

-1

( )

-2

0

1

(byte)

(nipple)

(bit, nipple,byte)

1

16,32,64,128 bit

)

(

( Multi-Byte Word )

( 32 bit) ( )

Little indian Big endian

2 .(64 bit

32

X

$256 \times 2^{20} = 2^{28}$

256Mbyte

Byte=8bit

. byte

( )

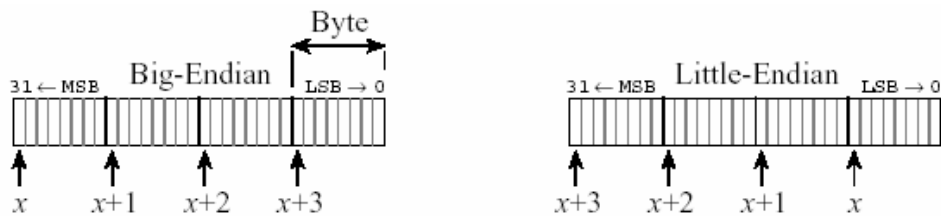
( )

M-1 0

m Address Space  
 .  $M=2^m$  bit  
 4  
 . 32

Bit	0
Nibble	0110
Byte	10110000
16-bit word (halfword)	11001001 01000110
32-bit word	10110100 00110101 10011001 01011000
64-bit word (double)	01011000 01010101 10110000 11110011 11001110 11101110 01111000 00110101
128-bit word (quad)	01011000 01010101 10110000 11110011 11001110 11101110 01111000 00110101 00001011 10100110 11110010 11100110 10100100 01000100 10100101 01010001

1



(Little endian Big endian ) -2

$2^{32} \times 32\text{bit}$

3

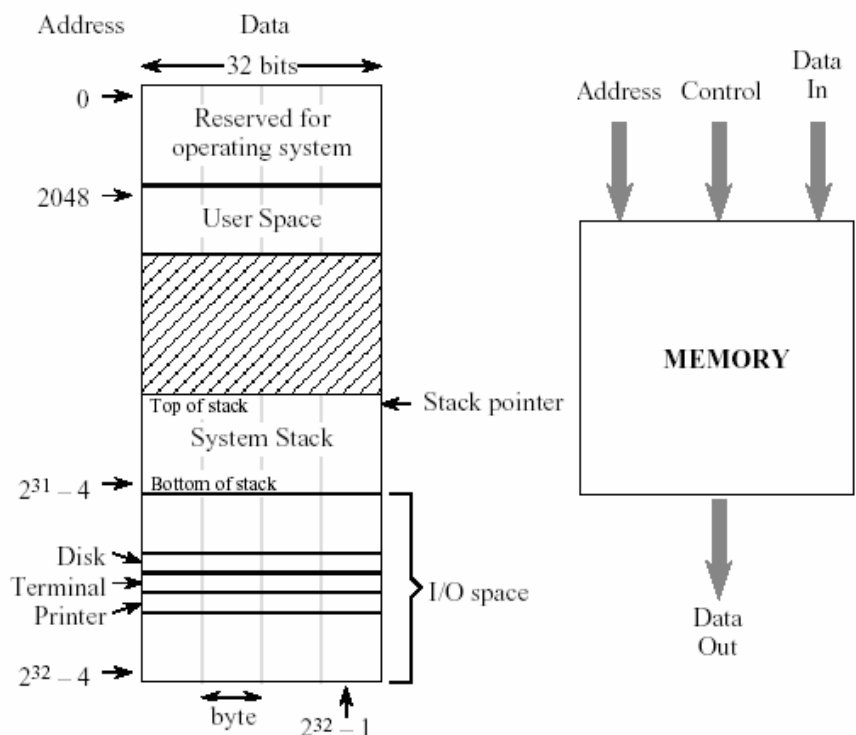
4G )

.(

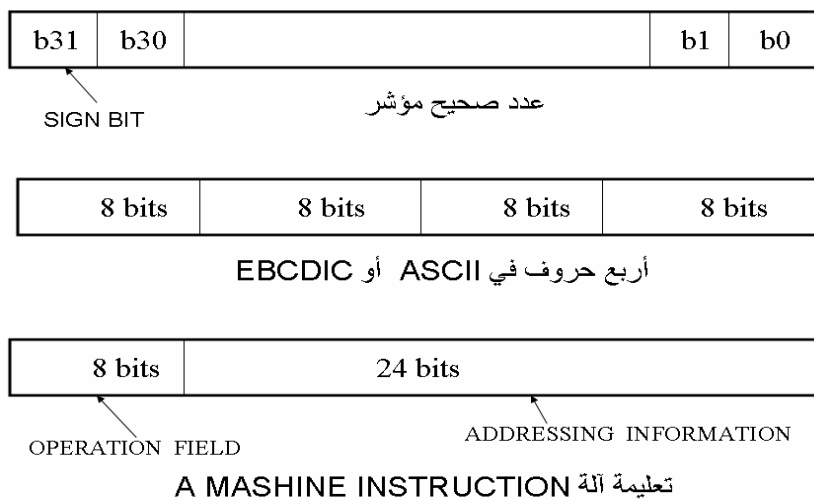
3

./

الفصل الرابع: مجموعة التعليمات وأنماط العنونة



-3



-4

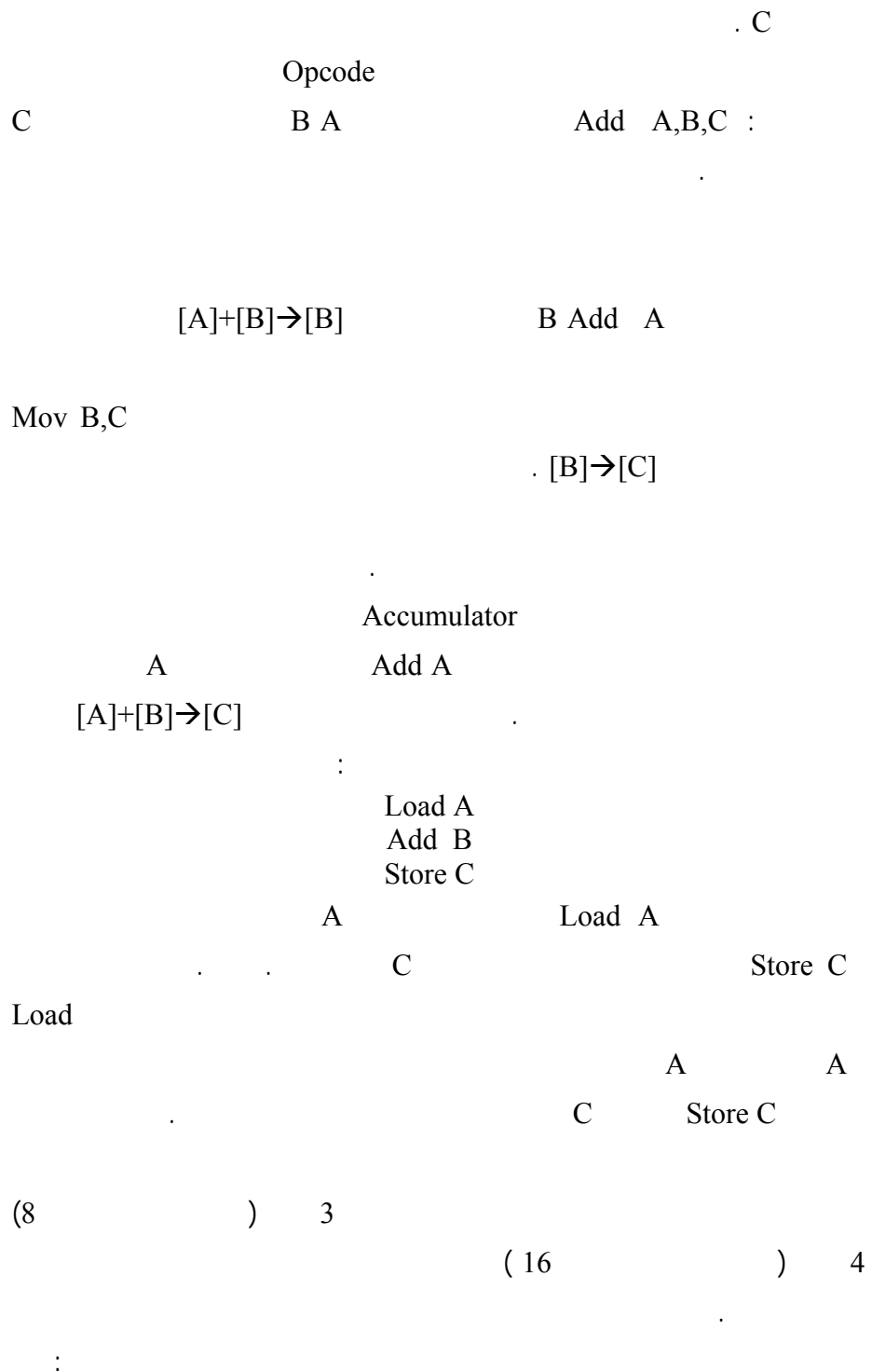
:

-3

الفصل الرابع: مجموعة التعليمات وأنماط العنوان

---

:  
 .1 : ALU  
 .2 :  
 .3 :  
 :  
 .4 :  
 ( ) Operand  
 :  
 Opcode Operation  
 :  
 Add  
 :  
 Opcode source destination  
 opcode  
 ) ( ) source AND Write Subtract Add  
 (  
 ( ) Destination  
 [A]+[B]→[C]  
 B A



Load A, Ri    Store R, B ,    Add Ri,A

Ri

Ri

Add Ri,Rj

. Rj                      Rj

(LIFO)

POP                      (    )                      PUSH:

5                      .                      5

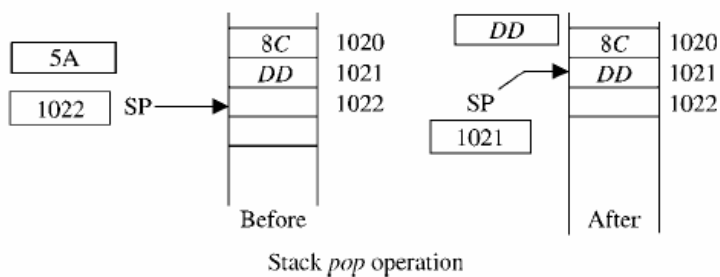
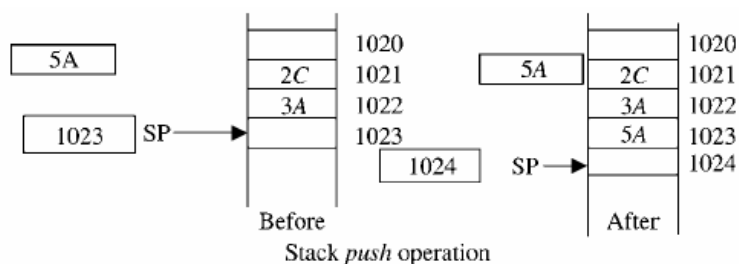
5A                      (    )                      SP

1                      . 1023

POP                      . (1024)

DD                      ))                      SP

. (( 1022



Pop                      Push                      -5

:                      -4

7

**Direct (Absolute) Mode ( )** •

( )

:

\_\_\_\_\_

Add (A), R0    Add (R0), A

**Immediate addressing mode** •

#

500

Add # 500, Ri

. Ri

Ri

**Indexed mode** •

:

Op code

Value (Ri)

Rj

Load

100 (R1), R2

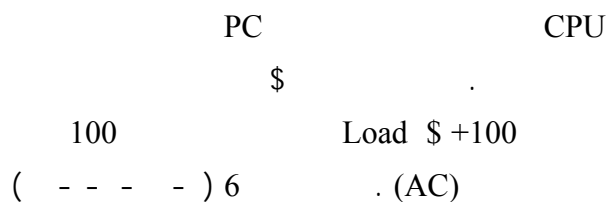
Ri

R1

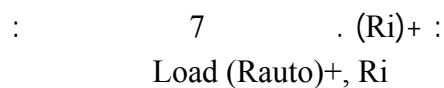
100

. R2

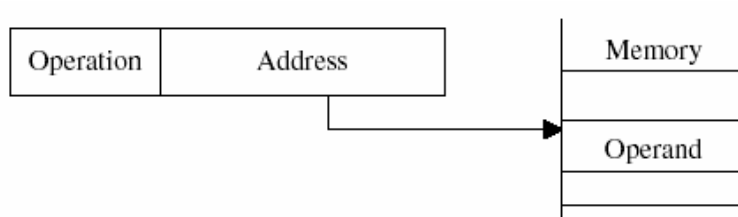
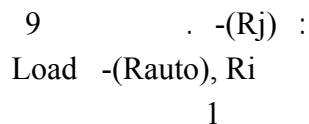
**Relative addressing mode**



**Autoincrement addressing mode**

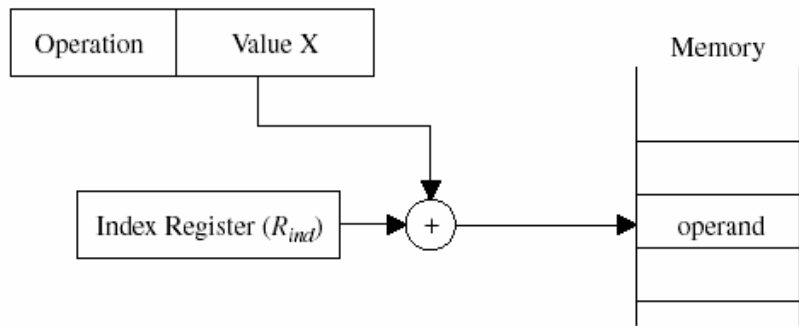
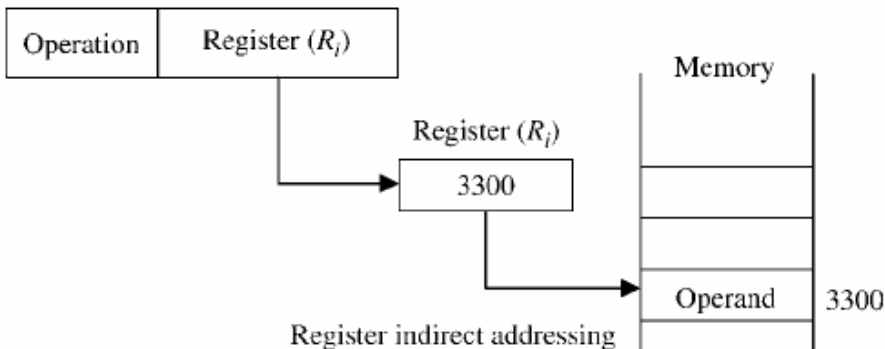
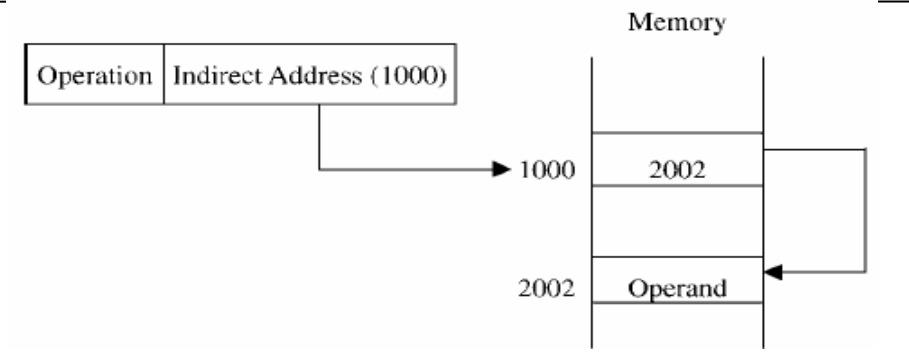


**Autodecrement addressing mode**

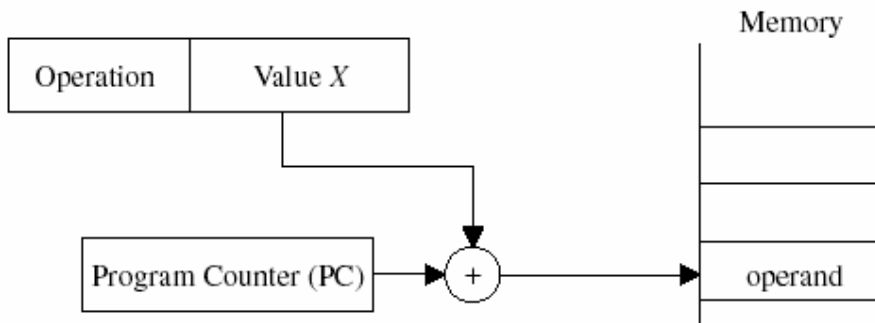




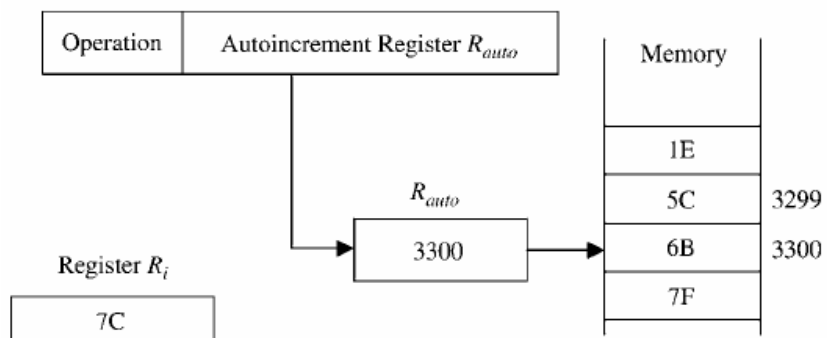
الفصل الرابع: مجموعة التعليمات وأنماط العنونة



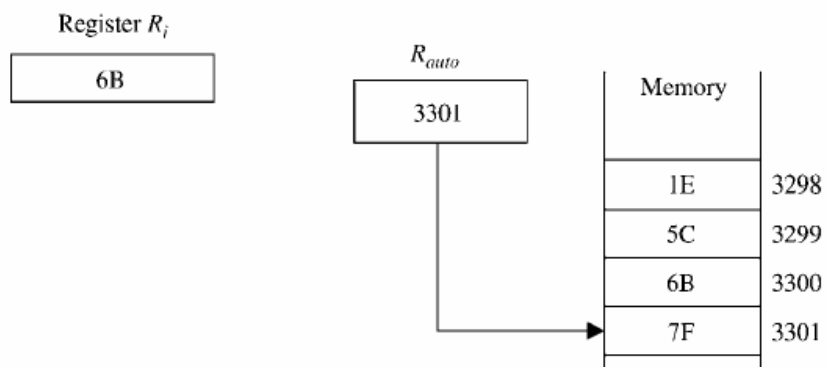
الفصل الرابع: مجموعة التعليمات وأنماط العنونة



6



(a) Before execution

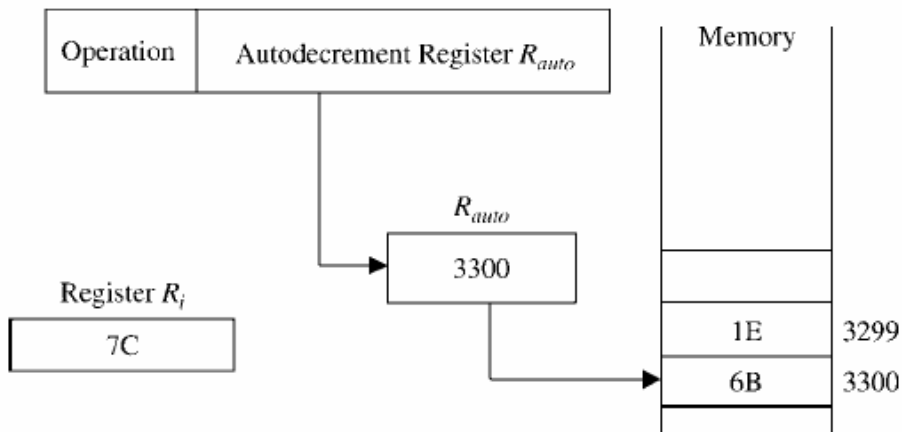


(b) After execution

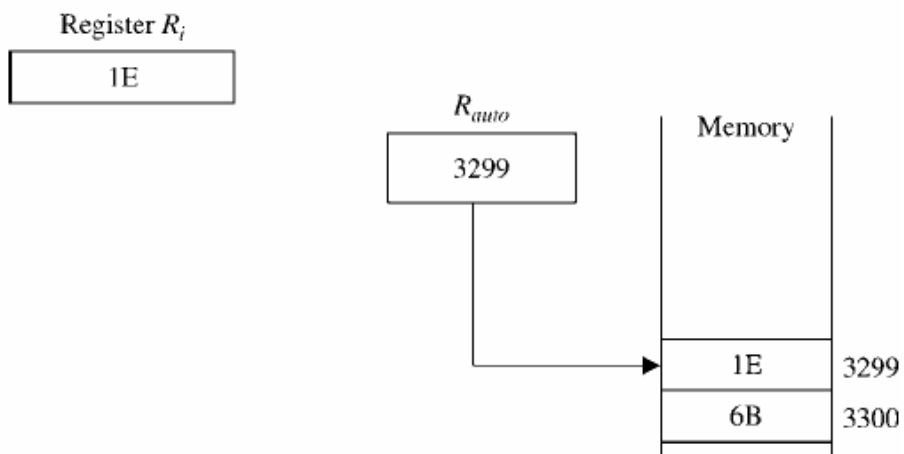
-7

Load (Rauto)+, Ri

الفصل الرابع: مجموعة التعليمات وأنماط العنونة



(a) Before execution



(b) After execution

- 8

Load -(Rauto), Ri

: -5

flag -1

( )

الفصل الرابع: مجموعة التعليمات وأنماط العنونة

Addressing mode	Definition	Example	Operation
Immediate	Value of operand is included in the instruction	<i>load #1000, R<sub>i</sub></i>	$R_i \leftarrow 1000$
Direct (Absolute)	Address of operand is included in the instruction	<i>load 1000, R<sub>i</sub></i>	$R_i \leftarrow M[1000]$
Register indirect	Operand is in a memory location whose address is in the register specified in the instruction	<i>load (R<sub>j</sub>), R<sub>i</sub></i>	$R_i \leftarrow M[R_j]$
Memory indirect	Operand is in a memory location whose address is in the memory location specified in the instruction	<i>load (1000), R<sub>i</sub></i>	$R_i \leftarrow M[1000]$
Indexed	Address of operand is the sum of an index value and the contents of an index register	<i>load X(R<sub>ind</sub>), R<sub>i</sub></i>	$R_i \leftarrow M[R_{ind} + X]$
Relative	Address of operand is the sum of an index value and the contents of the program counter	<i>load X(PC), R<sub>i</sub></i>	$R_i \leftarrow M[PC + X]$
Autoincrement	Address of operand is in a register whose value is incremented after fetching the operand	<i>load (R<sub>auto</sub>)+, R<sub>i</sub></i>	$R_i \leftarrow M[R_{auto}]$ $R_{auto} \leftarrow R_{auto} + 1$
Autodecrement	Address of operand is in a register whose value is decremented before fetching the operand	<i>load -(R<sub>auto</sub>), R<sub>i</sub></i>	$R_{auto} \leftarrow R_{auto} - 1$ $R_i \leftarrow M[R_{auto}]$

1

V                      Z                      flags  
 ..                      N                      C

2

Flag name	Meaning
Negative (N)	Set to 1 if the result of the most recent operation is negative, it is 0 otherwise
Zero (Z)	Set to 1 if the result of the most recent operation is 0, it is 0 otherwise
Overflow (V)	Set to 1 if the result of the most recent operation causes an overflow, it is 0 otherwise
Carry (C)	Set to 1 if the most recent operation results in a carry, it is 0 otherwise

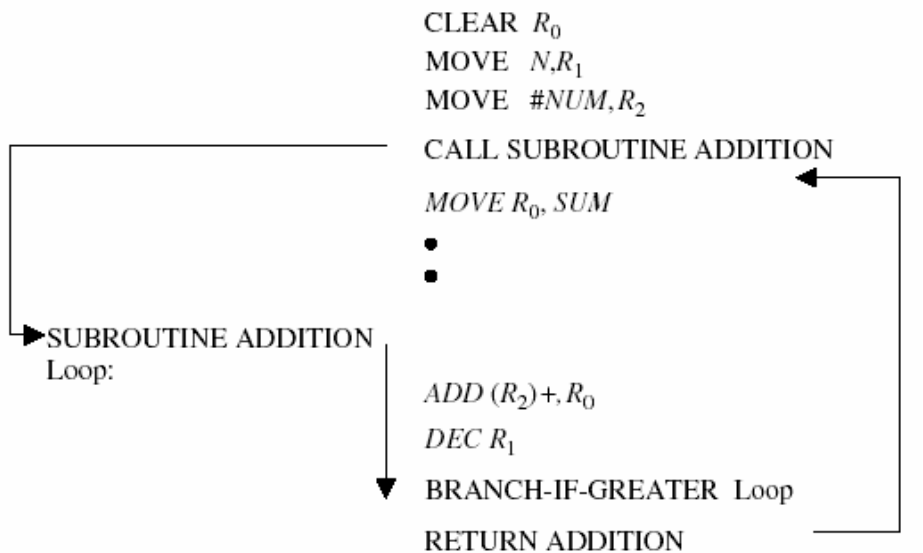
2

```

                LOAD        #100, R1
Loop:          ADD         (R2) +, R0
                DECREMENT  R1
                BRANCH-IF-GREATER-THAN Loop
    
```

```

                                R1
                                Loop
                                (Z=0)
                                ( )
                                Call
                                -2
                                Return
                                ( )Call
                                POP
                                ADDITION
                                Call
                                2
                                NUM
                                N
                                ADDITION
                                RETURN ADDITION
                                SUM
    
```



3 -3

100 :

. 2000

1000

:3

<i>CLEAR R0;</i>	$R_0 \leftarrow 0$
<i>MOVE # 100, R1;</i>	$R_1 \leftarrow 100$
<i>CLEAR R2;</i>	$R_2 \leftarrow 0$
<i>LOOP: ADD 1000(R2), R0;</i>	$R_0 \leftarrow R_0 + M(1000 + R_2)$
<i>INCREMENT R2;</i>	$R_2 \leftarrow R_2 + 1$
<i>DECREMENT R1;</i>	$R_1 \leftarrow R_1 - 1$
<i>BRANCH-IF &gt; 0 LOOP;</i>	<i>GO TO LOOP if contents of R1 &gt; 0</i>
<i>STORE R0, 2000;</i>	$M(2000) \leftarrow R_0$

:

MOVE#100 R1

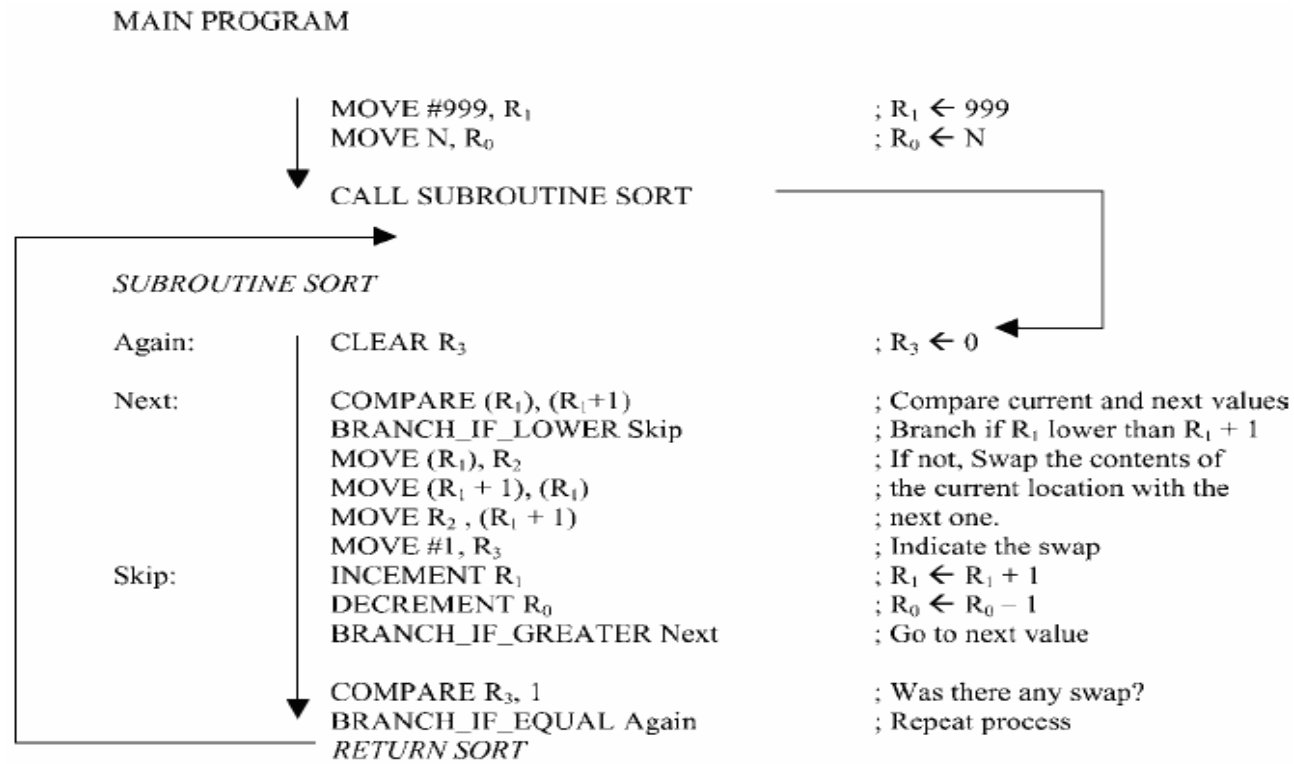
:

الفصل الرابع: مجموعة التعليمات وأنماط العنونة

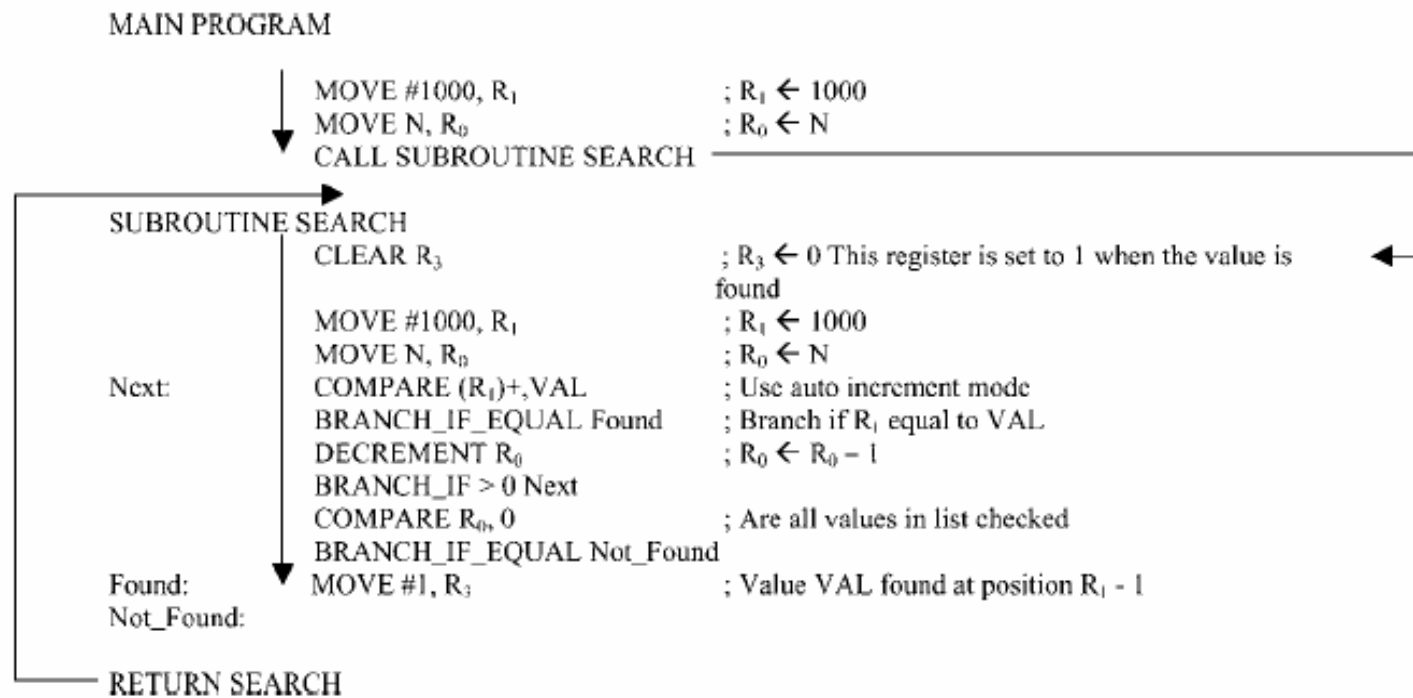
Add 1000R(2) R0.

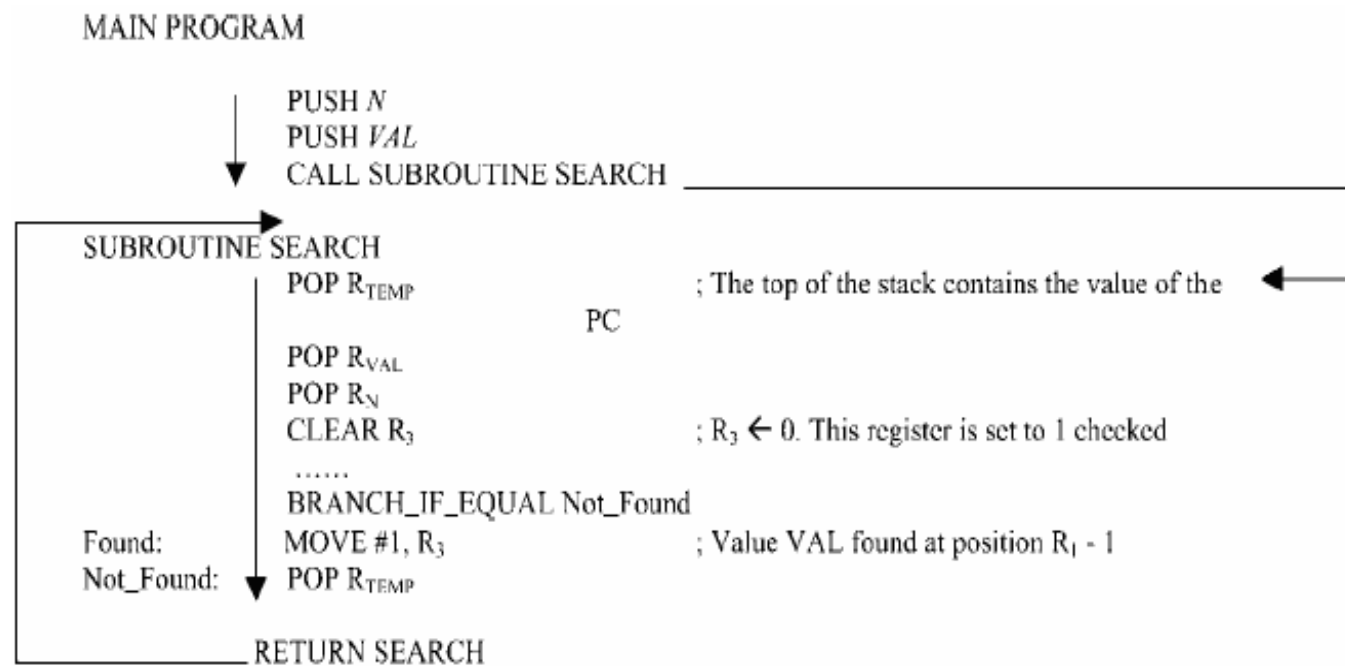
:

	CLEAR R <sub>0</sub> ;	R <sub>0</sub> ← 0		
	MOVE #100, R <sub>1</sub> ;	R <sub>1</sub> ← 100		
	CLEAR R <sub>2</sub> ;	R <sub>2</sub> ← 0		
LOOP:	ADD 1000(R <sub>2</sub> )+, R <sub>0</sub> ;	R <sub>0</sub> ← R <sub>0</sub> + M (1000 + R <sub>2</sub> ) & R <sub>2</sub> ← R <sub>2</sub> + 1		
	DECREMENT R <sub>1</sub> ;	R <sub>1</sub> ← R <sub>1</sub> - 1		
	BRANCH-IF > 0 LOOP;	GO TO LOOP if contents of R <sub>1</sub> > 0		
	STORE R <sub>0</sub> , 2000;	M(2000) ← R <sub>0</sub>		
		N (4 )		-4
		1000		1000
Bubble		SORT		SORT
		R3		Sort
	VAL	SEARCH	5	-5
		VAL		
	VAL	R3		
		1000		
	SEARCH		6	-6
				N VAL









## 6- أسئلة وتمارين :

AC

- 1

(LD) Load

XR

PC = 200

R1 = 400

XR = 100

AC

Address	Memory
200	Load to AC   Mode
201	Address = 500
202	Next instruction
399	450
400	700
500	800
600	900
702	325
800	300

Addressing Mode	Effective Address	Content of AC
Direct address		
Immediate operand		
Indirect address		
Relative address		
Indexed address		
Register		
Register indirect		
Autoincrement		
Autodecrement		

الفصل الرابع: مجموعة التعليمات وأنماط العنونة

---

:  $X = (A + B) * (C + D)$  : -2

Assembly :

:

- 
- 
- 
- 

A,B,C,D,X

:

:

-3

-4

-5

MUL

-6

256

-7

32