

**Name:**

**Advanced Programming in C++**

**Lab Exercise 5/2/2024**

### **A Practice Exercise With MARIE**

#### **Machine Architecture that is Really Intuitive and Easy (MARIE)**

1. Copy the entire folder named Marie from the \\Ada\data files\C++\ to your desktop.
2. Open the folder and double-click on MarieSim.jar (an executable Java Archive)
3. From the File Menu Select Edit to open up the Marie Assembler Code Editor
4. Type in the following program into the editor:

```
ORG 100
Load  Addr
Store Next
Load  Num
Subt  One
Store Ctr
Clear
Loop, Load Sum
      AddI Next
      Store Sum
      Load Next
      Add  One
      Store Next
      Load Ctr
      Subt One
      Store Ctr
      Skipcond 800
      Jump  Loop
      Halt
Addr, Hex 118
Next, Hex 0
Num,  Dec 5
Sum,  Dec 0
Ctr,  Hex 0
One,  Dec 1
      Dec 10
      Dec 15
      Dec 20
      Dec 25
      Dec 30
```

5. Assemble the code by selecting Assemble/Assemble Current File from the Editor menu (Note you must Save your file first before you can Assemble).
6. Select Assemble/Show Assembly Listing and view what the assembler created. You should see an assembly listing that shows what is loaded into memory.
7. Record the range of memory that is used for this program. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Now load your assembled program into the MARIE simulator.
9. Step through your program until it is completed. If you are in a hurry, just Run the program.
10. Record the contents of the Accumulator, Instruction Register, Memory Address Register, Memory Buffer Register, and Program Counter:

AC \_\_\_\_\_

IR \_\_\_\_\_

MAR \_\_\_\_\_

MBR \_\_\_\_\_

PC \_\_\_\_\_

Now try look at some other programs. In the Marie folder, there are three example programs. You should open these in the MARIE Assembler Code Editor, examine them, assemble them and run them in MARIE.

Challenge:

1. Write a program that adds the numbers from 1 to 10.
2. Write a program that will allow the user to enter two numbers and displays the product of those two numbers.

- [illegible]

- | Instruction Number |     |             |   |
|--------------------|-----|-------------|---|
| Binary             | Hex | Instruction | Meaning                                     |
| 0001               | 1   | Load X      | Load contents of address X into AC.         |
| 0010               | 2   | Store X     | Store the contents of AC at address X.      |
| 0011               | 3   | Add X       | Add the contents of address X to AC.        |
| 0100               | 4   | Subt X      | Subtract the contents of address X from AC. |
| 0101               | 5   | Input       | Input a value from the keyboard into AC.    |
| 0110               | 6   | Output      | Output the value in AC to the display.      |
| 0111               | 7   | Halt        | Terminate program.                          |
| 1000               | 8   | Skipcond    | Skip next instruction on condition.         |
| 1001               | 9   | Jump X      | Load the value of X into PC.                |

The diagram illustrates the internal components of a CPU and its connection to Main Memory. The CPU is represented by a large box containing several sub-components: the ALU (Arithmetic Logic Unit) and AC (Accumulator) are connected to the InReg (Input Register) and OutReg (Output Register); the MBR (Memory Buffer Register) is connected to the AC; the PC (Program Counter) and IR (Instruction Register) are part of the Control Unit. The Main Memory is shown as a vertical stack of cells, with Address 0 at the top and Address 4095 at the bottom. The CPU is connected to the Main Memory via a bus, with the MAR (Memory Address Register) pointing to the memory stack.