南京航空航天大学《计算机组成原理**工**课程设计》报告

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• 本次实验, 我完成了所有内容。

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遇到的问题及解决办法

思考题

一、增加了多少?

包括了一条指令的内容:操作码和操作数

二、是什么类型?

表项是 opcode_entry 结构体类型

```
typedef struct {
    DHelper decode;
    //译码函数指针    typedef void (*DHelper) (vaddr_t *);
    EHelper execute;
    //执行函数指针    typedef void (*EHelper) (vaddr_t *);
    int width; //操作数长度
} opcode_entry;
```

NEMU 通过这个表项中的值得知操作数长度、译码函数、执行函数等信息的。

三、操作数结构体的实现

```
typedef struct {
    uint32_t type; //操作数类型
    int width; //操作数长度
    union {
        uint32_t reg; //寄存器寻值
        rtlreg_t addr; //内存寻值
        uint32_t imm; //无符号立即数
        int32_t simm; //有符号立即数
    };
    rtlreg_t val; //操作数解码后的值,即通过union获取到的值
    char str[OP_STR_SIZE]; //操作数的字符串表示
} Operand;
```

四、复现宏定义

```
make_EHelper(mov)
    void concat(exec_, mov) (vaddr_t *eip) -->
    void exec_mov (vaddr_t *eip)

make_EHelper(push)
    void exec_push (vaddr_t *eip)

make_DHelper(I2r)
```

```
void decode_I2r (vaddr_t *eip)
IDEX(I2a, cmp)
    IDEXW(I2a, cmp, 0) \longrightarrow
    {concat(decode_, I2a), concat(exec_, cmp), 0} -->
    {decode_I2a, exec_cmp, 0}
EX(nop)
    EXW(nop, 0) \longrightarrow
    {NULL, concat(exec_, nop), 0}
    {NULL, exec_nop, 0}
make_rtl_arith_logic(and)
    static inline void concat(rtl_, and) (rtlreg_t* dest, const rtlreg_t* src1,
const rtlreg_t* src2) { *dest = concat(c_{-}, and) (*src1, *src2); } \
    static inline void concat3(rtl_, and, i) (rtlreg_t* dest, const rtlreg_t*
src1, int imm) { *dest = concat(c_, and) (*src1, imm); }
-->
    static inline void rtl_and(rtlreg_t* dest, const rtlreg_t* src1, const
rtlreg_t* src2) { *dest = c_and(*src1, *src2);} \
    static inline void rtl_andi(rtlreg_t* dest, const rtlreg_t* src1, int imm) {
*dest = c_and(*src1, imm); }
```

五、立即数背后的故事

需要注意的问题:数据是大端存储还是小端存储,需要如何读取

第一种情况:大端存储,小端方式读取

第二种情况:小端存储,大端方式读取

对于这两种情况,需要将读取的字节序列逆序存储。

六、神奇的 eflags

这里的溢出是指两个数运算的结果超出其类型所能表示的范围,如果只用仅为标志位 CF 是不可以 代替 OF 的功能的,例如,1 + -1 = 0 没有产生溢出,但是有进位。

如何获取 OF 的值: 判断两个数得到其相应的补码后符号位是否相同,再判断结果的符号位是否与其相同,满足前者但不满足后者时,OF = 1; 否则为0。

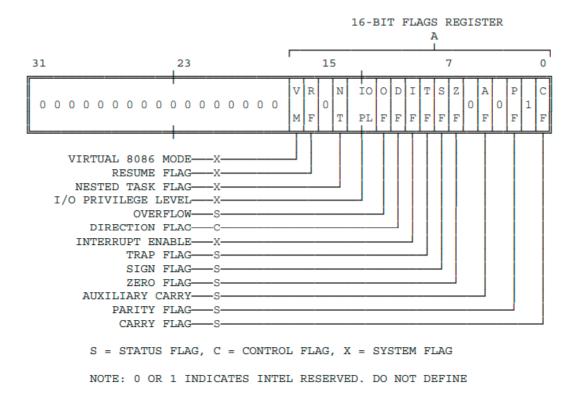
七、Git Branch 和 Git Log 截图

```
marui@debian:~/ics2021$ git branch
master
pa0
pa1
* pa2
```

```
commit 243fee9b432dd24772ec24a96878121a5ec91e85 (HEAD -> pa2)
Author: tracer-ics2017 <tracer@njuics.org>
Date: Sat Apr 24 12:31:36 2021 +0800
     > run
     161930131
     marui
     Linux debian 4.19.0-14-686 #1 SMP Debian 4.19.171-2 (2021-01-30) i686 GNU/Linux
     12:31:36 up 33 min, 1 user, load average: 0.00, 0.00, 0.00 69a4952874ffdedff48193886209dbdb489e897e
 ommit d50flca0e48cd00d3384317fac138a71504de1aa
Author: tracer-ics2017 <tracer@njuics.org>
         Sat Apr 24 12:31:36 2021 +0800
     > compile
     161930131
     marui
     Linux debian 4.19.0-14-686 #1 SMP Debian 4.19.171-2 (2021-01-30) i686 GNU/Linux
     12:31:36 up 33 min, 1 user, load average: 0.00, 0.00, 0.00
41c54d04e5dfe9a57c8226a9025bd66cb2a589f
 commit 7dac7c9d996970aaf0610a01ead3b86cf0b8b313
Author: tracer-ics2017 <tracer@njuics.org>
          Sat Apr 24 12:25:25 2021 +0800
Date:
     > run
     161930131
     marui
     Linux debian 4.19.0-14-686 #1 SMP Debian 4.19.171-2 (2021-01-30) i686 GNU/Linux
       12:25:25 up 27 min, 1 user, load average: 0.00, 0.00, 0.00
marui@debian:~/ics2021$ git push myrepo pa2
Username for 'https://gitee.com': Leslie-Chung
Password for 'https://Leslie-Chung@gitee.com':
Enumerating objects: 626, done.
Counting objects: 100% (626/626), done.
Delta compression using up to 2 threads
Compressing objects: 100% (452/452), done.
Writing objects: 100% (481/481), 52.60 KiB | 328.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 481 (delta 320), reused 0 (delta 0)
remote: Resolving deltas: 100% (320/320), completed with 42 local objects.
remote: Powered by GITEE.COM [GNK-5.0]
remote: Create a pull request for 'pa2' on Gitee by visiting:
remote: https://gitee.com/Leslie-Chung/ics2021/pull/new/Leslie-Chung:pa2...Leslie-Chung:master
To https://gitee.com/Leslie-Chung/ics2021.git
 * [new branch]
                         pa2 -> pa2
```

实验内容

PA2.1.1 实现标志寄存器



利用位域,实现 EFLAGS 寄存器,根据上图为每个符号位由低到高设置位域

修改 nemu/include/cpu/reg.h

```
typedef struct {
...
    struct{
        uint32_t CF :1;
        uint32_t :4;
        uint32_t ZF :1;
        uint32_t SF :1;
        uint32_t :20;
    } eflags;
} CPU_state;
```

并在 nemu/src/monitor/monitor.c 的 restart 函数中初始化,根据 i386 手册的 P174 声明, EFLAGS 应该初始化位 0x2:

```
引入头文件stdlib.h

#include <stdlib.h>
...

static inline void restart() {
    cpu.eip = ENTRY_START;

    unsigned a = 0x2;
    memcpy(&cpu.eflags,&a,sizeof(cpu.eflags));
    ...
}
```

PA2.1.2 实现所有 RTL 指令

修改 nemu/include/cpu/rtl.h

```
static inline void rtl_mv(rtlreg_t* dest, const rtlreg_t *src1) {//mov
 *dest = *src1;
}
static inline void rtl_not(rtlreg_t* dest) {//按位取反
  *dest = \sim(*dest);
}
static inline void rtl_sext(rtlreg_t* dest, const rtlreg_t* src1, int width) {
 // dest <- signext(src1[(width * 8 - 1) .. 0]), 符号扩展
 //width是src1的宽度
 int32_t val = *src1;
 *dest = (val << (32 - width * 8)) >> (32 - width * 8);
 //左移判断操作数最高位是否为1,再进行算术右移,实现符号位扩展
}
static inline void rtl_push(const rtlreg_t* src1) {
  cpu.esp -= 4;
 vaddr_write(cpu.esp, 4, *src1);
}
static inline void rtl_pop(rtlreg_t* dest) {
  *dest = vaddr_read(cpu.esp, 4);
 cpu.esp += 4;
}
static inline void rtl_eq0(rtlreg_t* dest, const rtlreg_t* src1) {
  *dest = *src1 == 0 ? 1 : 0;
}
static inline void rtl_eqi(rtlreg_t* dest, const rtlreg_t* src1, int imm) {
  *dest = *src1 == imm ? 1 : 0;
static inline void rtl_neq0(rtlreg_t* dest, const rtlreg_t* src1) {
 *dest = *src1 != 0 ? 1 : 0;
}
static inline void rtl_msb(rtlreg_t* dest, const rtlreg_t* src1, int width) {
 // dest <- src1[width * 8 - 1], 获取最高有效位
 *dest = (*src1 >> (width * 8 - 1)) & 0x1;
}
static inline void rtl_update_ZF(const rtlreg_t* result, int width) {
 // eflags.ZF <- is_zero(result[width * 8 - 1 .. 0])</pre>
 t0 = *result << (32 - width * 8);
  cpu.eflags.ZF = t0 ? 0 : 1;
}
```

```
static inline void rtl_update_SF(const rtlreg_t* result, int width) {
    // eflags.SF <- is_sign(result[width * 8 - 1 .. 0])
    unsigned flag = *result & 0x1 << (width * 8 - 1);
    cpu.eflags.SF = flag ? 1 : 0;
}

#define make_rtl_setget_eflags(f) \
    static inline void concat(rtl_set_, f) (const rtlreg_t* src) { \
        cpu.eflags.f = *src\
    } \
    static inline void concat(rtl_get_, f) (rtlreg_t* dest) { \
        *dest = cpu.eflags.f;\
}</pre>
```

PA2.1.3 实现 6 条 x86 指令

参考: i386 手册 P414 的 One-Byte Opcode Map; 其中操作码的高阶四位作为操作码表中某一行的索引表的索引; 低阶四位作为该表的列的索引。

操作数由形式为 Zz 的两个字符代码来识别。前一个字母指定寻址方法,后一个字母指定操作数的类型。见 P412

call

指令概述



A代表直接地址:指令没有 modR/M 字节;操作数的地址被编码在指令中(立即数);没有基数寄存器、索引寄存器或比例因子可以应用

v代表字或双字,取决于操作数的属性。

i386 手册对应内容 P275:

```
Opcode Instruction Clocks
E8 cd CALL rel32 7+m

Description: Call near, displacement relative to next instruction
rel32 表示32位相对地址
cd 是扩展操作码
```

添加表项,因为操作数是直接地址,所以译码函数使用 make_DHelper(I);操作数为4个字节

```
/* 0xe8 */ IDEXW(J, call, 4), EMPTY, EMPTY, EMPTY,
```

使用 make_DHelper(J), 还需要完善 decode_op_SI, 修改 nemu/src/cpu/decode/decode.c

```
static inline make_DopHelper(SI) {
  assert(op->width == 1 || op->width == 4);
  op->type = OP_TYPE_IMM;

  t0 = instr_fetch(eip, op->width);
  rtl_sext(&t0, &t0, op->width);
  op->simm = t0;
  rtl_li(&op->val, op->simm);

#ifdef DEBUG
  snprintf(op->str, OP_STR_SIZE, "$0x%x", op->simm);
#endif
}
```

CALL 指令的实现步骤:

- 1. 将返回地址入栈 (PUSH)
- 2. 跳转到指定地址处执行,将 decoding.is_jmp 设为 1,并将 decoding.jmp_eip 设为跳转目标地址来实现

修改 nemu/src/cpu/exec/control.c

```
make_EHelper(call) {
  rtl_push(eip); //eip == decoding.seq_eip
  decoding.is_jmp = 1;

  print_asm("call %x", decoding.jmp_eip);
}
```

在 nemu/src/cpu/exec/all-instr.h 中声明执行函数 make_EHelper(call)

成功:

```
      (nemu) si 3
      100000: bd 00 00 00 00
      movl $0x0,%ebp

      100005: bc 00 7c 00 00
      movl $0x7c00,%esp

      10000a: e8 0f 00 00 00
      call 10001e
```

指令概述

PUSH general register									
eAX	eAX eCX eDX		eBX	eSP	eBP	eSI	eDI		

i386 手册对应内容 P367:

```
Opcode Instruction Clocks Description 50 + /r PUSH r32 2 Push register dword r32 == reg32 == 32位寄存器
```

Operation

```
IF StackAddrSize = 16
THEN
   IF OperandSize = 16 THEN
      SP \leftarrow SP - 2;
       (SS:SP) ← (SOURCE); (* word assignment *)
   ELSE
      SP \leftarrow SP - 4;
       (SS:SP) ← (SOURCE); (* dword assignment *)
   FI;
ELSE (* StackAddrSize = 32 *)
   IF OperandSize = 16
   THEN
      ESP \leftarrow ESP - 2;
       (SS:ESP) ← (SOURCE); (* word assignment *)
   ELSE
      ESP \leftarrow ESP - 4;
       (SS:ESP) ← (SOURCE); (* dword assignment *)
   FI;
FI;
```

指令实现

添加表项,因为操作数是寄存器,所以译码函数使用 make_DHelper(r); 又因为该指令横跨了8个字节,所以要占用 0x50~0x57

```
/* 0x50 */ IDEX(r, push), IDEX(r, push), IDEX(r, push), IDEX(r, push),
/* 0x54 */ IDEX(r, push), IDEX(r, push), IDEX(r, push), IDEX(r, push),
```

PUSH 指令的实现步骤:

```
1. R[esp] <-- R[esp] - 4
```

2. 将一个双字从指定寄存器送到 M[R[esp]] 中

即 rt1_push 操作

修改 nemu/src/cpu/exec/data-mov.c:

```
make_EHelper(push) {
  rtl_push(&id_dest->val);
  print_asm_template1(push);
}
```

在 nemu/src/cpu/exec/all-instr.h 中声明执行函数

make_EHelper(push)

成功:

(nemu) si 1000le: 55 pushl %ebp

pop

指令概述

POP into general register										
eAX	eCX	eDX	eBX	eSP	eBP	eSI	eDI			

i386 手册对应内容 P361:

Opcode Instruction Clocks 58 + rd POP r32 4

Description: Pop top of stack into dword registe

```
IF StackAddrSize = 16
THEN
   IF OperandSize = 16
   THEN
      DEST ← (SS:SP); (* copy a word *)
      SP ← SP + 2;
   ELSE (* OperandSize = 32 *)
      DEST ← (SS:SP); (* copy a dword *)
      SP \leftarrow SP + 4;
   FI;
ELSE (* StackAddrSize = 32 * )
   IF OperandSize = 16
   THEN
      DEST ← (SS:ESP); (* copy a word *)
      ESP \leftarrow ESP + 2;
   ELSE (* OperandSize = 32 *)
      DEST ← (SS:ESP); (* copy a dword *)
      ESP ← ESP + 4;
   FI;
FI;
```

指令实现

添加表项,因为操作数是寄存器,所以译码函数使用 make_DHelper(r); 又因为该指令横跨了8个字节,所以要占用 0x58~0x5f

```
/* 0x58 */ IDEX(r, push), IDEX(r, push), IDEX(r, push), IDEX(r, push),
/* 0x5c */ IDEX(r, push), IDEX(r, push), IDEX(r, push), IDEX(r, push),
```

POP 指令的实现步骤:

```
1. 将一个双字从 M[R[esp]] 中取出送到指定寄存器
```

```
2. R[esp] < -- R[esp] + 4
```

即 rt1_pop 操作

修改 nemu/src/cpu/exec/data-mov.c:

```
make_EHelper(pop) {
  rtl_pop(&t0); // 将M[R[esp]]的值赋给t0
  operand_write(id_dest, &t0); // 将t0 的值送到指定寄存器中
  print_asm_template1(pop);
}
```

在 nemu/src/cpu/exec/all-instr.h 中声明执行函数

make_EHelper(push)

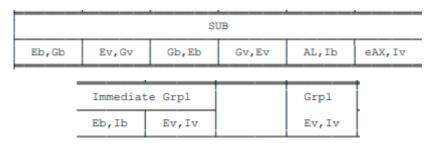
成功:

```
(nemu) si 7
 10001f:
            89 e5
                                                    movl %esp,%ebp
                                                    subl $0x18,%esp
 100021:
           83 ec 18
           e8 e6 ff ff ff
                                                    call 10000f
 100024:
                                                    pushl %ebp
 10000f:
            55
            89 e5
                                                    movl %esp,%ebp
 100010:
            90
 100012:
                                                    nop
            5d
                                                    popl %ebp
 100013:
```

sub

指令概述

不带借位的减法指令, sbb 为带借位的减法指令



数据传输方向: Eb <-- Gb

一个寄存器当寄存器的宽度取决于操作数的属性时,可以使用 exx 形式的寄存器标识符,如 eax 表示 ax 或 eax 。

i386 手册对应内容 P404:

Opcode	Instruction	Clocks	Description
Opcode 2C ib 2D iw 2D id 80 /5 ib 81 /5 iw 81 /5 id 83 /5 ib 83 /5 ib 28 /r 29 /r 29 /r 24 /r	Instruction SUB AL, imm8 SUB AX, imm16 SUB EAX, imm32 SUB r/m8, imm8 SUB r/m16, imm16 SUB r/m32, imm32 SUB r/m16, imm8 SUB r/m16, imm8 SUB r/m32, imm8 SUB r/m32, imm8 SUB r/m8, r8 SUB r/m8, r8 SUB r/m16, r16 SUB r/m32, r32 SUB r8, r/m8	2 2 2 2/7	Subtract immediate byte from AL Subtract immediate word from AX Subtract immediate dword from EAX Subtract immediate byte from r/m byte Subtract immediate byte from r/m word Subtract immediate word from r/m dword Subtract immediate dword from r/m dword Subtract sign-extended immediate byte from r/m word Subtract sign-extended immediate byte from r/m dword Subtract byte register from r/m byte Subtract word register from r/m word Subtract dword register from r/m dword Subtract byte register from r/m byte
2B /r 2B /r	SUB r16,r/m16 SUB r32,r/m32	2/7 2/7	Subtract word register from r/m word Subtract dword register from r/m dword

Operation

```
IF SRC is a byte and DEST is a word or dword
THEN DEST = DEST - SignExtend(SRC);
ELSE DEST ← DEST - SRC;
FI;
```

```
Flags Affected
```

OF, SF, ZF, AF, PF, and CF as described in Appendix C

```
对于 0x28~0x2b ,因为操作数是寄存器 到 r/m ,所以译码函数使用 make_DHelper(G2E);
对于 0x2c~0x2d ,因为操作数是立即数 到 EAX/AX/AL ,所以译码函数使用
make_DHelper(I2a);
```

对于 0x80、0x81、0x83 ,是一个指令组 gp1 , sub 指令的扩展操作码为 101 ,所以在第6个位置, 对应的译码函数和宽度已经给出,所以只需要添加执行函数即可

指令实现

添加表项:

```
0x28、0x2a、0x2c的操作数为字节, 0x29、0x2b、0x2d的为w/d
0x80~0x81 /5 的操作数为b/w/d

/* 0x28 */ IDEXW(G2E, sub, 1), IDEX(G2E, sub), IDEXW(E2G, sub, 1), IDEX(E2G, sub),
/* 0x2c */ IDEXW(I2a, sub, 1), IDEX(I2a, sub), EMPTY, EMPTY,

/* 0x80 */ IDEXW(I2E, gp1, 1), IDEX(I2E, gp1), EMPTY, IDEX(SI2E, gp1), //该代码已经给出

/* 0x80, 0x81, 0x83 都是gp1*/
make_group(gp1,
EMPTY, EMPTY, EMPTY, EMPTY,
EMPTY, EX(sub), EMPTY, EMPTY)
```

SUB 指令的实现步骤:

- 1. 如果 src 是 b 且 dest 是 w/d , 则对 src 进行符号扩展
- 2. dest = dest src , 并更新标志位

修改 nemu/src/cpu/exec/arith.c

```
make_EHelper(sub) {
    if (id_src->width == 1 && id_dest->width >= 2) {
        rtl_sext(&id_src->val, &id_src->val, id_dest->width);
    }

    rtl_sub(&t2, &id_dest->val, &id_src->val); // t2 = dest->val - src->val
    rtl_sltu(&t3, &id_dest->val, &t2); // t3 = dest->val < dest->val -
    src->val 正常情况下是0, 如果借位为1
    operand_write(id_dest, &t2); // dest->reg = t2 或 dest->mem = t2

    rtl_update_ZFSF(&t2, id_dest->width); //更新ZF 和 SF
```

```
// 判断是否有借位
 rtl_set_CF(&t3);
 //减法时,两个数的符号相异才可能溢出
 rtl_xor(&t0, &id_dest->val, &id_src->val); // t0 = dest->val ^ src->val, 判断
dest和src最高位是否相异,相异为1
 rtl_xor(&t1, &id_dest->val, &t2);
                                     // t1 = dest->val \land (dest->val -
src->val),判断dest和结果最高位是否相异,相异为1
 rtl_and(&t0, &t0, &t1);
                                       // t0 = t0 & t1
 rtl_msb(&t0, &t0, id_dest->width);
                                      // 获取t0的最高有效位(8*width - 1)
 rtl_set_OF(&t0);
                                       // 判断是否溢出
 print_asm_template2(sub);
}
```

在 nemu/src/cpu/exec/all-instr.h 中声明执行函数

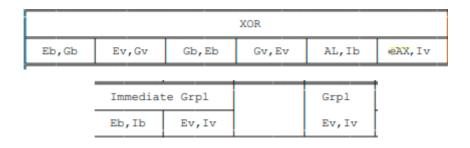
make_EHelper(sub)

成功:

```
(nemu) si 9
 100014:
            c3
                                                    ret
            e8 14 00 00 00
                                                    call 100042
 100029:
 100042:
            55
                                                    pushl %ebp
                                                    movl %esp,%ebp
 100043:
            89 e5
                                                    movl $0x0,%eax
 100045:
            b8 00 00 00 00
 10004a:
            5d
                                                    popl %ebp
 10004b:
            c3
                                                    ret
            89 45 f4
 10002e:
                                                    movl %eax,-0xc(%ebp)
 100031:
            83 ec 0c
                                                    subl $0xc, %esp
```

xor

指令概述



i386 手册对应内容 P411:

Opcode	Instruction	Clocks	Description
34 ib	XOR AL, imm8	2	Exclusive-OR immediate byte to AL
35 iw	XOR AX,imm16	2	Exclusive-OR immediate word to AX
35 id	XOR EAX, imm32	2	Exclusive-OR immediate dword to EAX
80 /6 ib	XOR r/m8,imm8	2/7	Exclusive-OR immediate byte to r/m byte
81 /6 iw	XOR r/m16,imm16	2/7	Exclusive-OR immediate word to r/m word
81 /6 id	XOR r/m32,imm32	2/7	Exclusive-OR immediate dword to r/m dword
83 /6 ib	XOR r/m16,imm8	2/7	XOR sign-extended immediate byte with r/m word
83 /6 ib	XOR r/m32,imm8	2/7	XOR sign-extended immediate byte with r/m dword
30 /r	XOR r/m8,r8	2/6	Exclusive-OR byte register to r/m byte
31 /r	XOR r/m16,r16	2/6	Exclusive-OR word register to r/m word
31 /r	XOR r/m32,r32	2/6	Exclusive-OR dword register to r/m dword
32 /r	XOR r8,r/m8	2/7	Exclusive-OR byte register to r/m byte
33 /r	XOR r16,r/m16	2/7	Exclusive-OR word register to r/m word
33 /r	XOR r32,r/m32	2/7	Exclusive-OR dword register to r/m dword

Operation

```
DEST \leftarrow LeftSRC XOR RightSRC CF \leftarrow 0 OF \leftarrow 0
```

Flags Affected

CF = 0, OF = 0; SF, ZF, and PF as described in Appendix C; AF is undefined

对于 0x30~0x33 , 因为操作数是寄存器 到 r/m , 所以译码函数使用 make_DHe1per(G2E) ;

对于 0x34~0x35 ,因为操作数是立即数 到 EAX/AX/AL ,所以译码函数使用 make_DHelper(I2a) ;

对于 0x80、0x81、0x83 ,是一个指令组 gp1 ,xor 指令的扩展操作码为 110 ,所以在第7个位置, 对应的译码函数和宽度已经给出,所以只需要添加执行函数即可

指令实现

添加表项:

XOR 指令的实现步骤:

```
1. dest = leftsrc ^ rightsrc
```

2. CF = 0, OF = 0

修改 nemu/src/cpu/exec/logic.c

```
make_EHelper(xor) {
  rtl_xor(&t0, &id_dest->val, &id_src->val);
  operand_write(id_dest, &t0);

  rtl_update_ZFSF(&t0, id_dest -> width);

// CF = 0, OF = 0
  t1 = 0;
  rtl_set_CF(&t1);
  rtl_set_OF(&t1);

print_asm_template2(xor);
}
```

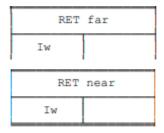
在 nemu/src/cpu/exec/all-instr.h 中声明执行函数

make_EHelper(xor)

dummy 中没有该指令

ret

指令概述



i386 手册对应内容 P378:

```
Opcode Instruction Clocks Description
C3 RET 10+m Return (near) to caller
```

Operation

```
IF instruction = near RET
THEN;
   IF OperandSize = 16
   THEN
        IP \( \to \text{Pop();} \)
        EIP \( \to \text{EIP AND 0000FFFFH;} \)
   ELSE (* OperandSize = 32 *)
        EIP \( \to \text{Pop();} \)
   FI;
   If instruction has immediate operand THEN eSP \( \to \text{eSP + imm16; FI;} \)
FI;
```

指令实现

因为无操作数, 所以不需要译码函数

添加表项:

```
/* 0xc0 */ IDEXW(gp2_Ib2E, gp2, 1), IDEX(gp2_Ib2E, gp2), EMPTY, EX(ret),
```

RET 指令的实现步骤:

将返回地址从栈顶取出 (POP), 并送到 EIP 寄存器中

修改 nemu/src/cpu/exec/control.c

```
make_EHelper(ret) {
  rtl_pop(&decoding.jmp_eip);
  decoding.is_jmp = 1;
  print_asm("ret");
}
```

在 nemu/src/cpu/exec/all-instr.h 中声明执行函数

make_EHelper(ret)

成功:

```
(nemu) si 9
 100014:
           c3
                                                   ret
           e8 14 00 00 00
                                                   call 100042
 100029:
 100042:
           55
                                                   pushl %ebp
 100043:
                                                   movl %esp,%ebp
           89 e5
                                                   movl $0x0,%eax
 100045:
           b8 00 00 00 00
 10004a:
           5d
                                                   popl %ebp
 10004b:
           c3
                                                   ret
           89 45 f4
                                                   movl %eax,-0xc(%ebp)
 10002e:
                                                   subl $0xc,%esp
 100031:
           83 ec 0c
```

PA2.1.4 成功运行 dummy

在完成上述六条指令后,运行 dummy 得到:

```
(nemu) si 10
                                                                          movl $0x0,%ebp
movl $0x7c00,%esp
call 10001e
                bd 00 00 00 00
bc 00 7c 00 00
e8 0f 00 00 00
   100000:
   100005:
   10000a:
                                                                          pushl %ebp
   1000le:
                 55
                                                                          movl %esp,%ebp
subl $0x18,%esp
call 10000f
pushl %ebp
   10001f:
                 89 e5
   100021:
                 83 ec 18
   100024:
                 e8 e6 ff ff ff
   10000f:
                 55
   100010:
                                                                          movl %esp,%ebp
                 89 e5
invalid opcode(eip = 0x00100012): 90 5d c3 55 89 e5 8b 45 ...
There are two cases which will trigger this unexpected exception:
1. The instruction at eip = 0x00100012 is not implemented.
2. Something is implemented incorrectly.
Find this eip(0x00100012) in the disassembling result to distinguish which case it is.
If it is the first case, see
 or more details.
If it is the second case, remember:
* The machine is always right!
* Every line of untested code is always wrong!
   100012: 90 90 5d c3 55 89 e5 8b 45
                                                                               invalid opcode
```

打开 dummy-x86-nemu.txt 并对比报错信息,发现还要加入 nop 指令

nop

指令概述



i386 手册对应内容 P355:

NOP - No Operation

Opcode Instruction Clocks Description
90 NOP 3 No operation

Description

NOP performs no operation. NOP is a one-byte instruction that takes up space but affects none of the machine context except (E)IP.

NOP is an alias mnemonic for the XCHG (E)AX, (E)AX instruction.

Flags Affected

None

指令实现

什么都不操作, 所以直接添加表项即可

```
/* 0x90 */ EX(nop), EMPTY, EMPTY, EMPTY,
```

在 nemu/src/cpu/exec/all-instr.h 中声明执行函数

make_EHelper(nop)

```
(nemu) si 5
invalid opcode(eip = 0x00100034): ff 75 f4 e8 d9 ff ff ff ...
```

实现之后发现,还要加入grp5中的push指令

grp5

指令实现

Indirct Grp5

5	INC	DEC	CALL	CALL	JMP	JMP	PUSH	
	Ev	Ev	Ev	eР	Ev	Ep	Ev	

push 指令的扩展操作码为 110 ,所以在第7个位置,对应的译码函数和宽度已经给出,所以只需要添加执行函数即可

```
/* 0xff */
make_group(gp5,
    EMPTY, EMPTY, EMPTY,
    EMPTY, EMPTY, EMPTY)
```

最终运行成功

```
(nemu) si 25
 100000:
            bd 00 00 00 00
                                                    movl $0x0,%ebp
                                                    movl $0x7c00,%esp
 100005:
            bc 00 7c 00 00
                                                    call 10001e
            e8 0f 00 00 00
 10000a:
 1000le:
            55
                                                    pushl %ebp
 10001f:
            89 e5
                                                    movl %esp,%ebp
 100021:
            83 ec 18
                                                    subl $0x18,%esp
            e8 e6 ff ff ff
                                                    call 10000f
 100024:
 10000f:
            55
                                                    pushl %ebp
                                                    movl %esp,%ebp
 100010:
            89 e5
  100012:
            90
                                                    nop
 100013:
            5d
                                                    popl %ebp
 100014:
            c3
                                                    ret
 100029:
            e8 14 00 00 00
                                                    call 100042
 100042:
           55
                                                    pushl %ebp
                                                    movl %esp,%ebp
 100043:
            89 e5
 100045:
           b8 00 00 00 00
                                                    movl $0x0,%eax
                                                    popl %ebp
 10004a:
            5d
 10004b:
           c3
                                                    ret
           89 45 f4
                                                    movl %eax,-0xc(%ebp)
 10002e:
                                                    subl $0xc,%esp
           83 ec 0c
 100031:
           ff 75 f4
 100034:
                                                    pushl -0xc(%ebp)
 100037:
            e8 d9 ff ff ff
                                                    call 100015
 100015:
            55
                                                    pushl %ebp
                                                    movl %esp,%ebp
 100016:
            89 e5
            8b 45 08
                                                    movl 0x8(%ebp),%eax
 100018:
(nemu) si 5
nemu: HIT GOOD TRAP at eip = 0x0010001b
 10001b:
            d6
                                                    nemu trap (eax = 0)
```

PA2.1.5 实现 Diff-test

在 NEMU 中执行完一条指令后,把 NEMU 的 8 个通用寄存器和 eip 与从 QEMU 中读出的寄存器的值进行比较,如果发现值不一样,就输出相应的提示信息,并将 diff 标志设置为 true

```
void difftest_step(uint32_t eip) {
 if (cpu.eax != r.eax) {
   printf("eax error!!!
                                          qemu: %#010x\n", cpu.eax, r.eax);
                         nemu: %#010x
   diff = true;
 if (cpu.ecx != r.ecx) {
                                          qemu: %#010x\n", cpu.ecx, r.ecx);
   printf("ecx error!!! nemu: %#010x
   diff = true;
 }
 if (cpu.edx != r.edx) {
   printf("edx error!!! nemu: %#010x
                                          qemu: %\#010x\n", cpu.edx, r.edx);
   diff = true;
 }
 if (cpu.ebx != r.ebx) {
   printf("ebx error!!! nemu: %#010x
                                          qemu: %#010x\n", cpu.ebx, r.ebx);
   diff = true;
 }
 if (cpu.esp != r.esp) {
   printf("esp error!!! nemu: %#010x qemu: %#010x\n", cpu.esp, r.esp);
   diff = true;
 if (cpu.ebp != r.ebp) {
```

```
printf("ebp error!!! nemu: %#010x qemu: %#010x\n", cpu.ebp, r.ebp);
   diff = true;
 if (cpu.esi != r.esi) {
   printf("esi error!!!
                          nemu: %#010x
                                          qemu: %#010x\n", cpu.esi, r.esi);
   diff = true;
 }
 if (cpu.edi != r.edi) {
   printf("edi error!!! nemu: %#010x
                                          qemu: %#010x\n", cpu.edi, r.edi);
   diff = true;
 }
 if (cpu.eip != r.eip) {
   printf("eip error!!! nemu: %#010x qemu: %#010x\n", cpu.eip, r.eip);
   diff = true;
 }
}
```

然后将 common.h 中宏定义注释符删除

```
#define DIFF_TEST
```

运行程序:

```
[src/monitor/monitor.c,30,welcome] Build time: 00:42:03, Apr 24 2021
For help, type "help"
(nemu) si
            bd 00 00 00 00
 100000:
                                                    movl $0x0,%ebp
(nemu) si
 100005:
            bc 00 7c 00 00
                                                    movl $0x7c00,%esp
(nemu) si
 10000a:
            e8 Of 00 00 00
                                                    call 10001e
(nemu) si
                                                    pushl %ebp
 1000le:
            55
(nemu) si
 10001f:
            89 e5
                                                    movl %esp,%ebp
(nemu) si
            83 ec 18
                                                    subl $0x18,%esp
 100021:
(nemu) si
 100024:
            e8 e6 ff ff ff
                                                    call 10000f
(nemu) si
 10000f:
                                                    pushl %ebp
            55
(nemu) si
                                                    movl %esp,%ebp
 100010:
            89 e5
(nemu) si
 100012:
            90
                                                    nop
(nemu)
(nemu) si
 100013:
            5d
                                                    popl %ebp
(nemu) si
 100014:
            с3
                                                    ret
(nemu) si
                                                    call 100042
            e8 14 00 00 00
 100029:
(nemu) si
                                                    pushl %ebp
 100042:
            55
```

```
(nemu) si
 100043:
            89 e5
                                                    movl %esp,%ebp
(nemu) si
            b8 00 00 00 00
 100045:
                                                    movl $0x0,%eax
(nemu) si
 10004a:
                                                    popl %ebp
            5d
(nemu) si
 10004b:
            c3
                                                    ret
(nemu) si
            89 45 f4
                                                    movl %eax,-0xc(%ebp)
 10002e:
(nemu) si
 100031:
            83 ec 0c
                                                    subl $0xc,%esp
(nemu) si
            ff 75 f4
 100034:
                                                    pushl -0xc(%ebp)
(nemu) si
            e8 d9 ff ff ff
                                                    call 100015
 100037:
(nemu) si
                                                    pushl %ebp
 100015:
            55
(nemu) si
                                                    movl %esp,%ebp
 100016:
            89 e5
(nemu) si
 100018:
            8b 45 08
                                                    movl 0x8(%ebp),%eax
(nemu) si
nemu: HIT GOOD TRAP at eip = 0x0010001b
 10001b:
            d6
                                                    nemu trap (eax = 0)
```

遇到的问题及解决办法

1. 问题: 函数未实现

```
please implement me
nemu: src/cpu/decode/decode.c:41: decode_op_SI: Assertion `0' failed.
```

实现该函数时,发现 call 指令的译码函数可以用 make_DHelper(J),于是将原来的代码进行了修改

之前的代码如下:

```
/* 0xe8 */ IDEXW(I, call, 4), EMPTY, EMPTY, EMPTY,
make_EHelper(call) { //CALL [NEAR PTR] DST
    // the target address is calculated at the decode stage
    rtl_push(eip);
    decoding.is_jmp = 1;
    rtl_add(&decoding.jmp_eip, eip, &id_dest->val);

    print_asm("call %x", decoding.jmp_eip);
}
```

修改后的代码已在实验内容中体现

2. 问题: 指令实现有误

```
(nemu) si
100013: 5d popl %ebp
ebp error!!! nemu: 0x00007bd8 qemu: 0x00007bf8
```

在实现 Diff-test 并运行程序后,出现了这样的错误,在请教学长之后发现,pop 指令实现的有问题,没有将 M[R[esp]] 中的值送入到指定的寄存器,而仅仅是将其读取了出来,修改代码后运行成功。以下是原先的代码:

```
make_EHelper(pop) {
   rtl_pop(&id_dest->val);
   print_asm_template1(pop);
}
```

误以为 id_dest->val 就是指定的寄存器,应该通过 id_dest->reg 和 id_dest->width 找到其正确的寄存器

实验心得

因为在 PA1.2 & 1.3 中的软件断点处接触了指令的一些知识,所以这次入手较快一些。相比之前的内容,这次所要实现的功能更加细致化,出错率更高了,必须要仔细阅读讲义,尤其是 i386 手册的相关内容;调试也更难、更需要技巧了。

在实现 Diff-test 并运行程序后,发现程序出了问题,起初觉得是自己实现的有问题,但是看了好久之后觉得没有问题,应该是 QEMU 的代码有问题,然后请教学长,利用 x 4 0x7bd8 命令查看后发现确实是自己实现的有问题,以后应该时刻牢记:给出的框架是没有问题的!!!

其他备注

无