Assembly Operations

The right column gives the command followed by its arguments. Arguments beginning with r are registers. An imm argument is a number; its subscript is the maximum size in bits. For commands with a result, rd is the destination.

Basic operations

Add add rd, rs, rt Add immediate addi rd, rs, imm_{16} Subtract sub rd, rs, rt Multiply* mulo rd, rs, rt Divide s by t*div rd, rs, rt Remainder* rem rd, rs, rt Load immediate* $li rd, imm_{32}$ System call (see table below) syscall

syscall is controlled by the contents of register v0:

- 1 Print int stored in a0
- 4 Print string whose address is stored in a0
- 5 Read int into v0
- 10 Exit simulation
- 11 Print character stored in a0

Comparison, branch, and jump instructions

Unconditional branch*	b label	
Branch if equal	beq rs, rt,	label
Branch if not equal	bne rs, rt,	label
Branch if greater than*	bgt rs, rt,	label
Branch if greater than or equal*	bge rs, rt,	label
Branch if less than*	blt rs, rt,	label
Branch if less than or equal*	ble rs, rt,	label

Memory instructions

```
Shift left (by immediate; fill with 0s)
                                           sll rd, rs, imm<sub>5</sub>
"the following goes in the text segment"
                                           .text
"the following goes in the data segment"
                                           .data
"store str as a null-terminated string"
                                           .asciiz str
"store these words in memory"
                                           .word w1 w2 ...
"reserve n bytes of space"
                                           .space n
"align on 2^n-byte boundary"
                                           .align n
Load address (not contents) *
                                           la rd, address
Load byte
                                           lb rd, address
Store byte
                                           sb rt, address
Load word
                                           lw rd, address
Store word
                                           sw rd, address
```

Addresses for memory instructions can have any of the following forms:

(register) contents of register imm(register) contents of register + immediate label address of label