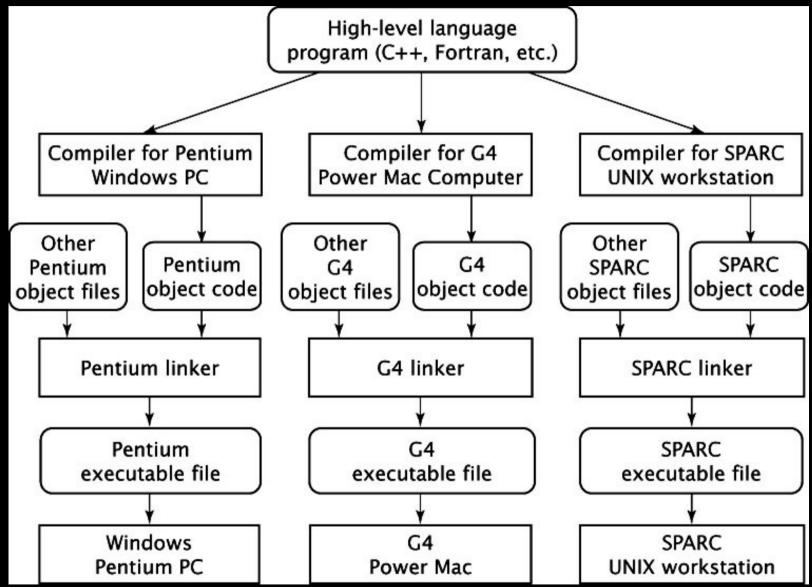
Instruction Set Architectures

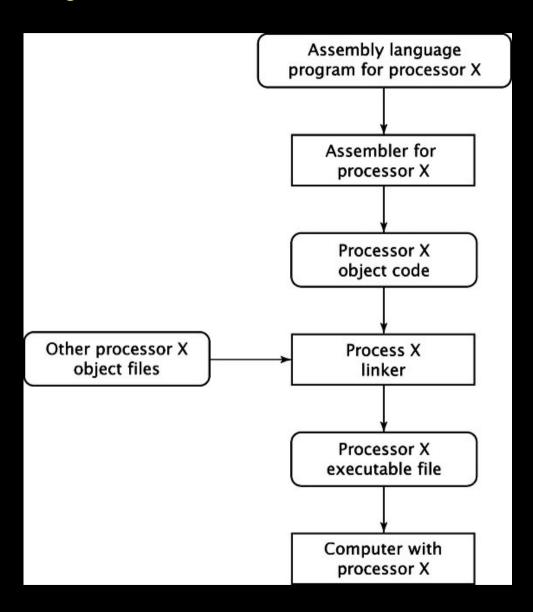
Programming Languages

- High level languages
- Assembly languages
- Machine languages

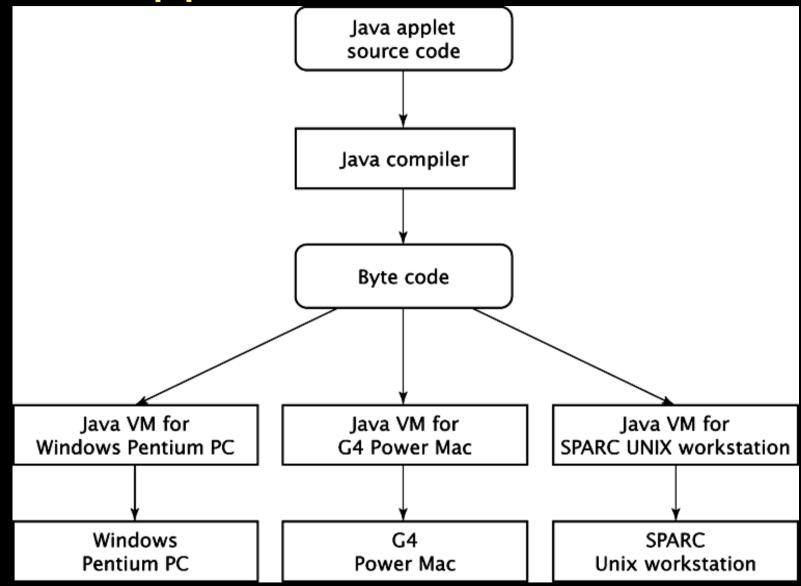
Compilation Process



Assembly Process



Java Applets



Assembly Language Attributes

- Instruction types
- Data types
- Addressing modes
- Instruction formats

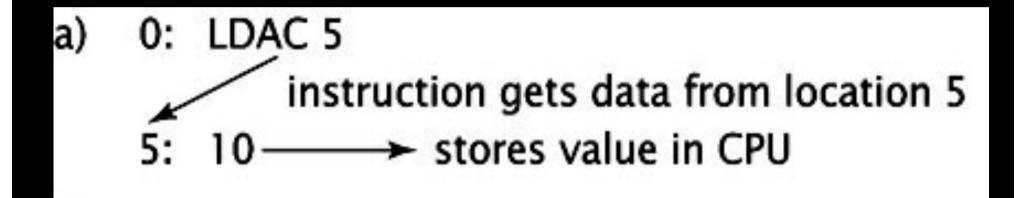
Instruction Types

- Data transfer
- Data operation
- Program control

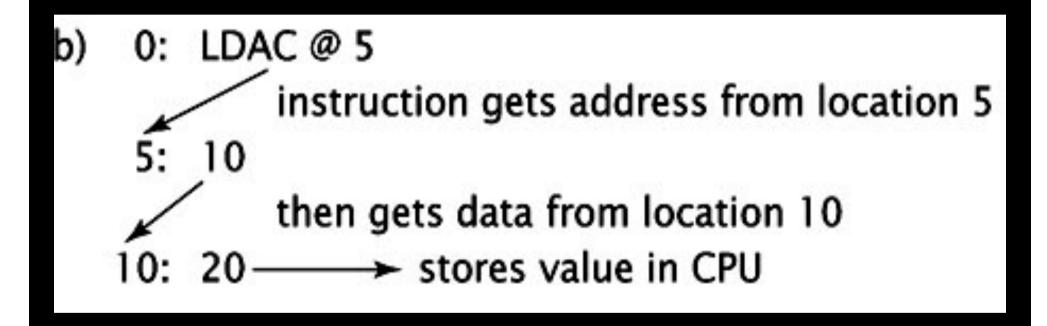
Data Types

- Numeric (integer, floating point)
- Boolean (true, false)
- Character (ASCII, Unicode)

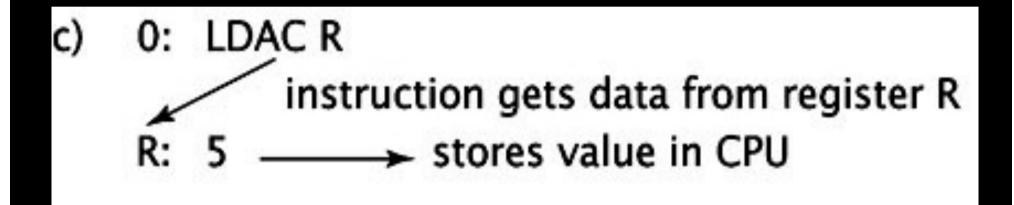
Addressing modes - Direct



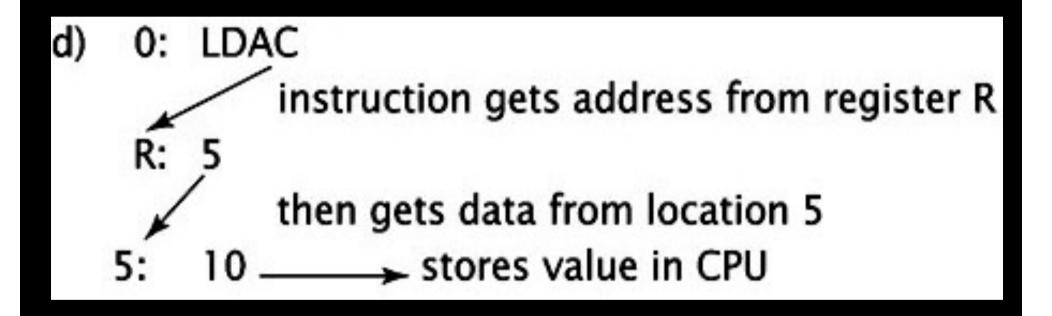
Addressing modes - Indirect



Addressing modes - Register Direct



Addressing modes - Register Indirect



Addressing modes - Immediate

e) 0: LDAC #5 _____stores value from instruction in CPU

Addressing modes - Implicit

Addressing modes - Relative

```
    g) 0: LDAC $5
    1: instruction adds address of next instruction (1) to
    5: offset (5) to get address (6)
    6: 12 - stores value in CPU
```

Addressing modes - Indexed

```
h) 0: LDAC 5(X)
instruction gets value from index register
X: 10
then adds contents of X (10) to offset (5) to get address (15)
15: 30 ______ stores value in CPU
```

Instruction Formats

- More operands = less instructions
- More operands = larger words

4 bits	2 bits	2 bits	2 bits							
opcode	operand #1	operand #2	operand #3	ADD A,B,C $(A=B+C)$	1010 00 01 1					
(a)										

4 bits	2 bits	2 bits					
opcode	operand #1	operand #2		MOVE A,B ADD A,C	(A=B) (A=A+C)	1000 1010	
			(b)				

4 bits	2 bits				
opcode	operand		LOAD B	(Acc=B)	000
. SE.	809		ADD C	(Acc = Acc + C)	101
, a			STORE A	(A = Acc)	000
		(a)			
		(c)			

4 bits				
opcode		PUSH B	(Stack = B)	0101
		PUSH C	(Stack = C, B)	0110
		ADD	(Stack = B + C)	1010
		POP A	(A = stack)	1100
	(4)			
	(d)			