TOY II
What We've Learned About TOY

Data representation. Binary and hex.

TOY.
• Box with switches and lights.
• 16-bit memory locations, 16-bit registers, 8-bit pc.
• 4,328 bits = (255 \times 16) + (15 \times 16) + (8) = 541 bytes!
• von Neumann architecture.

TOY instruction set architecture. 16 instruction types.
TOY machine language programs. Variables, arithmetic, loops.
Quick Review: Multiply

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0A</td>
<td>0003</td>
<td>3 inputs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0B</td>
<td>0009</td>
<td>9 inputs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0C</td>
<td>0000</td>
<td>0 output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0D</td>
<td>0000</td>
<td>0 constants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0E</td>
<td>0001</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10: 8A0A  RA ← mem[0A] a
11: 8B0B  RB ← mem[0B] b
12: 8C0D  RC ← mem[0D] c = 0
13: 810E  R1 ← mem[0E] always 1

14: CA18  if (RA == 0) pc ← 18 while (a != 0) {
15: 1CCB  RC ← RC + RB c = c + b
16: 2AA1  RA ← RA - R1 a = a - 1
17: C014  pc ← 14
18: 9C0C  mem[0C] ← RC
19: 0000  halt

multiply.toy
What We Do Today

Data representation. Negative numbers.

Input and output. Standard input, standard output.

Manipulate addresses. References (pointers) and arrays.

TOY simulator in Java and implications.
Data Representation
Data is a sequence of bits. (interpreted in different ways)

- Integers, real numbers, characters, strings, ...
- Documents, pictures, sounds, movies, Java programs, ...

Ex. 01110101

- As binary integer: $1 + 4 + 16 + 32 + 64 = 117$ (base ten).
- As character: $117^{th}$ Unicode character = 'u'.
- As music: $117/256$ position of speaker.
- As grayscale value: 45.7% black.
Adding and Subtracting Binary Numbers

Decimal and binary addition.

\[
\begin{array}{c}
  \text{1} \\
  013 \\
+ 092 \\
 105
\end{array}
+ \begin{array}{c}
  \text{11} \\
  00001101 \\
+ 01011100 \\
 01101001
\end{array}
\]

carries

Subtraction. Add a negative integer. e.g., \(6 - 4 = 6 + (-4)\)

Q. How to represent negative integers?
Representing Negative Integers

TOY words are 16 bits each.

- We could use 16 bits to represent 0 to $2^{16} - 1$.
- We want negative integers too.
- Reserving half the possible bit-patterns for negative seems fair.

Highly desirable property. If $x$ is an integer, then the representation of $-x$, when added to $x$, yields zero.

\[
\begin{array}{c}
x \quad 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 \\
+ (-x) \quad +
\end{array}
\]
\[
\begin{array}{c}
0 \quad 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 \\
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
x \quad 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 \\
+ (-x) \quad + 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 \\
\end{array}
\]
\[
\begin{array}{c}
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 \quad +
\end{array}
\]
\[
\begin{array}{c}
0 \quad 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 \\
\end{array}
\]

$-x$: flip bits and add 1
Two's Complement Integers

To compute $-x$ from $x$:

- Start with $x$.

  $+4$  
  
  \[
  \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccc}
  0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
  \end{array}
  \]

- Flip bits.

  $-5$  
  
  \[
  \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccc}
  1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\
  \end{array}
  \]

- Add one.

  $-4$  
  
  \[
  \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccc}
  1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
  \end{array}
  \]

The leading bit determines the sign.
# Two's Complement Integers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>dec</th>
<th>hex</th>
<th>binary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+32767</td>
<td>7FFF</td>
<td>0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+4</td>
<td>0004</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+3</td>
<td>0003</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+2</td>
<td>0002</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0001</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+0</td>
<td>0000</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>FFFF</td>
<td>1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-2</td>
<td>FFFE</td>
<td>1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-3</td>
<td>FFFD</td>
<td>1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-4</td>
<td>FFFC</td>
<td>1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-32768</td>
<td>8000</td>
<td>1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Properties of Two's Complement Integers

**Properties.**

- Leading bit (bit 15 in Toy) signifies sign.
- Addition and subtraction are easy.
- 0000000000000000 represents zero.
- Negative integer \(-x\) represented by \(2^{16} - x\).
- Not symmetric: can represent \(-32,768\) but not \(32,768\).

**Java.** Java's `int` data type is a 32-bit two's complement integer.

**Ex.** 2147483647 + 1 equals \(-2147483648\).
Representing Other Primitive Data Types in TOY

**Bigger integers.** Use two 16-bit words per `int`.

**Real numbers.**
- Use "floating point" (like scientific notation).
- Use four 16-bit words per `double`.

**Characters.**
- Use ASCII code (8 bits / character).
- Pack two characters per 16-bit word.

**Note.** Real microprocessors add hardware support for `int` and `double`. 
Standard Input and Output
Standard output.

- Writing to memory location $FF$ sends one word to TOY stdout.
- Ex. $9AFF$ writes the integer in register $A$ to stdout.

```
00: 0000  0
01: 0001  1
10: 8A00  RA ← mem[00]  a = 0
11: 8B01  RB ← mem[01]  b = 1
do {
12: 9AFF  write RA to stdout  print a
13: 1AAB  RA ← RA + RB  a = a + b
14: 2BAB  RB ← RA - RB  b = a - b
15: DA12  if (RA > 0) goto 12  } while (a > 0)
16: 0000  halt
```
Standard Input

Standard input.

• Loading from memory address \texttt{FF} loads one word from TOY stdin.
• \texttt{Ex. 8AFF} reads an integer from stdin and store it in register \texttt{A}.

\textbf{Ex:} read in a sequence of integers and print their sum.

• In Java, stop reading when EOF.
• In TOY, stop reading when user enters 0000.

```java
while (!StdIn.isEmpty()) {
    a = StdIn.readInt();
    sum = sum + a;
}
StdOut.println(sum);
```

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{00: 0000} \quad 0
  \item \texttt{10: 8C00} \quad \texttt{RC} \leftarrow \texttt{mem[00]}
  \item \texttt{11: 8AFF} \quad \texttt{read RA from stdin}
  \item \texttt{12: CA15} \quad \texttt{if (RA \texttt{== 0}) pc \leftarrow 15}
  \item \texttt{13: 1CCA} \quad \texttt{RC} \leftarrow \texttt{RC + RA}
  \item \texttt{14: C011} \quad \texttt{pc \leftarrow 11}
  \item \texttt{15: 9CFF} \quad \texttt{write RC}
  \item \texttt{16: 0000} \quad \texttt{halt}
\end{itemize}
Standard Input and Output: Implications

Standard input and output enable you to:

- Put information from real world into machine.
- Get information out of machine.
- Process more information than fits in memory.
- Interact with the computer while it is running.

Information can be instructions!

- Booting a computer.
- Sending programs over the Internet
- Sending viruses over the Internet
Pointers
Load Address (a.k.a. Load Constant)

**Load address.** [opcode 7]
- Loads an 8-bit integer into a register.
- 7A30 means load the value 30 into register A.

**Applications.**
- Load a small constant into a register.
- Load an 8-bit memory address into a register.

```
Java code
(a NOTE hex literal)
a = 0x30;
```

|   | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9  | 8  | 7  | 6  | 5  | 4  | 3  | 2  | 1  | 0  |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
|   | 0  | 1  | 1  | 1  | 1  | 0  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 1  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| 7 | 16 |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| A | 16 |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 3 | 16 |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 0 | 16 |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |

register stores "pointer" to a memory cell

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>opcode</th>
<th>dest d</th>
<th>addr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
Arrays in TOY

TOY main memory is a giant array.

- **Can access memory cell** \(30\) **using load and store.**
- **8C30 means load** \(\text{mem}[30]\) **into register** \(C\).
- **Goal:** access memory cell \(i\) where \(i\) is a variable.

### Load indirect. [opcode **A**]

- **AC06 means load** \(\text{mem}[R6]\) **into register** \(C\).

### Store indirect. [opcode **B**]

- **BC06 means store contents of register** \(C\) **into** \(\text{mem}[R6]\).
Example: Reverse an array

**TOY implementation of reverse.**

- Read in a sequence of integers and store in memory 30, 31, 32, ...
- Stop reading if 0000.
- Print sequence in reverse order.

Java version:

```java
int i = 0;
while (!StdIn.isEmpty())
{
    a[i] = StdIn.readInt();
    i++;
}

i--;
while (i >= 0)
{
    StdOut.println(a[i]);
    i--;
}
```

(We'll just assume a[] is big enough)
TOY Implementation of Reverse

TOY implementation of reverse.

- Read in a sequence of integers and store in memory $30, 31, 32, \ldots$
- Stop reading if $0000$.
- Print sequence in reverse order.

```
while(true) {
    c = StdIn.readInt();
    if (c == 0) break;
    a[n] = c;
    n++;
}
```

read in the data
TOY Implementation of Reverse

TOY implementation of reverse.

• Read in a sequence of integers and store in memory 30, 31, 32, ...
• Stop reading if 0000.
• Print sequence in reverse order.

```plaintext
10: 7101 R1 ← 0001 constant 1
11: 7A30 RA ← 0030 a[]
12: 7B00 RB ← 0000 n

while(true) {
  19: CB20 if (RB == 0) goto 20
  1A: 16AB R6 ← RA + RB memory address of a[n]
  1B: 2661 R6 ← R6 - R1 n--;
  1C: AC06 RC ← mem[R6] c = a[n];
  1D: 9CFF write RC StdOut.print(c);
  1E: 2BB1 RB ← RB - R1 b--;
  1F: C019 goto 19
}
```

print in reverse order
Unsafe Code at any Speed

Q. What happens if we make array start at 00 instead of 30?

```assembly
10: 7101 R1 ← 0001          constant 1
11: 7A00 RA ← 0000          a[]
12: 7B00 RB ← 0000          n

while(true) {
  13: 8CFF read RC
      c = StdIn.readInt();
  14: CC19 if (RC == 0) goto 19
      if (c == 0) break;
  15: 16AB R6 ← RA + RB
      address of a[n]
  16: BC06 mem[R6] ← RC
      a[n] = c;
  17: 1BB1 RB ← RB + R1
      n++;
  18: C013 goto 13
```
What Can Happen When We Lose Control (in C or C++)?

Buffer overflow.
- Array buffer[] has size 100.
- User might enter 200 characters.
- Might lose control of machine behavior.

Consequences. Viruses and worms.

Java enforces security.
- Type safety.
- Array bounds checking.
- Not foolproof.

#include <stdio.h>
int main(void) {
    char buffer[100];
    scanf("%s", buffer);
    printf("%s
", buffer);
    return 0;
}

unsafe C program

shine 50W bulb at DRAM
[Appel-Govindavajhala '03]
Buffer Overflow Attacks

Stuxnet worm. [July 2010]

- Step 1. Natanz centrifuge fuel-refining plant employee plugs in USB flash drive.
- Step 2. Data becomes code by exploiting Window buffer overflow; machine is Owned.
- Step 3. Uranium enrichment in Iran stalled.

More buffer overflow attacks: Morris worm, Code Red, SQL Slammer, iPhone unlocking, Xbox softmod, JPEG of death [2004], . . .

Lesson.

- Not easy to write error-free software.
- Embrace Java security features.
- Keep your OS patched.
Q. Work all day to develop operating system. How to save it?

A. Write short program `dump.toy` and run it to dump contents of memory onto tape.

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00:</td>
<td>7001</td>
<td>R1 ← 0001</td>
<td>i = 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01:</td>
<td>7210</td>
<td>R2 ← 0010</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02:</td>
<td>73FF</td>
<td>R3 ← 00FF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>do {</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03:</td>
<td>AA02</td>
<td>RA ← mem[R2]</td>
<td>a = mem[i]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04:</td>
<td>9AFF</td>
<td>write RA</td>
<td>print a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05:</td>
<td>1221</td>
<td>R2 ← R2 + R1</td>
<td>i++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06:</td>
<td>2432</td>
<td>R4 ← R3 - R2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07:</td>
<td>D403</td>
<td>if (R4 &gt; 0) goto 03</td>
<td>} while (i &lt; 255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08:</td>
<td>0000</td>
<td>halt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

`dump.toy`
Q. How do you get it back?

A. Write short program `boot.toy` and run it to read contents of memory from tape.

| 00: 7001 | R1 ← 0001  |
| 01: 7210 | R2 ← 0010  |
| 02: 73FF | R3 ← 00FF  |
| 03: 8AFF | read RA    |
| 04: BA02 | mem[R2] ← RA |
| 05: 1221 | R2 ← R2 + R1 |
| 06: 2432 | R4 ← R3 - R2 |
| 07: D403 | if (R4 > 0) goto 03 |
| 08: 0000 | halt        |

`boot.toy`
Simulating the TOY machine
Goal. Write a program to "simulate" the behavior of the TOY machine.

• TOY simulator in Java.

```java
public class TOY {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int pc = 0x10;     // program counter
        int[] R = new int[16]; // registers
        int[] mem = new int[256]; // main memory

        // READ .toy FILE into mem[]
        while (true) {
            int inst = mem[pc++]; // fetch, increment
            // DECODE
            // EXECUTE
        }
    }
}
```

% more add-stdin.toy
10: 8C00
11: 8AFF
12: CA15
13: 1CCA
14: C011
15: 9CFF
16: 0000
% java TOY add-stdin.toy
00AE
0046
0003
0000
00F7

standard output
standard input

TOY program
TOY Simulator: Fetch

**Ex.** Extract destination register of $1CAB$ by shifting and masking.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>0 0 0 1</th>
<th>1 1 0 0</th>
<th>1 0 1 0</th>
<th>1 0 1 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$1_{16}$</td>
<td>$C_{16}$</td>
<td>$A_{16}$</td>
<td>$B_{16}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$0_{16}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>$0_{16}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$0_{16}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```c
int inst = mem[pc++]; // fetch and increment
int op = (inst >> 12) & 15; // opcode (bits 12-15)
int d = (inst >> 8) & 15; // dest d (bits 08-11)
int s = (inst >> 4) & 15; // source s (bits 04-07)
int t = (inst >> 0) & 15; // source t (bits 00-03)
int addr = (inst >> 0) & 255; // addr (bits 00-07)
```
if (op == 0) break;       // halt

switch (op)
{
    case 1: R[d] = R[s] + R[t]; break;
    case 2: R[d] = R[s] - R[t]; break;
    case 3: R[d] = R[s] & R[t]; break;
    case 4: R[d] = R[s] ^ R[t]; break;
    case 5: R[d] = R[s] << R[t]; break;
    case 6: R[d] = R[s] >> R[t]; break;
    case 7: R[d] = addr; break;
    case 8: R[d] = mem[addr]; break;
    case 9: mem[addr] = R[d]; break;
    case 10: R[d] = mem[R[t]]; break;
    case 11: mem[R[t]] = R[d]; break;
    case 12: if (R[d] == 0) pc = addr; break;
    case 13: if (R[d] > 0) pc = addr; break;
    case 14: pc = R[d]; break;
    case 15: R[d] = pc; pc = addr; break;
}
TOY Simulator: Omitted Details

Omitted details.

• Register 0 is always 0.
  - reset $R[0]=0$ after each fetch-execute step

• Standard input and output.
  - if $addr$ is FF and opcode is load (indirect) then read in data
  - if $addr$ is FF and opcode is store (indirect) then write out data

• TOY registers are 16-bit integers; program counter is 8-bit.
  - Java int is 32-bit; Java short is 16-bit
  - use casts and bit-whacking

Complete implementation. See TOY.java on booksite.
Simulation

Building a new computer? Need a plan for old software.

Two possible approaches

• Rewrite software (costly, error-prone, boring, and time-consuming).
• Simulate old computer on new computer.

Ancient programs still running on modern computers.

• Payroll
• Power plants
• Air traffic control
• Ticketron.
• Games.