MIPS Architecture and Assembly Language Overview

http://logos.cs.uic.edu/366/notes/mips%20quick%20tutorial.htm

Adapted from: http://edge.mcs.dre.g.el.edu/GICL/people/sevy/architecture/MIPSRef(SPIM).html

[Register Description] [I/O Description]

Data Types and Literals

Data types:

- Instructions are all 32 bits
- byte(8 bits), halfword (2 bytes), word (4 bytes)
- a character requires 1 byte of storage
- an integer requires 1 word (4 bytes) of storage

Literals:

- numbers entered as is. e.g. 4
- characters enclosed in single quotes. e.g. 'b'
- strings enclosed in double quotes. e.g. "A string"

Registers

- 32 general-purpose registers
- register preceded by $ in assembly language instruction
  two formats for addressing:
  - using register number e.g. $0 through $31
  - using equivalent names e.g. $t1, $sp
- special registers Lo and Hi used to store result of multiplication and division
  - not directly addressable; contents accessed with special instruction mfhi ("move from Hi") and mflo ("move from Lo")
- stack grows from high memory to low memory

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This is from Figure 9.9 in the Goodman&Miller text

Register Number	Alternative Name	Description
0	zero	the value 0
1	$at	(**a**ssembler **t**emporary) reserved by the assembler
2-3	$v0 - $v1	(**v**alues) from expression evaluation and function results
4-7	$a0 - $a3	(**a**rguments) First four parameters for subroutine. Not preserved across procedure calls
8-15	$t0 - $t7	(**t**emporaries) Caller saved if needed. Subroutines can use w/out saving. Not preserved across procedure calls
16-23	$s0 - $s7	(**s**aved values) - Callee saved. A subroutine using one of these must save original and restore it before exiting. Preserved across procedure calls
24-25	$t8 - $t9	(**t**emporaries) Caller saved if needed. Subroutines can use w/out saving. These are in addition to $t0 - $t7 above. Not preserved across procedure calls.
26-27	$k0 - $k1	reserved for use by the interrupt/trap handler
28	$gp	**g**lobal **p**ointer. Points to the middle of the 64K block of memory in the static data segment.
29	$sp	**s**tack **p**ointer Points to last location on the stack.
30	$s8/$fp	**s**aved value / **f**rame **p**ointer Preserved across procedure calls
31	$ra	**r**eturn **a**ddress

See also Britton section 1.9, Sweetman section 2.21, Larus Appendix section A.6

Program Structure

- just plain text file with data declarations, program code (name of file should end in suffix .s to be used with SPIM simulator)
- data declaration section followed by program code section

Data Declarations

- placed in section of program identified with assembler directive **.data**
- declares variable names used in program; storage allocated in main memory (RAM)

Code

- placed in section of text identified with assembler directive **.text**
- contains program code (instructions)
- starting point for code e.g.ecution given label **main:**
- ending point of main code should use exit system call (see below under System Calls)

Comments

- anything following # on a line
  # This stuff would be considered a comment
- Template for a MIPS assembly language program:

```
# Comment giving name of program and description of function
# Template.s
# Bare-bones outline of MIPS assembly language program

           .data       # variable declarations follow this line
                       # ...


           .text       # instructions follow this line


main:                  # indicates start of code (first instruction to execute)
                       # ...


# End of program, leave a blank line afterwards to make SPIM happy
```

Data Declarations

format for declarations:

```
name:      storage_type   value(s)
```

- create storage for variable of specified type with given name and specified value
- value(s) usually gives initial value(s); for storage type .space, gives number of spaces to be allocated

Note: labels always followed by colon (:)

```
example

var1:           .word   3       # create a single integer variable with initial
value 3
array1:         .byte   'a','b' # create a 2-element character array with
elements initialized
                                #   to  a  and  b
array2:         .space  40      # allocate 40 consecutive bytes, with storage
uninitialized
                                #   could be used as a 40-element character
array, or a
                                #   10-element integer array; a comment should
indicate which!
```

Load / Store Instructions

- RAM access only allowed with load and store instructions
- all other instructions use register operands

<u>load:</u>

```
        lw      register_destination, RAM_source
```

#copy word (4 bytes) at source RAM location to destination register.

```
        lb      register_destination, RAM_source
```

#copy byte at source RAM location to low-order byte of destination register,
and sign-e.g.tend to higher-order bytes

<u>store word:</u>

```
        sw      register_source, RAM_destination
```

#store word in source register into RAM destination

```
        sb      register_source, RAM_destination
```

#store byte (low-order) in source register into RAM destination

<u>load immediate:</u>

```
        li      register_destination, value
```

#load immediate value into destination register

```
example:
        .data
var1:   .word   23              # declare storage for var1; initial value is 23

        .text
__start:
        lw      $t0, var1               # load contents of RAM location into
register $t0:  $t0 = var1
        li      $t1, 5          #  $t1 = 5   ("load immediate")
        sw      $t1, var1               # store contents of register $t1 into
RAM:  var1 = $t1
        done
```

Indirect and Based Addressing

- Used only with load and store instructions

load address:

```
        la      $t0, var1
```

- copy RAM address of var1 (presumably a label defined in the program) into register $t0

indirect addressing:

```
        lw      $t2, ($t0)
```

- load word at RAM address contained in $t0 into $t2

```
        sw      $t2, ($t0)
```

- store word in register $t2 into RAM at address contained in $t0

based or indexed addressing:

```
        lw      $t2, 4($t0)
```

- load word at RAM address ($t0+4) into register $t2

- "4" gives offset from address in register $t0

```
sw      $t2, -12($t0)
```

- store word in register $t2 into RAM at address ($t0 - 12)
- negative offsets are fine

Note: based addressing is especially useful for:

- arrays; access elements as offset from base address
- stacks; easy to access elements at offset from stack pointer or frame pointer

```
example

                .data
array1:         .space  12              #  declare 12 bytes of storage to hold
array of 3 integers
                .text
__start:        la      $t0, array1             #  load base address of array
into register $t0
                li      $t1, 5          #  $t1 = 5   ("load immediate")
                sw $t1, ($t0)           #  first array element set to 5;
indirect addressing
                li $t1, 13              #   $t1 = 13
                sw $t1, 4($t0)          #  second array element set to 13
                li $t1, -7              #   $t1 = -7
                sw $t1, 8($t0)          #  third array element set to -7
                done
```

Arithmetic Instructions

- most use 3 operands
- all operands are registers; no RAM or indirect addressing
- operand size is word (4 bytes)

```
                add     $t0,$t1,$t2     #  $t0 = $t1 + $t2;   add as signed
(2's complement) integers
                sub     $t2,$t3,$t4     #  $t2 = $t3 Ð $t4
                addi    $t2,$t3, 5      #  $t2 = $t3 + 5;   "add immediate" (no
sub immediate)
                addu    $t1,$t6,$t7     #  $t1 = $t6 + $t7;   add as unsigned
integers
                subu    $t1,$t6,$t7     #  $t1 = $t6 + $t7;   subtract as
unsigned integers
```

```
                mult    $t3,$t4         #  multiply 32-bit quantities in $t3
and $t4, and store 64-bit
                                        #  result in special registers Lo and
Hi:  (Hi,Lo) = $t3 * $t4
                div     $t5,$t6         #  Lo = $t5 / $t6   (integer quotient)
                                        #  Hi = $t5 mod $t6   (remainder)
                mfhi    $t0             #  move quantity in special register Hi
to $t0:   $t0 = Hi
                mflo    $t1             #  move quantity in special register Lo
to $t1:   $t1 = Lo
                                        #  used to get at result of product or
quotient

                move    $t2,$t3 #  $t2 = $t3
```

Control Structures

Branches

- comparison for conditional branches is built into instruction

```
                b       target          #  unconditional branch to program
label target
                beq     $t0,$t1,target #  branch to target if  $t0 = $t1
                blt     $t0,$t1,target #  branch to target if  $t0 < $t1
                ble     $t0,$t1,target #  branch to target if  $t0 <= $t1
                bgt     $t0,$t1,target #  branch to target if  $t0 > $t1
                bge     $t0,$t1,target #  branch to target if  $t0 >= $t1
                bne     $t0,$t1,target #  branch to target if  $t0 <> $t1
```

Jumps

```
                j       target  #  unconditional jump to program label target
                jr      $t3             #  jump to address contained in $t3
("jump register")
```

Subroutine Calls

subroutine call: "jump and link" instruction

```
        jal     sub_label       #  "jump and link"
```

- copy program counter (return address) to register $ra (return address register)
- jump to program statement at sub_label

subroutine return: "jump register" instruction

```
jr      $ra     #  "jump register"
```

- jump to return address in $ra (stored by jal instruction)

Note: return address stored in register $ra; if subroutine will call other subroutines, or is recursive, return address should be copied from $ra onto stack to preserve it, since jal always places return address in this register and hence will overwrite previous value

---

System Calls and I/O (SPIM Simulator)

- used to read or print values or strings from input/output window, and indicate program end
- use **syscall** operating system routine call
- first supply appropriate values in registers $v0 and $a0-$a1
- result value (if any) returned in register $v0

The following table lists the possible **syscall** services.

Service	Code in $v0	Arguments	Results
print_int	1	$a0 = integer to be printed	
print_float	2	$f12 = float to be printed	
print_double	3	$f12 = double to be printed	
print_string	4	$a0 = address of string in memory	
read_int	5		integer returned in $v0
read_float	6		float returned in $v0
read_double	7		double returned in $v0
read_string	8	$a0 = memory address of string input buffer $a1 = length of string buffer (n)	
sbrk	9	$a0 = amount	address in $v0
exit	10		

- The print_string service expects the address to start a null-terminated character string. The directive **.asciiz** creates a null-terminated character string.
- The read_int, read_float and read_double services read an entire line of input up to and including the newline character.

- The read_string service has the same semantices as the UNIX library routine fgets.
  - It reads up to n-1 characters into a buffer and terminates the string with a null character.
  - If fewer than n-1 characters are in the current line, it reads up to and including the newline and terminates the string with a null character.
- The sbrk service returns the address to a block of memory containing n additional bytes. This would be used for dynamic memory allocation.
- The exit service stops a program from running.

```
e.g.   Print out integer value contained in register $t2

               li      $v0, 1                # load appropriate system call
code into register $v0;
                                             # code for printing integer is 1
               move    $a0, $t2              # move integer to be printed
into $a0:  $a0 = $t2
               syscall                       # call operating system to
perform operation


e.g.   Read integer value, store in RAM location with label int_value
(presumably declared in data section)

               li      $v0, 5                # load appropriate system call
code into register $v0;
                                             # code for reading integer is 5
               syscall                       # call operating system to
perform operation
               sw      $v0, int_value        # value read from keyboard
returned in register $v0;
                                             # store this in desired location

e.g.   Print out string (useful for prompts)

               .data
string1        .asciiz "Print this.\n"       # declaration for string
variable,
                                             # .asciiz directive makes string
null terminated

               .text
main:          li      $v0, 4                # load appropriate system call
code into register $v0;
                                             # code for printing string is 4
               la      $a0, string1          # load address of string to be
printed into $a0
               syscall                       # call operating system to
perform print operation
```

e.g. To indicate end of program, use **exit** system call; thus last lines of program should be:

```
li      $v0, 10        # system call code for exit = 10
syscall                # call operating sys
```