

The following opcodes are used for **addition**:

- ADDI — Add Signed Integer
- ADDU — Add Unsigned Integer
- ADDF — Add Floating Point

ADDI — *Add Signed Integer* {#ADDI}

```
L2 = L2 + <signed_imm>
L2 = L2 + <reg_val>
L2 = L2 + <const>
```

=== "Example"

```
```linenums="1" hl_lines="1 3 5 7"
; imm +ve
 ADDI 1
; imm -ve
 ADDI -123
; reg val
 ADDI val(QT)
; const
 ADDI SOME_CONST_VAL
```
```

=== "Properties"

| Property | Value |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| Opcode | 13 |
| Type | Arithmetic |
| Operand Type | Signed 64-bit integer |
| Destination | L2 (implicit) |

Identified as mnemonic [#13](#ADDI), ADDI is used to add a 64-bit signed value to the L2 register

ADDU — *Add Unsigned Integer* {#ADDU}

```
L3 = L3 + <unsigned_imm>
L3 = L3 + <reg_val>
L3 = L3 + <const>
```

=== "ADDU Example"

```
```linenums="1" hl_lines="1 3 5"
; imm +ve
 ADDU 1
; reg val
 ADDU val(QT)
; const
 ADDU SOME_CONST_VAL
...`
```

### === "ADDU Properties"

Property	Value
`Opcode`	#18
`Type`	*Arithmetic*
`Operand Type`	Unsigned 64-bit value
`Destination`	L3 (implicit)

### ADDF — *Add Float value {#ADDF}*

Use ADDF to add a floating point value to whatever value is stored within the L1 register. If the register L1 is not set, then initial value of L1 is assumed to be 0, and not a garbage value.

Property	Value
`Opcode`	#23
`Type`	*Arithmetic*
`Operand Type`	64-bit float value
`Destination`	L1 (implicit)

### === "ADDF Algorithm"

```
...
L1 = L1 + <float>
L1 = L1 + <reg_val>
```

```
 L1 = L1 + <const>
 ...
```

=== "ADDF Example"

```
``linenums="1" hl_lines="1 3 5"
; imm float
 ADDF 3.14
; reg val
 ADDF val(QT)
; const
 ADDF SOME_CONST_VAL
 ...
```

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