

Computer Architecture

과제 #1: ARM Instructions 분석

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이진수

$$a_5 a_4 a_3 a_2 a_1 a_0.a_{-1} a_{-2} a_{-3}$$

$$= a_n r^n + a_{n-1} r^{n-1} + ... + a_2 r^2 + a_1 r + a_0 + a_{-1} r^{-1} + a_{-2} r^2 + ... + a_{-m} r^{-m}$$

$$7392 = 7 \times 10^3 + 3 \times 10^2 + 9 \times 10^1 + 2 \times 10^0$$

$$(11010)_2 = 1 \times 2^4 + 1 \times 2^3 + 0 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^1 + 0 \times 2^0 = (26)_{10}$$

$$2^{10} = 1$$
Kilo
 $2^{20} = 1$ Mega
 $2^{30} = 1$ Giga

Table 1-1
Powers of Two

n		n		n	
0	1 1	8	256	16	65,536
1	2	9	512	17	131,072
2	4	10	1,024	18	262,144
3	8	11	2,048	19	524,288
4	16	12	4,096	20	1,048,576
5	32	13	8,192	21	2,097,152
6	64	14	16,384	22	4,194,304
7	128	15	32,768	23	8,388,608

이진수 변환

■ Ex 1-1) Convert decimal 41 to binary.

	Integer Quotient		Remainder	Coefficient
41/2 =	20	+	1/2	$a_0 = 1$
20/2 =	10	+	0	$a_1 = 0$
10/2 =	5	+	0	$a_2 = 0$
5/2 =	2	+	1/2	$a_3 = 1$
2/2 =	1	+	0	$a_4 = 0$
1/2 =	0	+	1/2	$a_5 = 1$

Remainder Integer 41 20 10 Answer =101001

answer: $(41)_{10} = (a_5 a_4 a_3 a_2 a_1 a_0)_2 = (101001)_2$

8진수와 16진수

Table 1-2 *Numbers with Different Bases*

Decimal (base 10)	Binary (base 2)	Octal (base 8)	Hexadecimal (base 16)
00	0000	00	0
01	0001	01	1
02	0010	02	2
03	0011	03	3
04	0100	04	4
05	0101	05	5
06	0110	06	6
07	0111	07	7
08	1000	10	8
09	1001	11	9
10	1010	12	A
11	1011	13	В
12	1100	14	C
13	1101	15	D
14	1110	16	E
15	1111	17	F

- N이라는 숫자의 (r-1)의 보수는 (rⁿ-1) N
 - n은 N의 자릿수
- r=10, r-1=9, N의 9의 보수는 (10ⁿ 1) N
 - Ex) the 9's complements of 546700 is 999999 (= 1000000 1) -546700 = 453299 the 9's complements of 012398 is 999999-012398 = 987601
- 이진수의 경우, r=2, r-1=1 N의 1의 보수는 (2ⁿ - 1) - N

Ex) the 1's complements of 1011000 is (10000000 - 1) - 1011000 = 11111111 - 1011000 = 0100111

the 1's complements of 0101101 is 1010010

- N이라는 숫자의 r의 보수는 rn N
 - n은 N의 자릿수
- $r^n N = [(r^n 1) N] + 1$
 - R의 보수는 (r-1)의 보수 + 1임
 - Ex) the 2's complements of 1011000 is 0100111 + 1 = 0101000 the 2's complements of 0101101 is 1010010 + 1 = 1010011

■ Ex1-7) X=1010100, Y=1000011, (a) X-Y, (b) Y-X

2's complement of Y =
$$+0111101$$
Sum = 10010001
Discard end carry $2^7 = -10000000$
Answer: X-Y = 0010001
Y = 1000011
2's complement of X = $+0101100$
Sum = 1101111

There is no carry.

The answer is Y-X = -(2's complement of 1101111) = -0010001

■ Ex) X=1010100, Y=1010100, X-Y

$$X = 1010100$$

2's complement of $Y = +0101100$

Sum = 10000000

Discard end carry $2^7 = -10000000$

Answer: $X-Y = 0000000$

The answer is X-Y=0

이진수에서의 Shift 연산

$$(11010)_2 = 1 \times 2^4 + 1 \times 2^3 + 0 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^1 + 0 \times 2^0 = (26)_{10}$$

Shift Left 2
 $(1101000)_2 = 1 \times 2^6 + 1 \times 2^5 + 0 \times 2^4 + 1 \times 2^3 + 0 \times 2^2 + 0 \times 2^1 + 0 \times 2^0 = (104)_{10} = (26)_{10} \times 4$

$$(110100)_2 = 1 \times 2^5 + 1 \times 2^4 + 0 \times 2^3 + 1 \times 2^2 + 0 \times 2^1 + 0 \times 2^0 = (52)_{10}$$

Shift Right 2
 $(1101)_2 = 1 \times 2^3 + 1 \times 2^2 + 0 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0 = (13)_{10} = (52)_{10} / 4$

inst_data.mif

Byte단위 Word단위 Address Index

```
000
         EA000006;
001
         EAFFFFFE;
002
         EA0000A7;
                 EAFFFFFE;
003
     ..005]
006
         EA0000A4;
007
         EAFFFFFE;
         E59F2EC8;
800
009
         E3A00040;
00A
         E5820010;
00B
         E5820014;
00C
         E5820018;
00D
         E582001C;
00E
         E5820020;
00F
         E5820024;
010
         E3A0003F;
011
         E5820028;
012
         E3A00008;
013
         E582002C;
014
         E59F3E9C;
015
         E59F1E9C;
016
         E5831000;
017
         E59F9E98;
018
         E3A08000;
019
         E5898000;
01A
         E5898004;
         E5898008;
01B
01C
         E589800C;
         E5898010;
01D
01E
         E5898014;
01F
         E5898018;
         E59FDE78;
020
021
         E5931200;
022
         E3510001;
```

0A000000;

EAFFFFFB;

023

024

EA000006

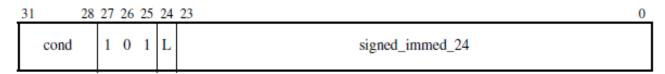
Instruction

Example

◆ EA000006

- ➤ Instruction을 Binary로 변환
- ➤ 어떤 Instruction인지 Reference File을 통해 확인
 - B #6 (= 0000 0000 0000 0000 0110);
- ▶ Instruction이 어떤 동작을 하는지 분석
 - 1. Sign-extending the 24-bit signed (two's complement) immediate to 30 bits
 - 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0110 -> **00 0000** 0000 0000 0000 0000 0110
 - 2. Shifting the result left two bits to form a 32-bit value
 - 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001 1000 = 6_{10} * 4 = 24_{10}
 - Adding this to the contents of the PC, which contains the address of the branch instruction plus 8 bytes.
 - 현재 명령어의 주소 (0 * 4) + 8 에 위에서 계산한 24를 더해 32를 만듦
 - 32를 4로 나누어 Word 단위의 명령어 순서 중 8번째로 Branch함

A4.1.5 B, BL



Example

◆ EAFFFFE

- ➤ Instruction을 Binary로 변환
- ➤ 어떤 Instruction인지 Reference File을 통해 확인
 - B #-2 (= 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1110); (= 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010의 2의 보수)
- ➤ Instruction이 어떤 동작을 하는지 분석
 - 1. Sign-extending the 24-bit signed (two's complement) immediate to 30 bits
 - 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1110 -> **11 1111** 1111 1111 1111 1111 1110
 - 2. Shifting the result left two bits to form a 32-bit value
 - Adding this to the contents of the PC, which contains the address of the branch instruction plus 8 bytes.
 - 현재 명령어의 주소 (1 * 4) + 8 에 위에서 계산한 -8을 더해 4를 만듦
 - 4를 4로 나누어 Word 단위의 명령어 순서 중 1번째로 Branch함 (= 동일한 명령어로 Branch하므로, 같은 명령어가 무한 반복 됨)