



计算机系统基础 Programming Assignment

PA 2-1 - 指令解码与执行

2020年10月15日 / 2020年10月16日 南京大学《计算机系统基础》课程组

汇编知识提要

- •不管什么语言写的程序,最后交给CPU执行的,都是机器指令的序列
- 这些指令与对应的汇编助记符——对应



e9 00 00 00 00 55 89 e5 53 83 ec 10 e

jmp 30005; push %ebp; mov %esp,%ebp; push %ebx; sub \$0x

目录

• 程序执行的宏观过程与模拟

• 单条指令的解码与NEMU实现



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- 单条指令的解码与NEMU实现



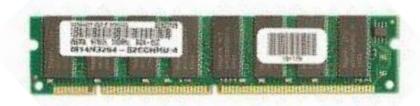




Windows: .exe

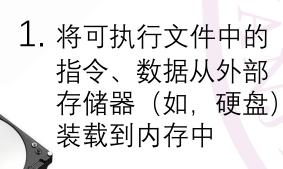
Linux: ELF



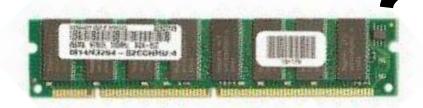




Linux: ELF





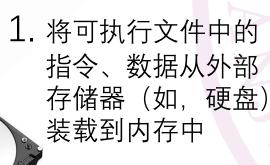


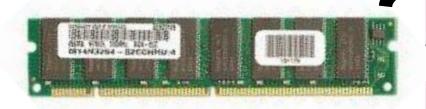
2. 循环往复地取指令、取操作数、执行、写操作数(若需要写)



Windows: .exe

Linux: ELF



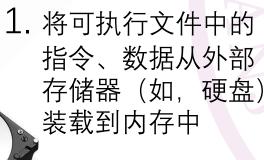


2. 循环往复地取指令、取操作数、执行、写操作数(若需要写)



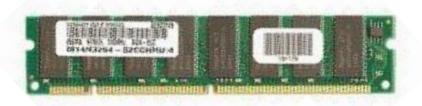
Windows: .exe

Linux: ELF



NEMU模拟程序执行

nemu/src/memory/



nemu/src/cpu/



testcase/ kernel/

相关代码



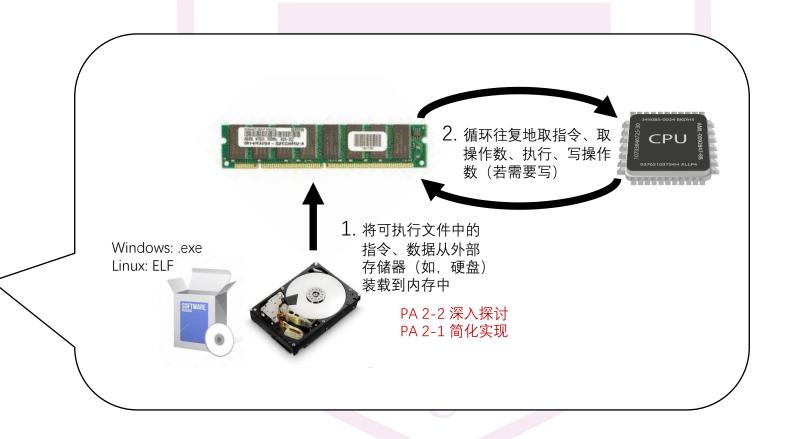


PA 4-2 再模拟,目前用 内存中的ramdisk替代

NEMU模拟程序执行: PA 2-1

执行make run或者make test_pa-2-1运行PA 2-1任务





NEMU模拟程序执行: PA 2-1

执行make run或者make test_pa-2-1运行PA 2-1任务

第一步,编译得到测试用例的可执行文件和二进制镜像文件

```
testcase/src/add.c
↓ gcc
```

testcase/bin/add

// ELF 格式的可执行文件, PA 2-2 处理

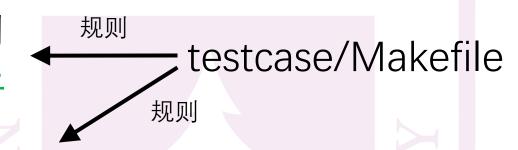
↓ objcopy

testcase/bin/add.img // 二进制镜像文件, PA 2-1 使用

NEMU模拟程序执行: PA 2-1

执行make run或者make test_pa-2-1运行PA 2-1任务

第一步,编译得到测试用例的可执行文件和二进制镜像文件



testcase/src/add.c

↓ gcc

testcase/bin/add

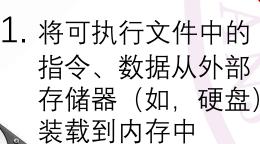
↓ objcopy

testcase/bin/add.img

./nemu/nemu --autorun --testcase_add

第二步, NEMU执行测试用例







Linux: ELF





CPU



1.1 NEMU初始化模拟内存 (PA 2-1的装载)

@ nemu/src/memory/memory.c
uint8_t hw_mem[MEM_SIZE_B]





1.1 NEMU初始化模拟内存 (PA 2-1的装载)

testcase/bin/add

testcase/bin/add.img

直接拷贝

load_exec()

nemu/src/main.c:30

0x30000 0x0Testcase ELF File | ~ | Testcase Binary

I< ---- RAM Disk ---->|<-</pre> Physical Memory

带有RAM Disk时的NEMU模拟内存划分方式

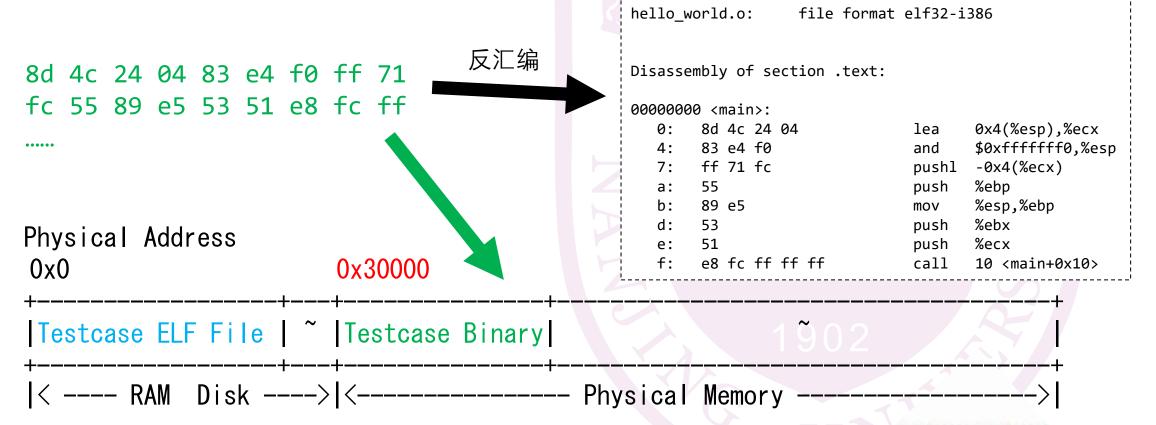


0x128000000

Physical Address



1.1 NEMU初始化模拟内存(PA 2-1的装载)





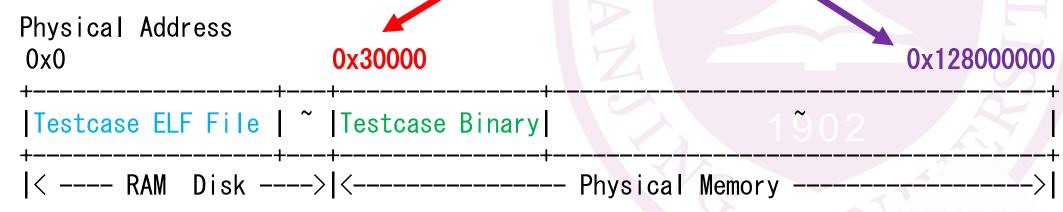


1.2 NEMU初始化CPU

init_cpu()

@ nemu/src/cpu/cpu.c:17





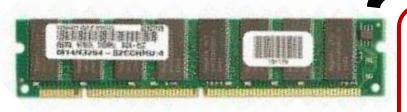




1.2 NEMU初始化CPU

init_cpu() @ nemu/src/cpu/cpu.c:17 8d 4c 24 04 83 e4 f0 ff 71 fc 55 89 e5 53 51 e8 fc ff 初始化EIP和ESP 指向测试用例 的第一条指令 Physical Address 0x30000 0x128000000 0x0Testcase ELF File | ~ | Testcase Binary |< ---- RAM Disk ---->|<----</pre> Physical Memory



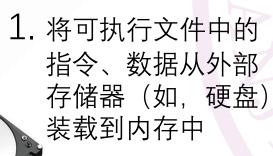


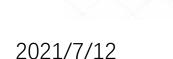
2. 循环往复地取指令、取操作数、执行、写操作数(若需要写)



Windows: .exe

Linux: ELF

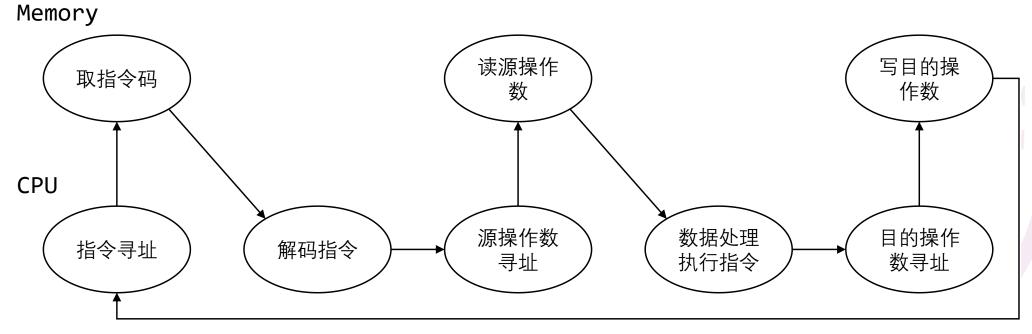






在C语言里如何模拟 这个循环往复的过程?

指令的顺序执行流程



EIP指向下一条指令



```
¦void exec(uint32_t n)
       nemu state = NEMU RUN;
      while (n > 0 && nemu_state == NEMU_RUN)
             // 执行eip指向的指令
             instr len = exec inst();
              // eip指向下一条指令
             cpu.eip += instr len;
             n--;
```



```
¦void exec(uint32_t n)
       nemu state = NEMU RUN;
       while (n > 0 && nemu_state == NEMU_RUN)
              // 执行eip指向的指令
             instr len = exec inst();
                        int exec_inst()
             cpu.
             n--;
                              uint8 t opcode = 0;
                              opcode = instr_fetch(cpu.eip, 1);
                              int len = opcode_entry[opcode](cpu.eip, opcode);
                              return len;
                                                 nemu/src/cpu/cpu.c
```



```
¦void exec(uint32_t n)
      nemu state = NEMU RUN;
      while (n > 0 && nemu_state == NEMU_RUN)
             // 执行eip指向的指令
             instr len = exec inst();
                        int exec_inst()
                                        读cpu.eip内存地址处,1字节的数据(指令操作码)
            cpu.
            n--;
                              uint8 t opcode = 0;
                              opcode = instr_fetch(cpu.eip, 1);
                              int len = opcode_entry[opcode](cpu.eip, opcode);
                              return len;
                                                nemu/src/cpu/cpu.c
```



```
¦void exec(uint32_t n)
      nemu state = NEMU RUN;
      while (n > 0 && nemu_state == NEMU_RUN)
             // 执行eip指向的指令
             instr_len = exec_inst();
                        int exec_inst()
                                        解码并执行该指令,返回指令长度
            cpu.
            n--;
                              uint8 t opcode = 0;
                              opcode = instr_fetch(c/pu.eip, 1);
                              int len = opcode_entry[opcode](cpu.eip, opcode);
                              return len;
                                                nemu/src/cpu/cpu.c
```

```
void exec(uint32_t n) {
                                  nemu/src/cpu/cpu.c
                     while( n > 0 \&\& nemu_state == NEMU_RUN) {
                              instr_len = exec_inst();
                              cpu.eip += instr_len;
                              n--;
             int exec_inst() {
                     uint8_t opcode = 0;
                     // get the opcode, 取操作数
                     opcode = instr_fetch(cpu.eip, 1), 取指令
3. 根据指令长度
更新EIP,指向
                     // instruction decode and execution, 执行这条指令
下一条指令
                     int len = opcode_entry[opcode](cpu.eip, opcode);2. 模拟执行
                      return len; // 返回指令长度
```



```
¦void exec(uint32_t n)
      nemu state = NEMU RUN;
      while (n > 0 && nemu_state == NEMU_RUN)
             // 执行eip指向的指令
            instr_len = exec_inst();
                       int exec_inst()
                                        解码并执行该指令,返回指令长度
                                                                 how to?
            cpu.
            n--;
                              uint8 t opcode = 0;
                              opcode = instr_fetch(c/pu.eip, 1);
                              int len = opcode_entry[opcode](cpu.eip, opcode);
                              return len;
                                                nemu/src/cpu/cpu.c
```

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EIP

内存中的指令数据: 8b 94 83 00 11 00 00 8b 45 f4

如何理解? 怎么模拟?



内存中的指令数据: 8b 94 83 00 11 00 00 8b 45 f4

(gcc接受的格式,也是我们写程序的格式)

AT&T格式: 指令长度后缀 源操作数,目的操作数

movl \$0x7, %eax

MOV EAX, 0x7

INTEL格式: 指令目的操作数, 源操作数

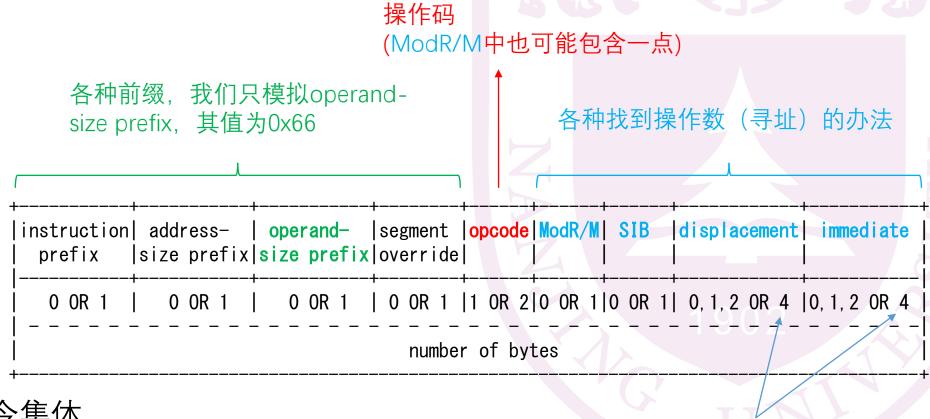
(i386手册上采用的格式)

不同的汇编同一条指令

按i386指令集体 系结构的规定



内存中的指令数据: 8b 94 83 00 11 00 00 8b 45 f4



按i386指令集体 系结构的规定

最大是4, 体现我们是32位机

EIP



8b 94 83 00 11 00 00 8b 45 f4

- 1. 不是0x66, 操作数32位, 0x8b为操作码
- 2. 查i386手册

Or	ne-Byte Opo	_										B						
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A		С	D	E	F		
0				ADD	·		PUSH	POP				OR I			PUSH	2-byte		
	Eb,Gb	Ev,Gv	Gb,Eb	Gv,Ev	AL, Ib	eAX,Iv	ES	ES	Eb,Gb	Ev, Gv	Gb,Eb	Gv, Ev	AL, Ib	eAX,Iv	CS	escape		
1	ADC						PUSH	POP	SBB						PUSH	POP		
	Eb,Gb	Ev,Gv	Gb,Eb	Gv,Ev	AL, Ib	eAX,Iv	SS	SS	Eb,Gb	Ev, Gv	Gb,Eb	Gv, Ev	AL, Ib	eAX,Iv	DS	DS		
2				AND		SEG		DAA	SUB						SEG	DAS		
	Eb,Gb	Ev,Gv	Gb,Eb	Gv,Ev	AL, Ib	eAX, Iv	=ES		Eb,Gb	Ev, Gv	Gb,Eb	Gv,Ev	AL, Ib	eAX, Iv	=CS			
2	XOR						SEG	AAA	CMP						SEG	AAS		
-	Eb,Gb	Ev,Gv	Gb,Eb	Gv, Ev	AL, Ib	eAX,Iv	=ss	AAA	Eb,Gb	Ev, Gv	Gb,Eb	Gv, Ev	AL, Ib	eAX, Iv	=CS	AAS		
	INC general register								DEC general register									
*	eAX	eCX	eDX	eBX	eSP	eBP	eSI	eDI	eAX	eCX	eDX	eBX	eSP	eBP	eSI	eDI		
_	PUSH general register								POP into general register									
6	eAX	eCX	eDX	eBX	eSP	eBP	eSI	eDI	eAX	eCX	eDX	eBX	eSP	eBP	eSI	eDI		
	PUSHA	POPA	BOUND	ARPL	SEG	SEG	Operand	Address	PUSH	IMUL	PUSH	IMUL	INSB	INSW/D	OUTSB	OUTSW/D		
			Gv,Ma	Ew,Rw	=FS	=GS	Size	Size	Ιb	GvEvIv	Ib	GvEvIv	Yb,DX	Yb, DX	Dx, Xb	DX, Xv		
_	Short displacement jump of condition (Jb						b)	,	Short-displacement jump on condition(Jb					dition(Jb)				
7	JO	JNO	JВ	JNB	JZ	JNZ	JBE	JNBE	JS	JNS	JP	JNP	JL	JNL	JLE	JNLE		
\bigcirc	Immediate Grpl Grpl			TEST XCNG			NG	MOV LEA					LEA	MOV	POP			
8	Eb, Ib	Ev, Iv		Ev,Iv	Eb,Gb	Ev,Gv	Eb,Gb	Ev,Gv	Eb,Gb	Ev, Gv	Gb,Eb	Gv, Ev	Ew,Sw	G∀,M	Sw, Ew	Ev		
	NOP	XCHG word or do			uble-word :	register w	ith eAX	ith eAX			CALL		PUSHF	POPF				
9		eCX	eDX	eBX	eSP	eBP	eSI	eDI	CBW	CMD	Ap	WAIT	Fv	Fv	SAHF	LAHF		
	MOV				MOVSB	MOVSW/D	CMPSB	CMPSW/D	TE	ST	STOSB	STOSW/D	LODSB	LODSW/D	SCASB	SCASW/D		
A	AL,Ob	eAX,Ov	Ob, AL	Ov,eAX	Xb,Yb	Xv,Yv	Xb,Yb	Xv,Yv	AL, Ib	eAX,Iv	Yb,AL	Yv,eAX	AL,Xb	eAX,Xv	AL,Xb	eAX,Xv		
_	MOV immediate byte into byte register									MOV immediate word or double into word or double register								
В	AL	CL	DL	BL	AH	СН	DH	ВН	eAX	eCX	eDX	eBX	eSP	eBP	eSI	eDI		
	Shift Grp2 RET near				LES	LDS	М	MOV			RET far		INT	INT				
С	Eb, Ib	Ev, Iv	Iw		Gv,Mp	Gv,Mp	Eb, Ib	Ev, Iv	Iw, Ib	LEAVE	Iw		3	Ib	INTO	IRET		
	Shift Grp2																	
D E	Eb,1	Ev,1	Eb,CL	Ev,CL	MAA	AAD		XLAT		ESC(Escape to coprocessor instruction set)								
	LOOPNE LOOPE LOOP JCXZ			IN		0	UT	CALL	JNP			I		10 И				
	Jb	Jb	Jb	Jb	AL, Ib	eAX, Ib	Ib,AL	Ib,eAX	Av	J∀	Ap	Jb	AL, DX	eAX, DX	DX,AL	DX, eAX		
F	LOCK		REPNE	REP	HLT	CMC	Una	ry Grp3							INC/DEC	Indirct		
				PNE DEED					CLC	STC	CLI	STI	CLD	STD	- A	S5		

i386手册,pg. 414, Appendix A, One-Byte Opcode Map

2021/7/12

Or	ne-Byte Opo	_										B					
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	OR	С	D	E	F	
0	=1 01		C) T)	ADD	1		PUSH	POP				1	37.71		PUSH	2-byte	
	Eb,Gb Ev,Gv Gb,Eb Gv,Ev AL,Ib eAX,Iv						ES	ES	Eb,Gb Ev,Gv Gb,Eb Gv,Ev AL,Ib eAX,Iv						CS	escape	
1	ADC					1	PUSH	POP				BB		I	PUSH	POP	
	Eb,Gb	Ev,Gv	Gb,Eb	Gv, Ev	AL, Ib	eAX, Iv	SS	SS	Eb,Gb	Ev, Gv	Gb,Eb	Gv, Ev	AL, Ib	eAX, Iv	DS	DS	
2				AND		1	SEG Di					UB I	SEG	DAS			
	Eb,Gb Ev,Gv Gb,Eb Gv,Ev				AL, Ib	eAX,Iv	=ES		Eb,Gb	Ev, Gv	Gb,Eb	Gv, Ev	AL, Ib	eAX,Iv	=CS		
3	XOR						SEG AAA					MP		1	SEG	AAS	
	Eb,Gb Ev,Gv Gb,Eb Gv,Ev			AL, Ib	eAX,Iv	=SS		Eb,Gb	Ev, Gv	Gb,Eb	Gv, Ev	AL, Ib	eAX,Iv	=CS			
4	INC general register							ı	DEC general register								
	eAX	eCX	eDX	eBX	eSP	eBP	eSI	eDI	eAX eCX eDX eBX eSP eBP						eSI	eDI	
5		I		eral register			POP into general register										
	eAX	eCX	eDX	eBX	eSP	eBP	eSI	eDI	eAX	eCX	eDX	eBX	eSP	eBP	eSI	eDI	
6	PUSHA	POPA	BOUND	ARPL	SEG	SEG	Operand	Address	PUSH	IMUL	PUSH	IMUL	INSB	INSW/D	OUTSB	OUTSW/D	
			Gv,Ma	Ew, Rw	=FS	=GS	Size	Size	Ib	GvEvIv	Ib	GvEvIv	Yb,DX	Yb, DX	Dx, Xb	DX,Xv	
7	Short displacement jump of condition (Jb)								Short-displacement jump on condition(Jb)								
	JO	JNO	JВ	JNB	JZ	JNZ	JBE	JNBE	JS					_	JLE	JNLE	
8	Immediate Grpl Grpl			TE	ST	xc	NG		_ M() V	Gv	-V	MOV	POP			
O	Eb, Ib	Ev,Iv		Ev,Iv	Eb,Gb	Ev,Gv	Eb,Gb	Ev,Gv	Eb,Gb	1			-		Sw, Ew	Ev	
9	NOP	XCHG word or o		word or do	ouble-word register w		ith eAX		CBW	CWD	CALL WAIT		PUSHF	POPF	SAHF	LAHF	
		eCX	eDX	eBX	eSP	eBP	eSI	eDI			Ap		Fv	Fv			
А	MOV			MOVSB	MOVSW/D	CMPSB	CMPSW/D	TE	ST	STOSB	STOSW/D	LODSB	LODSW/D	SCASB	SCASW/D		
	AL,Ob	eAX,0v	Ob, AL	Ov,eAX	Xb,Yb	Xv,Yv	Xb,Yb	Xv,Yv	AL, Ib	eAX,Iv	Yb,AL	Yv,eAX	AL,Xb	eAX,Xv	AL,Xb	eAX,Xv	
В	MOV immediate byte into byte register								MOV immediate word or double into word or double register								
	AL	CL	DL	BL	AH	CH	DH	ВН	eAX	eCX	eDX	eBX	eSP	eBP	eSI	eDI	
c	Shift Grp2 RET near			LES	LDS	М	οv	ENTER	LEAVE	RET far		INT	INT	INTO	IRET		
	Eb, Ib	Ev, Iv	Iw		Gv,Mp	Gv,Mp	Eb, Ib	Ev, Iv	Iw, Ib	222	Iw		3	Ib	120	11,21	
D	Shift Grp2 AAM AAD					AAD	XLAT		ESC(Escape to coprocessor instruction set)								
E	Eb,1 Ev,1		Eb,CL	Ev,CL													
	LOOPNE	LOOPE	LOOP	JCXZ	I	N	OUT		CALL		JNP		II	4	0	UT	
_	Jb	Jb	Jb	Jb	AL, Ib	eAX, Ib	Ib,AL	Ib,eAX	Av	J∀	Ap	Jb	AL, DX	eAX,DX	DX, AL	DX,eAX	
F	LOCK		REPNE	REP	HLT	CMC	<u> </u>	ry Grp3	CLC	STC	CLI	CLI STI	CLD	STD	INC/DEC	Indirct	
				REPE			Eb	Eν		I	T.		I		Grp4	Grp5	

i386手册,pg. 414, Appendix A, One-Byte Opcode Map

2021/7/12

MOV Gv, Ev

- E A modR/M byte follows the opcode and specifies the operand. The operand is either a general register or a memory address. If it is a memory address, the address is computed from a segment register and any of the following values: a base register, an index register, a scaling factor, a displacement.
- G The reg field of the modR/M byte selects a general register; e.g., ADD (00).

v Word or double word, depending on operand size attribute.
16位 32位

i386手册, pg. 412, Appendix A

opcode



8b 94 83 00 11 00 00 8b 45 f4

- 1. 不是0x66, 操作数32位, 0x8b为操作码
- 2. 查i386手册 Appendix A 0x8b对应MOV Gv, Ev
 - Intel格式,表示把一个Ev类型操作数MOV到Gv类型操作数里
 - objdump和gdb中采用的AT&T格式指令操作数顺序正好相反
 - 若有需要, 到i386手册Chapter 17细查
- 3. Ev和Gv都说明后面跟ModR/M字节



7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 MOD REG/OPCODE R/M

i386手册, pg. 242, Section 17.2.1

opcode modr/m



8b 94 83 00 11 00 00 8b 45 f4

- 1. 不是0x66, 操作数32位, 0x8b为操作码
- 2. 查i386手册 Appendix A 0x8b对应 MOV GV, EV
- 3. Ev和Gv都说明后面跟ModR/M字节

$$0x94 =$$

10

010

100

MOD

REG/OPCODE

R/M

opcode modr/m



8b 94 83 00 11 00 00 8b 45 f4

- 1. 不是0x66, 操作数32位, 0x8b为操作码
- 2. 查i386手册 Appendix A 0x8b对应 MOV GV, EV
- 3. Ev和Gv都说明后面跟ModR/M字节

根据Gv和没有0x66前缀,查i386手册表17.2,010表示edx

$$0x94 =$$

opcode modr/m



8b 94 83 00 11 00 00 8b 45 f4

- 1. 不是0x66, 操作数32位, 0x8b为操作码
- 2. 查i386手册 Appendix A 0x8b对应MOV Gv, Ev
- 3. Ev和Gv都说明后面跟ModR/M字节

查i386手册表17-3,发现是内存地址disp32[--][--],还有SIB字节

$$0x94 =$$

10

010

100

MOD

REG/OPCODE

R/M

opcode modr/m



8b 94 83 00 11 00 00 8b 45 f4



- 1. 不是0x66, 操作数32位, 0x8b为操作码
- 2. 查i386手册 Appendix A 0x8b对应MOV Gv, Ev
- 3. Ev和Gv都说明后面跟ModR/M字节
- 4. 根据Mod + R/M域决定有SIB字节(内存地址disp32[--][--])

$$0x83 =$$

SIB (SCALE INDEX BASE) BYTE 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 SS INDEX BASE

i386手册, pg. 242, Section 17.2.1

opcode modr/m



8b 94 83 00 11 00 00 8b 45 f4



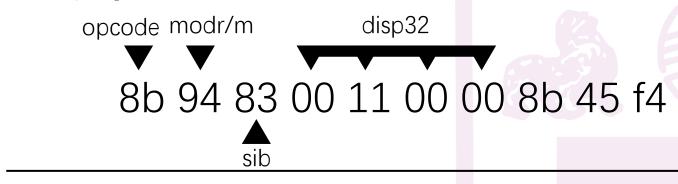
- 1. 不是0x66, 操作数32位, 0x8b为操作码
- 2. 查i386手册 Appendix A 0x8b对应MOV Gv, Ev
- 3. Ev和Gv都说明后面跟ModR/M字节

内存地址 = disp32+ebx+eax*4

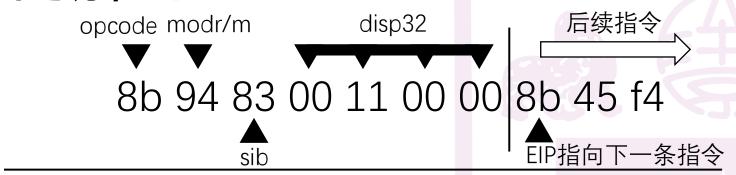
4. 根据Mod + R/M域决定有SIB字节(内存地址disp32[--][--])

$$0x83 =$$

查i386手册表17-4



- 1. 不是0x66, 操作数32位, 0x8b为操作码
- 2. 查i386手册 Appendix A 0x8b对应MOV Gv, Ev
- 3. Ev和Gv都说明后面跟ModR/M字节
- 4. 根据Mod + R/M域决定有SIB字节(内存地址disp32[--][--])
- 5. SIB字节后面自然还有disp32 32位的偏移量(小端方式)



- 1. 不是0x66, 操作数32位, 0x8b为操作码
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- 5. SIB字节后面自然还有disp32 32位的偏移量(小端方式)
- 6. 该指令所有需要的信息已经获得,对应AT&T格式汇编:

movl 0x1100(%ebx, %eax, 4), %edx

```
void exec(uint32_t n) {
                         while( n > 0 && nemu_state == NEMU_RUN) {
                                 instr_len = exec_inst();
                                 cpu.eip += instr_len;
                                 n--;
                int exec_inst() {
                         uint8_t opcode = 0;
                         // get the opcode, 取操作数
                         opcode = instr_fetch(cpu.eip, 1);
                         // instruction decode and execution 执行这条指令
指令解码与执行
                         int len = opcode_entry[opcode](cpu.eip, opcode);
                         return ien; // 返回指令长度
```

- opcode_entry是一个函数指针数组
 - 其中每一个元素指向一条指令的模拟函数

```
#include "cpu/instr.h"
instr_func opcode_entry[256] = { ··· }
```

nemu/include/cpu/instr_helper.h

```
// the type of an instruction entry typedef int (*instr_func)(uint32_t eip, uint8_t opcode);
```

内存: C7 05 48 11 10 00 02 00 00 00

nemu/src/cpu/cpu.c

while(n > 0 && nemu_state == NEMU_RUN) {

instr len = exec inst();

cpu.eip += instr len;

void exec(uint32_t n) {

5. 循环开启



mov_i2rm_v是模拟 C7指令的函数

```
n--;
                                     条指令
     nemu/src/cpu/instr/mov.c
make instr func(mov i2rm v) {
                                                                     1. cpu.eip指向C7
  OPERAND rm, imm;
  rm.data size = data size;
  int len = 1;
                                          int exed_inst() {
  len += modrm rm(eip + 1, &rm);
                                                      uint8 t opcode = 0:
                                                     opcode = instr_fetch(cpu.eip, 1); 2. Opcode取出为C7 int len = opcode_entry[opcode](cpu.eip, opcode);
  imm.type = OPR IMM;
  imm.addr = eip + len;
                                                      return len; // 返回指令长度
  imm.data size = data_size;
  operand_read(&imm);
                                          #include "cpu/instr.h"
                                                                           3、访问数组即函数调用
  rm.val = imm.val:
                                          instr_func opcode_entry[256] =
  operand write(&rm);
                                           /* 0xc4 - 0xc7*/
                                                                 inv, inv, mov_i2rm_b, mov_i2rm_v,
  return len + data size / 8;
                            4. 返回指令长度
                                                 nemu/src/cpu/decode/opcode.c
```

• 怎么写某操作码对应的instr_func?

```
// 宏展开后这一行即为 int mov_i2rm_v(uint32_t eip, uint8_t opcode) {
make_instr_func(mov_i2rm_v) {
                   // OPERAND定义在nemu/include/cpu/operand.h
 OPERAND rm, imm;
                    // 看教程§2-1.2.3
     这是一条把一个立即数mov到R/M中的指令,操作
 len + 数长度为16或32位
                                                      写
 imm
     推荐命名规则:
 imm.
     指令名_源操作数类型2目的操作数类型_长度后缀
 rm.val = imm.val;
 operand_write(&rm);
 return len + data_size / 8; // opcode长度 + ModR/M字节扫描长度 + 立即数长度
```

- 在nemu/include/cpu/instr_helper.h中我们给出了用于精简指令实现的宏,一些实用信息(详细用法参阅教程,比较详尽)#define make_instr_impl_2op(inst_name, src_type, dest_type, suffix)...
 - inst_name就是指令的名称: mov, add, sub, …
 - src_type和dest_type是源和目的操作数类型,与decode_operand系列宏一致:
 - rm 寄存器或内存地址 对应手册E类型
 - r 寄存器地址 对应手册G类型
 - i 立即数 对应手册I类型
 - m 内存地址 差不多对应手册M类型
 - a 根据操作数长度对应al, ax, eax 手册里没有
 - c 根据操作数长度对应cl, cx, ecx 手册里没有
 - o-偏移量-对应手册里的O类型
 - suffix是操作数长度后缀,与decode_data_size系列宏一致:
 - b, w, l, v 8, 16, 32, 16/32位
 - bv 源操作数为8位,目的操作数为16/32位,特殊指令用到
 - short, near jmp指令用到,分别指代8位和32位

```
// 宏展开后这一行即为 int mov_i2rm_v(uint32_t eip, uint8_t opcode) {
make_instr_func(mov_i2rm_v) {
 OPERAND rm, imm; // OPERAND定义在nemu/include/cpu/operand.h
                       // 看教程§2-1.2.3
  rm.data_size = data_size; // data_size是个全局变量,表示操作数的比特长度
  int len = 1; // opcode 长度1字节
  len += modrm_rm(eip + 1, &rm); // 读ModR/M字节, rm的type和addr会被填写
  imm.type = OPR_IMM; // 填入立即数类型
  imm.addr = eip + len; // 找到立即数的地址
  imm.data_size = data_size;
                      // 执行 mov 操作
  operand_read(&imm);
  rm.val = imm.val;
  operand write(&rm);
  return len + data_size / 8; // opcode长度 + ModR/M字节扫描长度 + 立即数长度
```

```
// 宏展开后这一行即为 int mov_i2rm_v(uint32_t eip, uint8_t opcode) {
make_instr_func(mov_i2rm_v) {
                      // OPERAND定义在nemu/include/cpu/operand.h
  OPERAND rm, imm;
                         // 看教程§2-1.2.3
      nemu/include/cpu/instr_helper.h
 int le
  len
      #define make_instr_func(name) int name(uint32_t eip, uint8_t opcode)
  imm.type = OPR_IMM; // 填入立即数类型
  imm.addr = eip + len; // 找到立即数的地址
  imm data size = data size.
      #include "cpu/instr.h"
      instr_func opcode_entry[256] = { ··· } opcode_entry的类型
  oper
      // the type of an instruction entry
  retul typedef int (*instr_func)(uint32_t eip, uint8_t opcode);
```

```
// 宏展开后这一行即为 int mov_i2rm_v(uint32_t eip, uint8_t opcode) {
make_instr_func(mov_i2rm_v) {
  OPERAND rm, imm;
                     // OPERAND定义在nemu/include/cpu/operand.h
                       // 看教程§2-1.2.3
  rm.data_size = data_size; // data_size是个全局变量,表示操作数的比特长度
           // opcode 长度1字节
  int len = 1;
  len += modrm_rm(eip + 1, &rm); // 读ModR/M字节, rm的type和addr会被填写
  imm.type = OPR_IMM; // 填入立即数类型
  imm.addr = eip + len; // 找到立即数的地址
  imm.data_size = data_size;
                      // 执行 mov 操作
  operand_read(&imm);
  rm.val = imm.val;
  operand write(&rm);
  return len + data_size / 8; // opcode长度 + ModR/M字节扫描长度 + 立即数长度
```

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```
// 宏展开后这一行即为 int mov_i2rr nemu/include/cpu/operand.h
make_instr_func(mov_i2rm_v) {
  OPERAND rm, imm;
                                enum {OPR_IMM, OPR_REG, OPR_MEM, OPR_CREG, OPR_SREG};
  rm.data_size = data_size; // data_
                                typedef struct {
                          // opd
  int len = 1;
  len += modrm_rm(eip + 1, &rm);
                                 // addr地址,随type不同解释也
                                         uint32_t addr;
                          // 填,
  imm.type = OPR IMM;
                                         uint8_t sreg; // 现在不管
  imm.addr = eip + len;
                                         uint32_t val;
  imm.data_size = data_size;
                                // data_size = 8, 16, 32
                                        size_t data_size;
  operand_read(&imm);
                                #ifdef DEBUG
  rm.val = imm.val;
                                         MEM_ADDR mem_addr;
  operand_write(&rm);
                                #endif
                                }OPERAND;
  return len + data_size / 8;
```

```
// 宏展开后这一行即为 int mov_i2rm_v(uint32_t eip, uint8_t opcode) {
make_instr_func(mov_i2rm_v) {
 OPERAND rm, imm;
                     // OPERAND定义在nemu/include/cpu/operand.h
                       // 看教程§2-1.2.3
  rm.data_size = data_size; // data_size是个全局变量,表示操作数的比特长度
           // opcode 长度1字节
  int len = 1;
  len += modrm_rm(eip + 1, &rm); // 读ModR/M字节, rm的type和addr会被填写
  imm.type = OPR_IMM; // 填入立即数类型
  imm.addr = eip + len; // 找到立即数的地址
  imm.data_size = data_size;
                      // 执行 mov 操作
  operand_read(&imm);
  rm.val = imm.val;
  operand write(&rm);
  return len + data_size / 8; // opcode长度 + ModR/M字节扫描长度 + 立即数长度
```

```
// 宏展开后这一行即为 int mov_i2rm_v(uint32_t eip, uint8_t opcode) {
make_instr_func(mov_i2rm_v) {
  OPERAND rm, imm;
                         nemu/src/cpu/instr/data_size.c
  rm.data size = data size
                         uint8_t data_size = 32;
  int len = 1;
  len += modrm rm(eip +
                         make_instr_func(data_size_16) {
                                  uint8_t op_code = 0;
  imm.type = OPR IMM;
                                  int len = 0;
  imm.addr = eip + len;
                                  data_size = 16;
  imm.data_size = data_siz
                                  op_code = instr_fetch(eip + 1, 1);
                                 len = opcode_entry[op_code](eip + 1, op_code);
  operand_read(&imm);
                                  data size = 32;
  rm.val = imm.val;
                                  return 1 + len;
  operand write(&rm);
  return len + data_size / 8; // opcode长度 + ModR/M字节扫描长度 + 立即数长度
```

```
// 宏展开后这一行即为 int mov_i2rm_v(uint32_t eip, uint8_t opcode) {
make_instr_func(mov_i2rm_v) {
 OPERAND rm, imm;
                     // OPERAND定义在nemu/include/cpu/operand.h
                       // 看教程§2-1.2.3
  rm.data_size = data_size; // data_size是个全局变量,表示操作数的比特长度
  int len = 1; // opcode 长度1字节
  len += modrm_rm(eip + 1, &rm); // 读ModR/M字节, rm的type和addr会被填写
  imm.type = OPR_IMM; // 填入立即数类型
  imm.addr = eip + len; // 找到立即数的地址
  imm.data_size = data_size;
                      // 执行 mov 操作
  operand_read(&imm);
  rm.val = imm.val;
  operand write(&rm);
  return len + data_size / 8; // opcode长度 + ModR/M字节扫描长度 + 立即数长度
```

```
// 宏展开后这一行即为 int mov_i2rm_v(uint32_t eip, uint8_t opcode) {
make_instr_func(mov_i2rm_v) {
                     // OPERAND定义在nemu/include/cpu/operand.h
 OPERAND rm, imm;
                       // 看教程§2-1.2.3
  rm.data_size = data_size; // data_size是个全局变量,表示操作数的比特长度
                      // opcode 长度1字节
  int len = 1:
  len += modrm_rm(eip + 1, &rm); // 读ModR/M字节, rm的type和addr会被填写
 imm.type = OPR_II nemu/src/cpu/decode/modrm.c
  imm.addr = eip +
  imm.data_size = d int modrm_rm(uint32_t eip, OPERAND * rm);
 operand_read(&im 就是查表过程变成代码
  rm.val = imm.val; | 会将传入的rm变量的type和addr(包括sreg) 填好
 operand_write(&rn 返回解析modr/m所扫描过的字节数(包括可能的SIB和disp)
```

return len + data_size / 8; // opcode长度 + ModR/M字节扫描长度 + 立即数长度

```
// 宏展开后这一行即为 int mov_i2rm_v(uint32_t eip, uint8_t opcode) {
make_instr_func(mov_i2rm_v) {
 OPERAND rm, imm;
                     // OPERAND定义在nemu/include/cpu/operand.h
                       // 看教程§2-1.2.3
  rm.data_size = data_size; // data_size是个全局变量,表示操作数的比特长度
  int len = 1; // opcode 长度1字节
  len += modrm_rm(eip + 1, &rm); // 读ModR/M字节, rm的type和addr会被填写
  imm.type = OPR_IMM; // 填入立即数类型
  imm.addr = eip + len; // 找到立即数的地址
  imm.data_size = data_size;
                     // 执行 mov 操作
  operand_read(&imm);
  rm.val = imm.val;
  operand write(&rm);
  return len + data_size / 8; // opcode长度 + ModR/M字节扫描长度 + 立即数长度
```

NEMU档划均今解码和均行

```
nemu/src/cpu/decode/operand.c
                       void operand_read(OPERAND * opr) {
                                  switch(opr->type) {
             // 宏展
                                             case OPR MEM: ···
              make_
                                             case OPR IMM:
                                                        opr->val = vaddr read(opr->addr, SREG CS, 4);
                 OPE
                                                        break:
                                             case OPR REG:
                 rm.d
                                                        if(opr->data\_size == 8) {
                                                                   opr->val = cpu.gpr[opr->addr \% 4]. 8[opr->addr / 4];
                 int l
                                                       } else {
                 len
                                                                   opr->val = cpu.qpr[opr->addr]. 32;
                 imm
                                                        break;
                                             case OPR CREG: ···
                 imm
                                             case OPR SREG: ···
                 imm
                                 // deal with data size
                                  switch(opr->data_size) {
                 ope
                                             case 8: opr->val = opr->val & 0xff; break;
                 rm.v
                                             case 16: opr->val = opr->val & 0xffff; break;
                 opel
                                             case 32: break:
                                             default: ···
                 retu
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```

```
// 宏展开后这一行即为 int mov_i2rm_v(uint32_t eip, uint8_t opcode) {
make_instr_func(mov_i2rm_v) {
                    // OPERAND定义在nemu/include/cpu/operand.h
 OPERAND rm, imm;
                      // 看教程§2-1.2.3
 rm.data_size = data_size; // data_size是个全局变量,表示操作数的比特长度
 int len = 1; // opcode 长度1字节
 len += modrm_rm(eip + 1, &rm); // 读ModR/M字节, rm的type和addr会被填写
 imm.type = OPR_IMM; // 填入立即数类型
 imm.addr = eip + len; // 找到立即数的地址
 imm.data_size = data_size;
                     // 执行 mov 操作
 operand_read(&imm);
                                    执行mov操作并且
 rm.val = imm.val;
                                    写目的操作数
 operand write(&rm);
 return len + data_size / 8; // opcode长度 + ModR/M字节扫描长度 + 立即数长度
```

```
// 宏展开后这一行即为 int mov_i2rm_v(uint32_t eip, uint8_t opcode) {
make_instr_func(mov_i2rm_v) {
 OPERAND rm, imm; // OPERAND定义在nemu/include/cpu/operand.h
                       // 看教程§2-1.2.3
 rm.data_size = data_size; // data_size是个全局变量,表示操作数的比特长度
 int len = 1; // opcode 长度1字节
 len += modrm_rm(eip + 1, &rm); // 读ModR/M字节, rm的type和addr会被填写
 imm.type = OPR_IMM; // 填入立即数类型
 imm.addr = eip + len; // 找到立即数的地址
 imm.data_size = data_size;
                     // 执行 mov 操作 返回指令长度
 operand_read(&imm);
 rm.val = imm.val;
 operand write(&rm);
 return len + data_size / 8; // opcode长度 + ModR/M字节扫描长度 + 立即数长度
```

内存: C7 05 48 11 10 00 02 00 00 00

nemu/src/cpu/cpu.c

while(n > 0 && nemu_state == NEMU_RUN) {

instr len = exec inst();

cpu.eip += instr len;

n--;

void exec(uint32_t n) {

5. 循环开启

当前EIP

mov_i2rm_v是模拟 C7指令的函数

```
make instr func(mov i2rm v) {
                                                                    1. cpu.eip指向C7
  OPERAND rm, imm;
  rm.data size = data size;
                                         int exed_inst() {
  int len = 1:
                                                    uint8 t opcode = 0:
  len += modrm rm(eip + 1, &rm);
                                                    opcode = instr_fetch(cpu.eip, 1); 2. Opcode取出为C7 int len = opcode_entry[opcode](cpu.eip, opcode);
  imm.type = OPR IMM;
                                                     return len; // 返回指令长度
  imm.addr = eip + len;
  imm.data size = data size;
  operand_read(&imm);
                                         #include "cpu/instr.h"
                                                                          3. 访问数组即函数调用
  rm.val = imm.val:
                                         instr_func opcode_entry[256] =
  operand write(&rm);
                                                                inv, inv, mov_i2rm_b, mov_i2rm_v,
                                         /* 0xc4 - 0xc7*/
  return len + data_size / 8;
                             4. 返回指令长度 … hemu/src/cpu/decode/opcode.c
```

PA 2-1要做的任务: 执行make run或make test_pa-2-1

、需要修改Makefile来指定测试用例

invalid opcode(eip = 0x00030033): 83 f8 01 66 c7 05 34 12 ...

There are two cases which will trigger this unexpected exception:

- 1. The instruction at eip = 0x00030033 is not implemented.
- 2. Something is implemented incorrectly.

Find this eip value(0x00030033) in the disassembling result to distinguish which case it is.

If it is the first case, see



for more details.

If it is the second case, remember:

- * The machine is always right!
- * Every line of untested code is always wrong!

根据eip,结合打印出来的内存内容定位需要实现的指令

配合使用我们定制的 objdump工具

Name

∠ PA_2020_spring_Guide.pdf

README.md

display="block" objdump4nemu-i386" display="block"

http://114.212.10.212/wl/pa2020_spring_guide

源码: https://gitee.com/wlicsnju/binutils4nemu

2021/7/12

南京大学-计算机系统基础-PA

PA 2-1要做的任务: 执行make run或make test_pa-2-1

1. 查i386手册得知这是一条什么指令

- a) 先查appendix A得知指令的类型和格式
- b) 必要的话查section 17.2.1译码ModR/M和SIB字节
- c) 必要的话查section 17.2.2.11查看指令的具体含义和细节
- 2. 写该操作码对应的instr_func
 - a) 例如: make_instr_func(mov_i2rm_v)
- 3. 把这个函数在nemu/include/cpu/instr.h中声明一下
- 4. 在opcode_entry对应该操作码的地方把这个函数的函数名填进去替代原来的inv
- 5. 重复上述过程直至完成所有需要模拟的指令

• 针对这个框架有一些要特别注意的地方

nemu/src/cpu/cpu.c

```
void exec(uint32_t n) {
      while( n > 0 \&\& nemu\_state == NEMU\_RUN)
                                  这一步非常机械,对于某些指
             instr_len = exec_inst();
                                  令,如特殊的jmp、ret中涉及
             cpu.eip += instr len;
                                  到跳转到某一个绝对的地址
             n--;
                                   (而非相对下一条指令起始地
                                  址的偏移量)时,要在实现时
                                  灵活指定指令长度为0,来规避
                                  cpu.eip += instr_len
```

实验目标

控制台

```
$ make clean
$ make test_pa-2-1
./nemu/nemu --autorun --testcase struct
NEMU load and execute img: ./testcase/bin/struct.img elf: ./testcase/bin/struct
nemu: HIT GOOD TRAP at eip = 0 \times 0003010c
NEMU2 terminated
./nemu/nemu --autorun --testcase string
NEMU load and execute img: ./testcase/bin/string.img elf: ./testcase/bin/string
nemu: HIT GOOD TRAP at eip = 0 \times 0003016a
NEMU2 terminated
./nemu/nemu --autorun --testcase hello-str
NEMU load and execute img: ./testcase/bin/hello-str.img elf: ./testcase/bin/hello-str
nemu: HIT GOOD TRAP at eip = 0 \times 00030105
NEMU2 terminated
./nemu/nemu --autorun --testcase test-float
NEMU load and execute img: ./testcase/bin/test-float.img elf: ./testcase/bin/test-float
nemu: HIT BAD TRAP at eip = 0 \times 000300c8
NEMU2 terminated
make[1]: Leaving directory '/home/icspa/teaching/temp_test/pa_code'
```

- PA 2-1提交截止时间待定
- 建议大家先写一些指令,发现在实现过程中不方便的地方,下一次课我们讲解框架代码中和精简指令实现的宏的有关内容





PA 2-1 结束

精简指令实现的宏相关内容参见本ppt备页

用于精简指令实现的宏

普通实现

会出现 大量相 似的重 复代码

```
make_instr_func(mov_r2rm_v) {
  OPERAND r, rm;
  // 指定操作数长度
  rm.data_size = r.data_size = data_size;
  int len = 1;
  // 操作数寻址
  len += modrm_r_rm(eip + 1, &r, &rm);
  // 执行mov操作
  operand_read(&r);
  rm.val = r.val;
  operand_write(&rm);
  // 返回操作数长度
  return len;
```

精简实现

的逻辑 一行对应

-条指令

的实现

同样指

令同样

nemu/include/cpu/instr_helper.h

```
// macro for making an instruction entry #define make_instr_func(name) int name(uint32_t eip, uint8_t opcode)
```

int mov_r2rm_v (uint32_t eip, uint8_t opcode)

```
make_instr_func(mov_r2rm_v) {
  OPERAND r, rm;
  // 指定操作数长度
  rm.data_size = r.data_size = data_size;
  int len = 1:
  // 操作数寻址
  len += modrm_r_rm(eip + 1, &r, &rm);
  // 执行mov操作
  operand_read(&r);
  rm.val = r.val;
  operand_write(&rm);
  // 返回操作数长度
  return len;
```

```
// macro for generating the implementation of an instruction with two operands
#define make_instr_impl_2op(inst_name, src_type, dest_type, suffix) \
          // 等于 make_instr_impl_2op(mov, r, rm, v)
        make_instr_func(concat7(inst_name, _, src_type, 2, dest_type, _, suffix)) {\
         // 宏展开等于 make_instr_func(mov_ r2rm_v) {
                 int len = 1; \setminus
                 concat(decode_data_size_, suffix) \
                 concat3(decode_operand, _, concat3(src_type, 2, dest_type)) \
                 print asm 2(\cdots);
                 instr_execute_2op(); \
                 return len; \
                                  nemu/include/cpu/instr_helper.h
                                                       operario_write(&opr_dest);
    // 操作数寻址
    len += modrm_r_rm(eip + 1, &r, &rm);
                                              make_instr_impl_2op(mov, r, rm, v)
    // 执行mov操作
    operand_read(&r);
    rm.val = r.val;
                                              nemu/src/cpu/instr/mov.c
    operand_write(&rm);
    // 返回操作数长度
     return len;
```

```
// macro for generating the implementation of an instruction with two operands
#define make_instr_impl_2op(inst_name, src_type, dest_type, suffix) \
         // 等于 make_instr_impl_2op(mov, r, rm, v)
        make_instr_func(concat7(inst_name, _, src_type, 2, dest_type, _, suffix)) {\
        // 宏展开等于 make_instr_func(mov_ r2rm_v) {
                concat(decode_data_size_, suffix) \
                concat3(decode_operand, _, concat3(src_type, 2, dest_type)) \
                print asm 2(\cdots);
                instr_execute_2op(); \
                return len; \
                                  nemu/include/cpu/instr_helper.h
                                                     operario_write(&opr_dest);
    // 操作数寻址
    len += modrm_r_rm(eip + 1, &r, &rm);
                                            make_instr_impl_2op(mov, r, rm, v)
    // 执行mov操作
    operand_read(&r);
                                            nemu/src/cpu/instr/mov.c
    rm.val = r.val;
    operand_write(&rm);
    // 返回操作数长度
    return len;
```

```
// macro for generating the implementation of an instruction with two operands
#define make_instr_impl_2op(inst_name, src_type, dest_type, suffix) \
          // 等于 make_instr_impl_2op(mov, r, rm, v)
        make_instr_func(concat7(inst_name, _, src_type, 2, dest_type, _, suffix)) {\
         // 宏展开等于 make_instr_func(mov_ r2rm_v) {
                 int len = 1; \ // 不变
                 concat(decode_data_size_, suffix) \
// 宏展开等于 decode_data_size_v
// 下方宏定义 #define decode_data_size_v opr_src.data_size = opr_dest.data_size =
data_size;
                 concat3(decode_operand, _, concat3(src_type, 2, dest_type)) \
                 print_asm_2(···); \
                 instr_execute_2op(); \
                 return len; \
                                   nemu/include/cpu/instr_helper.h
    77/ 7/17 7/11/11/17 7末 | 下
                                               make_instr_mipi_zop(mov, r, m, v)
     operand_read(&r);
                                              nemu/src/cpu/instr/mov.c
     rm.val = r.val;
     operand_write(&rm);
     // 返回操作数长度
     return len;
```

```
// macro for generating the implementation of an instruction with two operands
#define make_instr_impl_2op(inst_name, src_type, dest_type, suffix) \
          // 等于 make_instr_impl_2op(mov, r, rm, v)
        make_instr_func(concat7(inst_name, _, src_type, 2, dest_type, _, suffix)) {\
         // 宏展开等于 make_instr_func(mov_ r2rm_v) {
                 int len = 1; \ // 不变
                 concat(decode_data_size_, suffix) \
// 宏展开等于 decode_data_size_v
// 下方宏定义 #define decode_data_size_v opr_src.data_size = opr_dest.data_size =
data size;
                 concat3(decode_operand, _, concat3(src_type, 2, dest_type)) \
// 宏展开等于 decode_operand_r2rm
// 下方宏定义 #define decode_operand_r2rm \
                    len += modrm r rm(eip + 1, &opr src, &opr dest);
                 print_asm_2(···); \
                 instr_execute_2op(); \
                 return len; \
                                  nemu/include/cpu/instr_helper.h
    operand_write(&rm);
    // 返回操作数长度
    return len;
```

```
// macro for generating the implementation of an instruction with two operands
#define make_instr_impl_2op(inst_name, src_type, dest_type, suffix) \
          // 等于 make_instr_impl_2op(mov, r, rm, v)
        make_instr_func(concat7(inst_name, _, src_type, 2, dest_type, _, suffix)) {\
        // 宏展开等于 make_instr_func(mov_ r2rm_v) {
                int len = 1; \ // 不变
                concat(decode_data_size_, suffix) \
// 宏展开等于 decode_data_size_v
// 下方宏定义 #define decode_data_size_v opr_src.data_size = opr_dest.data_size =
data size;
                concat3(decode_operand, _, concat3(src_type, 2, dest_type)) \
// 宏展开等于 decode_operand_r2rm
// 下方宏定义 #define decode_operand_r2rm \
                   len += modrm_r_rm(eip + 1, &opr_src, &opr_dest);
                print_asm_2(···); \ // 单步执行打印调试信息,不变
                instr_execute_2op(); \
                return len; \
                                  nemu/include/cpu/instr_helper.h
    operand_write(&rm);
    // 返回操作数长度
    return len;
```

```
// macro for generating the implementation of an instruction with two operands
#define make_instr_impl_2op(inst_name, src_type, dest_type, suffix) \
          // 等于 make_instr_impl_2op(mov, r, rm, v)
        make_instr_func(concat7(inst_name, _, src_type, 2, dest_type, _, suffix)) {\
        // 宏展开等于 make_instr_func(mov_ r2rm_v) {
                int len = 1; \ // 不变
                concat(decode_data_size_, suffix) \
// 宏展开等于 decode_data_size_v
// 下方宏定义 #define decode_data_size_v opr_src.data_size = opr_dest.data_size =
data size;
                concat3(decode_operand, _, concat3(src_type, 2, dest_type)) \
// 宏展开等于 decode_operand_r2rm
// 下方宏定义 #define decode_operand_r2rm \
                   len += modrm_r_rm(eip + 1, &opr_src, &opr_dest);
                print_asm_2(···); \ // 单步执行打印调试信息,不变
                instr_execute_2op(); \ //调用执行函数
                return len; \
                                 nemu/include/cpu/instr_helper.h
    operand_write(&rm);
    // 返回操作数长度
    return len;
```

```
// macro for generating the implementation of an instruction with two operands
#define make instr impl 2op(inst name, src type, dest type, suffix) \
        // 等于 make instr impl 2op(mov, r, rm, v)
             make_instr_func(concat7(inst_name, _, src_type, 2, dest_type, _, suffix)) {\
              // 宏展开等于 make_instr_func(mov_ r2rm_v) {
                           int len = 1; \ // 不变
                           concat(decode data size, suffix) \
// 宏展开等于 decode data size v
// 下方宏定义    #define decode data size v opr src.data size = opr dest.data size = data size;
                           concat3(decode operand, , concat3(src type, 2,
dest_type)) \
// 宏展开等于 decode operand r2rm
// 下方宏定义 #define decode_operand_r2rm \
                len += modrm r rm(eip + 1, &opr src, &opr dest);
                           print_asm_2(···); \ // 单步执行打印调试信息, 不变
                           instr_execute_2op(); \ //调用执行函数
                           return len: \
       // 指定操作数长度
       rm.data_size = r.data_size = data_size;
       int len = 1:
       // 操作数寻址
       len += modrm_r_rm(eip + 1, &r, &rm);
       // 执行mov操作
       operand_read(&r);
       rm.val = r.val;
       operand_write(&rm);
       // 返回操作数长度
        return len;
```

nemu/include/cpu/instr_helper.h

Static关键字很关键!

```
// macro for generating the implementation of an instruction with two operands
#define make_instr_impl_2op(inst_name, src_type, dest_type, suffix) \
          // 等于 make_instr_impl_2op(mov, r, rm, v)
        make_instr_func(concat7(inst_name, _, src_type, 2, dest_type, _, suffix)) {\
        // 宏展开等于 make_instr_func(mov_ r2rm_v) {
                int len = 1; \ // 不变
                concat(decode_data_size_, suffix) \
// 宏展开等于 decode_data_size_v
// 下方宏定义 #define decode_data_size_v opr_src.data_size = opr_dest.data_size =
data size;
                concat3(decode_operand, _, concat3(src_type, 2, dest_type)) \
// 宏展开等于 decode_operand_r2rm
// 下方宏定义 #define decode_operand_r2rm \
                   len += modrm_r_rm(eip + 1, &opr_src, &opr_dest);
                print_asm_2(···); \ // 单步执行打印调试信息,不变
                instr_execute_2op(); \ //调用执行函数
                return len; \ // 返回指令长度
                                  nemu/include/cpu/instr_helper.h
    operand_write(&rm);
    // 返回操作数长度
    return len;
```

```
make_instr_func(mov_r2rm_v) {
  OPERAND r, rm;
  // 指定操作数长度
  rm.data_size = r.data_size = data_size;
  int len = 1;
  // 操作数寻址
  len += modrm_r_rm(eip + 1, &r, &rm);
  // 执行mov操作
  operand_read(&r);
  rm.val = r.val;
  operand_write(&rm);
  // 返回操作数长度
  return len;
```

```
make_instr_func(mov_r2rm_v) {
    OPERAND r, rm;
    // 指定操作数长度
    rm.data_size = r.data_size = data_size;
    int len = 1;
    // 操作数寻址
    len += modrm_r_rm(eip + 1, &r, &rm);
    // 执行mov操作
    operand_read(&r);
    rm.val = r.val;
    operand_write(&rm);
    // 返回操作数长度
    return len;
}
```

```
#include "cpu/instr.h"
static void instr_execute_2op() {
         operand_read(&opr_src);
         opr_dest.val = opr_src.val;
         operand write(&opr dest);
make_instr_impl_2op(mov, r, rm, v)
// 将其进行宏展开后,变为。。。
make_instr_func(mov_ r2rm_v) {
        int len = 1:
         opr_src.data_size = opr_dest.data_size = data_size;
         len += modrm_r_rm(eip + 1, &opr_src, &opr_dest);
         print_asm_2(···);
         instr_execute_2op();
         return len;
```

nemu/src/cpu/instr/mov.c

```
make_instr_func(mov_r2rm_v) {
    OPERAND r, rm;
    // 指定操作数长度
    rm.data_size = r.data_size = data_size;
    int len = 1;
    // 操作数寻址
    len += modrm_r_rm(eip + 1, &r, &rm);
    // 执行mov操作
    operand_read(&r);
    rm.val = r.val;
    operand_write(&rm);
    // 返回操作数长度
    return len;
}
```

等价

opr_src和opr_dest是 定义在operand.c中的 两个全局变量

```
#include "cpu/instr.h"
static void instr_execute_2op() {
         operand_read(&opr_src);
         opr_dest.val = opr_src.val;
         operand write(&opr dest);
make_instr_impl_2op(mov, r, rm, v)
// 将其进行宏展开后, 变为。。。
make_instr_func(mov_ r2rm_v) {
        int len = 1:
         opr_src.data_size = opr_dest.data_size = data_size;
         len += modrm_r_rm(eip + 1, &opr_src, &opr_dest);
         print_asm_2(···);
         instr_execute_2op();
         return len;
```

nemu/src/cpu/instr/mov.c

```
make_instr_func(mov_r2rm_v) {
    OPERAND r, rm;
    // 指定操作数长度
    rm.data_size = r.data_size = data_size;
    int len = 1;
    // 操作数寻址
    len += modrm_r_rm(eip + 1, &r, &rm);
    // 执行mov操作
    operand_read(&r);
    rm.val = r.val;
    operand_write(&rm);
    // 返回操作数长度
    return len;
}
```

```
#include "cpu/instr.h"
static void instr_execute_2op() {
         operand_read(&opr_src);
         opr_dest.val = opr_src.val;
         operand write(&opr dest);
make_instr_impl_2op(mov, r, rm, v)
// 将其进行宏展开后, 变为。。。
make_instr_func(mov_ r2rm_v) {
        int len = 1:
         opr_src.data_size = opr_dest.data_size = data_size;
         len += modrm_r_rm(eip + 1, &opr_src, &opr_dest);
         print_asm_2(···);
         instr_execute_2op();
         return len;
```

等价

modrm系列函数看 Guide的描述