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COMPUTER ORGANISATION

Lecture #9

MIPS

Part III: Instruction Formats and Encoding



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Details

- Notes Credit:
 - All notes are by A/P Aaron Tan
- Lecture Link (Please bookmark):

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Lecture #9: MIPS Part 3: Instruction Formats

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Lecture #9: MIPS Part 3: Instruction Formats

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1. Overview and Motivation

- **Recap:** Assembly instructions will be translated to **machine code** for actual execution
 - This section shows how to translate MIPS assembly code into binary patterns
- Explains some of the “strange facts” from earlier:
 - Why is ***immediate*** limited to 16 bits?
 - Why is ***shift*** amount only 5 bits?
 - etc.
- Prepare us to “build” a MIPS processor in later lectures!

2. MIPS Encoding: Basics

- Each MIPS instruction has a **fixed-length** of **32 bits**
 - ➔ All relevant information for an operation must be encoded with these bits!
- Additional challenge:
 - To reduce the complexity of processor design, the instruction encodings should be as regular as possible
 - ➔ Small number of formats, i.e. as few variations as possible

3. MIPS Instruction Classification

- Instructions are classified according to their operands:
 - ➔ Instructions with same operand types have same encoding

R-format (Register format: **op** **\$r1**, **\$r2**, **\$r3**)

- Instructions which use 2 source registers and 1 destination register
- e.g. `add`, `sub`, `and`, `or`, `nor`, `slt`, etc
- **Special cases:** `sr1`, `sll`, etc.

I-format (Immediate format: **op** **\$r1**, **\$r2**, **Imm**)

- Instructions which use 1 source register, 1 immediate value and 1 destination register
- e.g. `addi`, `andi`, `ori`, `slti`, `lw`, `sw`, `beq`, `bne`, etc.

J-format (Jump format: **op** **Imm**)

- `j` instruction uses only one immediate value

4. MIPS Registers (Recap)

- For simplicity, register numbers (\$0, \$1, ..., \$31) will be used in examples here instead of register names

Name	Register number	Usage
\$zero	0	Constant value 0
\$v0-\$v1	2-3	Values for results and expression evaluation
\$a0-\$a3	4-7	Arguments
\$t0-\$t7	8-15	Temporaries
\$s0-\$s7	16-23	Program variables

Name	Register number	Usage
\$t8-\$t9	24-25	More temporaries
\$gp	28	Global pointer
\$sp	29	Stack pointer
\$fp	30	Frame pointer
\$ra	31	Return address

\$at (register 1) is reserved for the assembler.

\$k0-\$k1 (registers 26-27) are reserved for the operation system.

5. R-Format (1/2)

- Define fields with the following number of bits each:
 - $6 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 6 = 32$ bits

6	5	5	5	5	6
---	---	---	---	---	---

- Each field has a name:

opcode	rs	rt	rd	shamt	funct
--------	----	----	----	-------	-------

- Each field is an independent 5- or 6-bit unsigned integer
 - A 5-bit field can represent any number 0 – 31
 - A 6-bit field can represent any number 0 – 63

5. R-Format (2/2)

Fields	Meaning
opcode	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Partially specifies the instruction- Equal to 0 for all R-Format instructions
funct	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Combined with opcode exactly specifies the instruction
rs (Source Register)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Specify register containing first operand
rt (Target Register)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Specify register containing second operand
rd (Destination Register)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Specify register which will receive result of computation
shamt	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Amount a shift instruction will shift by- 5 bits (i.e. 0 to 31)- Set to 0 in all non-shift instructions

5.1 R-Format: Example (1/3)

MIPS instruction

add **\$8** , **\$9** , **\$10**

R-Format Fields	Value	Remarks
opcode	0	(textbook pg 94 - 101)
funct	32	(textbook pg 94 - 101)
rd	8	(destination register)
rs	9	(first operand)
rt	10	(second operand)
shamt	0	(not a shift instruction)

5.1 R-Format: Example (2/3)

MIPS instruction

add **\$8** , **\$9** , **\$10**



Note the ordering
of the 3 registers

Field representation in decimal:

opcode	rs	rt	rd	shamt	funct
0	9	10	8	0	32

Field representation in binary:

000000	01001	01010	01000	00000	100000
--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------

Split into 4-bit groups for hexadecimal conversion:

0000	0001	0010	1010	0100	0000	0010	0000
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

0₁₆

1₁₆

2₁₆

A₁₆

4₁₆

0₁₆

2₁₆

0₁₆

5.1 R-Format: Example (3/3)

MIPS instruction

s11 **\$8** , **\$9** , **4**



Note the placement of the source register

Field representation in decimal:

opcode	rs	rt	rd	shamt	funct
0	0	9	8	4	0

Field representation in binary:

000000	00000	01001	01000	00100	000000
--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------

Split into 4-bit groups for hexadecimal conversion:

0000	0000	0000	1001	0100	0001	0000	0000
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

0₁₆

0₁₆

0₁₆

9₁₆

4₁₆

1₁₆

0₁₆

0₁₆

5.2 Try It Yourself #1

MIPS instruction

add **\$10** , **\$7** , **\$5**

Field representation in decimal:

opcode	rs	rt	rd	shamt	funct

Field representation in binary:

--	--	--	--	--	--

Hexadecimal representation of instruction:

6. I-format (1/4)

- What about instructions with immediate values?
 - 5-bit **shamt** field can only represent **0 to 31**
 - Immediates may be much larger than this
 - e.g. **lw**, **sw** instructions require bigger offset
- **Compromise:** Define a new instruction format partially consistent with R-format:
 - If instruction has immediate, then it uses at most 2 registers

6. I-format (2/4)

- Define fields with the following number of bits each:
 - $6 + 5 + 5 + 16 = 32$ bits



- Again, each field has a name:



- Only one field is inconsistent with R-format.
 - `opcode`, `rs`, and `rt` are still in the same locations.

6. I-format (3/4)

- **opcode**
 - Since there is no **funct** field, **opcode** uniquely specifies an instruction
- **rs**
 - specifies the source register operand (if any)
- **rt**
 - specifies register to receive result
 - **note the difference from R-format instructions**
- Continue on next slide.....

6. I-format (4/4)

- **immediate:**
 - Treated as a ***signed integer***
 - 16 bits → can be used to represent a constant up to 2^{16} different values
 - Large enough to handle:
 - The offset in a typical **lw** or **sw**
 - Most of the values used in the **addi**, **subi**, **slti** instructions

6.1 I-format: Example (1/2)

MIPS instruction

addi **\$21** , **\$22** , -50

I-Format Fields	Value	Remarks
opcode	8	(textbook pg 94 - 101)
rs	22	(the only source register)
rt	21	(target register)
immediate	-50	(in base 10)

6.1 I-format: Example (2/2)

MIPS instruction

addi **\$21**, **\$22**, **-50**

Field representation in decimal:

8	22	21	-50
----------	-----------	-----------	------------

Field representation in binary:

001000	10110	10101	1111111111001110
---------------	--------------	--------------	-------------------------

Hexadecimal representation of instruction:

2 2 D 5 F F C E₁₆

6.2 Try It Yourself #2

MIPS instruction

lw **\$9** , 12 (**\$8**)

Field representation in decimal:

opcode	rs	rt	immediate

Field representation in binary:

--	--	--	--

Hexadecimal representation of instruction:

6.3 Instruction Address: Overview

- As instructions are stored in memory, they too have addresses
 - Control flow instructions uses these addresses
 - E.g. **beq**, **bne**, **j**
- As instructions are 32-bit long, instruction addresses are word-aligned as well
- **Program Counter (PC)**
 - A special register that keeps address of instruction being executed in the processor

6.4 Branch: PC-Relative Addressing (1/5)

- Use I-Format

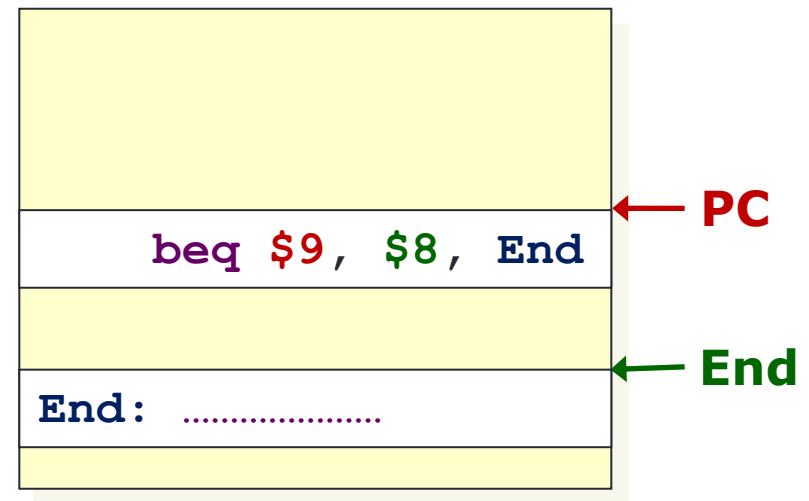


- **opcode** specifies **beq, bne**
- **rs** and **rt** specify registers to compare
- What can **immediate** specify?
 - **Immediate** is only 16 bits
 - Memory address is 32 bits
 - → **immediate** is not enough to specify the entire target address!

6.4 Branch: PC-Relative Addressing (2/5)

- How do we usually use branches?
 - **Answer:** *if-else*, *while*, *for*
 - Loops are generally **small**:
 - Typically up to 50 instructions
 - Unconditional jumps are done using jump instructions (*j*), not the branches

- **Conclusion:** A branch often changes **PC** by a small amount



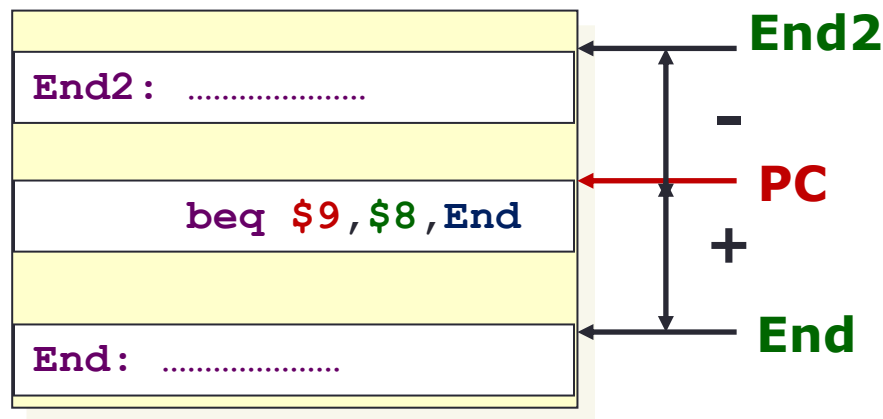
6.4 Branch: PC-Relative Addressing (3/5)

■ **Solution:**

- Specify target address **relative to the PC**
- Target address is generated as:
 - PC + the 16-bit **immediate** field
 - The **immediate** field is a signed two's complement integer

➔ Can branch to $\pm 2^{15}$ bytes from the PC:

- Should be enough to cover most loops



6.4 Branch: PC-Relative Addressing (4/5)

- Can the branch target range be enlarged?
- **Observation:** Instructions are word-aligned
 - Number of bytes to add to the PC will always be a multiple of 4.
- Interpret the **immediate** as number of words, i.e. automatically multiplied by 4_{10} (100_2)
- Can branch to $\pm 2^{15}$ **words** from the PC
 - i.e. $\pm 2^{17}$ bytes from the **PC**
 - We can now branch 4 times farther!

6.4 Branch: PC-Relative Addressing (5/5)

- Branch calculation:

If the branch is **not taken**:

$$PC = PC + 4$$

(**PC + 4** is address of next instruction)

If the branch is **taken**:

$$PC = (PC + 4) + (\text{immediate} \times 4)$$

- Observations:

- **immediate** field specifies the number of words to jump, which is the same as the number of instructions to “skip over”
- **immediate** field can be positive or negative
- Due to hardware design, add **immediate** to (PC+4), not to PC (more in later topic)

6.5 Branch: Example (1/3)

```

Loop:  beq  $9, $0, End    # rlt addr: 0
        add  $8, $8, $10   # rlt addr: 4
        addi $9, $9, -1    # rlt addr: 8
        j    Loop         # rlt addr: 12
End:                               # rlt addr: 16

```

- **beq** is an I-Format instruction →

I-Format Fields	Value	Remarks
opcode	4	
rs	9	(first operand)
rt	0	(second operand)
immediate	???	(in base 10)

6.5 Branch: Example (2/3)

Loop:	beq	\$9 , \$0 , End	# rlt addr: 0
	add	\$8 , \$8 , \$10	# rlt addr: 4
	addi	\$9 , \$9 , -1	# rlt addr: 8
	j	Loop	# rlt addr: 12
End:			# rlt addr: 16

- **immediate** field:
 - Number of instructions to add to (or subtract from) the PC, starting at the instruction following the branch
 - In **beq** case, **immediate = 3**
 - **End = (PC + 4) + (immediate × 4)**

6.5 Branch: Example (3/3)

```

Loop:  beq  $9, $0, End    # rlt addr: 0
        add  $8, $8, $10   # rlt addr: 4
        addi $9, $9, -1    # rlt addr: 8
        j    Loop          # rlt addr: 12
End:                                # rlt addr: 16

```

Field representation in decimal:

opcode	rs	rt	immediate
4	9	0	3

Field representation in binary:

000100	01001	00000	000000000000000011
--------	-------	-------	--------------------

6.6 Try It Yourself #3

```
Loop:    beq    $9, $0, End    # rlt addr: 0
         add    $8, $8, $10    # rlt addr: 4
         addi   $9, $9, -1     # rlt addr: 8
         beq    $0, $0, Loop   # rlt addr: 12
End:     # rlt addr: 16
```

- What would be the **immediate** value for the second **beq** instruction?

Answer:

7. J-Format (1/5)

- For branches, PC-relative addressing was used:
 - Because we do not need to branch too far
- For general jumps (**j**):
 - We may jump to anywhere in memory!
- The ideal case is to specify a 32-bit memory address to jump to
 - Unfortunately, we can't (☹ why?)

7. J-Format (2/5)

- Define fields of the following number of bits each:

6 bits	26 bits
--------	---------

- As usual, each field has a name:

opcode	target address
--------	----------------

- Keep **opcode** field identical to R-format and I-format for consistency
- Combine all other fields to make room for larger target address

7. J-Format (3/5)

- We can only specify 26 bits of 32-bit address
 - **Optimization:**
 - Just like with branches, jumps will only jump to word-aligned addresses, so last two bits are always 00
 - So, let's assume the address ends with '00' and leave them out
- ➔ Now we can specify **28 bits** of 32-bit address

7. J-Format (4/5)

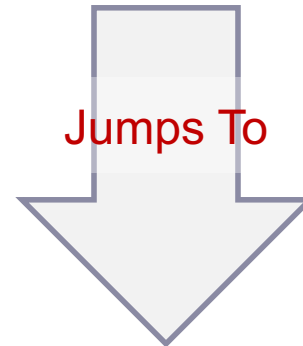
- Where do we get the other 4 bits?
 - MIPS choose to take the **4 most significant bits from PC+4** (the next instruction after the jump instruction)
 - ➔ This means that we cannot jump to anywhere in memory, but it should be sufficient ***most of the time***
- Question:
 - What is the **maximum jump range?** **256MB boundary**
- Special instruction if the program straddles 256MB boundary
 - Look up **j_r** instruction if you are interested
 - Target address is specified through a register

7. J-Format (5/5)

- **Summary:** Given a **Jump** instruction

32bit PC opcode target address

1010.....



Jumps To

1010

00001111000011110000111100

00

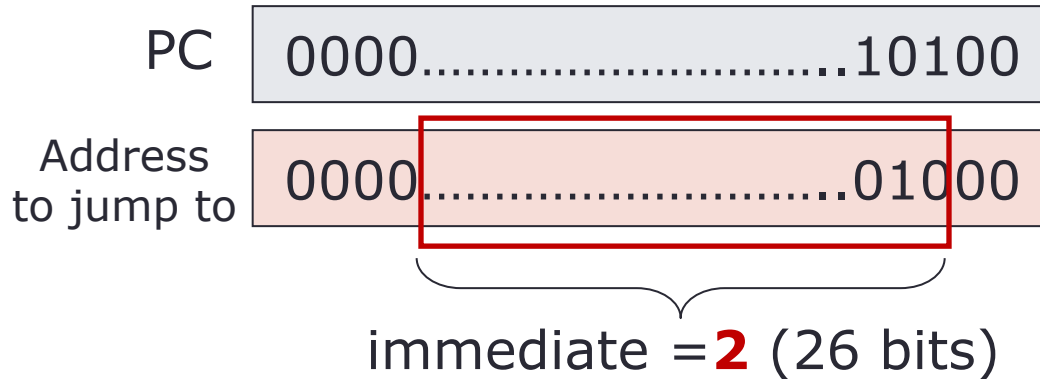
Most
significant
4bits of
PC+4

26bits Target address
specified in instruction

Default 2bit
"00" for word
address

7.1 J-Format: Example

Loop:	beq	\$9, \$0, End	#	addr: 8	← jump target
	add	\$8, \$8, \$10	#	addr: 12	
	addi	\$9, \$9, -1	#	addr: 16	
	j	Loop	#	addr: 20	← PC
End:			#	addr: 24	



Check your understanding by constructing the new PC value

opcode	target address
000010	00000000000000000000000010

7.2 Branching Far Way

- Given the instruction

beq \$s0, \$s1, L1

Assume that the address **L1** is farther away from the PC than can be supported by **beq** and **bne** instructions

- **Challenge:**

- Construct an equivalent code sequence with the help of unconditional (**j**) and conditional branch (**beq**, **bne**) instructions to accomplish this far away branching

8. Addressing Modes (1/3)

- **Register addressing**: operand is a register

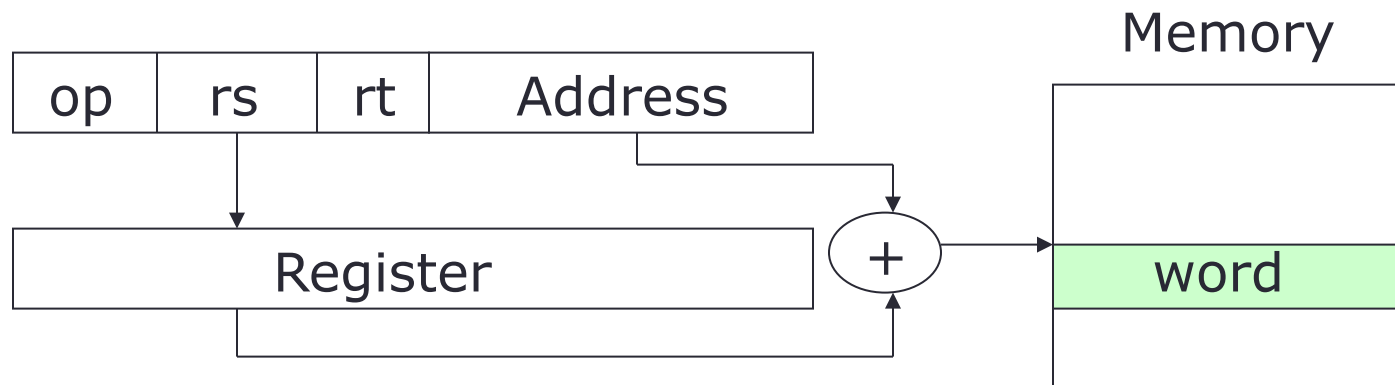


- **Immediate addressing**: operand is a constant within the instruction itself (**addi**, **andi**, **ori**, **slti**)



8. Addressing Modes (2/3)

- **Base addressing (displacement addressing):**
operand is at the memory location whose address is sum of a register and a constant in the instruction (**lw**, **sw**)

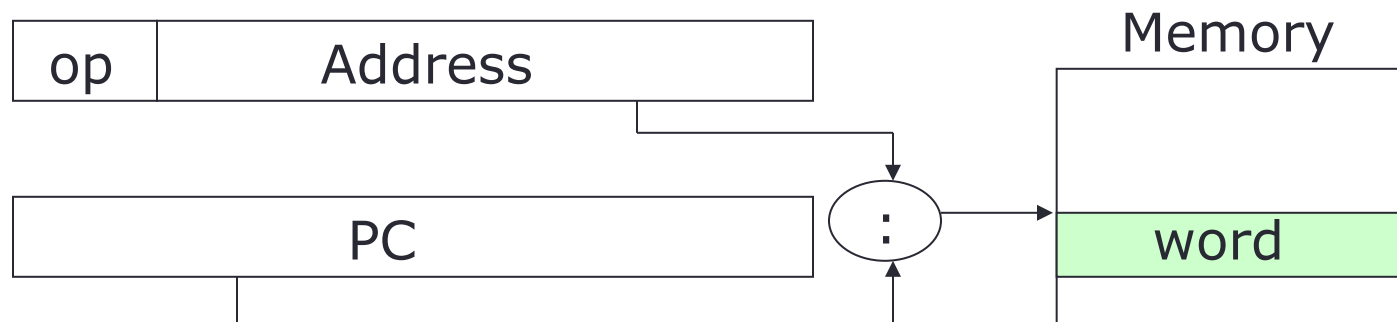


8. Addressing Modes (3/3)

- **PC-relative addressing**: address is sum of PC and constant in the instruction (**beq**, **bne**)



- **Pseudo-direct addressing**: 26-bit of instruction concatenated with upper 4-bits of PC (**j**)



Summary (1/2)

- MIPS Instruction:
32 bits representing a single instruction

R I J	opcode	rs	rt	rd	shamt	funct
	opcode	rs	rt	immediate		
	opcode	target address				

- Branches and load/store are both I-format instructions; but branches use PC-relative addressing, whereas load/store use base addressing
- Branches use PC-relative addressing; jumps use pseudo-direct addressing
- Shifts use R-format, but other immediate instructions (**addi**, **andi**, **ori**) use I-format

Summary (2/2)

MIPS assembly language				
Category	Instruction	Example	Meaning	Comments
Arithmetic	add	add \$s1, \$s2, \$s3	$\$s1 = \$s2 + \$s3$	Three operands; data in registers
	subtract	sub \$s1, \$s2, \$s3	$\$s1 = \$s2 - \$s3$	Three operands; data in registers
	add immediate	addi \$s1, \$s2, 100	$\$s1 = \$s2 + 100$	Used to add constants
Data transfer	load word	lw \$s1, 100(\$s2)	$\$s1 = \text{Memory}[\$s2 + 100]$	Word from memory to register
	store word	sw \$s1, 100(\$s2)	$\text{Memory}[\$s2 + 100] = \$s1$	Word from register to memory
	load byte	lb \$s1, 100(\$s2)	$\$s1 = \text{Memory}[\$s2 + 100]$	Byte from memory to register
	store byte	sb \$s1, 100(\$s2)	$\text{Memory}[\$s2 + 100] = \$s1$	Byte from register to memory
	load upper immediate	lui \$s1, 100	$\$s1 = 100 * 2^{16}$	Loads constant in upper 16 bits
Conditional branch	branch on equal	beq \$s1, \$s2, 25	if ($\$s1 == \$s2$) go to PC + 4 + 100	Equal test; PC-relative branch
	branch on not equal	bne \$s1, \$s2, 25	if ($\$s1 != \$s2$) go to PC + 4 + 100	Not equal test; PC-relative
	set on less than	slt \$s1, \$s2, \$s3	if ($\$s2 < \$s3$) $\$s1 = 1$; else $\$s1 = 0$	Compare less than; for beq, bne
	set less than immediate	slti \$s1, \$s2, 100	if ($\$s2 < 100$) $\$s1 = 1$; else $\$s1 = 0$	Compare less than constant
Unconditional jump	jump	j 2500	go to 10000	Jump to target address
	jump register	jr \$ra	go to \$ra	For switch, procedure return
	jump and link	jal 2500	$\$ra = PC + 4$; go to 10000	For procedure call

End of File