实验进度

我完成了所有内容

必答题

- EFLAGS 寄存器中的 CF 位是什么意思?

CF: Carry Flag, it’s a status flag, Set on high-order bit carry or borrow; cleared otherwise. 表示高位借位。

- ModR/M 字节是什么?

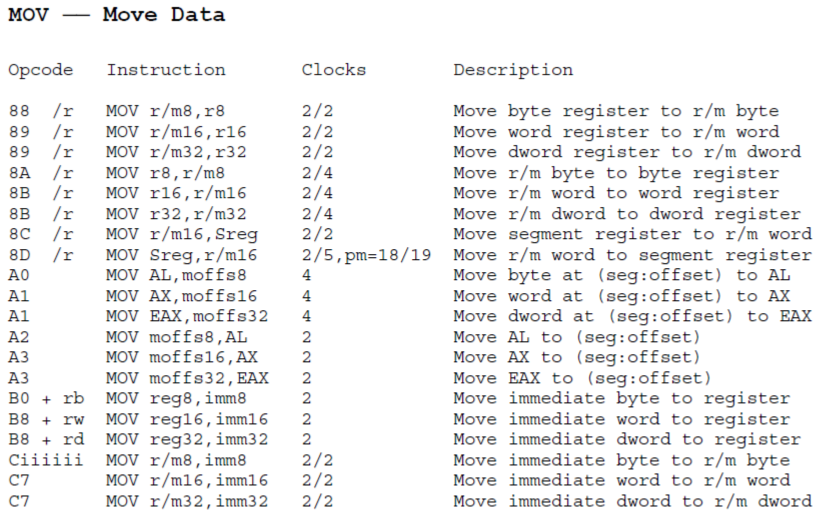
The ModR/M byte contains three fields of information:

- The mod field, which occupies the two most significant bits of the byte, combines with the r/m field to form 32 possible values: eight registers and 24 indexing modes

- The reg field, which occupies the next three bits following the mod field, specifies either a register number or three more bits of opcode information. The meaning of the reg field is determined by the first (opcode) byte of the instruction.

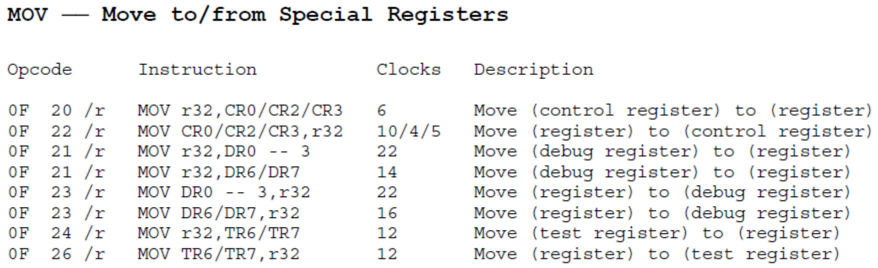
- The r/m field, which occupies the three least significant bits of the byte, can specify a register as the location of an operand, or can form part of the addressing-mode encoding in combination with the field as described above

- mov 指令的具体格式是怎么样的?



MOV — Move Data

Opcode	Instruction	Clocks	Description
88 /r	MOV r/m8,r8	2/2	Move byte register to r/m byte
89 /r	MOV r/m16,r16	2/2	Move word register to r/m word
89 /r	MOV r/m32,r32	2/2	Move dword register to r/m dword
8A /r	MOV r8,r/m8	2/4	Move r/m byte to byte register
8B /r	MOV r16,r/m16	2/4	Move r/m word to word register
8B /r	MOV r32,r/m32	2/4	Move r/m dword to dword register
8C /r	MOV r/m16,Sreg	2/2	Move segment register to r/m word
8D /r	MOV Sreg,r/m16	2/5,pm=18/19	Move r/m word to segment register
A0	MOV AL,moffs8	4	Move byte at (seg:offset) to AL
A1	MOV AX,moffs16	4	Move word at (seg:offset) to AX
A1	MOV EAX,moffs32	4	Move dword at (seg:offset) to EAX
A2	MOV moffs8,AL	2	Move AL to (seg:offset)
A3	MOV moffs16,AX	2	Move AX to (seg:offset)
A3	MOV moffs32,EAX	2	Move EAX to (seg:offset)
B0 + rb	MOV reg8,imm8	2	Move immediate byte to register
B8 + rw	MOV reg16,imm16	2	Move immediate word to register
B8 + rd	MOV reg32,imm32	2	Move immediate dword to register
Ciiiiii	MOV r/m8,imm8	2/2	Move immediate byte to r/m byte
C7	MOV r/m16,imm16	2/2	Move immediate word to r/m word
C7	MOV r/m32,imm32	2/2	Move immediate dword to r/m dword



MOV — Move to/from Special Registers

Opcode	Instruction	Clocks	Description
0F 20 /r	MOV r32,CR0/CR2/CR3	6	Move (control register) to (register)
0F 22 /r	MOV CR0/CR2/CR3,r32	10/4/5	Move (register) to (control register)
0F 21 /r	MOV r32,DR0 -- 3	22	Move (debug register) to (register)
0F 21 /r	MOV r32,DR6/DR7	14	Move (debug register) to (register)
0F 23 /r	MOV DR0 -- 3,r32	22	Move (register) to (debug register)
0F 23 /r	MOV DR6/DR7,r32	16	Move (register) to (debug register)
0F 24 /r	MOV r32,TR6/TR7	12	Move (test register) to (register)
0F 26 /r	MOV TR6/TR7,r32	12	Move (register) to (test register)

- shell 命令

完成 PA1 的内容之后, nemu 目录下的所有.c 和.h 和文件总共有多少行代码? 你是使用什么命令得到这个结果的? 和框架代码相比, 你在 PA1 中编写了多少行代码? (Hint: 目前 `master` 分支中记录的正好是做 PA1 之前的状态, 思考一下应该如何回到"过去"?) 你可以把这条命令写入 `Makefile` 中, 随着实验进度的推进, 你可以很方便地统计工程的代码行数, 例如敲入 `make count` 就会自动运行统计代码行数的命令. 再来个难一点的, 除去空行之外, nemu 目录下的所有.c 和.h 文件总共有多少行代码?

(a) 128754
(b) find . -name "*.c" -or -name "*.h" | xargs cat | wc -l
(c) 390
(d) find . -name "*.c" -or -name "*.h" | xargs cat | grep -v -e ^$ | wc -l