

00	-ld r1,r2	-ld r1,[r2]	-ld r1,[r2+int(nn)]	-ld r1,[r2+nnnn]
01	-xchg r1,r2	-ld r1,byte[r2]	-ld r1,byte[r2+nn]	-ld r1,byte[r2+nnnn]
02	-xchg r1,[r2]	-ld r1,word[r2]	-ld r1,word[r2+nn]	-ld r1,word[r2+nnnn]
03	-ld DSB/ESB, PDB[r1]	-ld r1,short[r2]	-ld r1,short[r2+nn]	-ld r1,short[r2+nnnn]
04	-ld r1,sr0x	-ld [r2],r1	-ld [r2+nn],r1	-ld [r2+nnnn],r1
05	-ld sr0x,r1	-ld byte[r2],r1	-ld byte[r2+nn],r1	-ld byte[r2+nnnn],r1
06	-ld r1,sr1x	-ld word[r2],r1	-ld word[r2+nn],r1	-ld word[r2+nnnn],r1
07	-ld sr1x,r1	-ld r1,int[r2]	-ld r1,int[r2+nn]	-ld r1,int[r2+nnnn]
08	-neg r1,r2	-ld r1,[es:r2]	-ld r1,[es:r2+nn]	-ld r1,[es:r2+nnnn]
09	-sar r1,r2	-ld r1,byte[es:r2]	-ld r1,byte[es:r2+nn]	-ld r1,byte[es:r2+nnnn]
0a	-shl r1,r2	-ld r1,word[es:r2]	-ld r1,word[es:r2+nn]	-ld r1,word[es:r2+nnnn]
0b	-shr r1,r2	-ld r1,short[es:r2]	-ld r1,short[es:r2+nn]	-ld r1,short[es:r2+nnnn]
0c	-rol r1,r2	-ld [es:r2],r1	-ld [es:r2+nn],r1	-ld [es:r2+nnnn],r1
0d	-ror r1,r2	-ld byte[es:r2],r1	-ld byte[es:r2+nn],r1	-ld byte[es:r2+nnnn],r1
0e	-rc1 r1,r2	-ld word[es:r2],r1	-ld word[es:r2+nn],r1	-ld word[es:r2+nnnn],r1
0f	-rcr r1,r2	-ld r1,int[es:r2]	-ld r1,int[es:r2+nn]	-ld r1,int[es:r2+nnnn]
10	-add r1,r2	-add [r2],r1	-add [r2+nn],r1	-add [r2+nnnn],r1
11	-padd r1,r2	-add r1,[r2]	-add r1,[r2+nn]	-add r1,[r2+nnnn]
12	-adc r1,r2	-adc [r2],r1	-adc [r2+nn],r1	-adc [r2+nnnn],r1
13	-padds r1,r2	-adc r1,[r2]	-adc r1,[r2+nn]	-adc r1,[r2+nnnn]
14	-sub r1,r2	-sub [r2],r1	-sub [r2+nn],r1	-sub [r2+nnnn],r1
15	-psub r1,r2	-sub r1,[r2]	-sub r1,[r2+nn]	-sub r1,[r2+nnnn]
16	-sbc r1,r2	-sbc [r2],r1	-sbc [r2+nn],r1	-sbc [r2+nnnn],r1
17	-psubs r1,r2	-sbc r1,[r2]	-sbc r1,[r2+nn]	-sbc r1,[r2+nnnn]
18	-and r1,r2	-and [r2],r1	-and [r2+nn],r1	-and [r2+nnnn],r1
19	-piadds r1,r2	-and r1,[r2]	-and r1,[r2+nn]	-and r1,[r2+nnnn]
1a	-or r1,r2	-or [r2],r1	-or [r2+nn],r1	-or [r2+nnnn],r1
1b	-ppaadd r1,r2	-or r1,[r2]	-or r1,[r2+nn]	-or r1,[r2+nnnn]
1c	-xor r1,r2	-xor [r2],r1	-xor [r2+nn],r1	-xor [r2+nnnn],r1
1d	-pisubbs r1,r2	-xor r1,[r2]	-xor r1,[r2+nn]	-xor r1,[r2+nnnn]
1e	-test r1,r2	-test [r2],r1	-test [r2+nn],r1	-test [r2+nnnn],r1
1f	-ppradd r1,r2	-test r1,[r2]	-test r1,[r2+nn]	-test r1,[r2+nnnn]
20	-cmp r1,r2	-cmp [r2],r1	-cmp [r2+nn],r1	-cmp [r2+nnnn],r1
21	-imul64 r1,r2	-cmp r1,[r2]	-cmp r1,[r2+nn]	-cmp r1,[r2+nnnn]
22	-mul r1,r2	-mul [r2],r1	-mul [r2+nn],r1	-mul [r2+nnnn],r1
23	-mul64 r1,r2	-mul r1,[r2]	-mul r1,[r2+nn]	-mul r1,[r2+nnnn]
24	-div r1,r2	-div [r2],r1	-div [r2+nn],r1	-div [r2+nnnn],r1
25	-sort r1,r2	-div r1,[r2]	-div r1,[r2+nn]	-div r1,[r2+nnnn]
26				
27				
28		-ld cond r1,0	-ld cond r1,int(nn)	-ld cond r1,nnnn
29		-ppop r1; rotate r1,1	ppop nn; rotate r1,nn	ppop nnnn; rotate r1,nnnn
2a			-add,sub,... r1,nn	-add,sub,... r1,nnnn
2b			-padd,psub,... r1,nn	-padd,psub,... r1,nnnn
2c				
2d	-inc,inc2,inc4,...dec r1	-inc,inc2,inc4,...dec [r1]	-inc,inc2,...dec [r1+nn]	-inc,...dec [r1+nnnn]
2e	-swp4321,0001... r1	-swp4321,0001... [r1]	-swp4321,0001... [r1+nn]	-swp4321,00... [r1+nnnn]
2f	-swp1243,1111... r1	-swp1243,1111... [r1]	-swp1243,1111... [r1+nn]	-swp1243,11... [r1+nnnn]
30	-fld q1,q2	-fld q1,single[r1]	-fld q1,single[r1+nn]	-fld q1,single[r1+nnnn]
31		-fld q1,double[r1]	-fld q1,double[r1+nn]	-fld q1,double[r1+nnnn]
32	-fld q1,PI,e,lg2...	-fld q1,extended[r1]	-fld q1,extended[r1+nn]	-fld q1,extend[r1+nnnn]
33	-fsin,fcos...	-fld q1,r1	-fld q1,int(nn)	-flq q1,long(nnnn)
34	-fadd q1,q2	-fld single[r1],q1	-fld single[r1+nn],q1	-fld single[r1+nnnn],q1
35	-fsub q1,q2	-fld double[r1],q1	-fld double[r1+nn],q1	-fld double[r1+nnnn],q1
36	-fmul q1,q2	-fld extended[r1],q1	-fld extended[r1+nn],q1	-fld extend[r1+nnnn],q1
37	-fdiv q1,q2	-fld r1,round(q1)		-flq q1,single(nnnn)
38	-jbc cond,2n	-jmp cond,r1	-jmp cond1, cond2, nn	-jmp cond1, cond2,nnnn
39	-skip cond,2n	-jr cond,r1	-jr cond1, cond2, int(nn)	-jr cond1, cond2,nnnn
3a	-ret cond1,cond2	-call cond,r1	-call cond1, cond2, nn	-call cond1, cond2,nnnn
3b		-calr cond,r1	-calr cond1, cd2, int(nn)	-calr cond1, cond2,nnnn
3c		-jmp cond,[r1]	-jmp cond,[r1+int(nn)]	-jmp cond,[r1+nnnn]
3d		-call cond,[r1]	-call cond,[r1+int(nn)]	-call cond,[r1+nnnn]
3e	INT n	-int n,ax=0	-int n,ax=int(nn)	-int n,ax=nnnn
3f	SIMD	SIMD	SIMD	SIMD

Den1	Den2	Description
SR0	SP	Application Stack Pointer
SR1	Flags	Flags
SR2	PC or IP	Application Program Counter
SR3	ITB	Interrupt Table Base
SR4	PBT	Page Base Table
SR5	PBD	Page Base Table Dimension
SR6	DSB	Default Segment Base
SR7	ESB	Extended Segment Base
SRe	loopra	
SRf	looprb	
SR10	S_SP	System Stack Pointer
SR11	S_Flags	Flags
SR12	S_PC	System Program Counter
SR13	S_ITB	System Interrupt Table Base
SR14	S_PBT	System Page Base Table
SR15	S_PBD	System Page Base Table Dimension
SR16	S_DSB	Default Segment Base
SR17	S_ESB	Extended Segment Base
SR1e	s_loopra	
SR1f	s_looprb	

Implemented but not tested

Implemented but I don't expect it to work

Implemented and testen on at least one test case

NOU:

jump-uri cu 2 conditii

stiva creste in sus

[SP] contine ultima valoare salvata pe stiva

DSB,ESB,S_DSB,S_ESB contin echivalentul Page Directory Base de la Intel : adrese in memoria fizica

O valoare 0 inseamna acces direct la memoria fizica

PBT,S_PBT : adrese in memoria fizica unde se afla un tabel de dimensiune PBD respectiv S_PBD, care contin date ce se pot incarca in DSB, ESB

(pentru o eventuala implementare hardware)

O aplicatie poate scrie registrii: SP, SPL, PC, ITB

DSB, ESB pot fi incarcati cu valori din tabela PBT => o aplicatie poate face switch intre mai multe paginari fara sa cheme OSul

Daca-mi poti sugera alte denumiri pentru registrii ...

Procesorul va avea 16 registrii de 32 bitzi r0,r2,r3,... sau ax,bx,cx,dx,ex... (ma gandesc sa fie permise ambele denumiri) Si 16 registrii floating point: q0,q2,...q15 Instructiunile vor fi:

2 bytes codul instructiunii

ex.

58 9a 11 12 = mov r5,short[r8+1211h]

vor exista doi registri de flag-uri a cate 8 bitzi

{initial ma gandeam la 8 registri , merge in hard dar la emulare sux} sunt definite 3 flag-uri : Carry,Zero,Overflow) o operatiie care afecteaza flag-urile modifica tot registrul de 8 bitzi. Un registru tine ultimele flag-uri, celalalt pe cele de la penultima operatie.

Conditiiile de la ld,jmp, etc pot fi : **-,c, nc, o, no, z, nz, loopcx,-, c2, nc2 ,o2 ,no2 ,z2 ,nz2,loopdx**

loopc – decrementeaza CX sau DX , nu afecteaza flag-urile

Daca primul byte este

0..127 : instructiunea are 2 octeti

128..191 : 2 octeti codul instructiunii + 2 octeti de date

192..255 : 2 octeti codul instructiunii + 4 octeti de date

in plus **128..191** si **192..255** sunt la fel cu **64..127** cu exceptia operandului

56..63 clasa speciala de instructiuni, adresa instructiunii urmatoare trebuie recalculata

FAULT means immediate termination of application

int n,ax=nn

set ax to nn then int n

int n – generate interrupt

if IBT=0 then call software_interrupt_from_application[n]

if (IBT<>0) and (dword ptr[IBT+n*4]<>0) then call dword ptr[IBT+n*4]

system interrupt:

system interrupt table:

dword software_interrupts_from_system[256]

dword software_interrupts_from_application[256]

dword hardware_interrupts_from_external_devices[256]

dword reserved[256] (exceptions?)

conditional jumps and calls

invalid addresses, stack overflow can cause a FAULT no matter whether the condition is true or false

for instructions with two conditions both must be true to execute

loop conditions in double condition instructions always decrement the loop register

the same loop condition repeated decrement the loop register only once

relative jumps are computed using the value of PC before the execution of the instruction

the assembler should accept a generic JMP and produce the shortest form

ld r1,r2; xchg r1,[r2];

r1=high nibble; r2=low nibble

ld r1,srxx; ld srxx,r1

special register=high nibble

ld r1,sr0x / ld sr0x,r1

load general use register with register x from current special register set (i.e. application or system)

ld r1,sr1x / ld sr1x,r1 (privileged)

load general use register with register x from application special register set in system mode

undefined result in application mode – doesn't generate a FAULT

ld r1,xxx[r2]; ld xxx[r2],r1; add,sub ...

r1=high nibble; r2=low nibble

incn r1; decn r1; incn [r1]; decn [r1]

adds or subtracts 1,2,4,8,10,12,16,24 to r1 or [r1] and sets the **zero** and **carry** flags accordingly

jmp cond,r1

cond=high nibble; r1=low nibble

jbk; skip

high nibble=condition; low nibble=\$-2,\$-4,...; \$+4,\$+8;...

swap

0000,0004,0034,0234, 4321,0001,0012,0123, 0204,0103,0102,0304, 2040,1030,1020,3040

1243,2134,2143,4231, 4123,3412,2341,1324, 1111,2222,3333,4444, 3214,0404,ss34,sss4

float

fsin fcos ftan fsincos

fexp fln fround ftrunc

fsqrt finv fabs fminus

fpatan fprem

fld q1,fc_zero/fc_one/fc_two/fc_pi/fc_e/fc_ln2/fc_ln10/fc_lg2/fc_lge/fc_log2t/fc_log2e

fld [r1],q1 : q1 high nibble of opcode

shift and rotate

for RCR, RCL only last 6 bits are taken into account

psapadd very slow

r1=abcd

r2=efgh

new r1=[(a*d+e*h)/256] [(b*d+f*h)/256] [(c*d+g*h)/256] [d+h]

psrpadd very slow

r1=abcd

r2=efgh

new r1=psapadd(r1,efg[(x*(255-d)/256])

stack operations

push n

cmp sp,n

add sp,n

sub sp,n

pop r1

mov r1,[sp]

xchg r1,sp

xchg r1,[sp]

EXECUTABLE HEADER

signature : MZVM
 filesize : bin32;
 runsize : bin32;
 memsize : bin32;
 entry_p : bin32;
 orig_sp : bin32;
 stk_siz : bin32;
 endsect : bin32;

Funcții sistem:

INT 1 – Video Functions	
nr	Funcția – în AX
0	Get Video Version => AX – Ver x.x.x.x in AX => BX – capabilities
1	Get Video Size => BX=horizontal size => CX=vertical size => DX=type (might be 0 if overlay not permitted) Table of video modes 0 – blank screen 1 – textmode DOS-like 2 – 1 bit 3 – 4 bit 4 – 8 bit 5 – 16 bit (only available for overlay) 6 – 24 bit 7 – 32 bit (only available for overlay)
2	Set Video Size and Type, parameters: BX=horizontal size CX=vertical size DX=type EX=video buffer pointer The memory needed for each horizontal line will be padded with extra bytes until divisible by 4. The video buffer must be large enough for the desired mode, resolution and bits per pixel. For text modes AX must be divisible by 8 and BX by 16 Invalid calls result in video mode 0
3	Set Video Pointer EX=video buffer pointer
4	Query overlay mode Same as function 1 plus EX is set to 0 – overlay not available 1 – windowed mode FX is set to needed address space 2 – may run in fullscreen mode
5	Initialize Overlay Video mode If the application wants to run windowed type must be 0. buffer must be large enough to cover the entire video address space Same as function 2 plus FX – function to call when video mode changes (will be called same as an interrupt) => BX – row length in bytes => CX – start of window => DX – actual mode (0 if not succeeded) => EX – buffer size In overlay mode the memory referenced by the video buffer pointer will be mapped over the real video memory.
6	Set Video Palette BX = address CX = used entries
7	Refresh entire video
8	Refresh Rectangle BX = horizontal start CX = vertical start DX = horizontal end EX = vertical end
9	Immediately Refresh entire video
10	Immediately Refresh Rectangle same as 8
11..	Reserved for additional Video Procedures

INT 2 – Messaging and I/O functions (not implemented yet)	
nr	Funcția
0	Get I/O Version => AX – Ver x.x.x.x in AX => BX – capabilities
1	Wait for message parameters: AX= acceptable messages = sum of 1 – keyboard 2 – mouse 4 – timer 8 – other messages Results: => AXmesasage type => R1..R7 other message parameters
2	Peek message Result: like function 1
3	Get keyboard status AXpointer to 256 boolean (byte boolean) array : true if coresponding key is pressed
4	Get mouse status =>AX= horizontal position =>BX= vertical position =>CX= button status
5	Set text cursor position BX= horizontal position (upper left corner) CX= vertical position
6	Show text cursor
7	Hide text cursor
8	Set text cursor size BX= horizontal size (should not be larger than 255) CX= vertical size -/- Should not be used in overlay video modes except for mode 1
9	Set mouse cursor position and appearance BX= horizontal position (upper left corner) CX= vertical position
0a	Show mouse cursor
0b	Hide mouse cursor
0c	Set mouse cursor position and appearance BX= horizontal size (0 = use curent) (divisible by 8) (should not be larger than 32) CX= vertical size -/- DX= pointer to shape (0 = use curent)
0d..	Reserved for additional messaging and I/O procedures

INT 3 – File I/O functions – directories not supported yet	
nr	Funcția
0	Get File I/O Version => AX – Ver x.x.x.x in AX => BX – capabilities => CX – maximum number of simultaneous opened files
1	Create / Rewrite file BX: Pchar name => CX – handle; 0 = could not create
2	Open file in read only mode BX: Pchar name => CX – handle => DX – file length 0 = could not open
3	Open file in read- write mode BX: Pchar name => CX – handle => DX – file length 0 = could not open
4	Open file in append mode – write only – cannot seek BX: Pchar name => CX – handle 0 = could not open
5	Close file CX: handle
6	Seek BX: position CX: handle => BX new position
7	Read BX: buffer address CX: handle DX: number of bytes to read =>DX bytes read
8	Write BX: buffer address CX: handle DX: number of bytes to write => DX bytes written
9	Scan directory BX: buffer to store names (zero-separated strings, double zero at the end) CX: directory name (ignored for the moment) DX: size of buffer must be at least 2 => DX space used or required in buffer (0=nothing found or error)