

## **User Guide for Part IV:**

### **Steps to RUN the Project:**

Step 1: Open the terminal

Step 2: Open the .jar file using the terminal.

- Open the terminal and go to the file location using “cd” command. (In our case, it was in Desktop)
- Run the program using “java -jar Simulator.jar”

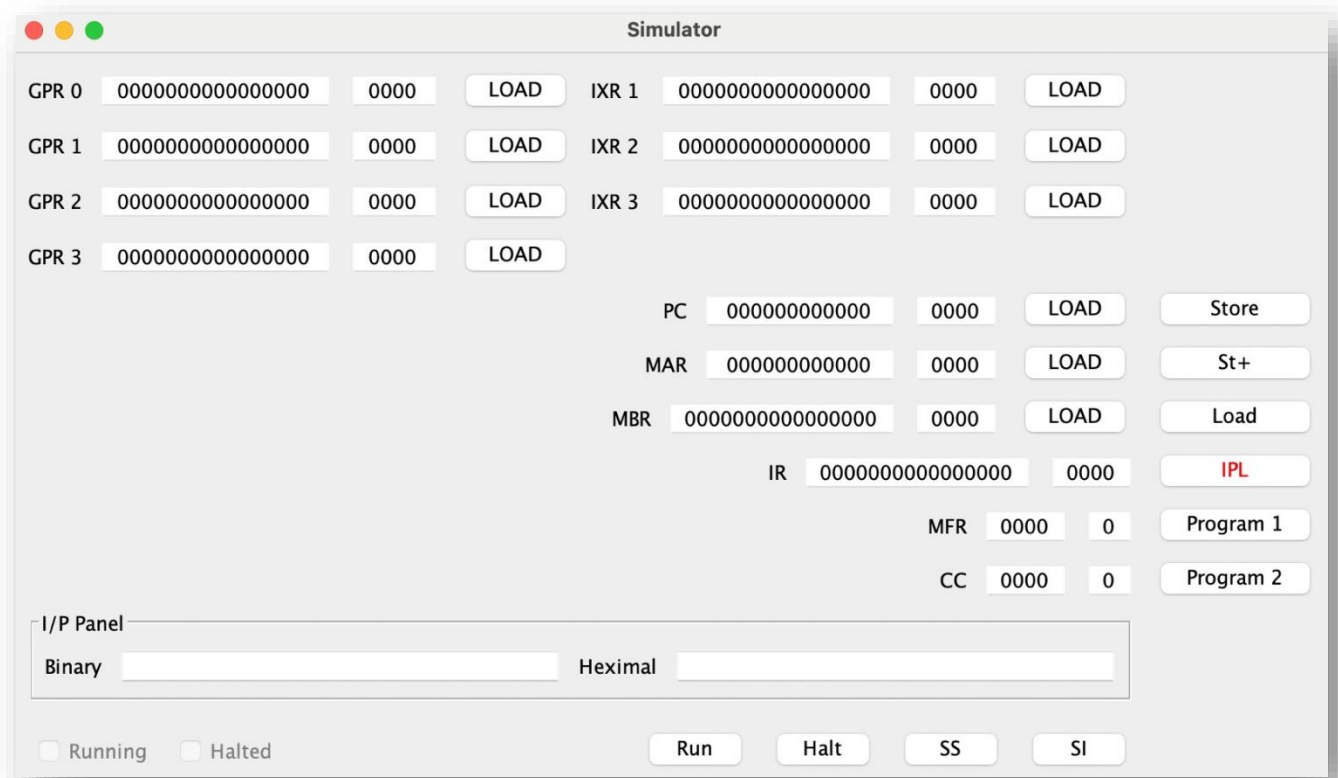
Then the program will start with three different interfaces: Simulator GUI, Debug GUI, and Input/Output GUI.

### **Simulator GUI**

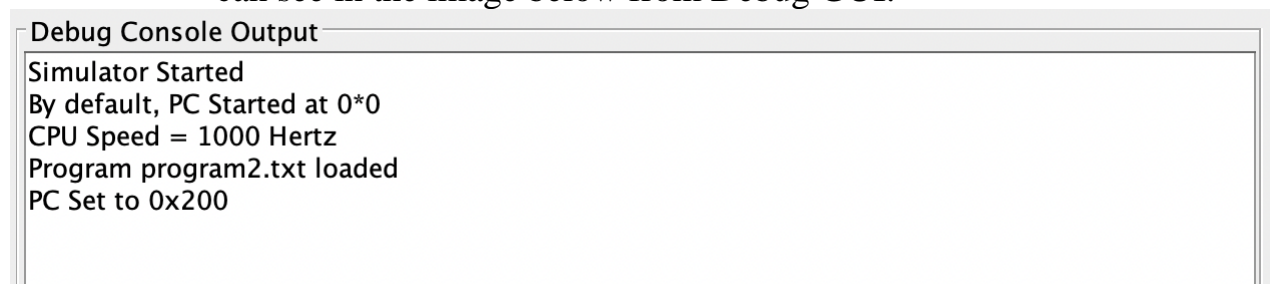
In the input panel, the user can enter either a hexadecimal or binary number. If the input is binary, the hexadecimal label will display the input in hexadecimal form. If the number is in hexadecimal format, the binary label will display the number in binary.

How to run Program 2:

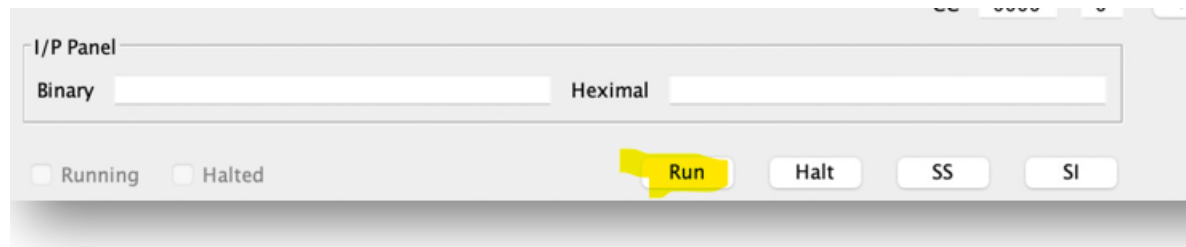
- Click on the “Program 2” button as shown below, it will load “program2.txt” which contains content to execute the program.



- After “progam2.txt” is loaded, the progam will set to 0x200. As you can see in the image below from Debug GUI.

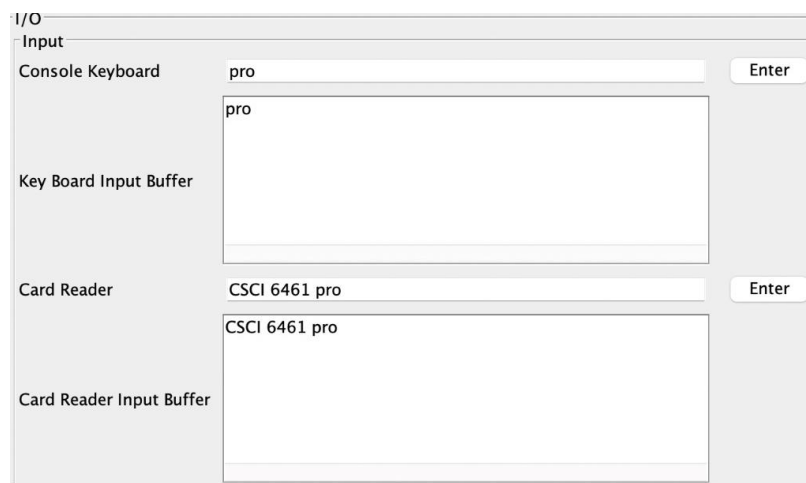


- Now we will press the “run” button from Simulator GUI and program will be launch.



The I/P Panel GUI features a title bar with a close button. Below the title bar, there are two input fields: 'Binary' and 'Heximal'. At the bottom, there are four buttons: 'Running' (disabled), 'Halted' (disabled), 'Run' (highlighted in yellow), and 'Halt'. To the right of the 'Run' button are two more buttons: 'SS' and 'SI'.

- It will request for input, provide the sentence adjacent to card reader and the word next to Console Keyboard from the Input/Output GUI. The, press Enter.



The I/O GUI is divided into two main sections: 'Input' and 'Output'. The 'Input' section contains two input fields: 'Console Keyboard' and 'Card Reader'. The 'Console Keyboard' input field contains the text 'pro'. The 'Card Reader' input field contains the text 'CSCI 6461 pro'. To the right of each input field is an 'Enter' button. Below each input field is a corresponding 'Input Buffer' area. The 'Console Keyboard Input Buffer' contains the text 'pro'. The 'Card Reader Input Buffer' contains the text 'CSCI 6461 pro'.

- Now, the output will

The screenshot shows a window titled "Input/Output". It is divided into two main sections: "Input" and "Output".

**Input Section:**

- Console Keyboard:** A text input field containing "pro" and an "Enter" button.
- Key Board Input Buffer:** A text area showing "pro".
- Card Reader:** A text input field containing "CSCI 6461 pro" and an "Enter" button.
- Card Reader Input Buffer:** A text area showing "CSCI 6461 pro".

**Output Section:**

- Console Printer:** A text area displaying the output: "CSCI 6461 pro", "pro", "1", and "3".

be the sentence, word and its number in the sentence

If you want to change the content of register, you have to do it manually by using “LD” button which is combined with input panel.

The screenshot shows a window titled "Input Panel". It contains two input fields: "Binary" and "Heximal". Both fields are currently empty.

- This is how LD looks like

The screenshot shows a window titled "LD". It contains a "PC" label, a text input field containing "000000000000", a text input field containing "0000", and a "LOAD" button.

- If you want to change PC to 1F, this is how you can do it.
1. Input “1F” in the both Binary and Hexadecimal format.

The screenshot shows a window titled "Input Panel". It contains two input fields: "Binary" and "Heximal". The "Binary" field contains "11111" and the "Heximal" field contains "1F".

2. Press the “LOAD” button and it will set to “1F”

PC	000000000000	0000	LOAD
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3. The PC is now set to “1F”

PC	000000011111	001F	LOAD
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This is how you will be able to manually change the content using the “LOAD”

## Buttons

- IPL:
  - Load the program inside “IPL.txt” into the memory. “IPL.txt” should be right next to the JAR file
- Load:
  - Load the memory content at the address specified by the content of the MAR register to the MBR register
    - $c(MBR) = c(mem(c(MAR)))$
- Store:
  - Store the content of the MBR register to memory at the address specified by the content of the MAR register.
- Store+:
  - $c(mem(c(MAR))) = c(MBR)$
  - Do what “Store” does and increment the MAR register by one
- Single Instruction:
  - Run one single instruction
    - In our current implementation, this will decode and execute what’s inside the IR register.
- Single Step:

- Run a single stage (fetch / decode / execute)
  - Don't have SS multiple times while the machine is still running  
(there is an indicator showing the machine is still running)
- Stop:
  - Halt the machine by executing "halt" instruction
    - Used for debugging
    - Should never click this button when the machine is running normally
- Run:
  - Run the emulator
    - In Part II, our emulator doesn't have any reserved memory and PC starts at 0x100

- Program 2
  - This will load the contents of program1.txt for it to execute, the PC starts at 0x200 when it is loaded.

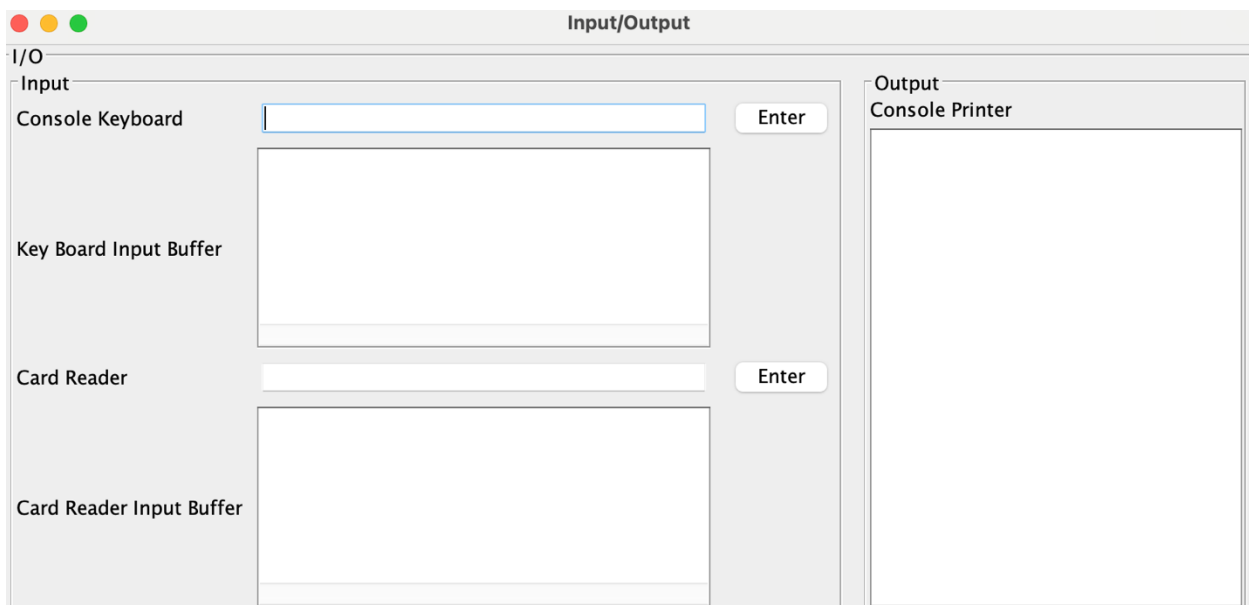
If you wish to change the content of a register manually, you have to use “LOAD” button right next to that register combined with the input panel.

For example, if you wish to set PC to 1F, here is how you can do it:

1. Input 1F in the input panel where it says heximal
2. Click the “LOAD” button right next to PC
3. Now the PC should be set to 1F

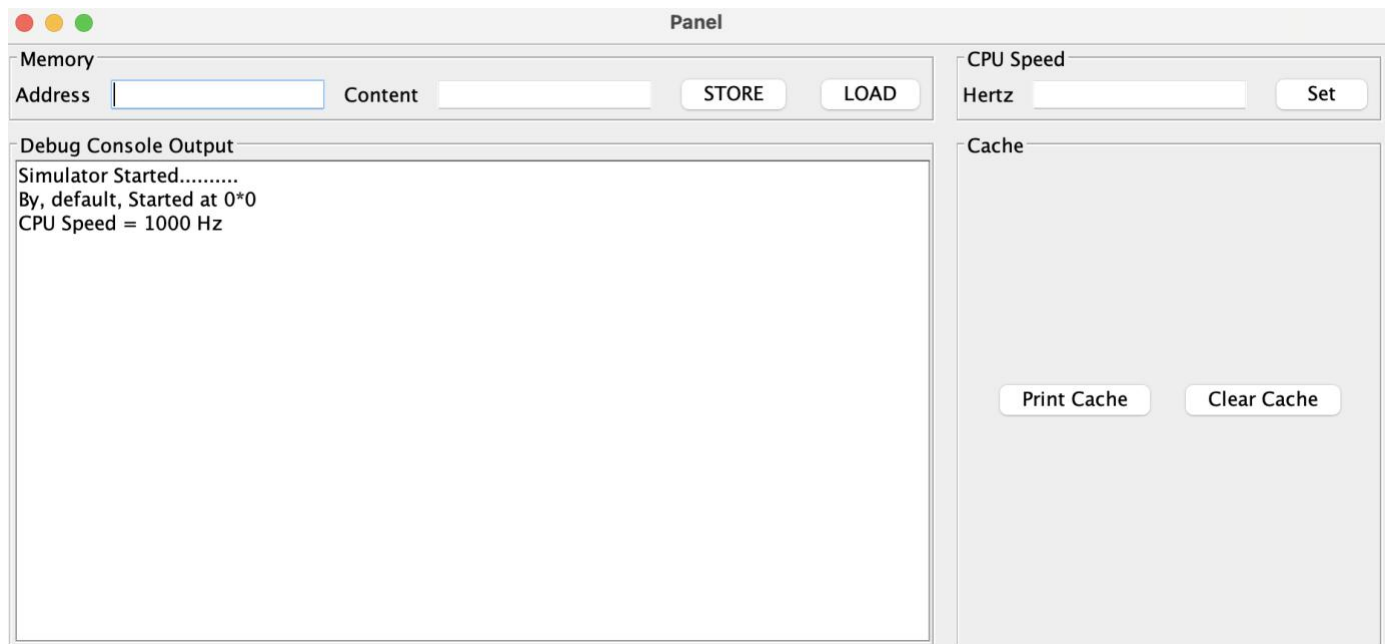
You can use this way to modify the content of any register which has a “LOAD” button right next to it.

## I/O GUI



On the console keyboard label, the user must enter a number between 0 and 65,535 on the number pad. They can then press enter or click the Input button after they've entered the number. The number will print beneath the Console Printer label, one digit at a time.

## Debug GUI



The user can print the entire contents of the cache by clicking the print cache button. They click the flush cache button if they want to clear the cache. The CPU Speed can be modified with any number and the user inputs under the CPU HZ label so that they can read the instructions being executed from program1.txt at their own leisure.