

Three instruction formats: R, I, J

NOTES:

op 6 bits	rs 5 bits	rt 5 bits	rd 5 bits	shamt 5 bits	funct 6 bits	R See the lectures 2, 3 and the textbook Patterson and Hennessey "Computer Organization & Design" Ch3 (Ed2) or Ch2 (Ed3).
op 6 bits	rs 5 bits	rt 5 bits	16 bit address 16 bits			I
op 6 bits	26 bit address 26 bits					J
31 30 29 28 27 26 25 24 23 22 21 20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 word -- 32 bits						

Two examples of translating a machine instruction into a MIPS assembly instruction

0x 02324020 - what MIPS instruction is it?											
0	2	3	2	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0	31 30 29 28 27 26 25 24 23 22 21 20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0										
op	rs	rt	rd	shamt	funct						
0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0	16 1 16 2 8 dec: 32 or hex: 20										
R-type instruction	R17=\$s1	R18=\$s2	R8=\$t0	not used by "add"	add						
ANSWER: add \$8, \$17, \$18 ==> add \$t0, \$s1, \$s2											
add rd, rs, rt											

op (operation) field tells us that this is R-type instruction (see the textbook from p.117, Fig. 3.18 or Fig. A.19). R-type instructions fields are allocated in groups: 6bits-5bits-5bits-5bits-6bits. Funct field tells us that the instruction is 'add', format: add rd, rs, rt (p. A-55).

0x 34020005 - what MIPS instruction is it?											
3	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1	31 30 29 28 27 26 25 24 23 22 21 20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0										
op	rs	rt	imm								
0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0											
dec: 13 or hex: 0d		2									
ori	R0=\$r0	R2=\$v0	5								
ori rt, rs, imm											
ANSWER: ori rt, rs, imm ==> ori \$2, \$0, 5 ==> ori \$v0, \$0, 5											

op field tells us that this instruction is 'ori' (see the textbook from p.117, Fig. 3.18 or Fig. A.19). ori is I-type instructions, so fields are allocated in groups: 6bits-5bits-5bits-16bits. The instruction format is: ori rt, rs, imm (p. A-57).