

# Instruction Set

Purpose: A middleman between the software and the hardware

- { Instruction set can be converted to machine code through an assembler
- { Different sets of hardware require different sets of assembly instructions



## Types of Instructions

- { Expressions
  - { ADD, NAND
- { Assignments
- { Conditionals and Loops
  - { BEQ
- { Functions
  - { Jalr

## Addressing Modes

- { How operands are specified
- { Addressability: smallest space in memory that can be addressed
  - { Our ISA will be word-addressable
  - { Other types may be byte addressable
- { Three types
  - { Register
  - { Base + Offset
  - { PC Relative

## R-type Instructions

- { Operands that we manipulate are within the register file itself
- { Examples: add, nand

## I-type Instructions

- Contains two operands for registers and one for immediate value
- Examples: addi, lw, sw
  - Add immediate, load word, store word
  - addi \$v0, \$a0, 25
    - Translates to  $x = y + 25$  where \$v0 is register x and \$a0 is register y

## J-type Instructions

- Two registers, the rest is unused
- Examples: jalr, beq

## O-type Instructions

- Opcode only, doesn't specify any operands
- Example: halt
  - halt
  - opcode 0b111

## Data Types

There is variation in what kinds of data we can load, store, and manipulate

Word size = max. precision supported in an architecture

- For our datapath, this is 4 bytes = 32 bits

## Endianness

Endianness deals with how this data is placed at a specific location in memory



- Quick recap:
  - Rightmost two hex values = least significant byte
  - Leftmost two hex values = most significant byte

## Big Endian

- { Most significant bit is stored first
- { Example: `0xABCD EFGH`

0x100	0x101	0x102	0x103
0xAB	0xCD	0xEF	0xGH

## Little Endian

- { Least significant bit is stored first
- { Example: `0xABCD EFGH`

0x100	0x101	0x102	0x103
0xGH	0xER	0xCD	0xAB

**Endianness only affects the order of bytes within a single value, not the value itself**

## Packing

- { Data alignment matters
- { Want the least amount of memory access (memory slow)



- Bottom one is Little Endian

Unaligned memory access is very expensive

Example:

```

struct {
    int a;
    char b;
    short d;
    short e;
}

```

C

+3	+2	+1	+0
a4	a3	a2	a1
d2	d1		b
	e2	e1	

Note that we leave the space between b and d, so it becomes clearer to the compiler what is what