STORE operations are working properly.
13	test_load_and_store_value	Checks that program can load addresses and store into location(s)	Load and Store Data to memory and accumulator	Inputs 40 as memory location 200	Undefined	200 is out of range, and so the program throwing an out-of-range error, confirming memory is correctly.
14	test_multiply_two_values	Proves that the Multiply operation is working and produces correct output	Utilizes Multiplication Operation	Inputs 3 to Accumulator, 7 to Memory	Accumulator = 42	3 * 7 = 42, confirms the correct output and memory location (accumulator) of the multiply operation.
15	test_multiplication_with_zero	Further functionality test of the multiply operation with zero	Utilizes Multiplication Operation	Inputs 3 to Accumulator, 0 to Memory	Accumulator = 0	3 * 0 = 0, confirms the correct output of the multiply operation.
16	test_division_two_values	Proves that division operation is working and produces correct output	Utilizes Division Operation	Inputs 42 to Accumulator, 7 to memory	Accumulator = 6	42 / 7 = 6, confirms the correctness of the division operation.
17	test_division_with_zero	Checks that trying to divide accumulator by zero produces a ZeroDivisionError	Utilizes Division Operation	Inputs 0 to accumulator, 0 to memory	ZeroDivisionError	A ZeroDivisionError is thrown when the program is not moving ahead with erroneous computation.
18	test_memory_write_and_read	Verifies that memory can be written to and read back, and that loaded addresses are correct	Writing and reading data to/from memory	Without 15, 1500, then read(15), 90 to 1500, then read(1500)	Read from address 15 outputs 1500, writing to 1500 outputs 90	Successfully read and write within bounds, after it is read what is writing out of bounds (memory), confirming memory limits are addressed.
19	test_read_data	Verifies that the CPU can load data from memory into the accumulator and store it back into another memory location	Read memory (before memory and CPU)	memory[42] = 4200, LEAF from 2000, 3000 to 1200	accumulator = 4200, memory[42] = 4011	The CPU correctly transfers data between memory and accumulator.
20	test_add_subtract	Checks that ADD and SUBTRACT operations update the accumulator as expected	Arithmetic operations in CPU	acc = 10, memory[17] = 10, memory[42] = 20	accumulator = 121 after ADD then 90 after SUB	The accumulator holds the correct result after expected arithmetic.
21	test_multiply_divide	Verifies correct functionality of MULTIPLY and DIVIDE operations	Arithmetic operations in CPU	acc = 10, memory[17] = 5, memory[42] = 2	accumulator = 21 after multiply/divide	Confirms correct execution of compound arithmetic logic.
22	test_branch_operations	Tests conditional and unconditional branch instructions	Test various control flow	acc = 1, then 5 then 0, values 00000001, 0000000000, 000000000000000000	program_counter = 1, 5, 2, 1 as expected	Verifies that program counter updates correctly based on accumulator value.
23	test_halt	Ensures HALT operation stops execution	End of program execution	4000	ops halted = True	Confirms that the halt flag is set when HALT is executed.
24	test_read_operation	Ensures read operation stores as appropriate error	Error handling for invalid instructions	acc 1000	ValueError	Program correctly identifies and reports unexpected operations.
25	test_read_word_length	Validates that two long memory words value errors	Memory validation	memory.write(5, 12345)	ValueError	Writing a 5 digit word fails validation, as expected.

# UVSim Software Simulator User Manual

## 1. Introduction

UVSim is a Python-based software simulator designed to execute programs written in BasicML—a simplified educational machine language. This application provides a graphical user interface (GUI) using

the tkinter library and supports both legacy and modern instruction formats. The simulator enables file loading, editing, execution, and debugging of machine code programs.

## 2. System Requirements

- **Python Version:** Python 3.x (Tkinter is typically included)
- **Operating System:** Cross-platform (Windows, macOS, Linux)
- **Libraries:** Only tkinter (included with Python)

## 3. Launching the Application

To launch UVSim:

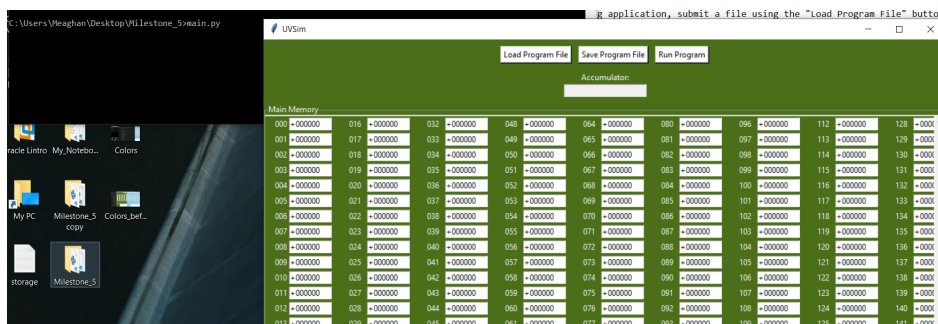
1. Open a terminal or command prompt.
2. Navigate to the directory where main.py is located.
3. Run the following command:

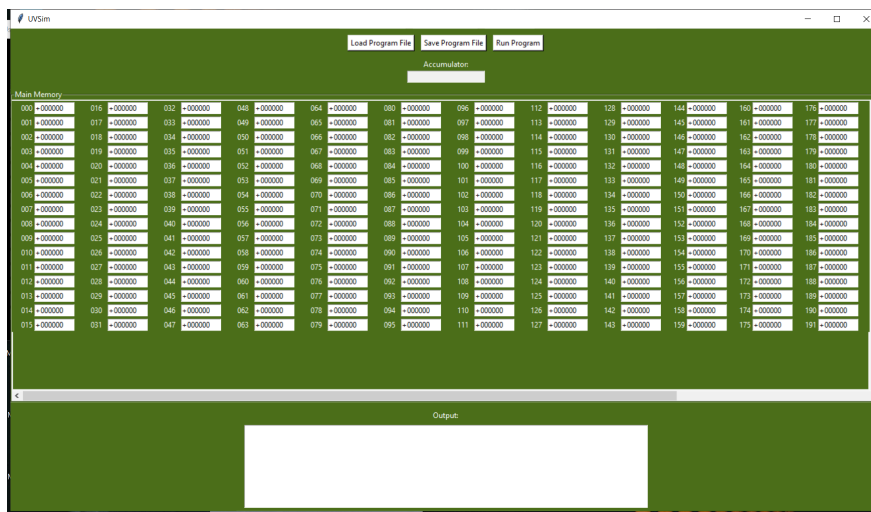
```
python3 main.py
```

## 4. Application Overview

Upon launching, the main interface presents several buttons and a program editor.

- **Load Program File** – Load a .txt file with BasicML instructions.
- **Run Program** – Execute the loaded instruction set.
- **Save Program File** – Save current instructions to a file.
- **Instruction Editor** – Edit instructions directly in the GUI.
- **Popup Windows** – Separate file tabs allow multiple files to be open at once.
- **Accumulator** – A separate register used for mathematical operations. *Note: the accumulator will be truncated by dropping the left-most digit if the value exceeds the 6-digit limit.*



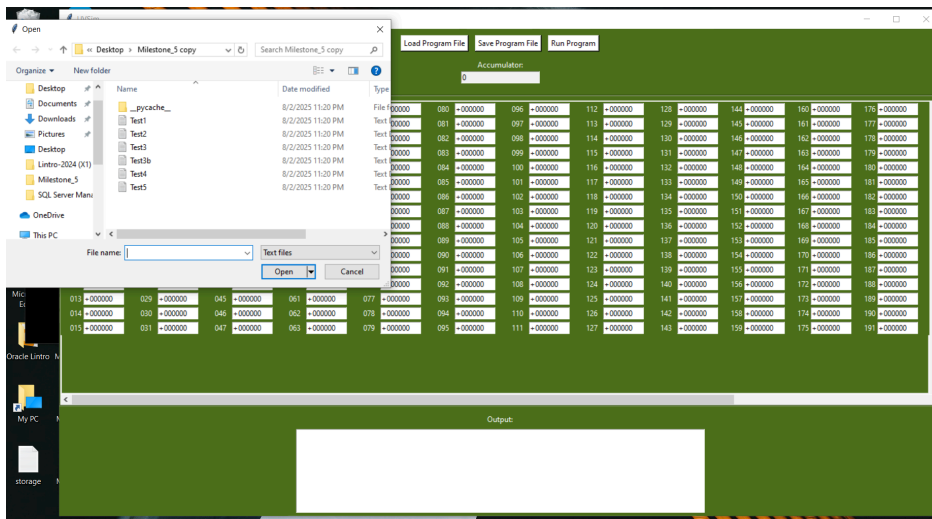


## 5. How to Use UVSim

### 5.1 Loading and Running Programs



1. Click **Load Program File** to import a .txt file.
2. Click **Run Program** to begin execution.
3. For input instructions (opcode READ), a pop-up will request user input. Enter the value and click **Submit**.
4. Upon HALT, the program stops and returns output.
5. To execute a new file, repeat the above process.



## 5.2 Editing Instructions in GUI

- Add, delete, cut/copy/paste, and modify lines directly.
- File must not exceed the memory limit:
  - Legacy format: max 100 lines (00–99)
  - New format: max 249 lines (000–249)

# 6. File Format Specifications

## 6.1 BasicML File Structure

```
Test3b.txt
+2020
+3021
+2127
+1127
+3222
+2127
+1127
+3323
+2127
+1127
+3224
+2127
+1127
+3025
+2127
+1127
+3126
+2127
+1127
+4300
+1111
+2222
+1111
+0444
+0002
-1000
+1000
```

- Plain text (.txt) file
- One signed integer instruction per line
- Must include a HALT instruction:
  - Legacy: +4300
  - New: +043000

## 6.2 Formats

- **Legacy (4-digit):** +1020, -3001, etc.
- **New (6-digit):** +010035, +030249, etc.
- File must be **consistently formatted** with all lines of equal digit length.

## 7. BasicML Instruction Set

### 7.1 Legacy Opcodes (4-digit)

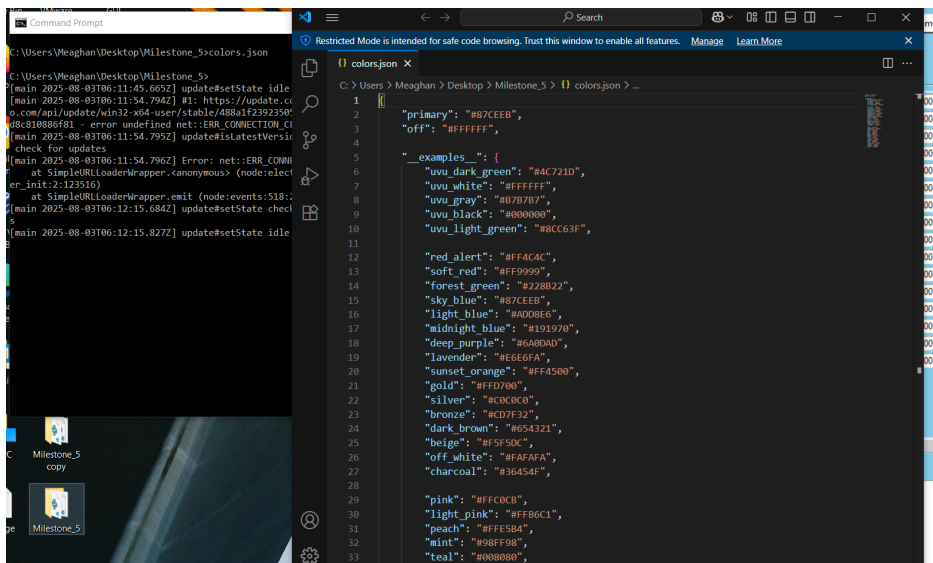
Opcod	Operation	Description
e		
10	READ	Input a value to memory
11	WRITE	Output a value from memory
20	LOAD	Load memory value into accumulator
21	STORE	Store accumulator into memory
30	ADD	Add memory value to accumulator
31	SUBTRACT	Subtract memory value from accumulator
32	DIVIDE	Divide accumulator by memory value

33	MULTIPLY	Multiply accumulator by memory value
40	BRANCH	Jump to memory location
41	BRANCHNEG	Jump if accumulator is negative
42	BRANCHZER	Jump if accumulator is zero
	O	
43	HALT	End program execution

## 7.2 New Opcodes (6-digit)

Opcod	Operation
e	
010	READ
011	WRITE
020	LOAD
021	STORE
030	ADD
031	SUBTRACT
032	DIVIDE
033	MULTIPLY
040	BRANCH
041	BRANCHNEG
042	BRANCHZER
	O
043	HALT

## 8. Customizing the Interface Colors

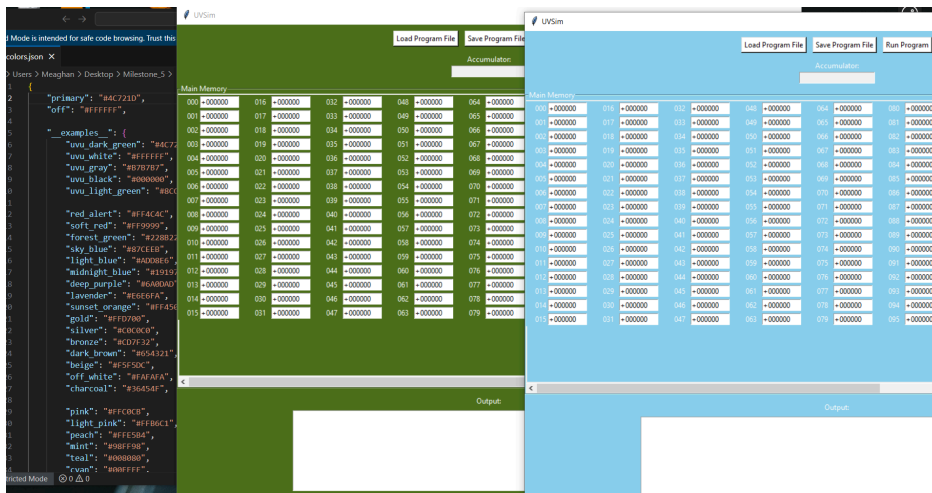


The program's color scheme can be customized by editing the colors.json file:

1. Navigate to the file location and open colors.json.
2. Edit the primary and off color hex codes:

```
{
  "primary": "#4C721D",
  "off": "#FFFFFF"
}
```

3. Hex code format must start with # followed by six characters (0–9, A–F).
4. Save changes and re-launch the program.
5. If errors appear, ensure the hex codes are valid.



## 9. File Conversion and Compatibility

- Legacy 4-digit files are automatically converted to 6-digit instructions internally.
- The simulator supports up to **249** memory addresses for 6-digit files.
- Avoid mixing instruction formats within a single file.

## 10. Error Handling and Debugging

If errors occur:

- The application halts and reports the issue.
- A detailed error log is saved in a .txt file.
- Example issues:
  - Invalid opcode
  - Improper formatting
  - Instruction exceeding memory limit



## 11. Example Instruction Breakdown

### 4-Digit Format

- +1235
  - 12 → Opcode
  - 35 → Memory Location

### 6-Digit Format

- +010035
  - 010 → Opcode
  - 035 → Memory Location

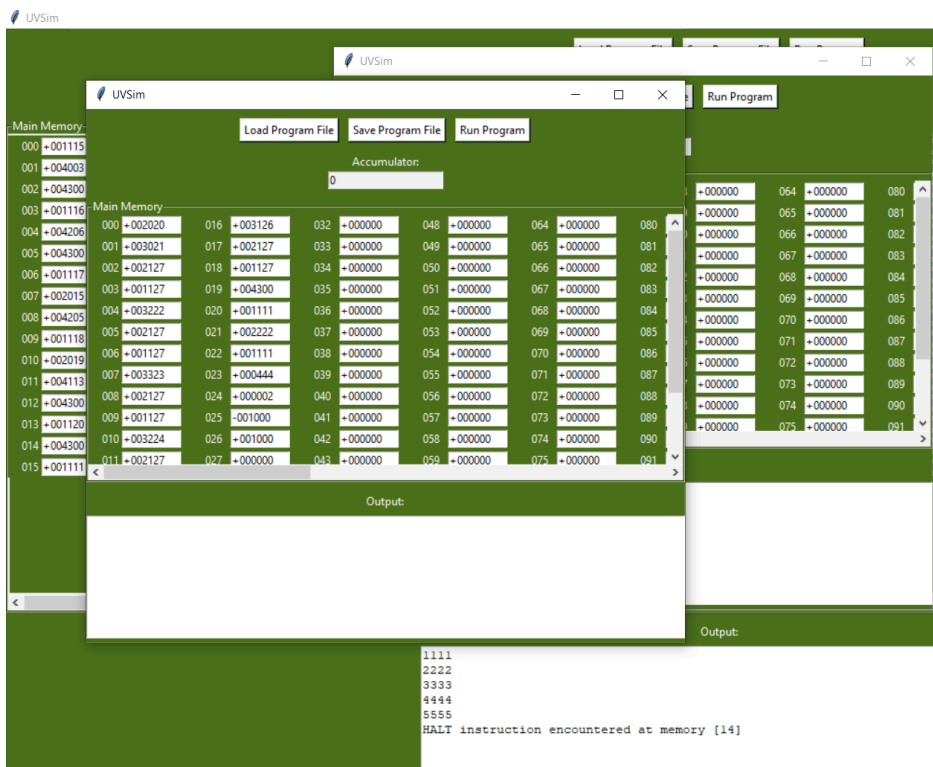
## 12. Testing Instructions

To test your code:

1. Create a .txt file with valid instructions.
2. Load it in UVSim.
3. If no errors occur, the code executes.

## 13. Notes

- You can load multiple program files simultaneously via GUI tabs.
- Only **one program** can be executed at a time.



## 14. Support

For bug reports or feature requests, please submit issues to the [GitHub Repository](#).