Common MIPS instructions.

Notes: *op*, *funct*, *rd*, *rs*, *rt*, *imm*, *address*, *shamt* refer to fields in the instruction format. The program counter PC is assumed to point to the next instruction (usually 4 + the address of the current instruction). M is the byte-addressed main memory.

Assembly instruction	Instr. format	*op* *op*/*funct*	Meaning	Comments
`add $rd, $rs, $rt`	R	0/32	`$rd = $rs + $rt`	Add contents of two registers
`sub $rd, $rs, $rt`	R	0/34	`$rd = $rs - $rt`	Subtract contents of two registers
`addi $rt, $rs, imm`	I	8	`$rt = $rs + imm`	Add signed constant
`addu $rd, $rs, $rt`	R	0/33	`$rd = $rs + $rt`	Unsigned, no overflow
`subu $rd, $rs, $rt`	R	0/35	`$rd = $rs - $rt`	Unsigned, no overflow
`addiu $rt, $rs, imm`	I	9	`$rt = $rs + imm`	Unsigned, no overflow
`mfc0 $rt, $rd`	R	16	`$rt = $rd`	*rd* = coprocessor register (e.g. epc, cause, status)
`mult $rs, $rt`	R	0/24	`Hi, Lo = $rs * $rt`	64 bit signed product in Hi and Lo
`multu $rs, $rt`	R	0/25	`Hi, Lo = $rs * $rt`	64 bit unsigned product in Hi and Lo
`div $rs, $rt`	R	0/26	`Lo = $rs / $rt, Hi = $rs mod $rt`	
`divu $rs, $rt`	R	0/27	`Lo = $rs / $rt, Hi = $rs mod $rt` (unsigned)	
`mfhi $rd`	R	0/16	`$rd = Hi`	Get value of Hi
`mflo $rd`	R	0/18	`$rd = Lo`	Get value of Lo
`and $rd, $rs, $rt`	R	0/36	`$rd = $rs & $rt`	Logical AND
`or $rd, $rs, $rt`	R	0/37	`$rd = $rs | $rt`	Logical OR
`andi $rt, $rs, imm`	I	12	`$rt = $rs & imm`	Logical AND, unsigned constant
`ori $rt, $rs, imm`	I	13	`$rt = $rs | imm`	Logical OR, unsigned constant
`sll $rd, $rs, shamt`	R	0/0	`$rd = $rs << shamt`	Shift left logical (shift in zeros)
`srl $rd, $rs, shamt`	R	0/2	`$rd = $rs >> shamt`	Shift right logical (shift in zeros)
`lw $rt, imm($rs)`	I	35	`$rt = M[$rs + imm]`	Load word from memory
`sw $rt, imm($rs)`	I	43	`M[$rs + imm] = $rt`	Store word in memory
`lbu $rt, imm($rs)`	I	37	`$rt = M[$rs + imm]`	Load a single byte, set bits 8-31 of $*rt* to zero
`sb $rt, imm($rs)`	I	41	`M[$rs + imm] = $rt`	Store byte (bits 0-7 of $*rt*) in memory
`lui $rt, imm`	I	15	`$rt = imm * 2^16`	Load constant in bits 16-31 of register $*rt*
`beq $rs, $rt, imm`	I	4	`if($rs==$rt) PC = PC + imm` (PC always points to next instruction)	
`bne $rs, $rt, imm`	I	5	`if($rs!=$rt) PC = PC + imm` (PC always points to next instruction)	
`slt $rd, $rs, $rt`	R	0/42	`if($rs<$rt) $rd = 1; else $rd = 0`	
`slti $rt, $rs, imm`	I	10	`if($rs<imm) $rt = 1; else $rt = 0`	
`sltu $rd, $rs, $rt`	R	0/43	`if($rs<$rt) $rd = 1; else $rd = 0` (unsigned numbers)	
`sltiu $rt, $rs, imm`	I	11	`if($rs<imm) $rt = 1; else $rt = 0` (unsigned numbers)	
`j destination`	J	2	`PC = address*4`	Jump to *destination*, *address* = *destination*/4
`jal destination`	J	3	`$ra = PC; PC = address*4` (Jump and link, *address* = *destination*/4)	
`jr $rs`	R	0/8	`PC = $rs`	Jump to address stored in register $*rs*

MIPS registers

Name	Number	Usage
`$zero`	0	constant 0
`$at`	1	reserved for assembler
`$v0 - $v1`	2-3	expression evaluation and function results
`$a0 - $a3`	4-7	arguments
`$t0 - $t7`	8-15	temporary, saved by caller
`$s0 - $s7`	16-23	temporary, saved by called function
`$t8 - $t9`	24-25	temporary, saved by caller
`$k0 - $k1`	26-27	reserved for kernel (OS)
`$gp`	28	points to middle of a 64K block in the data segment
`$sp`	29	stack pointer (top of stack)
`$fp`	30	frame pointer (beginning of current frame)
`$ra`	31	return address
`Hi, Lo`	-	store partial result of mult and div operations
`PC`	-	contains the address of the next instruction to be fetched (this is not a real MIPS register, and is only used to define instructions)
`status`	-	register 12 in coprocessor 0, stores interrupt mask and enable bits
`cause`	-	register 13 in coprocessor 0, stores exception type and pending interrupt bits
`epc`	-	register 14 in coprocessor 0, stores address of instruction causing exception

MIPS Instruction formats

Format	Bits 31-26	Bits 25-21	Bits 20-16	Bits 15-11	Bits 10-6	Bits 5-0
R	op	rs	rt	rd	shamt	funct
I	op	rs	rt	imm		
J	op	address				

MIPS Assembler syntax

```
                                # This is a comment
          .data                 # Store following data in the data
                                # segment
items:                          # This is a label connected to the
                                # next address in the current segment
          .word 1, 2            # Stores values 1 and 2 in next two
                                # words
hello:    .asciiz “Hello”       # Stores null-terminated string in
                                # memory
          .text                 # Store following instructions in
                                # the text segment
main:     lw $t0, items($zero)  # Instruction that uses a label to
                                # address data
```