Instruction Representation

Review (1/2)

- Logical and Shift Instructions
  - Operate on bits individually, unlike arithmetic, which operate on entire word
  - Use to isolate fields, either by masking or by shifting back and forth
  - Shift left logical (`sll`) multiplies by powers of 2
  - Shift right arithmetic (`sra`) divides by powers of 2
    close but strange rounding for negative numbers
    (e.g., -5 `sra` 2 bits = -2 *while* -5 / 2^2 = -5 / 4 = -1)
- New Instructions:
  `and andi or ori nor sll srl sra`

Review (2/2)

- MIPS Signed versus Unsigned is an "overloaded" term
  - Do/Don't sign extend (lb, lbu)
  - Don't overflow (addu, addiu, subu)
  - Compute the correct answer (multu, divu)
  - Do signed/unsigned compare (slt,slti/sltu,sltiu)

MULT vs MULTU

- In 2s complement, addition and subtraction are the same, as is the case in the low-half of a multiply.
  A full multiply, however, is not!
- In 32-bit twos-complement, -1 has the same representation as the unsigned quantity $2^{32} - 1$. However:

  $(-1)(-1) = +1$

  $(2^{32} - 1)(2^{32} - 1) = 2^{64} - 2^{33} + 1$

Overview

- Big idea: stored program
  - consequences of stored program
- MIPS instruction format for Add instructions
- MIPS instruction format for Immediate, Data transfer instructions

Big Idea: Stored-Program Concept

- Computers built on 2 key principles:
  1) Instructions are represented as numbers.
  2) Therefore, entire programs can be stored in memory to be read or written just like numbers (data).
- Simplifies SW/HW of computer systems:
  - Memory technology for data also used for programs

Consequence #1: Everything Addressed

- Since all instructions and data are stored in memory as numbers, everything has a memory address
  - Instruction words and data words
  - Both branches and jumps use these instruction addresses
- C pointers are just memory addresses: can point to anything in memory
  - Unconstrained use of addresses can lead to nasty bugs!
  - Up to you in MIPS; up to you in C; limits in Java
- One register keeps address of instruction being executed: "Program Counter" (PC)
  - Just a pointer to memory: Intel calls it Instruction Address Pointer, a better name

Consequence #2: Binary Compatibility

- Programs are distributed in binary form
  - Programs bound to specific instruction set
  - Different version for Macintosh and IBM PC
- New machines want to run old programs ("binaries") as well as programs compiled to new instructions
- Leads to instruction set evolving over time
- Intel 8086 was selected in 1981 for 1st IBM PC
  - Latest PCs still use 80x86 instruction set…
  - Can (more or less) still run program from 1981 PC today!

Instructions as Numbers (1/2)

- All data we work with is in words (32-bit blocks):
  - Each register is a word
  - **`lw`** and **`sw`** both access memory one word at a time
- So how do we represent instructions?
  - Remember: Computer only understands 1s and 0s, so
  - **"`add $t0,$0,$0`"** is meaningless
  - MIPS wants simplicity:
    - Since data is in words, let the instructions be words too

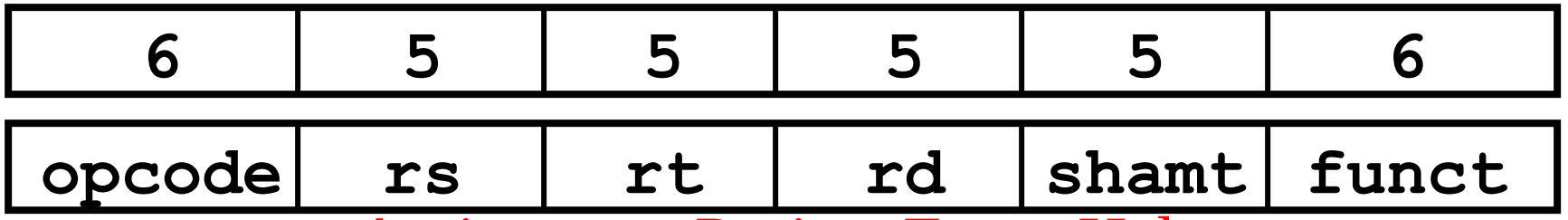
Instructions as Numbers (2/2)

- Divide the 32-bit instruction word into “fields”
- Each field tells something about the instruction
- We could define different fields for each instruction, but MIPS is based on simplicity, so define 3 basic types of instruction formats:
  - R-format
  - I-format
  - J-format (next lecture)

Instruction Formats

- I-format: used for instructions with *immediates*,
  - **`lw`** and **`sw`** (since the offset counts as an immediate),
  - **`beq`** and **`bne`** (branches use offsets as we will see later)
  - But not the shift instructions (more on this later)
- J-format: *jump* format used for **`j`** and **`jal`**
- R-format: used for all other instructions
  - R stands for *register* format
- It will soon become clear why the instructions have been partitioned in this way!

R-Format Instructions (1/5)



- Break 32 bit "instruction" word into fields
  - For simplicity, each field has a name
- **Important**: On these slides and in book, each field is viewed as a 5 or 6 bit unsigned integer, not as part of a 32 bit integer

  5 bit fields can represent any number 0-31,

  6 bit fields can represent any number 0-63.

R-Format Instructions (2/5)

6	5	5	5	5	6
opcode	**rs**	**rt**	**rd**	**shamt**	**funct**

- What do these field integer values tell us?

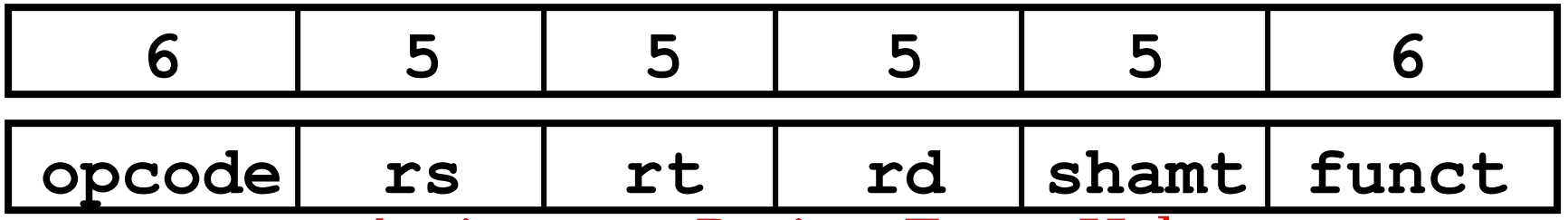
opcode partially specifies what instruction it is

Note: This number is equal to 0 for all R-Format instructions.

funct combined with **opcode**, this number exactly specifies the instruction

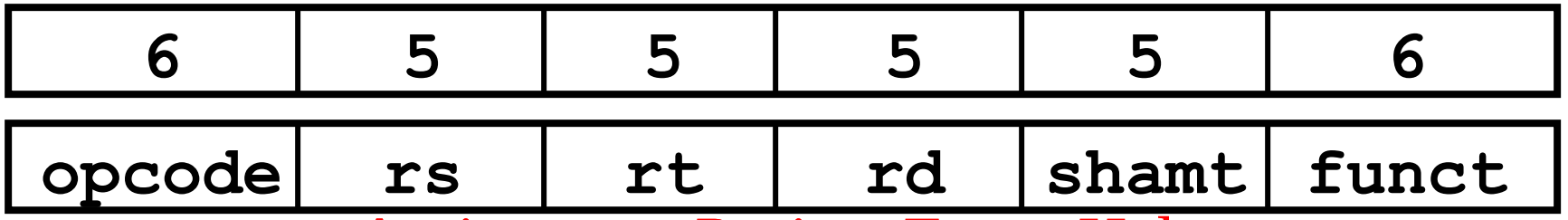
- Question:
  - Why aren't **opcode** and **funct** a single 12-bit field?
  - Think about it… We'll see the answer this later.

R-Format Instructions (3/5)



- More fields
  - `rs` (Source Register): ***generally*** used to specify register containing **first operand**
  - `rt` (Target Register): ***generally*** used to specify register containing **second operand** (note that name is misleading)
  - `rd` (Destination Register): ***generally*** used to specify register which will receive **result of computation**

R-Format Instructions (4/5)



- Notes about register fields
  - Each register field is exactly 5 bits
  - It can specify any unsigned integer in the range 0-31
  - It specifies one of the 32 registers by number
- "**generally**" on previous slide because there are exceptions that we'll discuss more later…

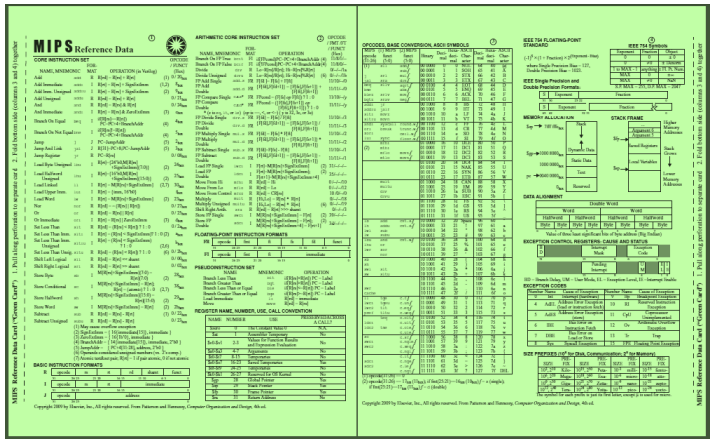
`mult` and `div` have nothing important in the `rd` field since the dest registers are `hi` and `lo`

`mfhi` and `mflo` have nothing important in the `rs` and `rt` fields since the source is determined by the instruction

R-Format Instructions (5/5)

6	5	5	5	5	6
opcode	rs	rt	rd	shamt	funct

- One more field we have not yet discussed
  - `shamt` contains the amount a shift instruction will shift
    Shifting a 32-bit word by more than 31 is useless, so this field is only 5 bits (so it can represent the numbers 0-31).
  - This field is set to 0 in all but the shift instructions
- For a detailed description of field usage for each instruction, see green reference card in the textbook



R-Format Example (1/2)

- MIPS Instruction:

```
add    $8 $9 $10
```

opcode = 0 (look up in table)

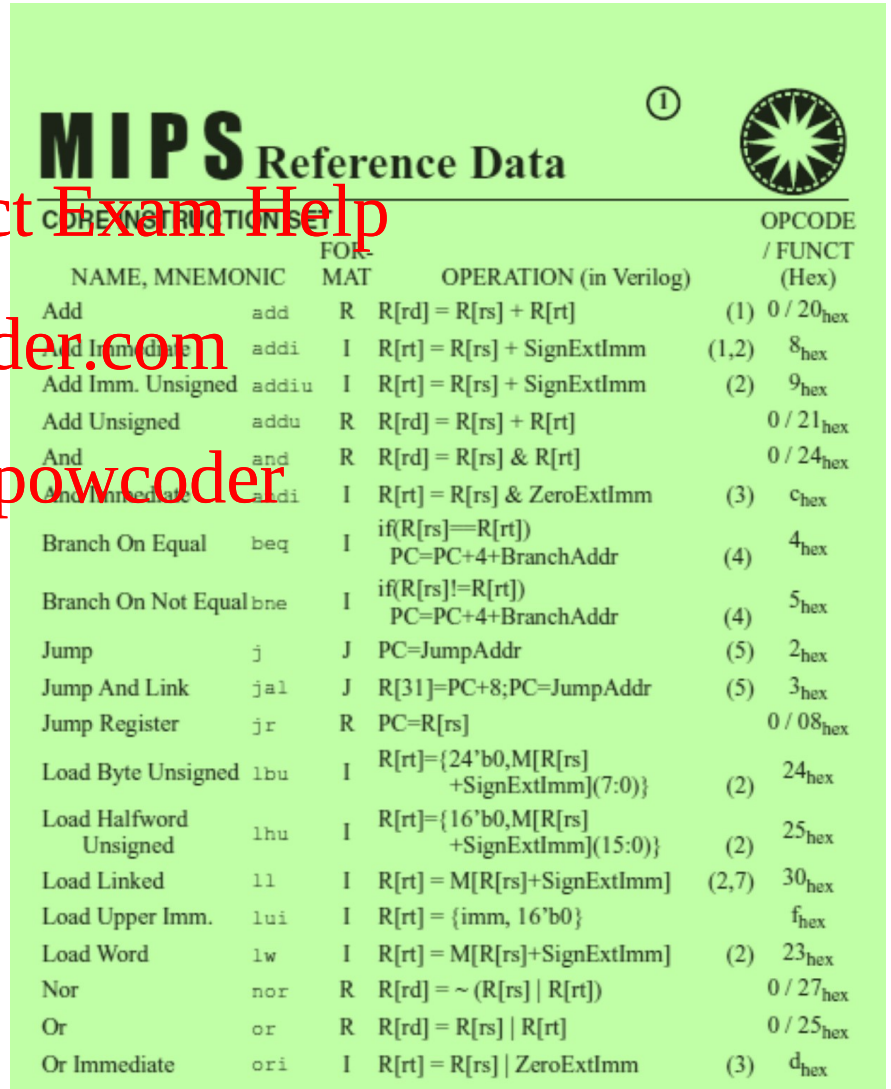
funct = 32 (look up in table)

rs = 9 (first *operand*)

rt = 10 (second *operand*)

rd = 8 (destination)

shamt = 0 (not a shift)



MIPS Reference Data ①

CORE INSTRUCTION SET

NAME, MNEMONIC		FOR-MAT	OPERATION (in Verilog)		OPCODE / FUNCT (Hex)
Add	add	R	R[rd] = R[rs] + R[rt]	(1)	$0 / 20_{hex}$
Add Immediate	addi	I	R[rt] = R[rs] + SignExtImm	(1,2)	8_{hex}
Add Imm. Unsigned	addiu	I	R[rt] = R[rs] + SignExtImm	(2)	9_{hex}
Add Unsigned	addu	R	R[rd] = R[rs] + R[rt]		$0 / 21_{hex}$
And	and	R	R[rd] = R[rs] & R[rt]		$0 / 24_{hex}$
And Immediate	andi	I	R[rt] = R[rs] & ZeroExtImm	(3)	c_{hex}
Branch On Equal	beq	I	if(R[rs]==R[rt]) PC=PC+4+BranchAddr	(4)	4_{hex}
Branch On Not Equal	bne	I	if(R[rs]!=R[rt]) PC=PC+4+BranchAddr	(4)	5_{hex}
Jump	j	J	PC=JumpAddr	(5)	2_{hex}
Jump And Link	jal	J	R[31]=PC+8;PC=JumpAddr	(5)	3_{hex}
Jump Register	jr	R	PC=R[rs]		$0 / 08_{hex}$
Load Byte Unsigned	lbu	I	R[rt]={24'b0,M[R[rs] +SignExtImm](7:0)}	(2)	24_{hex}
Load Halfword Unsigned	lhu	I	R[rt]={16'b0,M[R[rs] +SignExtImm](15:0)}	(2)	25_{hex}
Load Linked	ll	I	R[rt] = M[R[rs]+SignExtImm]	(2,7)	30_{hex}
Load Upper Imm.	lui	I	R[rt] = {imm, 16'b0}		f_{hex}
Load Word	lw	I	R[rt] = M[R[rs]+SignExtImm]	(2)	23_{hex}
Nor	nor	R	R[rd] = ~ (R[rs] | R[rt])		$0 / 27_{hex}$
Or	or	R	R[rd] = R[rs] | R[rt]		$0 / 25_{hex}$
Or Immediate	ori	I	R[rt] = R[rs] | ZeroExtImm	(3)	d_{hex}

R-Format Example (2/2)

- MIPS Instruction:

```
add    $8 $9 $10
```


Decimal/field representation:

0	9	10	8	0	32

Binary/field representation:

000000	01001	01010	01000	00000	100000

hex

hex representation: $012A4020_{hex}$

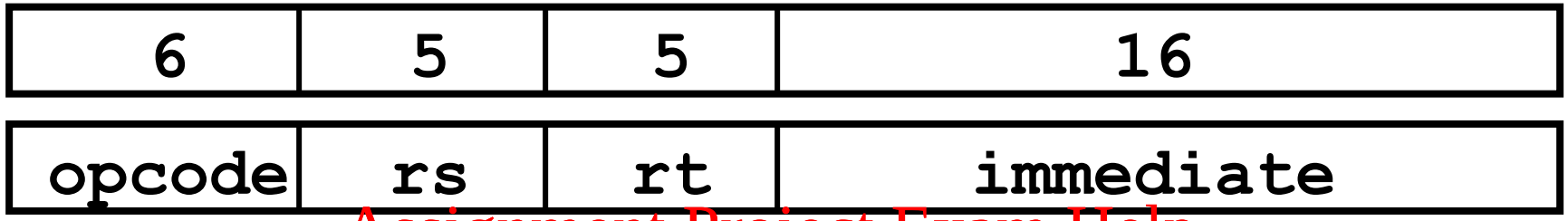
decimal representation: 19546144_{ten}

- Called a Machine Language Instruction

I-Format Instructions (1/5)

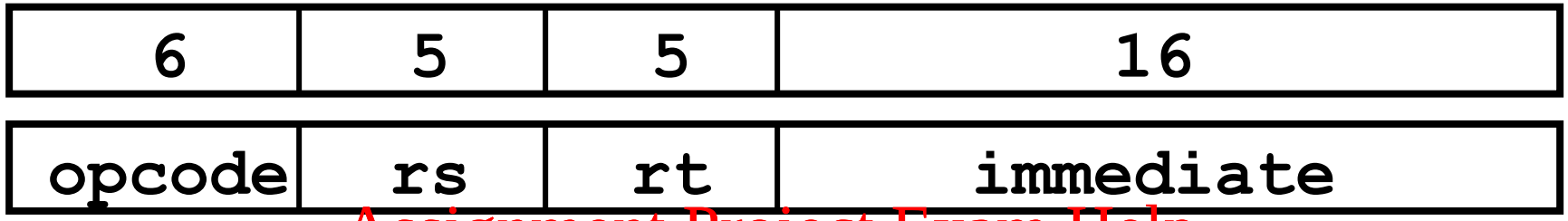
- What about instructions with immediates?
  - 5-bit field only represents numbers up to the value 31
  - Immediates may be much larger than this
  - Ideally, MIPS would have only one instruction format (for simplicity)
  - Unfortunately, we need to compromise
- Define new instruction format partially consistent with R-format
  - Note that if the instruction has an immediate, then it uses at most 2 registers

I-Format Instructions (2/5)



- Define "fields" of a fixed number of bits each
  6 + 5 + 5 + 16 = 32 bits
- Again, each field has a name
- **Key Concept**: Only one field is inconsistent with R-format. Most importantly, ***opcode*** is still in same location.

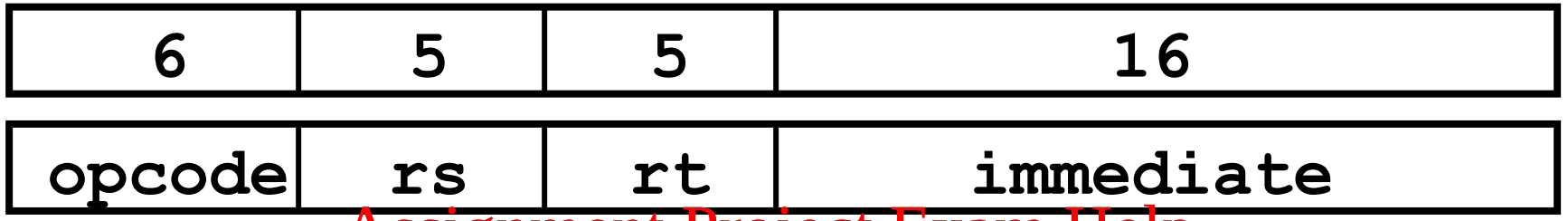
I-Format Instructions (3/5)



- What do these fields mean?
  - **`opcode`**: same as before, but with no **`funct`** field, **`opcode`** uniquely specifies an instruction in I-format

- ***This finally answers the question*** of why R-format has two 6-bit fields to identify instruction instead of a single 12-bit field…
  - In order to be consistent with other formats

I-Format Instructions (4/5)

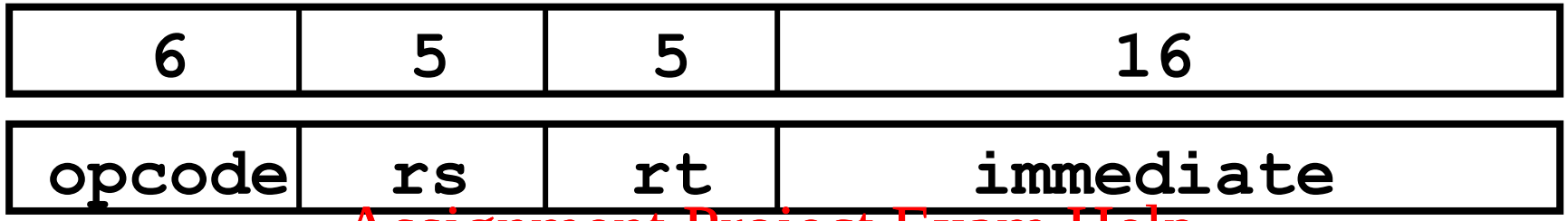


- More fields:

  `rs` specifies the *only* register operand (if there is one)

  `rt` specifies the register which will receive result of the computation (this is why it's called the *target* register "rt")

I-Format Instructions (5/5)



- The Immediate Field:
  - **addi**, **slti**, **sltiu**, the immediate is sign-extended to 32 bits. Thus, it's treated as a signed integer.
  - 16 bits ➔ can be used to represent immediate up to 2^{16} different values
  - This is large enough to handle the offset in a typical **lw** or **sw**, plus a vast majority of values that will be used in the **slti** instruction.

I-Format Example (1/2)

- MIPS Instruction:

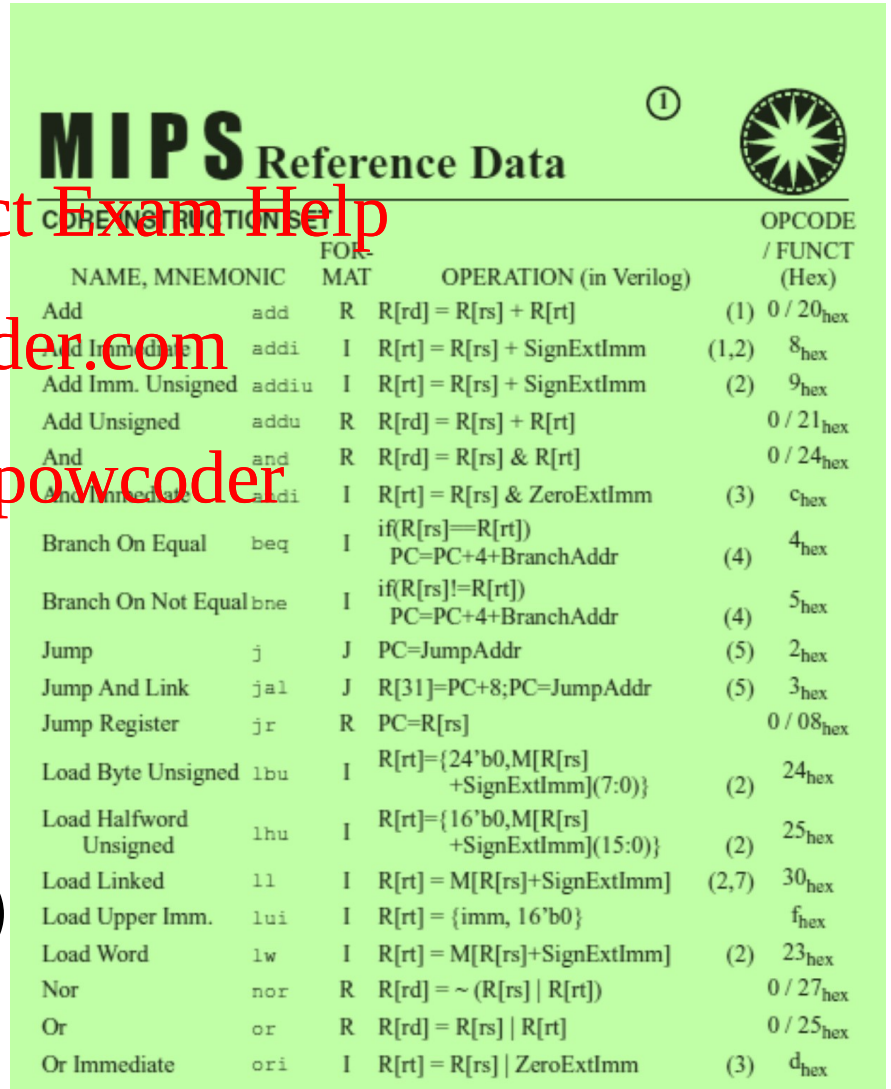
```
addi    $21 $22 -50
```


opcode = 8
(look up in table)

rs = 22
(register containing operand)

rt = 21
(target register)

immediate = -50
(by default, specified in decimal)



MIPS Reference Data ①

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Add Immediate	addi	I	R[rt] = R[rs] + SignExtImm	(1,2)	8_{hex}
Add Imm. Unsigned	addiu	I	R[rt] = R[rs] + SignExtImm	(2)	9_{hex}
Add Unsigned	addu	R	R[rd] = R[rs] + R[rt]		$0 / 21_{hex}$
And	and	R	R[rd] = R[rs] & R[rt]		$0 / 24_{hex}$
And Immediate	andi	I	R[rt] = R[rs] & ZeroExtImm	(3)	c_{hex}
Branch On Equal	beq	I	if(R[rs]==R[rt]) PC=PC+4+BranchAddr	(4)	4_{hex}
Branch On Not Equal	bne	I	if(R[rs]!=R[rt]) PC=PC+4+BranchAddr	(4)	5_{hex}
Jump	j	J	PC=JumpAddr	(5)	2_{hex}
Jump And Link	jal	J	R[31]=PC+8;PC=JumpAddr	(5)	3_{hex}
Jump Register	jr	R	PC=R[rs]		$0 / 08_{hex}$
Load Byte Unsigned	lbu	I	R[rt]={24'b0,M[R[rs] +SignExtImm](7:0)}	(2)	24_{hex}
Load Halfword Unsigned	lhu	I	R[rt]={16'b0,M[R[rs] +SignExtImm](15:0)}	(2)	25_{hex}
Load Linked	ll	I	R[rt] = M[R[rs]+SignExtImm]	(2,7)	30_{hex}
Load Upper Imm.	lui	I	R[rt] = {imm, 16'b0}		f_{hex}
Load Word	lw	I	R[rt] = M[R[rs]+SignExtImm]	(2)	23_{hex}
Nor	nor	R	R[rd] = ~ (R[rs] | R[rt])		$0 / 27_{hex}$
Or	or	R	R[rd] = R[rs] | R[rt]		$0 / 25_{hex}$
Or Immediate	ori	I	R[rt] = R[rs] | ZeroExtImm	(3)	d_{hex}

I-Format Example (2/2)

- MIPS Instruction:

```
addi    $21 $22 -50
```


Decimal/field representation:

8	22	21	-50

Binary/field representation:

001000	10110	10101	1111111111001110

hexadecimal representation: $22D5FFCE_{hex}$

decimal representation: 584449998_{ten}

I-Format Problem (1/3)

Problem:

- Chances are that **`addi`**, **`lw`**, **`sw`** and **`slti`** will often use immediates small enough to fit in the immediate field
- But what if the value is too big?
  - We need a way to deal with a 32-bit immediate in a*ny* I-format instruction!

I-Format Problems (2/3)

- Solution to Problem:
  - Handle it in software + new instruction
  - Don't change the current instructions:
    - Instead, add a new instruction to help out
- New instruction:

```
lui    register immediate
```

  - Stands for Load Upper Immediate
  - Takes 16-bit immediate and puts these bits in the upper half (high order half) of the specified register
  - Sets lower half word to zero

I-Format Problems (3/3)

- Solution to Problem (continued):
  - Example of how lui helps:

```
addi   $t0 $t0  0xABABCDCD
```

becomes:

```
lui    $at 0xABAB
ori    $at $at 0xCDCD
add    $t0 $t0 $at
```


  - Now I-format instructions have only 16 bit immediates
  - Assembler can do this for us automatically!
    (more on pseudoinstructions next lecture)

In conclusion

- Simplifying MIPS: Define instructions to be same size as data word (one word) so that they can use the same memory (compiler can use **`lw`** and **`sw`**).
- Machine Language Instruction: 32 bits representing a single instruction

- **Remember: The computer actually stores programs as a series of these 32-bit numbers.**

Review and More Information

- TextBook
  - 2.5 Representing Instructions in the computer
  - 2.10 Addressing for 32-bit immediates
  - 2.12 Translating and Starting a Program
    - Just the section on the **Assembler** with respect to pseudoinstructions (pg 124, 125, 5th edition)