Graphical User Interfaces Higher-level Programming

Operating Systems

Low-level Programming

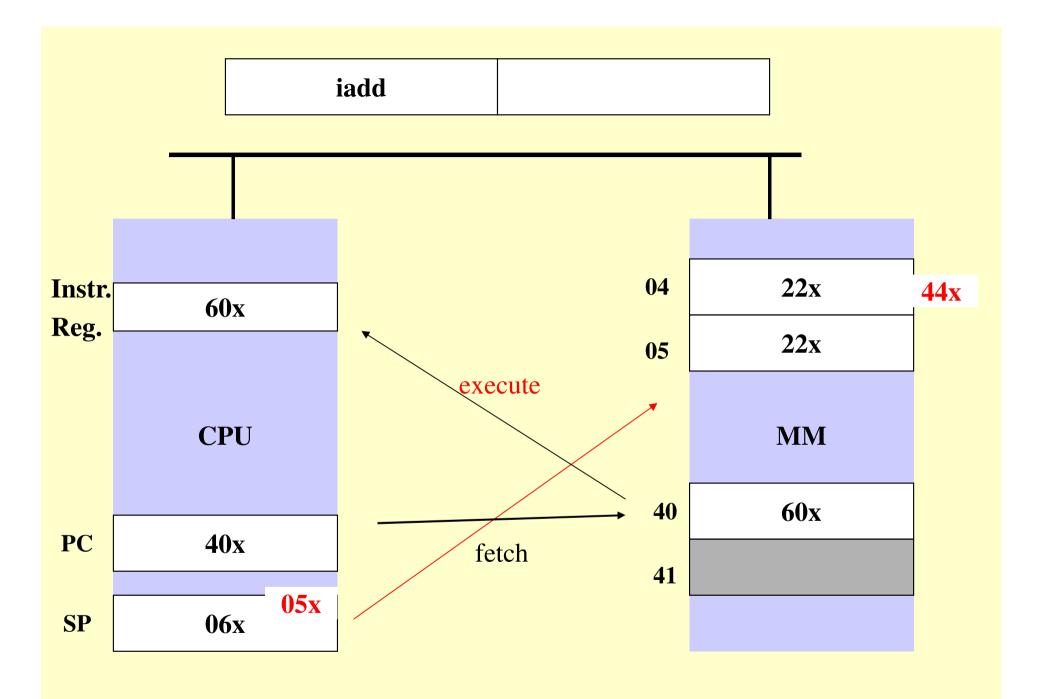
Basic Machine Architecture

Silicon

CSCU9V4 Systems

Systems lecture 11
Computer Organisation

A Virtual Machine a demonstration of V4 Virtual machine



Most of the instructions (some more later)

Instruction (in hex)	Mnemonic	Translation
60ii	iadd	addition of top two stack elements (pops two numbers from the top of the stack, and pushes their sum back onto the stack)
64ii	isub	subtraction of top two stack elements
68ii	imul	multiplication of top two stack elements
6Cii	idiv	division of top two stack elements
70ii	irem	remainder operation on top two stack elements
7Eii	iand	boolean AND operation on top two stack elements
80ii	ior	boolean OR operation on top two stack elements
12xx	lcd #	pushes constant value xx onto top of stack
15xx	iload #	pushes a copy of memory location (localVariablesPointer+xx) onto top of stack
36xx	istore #	pops the top element of the stack and stores it in memory location (localVariablesPointer+xx)
a7xx	goto #	sets program counter to memory address xx
99xx	ifeq #	pops the top element of the stack, and if it equals zero, sets the program counter to xx

- ii: any two hex digits (ignored)
- •xx: two hex digits used either as a constant (lcd) or address

An Example

- High-level language:
 - some_var = 15 + 10
- Assembly language
 - ldc F
 - ldc A
 - iadd
 - istore local_var+0
- Movable machine code
 - 0001 0010 00001111 * (push Fx onto stack)
 - 0001 0010 00001010 * (push Ax onto stack)
 - 0110 0000 000000000 * (add top 2 stack element)
 - 0011 0110 00000000 * (store at first local var)
- Executable machine code (start at L=00001111)
 - 40x 0001 0010 00001111 * (push Ex onto stack)
 - 42x 0001 0010 00001010 * (push Ax onto stack)
 - 44x 0110 0000 000000000 * (add top 2 stack element)
 - 46x 0011 0110 00000000 * (store at first local var)

Raw source code

Preprocessor

Source code

Compiler

Assembler code

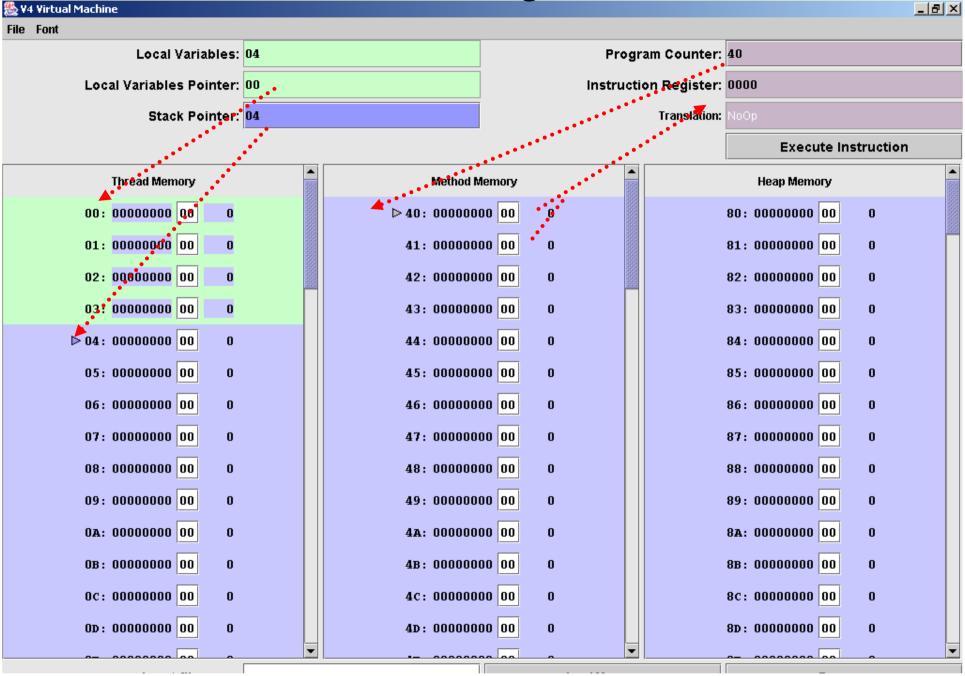
Assembler

Mov. Machine code

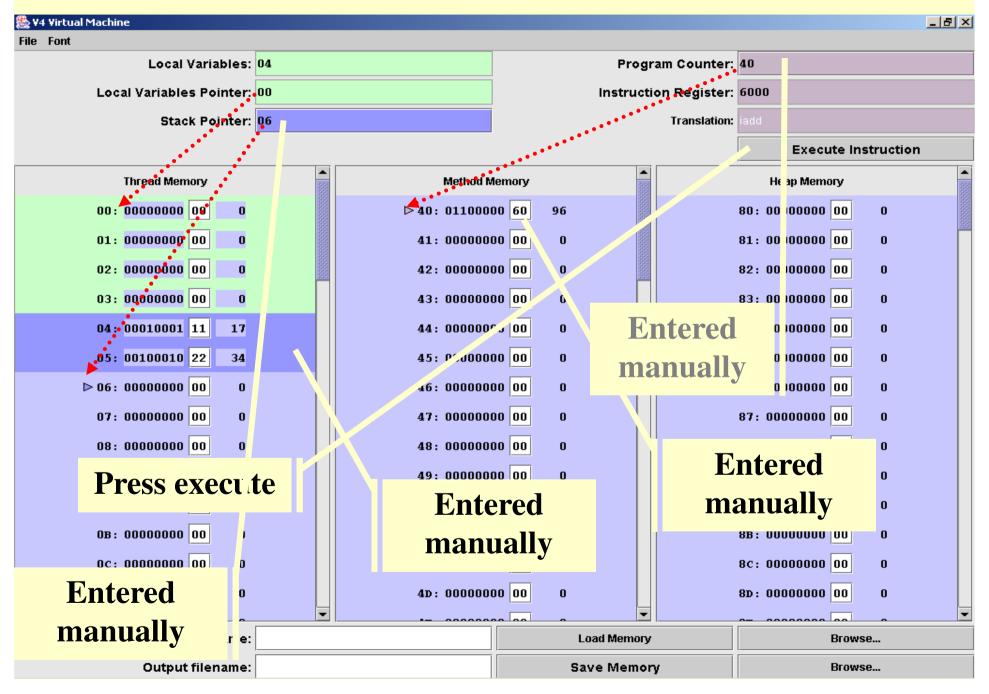
Linker

Executable code (L3)

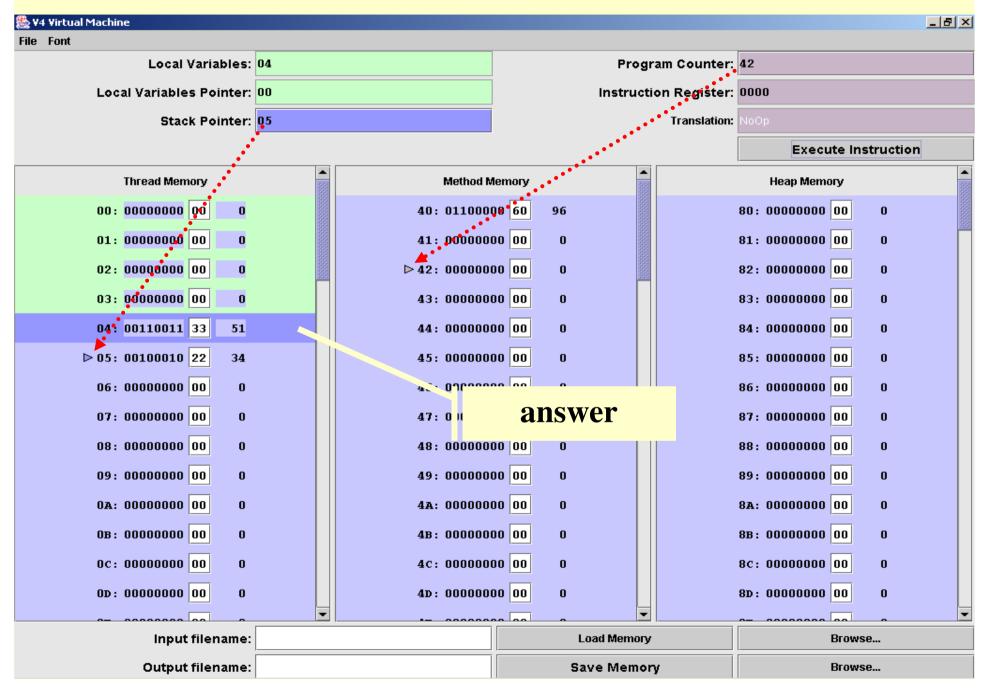
the resulting GUI



before we execute iadd



after we execute iadd



... but we put the data manually on the stack!

• High-level language:

```
- some_var := 15 + 10
```

• Assembly language

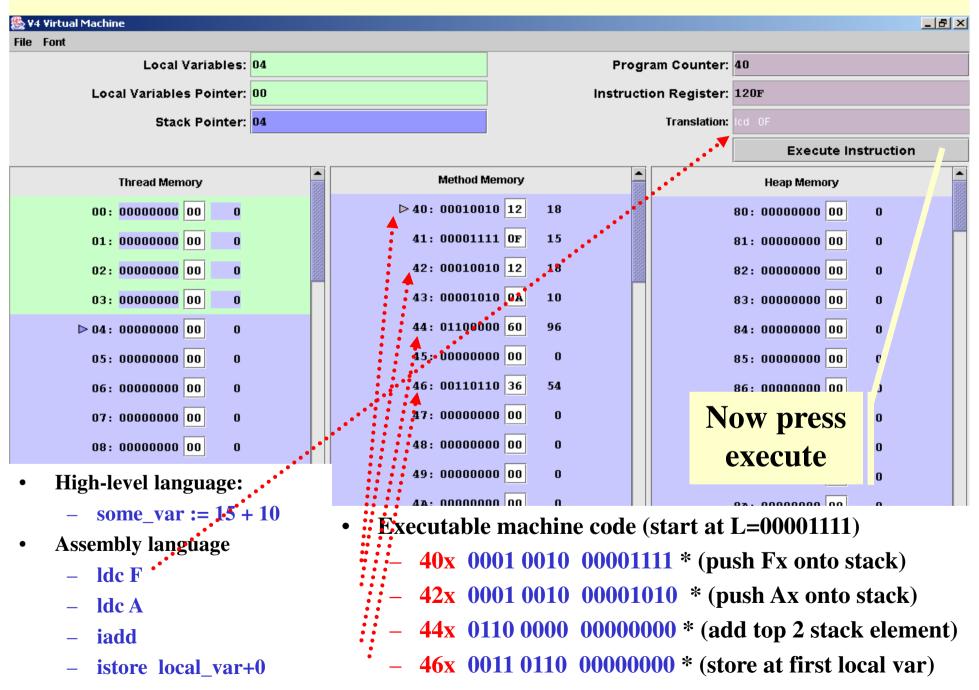
- ldc F
- ldc A
- iadd
- istore local_var+0

... here the program puts the data on the stack.

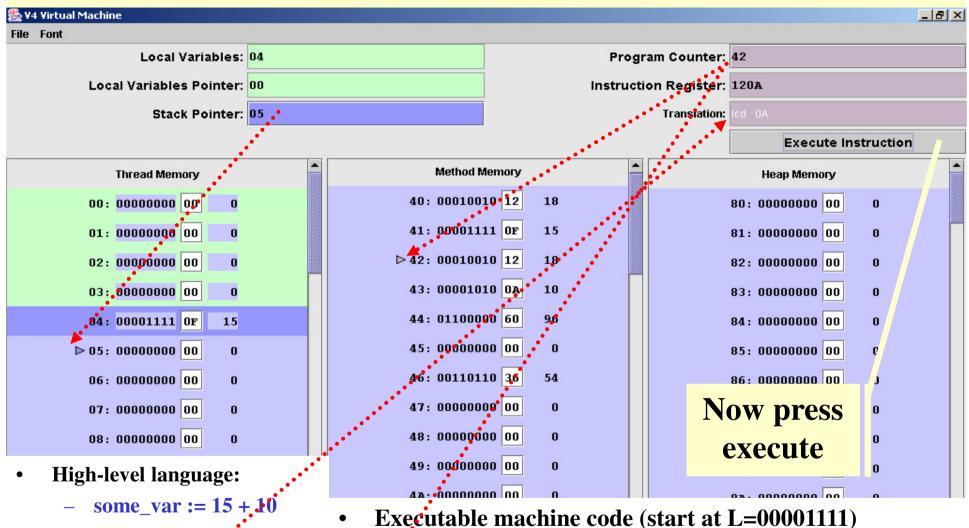
Movable machine code

- 0001 0010 00001111 * (push Ex onto stack)
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At start



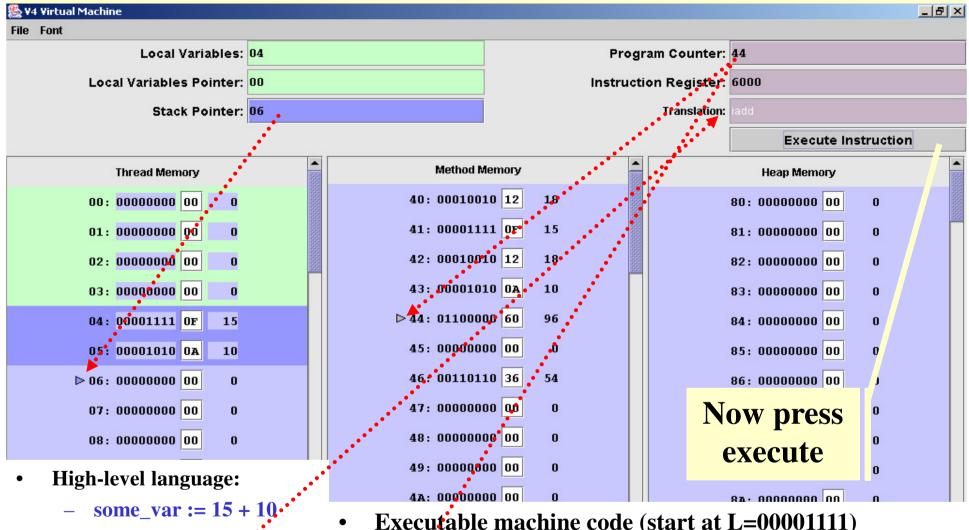
Executed 1st instruction



- **Assembly language**
 - ldc F
 - ldc A
 - iadd
 - istore local var+0

- **Executable machine code (start at L=00001111)**
 - 40x 0001 0010 00001111 * (push Fx onto stack)
 - **42x 0001 0010 00001010** * (push Ax onto stack)
 - **44x** 0110 0000 000000000 * (add top 2 stack element)
 - **46x 0011 0110 000000000** * (store at first local var)

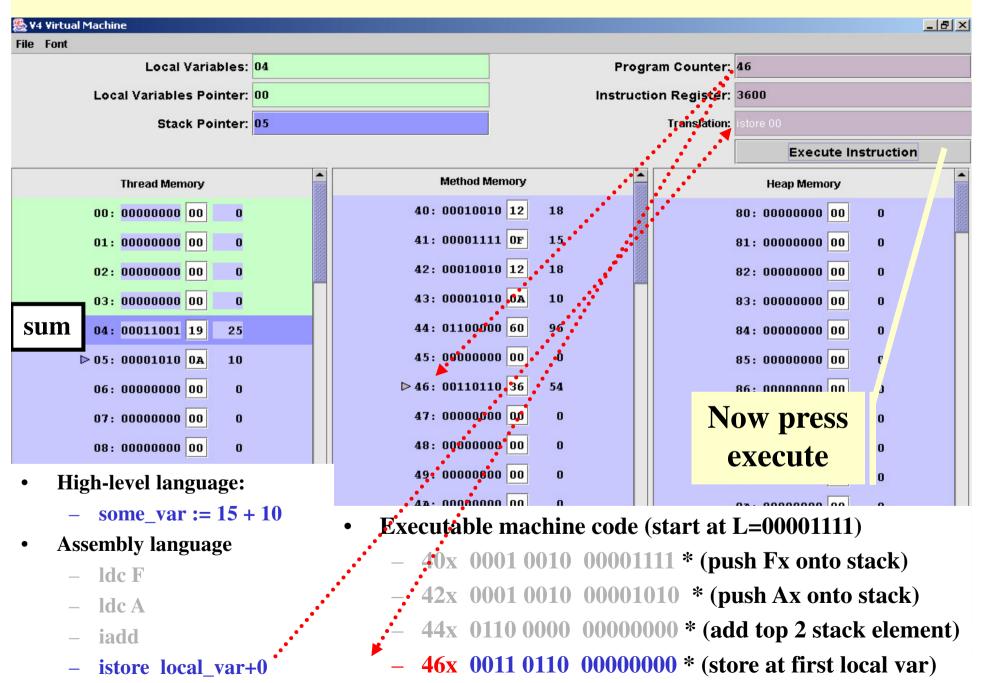
Executed 2nd instruction



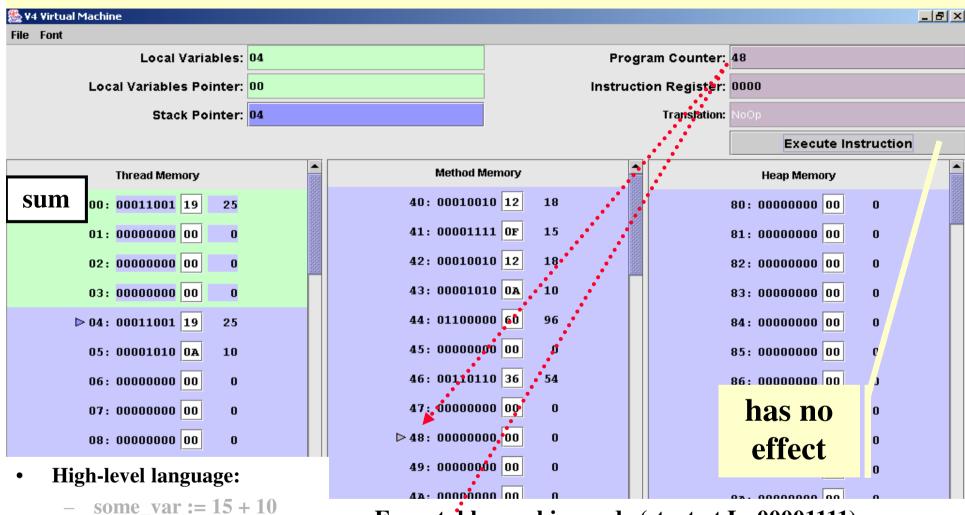
- **Assembly language**
 - ldc F
 - ldc A
 - iadd
 - istore local var+0

- Executable machine code (start at L=00001111)
 - 0001 0010 00001111 * (push Fx onto stack)
 - 42x 0001 0010 00001010 * (push Ax onto stack)
 - **44x 0110 0000 000000000** * (add top 2 stack element)
 - **46x 0011 0110 000000000** * (store at first local var)

Executed 3rd instruction



Executed last instruction



- Assembly language
 - ldc F
 - ldc A
 - iadd
 - istore local_var+0

- Executable machine code (start at L=00001111)
 - 40x 0001 0010 00001111 * (push Fx onto stack)
 - .42x 0001 0010 00001010 * (push Ax onto stack)
 - 44x 0110 0000 000000000 * (add top 2 stack element)
 - 46x 0011 0110 00000000 * (store at first local var)

Example program

```
40
1234 ldc 34 place constant (34x) on stack
12df ldc df place constant (dfX) on stack
6000 iadd add top two stack values
3602 istore 02 store value at location 2
```

- The first two hex digits define where the program will be loaded
- The remainder is the program
- Note that only the hex digits at the start of the line are used: the rest of the line is ignored.

Consider a program fragment ...

•Say we have a fragment of code

$$X = 2$$
if $X != 0$
 $y = 4$;
else $y = 7$;

How does this get translated into low-level language?

Translating

- •What needs to be done?
 - assign locations to variables

X, y: Put X at location 0, and y at location 1

•Translate line by line.

```
X = 2 ildc 2 // push 2 on to stack
istore 0 // store in location 0
```

Translating continued

```
X != 2 iload 0 // put x on stack
           ildc 2 // put 2 on stack
           sub // subtract
           ifeq ?? __// jump to else part
                      ildc 4 // put 4 on
stack
           istore 1 // store it
          goto ?? // jump over else section
                ildc 7 // put 7 on stack
           istore 1 // store it
(ena 11)
```

And into machine code

```
// start address for loading

1202 // ildc 2 // push 2 on to stack

3600 //istore 0 // store in location 0

1502 //iload 0 // put x on stack

1202 //ildc 2 // put 2 on stack

6400 //isub // subtract

99xx // ifeq ?? // jump to else

part
```

• We don't know where the jump is to until we generates some more code.

Machine code cont'd

•Again, we don't know where to exactly

Resolving

```
// start address for loading
       40
       1202 // ildc 2 // push 2 on to stack
40
42
       3600 //istore 0 // store in location 0
44
          1502 //iload 2 // put x on stack
46
          1202 //ildc 2 // put 2 on stack
48
          6400 //isub // subtract
4 A
          9952 // ifeq 0x52 // jump to
       else part
4 C
          1204 //ildc 4 // put 4 on stack
4 F.
          50
         A756 //Goto 56 // jump to end of if
52
       statement.
54
          1207 //ildc 7 // put 7 on stack
56
          3601 //istore 1 // store it
```

End of lecture