

**Question:1****Consider following hypothetical machine.**

Processor has a single data register.

Instructions and data are 16 bits.

Instruction format specifies 4 bit of opcode and 12 bits of for address reference.

Internal CPU registers

1. Program Counter
2. Instruction Register
3. Accumulator

**Op-Codes are:**

0001 = Add to AC from memory

0010 = Subtract contents of memory from AC

0101 = Load AC from memory

0100 = Store AC to memory

**Illustrate a program execution, showing relevant portions of memory and processor registers.****Subtract the contents of memory location 502 from location 501 and store result in 501.**

<b>300:</b> 5501	<b>PC =</b> 300
<b>301:</b>	<b>AC =</b>
<b>302:</b>	<b>IR =</b> 5501
<b>501:</b> 0004	
<b>502:</b> 0001	

**Bonus Question: (2 marks)**

Two more I/O instructions:

1. 0011 = Load AC from I/O
2. 0111 = Store AC to I/O

The twelve bit address identifies a particular I/O device. Show the program execution for following program:

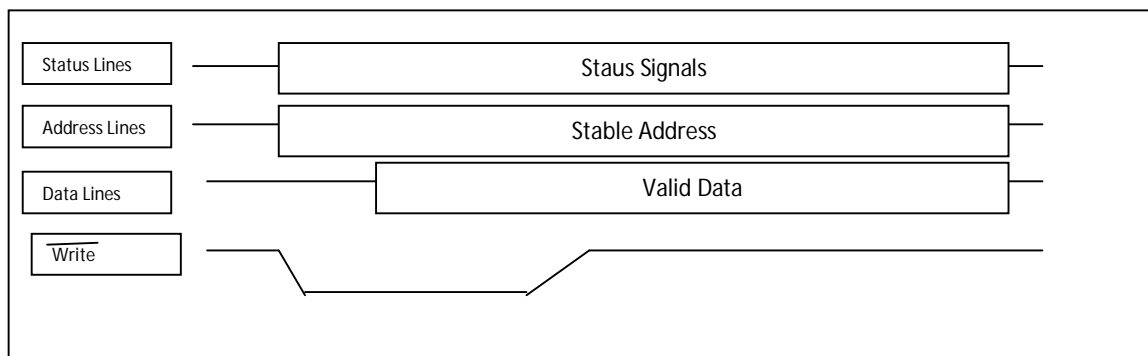
- Load AC from device 5.
- Add contents of memory location 940.
- Store AC to device 6.

**Question 2.** Draw state diagram of instruction cycle. Explain any two of them

3 Marks

**Question 3.** Find error in this timing diagram.

2 Marks

**Question 4.**What do the following abbreviations stand for:

1 Mark

DMA  
PC