Data flow of operands during basic computation(Addition and subtraction)\*

1. One operand is loaded into AX, otherwise known as the primary acumulatoror just as the accumulator
2. The second operand is loaded into memory or a general purpose register
   1. The operand should be loaded as close to the accumulator as possible to reduce latency
3. The command instructing the computer to perform a calculation is then given
4. The operands are then passed through to the ALU
5. The output is then loaded back into the accumulator\*\*

\*AX, BX, CX, DX are all considered general purpose registers so if you so desired you could load both the operands into 2 of the registers, however this is against the conventional and recommended method, this becomes complex because in more computation heavy calculations register DX can be used along with AX

\*\*Where the data is passed through to can vary but for our purposes we will say it goes first to AX, then it goes somewhere else, as opposed to having the data directly flow to another register