

# vmx20 Virtual Machine Instructions

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## **halt**

### **Operation**

Halt the processor.

### **Format**

*halt*

### **Encoding**

*halt* = 0 (0x00)

### **Description**

The processor executing the instruction is halted. When all processors have halted, the VM terminates.

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## **load**

### **Operation**

Load value from memory.

### **Format**

*load reg,addr*

### **Encoding**

*load* = 1 (0x01)

### **Description**

$reg = *(pc+addr)$ . If the effective address is out of range of the available memory, then the executing processor halts with an error.

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## **store**

### **Operation**

Store value to memory.

### **Format**

*store reg,addr*

### **Encoding**

*store* = 2 (0x02)

### **Description**

$*(pc+addr) = reg$ . If the effective address is out of range of the available memory, then the executing processor halts with an error.

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## **ldimm**

### **Operation**

Load immediate value.

### **Format**

*ldimm reg,const*

### **Encoding**

*ldimm* = 3 (0x03)

### **Description**

$reg = const$ .

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## **ldaddr**

### **Operation**

Load address.

### **Format**

*ldaddr reg,addr*

### **Encoding**

*ldaddr* = 4 (0x04)

### **Description**

*reg* = pc + *addr*.

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## **ldind**

### **Operation**

Load indirect with offset.

### **Format**

*ldind reg1,offset(reg2)*

### **Encoding**

*ldind* = 5 (0x05)

### **Description**

*reg1* = *\*(reg2 + offset)*. If the effective address is out of range of the available memory, then the executing processor halts with an error.

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## **stind**

### **Operation**

Store indirect with offset.

### **Format**

*stind reg1,offset(reg2)*

### **Encoding**

*stind* = 6 (0x06)

### **Description**

$*(reg2 + offset) = reg1$ . If the effective address is out of range of the available memory, then the executing processor halts with an error.

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## **addf**

### **Operation**

Floating-point addition.

### **Format**

*addf reg1,reg2*

### **Encoding**

*addf* = 7 (0x07)

### **Description**

$reg1 = reg1 + reg2$ .

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## **subf**

## Operation

Floating-point subtraction.

## Format

*subf reg1, reg2*

## Encoding

*subf* = 8 (0x08)

## Description

$reg1 = reg1 - reg2$ .

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# divf

## Operation

Floating-point division.

## Format

*divf reg1, reg2*

## Encoding

*divf* = 9 (0x09)

## Description

$reg1 = reg1 / reg2$ . If *reg2* contains zero, then the executing processor halts with an error.

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# mulf

## Operation

Floating-point multiplication.

## Format

*mul reg1, reg2*

## Encoding

*mul* = 10 (0x0A)

## Description

$reg1 = reg1 * reg2.$

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# addi

## Operation

Integer addition.

## Format

*addi reg1, reg2*

## Encoding

*addi* = 11 (0x0B)

## Description

$reg1 = reg1 + reg2.$

---

# subi

## Operation

Integer subtraction.

## Format

*subi reg1, reg2*

### Encoding

*subi* = 12 (0x0C)

### Description

$reg1 = reg1 - reg2$ .

---

## divi

### Operation

Integer division.

### Format

*divi reg1, reg2*

### Encoding

*divi* = 13 (0x0D)

### Description

$reg1 = reg1 / reg2$ . If *reg2* contains zero, then the executing processor halts with an error.

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## muli

### Operation

Integer multiplication.

### Format

*muli reg1, reg2*

### Encoding

*muli* = 14 (0x0E)

## Description

$reg1 = reg1 * reg2.$

---

## call

### Operation

Call a function.

### Format

*call addr*

### Encoding

*call* = 15 (0x0F)

## Description

sp -= 1; \*sp = pc; pc += *addr*; sp -= 1; \*sp = fp; fp = sp; sp -= 1; \*sp = 0. If sp is out of range of the available memory, then the executing processor halts with an error.

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## ret

### Operation

Return from a function.

### Format

*ret*

### Encoding

*ret* = 16 (0x10)

## Description



returnValue = \*sp; sp += 1; savedFP = \*sp; sp += 1; returnAddress = \*sp; sp += 1; fp = savedFP; pc = returnAddress; \*(fp-1) = returnValue. If sp or fp is out of range of the available memory, then the executing processor halts with an error.

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## **blt**

### **Operation**

Branch if less than.

### **Format**

*blt reg1,reg2,addr*

### **Encoding**

*blt* = 17 (0x11)

### **Description**

if *reg1* < *reg2* then pc += *addr*. This is an integer comparison.

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## **bgt**

### **Operation**

Branch if greater than.

### **Format**

*bgt reg1,reg2,addr*

### **Encoding**

*bgt* = 18 (0x12)

### **Description**

if *reg1* > *reg2* then pc += *addr*. This is an integer comparison.

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## **beq**

### **Operation**

Branch if equal to.

### **Format**

*beq reg1,reg2,addr*

### **Encoding**

*beq* = 19 (0x13)

### **Description**

if *reg1* == *reg2* then pc += *addr*. This is an integer comparison.

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## **jmp**

### **Operation**

Unconditional jump.

### **Format**

*jmp addr*

### **Encoding**

*jmp* = 20 (0x14)

### **Description**

pc += *addr*.

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## **cmpxchg**

## Operation

Compare and exchange.

## Format

*cmpxchg reg1,reg2,addr*

## Encoding

*cmpxchg* = 21 (0x15)

## Description

if *reg1* == \*(*pc* + *addr*) then \*(*pc* + *addr*) = *reg2* else *reg1* = \*(*pc* + *addr*).

Note: this is done atomically by locking the memory bus for the duration of the instruction. If the effective address is out of range of the available memory, then the executing processor halts with an error. The comparison is an integer comparison.

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## getpid

### Operation

Get processor ID.

### Format

*getpid reg*

### Encoding

*getpid* = 22 (0x16)

### Description

*reg* is assigned the processor id of the processor executing the instruction.

Note: processors id begin at 0 and run to n-1, where n is the number of processors in the VM.

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## getpn

## Operation

Get number of processors.

## Format

*getpn reg*

## Encoding

*getpn* = 23 (0x17)

## Description

*reg* is assigned the number of processors in the VM.

---

# push

## Operation

Push contents of register.

## Format

*push reg*

## Encoding

*push* = 24 (0x18)

## Description

*sp* -= 1; *\*sp* = *reg*. If *sp* is out of range of the available memory, then the executing processor halts with an error.

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# pop

## Operation

Pop into register.

**Format**

*pop reg*

**Encoding**

*pop* = 25 (0x19)

**Description**

*reg* = \*sp; sp += 1. If sp is out of range of the available memory, then the executing processor halts with an error.

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