

# CSE 210: Computer Architecture

## Lecture 5: MIPS, Number Systems

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# Announcements

- Problem Set 1 due Friday 11:59 pm
- Office hours Friday 13:30 – 14:30 pm

# Memory Instructions

- `lw $t0, 0($t1)`
  - `$t0 = Mem[$t1+0]`
  - Loads 4 bytes from `$t1`, `$t1+1`, `$t1+2`, and `$t1+3`
- `sw $t0, 4($t1)`
  - `Mem[$t1+4] = $t0`
  - Stores 4 bytes at `$t1+4`, `$t1+5`, `$t1+6`, and `$t1+7`
- These instructions are the cornerstones of our being able to go to and from memory

# Memory Organization

- Viewed as a large, single-dimension array, with an address.
- A memory address is an index into the array
- “Byte Addressing” means that the index points to a byte of memory.

0	8 bits of data
1	8 bits of data
2	8 bits of data
3	8 bits of data
4	8 bits of data
5	8 bits of data
6	8 bits of data

...

# Memory Organization

- Bytes are nice, but most data items use larger "words"
- For MIPS, a word is 32 bits or 4 bytes.

0	32 bits of data
4	32 bits of data
8	32 bits of data
12	32 bits of data

**Registers hold 32 bits of data**

- $2^{32}$  bytes with byte addresses from 0 to  $2^{32} - 1$
- $2^{30}$  words with byte addresses 0, 4, 8, ...  $2^{32} - 4$

# Memory Operand Example 1

- C code:

```
g = h + A[8];
```

– g in \$s1, h in \$s2, base address of A in \$s3, A is an array of 4 byte ints

- Compiled MIPS code:

– Index 8 requires offset of 32

```
lw    $t0, 32($s3)
```

```
add   $s1, $s2, $t0
```

# Translate to MIPS

- C code: `g = h + A[5];`
  - `g` in `$s1`, `h` in `$s2`, base address of `A` in `$s3`.
  - `A` is an array of 4-byte ints

A. 

<code>lw \$t0, 5(\$s3)</code> <code>add \$s1, \$s2, \$t0</code>
--

B. 

<code>lw \$t0, 20(\$s3)</code> <code>add \$s1, \$s2, \$t0</code>
---

C. 

<code>lw \$t0, \$s5</code> <code>add \$s1, \$s2, \$t0</code>
---

D. 

<code>lw \$t0, \$s3</code> <code>add \$s1, \$s2, \$t0</code>
---

# Memory Operand Example 2

- C code:

`A[12] = h + A[8];`

– `h` in `$s2`, base address of `A` in `$s3`

- Compiled MIPS code:

– Index 8 requires offset of 32

```
lw    $t0, 32($s3)    # load word
```

```
add   $t0, $s2, $t0
```

```
sw    $t0, 48($s3)    # store word
```



When a 2-byte word is stored in byte-addressed memory (occupying two consecutive bytes), is the most significant byte (MSB) stored in the lower address or the higher address?

A. Low

0	0000 1111
1	0000 0000

= 15

B. High

0	0000 0000
1	0000 1111

= 15

C. It Depends

# Byte ordering

- Big Endian: Most significant byte in lowest address
- Little Endian: Most significant byte in highest address

# Immediate Operands

- Constant data specified in an instruction
  - `addi $s3, $s3, 4`
  - `li $t0, -25`
  - `ori $v0, $t8, 1`

# Subtract 2 from \$s0 and store in register \$s1

A. `addi $s0, $s1, -2`

B. `addi $s1, $s0, -2`

C. `subi $s0, $s1, 2`

D. `subi $s1, $s0, 2`

E. More than one of the above

# MIPS Design Principles

- Simplicity favors regularity
  - fixed size instructions
  - small number of instruction formats
- Smaller is faster
  - limited instruction set
  - limited number of registers in register file
- Make the common case fast
  - arithmetic operands from the register file (load-store machine)
  - allow instructions to contain immediate operands

# Pseudoinstructions

- `move dest, src`             $\Rightarrow$  `add dest, $zero, src`
- `subi dest, src, imm`        $\Rightarrow$  `addi dest, src, -imm`
- `li dest, imm`                $\Rightarrow$  `addi dest, $zero, imm`
  
- More complicated expansions are possible

# Loading a large number into a register

- Immediates are limited to 16 bits
  - -32768 to 32767 or 0 to 65535
- Numbers outside this range need to be loaded into registers before being used
- load upper immediate instruction sets the most-significant 16 bits of a register
  - `lui $t0, 0x1234`  
  `ori $t0, $t0, 0x5678`

# MIPS Questions?



# Why we need to learn binary (and other number systems)

- Fundamental to how your computer works
  - Will need a good grasp of binary to understand things like logical operations
  - Will need to translate to binary to work out examples
- Need to understand it to understand many things like network protocols (IP addresses), bit masking, etc.

# Positional Notation

- The meaning of a digit depends on its position in a number.
- A number, written as the sequence of digits  $d_n d_{n-1} \dots d_2 d_1 d_0$  in base  $b$  represents the value

$$d_n * b^n + d_{n-1} * b^{n-1} + \dots + d_2 * b^2 + d_1 * b^1 + d_0 * b^0$$

# Consider 101

- In base 10, it represents the number 101 (one hundred one) =
- In base 2,  $101_2 =$
- In base 8,  $101_8 =$

$$101_5 = ?$$

A. 26

B. 51

C. 126

D. 130

$$101_{-3}=?$$

A. -10

B. 8

C. 10

D. -30

# Binary: Base 2

- Used by computers
- A number, written as the sequence of digits  $d_n d_{n-1} \dots d_2 d_1 d_0$  where  $d$  is in  $\{0, 1\}$ , represents the value

$$d_n * 2^n + d_{n-1} * 2^{n-1} + \dots + d_2 * 2^2 + d_1 * 2^1 + d_0 * 2^0$$

# Computers Use Binary Because

- A. Decimal takes too much space
- B. It's easier to do math with binary
- C. It is easy to represent two states (on/off) with electricity
- D. None of the above

# Decimal: Base 10

- Used by humans
- A number, written as the sequence of digits  $d_n d_{n-1} \dots d_2 d_1 d_0$  where  $d$  is in  $\{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$ , represents the value

$$d_n * 10^n + d_{n-1} * 10^{n-1} + \dots + d_2 * 10^2 + d_1 * 10^1 + d_0 * 10^0$$



# Hexadecimal: Base 16

- Like binary, but shorter!
- Each digit is a “nibble”, or half a byte (4 bits)
- Indicated by prefacing number with 0x (usually)
- A number, written as the sequence of digits  $d_n d_{n-1} \dots d_2 d_1 d_0$  where  $d$  is in  $\{0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,A,B,C,D,E,F\}$ , represents the value

$$d_n * 16^n + d_{n-1} * 16^{n-1} + \dots + d_2 * 16^2 + d_1 * 16^1 + d_0 * 16^0$$

# Octal: Base 8

- Sometimes used to shorten binary
  - Used to specify UNIX permissions (remember 241?)
- A number, written as the sequence of digits  $d_n d_{n-1} \dots d_2 d_1 d_0$  where  $d$  is in  $\{0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7\}$ , represents the value

$$d_n * 8^n + d_{n-1} * 8^{n-1} + \dots + d_2 * 8^2 + d_1 * 8^1 + d_0 * 8^0$$

$$31_8 = ?_{10}$$

- A. 24
- B. 25
- C. 200
- D. 208
- E. None of the above

# Reading

- Next lecture: Negatives in binary
  - Section 2.4
- Problem Set 1 – due Friday