Project 1--

```
    bits 24-22: opcode
    bits 21-19: reg A
    bits 18-16: reg B
    bits 15-0:  offsetField (16-bit, range of -32768 to 32767)

O-type instructions (halt, noop):
    bits 24-22: opcode
    bits 21-0:  unused (should all be 0)

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------
------
Table 1: Description of Machine Instructions
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------
------
Assembly language      Opcode in binary       Action
name for instruction   (bits 24, 23, 22)
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------
------
add (R-type format)    000                    add contents of regA with
                                          contents of regB, store
                                          results in destReg.

nand (R-type format)   001                    nand contents of regA with
                                          contents of regB, store
                                          results in destReg.

lw (I-type format)     010                    load regB from memory. Memory
                                          address is formed by adding
                                          offsetField with the contents of
                                          regA.

sw (I-type format)     011                    store regB into memory. Memory
                                          address is formed by adding
                                          offsetField with the contents of
                                          regA.

beq (I-type format)    100                    if the contents of regA and
                                          regB are the same, then branch
                                          to the address PC+1+offsetField,
                                          where PC is the address of the
                                          beq instruction.

cmov (R-type)          101                    copy the value regA into destReg
                                          if the contents of regB != 0


halt (O-type format)   110                    increment the PC (as with all
                                          instructions), then halt the
                                          machine (let the simulator
                                          notice that the machine
                                          halted).

noop (O-type format)   111                    do nothing except increment PC.
```

------

4. LC3101 Assembly Language and Assembler (40%)

```
neg1  .fill -1
stAddr     .fill start           will contain the address of start (2)
```

And here is the corresponding machine language:

```
(address 0): 8454151 (hex 0x810007)
(address 1): 9043971 (hex 0x8a0003)
(address 2): 655361 (hex 0xa0001)
(address 3): 16842754 (hex 0x1010002)
(address 4): 16842749 (hex 0x100fffd)
(address 5): 29360128 (hex 0x1c00000)
(address 6): 25165824 (hex 0x1800000)
(address 7): 5 (hex 0x5)
(address 8): -1 (hex 0xffffffff)
(address 9): 2 (hex 0x2)
```

Be sure you understand how the above assembly-language program got translated
to machine language.

Since your programs will always start at address 0, your program should only
output the contents, not the addresses.

```
8454151
9043971
655361
16842754
16842749
29360128
25165824
5
-1
2
```

4.1. Running Your Assembler

Write your program to take two command-line arguments. The first argument is
the file name where the assembly-language program is stored, and the second
argument is the file name where the output (the machine-code) is written.
For example, with a program name of "assemble", an assembly-language program
in "program.as", the following would generate a machine-code file
"program.mc":

```
    assemble program.as program.mc
```

Note that the format for running the command must use command-line arguments
for the file names (rather than standard input and standard output). Your
program should store only the list of decimal numbers in the machine-code

Hints: the example assembly-language program above is a good case to include
in your test suite, though you'll need to write more test cases to get full
credit. Remember to create some test cases that test the ability of an
assembler to check for the errors in Section 4.2.

4.4. Assembler Hints

Since offsetField is a 2's

As with the assembler, you will write a suite of test cases to validate the
LC3101 simulator.

The test cases for the simulator part of this project will be short
assembly-language programs that, after being assembled into machine code, serve
as input to a simulator. You will submit your suite of test cases together
with your simulator, and we will grade your test suite according to how
thoroughly it exercises an LC3101 simulator. Each test case may execute at
most 200 instructions on a correct simulator, and your test suite may contain
up to 20 test cases. These limits are much larger than needed for full credit
(the solution test suite is composed of a couple test cases, each executing
less than 40 instructions). See Section 7 for how your test suite will be
graded.

5.2. Simulator Hints

Be careful how you handle offsetField for lw, sw, and beq. Remember that it's
a 2's complement 16-bit number, so you need to convert a negative offsetField
to a negative 32-bit integer on the Sun workstations (by sign extending it).
To do this, use the following function.

```
    int
    convertNum(int num)
    {
      /* convert a 16-bit number into a 32-bit Sun integer */
      if (num & (1<<15) ) {
          num -= (1<<16);
      }
```

For the simulator test suite, we will correctly assemble each test case, th(e)en use it as input to a set of buggy simulators. A test case exposes a buggy simulator by causing it to generat a different answer from a correct simulator. The test suite is graded based on how many of the buggy simulators were exposd by at least one test case.

8. Turning in the Project

Submit you files through blackboard.
Each part should be archived in a .tar or .zip file to help with grading.

Here are the files you should submit for each project part:

1) assembler (part 1a)
   a. C/C++ program for your assembler
   b. suite of test cases (each test case is an assembly-language program in a separate fil)

2) simulator (part 1s)
   a. C/C++ program for your simulator
   b. suite of test cases (each test case is an assembly-language program in a separate fil)

3) multiplication (part 1m)
   a. assembly program for multiplication

Your assembler and simulator must each b in a single C or C++ file. We will compile your program on linprog using "gcc program.c -lm" (or g++), so your program should not require additional compiler flags or libraries.

Th(e)e official time of submission for your project will be th time the last file is sent. If you send in anything after the due date, your project will be considered late (and will use up your late days or will recive a zero).

9. Code Fragment for Assembler

Th(e)e focus of this class is machine organization, not C programming skills. To "build" your computer, however, you will be doing a lot of C programming. To help you, here is a fragment of the C program for the assembler. This shows how to specify command-line arguments to the program (via argc and argv), how to parse the assembly-language file, etc. This fragment is provided strictly to help you, though it may take a bit for you to understand and use the file.

```
    /* after doing a readAndParse, you may want to do the following to
test the
        opcode */
    if (!strcmp(opcode, "add")) {
        /* do whatever you need to do for opcode "add" */
    }

    return(0);
}

/*
 * Read and parse a line of the assembly-language file.  Fields are
returned
 * in label, opcode, arg0, arg1, arg2 (these strings must have memory
already
 * allocated to them).
 *
 * Return values:
 *     0 if reached end of file
 *     1 if all went well
 *
 * exit(1) if line is too long.
 */
int
readAndParse(FILE *inFilePtr, char *label, char *opcode, char *arg0,
    char *arg1, char *arg2)
{
    char line[MAXLINELENGTH];
    char *ptr = line;

    /* delete prior values */
    label[0] = opcode[0] = arg0[0] = arg1[0] = arg2[0] = '\0';

    /* read the line from the assembly-language file */
    if (fgets(line, MAXLINELENGTH, inFilePtr) == NULL) {
      /* reached end of file */
        return(0);
    }

    /* check for line too long (by looking for a \n) */
    if (strchr(line, '\n') == NULL) {
        /* line too long */
      printf("error: line too long\n");
      exit(1);
    }

    /* is there a label? */
    ptr = line;
    if (sscanf(ptr, "%[^\t\n ]", label)) {
      /* successfully read label; advance pointer over the label */
        ptr += strlen(label);
    }

    /*
```

```
     * Parse the rest of the line.  Would be nice to have real regular
     * expressions, but scanf will suffice.
     */
    sscanf(ptr, "%*[\t\n ]%[^\t\n ]%*[\t\n ]%[^\t\n ]%*[\t\n ]%[^\t\n
]%*[\t\n ]%[^\t\n ]",
        opcode, arg0, arg1, arg2);
    return(1);
}

int
isNumber(char *string)
{
    /* return 1 if string is a number */
    int i;
    return( (sscanf(string, "%d", &i)) == 1);
}
```

10. Code Fragment for Simulator

Here is some C code that may help you write the simulator. Again, you should
take this merely as a hint. You may have to re-code this to make it do exactly
what you want, but this should help you get started. Remember not to change stateStruct or printState.

```
/* instruction-level simulator for LC3101 */

#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

#define NUMMEMORY 65536 /* maximum number of words in memory */
#define NUMREGS 8 /* number of machine registers */
#define MAXLINELENGTH 1000

typedef struct stateStruct {
    int pc;
    int mem[NUMMEMORY];
    int reg[NUMREGS];
    int numMemory;
} stateType;

void printState(stateType *);

int
main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    char line[MAXLINELENGTH];
    stateType state;
    FILE *filePtr;

    if (argc != 2) {
```

```
      printf("error: usage: %s <machine-code file>\n", argv[0]);
      exit(1);
    }

    filePtr = fopen(argv[1], "r");
    if (filePtr == NULL) {
      printf("error: can't open file %s", argv[1]);
      perror("fopen");
      exit(1);
    }

    /* read in the entire machine-code file into memory */
    for (state.numMemory = 0; fgets(line, MAXLINELENGTH, filePtr) !=
NULL;
      state.numMemory++) {
      if (sscanf(line, "%d", state.mem+state.numMemory) != 1) {
          printf("error in reading address %d\n", state.numMemory);
          exit(1);
      }
      printf("memory[%d]=%d\n", state.numMemory,
state.mem[state.numMemory]);
    }

    return(0);
}

void
printState(stateType *statePtr)
{
    int i;
    printf("\n@@@\nstate:\n");
    printf("\tpc %d\n", statePtr->pc);
    printf("\tmemory:\n");
      for (i=0; i<statePtr->numMemory; i++) {
          printf("\t\tmem[ %d ] %d\n", i, statePtr->mem[i]);
      }
    printf("\tregisters:\n");
      for (i=0; i<NUMREGS; i++) {
          printf("\t\treg[ %d ] %d\n", i, statePtr->reg[i]);
      }
    printf("end state\n");
}
```

11. Programming Tips

Here are a few programming tips for writing C/C++ programs to manipulate bits:

1) To indicate a hexadecimal constant in, precede the number by 0x. For example, 27 decimal is 0x1b in hexadecimal.

2) The value of the expression (a >> b) is the number "a" shifted right by "b"

bits. Neither a nor b are changed. E.g. (25 >> 2) is 6. Note that 25 is 11001 in binary, and 6 is 110 in binary.

3) The value of the expression (a << b) is the number "a" shifted left by "b" bits. Neither a nor b are changed. E.g. (25 << 2) is 100. Note that 25 is 11001 in binary, and 100 is 1100100 in binary.

4) To find the value of the expression (a & b), perform a logical AND on each bit of a and b (i.e. bit 31 of a ANDED with bit 31 of b, bit 30 of a ANDED with bit 30 of b, etc.). E.g. (25 & 11) is 9, since:

```
    11001 (binary)
  & 01011 (binary)
---------------------
 =  01001 (binary), which is 9 decimal.
```

5) To find the value of the expression (a | b), perform a logical OR on each bit of a and b (i.e. bit 31 of a ORED with bit 31 of b, bit 30 of a ORED with bit 30 of b, etc.). E.g. (25 | 11) is 27, since:

```
    11001 (binary)
  & 01011 (binary)
---------------------
 =  11011 (binary), which is 27 decimal.
```

6) ~a is the bit-wise complement of a (a is not changed).

Use these operations to create and manipulate machine-code. E.g. to look at bit 3 of the variable a, you might do: (a>>3) & 0x1. To look at bits (bits 15-12) of a 16-bit word, you could do: (a>>12) & 0xF. To put a 6 into bits 5-3 and a 3 into bits 2-1, you could do: (6<<3) | (3<<1). If you're not sure what an operation is doing, print some intermediate results to help you debug.

----

12. Example Run of Simulator

```
memory[0]=8454151
memory[1]=9043971
memory[2]=655361
memory[3]=16842754
memory[4]=16842749
memory[5]=29360128
memory[6]=25165824
```

```
memory[7]=5
memory[8]=-1
memory[9]=2


@@@
state:
      pc 0
      memory:
            mem[ 0 ] 8454151
            mem[ 1 ] 9043971
            mem[ 2 ] 655361
            mem[ 3 ] 16842754
            mem[ 4 ] 16842749
            mem[ 5 ] 29360128
            mem[ 6 ] 25165824
            mem[ 7 ] 5
            mem[ 8 ] -1
            mem[ 9 ] 2
      registers:
            reg[ 0 ] 0
            reg[ 1 ] 0
            reg[ 2 ] 0
            reg[ 3 ] 0
            reg[ 4 ] 0
            reg[ 5 ] 0
            reg[ 6 ] 0
            reg[ 7 ] 0
end state

@@@
state:
      pc 1
      memory:
            mem[ 0 ] 8454151
            mem[ 1 ] 9043971
            mem[ 2 ] 655361
            mem[ 3 ] 16842754
            mem[ 4 ] 16842749
            mem[ 5 ] 29360128
            mem[ 6 ] 25165824
            mem[ 7 ] 5
            mem[ 8 ] -1
            mem[ 9 ] 2
      registers:
            reg[ 0 ] 0
            reg[ 1 ] 5
            reg[ 2 ] 0
            reg[ 3 ] 0
            reg[ 4 ] 0
            reg[ 5 ] 0
            reg[ 6 ] 0
            reg[ 7 ] 0
end state
```

```
@@@
state:
	pc 2
	memory:
		mem[ 0 ] 8454151
		mem[ 1 ] 9043971
		mem[ 2 ] 655361
		mem[ 3 ] 16842754
		mem[ 4 ] 16842749
		mem[ 5 ] 29360128
		mem[ 6 ] 25165824
		mem[ 7 ] 5
		mem[ 8 ] -1
		mem[ 9 ] 2
	registers:
		reg[ 0 ] 0
		reg[ 1 ] 5
		reg[ 2 ] -1
		reg[ 3 ] 0
		reg[ 4 ] 0
		reg[ 5 ] 0
		reg[ 6 ] 0
		reg[ 7 ] 0
end state

@@@
state:
	pc 3
	memory:
		mem[ 0 ] 8454151
		mem[ 1 ] 9043971
		mem[ 2 ] 655361
		mem[ 3 ] 16842754
		mem[ 4 ] 16842749
		mem[ 5 ] 29360128
		mem[ 6 ] 25165824
		mem[ 7 ] 5
		mem[ 8 ] -1
		mem[ 9 ] 2
	registers:
		reg[ 0 ] 0
		reg[ 1 ] 4
		reg[ 2 ] -1
		reg[ 3 ] 0
		reg[ 4 ] 0
		reg[ 5 ] 0
		reg[ 6 ] 0
		reg[ 7 ] 0
end state

@@@
state:
	pc 4
```

```
        memory:
                mem[ 0 ] 8454151
                mem[ 1 ] 9043971
                mem[ 2 ] 655361
                mem[ 3 ] 16842754
                mem[ 4 ] 16842749
                mem[ 5 ] 29360128
                mem[ 6 ] 25165824
                mem[ 7 ] 5
                mem[ 8 ] -1
                mem[ 9 ] 2
        registers:
                reg[ 0 ] 0
                reg[ 1 ] 4
                reg[ 2 ] -1
                reg[ 3 ] 0
                reg[ 4 ] 0
                reg[ 5 ] 0
                reg[ 6 ] 0
                reg[ 7 ] 0
end state

@@@
state:
        pc 2
        memory:
                mem[ 0 ] 8454151
                mem[ 1 ] 9043971
                mem[ 2 ] 655361
                mem[ 3 ] 16842754
                mem[ 4 ] 16842749
                mem[ 5 ] 29360128
                mem[ 6 ] 25165824
                mem[ 7 ] 5
                mem[ 8 ] -1
                mem[ 9 ] 2
        registers:
                reg[ 0 ] 0
                reg[ 1 ] 4
                reg[ 2 ] -1
                reg[ 3 ] 0
                reg[ 4 ] 0
                reg[ 5 ] 0
                reg[ 6 ] 0
                reg[ 7 ] 0
end state

@@@
state:
        pc 3
        memory:
                mem[ 0 ] 8454151
                mem[ 1 ] 9043971
                mem[ 2 ] 655361
```

```
        mem[ 3 ] 16842754
        mem[ 4 ] 16842749
        mem[ 5 ] 29360128
        mem[ 6 ] 25165824
        mem[ 7 ] 5
        mem[ 8 ] -1
        mem[ 9 ] 2
    registers:
        reg[ 0 ] 0
        reg[ 1 ] 3
        reg[ 2 ] -1
        reg[ 3 ] 0
        reg[ 4 ] 0
        reg[ 5 ] 0
        reg[ 6 ] 0
        reg[ 7 ] 0
end state

@@@
state:
    pc 4
    memory:
        mem[ 0 ] 8454151
        mem[ 1 ] 9043971
        mem[ 2 ] 655361
        mem[ 3 ] 16842754
        mem[ 4 ] 16842749
        mem[ 5 ] 29360128
        mem[ 6 ] 25165824
        mem[ 7 ] 5
        mem[ 8 ] -1
        mem[ 9 ] 2
    registers:
        reg[ 0 ] 0
        reg[ 1 ] 3
        reg[ 2 ] -1
        reg[ 3 ] 0
        reg[ 4 ] 0
        reg[ 5 ] 0
        reg[ 6 ] 0
        reg[ 7 ] 0
end state

@@@
state:
    pc 2
    memory:
        mem[ 0 ] 8454151
        mem[ 1 ] 9043971
        mem[ 2 ] 655361
        mem[ 3 ] 16842754
        mem[ 4 ] 16842749
        mem[ 5 ] 29360128
        mem[ 6 ] 25165824
```

```
		mem[ 7 ] 5
		mem[ 8 ] -1
		mem[ 9 ] 2
	registers:
		reg[ 0 ] 0
		reg[ 1 ] 3
		reg[ 2 ] -1
		reg[ 3 ] 0
		reg[ 4 ] 0
		reg[ 5 ] 0
		reg[ 6 ] 0
		reg[ 7 ] 0
end state

@@@
state:
	pc 3
	memory:
		mem[ 0 ] 8454151
		mem[ 1 ] 9043971
		mem[ 2 ] 655361
		mem[ 3 ] 16842754
		mem[ 4 ] 16842749
		mem[ 5 ] 29360128
		mem[ 6 ] 25165824
		mem[ 7 ] 5
		mem[ 8 ] -1
		mem[ 9 ] 2
	registers:
		reg[ 0 ] 0
		reg[ 1 ] 2
		reg[ 2 ] -1
		reg[ 3 ] 0
		reg[ 4 ] 0
		reg[ 5 ] 0
		reg[ 6 ] 0
		reg[ 7 ] 0
end state

@@@
state:
	pc 4
	memory:
		mem[ 0 ] 8454151
		mem[ 1 ] 9043971
		mem[ 2 ] 655361
		mem[ 3 ] 16842754
		mem[ 4 ] 16842749
		mem[ 5 ] 29360128
		mem[ 6 ] 25165824
		mem[ 7 ] 5
		mem[ 8 ] -1
		mem[ 9 ] 2
	registers:
```

```
            reg[ 0 ] 0
            reg[ 1 ] 2
            reg[ 2 ] -1
            reg[ 3 ] 0
            reg[ 4 ] 0
            reg[ 5 ] 0
            reg[ 6 ] 0
            reg[ 7 ] 0
end state

@@@
state:
      pc 2
      memory:
            mem[ 0 ] 8454151
            mem[ 1 ] 9043971
            mem[ 2 ] 655361
            mem[ 3 ] 16842754
            mem[ 4 ] 16842749
            mem[ 5 ] 29360128
            mem[ 6 ] 25165824
            mem[ 7 ] 5
            mem[ 8 ] -1
            mem[ 9 ] 2
      registers:
            reg[ 0 ] 0
            reg[ 1 ] 2
            reg[ 2 ] -1
            reg[ 3 ] 0
            reg[ 4 ] 0
            reg[ 5 ] 0
            reg[ 6 ] 0
            reg[ 7 ] 0
end state

@@@
state:
      pc 3
      memory:
            mem[ 0 ] 8454151
            mem[ 1 ] 9043971
            mem[ 2 ] 655361
            mem[ 3 ] 16842754
            mem[ 4 ] 16842749
            mem[ 5 ] 29360128
            mem[ 6 ] 25165824
            mem[ 7 ] 5
            mem[ 8 ] -1
            mem[ 9 ] 2
      registers:
            reg[ 0 ] 0
            reg[ 1 ] 1
            reg[ 2 ] -1
            reg[ 3 ] 0
```

```
            reg[ 4 ] 0
            reg[ 5 ] 0
            reg[ 6 ] 0
            reg[ 7 ] 0
end state

@@@
state:
      pc 4
      memory:
            mem[ 0 ] 8454151
            mem[ 1 ] 9043971
            mem[ 2 ] 655361
            mem[ 3 ] 16842754
            mem[ 4 ] 16842749
            mem[ 5 ] 29360128
            mem[ 6 ] 25165824
            mem[ 7 ] 5
            mem[ 8 ] -1
            mem[ 9 ] 2
      registers:
            reg[ 0 ] 0
            reg[ 1 ] 1
            reg[ 2 ] -1
            reg[ 3 ] 0
            reg[ 4 ] 0
            reg[ 5 ] 0
            reg[ 6 ] 0
            reg[ 7 ] 0
end state

@@@
state:
      pc 2
      memory:
            mem[ 0 ] 8454151
            mem[ 1 ] 9043971
            mem[ 2 ] 655361
            mem[ 3 ] 16842754
            mem[ 4 ] 16842749
            mem[ 5 ] 29360128
            mem[ 6 ] 25165824
            mem[ 7 ] 5
            mem[ 8 ] -1
            mem[ 9 ] 2
      registers:
            reg[ 0 ] 0
            reg[ 1 ] 1
            reg[ 2 ] -1
            reg[ 3 ] 0
            reg[ 4 ] 0
            reg[ 5 ] 0
            reg[ 6 ] 0
            reg[ 7 ] 0
```

```
end state

@@@
state:
	pc 3
	memory:
		mem[ 0 ] 8454151
		mem[ 1 ] 9043971
		mem[ 2 ] 655361
		mem[ 3 ] 16842754
		mem[ 4 ] 16842749
		mem[ 5 ] 29360128
		mem[ 6 ] 25165824
		mem[ 7 ] 5
		mem[ 8 ] -1
		mem[ 9 ] 2
	registers:
		reg[ 0 ] 0
		reg[ 1 ] 0
		reg[ 2 ] -1
		reg[ 3 ] 0
		reg[ 4 ] 0
		reg[ 5 ] 0
		reg[ 6 ] 0
		reg[ 7 ] 0
end state

@@@
state:
	pc 6
	memory:
		mem[ 0 ] 8454151
		mem[ 1 ] 9043971
		mem[ 2 ] 655361
		mem[ 3 ] 16842754
		mem[ 4 ] 16842749
		mem[ 5 ] 29360128
		mem[ 6 ] 25165824
		mem[ 7 ] 5
		mem[ 8 ] -1
		mem[ 9 ] 2
	registers:
		reg[ 0 ] 0
		reg[ 1 ] 0
		reg[ 2 ] -1
		reg[ 3 ] 0
		reg[ 4 ] 0
		reg[ 5 ] 0
		reg[ 6 ] 0
		reg[ 7 ] 0
end state
machine halted
total of 17 instructions executed
final state of machine:
```

```
@@@
state:
	pc 7
	memory:
		mem[ 0 ] 8454151
		mem[ 1 ] 9043971
		mem[ 2 ] 655361
		mem[ 3 ] 16842754
		mem[ 4 ] 16842749
		mem[ 5 ] 29360128
		mem[ 6 ] 25165824
		mem[ 7 ] 5
		mem[ 8 ] -1
		mem[ 9 ] 2
	registers:
		reg[ 0 ] 0
		reg[ 1 ] 0
		reg[ 2 ] -1
		reg[ 3 ] 0
		reg[ 4 ] 0
		reg[ 5 ] 0
		reg[ 6 ] 0
		reg[ 7 ] 0
end state
```