



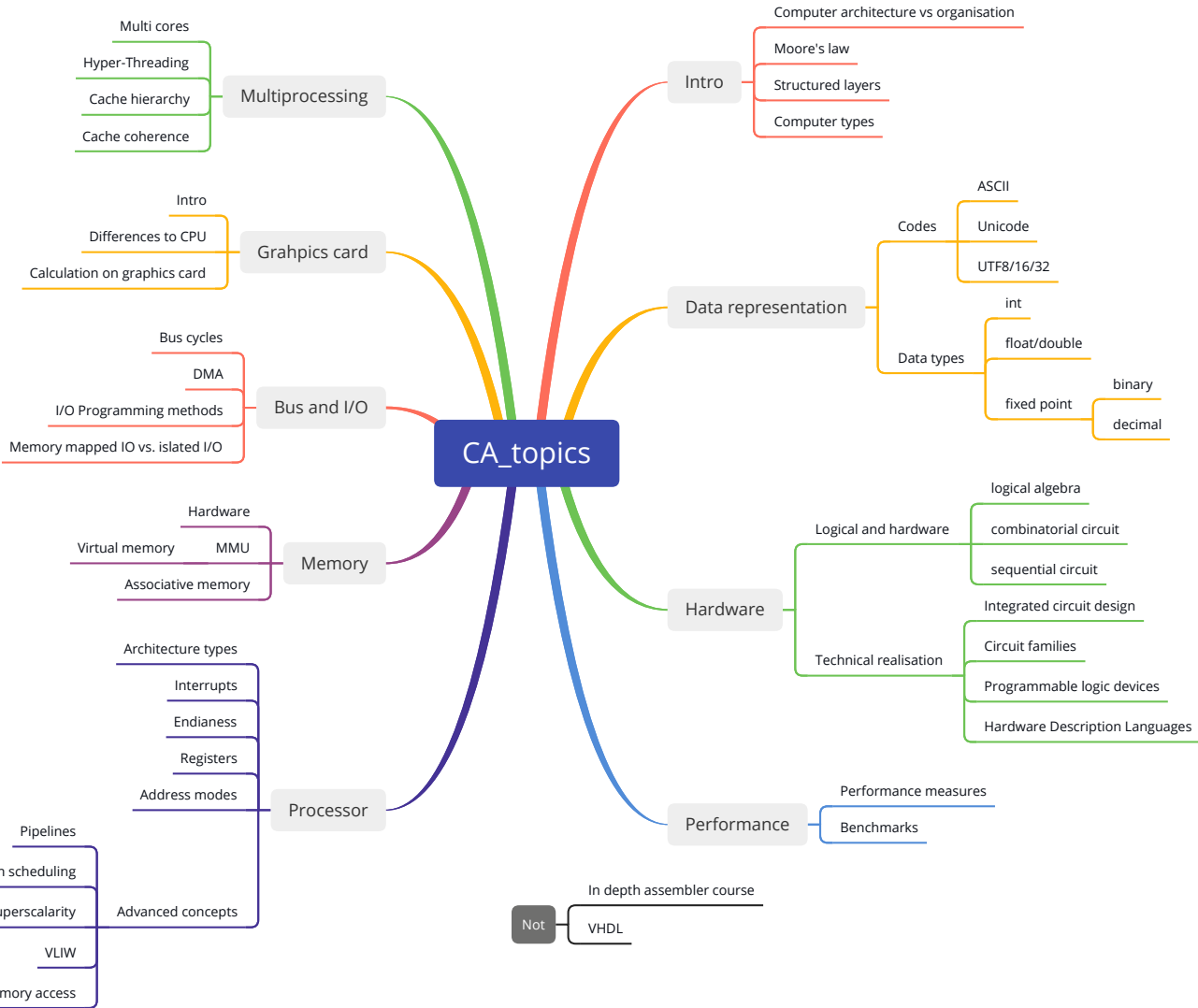
# Prof. Dr. Florian Künzner

Technical University of Applied Sciences Rosenheim, Computer Science

## CA 5 – Processor 2

The lecture is based on the work and the documents of Prof. Dr. Theodor Tempelmeier

Goal



# Goal

## CA::Processor 2

- Endianness
- Examples
- Usage
- Transfer
- Solutions

# Endianness

Endianness: The definition of the **byte order** within a **multi-byte word**.

Register view of a 32bit architecture:

# Endianness

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**Register** view of a 32bit architecture:

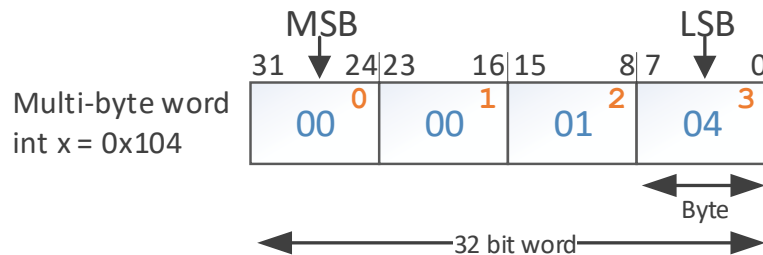


# Endianness

Endianness: The definition of the **byte order** within a **multi-byte word**.

**Register** view of a 32bit architecture:

## Big Endian



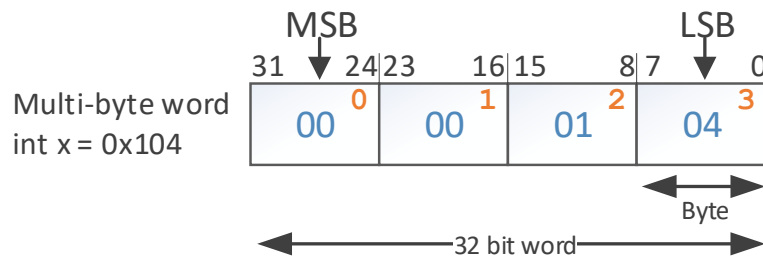
- MSB - Most significant byte
- LSB - Least significant byte

# Endianness

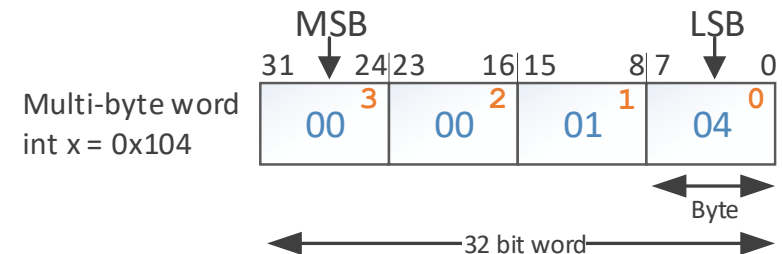
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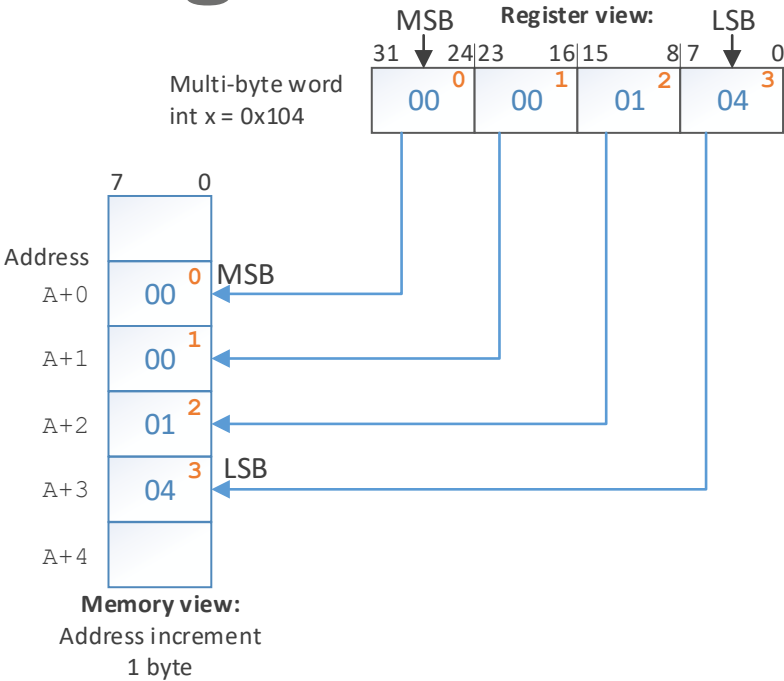
## Little Endian



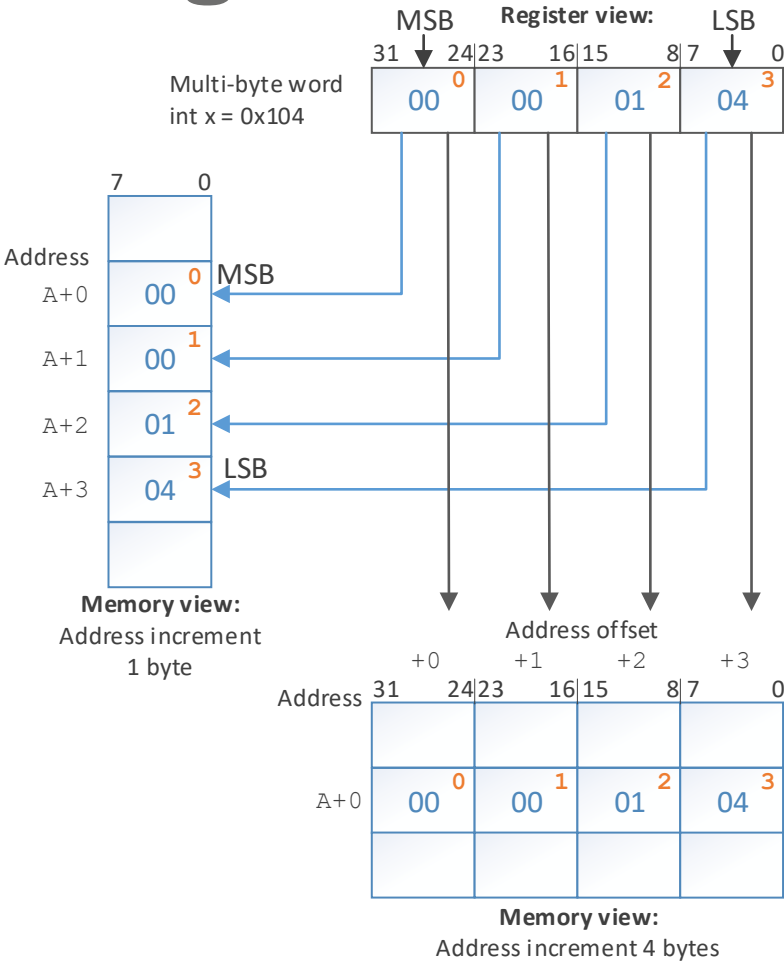
- MSB - Most significant byte
- LSB - Least significant byte



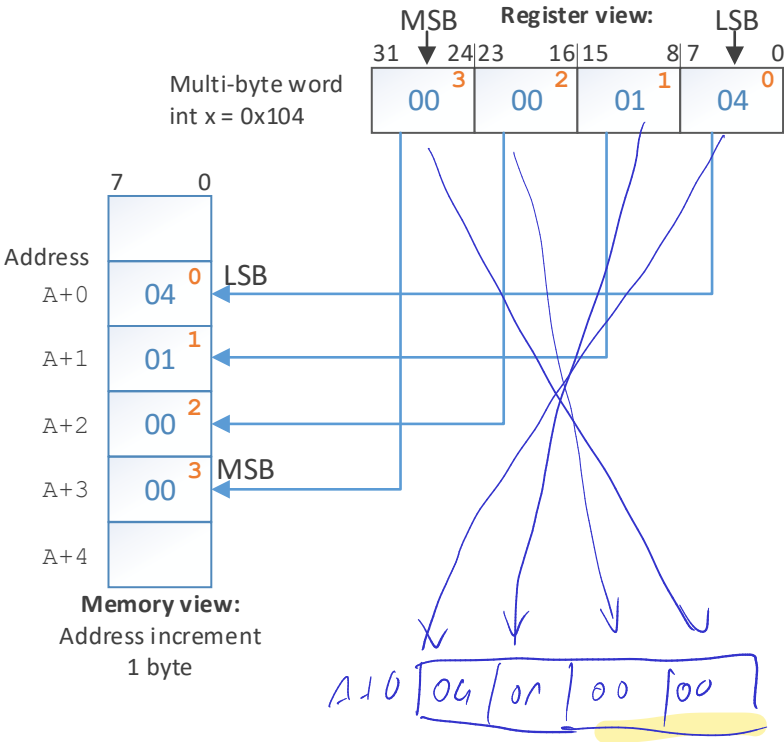
# Endianness - Big endian (first)



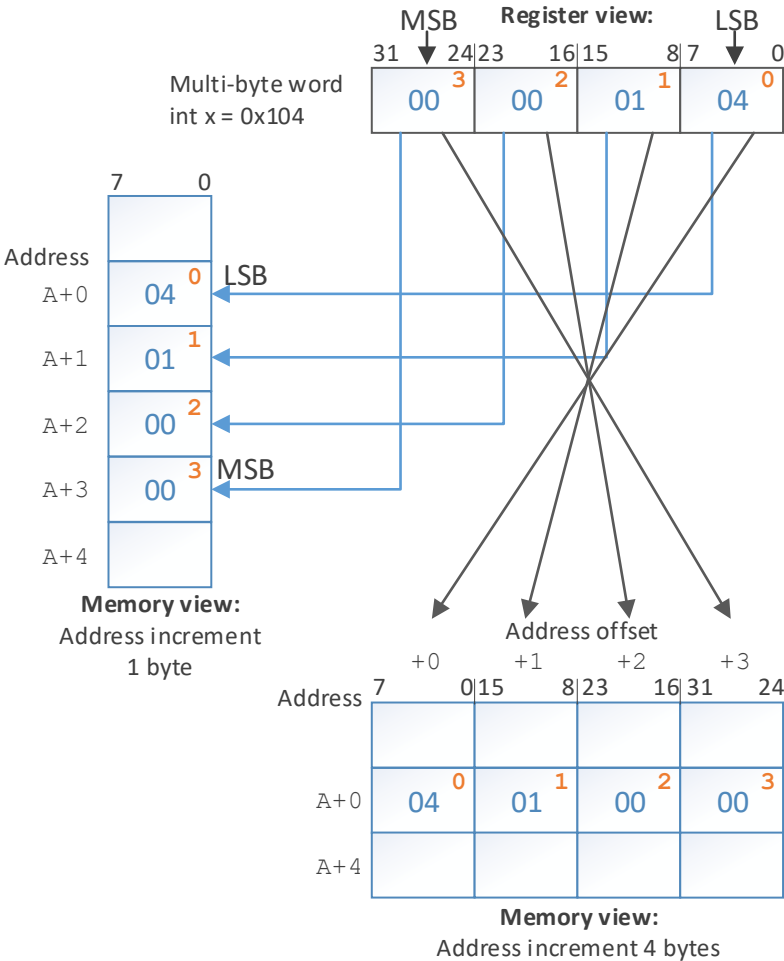
# Endianness - Big endian



# Endianness - Little endian (first)

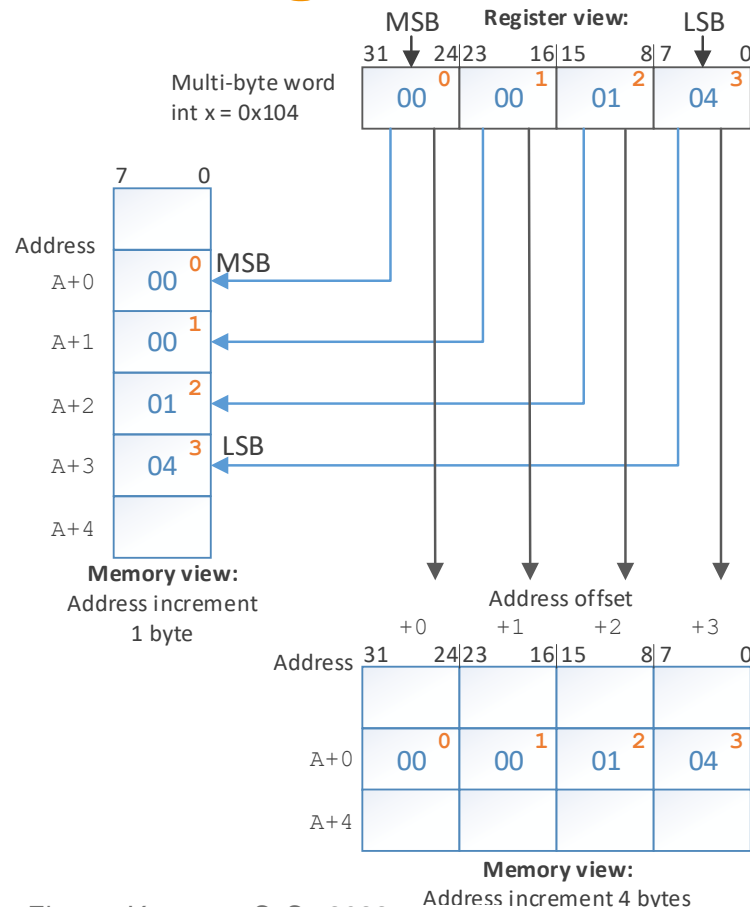


# Endianness - Little endian

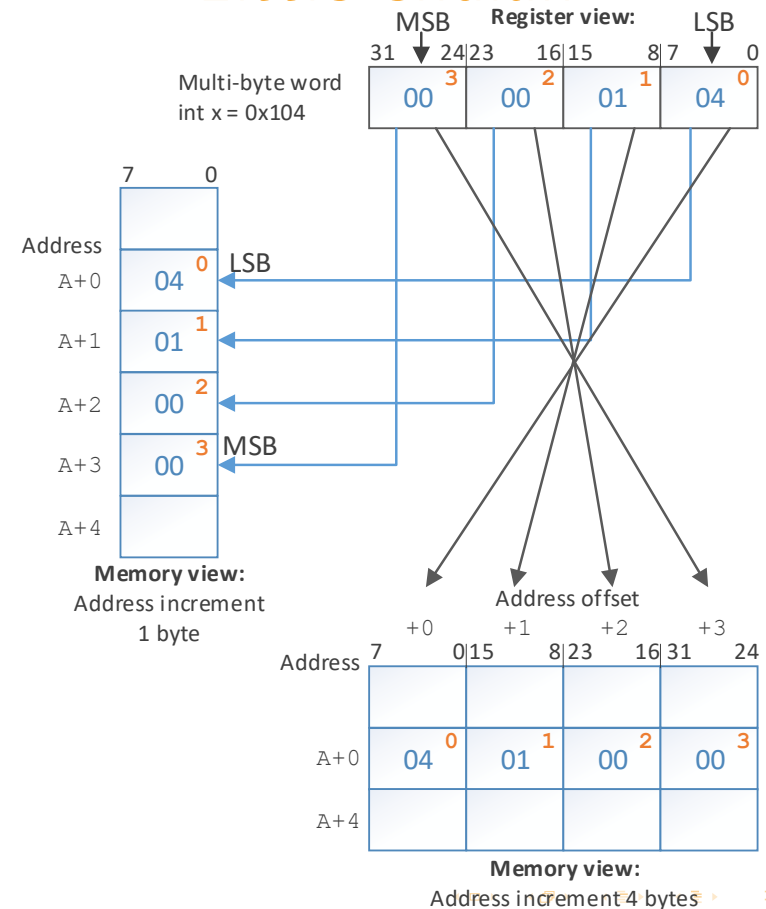


# Endianness - BE/LE

## Big endian



## Little endian





# Endianness - example BE

```
1 #include <stdlib.h>
2 #include <stdint.h>
3
4 int main()
5 {
6     struct employee {
7         char    name[12];
8         uint32_t age;
9         uint32_t dept_nr;
10    };
11
12    struct employee smith = {
13        .name    = "JIM SMITH",
14        .age      = 21,    //0x15
15        .dept_nr = 0x104 //260
16    };
17
18    return EXIT_SUCCESS;
19 }
```

[cmp: [1, p. 95-96]]

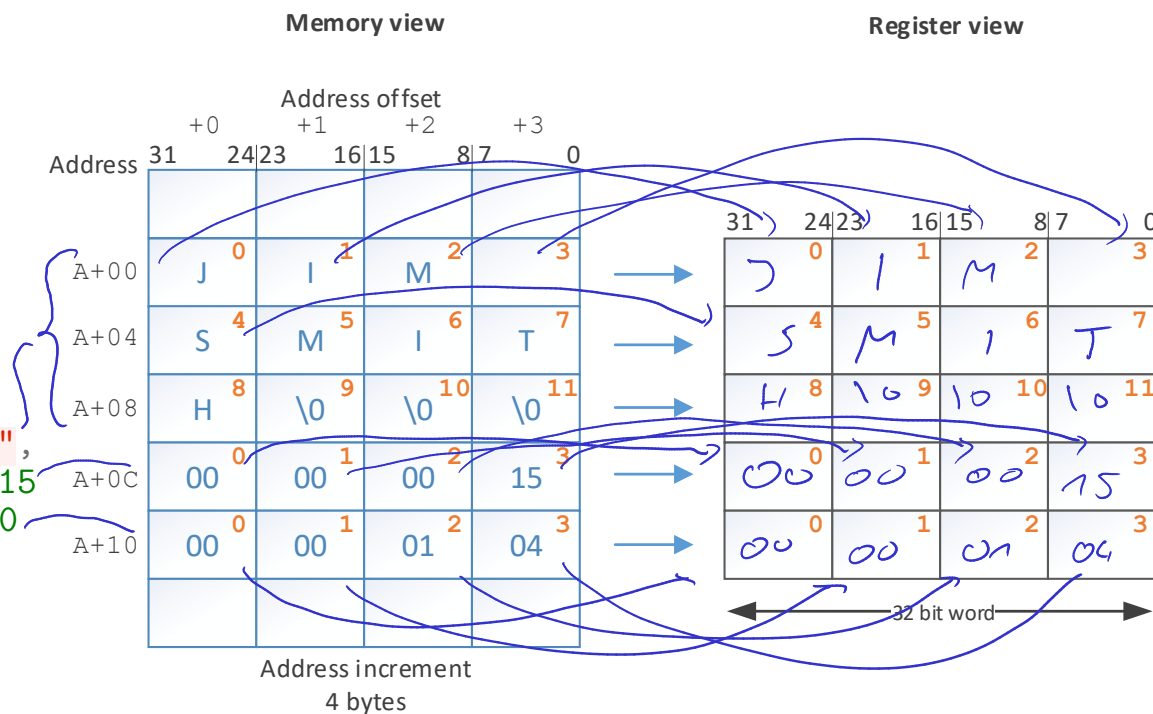
# Endianness - example BE

## Big endian memory -> Register

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2 #include <stdint.h>
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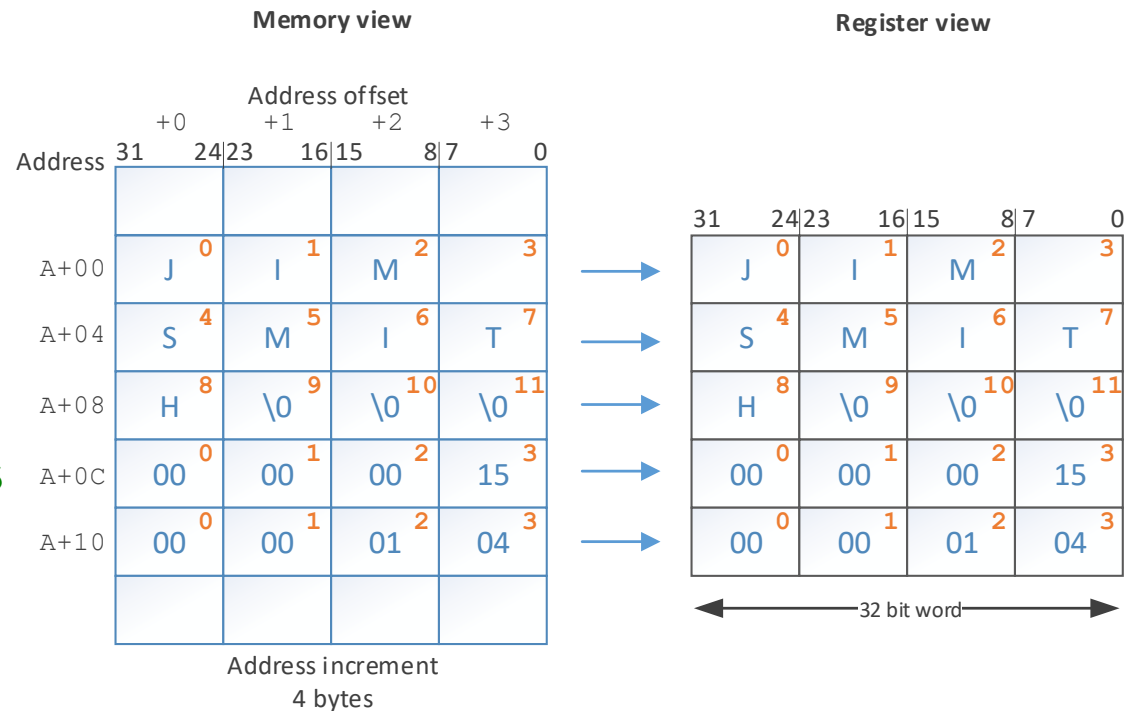
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1  #include <stdlib.h>
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```



[cmp: [1, p. 95-96]]





# Endianness - example LE

```
1 #include <stdlib.h>
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4 int main()
5 {
6     struct employee {
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[cmp: [1, p. 95-96]]

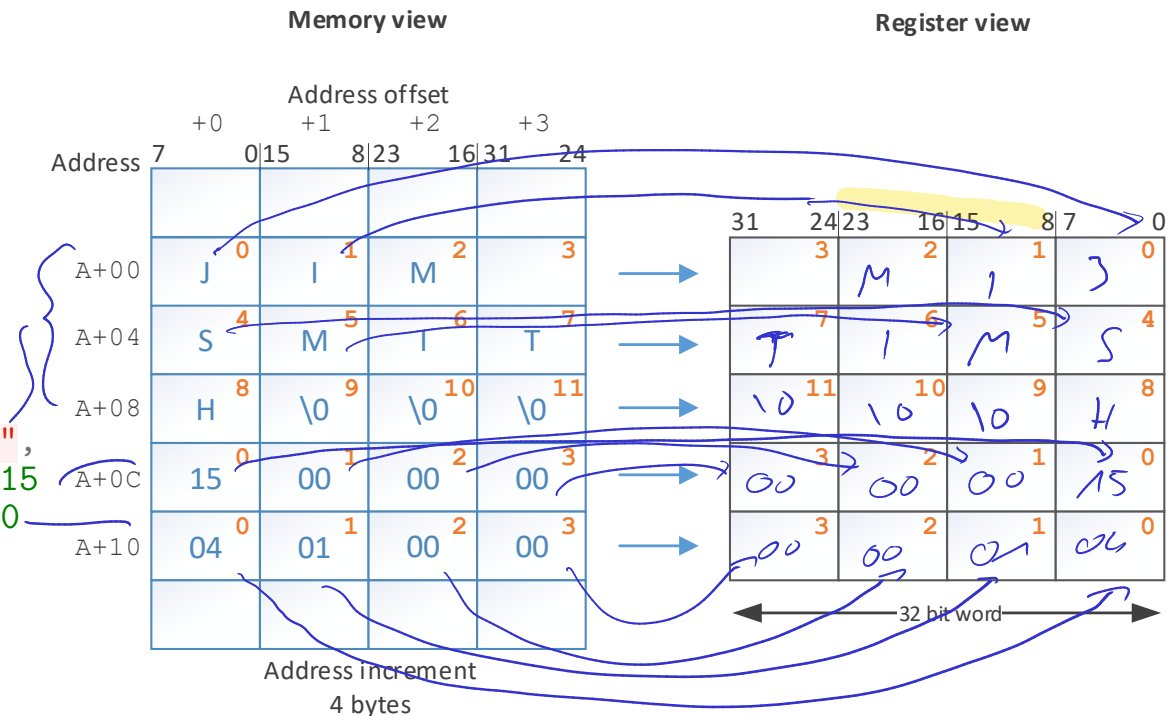
# Endianness - example LE

## Little endian memory -> Register

```

1 #include <stdlib.h>
2 #include <stdint.h>
3
4 int main()
5 {
6     struct employee {
7         char    name[12];
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```



[cmp: [1, p. 95-96]]

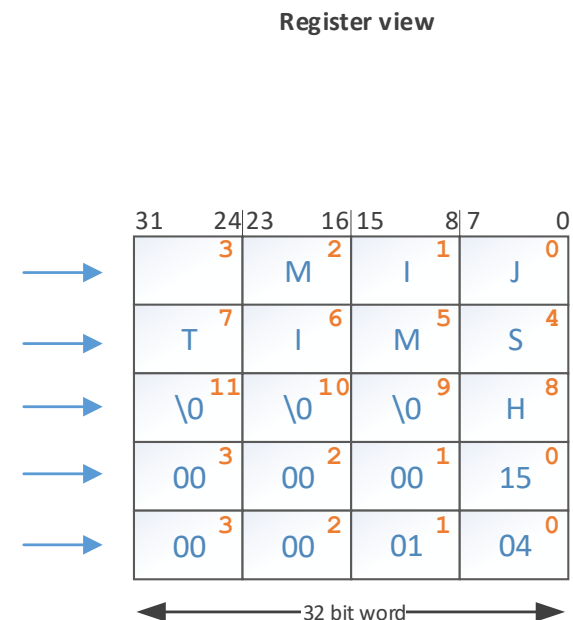
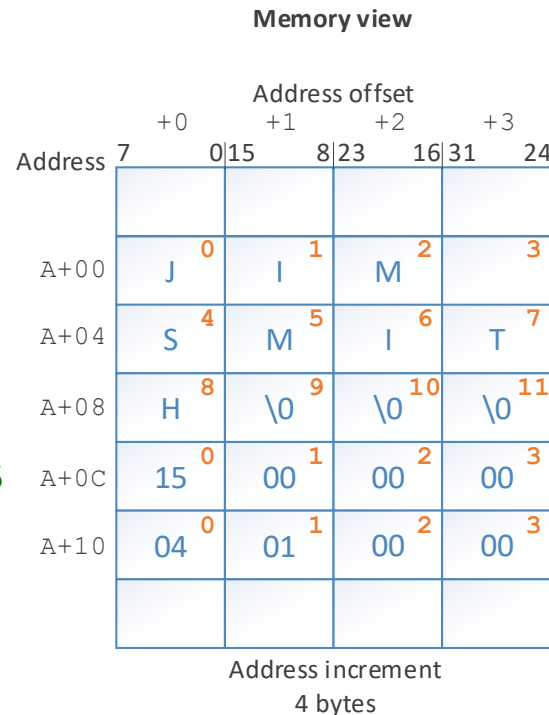
# Endianness - example LE

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```

1  #include <stdlib.h>
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[cmp: [1, p. 95-96]]



# Endianness - example BE/LE

## Big endian memory

		Address offset					
		+0	+1	+2	+3		
Address	31	24	16	15	8	7	0
A+00	J	I	M				
A+04	S	M	I				
A+08	H	\0	\0				
A+0C	00	00	00				
A+10	00	00	01				

Address increment  
4 bytes

[cmp: [1, p. 95-96]]



# Endianness - example BE/LE

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	Address offset			
	+0	+1	+2	+3
Address	31	24/23	16/15	8/7
A+00	J <sup>0</sup>	I <sup>1</sup>	M <sup>2</sup>	<sup>3</sup>
A+04	S <sup>4</sup>	M <sup>5</sup>	I <sup>6</sup>	T <sup>7</sup>
A+08	H <sup>8</sup>	\0 <sup>9</sup>	\0 <sup>10</sup>	\0 <sup>11</sup>
A+0C	00 <sup>0</sup>	00 <sup>1</sup>	00 <sup>2</sup>	15 <sup>3</sup>
A+10	00 <sup>0</sup>	00 <sup>1</sup>	01 <sup>2</sup>	04 <sup>3</sup>

Address increment  
4 bytes

## Little endian memory

	Address offset			
	+0	+1	+2	+3
Address	7	0/15	8/23	16/31
A+00	J <sup>0</sup>	I <sup>1</sup>	M <sup>2</sup>	<sup>3</sup>
A+04	S <sup>4</sup>	M <sup>5</sup>	I <sup>6</sup>	T <sup>7</sup>
A+08	H <sup>8</sup>	\0 <sup>9</sup>	\0 <sup>10</sup>	\0 <sup>11</sup>
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[cmp: [1, p. 95-96]]

# Endianness - usage

## Big endian

- IBM Mainframe
- Freescale ColdFire
- Atmel AVR/AVR32
- ARM Thumb and ARM64 (also Apple M1)

## Little endian

- Intel x86
- x86-64 (AMD64, Intel 64)
- RISC-V
- Qualcomm Hexagon

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# Endianness - transfer: BE to LE

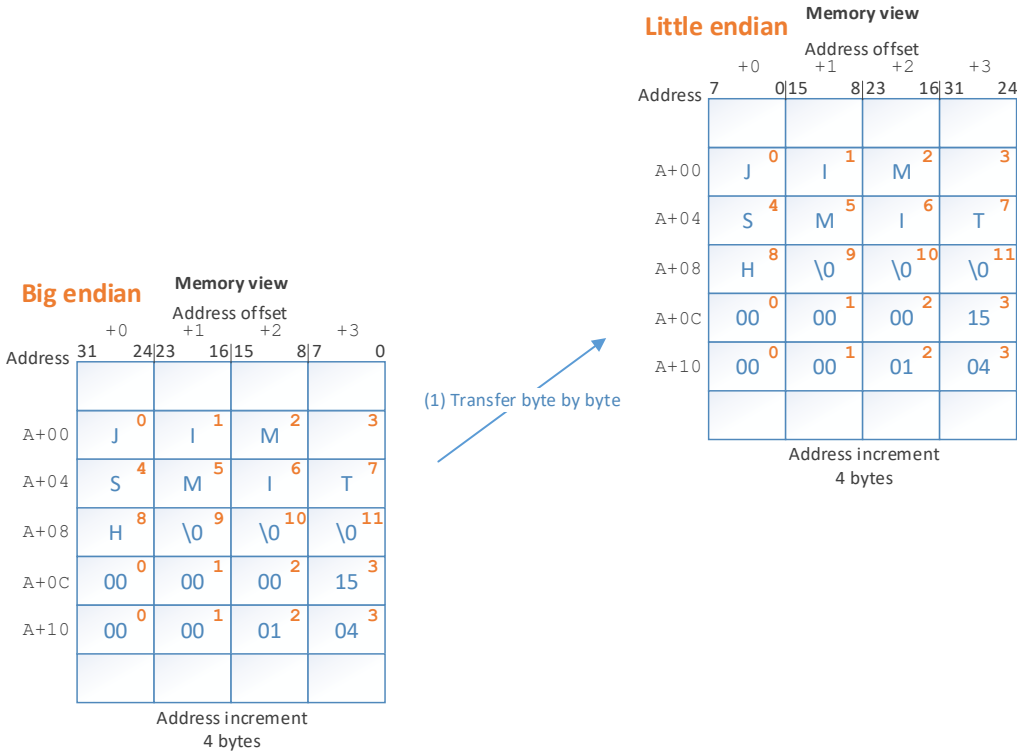
Big endian		Memory view			
		Address offset			
		+0	+1	+2	+3
Address	31	24/23	16/15	8/7	0
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[cmp: [1, p. 95-96]]

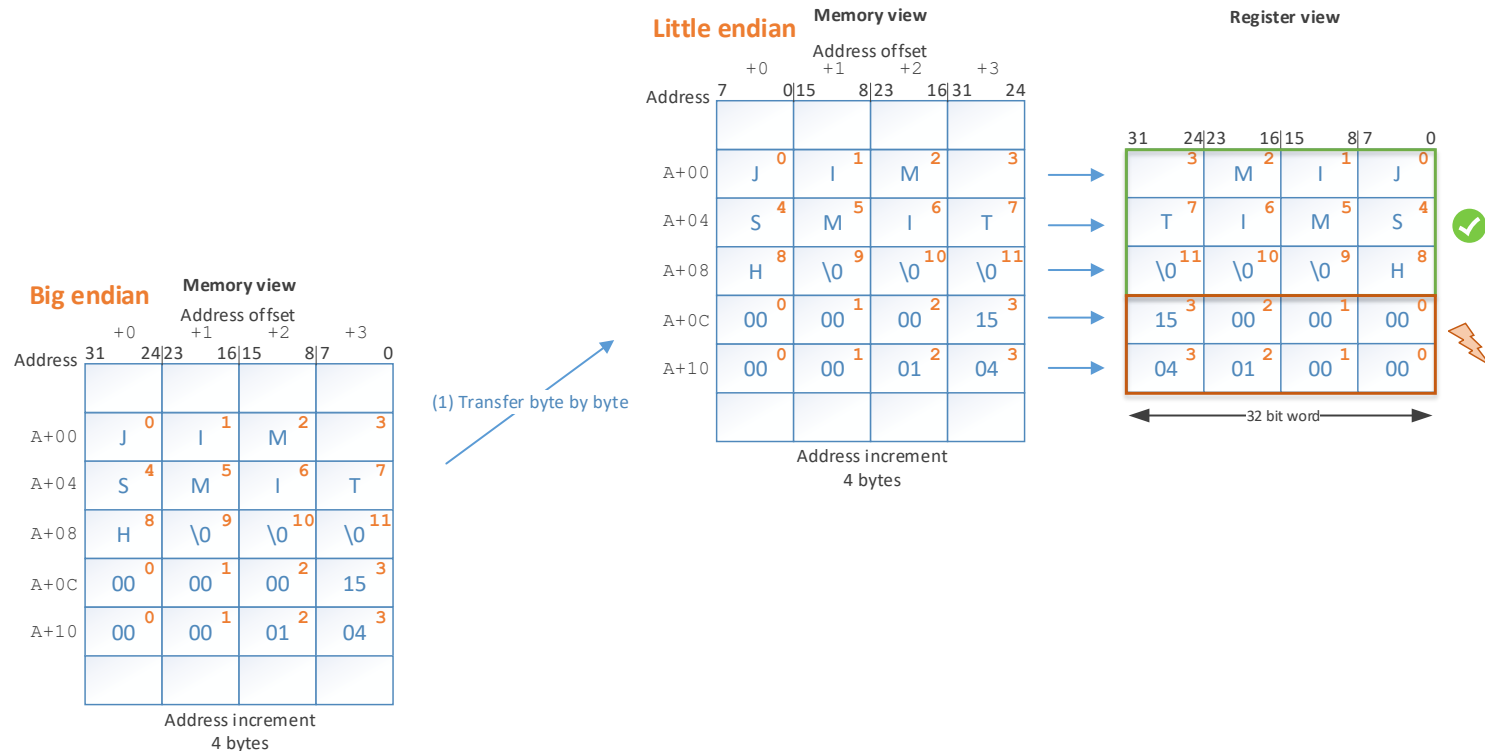


# Endianness - transfer: BE to LE



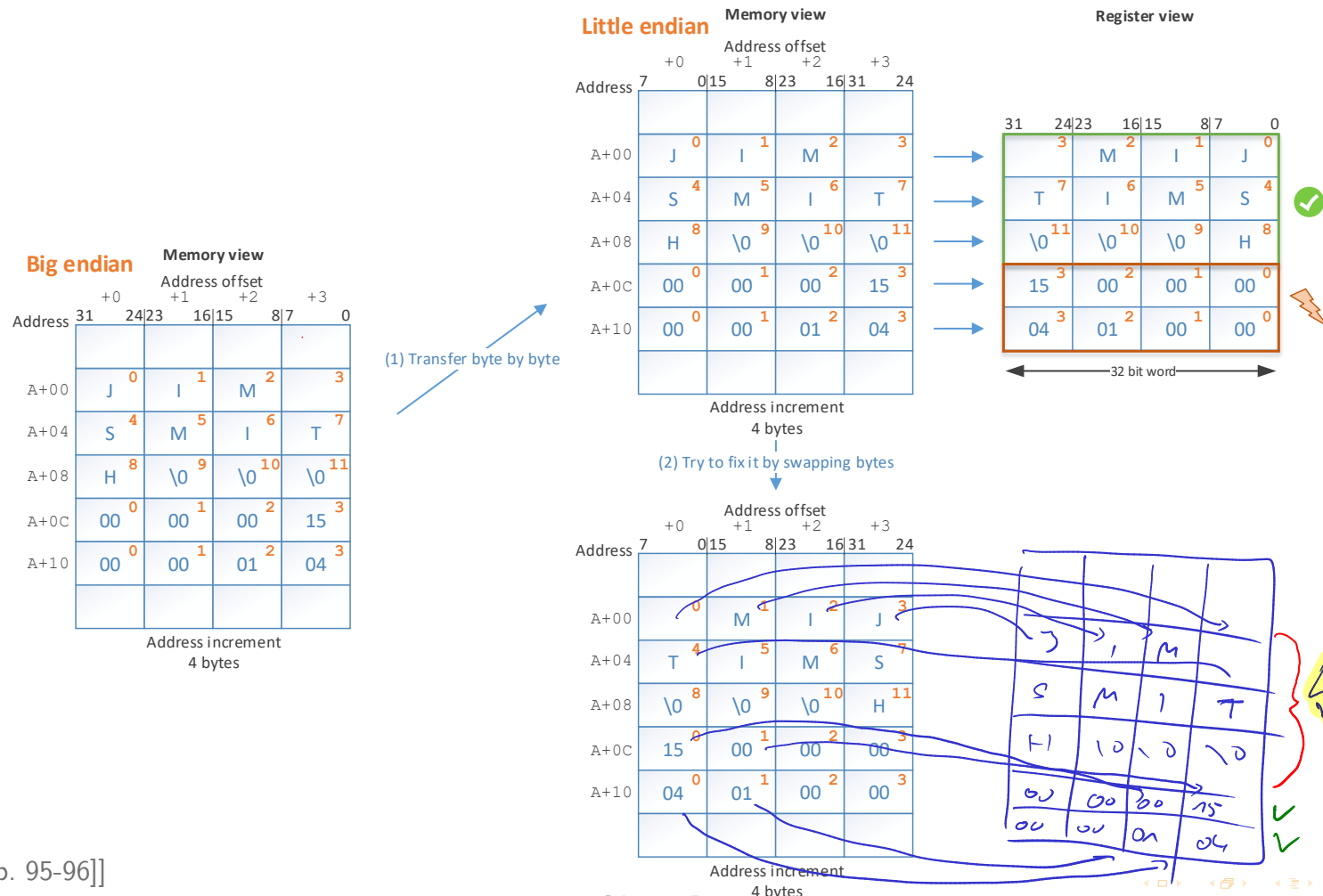
[cmp: [1, p. 95-96]]

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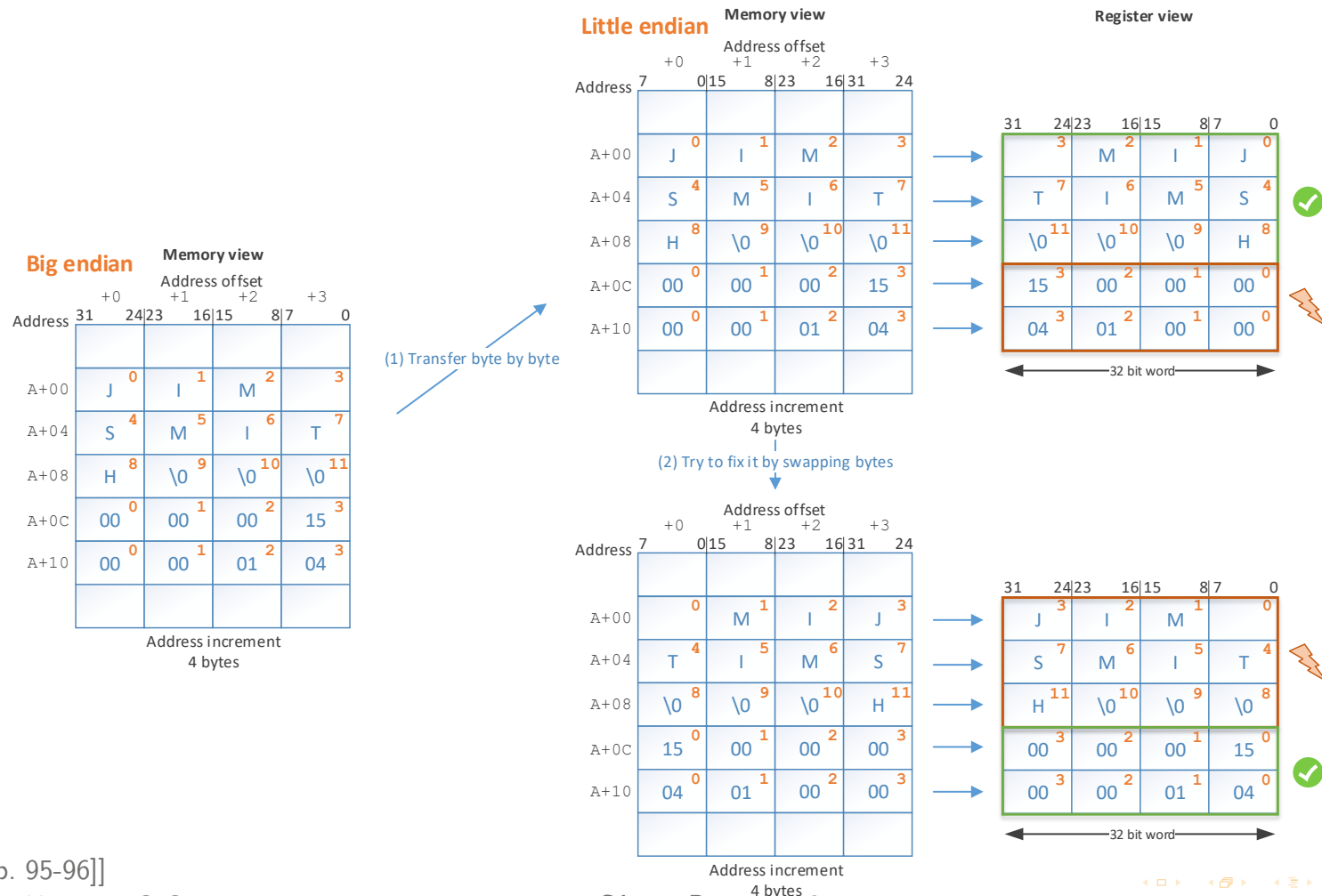
# Endianness - transfer: BE to LE



[cmp: [1, p. 95-96]]



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[cmp: [1, p. 95-96]]

# Endianness – problem

## Problem can occur if

- Different data types are mixed: numbers, strings, or other data types
- Data type consists of more than one byte (multi-byte word,  $\geq 2$ )
- Data are transferred between BE/LE systems

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- Single-byte data is transferred byte by byte (e.g. ASCII)
- Data is transferred within same endianness (LE  $\rightarrow$  LE, BE  $\rightarrow$  BE)

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# Endianness - conclusion

**Without the knowledge about the data types and the endianness, a transfer between BE/LE systems is not feasible.**

*Tanenbaum: „There is no easy solution to this“ [1, p. 96]*

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# Endianness – possible solutions

## Possible solution

- Know the endianness (e.g. **meta data!**)
- Transfer byte by byte (no problem for single-byte data)
- If endianness is different and a multi-byte word is transferred: additionally **swap** the bytes

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# Endianness – solutions

## Some examples:

- Network order: always BE
- Java: always BE; for transfer with others, `ByteOrder` can be set
- Unicode UTF-16/32: uses a BOM (byte order mark)
- TIF files: BE/LE identifier in header
- RPC (remote procedure call): marshalling (data as byte stream) solves the problem by using meta data

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# Summary and outlook

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- Endianness
- Examples
- Usage
- Transfer
- Solutions

## Outlook

- Processor registers
- Processor examples
- Addressing modes