

Assembly Operations

The right column gives the command followed by its arguments. Arguments beginning with *r* are registers. An *imm* argument is a number; its subscript is the maximum size in bits. For commands with a result, *rd* is the destination. Operations marked with * are pseudoinstructions, which translate into other instructions.

Arithmetic operations

Add	<code>add rd, rs, rt</code>
Add immediate	<code>addi rd, rs, imm₁₆</code>
Subtract	<code>sub rd, rs, rt</code>
Multiply*	<code>mulo rd, rs, rt</code>
Unsigned multiply*	<code>mulou rd, rs, rt</code>
Divide <i>s</i> by <i>t</i> *	<code>div rd, rs, rt</code>
Remainder*	<code>rem rd, rs, rt</code>
Unsigned remainder*	<code>remu rd, rs, rt</code>
Absolute value	<code>abs rd, rs</code>
Negate value*	<code>neg rd, rs</code>

Bit operations

Count leading ones	<code>clo rd, rs</code>
Count leading zeros	<code>clz rd, rs</code>
Bitwise AND	<code>and rd, rs, rt</code>
Bitwise AND immediate	<code>andi rd, rs, imm₁₆</code>
Bitwise NOR	<code>nor rd, rs, rt</code>
Bitwise NOT	<code>not rd, rs</code>
Bitwise OR	<code>or rd, rs, rt</code>
Bitwise OR immediate	<code>ori rd, rs, imm₁₆</code>
Bitwise XOR	<code>xor rd, rs, rt</code>
Bitwise XOR immediate	<code>xori rd, rs, imm₁₆</code>
Shift left (by immediate; fill with 0s)	<code>sll rd, rs, imm₅</code>
Shift left (by register value; fill with 0s)	<code>sllv rd, rs, rt</code>
Shift right (by immediate; fill with 0s)	<code>srl rd, rs, imm₅</code>
Shift right (by register value; fill with 0s)	<code>srlv rd, rs, rt</code>
Shift right arithmetic (by immediate; fill with MSB)	<code>sra rd, rs, imm₅</code>
Shift right arithmetic (by register value; fill with MSB)	<code>srav rd, rs, rt</code>
Circular shift left*	<code>rol rd, rs, rt</code>
Circular shift right*	<code>ror rd, rs, rt</code>
Load immediate*	<code>li rd, imm₃₂</code>
System call (see table below)	<code>syscall</code>

The behavior of `syscall` is controlled by register `$v0`. The following are useful codes:

- 1 Print int stored in `$a0`
- 4 Print string whose address is stored in `$a0`
- 5 Read int into `$v0`
- 8 Read string into buffer at address `$a0` of length `$a1`
- 10 Exit simulation
- 11 Print character stored in `$a0`
- 12 Read character into `$v0`

Comparison, branch, and jump instructions

Set instructions place 1 or 0 in `rd` depending on the condition. For example, `seq` sets `rd` to 1 when `rs = rt`.

Set if equal	<code>seq rd, rs, rt</code>
Set if not equal	<code>sne rd, rs, rt</code>
Set if greater than*	<code>sgt rd, rs, rt</code>
Set if greater than or equal*	<code>sge rd, rs, rt</code>
Set if greater than unsigned*	<code>sgtu rd, rs, rt</code>
Set if greater than or equal unsigned*	<code>sgeu rd, rs, rt</code>
Set if less than	<code>slt rd, rs, rt</code>
Set if less than immediate	<code>slti rt, rs, imm₁₆</code>
Set if less than or equal*	<code>sle rd, rs, rt</code>
Set if less than unsigned	<code>sltu rd, rs, rt</code>
Set if less than or equal unsigned*	<code>sleu rd, rs, rt</code>
Set if less than unsigned immediate	<code>sltiu rd, rs, imm₁₆</code>
Unconditional branch*	<code>b label</code>
Branch if equal	<code>beq rs, rt, label</code>
Branch if not equal	<code>bne rs, rt, label</code>
Branch if greater than*	<code>bgt rs, rt, label</code>
Branch if greater than or equal*	<code>bge rs, rt, label</code>
Branch if greater than or equal unsigned*	<code>bgeu rs, rt, label</code>
Branch if greater than unsigned*	<code>bgtu rs, rt, label</code>
Branch if less than*	<code>blt rs, rt, label</code>
Branch if less than or equal*	<code>ble rs, rt, label</code>
Branch if less than or equal unsigned*	<code>bleu rs, rt, label</code>
Branch if less than unsigned*	<code>bltu rs, rt, label</code>

Memory instructions

"the following goes in the text segment"	<code>.text</code>
"the following goes in the data segment"	<code>.data</code>
"store <code>str</code> as a string"	<code>.ascii str</code>
"store <code>str</code> as a null-terminated string"	<code>.asciiz str</code>
"store these words in memory"	<code>.word w1 w2 ...</code>
"reserve <code>n</code> bytes of space"	<code>.space n</code>
"align on 2 ⁿ -byte boundary"	<code>.align n</code>
Load address (not contents) *	<code>la rd, address</code>
Load byte	<code>lb rd, address</code>
Load unsigned byte	<code>lbu rd, address</code>
Store byte	<code>sb rt, address</code>
Load word	<code>lw rd, address</code>
Store word	<code>sw rd, address</code>

The normal load instructions for less than a word sign-extend the value; the unsigned versions do not. Addresses for memory instructions can be any of the following forms:

(register)	contents of register
imm	immediate
imm(register)	contents of register + immediate
label	address of label
label ± imm	address of label ± immediate
label ± imm(register)	address of label ± (immediate+register)