# The J Computer (Appendix)

## Advay Mengle

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#### A Simulation Waveforms



Figure 1 – Simple stack manipulation operations. The stack pointer (sp) moves through the address space of the stack manager's BRAM as 32-bit words are pushed and popped



Figure 2 – Buffered RS-232 communication. Two RS232\_UART modules were instantiated and connected to each other. A small block of data stored in one UART's send buffer is initially sent to the other, and then the data forever bounces between the two UARTs.



Figure 3 – Demonstration of a successful branch operation. At 83400 ns, the ifgt bytecode (opcode 0x9D, meaning "if greater than 0, then branch") causes the processor to stall and jump 45 bytes backwards (-45 è immediate literal 0xFFD3). Simulation of the entire loop can be seen in Figure 4.

clock	1																	
reset	0																	
msb_first	0																	
txd	St1		U	w			L	பா						ſIJſſ				
sr_addr	000101011																	
data_out_word	00000101																	
buffer_out_full	St1																	
data_to_send	:11111111111111001	0000000	ZZZ	0000000	) zzz )	0000000	()zzz ))	0000000	(zzz)	00000zz	z ))))))	)))))zzzz		()))))zzz	000000	))))zzz	$\infty \infty \infty \infty$	 XXXXX
data_next_to_send	1	Н	Ĵε	•	))				χo		)		ĴН		),e		)I	
valid_out	StO																	
out_rd_en	StO																	
bc	00																	
jmp_en	StO																	
jmp	)0000000000000010																	
stall	StO																	
Now	3508000000 ps	)			i i i i	1 1	lııı ms		i i Li		2	lıı. ms		i i Li		3	lııı ms	 111

Figure 4 – Demonstration of a successful infinite loop. A single execution of the loop pushes the string "Hello" to the RS-232 send buffer. Because the transmission of characters over RS-232 occurs at a much slower rate than execution of bytecode, the procedure loops many times (once every time jmp\_en is asserted) before even one character is sent and the RS-232 buffer fills up rapidly (at around 0.8 ms).

cm_ram_adv_ld	StO						
cm_ram_cen_b	StO						
cm_ram_ce_b	StO						
cm_ram_oe_b	StO						
clock	1						
cm_ram_address	00001	00000			(00001	<u> </u>	(00001
cm_ram_we_b	St1						
cm_ram_data	000011c04		(000)		(00 <mark>0</mark>	}	
cm_ram_bwe_b	0	0					
init_done	St1						
cache_done	StO						
Now	4001000000 ps	3004 us	3004500 ns	3005 us	3005500 ns	3006 us	300650

Figure 5 – Reception, storage, and caching of a (fake) 2 byte-long class file by the Class Memory Manager. This is the old way methods were cached when the J Computer only had the ability to execute single methods.

### B Supported Bytecodes

The list of supported bytecodes is not included in this version of the report.

The following bytecodes which are not used in Java ME CLDC v1.0a are used to implement specific native features of the J Computer. Values in square brackets indicate immediate arguments in the bytecode stream.

Nati	ve byt	ecodes	Description				
39	0x27	x_rpc_invoke	Invoke [method index]				
40	0x28	x_rpc_push	Pop top byte, push to RPC bus				
41	0x29	x_rpc_wait_for_ret	Wait for RPC return, push ret value				
142	0x8E	x_pop_rs232	Pop top byte to RS-232 send FIFO				
174	0xAE	x_newframe	New frame [params,localvars]				

### C J Computer Archive (.jca) File Format

<-- lower index byte in file, each item represents one byte filesize[3] filesize[2] filesize[1] filesize[0]
(does not count 4 bytes for file size) numconsts[1] numconsts[0] numfields[1] numfields[0] nummethods[1] nummethods[0] numother[1] numother[0] const[0][1] const[0][0] const[0][3] const[0][2] (other consts) field[0][1] field[0][0] field[0][3] field[0][2] (other fields) methodaddr[0][1] methodaddr[0][0] methodaddr[1][1] methodaddr[1][0] methodaddr[2][1] methodaddr[2][0] methodaddr[3][1] methodaddr[3][0] (other method addresses, number of methods must be multiple of 4) 8'hFF (marker byte between metadata and code) methodsize[0][0] methodsize[0][1] methodsize[0][2] methodsize[0][3] (does not count 4 bytes for method size) methodcode[0][0] methodcode[0][1] methodcode[0][2] (rest of method code) methodsize[1][0] methodsize[1][1] methodsize[1][2] methodsize[1][3] (does not count 4 bytes for method size) methodcode[1][0] methodcode[1][1] methodcode[1][2] (rest of method code) (rest of methods)

## D Verilog Source Code

This appendix is not included in this version of the report.