

# Architecture Operating Systems Coursework 2

Adder/Subtractor Machine

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# Step 1 : Cycle 1

## CPU Registers

The 1st place in the register is for the opcode, an the latter 3 digits is for the Memory address that instruction uses.

PC	0	3	0	0
MAR				
MBR				
IR				
AC				

## Opcodes

Load from Memory	1
Store to Memory	2
Add to Memory	3
Subtract to Memory	4

## Memory

300				
301				
302				
303	.	.	.	.
304				
305	0	0	0	5
306	0	0	0	1

-**305** and **306** contain the two numbers we will be **adding** in this example.  
-Please not that the memory stores values in Nibbles, integers are for readability only.

# Step 2

## CPU Registers

The MAR has #300 in it now because the PC was at #300.

PC	0	3	0	0
MAR	0	3	0	0
MBR				
IR				
AC				

Address Bus

## Opcodes

Load from Memory	1
Store to Memory	2
Add from Memory	3
Subtract from Memory	4

## Memory

300	1	3	0	4
301	3	3	0	5
302	2	3	0	6
303	.	.	.	.
304	0	0	0	5
305	0	0	0	1
306				

I have now filled in all of the instructions that we will be performing as well as the memory from last slide.

# Step 3

## CPU Registers

The MAR points to #300 in memory - that data is now placed into the MBR.

PC	0	3	0	0
MAR	0	3	0	0
MBR	1	3	0	4
IR				
AC				

## Opcodes

Load from Memory	1
Store to Memory	2
Add from Memory	3
Subtract from Memory	4

## Memory

300	1	3	0	4
301	3	3	0	5
302	2	3	0	6
303	.	.	.	.
304	0	0	0	5
305	0	0	0	1
306				

Data Bus

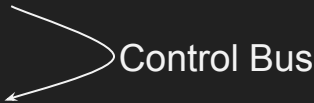


# Step 4

## CPU Registers

Because the 1st value of the MBR is an instruction, the MBR is now loaded into the IR.

PC	0	3	0	0
MAR	0	3	0	0
MBR	1	3	0	4
IR	1	3	0	4
AC				



## Opcodes

Load from Memory	1
Store to Memory	2
Add from Memory	3
Subtract from Memory	4

## Memory

300	1	3	0	4
301	3	3	0	5
302	2	3	0	6
303	.	.	.	.
304	0	0	0	5
305	0	0	0	1
306				

# Step 5 : Cycle 2

## CPU Registers

That Instruction is over  
and the PC increments by  
1

PC	0	3	0	1
MAR	0	3	0	0
MBR	1	3	0	4
IR	1	3	0	4
AC				

Address Bus

## Opcodes

Load from Memory	1
Store to Memory	2
Add from Memory	3
Subtract from Memory	4

## Memory

300	1	3	0	4
301	3	3	0	5
302	2	3	0	6
303	.	.	.	.
304	0	0	0	5
305	0	0	0	1
306				

# Step 6

## CPU Registers

The IR executes the instruction. The instruction tells the CPU to load memory #304 into the AC.

PC	0	3	0	1
MAR	0	3	0	0
MBR	1	3	0	4
IR	1	3	0	4
AC	0	0	0	5

## Opcodes

Load from Memory	1
Store to Memory	2
Add from Memory	3
Subtract from Memory	4

## Memory

300	1	3	0	4
301	3	3	0	5
302	2	3	0	6
303	.	.	.	.
304	0	0	0	5
305	0	0	0	1
306				

Data Bus

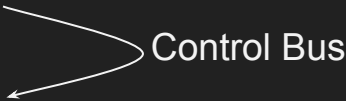


# Step 7

## CPU Registers

The PC changes the MAR to #301.

PC	0	3	0	1
MAR	0	3	0	1
MBR	1	3	0	4
IR	1	3	0	4
AC	0	0	0	5



## Opcodes

Load from Memory	1
Store to Memory	2
Add from Memory	3
Subtract from Memory	4

## Memory

300	1	3	0	4
301	3	3	0	5
302	2	3	0	6
303	.	.	.	.
304	0	0	0	5
305	0	0	0	1
306				



# Step 8

## CPU Registers

The MAR changing means that the MBR gets updated to 3305.

PC	0	3	0	1
MAR	0	3	0	1
MBR	3	3	0	5
IR	1	3	0	4
AC	0	0	0	5

## Opcodes

Load from Memory	1
Store to Memory	2
Add from Memory	3
Subtract from Memory	4

## Memory

300	1	3	0	4
301	3	3	0	5
302	2	3	0	6
303	.	.	.	.
304	0	0	0	5
305	0	0	0	1
306				

Data Bus

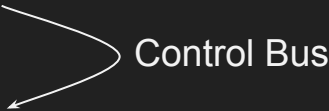


# Step 9

## CPU Registers

The MBR contains an instruction so the IR gets changed to the value of the MBR

PC	0	3	0	1
MAR	0	3	0	1
MBR	3	3	0	5
IR	3	3	0	5
AC	0	0	0	5



## Opcodes

Load from Memory	1
Store to Memory	2
Add from Memory	3
Subtract from Memory	4

## Memory

300	1	3	0	4
301	3	3	0	5
302	2	3	0	6
303	.	.	.	.
304	0	0	0	5
305	0	0	0	1
306				

# Step 10 : Cycle 3

## CPU Registers

The IR is now executed.  
It tells the CPU to **ADD**  
memory #305 to the AC.  
This results in a value of 6  
in the AC.

PC	0	3	0	1
MAR	0	3	0	1
MBR	3	3	0	5
IR	3	3	0	5
AC	0	0	0	6

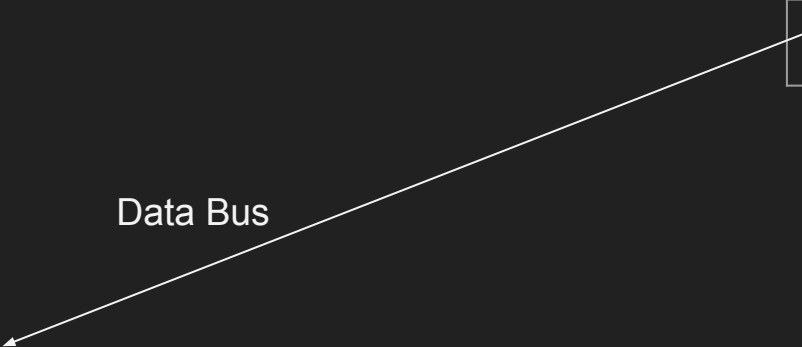
## Opcodes

Load from Memory	1
Store to Memory	2
Add from Memory	3
Subtract from Memory	4

## Memory

300	1	3	0	4
301	3	3	0	5
302	2	3	0	6
303	.	.	.	.
304	0	0	0	5
305	0	0	0	1
306				

Data Bus



# Step 11

## CPU Registers

Now that we have the desired value in the AC, we need to push it to a Memory location. Using our 2 opcode that's in memory #306.

PC	0	3	0	1
MAR	0	3	0	1
MBR	3	3	0	5
IR	3	3	0	5
AC	0	0	0	6

## Opcodes

Load from Memory	1
Store to Memory	2
Add from Memory	3
Subtract from Memory	4

## Memory

300	1	3	0	4
301	3	3	0	5
302	2	3	0	6
303	.	.	.	.
304	0	0	0	5
305	0	0	0	1
306				

# Step 12

## CPU Registers

The PC increments again to #302, this changes the MAR in turn.

PC	0	3	0	2
MAR	0	3	0	2
MBR	3	3	0	5
IR	3	3	0	5
AC	0	0	0	6

Address Bus

Control Bus

## Opcodes

Load from Memory	1
Store to Memory	2
Add from Memory	3
Subtract from Memory	4

## Memory

300	1	3	0	4
301	3	3	0	5
302	2	3	0	6
303	.	.	.	.
304	0	0	0	5
305	0	0	0	1
306				

# Step 13

## CPU Registers

The MAR points to #302, and so memory #302 is loaded into the MBR. The new MBR value changes the IR.

PC	0	3	0	2
MAR	0	3	0	2
MBR	2	3	0	6
IR	2	3	0	6
AC	0	0	0	6

Data Bus

## Opcodes

Load from Memory	1
Store to Memory	2
Add from Memory	3
Subtract from Memory	4

## Memory

300	1	3	0	4
301	3	3	0	5
302	2	3	0	6
303	.	.	.	.
304	0	0	0	5
305	0	0	0	1
306				

# Step 14

## CPU Registers

The instruction in the IR gets executed. It's opcode 2 with a target of #306 so it stores the AC in memory #206.

PC	0	3	0	2
MAR	0	3	0	2
MBR	2	3	0	6
IR	2	3	0	6
AC	0	0	0	6

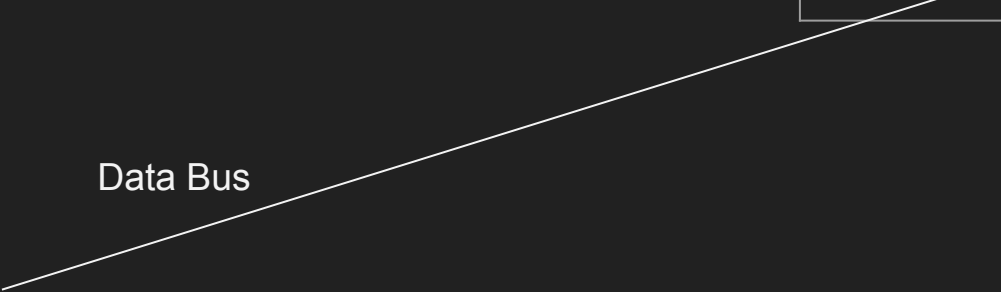
## Opcodes

Load from Memory	1
Store to Memory	2
Add from Memory	3
Subtract from Memory	4

## Memory

300	1	3	0	4
301	3	3	0	5
302	2	3	0	6
303	.	.	.	.
304	0	0	0	5
305	0	0	0	1
306	0	0	0	6

Data Bus



# Step 15 : Cycle 4

## CPU Registers

We have now finished  
and we have the desired  
value in #306.

PC	0	3	0	2
MAR	0	3	0	2
MBR	2	3	0	6
IR	2	3	0	6
AC	0	0	0	6

## Opcodes

Load from Memory	1
Store to Memory	2
Add from Memory	3
Subtract from Memory	4

## Memory

300	1	3	0	4
301	3	3	0	5
302	2	3	0	6
303	.	.	.	.
304	0	0	0	5
305	0	0	0	1
306	0	0	0	6