

# MIPS Architecture and Assembly Language Overview

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

This is from Figure 9.9 in the Goodman&Miller text

Register Number	Alternative Name	Description
0	zero	the value 0
1	\$at	(assembler temporary) reserved by the assembler
2-3	\$v0 - \$v1	(values) from expression evaluation and function results
4-7	\$a0 - \$a3	(arguments) First four parameters for subroutine. Not preserved across procedure calls
8-15	\$t0 - \$t7	(temporaries) Caller saved if needed. Subroutines can use w/out saving. Not preserved across procedure calls
16-23	\$s0 - \$s7	(saved 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	(temporaries) 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	global pointer. Points to the middle of the 64K block of memory in the static data segment.
29	\$sp	stack pointer Points to last location on the stack.
30	\$s8/\$fp	saved value / frame pointer Preserved across procedure calls
31	\$ra	return address

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. execution 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
```

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## 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!
```

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## Load / Store Instructions

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

load:

```
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
```

store word:

```
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
```

load immediate:

```
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
```

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## 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
```

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## 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 - $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
```

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## 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 semantics 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)

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

main:      .text
            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
```