

competing standards



VM Specification

the VM consists of

- an unbounded stack manipulated by ops
 - the stack MUST have a type large enough to hold a 32-bit signed integer
- an unbounded call stack manipulated by RET and CALL
 - the call stack MUST have a type large enough to hold a 32-bit signed integer
- an unbounded CTF stack, you should probably keep an eye on it
 - the CTF stack MUST have a type large enough to hold a 8-bit unsigned integer

the binary format (code data) consists of instructions as:

- the operator to evaluate (uint8)
- N arguments (int32 – little endian – low byte to high byte)

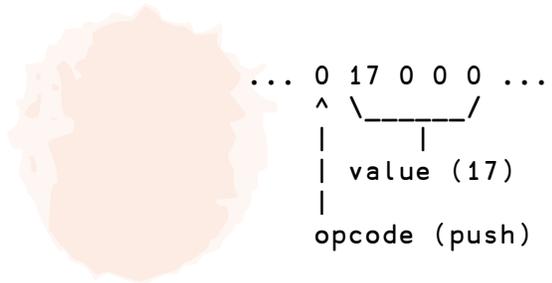
args from code data are represented by [x, y, z], popped values are represented by [a, b, c, ...]:

Ops:

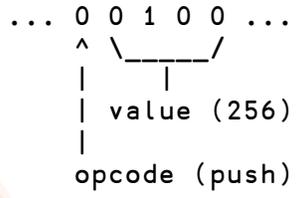
op	name	args/description
0	push	x
1	pop	drop last value from the stack. popping from an empty stack should result in halting the vm.
3	swp	pop a, b; push a; push b;
4	sub	pop a, b; push a - b
5	add	pop a, b; push a + b
6	mul	pop a, b; push a * b
7	div	pop a, b; push a / b. a division by zero should not be caught as it's one of the ways to end execution.
8	xor	pop a, b; push a xor b
9	«	pop a, b; push a << b
10	»	pop a, b; push a >> b
11	write	pop a; write a as a raw byte to stdout. you can assume a will be between 0 and 255
12	read	push 1 byte read from standard input
13	je	pop a, b, c; jump to address a if b = c; push c, b
14	jne	pop a, b, c; jump to address a if b != c; push c, b
15	jlz	pop a, b; jump to address a if b < 0; push b
16	call	pop a; push (current instruction pointer + 1) to call stack; jump to address a
17	goto	pop a; jump to address a
18	ret	jump to latest call
19	dup	duplicate top value of the stack
20	jempt	pop a; jump to address a if stack is empty
21	jnempt	pop a; jump to address a if stack is not empty
22	wmem	pop a, b; write a modulo 256 to code memory at pos b.
23	pmem	pop a; push byte from code memory at pos a to the stack
24	ctf	pop a; push a to CTF stack

binary format examples

- push 17



- push 256



- goto

