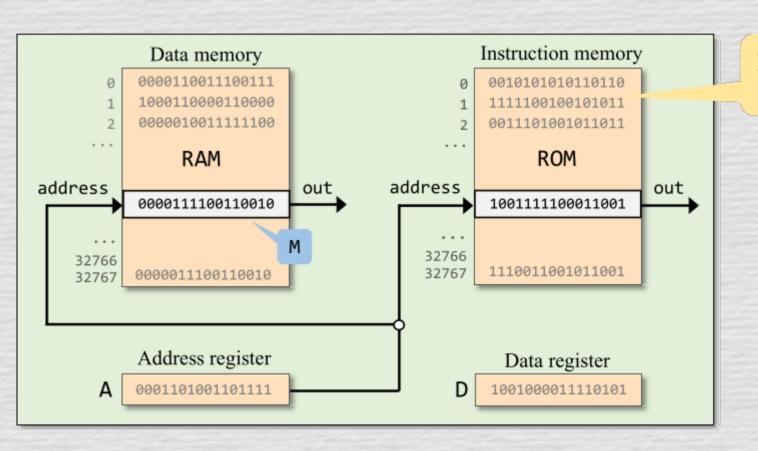
Computer Organization

Basic HACK Instructions

Hack Computer - Overview



Loaded with a sequence of 16-bit Hack instructions

(Conceptual, partial view of the Hack computer architecture)

Assembly

- A programming language that consists of mnemonic codes for corresponding machine language instructions
 - Essentially, a collection of instructions that control the handling of data for a machine

 The HACK assembly language is split into two separate types of instructions – A and C

A Instructions

- A instructions are essentially assignment instructions
 - They are used to assign data to various registers

Syntax:

@ const

where *const* is a constant

Example:

@19

Semantics:

A ← 19

Side effects:

- RAM[A] (called M) becomes selected
- ROM[A] becomes selected

C Instructions

- C instructions actually act on the data we have stored in our system by performing various calculations
 - These are a fair bit more complicated by design

Syntax:

$$reg = \{0|1|-1\}$$
where $reg = \{A|D|M\}$

$$reg_1 = reg_2$$

where
$$reg_1 = \{A \mid D \mid M\}$$

 $reg_2 = [-] \{A \mid D \mid M\}$

$$reg = reg_1 \ op \ reg_2$$

where
$$reg$$
, $reg_1 = \{A \mid D \mid M\}$, $op = \{+ \mid -\}$, and $reg_2 = \{A \mid D \mid M \mid 1\}$ and $reg_1 \neq reg_2$

Typical instructions:

@ constant (A← constant)

D=1

D=A

D=D+1

D=D+A

D=M

M=0

M=D

D=D+A

M=M-D

 $//D \leftarrow 2$

D=1

D=D+1

Typical instructions:

@ constant (A← constant)

D=1

D=A

D=D+1

D=D+A

D=M

M=0

M=D

D=D+A

M=M-D

// D ← 2

D=1

D=D+1

// D ← 1954

@1954

D=A

Typical instructions:

@ constant (A← constant)

D=1

D=A

D=D+1

D=D+A

D=M

M=0

M=D

D=D+A

M=M-D

 $//D \leftarrow 2$

// D \leftarrow D + 23

D=1

@23

D=D+A

D=D+1

// D ← 1954

@1954

D=A

Typical instructions:

@ constant (A← constant)

D=1

D=A

D=D+1

D=D+A

D=M

M=0

M=D

D=D+A

M=M-D

// RAM[100] ← 0 @100 M=0

Typical instructions:

@ constant (A← constant)

D=1

D=A

D=D+1

D=D+A

D=M

M=0

M=D

D=D+A

M=M-D

// RAM[100] ← 0 @100 M=0

// RAM[100] ← 17

@17

D=A

@100

M=D

Typical instructions:

@ constant (A← constant)

D=1

D=A

D=D+1

D=D+A

D=M

M=0

M=D

D=D+A

M=M-D

// RAM[100] \leftarrow 0 @100 M=0

// RAM[100] ← 17 @17 D=A@100

M=D

```
// RAM[100] \leftarrow RAM[200]
@200
D=M
@100
M=D
```

Typical instructions:

@ constant (A← constant)

D=1

D=A

D=D+1

D=D+A

D=M

M=0

M=D

D=D+A

M=M-D

 $// RAM[3] \leftarrow RAM[3] - 15$

Typical instructions:

@ constant

 $(A \leftarrow constant)$

D=1

D=A

D=D+1

• •

D=D+A

D=M

M=0

• • •

M=D

D=D+A

M=M-D

// $RAM[3] \leftarrow RAM[3] - 15$

?

// RAM[3] \leftarrow RAM[4] + 1

?

Typical instructions:

@ constant (A← constant)

D=1

D=A

D=D+1

D=D+A

D=M

M=0

M=D

D=D+A

M=M-D

```
// RAM[3] \leftarrow RAM[3] - 15
@15
D=A
@3
M=M-D
```

```
// RAM[3] \leftarrow RAM[4] + 1
@4
D=M+1
@3
M=D
```

Typical instructions:

@constant

 $(A \leftarrow constant)$

D=1

D=A

D=D+1

• •

D=D+A

D=M

M=0

.

M=D

D=D+A

M=M-D

• • •

// Computes: RAM[2] = RAM[0] + RAM[1] + 17

?

Typical instructions:

@ constant

 $(A \leftarrow constant)$

D=1

D=A

D=D+1

• •

D=D+A

D=M

M=0

• •

M=D

D=D+A

M=M-D

• •

```
// Computes: RAM[2] = RAM[0] + RAM[1] + 17
//D = RAM[0]
@0
D=M
// D = D + RAM[1]
@1
D=D+M
// D = D + 17
@17
D=D+A
// RAM[2] = D
@2
M=D
```