

Activation records: local variables, parameters, etc. Dynamically allocated data—new or malloc()

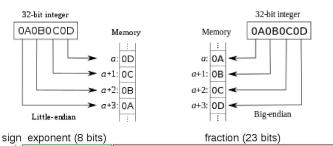
Global data and static local data

Machine code instructions (and some constants) Reserved for operating system

	LC2K	LEG
# registers	8	32
Register width	32 bits	64 bits
Memory size	2 ¹⁸ bytes	2 ⁶⁴ bytes
# instructions	8	40-ish
Addressability	Word	Byte

Big Endian vs. Little Endian

- Endian-ness: ordering of bytes within a word
 - Little increasing numeric significance with increasing memory addresses
 - Big The opposite, most significant byte first
 - The Internet is big endian, x86 is little endian, LEG and ARMv8 can switch
 - But in general assume little endian. (Figures from Wikipedia)



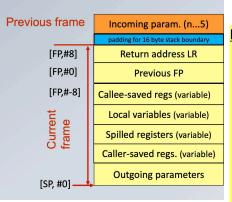
00010000000000000000 23 22 (bit index)

$(-1)^{b_{31}}$	$ imes 2^{(b_3)}$	$(a_0b_{29}b_{23})_2-127$	$ imes (1.b_{22}b_{21}\dots b_0)_2$,	
000	EQ	Egual		•

0000	EQ	⊏quai	Z==1
0001	NE	Not equal	Z==0
1010	GE	Signed greater than or equal	N==V
1011	LT	Signed less than	N!=V
1100	GT	Signed greater than	Z==0 && N==V
1101	LE	Signed less than or equal	! (Z==0 && N==V)
1110	AL	— Always	Ana
1111	ATT Z	— Always	Any

LEGv8 Stack Frame

- Must be aligned on 16 byte boundaries
- FP (Frame pointer, found in X29) provides a fixed address from which to access items in the current stack frame
- Stack frames are connected via a linked list of FPs
- We can do without frame pointers if we carefully track the stack pointer (SP), but FP makes life easier...



Symbol & Relocation Table

LD - load Text - this file's instructions

Data - this file's .fills ST - store

Unknown - Not in this file BL - branch

Reloc注意: 填写的是全局变量, 函数内部变量 不要填。Symbol一定要注意printf这种基础的 Object code format

Header

Text

Data

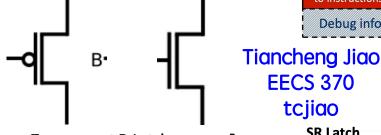
Symbol table

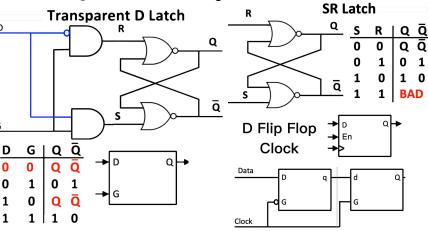
Relocation table

(maps symbols to instructions) Debug info

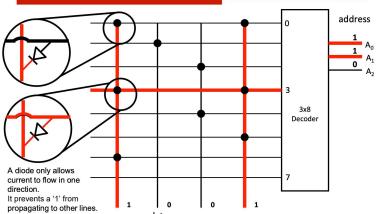
Transistor 函数也要写进去。

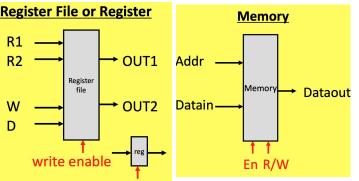
左: 通电不导通 右: 通电导通

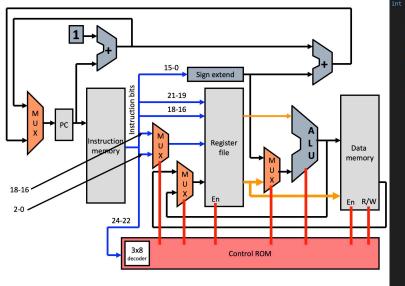




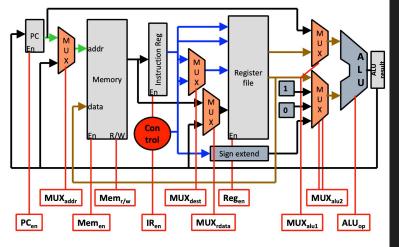
8-entry 4-bit ROM







Multicycle LC2K Datapath



Assembly language name for instruction	Instruction Opcode in binary	Action
add (R-type instruction)	0b000	Add contents of regA with contents of regB, store results in destReg.
nor (R-type instruction)	0b001	Nor contents of regA with contents of regB, store results in destReg. This is a bitwise nor; each bit is treated independently.
lw (I-type instruction)	0b010	"Load Word"; Load regB from memory. Memory address is formed by adding offsetField with the contents of regA. Behavior is defined only for memory addresses in the range [0, 65535].
sw (I-type instruction)	0b011	"Store Word"; Store regB into memory. Memory address is formed by adding offsetField with the contents of regA. Behavior is defined only for memory addresses in the range [0, 65535].
beq (I-type instruction)	0b100	"Branch if equal" If the contents of regA and regB are the same, then branch to the address PC+1+offsetField , where PC is the address of this beq instruction.
jalr (J-type instruction)	0b101	"Jump and Link Register"; First store the value PC+1 into regB, where PC is the address where this jalr instruction is defined. Then branch (set PC) to the address contained in regA. Note that this implies if regA and regB refer to the same register, the net effect will be jumping to PC+1.
halt (O-type instruction)	0b110	Increment the PC (as with all instructions), then halt the machine (let the simulator notice that the machine halted).
noop (O-type instruction)	0b111	"No Operation (pronounced no op)" Do nothing.

```
reloc_num++; sprintf(relocation + strlen(relocation), "%d lw %s\n", i, current.field3);

} f3 = f3 & ((1 < 16) - 1); int result = 0;
result = f3 + (f2 < 16) + (f1 < 9) + (2 < 22); sprintf(text_data + strlen(text_data), "%d\n", result);
lse if (strcmp(all_lines[i].opcode, "sv") == 0) {
    text_num++; instruction current = all_lines[i];
    f( iskumber(current.field) == 0 || iskumber(current.field2) == 0) {
        my_exit(all_lines, line_num);
    int f1 = ato1(current.field3);
    if (register_invalid(f1) || register_invalid(f2)) {
        my_exit(all_lines, line_num);
    int f3 = -2;
    if (iskumber(current.field3));
    if (3 - -32768 || f3 > 32767) {
        my_exit(all_lines, line_num);
    }
} else {
    f3 = find_label(current.field3, all_lines, line_num);
    if (f3 == -1) {
        if (is_lower(current.field3[0])) {
            my_exit(all_lines, line_num);
        }
        f3 = 0;
        if (strstr(symbol, current.field3) == NULL) {
            // EXEFICE
            symbol_num++; sprintf(relocation), "%d sw %s\n", i, current.field3);
        }
} reloc_num++; sprintf(relocation + strlen(relocation), "%d sw %s\n", i, current.field3);
                                  reloc_num++;    sprintf(relocation + strlen(relocation), "%d sw %s\n", i, current.field3);
                      my_extr(alc_ines, line_num);
int f1 = atoi(current.field1); int f2 = atoi(current.field2);
if (register_invalid(f1) || register_invalid(f2)) {
    my_exit(all_ines, line_num); }
int f3 = -2;
if (isNumber(current.field3)) {
    f3 = atoi(current.field3);
    if (f3 < -32768 || f3 > 32767) {
        my_exit(all_lines, line_num); }
} else {
    int target = find_label(current.field3, all_lines, line_num);
    if (target == -1) {
        my_exit(all_lines, line_num); }
    f3 = target - (i + 1);
}
         } int result = 0; result = f3; sprintf(text_data + strlen(text_data), "%d\n", result);
                      my_exit(all_lines, line_num); }
   r
sprintf(all + strlen(all), "%d %d %d %d\n", text_num, data_num, symbol_num, reloc_num);
sprintf(all + strlen(all), "%s%s%s", text_data, symbol, relocation);
```