MIPS

MIPS is a “computer family”

- R2000/R3000 (32-bit)
- R4000/4400 (64-bit)
- R8000 (for scientific & graphics applications)
- R10000 (64-bit)

MIPS originated as a Stanford research project
Microprocessor without **I**nterlocked **P**ipe **S**tages

MIPS was bought by Silicon Graphics (SGI) & is now independent

MIPS is a RISC

MIPS Registers

Part of the state of a process

Thirty-two 32-bit **general purpose registers** (**GPRs**): $0, $1, ..., $31

- integer arithmetic
- address calculations
- temporary values

By convention software uses different registers for different purposes *(next slide)*

A 32-bit **program counter** (**PC**)

Two 32-bit registers **HI** and **LO** used specifically for multiply and divide

- HI & LO concatenated for the product
- LO for the quotient; HI for the remainder

Thirty-two 32-bit registers: $**f**0, $**f**1, ..., $**f**31 used for floating-point arithmetic

- often used as 16 64-bit registers for double precision FP

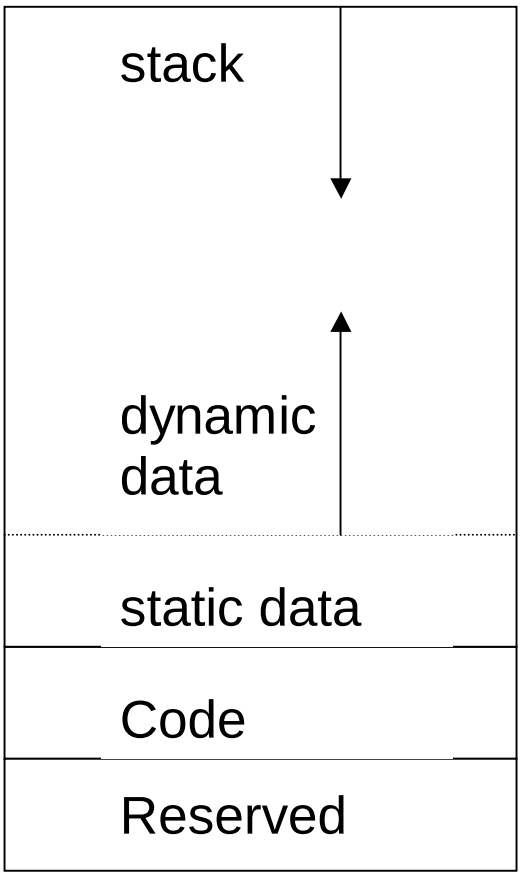
Other special-purpose registers *(later)*

MIPS Register Names and gcc Conventions

Register	Name	Use	Comment
$0	zero	always 0	cannot be written
$1	$at	reserved for assembler	don't use it!
$2, $3	$v0, $v1	function return	
$4 - $7	$a0 - $a3	pass first 4 procedure/ function arguments	
$8 - $15	$t0 - $t7	temporaries	caller saved (callee uses them without saving them)
$16 - $23	$s0 - $s7	temporaries	callee saved (caller assumes they will be avail-able on function return)
$24, $25	$t8, $t9	temporaries	caller saved
$26, $27	$k0, $k1	reserved for the OS	don't use them!
$28	$gp	pointer to global static memory	points to the middle of a 64KB block in static data *(next slide)*
$29	$sp	stack pointer	points to the last allocated stack location *(next slide)*
$30	*$fp*	*frame pointer*	*points to the activation record (later)*
$31	*$ra*	*procedure/function return address*	

Memory Usage

A software convention



text segment: the code

data segment

- **static data**: objects whose size is known to the compiler & whose lifetime is the whole program execution
- **dynamic data**: objects allocated as the program executes (*malloc*)

stack segment: FIFO process-local storage

MIPS Load-Store Architecture

Most instructions compute on operands stored in registers

- load data into a register from memory
- compute in registers
- the result is stored into memory

For example,

a = b + c
d = a + b

is “compiled” into:

load b into register $x
load c into register $y
$z <= $x + $y
store $z into a
$z <= $z + $x
store $z into d

MIPS Information Units

Data types and sizes

- byte
- half-word (2 bytes)
- word (4 bytes)
- float (4 bytes using single-precision floating-point format)
- double (8 bytes using double-precision floating-point format)

Memory is byte-addressable

A data type must start on an address evenly divisible by its size in bytes

Big & Little Endian

Every word starts at an address that is divisible by 4.
Which byte in the word is byte 0?
How is the data in **`.byte 0,1,2,3`** stored?

Big-endian: 0x10f14201 is stored in memory as:

0: 0x10
1: 0xf1
2: 0x42
3: 0x01

Can be read as: 0x10*2^24 + 0xf1*2^16 + 0x42*2^8 +0x01*2^0

Most significant byte is the lowest byte address.
Word is addressed by the byte address of the **most** significant byte.

Little-endian: 0x10f14201 is stored in memory as:

0: 0x01
1: 0x42
2: 0xf1
3: 0x10

Can be read as: 0x01*2^0 + 0x42*2^8 + 0xf1*2^16 +0x10*2^24

Least significant byte is the lowest byte address.
Word is addressed by the byte address of the **least** significant byte.

Moving between Big & Little Endian

Big to Little or Little to Big:

Start with item size and reverse each 1/2
Go to each 1/2 and recurse

For example:

0: 0x10
1: 0xf1
2: 0x42
3: 0x01

Reverse 1/2

0: 0x42
1: 0x01
2: 0x10
3: 0xf1

Recursivelly Reverse 1/2

0: 0x01
1: 0x42
2: 0xf1
3: 0x10

Can detect in C/C++ the native endian of the machine:

```
if ( ((short)"AB") == 5680)        return (big);      else return(little);
```

Why does this work?

MIPS Information Units

MIPS support both **big-** and **little-endian** byte orders

SPIM uses the byte order of the machine its running on

- Intel: little-endian
- Alpha, SPARC, Mac: big-endian

Words in SPIM are listed from left to right, but byte addresses are little-endian within a word

[0x7fffebd0] 0x00**40**0018 **0x00000001** 0x00000005 0x**0001**0aff