Appendix A - Instruction Set Manual

Note: This document takes time to write and will not be done before the deadline of the functional specifications. You may refer to the program manager for further information in the meantime.

Note for all immediate instruction: Since the difference between a register and an immediate value can easily be made, the mnemonics with immediate values (I type) can be written like their register (R type) counterpart. Example addi ra 5 can be written add ra 5.

- ADD Addition
- SUB Subtraction
- MUL Multiplication
- DIV Division
- OR Logical OR
- AND Logical AND
- XOR Logical XOR
- TEQ Test if equal
- TNE Test if not equal
- TLT Test if strictly lower
- TLE Test if lower or equal
- TGT Test if strictly greater
- TGE Test if greater or equal
- PUSH Push register on stack
- POP Pop register from stack
- STR Store with direct addressing
- LD Load with direct addressing
- STRP Store with indirect addressing
- LDP Load with indirect addressing
- XCHG Exchange registers
- ADDI Addition with immediate
- SUBI Subtraction with immediate
- ORI Logical OR with immediate
- ANDI Logical AND with immediate
- XORI Logical XOR with immediate
- TEQI Test if equal with immediate
- TNEI Test if not equal with immediate
- TLTI Test if strictly lower with immediate
- TLEI Test if lower or equal with immediate
- TGTI Test if strictly greater with immediate
- TGEI Test if greater or equal with immediate
- STRI Store with direct immediate addressing
- LDI Load with direct immediate addressing
- JZ Relative jump if zero
- JNZ Relative jump if not zero
- CALL Call subroutine (Jump and link)

- RET Return from subroutine
- JABS Absolute jump

ADD - Addition

Description

Adds the content of two registers without carry and stores the result in the destination register.

Syntax

```
add [rd] rs rt
```

Operands

- rd: Optional destination register, defaults to rs
- rs: First source register
- rt: Second source register

Operation

```
rd <- rs + rt
```

Machine code

```
0000000? ???????? ?SSSSSS SSSDDDDD
```

Restrictions

rd cannot be sp or ip. Same condition applies for rs if no destination register is specified.

Example

```
add rc ra rb // rc = ra + rb
add rz sp // rz += sp
```

SUB - Subtraction

Description

Subtracts the content of the second register from the content of the first one without carry and stores the result in the destination register.

Syntax

```
sub [rd] rs rt
```

Operands

- rd: Optional destination register, defaults to rs
- rs: First source register
- rt: Second source register

Operation

```
rd <- rs - rt
```

Machine code

```
0000000? ???????? ?SSSSSS SSSDDDDD
```

Restrictions

rd cannot be sp or ip. Same condition applies for rs if no destination register is specified.

Example

```
sub rc ra rb // rc = ra - rb
sub rz sp // rz -= sp
```

MUL - Multiplication

DIV - Division

OR - Logical OR

AND - Logical AND

XOR - Logical XOR

TEQ - Test if equal

TNE - Test if not equal

TLT - Test if strictly lower

TLE - Test if lower or equal

TGT - Test if strictly greater

TGE - Test if greater or equal

PUSH - Push register on stack

POP - Pop register from stack

STR - Store with direct addressing

LD - Load with direct addressing

STRP - Store with indirect addressing

LDP - Load with indirect addressing

XCHG - Exchange registers

ADDI - Addition with immediate

SUBI - Subtraction with immediate

ORI - Logical OR with immediate

ANDI - Logical AND with immediate

XORI - Logical XOR with immediate

TEQI - Test if equal with immediate

TNEI - Test if not equal with immediate

TLTI - Test if strictly lower with immediate

TLEI - Test if lower or equal with immediate

TGTI - Test if strictly greater with immediate

TGEI - Test if greater or equal with immediate

STRI - Store with direct immediate addressing

LDI - Load with direct immediate addressing

JZ - Relative jump if zero

JNZ - Relative jump if not zero

CALL - Call subroutine (Jump and link)

RET - Return from subroutine

JABS - Absolute jump