CCSE ISA

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1 Overview

1.1 Memory

- Minimum addressable unit is 16-bit words
- Memory addresses are 16 bits long
- Total addressable memory is 128 KB (64K words)

1.2 Registers

All registers are 16 bits wide and initialised to 0x0000.

There are eight registers. Register 0 always reads the value 0, even after being written to. The remaining 7 registers are numbered sequentially from 1 and are general purpose registers.

\mathbf{Code}	Mnemonic	Behaviour
000	$_{ m rz}$	Always reads zero, ignores writes
001	r1	General purpose register
010	r2	General purpose register
011	r3	General purpose register
100	r4	General purpose register
101	r5	General purpose register
110	r6	General purpose register
111	r7	General purpose register

1.3 Instruction Encoding

There are three instruction formats. Each instruction has one of these formats:

- Immediate Format (I-Format),
- Jump Format (J-Format) or,
- Register Operand Format (R-Format).

These formats describe the segmentation and mapping of bits in an instruction into the different data fields.

1.3.1 Immediate Format (I-Format)

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
op			0		rd		imm8								

1.3.2 Jump Format (J-Format)

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
op				0000				imm8							

1.3.3 Register Operand Format (R-Format)

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	op			0		rd		0		ra		0		$^{\mathrm{rb}}$	

1.4 Hardware Instructions

Syntax	Semantics	Machine Code	Flags
I-Format Instruct	ions		
put rd, imm8	rd := #imm8	0000 0 <rd> <imm8></imm8></rd>	-
J-Format Instruct	ions		
jnz imm8	if (\sim Z) pc := pc + signExt(imm8)	0010 0000 <imm8></imm8>	-
R-Format Memor	y Instructions		
ldr rd, [ra]	rd := [ra]	0100 0 <rd> 0 <ra> 0000</ra></rd>	-
str rd, [ra]	[ra] := rd	0101 0 <rd> 0 <ra> 0000</ra></rd>	-
R-Format ALU In	nstructions		
add rd, ra, rb	rd := ra + rb	1000 0 <rd> 0 <ra> 0 <rb></rb></ra></rd>	Z
orr rd, ra, rb	rd := ra rb	1001 0 <rd> 0 <ra> 0 <rb></rb></ra></rd>	Z
and rd, ra, rb	rd := ra & rb	1010 0 <rd> 0 <ra> 0 <rb></rb></ra></rd>	Z
not rd, ra	rd := ∼ra	1011 0 <rd> 0 <ra> 0000</ra></rd>	Z

1.5 Flags

The zero flag is set if the result of a flag-setting instruction is zero. This bit is read by the jnz instruction and used to conditionally determine whether to add the immediate value to the program counter.