

Non mainstream architectures

Or how politics and economics ruined
the computational diversity for the
masses



INTRODUCTION

Most widely known and used CPU architectures are the Intel and ARM, if you ask around, some people may know mips, ppc or even riscv and avr.

But in the history of computing, many architectures have been abandoned because of technical, political, economical or competitive reasons.

Studying them is interesting and they all shine in some way.

- Dive into the world of abandoned and non-mainstream archs!
- Taking the perspective from r2, and how to support those platforms!

COMPUTING generations

1st Gen (1940): hermonic vacuum tubes. The IBM 650 lead this era

2nd Gen (1956): Transistors. Much smaller and power efficient. (The IBM 7090)

3rd Gen (1964): Integrated Circuits (silicon) IBM 360/91

4th Gen (1975): VLSI - PC era, very compact, DEC10, PDP11, CRAY-1

5th Gen (1982): ULSI (ultra large scale integration) - AMD/Intel

What's next?

- Quantum? Ternary? Arsenic?

TYPES OF COMPUTERS

- General Purpose Computers: Self Contained and focus on user
- SuperComputers: designed for scientific calculations and paralelism, slow data reads, slower writes, but high processing rates.
- Mainframes: designed for stability, used to process large data sets, for statistics, large databases esililenec ad stability, covering data stataisticcs, transactions. IBM leads here.
- HPC - high performance computing - Vector and parallel processing designed for math algorithms. After CRAY, IBM Power9

The 3 racks have a peak performance of 1,48 Petaflops, a 50% more than MareNostrum3 supercomputer, which was uninstalled just one year ago.

THE 70'S

The glorious days of computing where nothing was written in stone.

In the middle of the cold war, lots of investigations and experiments happening in US and the USSR trying to win the “star wars”.

- Beginning of mainframes
- Not even the binary representation was decided
- Lowercase was not an option, programmers had to scream
- More than two endians!
- Different encodings designed for punchhole hards
- Best Disco hits of all

сетун-70 (aka Сетунь)

During the coldwar both US and USSR developed new technologies and experiments.

In 1958, Moscow State University build the first ternary computer (team lead by Nikolay Brusentsov).

Lower Power Consumption, Faster math

Using the balanced ternary representation:

- (- 0 +) instead of (0 1 2)



setun-70 THE renaissance

USSR gov forced the ternary computer projects to be abandoned in order to clone what US were doing. (sadness)

But... a couple of years ago: Samsung in 2019 started to develop ternary cpus designed for IoT thanks to its low power consumption:

<https://www.extremetech.com/computing/295424-back-off-binary-samsung-backed-researchers-debut-ternary-semiconductor>

<https://hackaday.io/project/164907/logs?sort=oldest>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EbIMtIq20NY>



```
$ rax2 0t012012  
0x8c  
$ █
```

CRAY (1963-1995)

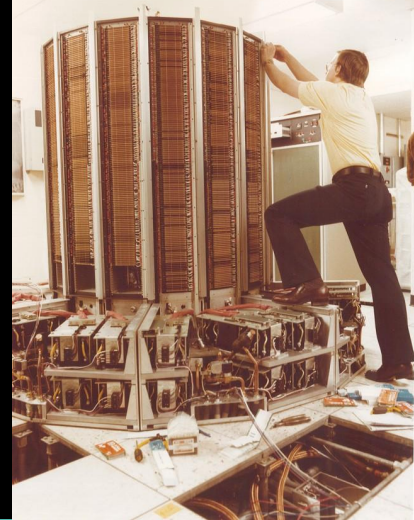
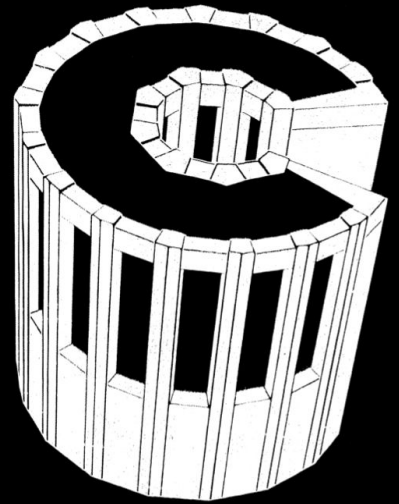
Designed by Seymour Cray in Los Alamos National Lab.

- 64bit cpu at 80mhz with vector processing and 32MB
- Load software from Tapes, not punchcards
- Used VAX or Sun host systems

Runs COS operating system, also UNICOS, based on unix

<http://cray.modularcircuits.com>

<http://www.modularcircuits.com/blog/articles/the-cray-files/downloads/>

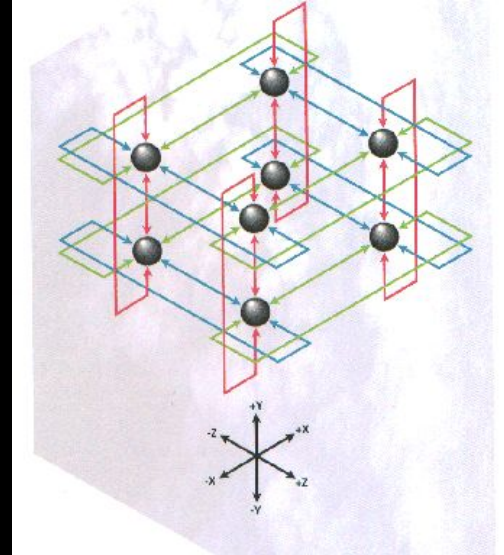


THE FALL

CRAY went down just when they were releasing the T3D and were about to start building microprocessors using Gallium Arsenide technologies (instead of silicon semiconductors).

This gas combo performs way better than silicon and produces almost no heat.

This technology seems to get some traction since last year and plans to be widely used in 2026-2030.

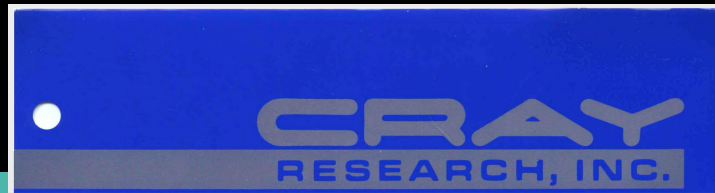




Pun intended on the “general-purpose computer”

The CRAY-1 Computer System is a powerful general-purpose computer capable of extremely high processing rates. These rates are achieved by combining scalar and vector capabilities into a single central processor which is joined to a large, fast, bi-polar memory. Vector processing by performing iterative operations on sets of ordered data provide results at rates greatly exceeding result rates of conventional scalar processing. Scalar operations complement the vector capability by providing solutions to problems not readily adapted to vector techniques.

The Cray-3 project—the first attempt at major use of gallium arsenide (GaAs) semiconductors in computing. However, the changing political climate (collapse of the Warsaw Pact and the end of the Cold War) resulted in poor sales prospects. Ultimately, only one Cray-3 was delivered, and a number of follow-on designs were never completed. The company filed for bankruptcy in 1995.



Disasm looks like asm.pseudo

PDP > VAX > ALPHA

Meanwhile in the US, DEC built different RISC computers:

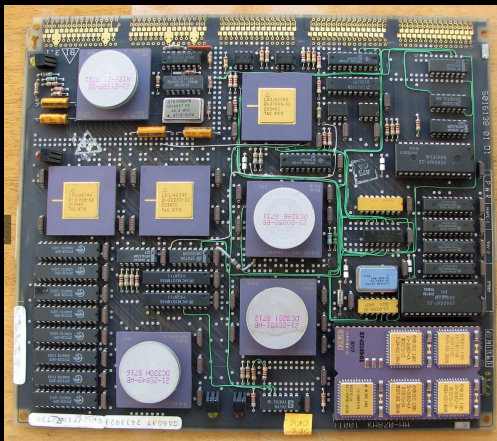
- Pdp11 - lunar lander program (rasm2 -a pdp11 -b 16)
- VAX - 32bit (netbsd runs fine there, therefor r2 too!)
- ALPHA - 1992 - 64bit Windows NT up to 1.1GHz (r2 -a alpha -b64)





Virtual Address Extension

- 56 byte length instructions
- 32 bit cpu 16 registers
- 4096 byte vector registers
- Orthogonal cisc instruction set
- Several PDP models, from 6-8-12-18 bits
- 1977 - carnegie Melon University
- As fast as s360
- 4 segment registers to address memory (each of 1GB)
- 4 priviledge levels
- Pdp11 compatibility mode



```
0042a: c0 01      .word 0x01c0 # Entry mask: < r7 r6 >
0042c: c2 04 5e   sub12 $0x4,sp
0042f: d0 ac 08 57 movl 0x8(ap),r7
00433: 12 03      bneq 10438 <__start+0xe>
00435: 31 1c 01    brw 10554 <__start+0x12a>
00438: d0 57 ef c1 movl r7,20800 <__ps_strings>
0043c: 03 01 00
0043f: d0 a7 08 ef movl 0x8(r7),20840 <environ>
00443: f9 03 01 00
00447: d0 67 50    movl (r7),r0
0044a: d0 60 51    movl (r0),r1
0044d: 12 03      bneq 10452 <__start+0x28>
0044f: 31 ec 00    brw 1053e <__start+0x114>
00452: d0 51 ef 77 movl r1,207d0 <__progname>
00456: 03 01 00
00459: d0 60 51    movl (r0),r1
0045c: 90 61 50    movb (r1),r0
0045f: 13 0f      beql 10470 <__start+0x46>
00461: d6 51      incl r1
00463: 91 50 2f    cmpb r0,$0x2f
00466: 12 03      bneq 1046b <__start+0x41>
00468: 31 c1 00    brw 1052c <__start+0x102>
0046b: 90 61 50    movb (r1),r0
0046e: 12 f3      bneq 10463 <__start+0x39>
00470: d5 ac 04    tstl 0x4(ap)
00473: 13 0a      beql 1047f <__start+0x55>
00475: dd ac 04    pushl 0x4(ap)
00478: fb 01 ff 39 calls $0x1,*207b8 <atexit>
0047c: 03 01 00
0047f: fb 00 ff 3a calls $0x0,*207c0 <_libc_init>
00483: 03 01 00
00486: 9e cf 50 02 movab 206dc <__fini_array_end>,r6
0048a: 01 00 56
0048d: 9e cf 49 02 movab 206dc <__fini_array_end>,r0
00491: 01 00 50
00494: d1 56 50    cmpl r6,r0
00497: 1e 23      bcc 104bc <__start+0x92>
00499: d0 50 58    movl r0,r8
0049c: 9e cf 3b 02 movab 206dd <__fini_array_end+0x1>,r0
004a0: 01 00 50
004a3: c2 50 58    subl2 r0,r8
004a6: ca 03 58    bicl2 $0x3,r8
004a9: 9e 48 ef 30 movab 206e0 <__CTOR_LIST_END__>[r8],r8
004ad: 02 01 00 58
004b1: d0 86 50    movl (r6)+,r0
004b4: fb 00 60    calls $0x0,(r0)
004b7: d1 56 58    cmpl r6,r8
004ba: 12 f5      bneq 104b1 <__start+0x87>
004bc: 9f cf 2e ff pushab 103ee <__start+0xe>
004c0: fb 01 ff f1 calls $0x1,*207b8 <atexit>
004c4: 02 01 00
004c7: 9e ef 0f 02 movab 206dc <__fini_array_end>,r6
004cb: 01 00 56
004ce: 9e ef 08 02 movab 206dc <__fini_array_end>,r0
004d2: 01 00 50
004d5: d1 56 50    cmpl r6,r0
004d8: 1e 23      bcc 104fd <__start+0xd3>
004da: d0 50 58    movl r0,r8
004dd: 9e ef fa 01 movab 206dd <__fini_array_end+0x1>,r0
004e1: 01 00 50
004e4: c2 50 58    subl2 r0,r8
004e7: ca 03 58    bicl2 $0x3,r8
004ea: 9e 48 ef ef movab 206e0 <__CTOR_LIST_END__>[r8],r8
004ee: 01 01 00 58
004f2: d0 86 50    movl (r6)+,r0
004f5: fb 00 60    calls $0x0,(r0)
004f8: d1 58 56    cmpl r8,r6
```

r2@netBSD/VAX

```
$ brew install simh
```

Very portable and fast emulator for all the PDP and VAX machines from DEC, developed by Robert M. Supnik.

- Data General Nova, Eclipse
- Digital Equipment Corporation PDP-1, PDP-4, PDP-7, PDP-8, PDP-9, PDP-10, PDP-11, PDP-15 (and UC15), VAX11/780, VAX3900
- GRI Corporation GRI-909, GRI-99
- IBM 1401, 1620, 7090/7094, System 3
- Interdata (Perkin-Elmer) 16b and 32b systems
- Hewlett-Packard 2114, 2115, 2116, 2100, 21MX, 1000, 3000
- Honeywell H316/H516
- MITS Altair 8800, 8080 only
- Royal-Mcbee LGP-30, LGP-21
- Scientific Data Systems SDS 940
- Xerox Data Systems Sigma 32b systems

```
$ cat netbsd-boot.vax
load -r ka655x.bin
set cpu 64m
set rq0 ra92
at rq0 netbsd.dsk
set rq1 cdrom
at rq1 NetBSD-9.2-vax.iso
at xq0 en0
boot cpu
boot dua0:
# boot from DISK
# boot from CD
# boot dual:
$ cat Makefile
all:
    vax netbsd-boot.vax
$
```

MIDDLE ENDIAN

The legend say there are more than two endians.. Well, i'm sorry to say that unfortunately the only middle endian cpu was the PDP.

- PDP-11 operates instructions in many endians, mainly little
 - Some extended FPU instructions use middle-endian encoding
 - Those 1234 4321

Printing endian unicorns with r2!

```
$ r2 /bin/ls
[0x100001060] > pve 4321
0x100001060 -443987883 (0xe5894855)
[0x100001060] > pve 1234
0x100001060 1430817253 (0x554889e5)
[0x100001060] > pve 1324
0x100001060 1435060453 (0x558948e5)
[0x100001060] > █
```

MainFrames

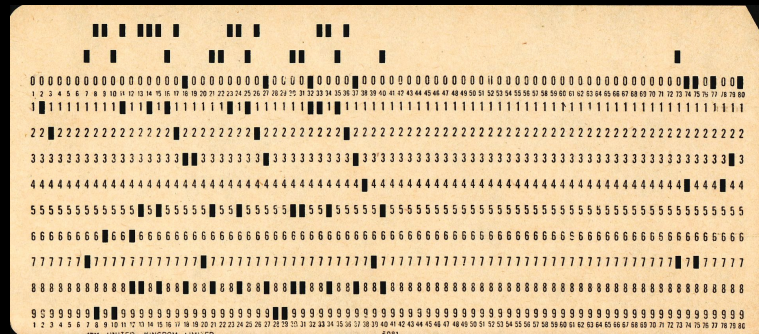
MVS

MVS is a very old operating system, and it is an evolution of older operating systems (!!). Its father is OS/360 and its grandfather is DOS/360. Note that the Apollo mission was conducted by a S/360 mainframe, using some sort of variation or similar mutation of them.

It has evolved during time and it is completely retro-compatible with your favorite punch-cards drilled by your great grandfather with a piece of bone. And now:

- Have you noticed that the default text screen size in the IBM/PC is 80x25?
- Have you noticed that the default text width in a 3270 terminal is always 80 characters?
- Have you noticed that an IBM punch card has exactly 80 columns.

This is Sparta.



MVS

In the early 1970s IBM introduced virtual memory (then called "virtual storage"), and it makes possible to

- allocate space larger than available RAM,
- reduce impact of memory fragmentation, and
- improve security.

IBM run into the absolute overwhelming naming madness of the infinite and on each new hype-feature it created more and more operating systems. Fetch'em all:

OS/VS2R2 → MVS/SE → MVS/SE2 → MVS/SP → MVS/XA → MVS/ESA → OS/390 → z/OS

And in parallel an innumerable list of utilities and facilities with unintelligible acronyms were created to increase the confusion level to an unexpected level never seen before in the world of computer science and never seen again until the launch of SAP products:

ACF/TCAM, ACF/VTAM, DF/DS, DF/EF, DF/DSS DFS, SAM-E, MVS/370 DFP, MVS/XA DFP Version 1 Release 1, MVS/XA DFP Version 2 Release 1, MVS/ESA DFP Version 3, DFSMS, OS/VS2 MVS TSO, TSO Command Processor, TSO/VS2 Programming Control Facility, TSO PCF II, TSO Extensions, OS/VS2 MVS/System Extensions, MVS/System Product (introducing his friends JES3 Version 1, JES2 Version 1, MVS/System Product-JES2 Version 2, MVS/System Product-JES3 Version 2, MVS/System Product-JES2 Version 3, MVS/System Product-JES3 Version 3, MVS/ESA System Product: JES2 Version 4, MVS/ESA System Product: JES3 Version 4, MVS/ESA System Product: JES2 Version 5 and MVS/ESA System Product: JES3 Version 5, Interactive System Productivity Facility (ISPF), DASD, DFSMS, RACF, APL, CICS, CICS DDM, MQ, REXX, z/VM, z/VSE and more

MVS

Retrocompatibility and not rewriting critical business applications written in COBOL on punch cards is a great reason to not rewrite from scratch apps and moving to newer systems.

But it is not the only reason to ride on a dinosaur:

- Address space was increased to 24 bit (MVS), 31 bit (s/390) and 64 bit (z/OS)
- Preemptive execution and memory protection.
- Virtualization (Would you like to hear about the z/VM family and the thousand acronyms it received before?)
- LPAR mainframe partitioning
- Batch processing and workload management
- Mainframe Sysplex
- A richful, overwhelming hyper interactive and extremely funny rich text-based user interfaces (3270 and EBCDIC).
- Transactional management systems (CICS, IMS/TM)
- Rock-solid databases (DB2, IMS/DB)
- At your option an extremely and simple stupid permission system (the default VMS model), or a high-doped-on-steroids security subsystem (RACF, CA/TopSecret)
- Unix System Services (a z/OS process running and entire Unix subsystem)

HOW TO FIT r2 in mvs?

Building r2 for zOS is not possible because its not a posix system

- We can build and run small programs in C
- Programs are not interactive, but could use ??? Apis for tui
- Execution happens as jobs
- What about a rap server? We need tcp/ip or serial..
- Memory layout? Check self:// for inspiration
- What about porting r0? We still need an s370-390 tiny disassembler

REXX on MVS

Its an ancient language that runs anywhere and have been implemented several times for many operating systems

Based on the gnu regina rexx implementation i wrote the r2pipe api

- r2pipe.rexx

```
Say r2cmd('?E hello from rexx')
```

```
Exit
```

```
r2cmd: PROCEDURE EXPOSE globals.
```

```
  arg cmd
```

```
  fin = '/dev/fd/'Getenv(R2PIPE_IN)
```

```
  fou = '/dev/fd/'Getenv(R2PIPE_OUT)
```

```
  o = CharOut(fou, cmd'D2C(0))
```

```
  len = 0
```

```
  DO while len == 0
```

```
    len = Chars(fin)
```

```
  END
```

```
  return CharIn(fin,,len)
```

ZARCH/S360/S370/S390

Depending on the cpu model you'll need to use a different configuration for the disassembler.

- R2 -a s390 -e asm.cpu=?
 - Previously named zarch from capstone
- R2 -a s390.gnu -e asm.cpu=?

```
[0x000005f0] > e asm.cpu=?
esa
zarch
[0x000005f0] > e asm.cpu=zarch
[0x000005f0] > pd 10
;-- entry0, section..text, sym..text, sym._start:
0x000005f0      la    %r4,8(%r15)
0x000005f4      invalid
0x000005f5      unaligned
0x000005f6      invalid
0x000005f7      unaligned
0x000005f8      invalid
0x000005f9      unaligned
0x000005fa      lghi   %r0,-16
0x000005fe      ngr    %r15,%r0
0x00000602      aghi   %r15,-176
[0x000005f0] > e asm.cpu=esa
[0x000005f0] > pd 10
;-- entry0, section..text, sym..text, sym._start:
0x000005f0      la    %r4,8(%r15)
0x000005f4      invalid
0x000005f5      unaligned
0x000005f6      invalid
0x000005f7      unaligned
0x000005f8      invalid
0x000005f9      unaligned
0x000005fa      invalid
0x000005fb      unaligned
0x000005fc      invalid
[0x000005f0] > e asm.arch=s390
[0x000005f0] > pd 10
;-- entry0, section..text, sym..text, sym._start:
0x000005f0      la    %r4, 8(%r15)
0x000005f4      lg    %r3, 0(%r15)
0x000005fa      lghi  %r0, -0x10
0x000005fe      ngr   %r15, %r0
0x00000602      aghi  %r15, -0xb0
0x00000606      xc    0(8,%r15), 0(%r15)
0x0000060c      stmg  %r14, %r15, 0xa0(%r15)
0x00000612      la    %r7, 0xa0(%r15)
0x00000616      larl  %r6, sym.__libc_csu_fini
0x0000061c      larl  %r5, sym.__libc_csu_init
[0x000005f0] > █
```

MVS HELLO WORLD

```

102 000014 0072 **** AL2(114).C'...' Saved Options String
103
104
105
106 15650205 V2.3 z/OS XL C ./.prueba.c: main 04/30/21 09:4
107 5:24 Page 5
108
109 OFFSET OBJECT CODE LINE# FILE# PSEUDO ASSEMBLY LISTING
110
111 * #include <stdio.h>
112 *
113 * int main()
114 * main DS 00
115 * B 8
116 * CEE eyecatcher
117 * DSA size
118 * =(PPA1-main)
119 * L(,r15)
120 * r15,r96(,r12)
121 * LR r4,r14
122 * BALR r14,r15
123 * =F'0'
124 * =24
125 * J r14,r5,12(r13)
126 * L r14,76(,r13)
127 * LA r0,168(,r14)
128 * CL r0,788(,r12)
129 * JH *-32
130 * L r15,640(,r12)
131 * STM r15,r0,72(r14)
132 * MVI 0(r14),16
133 * ST r13,4(,r14)
134 * LR r13,r14
135 * LARL r3,F'25'
136 End of Prolog
137 000008 C050 0000 0018 000000 LARL r5,F'24'
138 000004
139 * {
140 * printf("Hola mundo\n");
141 * L r15,=V(printf)(,r3,0)
142 * LR r0,r5
143 * LA r1,=MX_TEMP1(,r13,152)
144 * ST r0,MX_TEMP1(,r13,152)
145 * BASR r14,r15
146 * return(0);
147 * LA r15,0
148 * @ll1 DS 0H
149
150 Start of Epilog
151 0000F2 180D 0000 0000 000007 LR r0,r13
152 0000F4 58D0 0004 0004 000007 L r13,4(,r13)
153 0000F8 58E0 D00C 000007 L r14,12(,r13)
154 0000FC 9821 D01C 000007 LW r2,r5,18(r13)
155 000100 051E 0000 0000 000007 BALR r1,r14
156 000102 0707 0000 0000 000007 WOPR 7
157
158 Start of Literals
159 000104 00000000 =V(printf)
160 000108 End of Literals
161
162 *** General purpose registers used: 1101110000001111
163 *** Floating point registers used: 1111111100000000
164 *** Size of register spill area: 128(max) 0(used)
165 *** Size of dynamic storage: 160
166 15650205 V2.3 z/OS XL C ./.prueba.c: main 04/30/21 09:4
167 5:24 Page 6
168
169 OFFSET OBJECT CODE LINE# FILE# PSEUDO ASSEMBLY LISTING
170
171 *** Size of executable code: 124

```

```

[0x00001928 [xAdv]0 0% 310 prueba]> pd $r @ hit0_0
:-- hit0_0:
b 0x24(%r15)
0x00001928 invalid
0x0000192c aligned
0x0000192d brrp 0xc, 0x232e, 0x1a6e
0x0000192e invalid
0x00001934 invalid
0x00001935 unaligned
0x00001936 invalid
0x00001937 unaligned
:-- hit0_1:
0x00001938 b 1(%r15)
0x0000193c l %r15, 0x31c(%r12)
0x00001940 lr %r4, %r14
0x00001942 balr %r14, %r15
0x00001944 invalid
0x00001945 unaligned
0x00001946 invalid
0x00001947 unaligned
0x00001948 j 0x1960
0x0000194c stm %r14, %r5, 0xc(%r13)
0x00001950 l %r14, 0x4c(%r13)
0x00001954 la %r0, 0xa0(%r14)
0x00001958 cl %r0, 0x314(%r12)
0x0000195c lh 0x193c
0x00001960 l %r15, 0x280(%r12)
0x00001964 stm %r15, %r0, 0x48(%r14)
0x00001968 mvi 0(%r14), 0x10
0x0000196c st %r13, 4(%r14)
0x00001970 lr %r13, %r14
0x00001972 larl %r3, 0x19a4
0x00001978 larl %r5, 0x19a8
0x0000197e l %r15, 0(%r3)
0x00001982 lr %r0, %r5
0x00001984 la %r1, 0x98(%r13)
0x00001988 st %r0, 0x98(%r13)
0x0000198c basr %r14, %r15
0x0000198e la %r15, 0
0x00001992 lr %r0, %r13
0x00001994 l %r13, 4(%r13)
0x00001998 l %r14, 0xc(%r13)
0x0000199c lm %r2, %r5, 0xc(%r13)
0x000019a0 balr %r1, %r14
0x000019a2 bcr 0, %r7
0x000019a4 invalid
0x000019a5 unaligned
0x000019a6 invalid
0x000019a7 unaligned
0x000019a8 invalid
0x000019a9 unaligned
0x000019aa invalid
0x000019ab unaligned
0x000019ac sth %r9, 0x495(%r4, %r10)
0x000019b0 brhx %r9, %r6, 0x43b0
0x000019b4 invalid
0x000019b5 unaligned
0x000019b6 invalid
0x000019b7 unaligned
0x000019b8 mr %r12, %r14
0x000019b9

```

TK-4 - Tur(n)key-4 system

- MVS 3.8j distro maintained by the community
- Very outdated MVS, but at least public domain, thanks to the US gov who paid to IBM to get those technologies moving forward and more accessible for students.
- Images can corrupt if shutted down incorrectly
- Can run virtualized linux systems
- Setting up TCP/IP is very hard
- Passwords are case insensitive
- Fortran, REXX, Assembly and C

[illegible]

CHARSETS: EBCDIC37

EBCDIC37 is optimized for punchcards, to reduce the possibility to break the paper (...) may be better for memory too?

- xxd -E (standard flag)
- Using r2 strings (see tests)
- e cfg.charset=ebcdic37

```
NAME=ebcdic37 hexstr
FILE=bins/s390/zos/prueba/p
ARGS=-n
CMD5=<<EOF
s 0x19a8
px 16
ps
e cfg.charset=ebcdic37
px 16
ps 10
EOF
EXPECT=<<EOF
- offset - 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 A B C D E F 0123456789ABCDEF
0x000019a8 c896 9381 4094 a495 8496 1500 0000 0000 ....@.....
\xc8\x96\x93\x81@\x94\xa4\x95\x84\x96\x15
- offset - 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 A B C D E F 0123456789ABCDEF
0x000019a8 c896 9381 4094 a495 8496 1500 0000 0000 Hola_mundo.?????
Hola_mundo
EOF
RUN
```

```
[0x00000000]> s 0x19a8
[0x000019a8]> pd 2
0x000019a8 enter 0xfffffffffff9396, 0xfffffffffff8f8
0x000019ac xchg esp, eax
[0x000019a8]> x
- offset - 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 A B C D E F 0123456789ABCDEF
0x000019a8 c896 9381 4094 a495 8496 1500 0000 0000 ....@.....
0x000019b8 1cce a106 0000 00d0 0000 0000 0000 0000 .....
0x000019c8 ff00 0000 0000 0000 9000 0000 0040 0012 .....@...
0x000019d8 0000 0000 5000 003e ffff ff70 3828 0000 ....P...>...p8(
0x000019e8 4009 0035 0000 0000 0004 9481 8995 0000 @...5.....
0x000019f8 0300 2203 ffff fea8 0000 0000 ffff fea8 ..".
0x00001a08 0000 0000 0200 0000 0100 0001 0000 0088 .....
0x00001a18 0000 0090 0000 0000 d6f0 f0f3 0000 00e4 .....
0x00001a28 0003 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 .....
0x00001a38 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 .....
0x00001a48 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 13a8 0000 12d0 .....
0x00001a58 0000 11f8 0000 0000 0000 0008 0000 0010 .....
0x00001a68 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 .....
0x00001a78 0000 1120 0000 0018 0000 1048 0000 0020 .....H...
0x00001a88 0000 0f70 0000 0028 0000 0e98 0000 0030 ...p... (.....0
0x00001a98 0000 0dc0 0000 0038 0000 0ce8 0000 0040 .....8.....@
[0x000019a8]> e cfg.charset=?
ascii
ebcdic37
pokered
[0x000019a8]> e cfg.charset =ebcdic37
[0x000019a8]> ps
Hola.mundo
<null><null><null><null><null>????<null><null><null>?<null><null><null>
ll><null><null><null><null><null><null><null><null><null><null>.<null>?
ull>?????<null><null>.<null>?<null>?<nu
[0x000019a8]> █
```

TO Learn more on mainFrames

- Watch the videos from Moshix
- Join the Discord server
 - <https://discord.gg/DxWdQMFT>
- Install TK-4 (TurnKey4 System)
 - MVS 3.8j distribution maintained by mainframe fans
- Use the Hercules.. Well Hyperion emulator to run it



OTHER archs

Amiga

Very successful and flexible OS and hardware, based on m68k, but later on PowerPC (WarpOS).

- Supported parallel boards running side-by-side with workbench
- Redesign when the dog sits, each chip does a specific task
- R2 supports m68k as well as basic support for HUNK executable files

Amiga community is still very active and passionate, so supporting r2 in there is more

Fantasy computers

PICO8, B8, Basic8, Lambda8, Lico12, Retro40 and TIC-80.

I focused on the last one because is the most free-software friendly.

- 8/16bit hardware specs
- VM runs Gzip (Lua, JS, Moonscript, ..)
- TIC format supported by r2

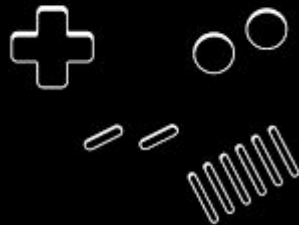


IO Banks

An IOBank in r2 is a new api and commands that group maps with a specific priority order. Those can be used in many ways:

- Gameboy memory bank
- R0-3 context switching for kernel emulation
- Segment prefixed memory access (thread local storage)

Use the 'omb' command to manipulate them.



V850

Widely used in the automotive industry and other realtime critical systems.

- Supports large ranges of temperatures
- Parallel/sync execution
- Cyclic memory, for fun optimizations with negative references
- 26bit memory references, using 2 lower bits to define cpumode
 - <https://mobile.twitter.com/trufae/status/1367541260236566538>
- Switch instruction in E2 models
- Jump table analysis with esil
- Disassembler in r2 supports first vanilla generations
- R2ghidra support for disasm, analysis, emulation and decompilation

Finding UDS CAN tables with /ru

cyclic memory

The v850 cpu implements a cyclic memory model.

This means that the compiler can do optimizations like:

- use a negative relative reference from lower addresses near 0 to reference the memory mapped devices.
- This saves some precious bytes in the final assembly

Only the first block allows code execution, but data and devices can be used at any of the cycles.

This is supported in r2 with `e io.mask=0x3fffffff`

M32C

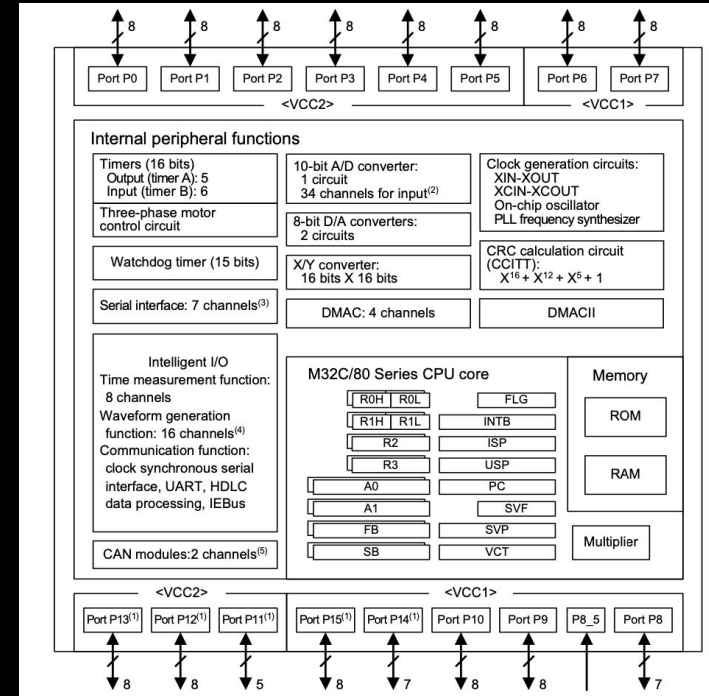
32bit microcomputer from Renesas

- 16MB address space
- For high-speed processing applications
 - Office automation, comm and industrial devices
 - Widely used in medical devices

Only supported in IDA

- No sleigh or other tool
- Just rip the code from binutils.. Oh wait!

<https://sourceware.org/cgen/>



REGISTER WINDOWS

SPARC processors use register windows. Each register window consists of eight **in** registers, eight **local** registers, eight **out** registers, and eight **global** registers. Out registers are the in registers for the next window. The number of register windows ranges from 2 to 32, depending on the processor implementation. (up to 520 registers, commonly being able to handle 8 windows)

- CWP register moves the window
- Each window handles 8 input, 8 output and 8 global registers to use in fcn
- Feature not supported in RReg, anyone? :D

THANKS FOR WATCHING!

1960

- risc cpu from intel 10-100mhz
-

FILE FORMATS