CSE 141L Milestone 1

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# Academic Integrity

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To uphold academic integrity, students shall:

* Complete and submit academic work that is their own and that is an honest and fair representation of their knowledge and abilities at the time of submission.
* Know and follow the standards of CSE 141L and UCSD.

Please sign (type) your name(s) below the following statement:

I pledge to be fair to my classmates and instructors by completing all of my academic work with integrity. This means that I will respect the standards set by the instructor and institution, be responsible for the consequences of my choices, honestly represent my knowledge and abilities, and be a community member that others can trust to do the right thing even when no one is watching. I will always put learning before grades, and integrity before performance. I pledge to excel with integrity.

John P Adams

# 0. Team

John Adams.

# Introduction

Name: TMR (too many registers)

Philosophy: Use specialized registers so you can do more “stuff” without having to specify where it comes from.

Goals: make a cpu that was:

* easy to code for (lots of registers, designed with for loops in mind, 8-bit literals, many math operations)
* entirely from scratch, because why would you learn how to use an api when you can spend twice as long writing and debugging your version.

My cpu is a Load-Store (register-register) architecture. Although by using one of the address registers, it would be possible to implement a stack in software with only 2 instructions for push (stor b {reg}, incr b) and pop (load b {reg}, decr b).

# Architectural Overview

A diagram of a computer

Description automatically generated

# Machine Specification

## Instruction formats

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **TYPE** | **FORMAT** | **CORRESPONDING INSTRUCTIONS** |
| I | 5-bit OP code, 4-bit val | litl, lith, |
| R | 5-bit OP code, 4-bit reg | movc, movd,  movm, movn, movx, movy,  mova, movb, movi, movj,  movk, movl, movz, movp,  bizr, bnzr, incr, decr, flip |
| F | 5-bit OP code, 4-bit operand | mthr, mths, func |
| I’ | 5-bit OP code, 1-bit reg, 3-bit val | jizr, jnzr, lslc, lsrc, seth |
| R’ | 5-bit OP code, 1-bit reg, 3-bit reg | load, stor |

## Operations

Preface: I don’t have any bit-breakdown to do (there is only one way to .

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **NAME** | **TYPE** | **BIT BREAKDOWN** | **EXAMPLE** | **NOTES** |
| amp  logical and | F | 5-bit OP code (1101X)  4-bit operation (0000) | # let x hold b11111100  # let y hold b00111111  mth r amp  # r now holds b00111100 | For all operations, source registers are x and y, and the result is stored in either r or s register |
| lor  logical or | F | 5-bit OP code (1101X)  4-bit operation (0001) | # let x hold b11111100  # let y hold b00111111  mth r lor  # r now holds b11111111 |  |
| flp  logical not | F | 5-bit OP code (1101X)  4-bit operation (0010) | # let x hold b11111100  mth r flp  # r now holds b00000011 |  |
| eor  logical exclusive or | F | 5-bit OP code (1101X)  4-bit operation (0011) | # let x hold b11111100  # let y hold b00111111  mth r eor  # r now holds b11000011 |  |
| rsc  right shift carry | F | 5-bit OP code (1101X)  4-bit operation (0100) | # let x hold b10111100  # let y hold b00111111  mth r rsc  # r now holds b11011110 | res = {y[0],x[7:1]} |
| lsc  left shift carry | F | 5-bit OP code (1101X)  4-bit operation (0101) | # let y hold b00111111  mth r lsc  # r now holds b00011111 | res = {x[6:0,]y[7]} |
| rol  rotate left | F | 5-bit OP code (1101X)  4-bit operation (0110) | # let x hold b11101000  # let y hold b00000011  mth r rol  # r now holds b01000111 | rotate x by value in y[2:0] |
| add  algebraic add | F | 5-bit OP code (1101X)  4-bit operation (0111) | # let x hold b00001111  # let y hold b00000001  mth r add  # r now holds b00010000 |  |
| sub  algebraic subtract | F | 5-bit OP code (1101X)  4-bit operation (1000) | # let x hold b00010110  # let y hold b00000111  mth r sub  # r now holds b00001111 |  |
| eql8  check for byte equality | F | 5-bit OP code (1101X)  4-bit operation (1001) | # let x hold b10101000  # let y hold b10101111  mth r eql8  # r now holds b00000000 |  |
| eql5  check for upper 5-bit equality | F | 5-bit OP code (1101X)  4-bit operation (1010) | # let x hold b10101000  # let m hold b10101111  mth r eql5  # r now holds b00000001 | tests for x[7:4] = m[7:4]  **note** this is the only math instruction that uses an register outside of x,y |
| revx  reverse byte x | F | 5-bit OP code (1101X)  4-bit operation (1011) | # let x hold b11110000  mth r revx  # r now holds b00001111 |  |
| revy  reverse byte y | F | 5-bit OP code (1101X)  4-bit operation (1100) | # let y hold b10100011  mth r revy  # r now holds b11000101 |  |
| parx  compute x parity | F | 5-bit OP code (1101X)  4-bit operation (1101) | # let x hold b00000111  mth r parx  # r now holds b00000001 |  |
| pary  compute y parity | F | 5-bit OP code (1101X)  4-bit operation (1110) | # let y hold b10101010  mth r pary  # r now holds b00000000 |  |
| seth  set high | I’ | 5-bit OP code (11001)  1-bit register (X)  3-bit value (XXX) | # let m = b00001111  seth m 110  # m now holds b01001111 | m[val] = 1; |
| lslc  logical shift left with carry | I’ | 5-bit OP code (11100)  1-bit register (X)  3-bit value (XXX) | # let m = b00111100  # let n = b10000000  lslc m 1  # m now holds b01111001 | shifts (m/n) left by val, shifts in val highest bits from the other register (n/m) |
| lsrc  logical shift right with carry | I’ | 5-bit OP code (11101)  1-bit register (X)  3-bit value (XXX) | # let m = b00000101  # let n = b00001000  lsrc n 3  # n now holds b10100001 | shifts (m/n) right by val, shifts in val lowest bits from the other register (n/m) |
| flip  bitwise xor | R | 5-bit OP code (11110)  4-bit register (XXXX) | # let m = b00001111  # let c = 000000010  flip c  # m now holds b00001101 | flips a bit in (m/n) based on:  reg[3] 0:m 1:n  reg[2:0] val |

## Internal Operands

There are 16 registers (since I needed 11, I added the other 5 to use up the rest of the 4-bits needed to pick between more than 8)

Several registers are special-purpose.

address: a, b - specify the memory address for load and store instructions

math: x, y - primary inputs for ALU

result: r, s - read-only result registers from ALU

bitwise: m, n - registers for bit-wise operations, and additional ALU input parameters (for special operations)

literal: l - location for literal value instructions

branch: z - branch target

pc: p - program counter

generic: c, d, i, j, k - generic registers for counters and other things.

## Control Flow (branches)

Note: cycles are a measure of jumping to a **user-specified address** (i.e. directly from a literal value).

There are two conditional branches (branch if zero and branch if not zero) which can update the lower 8-bits of the program counter to the value in the branch (z) register based on the value of any register (range:256, precision:1, cycles: 4).

There are 4 ways to do a jump

* jmp instructions add or subtract (3’b \* 2) from the program counter (range: 16, precision: 2, cycles: 1)
* mov instructions can copy the value of any register into the pc register’s lower 8-bits (range:256, precision:1, cycles:3)
* long-jump functions modify the upper 2-bits of pc and load the branch (z) register into lower 8-bits (range:1024, precision:1, cycles:4)

## Addressing Modes

Memory is handled indirectly. Memory addresses must be stored in either of the two 8-bit address registers (a, b).

Load instructions can read either address register and store into only one of the 3-bit accessible registers (c, d, m, n, x, y) excluding the read-only result registers (r, s).

Store instructions can also read either address register and then store from only one of the 3-bit accessible registers (r, s, c, d, m, n, x, y).

# Programmer's Model [Lite]

4.1 There are a large number of registers, each of which supports increment/decrement and can be the cmp source for branch instructions. This allows for simultaneous counters to exist at the same time, without sacrificing too much space for other important values. This is especially true of the memory address registers, allowing for a 2-instruction increment-load or decrement-load style sequential memory access. The math x/y registers and result r/s registers are best suited to a particular workflow, that being load x, load y, compute > r, mov x <- r, compute > s, etc. A good example of this is a double-precision (16-bit) xor, which can be accomplished in 7 instructions. The relatively small distance provided by the conditional-relative-jump instructions makes it easier to do conditional branching forward, with one larger absolute jump back to the beginning of the program for looping processes.

4.2 The arm instruction set is proprietary protected by copyright and patent such that a license is required to modify and reproduce the same instruction set. I got around this by not looking too much at the arm instruction set. I came up with my own set of instructions needed for the programs, added some more unique instructions, and made my ISA take advantage of special use registers, which are not part of the arm ISA.

# Program Implementation

Note: these look perfectly fine in a text editor, word is causing some ridiculous spacing. (just make sure tab-width=4)

## Program 1 Assembly Code

litl 1101 // program 1 start (1)

lith 0001

mova l // store 29 in a

litl 1011

lith 0011

movb l // store 59 in b

load a d // .load\_routine

decr a // d= {00000, b11, b10, b9}

load a c // c= {b8, b7, b6, b5, b4, b3, b2, b1}

decr a

movm c // .parity\_8

movn d // {n,m} holding data

lslc n 4 // n= {0, b11, b10, b9, b8, b7, b6, b5}

movm m // m= 8'b00000000;

lslc n 1 // n= {b11, b10, b9, b8, b7, b6, b5, 0}

movx m // x= m

mthr parx // r= ^x

jizr r 010 // if odd parity else jump by 0100 4 (pc = 22)

lith 0000

litl 1000

flip l // n^00000001

movd n // d= n= {b11, b10, b9, b8, b7, b6, b5, p8}

movm c // .parity\_4 m= {b8, b7, b6, b5, b4, b3, b2, b1}

movn n // n= 00000000

lslc m 4 // m= {b4, b3, b2, b1, 0, 0, 0, 0}

lith 0001

litl 0000 // l= 00010000

movx l // x= 00010000

movy m // y= {b4, b3, b2, b1, 0000}

mthr amp // r= {000, b1, 0000}

lith 1110 // l= 11100000

movx l // x= 11100000

mths amp // s= {b4, b3, b2, 00000}

movc s // c= {b4, b3, b2, 00000}

lith 0000

litl 0001 // l= 00000001

movx r // x= {000, b1, 0000}

movy l // y= 00000111

mthr rol // r= {0000, b1, 000}

movx r // x= r

movy c // y= {b4, b3, b2, 00000}

mthr lor // r= {b4, b3, b2, 0, b1, 000}

movm r // m= r

movy d // y= {b11, b10, b9, b8, b7, b6, b5, p8}

litl 0000

lith 1111 // l= {11110000}

movx l // x= l

mthr amp // r= {b11, b10, b9, b8, 0000}

movx r // x= r

mthr parx // r= ^{b11, b10, b9, b8}

movy c // y= {b4, b3, b2, 00000}

mths pary // s= ^{b4, b3, b2}

movx r

movy s

mthr eor // r= ^{b11, b10, b9, b8, b4, b3, b2}

jizr r 010 // if odd parity else jump by 0100 4 (pc= 60)

lith 0000

litl 0100

flip l // m^0001000

movc m // c= m= {b4, b3, b2, p4, b1, 000}

movx c // .parity\_2 x= c

lith = 1100

litl = 1100

movy l // y= 11001100

mthr amp // r= x&y = {b4, b3, 00, b1, 000}

movx d // x= {b11, b10, b9, b8, b7, b6, b5, p8}

mths amp // s= {b11, b10, 00, b7, b6, 00}

movx r

movy s

mthr parx // r= ^{b4, b3, b1}

mths pary // s= ^{b11, b10, b7, b6}

movx r

movy s

mthr eor // r= ^{b11, b10, b7, b6, b4, b3, b1}

jizr r 010 // if odd parity else jump by 0100 4 (pc = 79)

lith 0000

litl 0011

flip l // m^00000100

movc m // c= m= {b4, b3, b2, p4, b1, p2, 00}

movx c // .parity\_1

lith 1010

litl 1010

movy l // y= 10101010

mthr amp // r= {b4, 0, b2, 0, b1, 000}

movx d // x= {b11, b10, b9, b8, b7, b6, b5, p8}

mths amp // s= {b11, 0, b9, 0, b7, 0, b5, 0}

movx r

movy s

mthr parx

mths pary

movx r

movy s

mthr eor // r= ^{b11, b9, b7, b5, b4, b2, b1}

jizr r 010 // if odd parity else jump by 0100 4 (pc= 98)

lith 0000

litl 0001

flip l // m^00000010

movc m // c= m= {b4, b3, b2, p4, b1, p2, p1, 0}

movx c // .parity\_0

movy d

mthr parx

mths pary

movx r

movy s

mthr eor // r= {b11, b10, b9, b8, b7, b6, b5, p8, b4, b3, b2, p4, b1, p2, p1}

jizr r 010 // if odd parity else jump by 0100 4 (pc = 110)

lith 0000

litl 0000

flip l // m^00000001

movc m // c= m= {b4, b3, b2, p4, b1, p2, p1, p0}

stor b n // .stor\_routine

decr b

stor b m

decr b

litl 0111 // .prog1\_complete

ltlh 0000

movz l

bnzr a // branch if a != 0

movl l // l= 00000000

func strl // start\_address = 0000000000

litl 0001 // l= 00000001

func strh // start\_address = 0100000000

func done // done = 1;

## Program 2 Assembly Code

// program 2 start (256)

litl 1101

lith 0001

mova l // store 29 in a

litl 1011

lith 0011

movb l // store 59 in b

load b d // .load\_routine

decr b // d= {b11, b10, b9, b8, b7, b6, b5, p8}

load b c // c= {b4, b3, b2, p4, b1, p2, p1, p0}

decr b

movm m // .parity\_0

movn n // m= n = 0

movx c // x= c

movy d // y= d

mthr parx // r= ^{b4, b3, b2, p4, b1, p2, p1, p0}

mths pary // s= ^{b11, b10, b9, b8, b7, b6, b5, p8} (parity 8)

movx r

movy s

mthr eor // r= p0 = ^{b11, b10, b9, b8, b7, b6, b5, p8, b4, b3, b2, p4, b1, p2, p1, p0}

movm s // m= p8

lslc m 3 // m= {0000, p8, 000}

movn r // n= p0

litl 0000 // .parity\_4

lith 1111

movy l // y= 11110000

movx c // x= {b4, b3, b2, p4, b1, p2, p1, p0}

mthr amp // r= {b4, b3, b2, p4, 0000}

movx d // x= {b11, b10, b9, b8, b7, b6, b5, p8}

mths amp // s= {b11, b10, b9, b8, 0000}

movx r // calculate parity with masked bits

movy s

mthr parx

mths pary

movx r

movy s

mthr eor // r= p4 = ^{b11, b10, b9, b8, b4, b3, b2, p4}

jizr r 0001 // if odd parity, else jump to 293

seth 0010 // m = {0000, p8, p4, 0, 0}

litl 1100 // .parity\_2

lith 1100

movy l // y= 11001100

movx c // x= {b4, b3, b2, p4, b1, p2, p1, p0}

mthr amp // r= {b4, b3, 00, b1, p2, 00}

movx d // x= {b11, b10, b9, b8, b7, b6, b5, p8}

mths amp // s= {b11, b10, 00, b7, b6, 00}

movx r // calculate parity with masked bits

movy s

mthr parx

mths pary

movx r

movy s

mthr eor // r= p2 = ^{b11, b10, b7, b6, b4, b3, b1, p2}

jizr r 0001 // if odd parity, else jump to 309

seth 0001 // m= {0000, p8, p4, p2, 0}

litl 1010 // .parity\_1

lith 1010

movy l // y= 10101010

movx c // x= {b4, b3, b2, p4, b1, p2, p1, p0}

mthr amp // r= {b4, 0, b2, 0, b1, 0, p1, 0}

movx d // x= {b11, b10, b9, b8, b7, b6, b5, p8}

mths amp // s= {b11, 0, b9, 0, b7, 0, b5, 0}

movx r // calculate parity with masked bits

movy s

mthr parx

mths pary

movx r

movy s

mthr eor // r= p1= ^{b11, b10, b7, b6, b4, b3, b1, p2}

jizr r 001 // if odd parity, else jump to 325

seth 0000 // m= {0000, p8, p4, p2, p1}

movi m // .error\_correction i= m

movj n // j= {0000000, b0}

movm c

movn d // {n,m}= {b11, b10, b9, b8, b7, b6, b5, p8, b4, b3, b2, p4, b1, p2, p1, p0}

movy y

movx n

mthr lor // r= {0000000, b0}

mths amp // s= 00000000

jizr r 011- // if b0= 1, else pc= 339

flip i // flip bit in {n,m} in position i[3:0]= {p8, p4, p2, p1}

lith 0100 // (one error)

litl 0000 // l= 01000000

jizr s 101 // jump to 347

movk k // no op padding

movx i

mthr lor // r = {0000, p8, p4, p2, p1}

jizr r 011 // if b0= 0 && (p8|p4|p2|p1), else jump to 347

lith 1000 // (two errors)

litl 0000 // l= 10000000

jizr s 001 // jump to 346

movl l // (no errors) l= 00000000

movk l

movk l // k= {F1, F0, 000000}

movc m // store data in {d,c}

movd n

lith 1110 // .decode data

litl 1000

movy l // y= {11101000}

movx m // x= {b4, b3, b2, p4, b1, p2, p1, p0}

mthr amp // r= {b4, b3, b2, 0, b1, 000}

movm r // m= r

movn n // n= 00000000

lsrc m 011 // m= {000, b4, b3, b2, 0, b1}

lsrc n 001 // n= {b1, 0000000}

lsrc m 010 // m= {00000, b4, b3, b2}

lslc m 101 // m= {b4, b3, b2, b1, 0000}

movx d // x= {}

lith 0000

litl 0111

movy l // y= 00000111

mthr rol // r= {p8, b11, b10, b9, b8, b7, b6, b5}

movx r // x= r

lith 0111

litl 1111

movy l // y= 01111111

mthr amp // r= {0, b11, b10, b9, b8, b7, b6, b5}

movn r // n= r

lsrc m 100 // m= {b8, b7, b6, b5, b4, b3, b2, b1}

movc m // c stores lower decoded data

movm m // m= 00000000

lsrc n 100 // n= {00000, b11, b10, b9}

movx n // x= n

movy k // y= {F1, F0, 000000}

mthr lor // r= {F1, F0, 000, b11, b10, b9}

movd r // d stores upper decoded data

stor a d // .store\_routine

decr a

stor a c

decr a

lith 0000 // check completion

litl 0101

movz l

bnzr a // if a!=0, then continue from 261 (0100000101)

movl l // l= 00000000

func strl // start\_address = 0000000000

litl 0010 // l= 00000010

func strh // start\_address = 1000000000 (512)

func done // done = 1;

## Program 3 Assembly Code

// program 3 (512) 1000000000

litl 0000 // .initialization

lith 0010

movc c // c= 00000000 (occurences in byte)

movd d // d= 00000000 (occurences across bytes)

movb l // b= 00100000 (32)

movi l // i= 00100000 (32)

mova a // a= 00000000 (0)

load a m // m= 01234567

incr a

decr i

movj j // j= 00000000 (occured in byte) .setup\_next\_byte

load b x // x= vwxyz000

load a n // n= 89abcdef .load\_next\_byte

incr a

decr i

mthr eql5 // r= (x[7:4] == m[7:4]) .check\_pos0

jizr r 010 // if equal, else jump +4

incr c

incr j

incr j

lslc m 001 // m= {1234567, 8} .check\_pos1

lslc n 001 // n= {9abcdef, 1}

mthr eql5 // r= (x[7:4] == m[7:4])

jizr r 010 // if equal, else jump +4

incr c

incr j

incr j

lslc m 001 // m= {234567, 89}

lslc n 001 // n= {abcdef, 12}

mthr eql5 // r= (x[7:4] == m[7:4])

jizr r 010 // if equal, else jump +4

incr c

incr j

incr j

lslc m 001 // m= {34567, 89a} .check\_pos3

lslc n 001 // n= {bcdef, 123}

mthr eql5 // r= (x[7:4] == m[7:4])

jizr r 010 // if equal, else jump +4

incr c

incr j

incr j

lslc m 001 // m= {4567, 89ab} .check\_pos4

lslc n 001 // n= {cdef, 1234}

mthr eql5 // r= (x[7:4] == m[7:4])

jizr r 001 // if equal, else jump +2

incr d

lslc m 001 // m= {567, 89abc} .check\_pos5

lslc n 001 // n= {def, 12345}

mthr eql5 // r= (x[7:4] == m[7:4])

jizr r 001 // if equal, else jump +2

incr d

lslc m 001 // m= {67, 89abcd} .check\_pos6

lslc n 001 // n= {ef, 123456}

mthr eql5 // r= (x[7:4] == m[7:4])

jizr r 001 // if equal, else jump +2

incr d

lslc m 001 // m= {7, 89abcde} .check\_pos7

lslc n 001 // n= {f, 1234567}

mthr eql5 // r= (x[7:4] == m[7:4])

jizr r 001 // if equal, else jump +2

incr d

lslc m 001 // m= {89abcdef}

movx j // x= j (0 if no in-byte occurrences, >0 if atleast one)

movy y // y= 0

mthr lor // r= x= k

jizr r 001

incr k

litl 1010 // .check\_completion

lith 0000

movz l // z=00001010 (10)

bnzr i // if i = 0, else jump back to 1000001010 (522)

movj j // j= 00000000 .last\_byte0 -------------------------

movn n // n= 00000000

load b x // x= vwxyz000

mthr eql5 // r= (x[7:4] == m[7:4])

jizr r 010 // if equal, else jump +4

incr c

incr j

incr j

lslc m 001 // m= {1234567, 0} .last\_byte1

mthr eql5 // r= (x[7:4] == m[7:4])

jizr r 010 // if equal, else jump +4

incr c

incr j

incr j

lslc m 001 // m= {234567, 00} .last\_byte2

mthr eql5 // r= (x[7:4] == m[7:4])

jizr r 010 // if equal, else jump +4

incr c

incr j

incr j

lslc m 001 // m= {34567, 000} .last\_byte3

mthr eql5 // r= (x[7:4] == m[7:4])

jizr r 010 // if equal, else jump +4

incr c

incr j

incr j

movx j // x= j (0 if no in-byte occurrences, >0 if atleast one)

movy y // y= 0

mthr lor // r= x= k

jizr r 001

incr k

lith 0010 // .store\_complete

litl 0001

movb l // b= 00100001 (33)

stor b c // mem[33] = occurrences in byte

movm k

incr b

stor b m // mem[34] = bytes with occurrences

incr b

movx c

movy d

mthr add // r= (c + d) = (occurences in byte) + (occurences across bytes)

stor b r // mem[35] = total occurrences

func done