Types

R	A register
N	A number between -9999 and 9999
R/N	A register or a number
L	A label defined by a MARK pseudo-instruction

Registers

X	The X register is a general-purpose storage register and can store a number or a keyword.
T	The T register is a general-purpose storage register and can store a number or a keyword. It is also the destination for TEST instructions, and is the criterion for conditionaljumps (TJMP and FJMP).
F	The F register allows an EXA to read and write the contents of a held file. When an EXA grabs a file, its “file cursor” will be set to the first value in the file. Reading from the F register will read this value; Writing to the F register will overwrite this value. After reading or writing the F register, the file cursor will automatically advance. Writing to the end of the file will append a new value instead of overwriting.

Registers (cont)

M	The M register controls an EXA’s message-passing functionality. When an EXA writes to the M register the value will be stored in that EXA’s outgoing message slot until another EXA reads from the M register and receives the previously written value. Both numbers and keywords can be transferred in this way. If an EXA writes to the M register, it will pause execution until that value is read by another EXA. If an EXA reads from the M register, it will pause execution until a value is available to be read. Iftwo or more EXAs attempt to read from another EXA at the same time (or vice versa), one will succeed but which one succeeds will be unpredictable. By default, an EXA can communicate with any other EXA in the same network. This can be restricted to EXAs in the same host by toggling the global I local setting in the EXODUS interface, or by executing a MODE instruction. An EXA in global mode cannot communicate with an EXA in local mode, even ifthey are in the same host.

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