

## MIPS operands

Name	Example	Comments
32 registers	\$s0-\$s7, \$t0-\$t9, \$zero, \$a0-\$a3, \$v0-\$v1, \$gp, \$fp, \$sp, \$ra, \$at	Fast locations for data. In MIPS, data must be in registers to perform arithmetic, register \$zero always equals 0, and register \$at is reserved by the assembler to handle large constants.
2 <sup>30</sup> memory words	Memory[0], Memory[4], ..., Memory[4294967292]	Accessed only by data transfer instructions. MIPS uses byte addresses, so sequential word addresses differ by 4. Memory holds data structures, arrays, and spilled registers.

## MIPS assembly language

Category	Instruction	Example	Meaning	Comments
Arithmetic	add	add \$s1,\$s2,\$s3	\$s1 = \$s2 + \$s3	Three register operands
	subtract	sub \$s1,\$s2,\$s3	\$s1 = \$s2 - \$s3	Three register operands
	add immediate	addi \$s1,\$s2,20	\$s1 = \$s2 + 20	Used to add constants
Data transfer	load word	lw \$s1,20(\$s2)	\$s1 = Memory[\$s2 + 20]	Word from memory to register
	store word	sw \$s1,20(\$s2)	Memory[\$s2 + 20] = \$s1	Word from register to memory
	load half	lh \$s1,20(\$s2)	\$s1 = Memory[\$s2 + 20]	Halfword memory to register
	load half unsigned	lhu \$s1,20(\$s2)	\$s1 = Memory[\$s2 + 20]	Halfword memory to register
	store half	sh \$s1,20(\$s2)	Memory[\$s2 + 20] = \$s1	Halfword register to memory
	load byte	lb \$s1,20(\$s2)	\$s1 = Memory[\$s2 + 20]	Byte from memory to register
	load byte unsigned	lbu \$s1,20(\$s2)	\$s1 = Memory[\$s2 + 20]	Byte from memory to register
	store byte	sb \$s1,20(\$s2)	Memory[\$s2 + 20] = \$s1	Byte from register to memory
	load linked word	ll \$s1,20(\$s2)	\$s1 = Memory[\$s2 + 20]	Load word as 1st half of atomic swap
	store condition. word	sc \$s1,20(\$s2)	Memory[\$s2+20]=\$s1;\$s1=0 or 1	Store word as 2nd half of atomic swap
	load upper immed.	lui \$s1,20	\$s1 = 20 * 2 <sup>16</sup>	Loads constant in upper 16 bits
Logical	and	and \$s1,\$s2,\$s3	\$s1 = \$s2 & \$s3	Three reg. operands; bit-by-bit AND
	or	or \$s1,\$s2,\$s3	\$s1 = \$s2   \$s3	Three reg. operands; bit-by-bit OR
	nor	nor \$s1,\$s2,\$s3	\$s1 = ~( \$s2   \$s3)	Three reg. operands; bit-by-bit NOR
	and immediate	andi \$s1,\$s2,20	\$s1 = \$s2 & 20	Bit-by-bit AND reg with constant
	or immediate	ori \$s1,\$s2,20	\$s1 = \$s2   20	Bit-by-bit OR reg with constant
	shift left logical	sll \$s1,\$s2,10	\$s1 = \$s2 << 10	Shift left by constant
	shift right logical	srl \$s1,\$s2,10	\$s1 = \$s2 >> 10	Shift right by constant
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 on less than unsigned	sltu \$s1,\$s2,\$s3	if (\$s2 < \$s3) \$s1 = 1; else \$s1 = 0	Compare less than unsigned
	set less than immediate	slti \$s1,\$s2,20	if (\$s2 < 20) \$s1 = 1; else \$s1 = 0	Compare less than constant
	set less than immediate unsigned	sltiu \$s1,\$s2,20	if (\$s2 < 20) \$s1 = 1; else \$s1 = 0	Compare less than constant unsigned
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

**FIGURE 2.1 MIPS assembly language revealed in this chapter.** This information is also found in Column 1 of the MIPS Reference Data Card at the front of this book.