

SIA32

Instruction Formats

3 Register (3R) - 10

Immediate (8)	Rs1(5)	Rs2(5)	Function(4)	Rd (5)	Opcode(5)
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2 Register (2R) - 11

Immediate (13)	Rs(5)	Function(4)	Rd (5)	Opcode(5)
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Dest Only (1R) - 01

Immediate (18)	Function(4)	Rd (5)	Opcode(5)
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No Register (0R) - 00

Immediate (27)	Opcode(5)
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A SIA32 opcode is made up of two parts – the operation and the instruction format. The opcode is made by combining the instruction code and then the instruction format. For example – a 3R math operation is opcode 00010.

Rs1 and Rs2 are the two source registers; Rd is the destination register.

Registers

There are 32 general purpose registers (R0 – R31). R0 is hard-coded to 0; writing to it leaves it unchanged (is a NO OP).

There are 2 special purpose registers: Stack pointer (SP), Program Counter (PC). These are not directly readable or writable but are changed by instructions like branch, call, return, push and pop.

Instruction Definition Matrix

	2R (11)	3R (10)	Dest Only (01)	No R (00)
Math (000)	$Rd \leftarrow Rd \text{ MOP } Rs$	$Rd \leftarrow Rs1 \text{ MOP } Rs2$	COPY: $Rd \leftarrow imm$	HALT
Branch (001)	$pc \leftarrow Rs \text{ BOP } Rd? \text{ pc} + imm : pc$	$pc \leftarrow Rs1 \text{ BOP } Rs2 ? \text{ pc} + imm : pc$	JUMP: $pc \leftarrow pc + imm$	JUMP: $pc \leftarrow imm$
Call (010)	$pc \leftarrow Rs \text{ BOP } Rd? \text{ push pc; pc} + imm : pc$	$pc \leftarrow Rs1 \text{ BOP } Rs2 ? \text{ push pc; Rd} + imm : pc$	push pc; $pc \leftarrow Rd + imm$	push pc; $pc \leftarrow imm$
Push (011)	$mem[--sp] \leftarrow Rd \text{ MOP } Rs$	$mem[--sp] \leftarrow Rs1 \text{ MOP } Rs2$	$mem[--sp] \leftarrow Rd \text{ MOP } imm$	UNUSED
Load (100)	$Rd \leftarrow mem[Rs + imm]$	$Rd \leftarrow mem [Rs1 + Rs2]$	$Rd \leftarrow mem [Rd + imm]$	RETURN ($pc \leftarrow pop$)
Store (101)	$mem[Rd + imm] \leftarrow Rs$	$Mem[Rd + Rs1] \leftarrow Rs2$	$Mem[Rd] \leftarrow imm$	UNUSED
Pop/interrupt (110)	PEEK: $Rd \leftarrow mem[sp - (Rs + imm)]$	PEEK: $Rd \leftarrow mem [sp - (Rs1 + Rs2)]$	POP: $Rd \leftarrow mem[sp++]$	UNUSED

imm = immediate value

mem = main memory

MOP (math op)

Bit Pattern	Meaning
1000	and
1001	or
1010	xor
1011	not (negate op1; ignore op2)
1100	left shift ("op1" is the value to shift, "op2" is the amount to shift; ignore all but the lowest 5 bits)
1101	right shift ("op1" is the value to shift, "op2" is the amount to shift; ignore all but the lowest 5 bits)
1110	Add
1111	Subtract
0111	Multiply

Other values are not valid

BOP (boolean op)

Bit Pattern	Meaning
0000	Equals (eq)
0001	Not Equal (neq)
0010	Less than (lt)
0011	Greater than or equal (ge)
0100	Greater than (gt)
0101	Less than or equal (le)

Other values are not valid