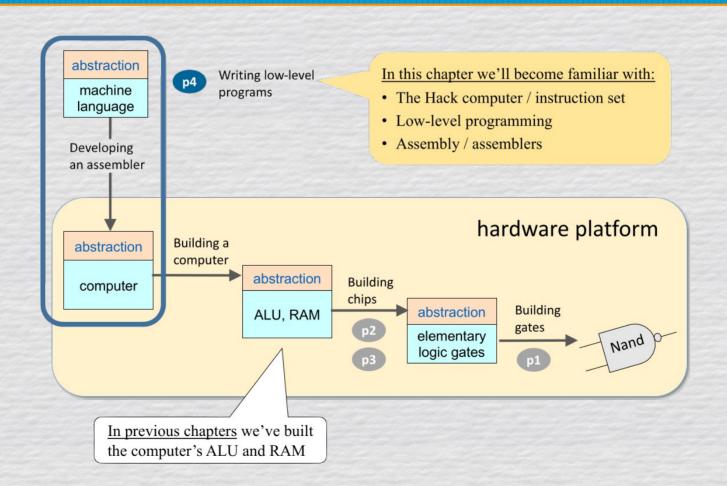
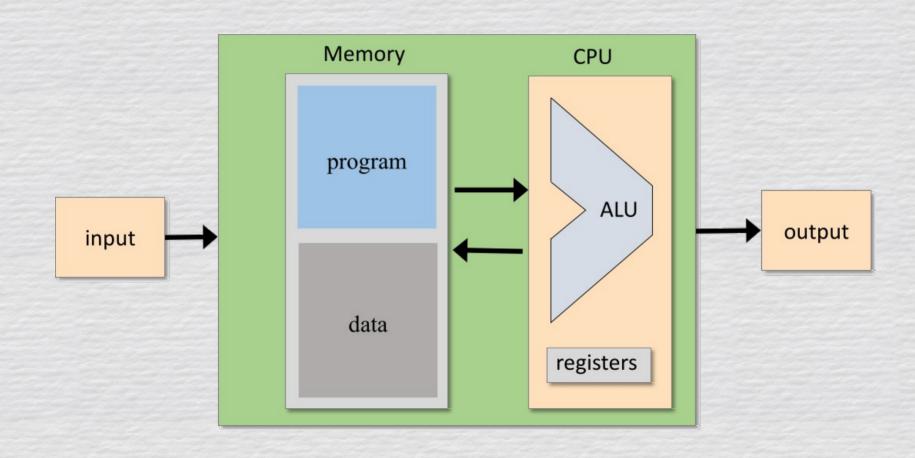
Computer Organization

HACK Memory System

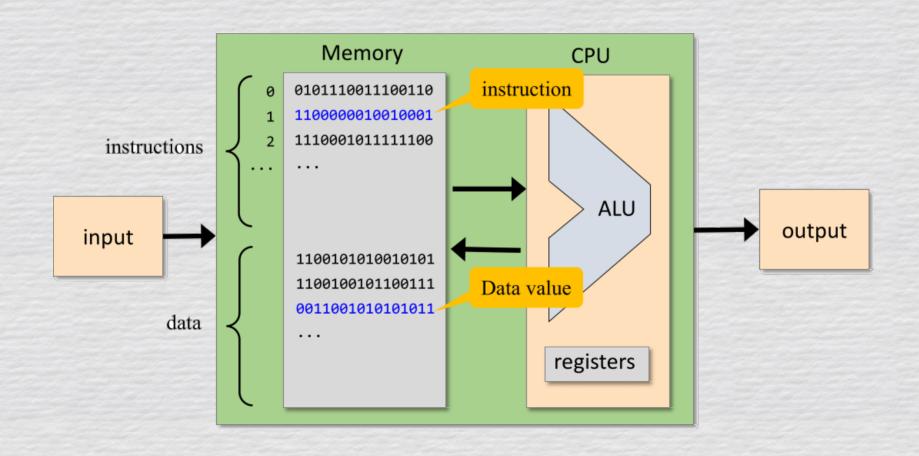
Roadmap



Computer – Overview



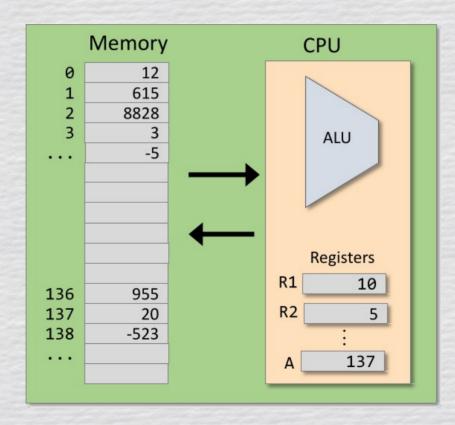
Computer – Overview



Computer – Registers

Memory Registers

- Many of these exist
- Slower
- Accessed via memory addresses



CPU Registers

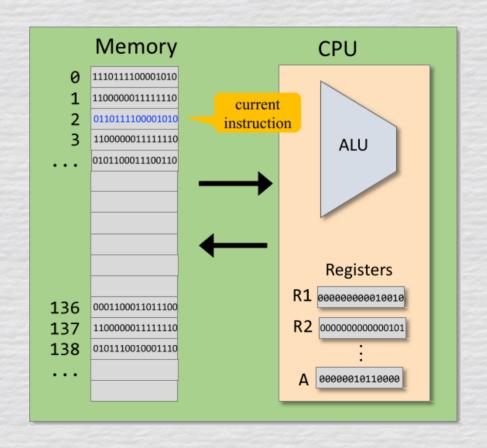
- Very few of these exist
- Very fast
- CPU accesses these directly

Computer – Instructions

 Computer executes instructions primarily in an iterative fashion

 This only deviates if told to branch to a specific instruction in memory

 This behaviour is handled via the Program Counter



Branching

Unconditional Branching

- Executing instructions rather than the next iteration
- Simply jumps to a new instruction

```
Basic version

...

// Adds 1 to R1, repetitively
add R1,1
...

27 goto 13
...

Physical addresses

Symbolic

...

// A
(LOOP)
add
...
got
```

```
Symbolic version

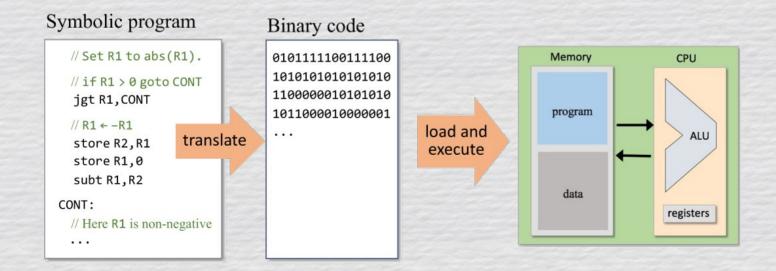
...
// Adds 1 to R1, repetitively
(LOOP)
add R1,1
...
goto LOOP
...

• No line numbers
• Symbolic addresses
```

Branching – cont.

Conditional Branching

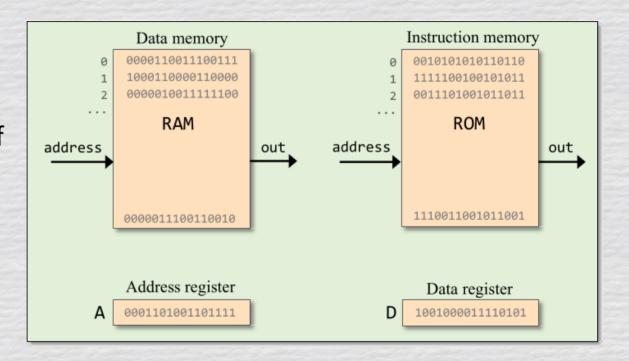
- Executing instructions based on specific conditions
- Able to deviate from a linear nature



Hack Computer

RAM, ROM, & Registers

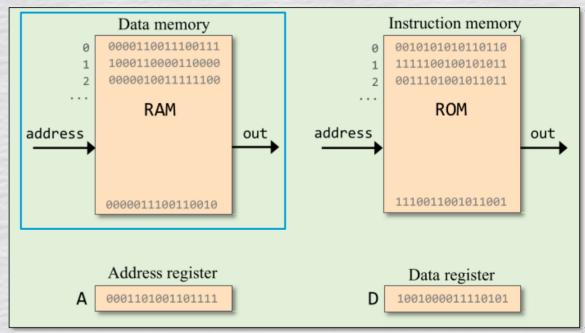
 All of these components comprise the memory of our overall system



Hack Computer – RAM

RAM

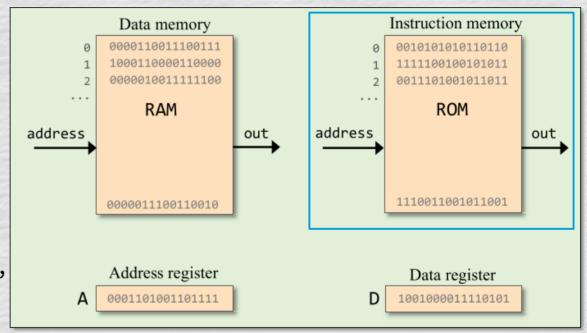
- Read-write data memory
- Addressed by the A register
- Selected Register, RAM[A],
 is seen as the M register



Hack Computer – ROM

ROM

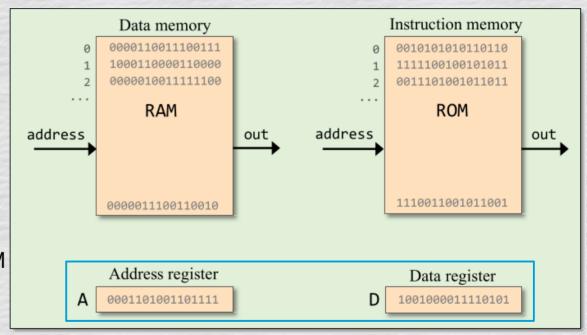
- Read-only instruction memory
- Addressed by the A register
- Selected Register, ROM[A], contains the current instruction



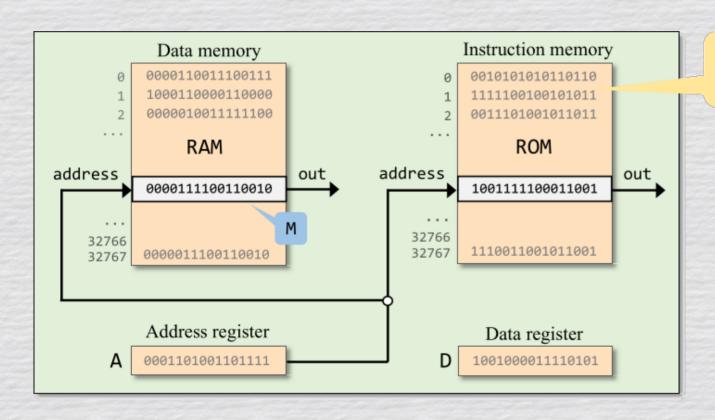
Hack Computer – Registers

Registers

- Data Register D
 - Exists outside of the memory
- Address Register A
 - Used to select ROM & RAM
- Memory Register M
 - Current memory address



Hack Computer - Overview



Loaded with a sequence of 16-bit Hack instructions

(Conceptual, partial view of the Hack computer architecture)