

# Vole machine simulator report

<i>Name</i>	<i>Id</i>	<i>Tasks</i>
Nagam Mohammed Mostafa	20231188	Collected the code Main UI Part of Alu
Asmaa Sayed Mohammed	20231022	Divided the file into 3 folders bonus
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Object Oriented Programming  
CS213

This code simulates a simple Vole machine simulator using C++. It consists of several components that show how a CPU works, including memory, registers, an Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU), and a Control Unit (CU). The CPU can read instructions from a file and execute them.

### *The classes :*

#### 1. Memory Class (MEMORY):

- Purpose: This class simulates computer memory, which stores data and instructions.
- Structure: It has an array of 256 memory cells, where each cell can hold a string value (like "00").
- Methods:
  - Constructor: Initializes each memory cell with a default value of "00".
  - set\_memoryvalue: Allows setting a value at a specific address. It checks if the address is valid (0 to 255).
  - get\_memoryvalue: Retrieves the value at a specific address, also checking for valid addresses.
  - print: Displays all memory cells and their values.

#### 2. Register Class (REGISTER):

- Purpose: This class simulates CPU registers, which are small storage locations for quick data access.
- Structure: It has 16 registers, each initialized to "0".
- Methods:
  - Constructor: Initializes each register.
  - set\_register: Sets the value of a register at a specific index, checking if the index is valid (0 to 15).
  - get\_regvalue: Retrieves the value of a register, again checking if the index is valid.
  - print: Displays all registers and their values.

### 3. Arithmetic Logic Unit Class (ALU):

- Purpose: This class performs arithmetic operations, like normal addition and floating-point addition
- Methods:
  - add: Takes two hexadecimal string inputs, converts them to decimal, adds them, and returns the result as a hexadecimal string.
  - Add the floating point : take to hexadecimal numbers and add them considering the mantissa , exponent and the signs

### 4. Control Unit Class (CU):

- Purpose: This class controls the execution of instructions: if the program work step by step or just as whole
- Structure: It holds instances of MEMORY, REGISTER, and ALU, as well as a program counter (pc) that tracks the current instruction location.
- Methods:
  - Constructor: Initializes memory, registers, ALU, and sets the program counter to 0.
  - execute: Continuously reads instructions from memory and executes them based on the instruction code.

### 5. CPU Class:

- Purpose: This class combines all components into a single CPU unit and allow the execution of all the instructions
- Methods:
  - read\_file: Reads instructions from a specified text file and stores them in memory.
  - store: Helper function that takes a line of instruction, splits it, and saves it in memory.
  - print\_memory: Calls the memory's print function to display all memory values.
  - print\_regester: Calls the register's print function to display all register values.

- execute: Starts the instruction execution process by reading instructions from memory and passing them to the Control Unit.

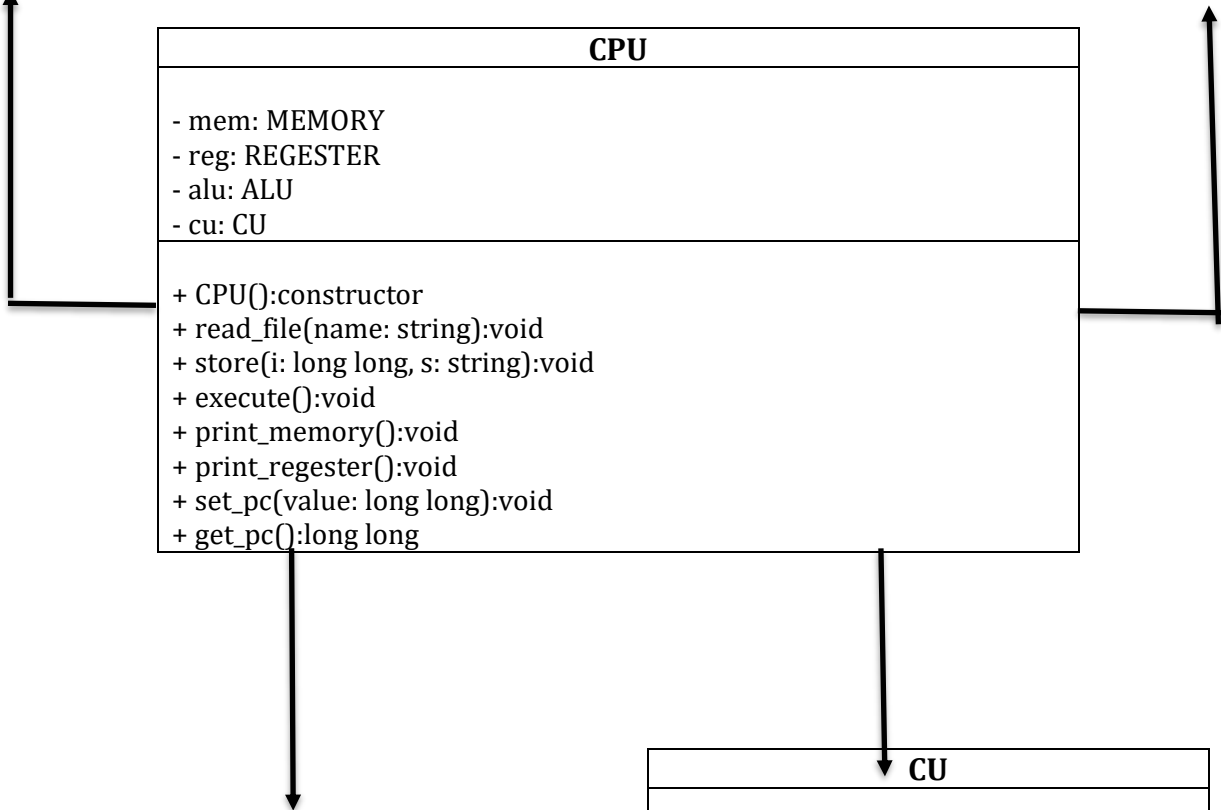
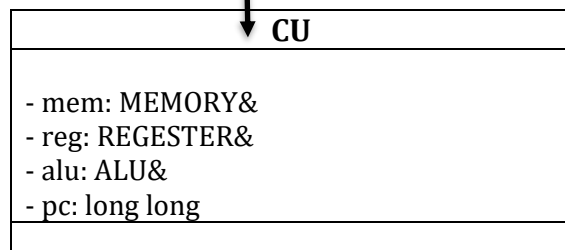
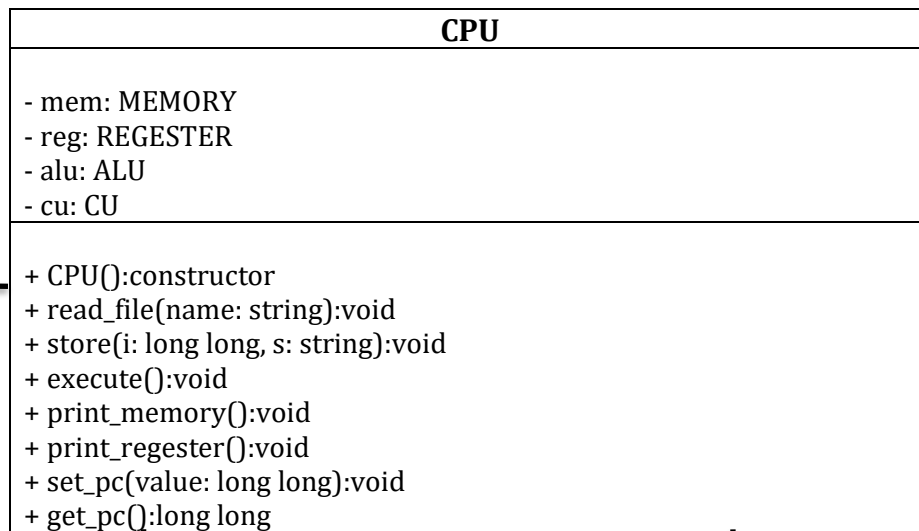
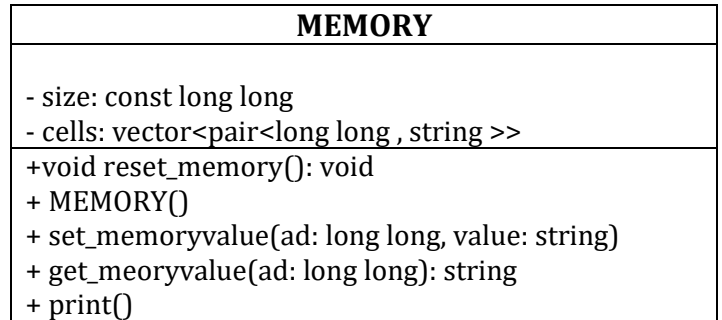
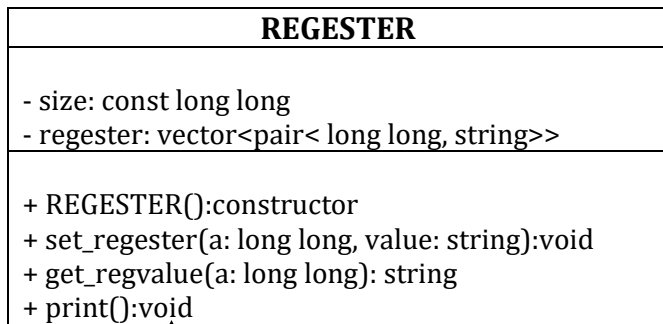
### ***Main Function:***

- The main function creates an instance of the CPU, reads a file (which contain the instructions), executes the instructions, and prints the values in the registers.

### ***Error Handling:***

- The code checks valid addresses when accessing memory and registers, and it also checks the length of instructions to prevent errors or any infinite loops
- Check if the file name is wrong
- If the PC is odd or not

## UML Class Diagram for C++ Code



```
+ CU(memory: MEMORY&, regester:
REGISTER&, aluUnit: ALU&):constructor
+ set_pc(value :long long):void
+ get_pc():long long
+ execute():void
+execute_stepbystep:bool
```

ALU
<pre>+ add(a: string, b: string): string + decimal_float(value: double): unsigned char + float_Decimal(value: unsigned char): double + hex_floatp(hex: string): unsigned char + float_add(f1: unsigned char, f2: unsigned char): unsigned char + getHex(value: unsigned char): string</pre>

