Processor registers are fast memory locations that are used by the CPU to store information that needs to be easily accessed. The memory it stores is temporary and gets constantly accessed by the CPU. MIPS has 3 types of instruction formats but for this lab we will only talk about 2 of them: I-Type and R-Type. R-Type instructions are used when the data that is accessed is all located in the registers. These operations are usually add, sub, and, or, and slt. The MIPS instructions that use I-Type format are the load/store operations, branch operations, and immediate operations. Some examples of an I-type format instruction in MIPS are: addi $t0, $s6, 4 and sw $t1, 0($t0).