MIPS Floating Point Instructions

CS/COE 447: Computer Organization and Assembly Language

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Overview of MIPS Floating Point Instructions

- MIPS provides several instructions for floating point numbers
 - Arithmetic
 - Data movement (memory and registers)
 - Conditional jumps
- FP instructions work with a different bank of registers
 - Registers are named \$f0 to \$f31
 - \$f0 is not special (can hold any value, not just zero)
 - "Coprocessor 1" tab on MARS
- There are instructions for single precision and double precision numbers (we will only use single precision)
 - Double precision numbers use only even numbered registers
 - Single precision instructions end with ".s" (e.g. add.s)
 - There is generally a corresponding double precision instruction, which ends with ".d"

Arithmetic Instructions

abs.s f0, f1 f0 := |f1|

Data Movement Instructions

- Memory Transfer Instructions
 - I.s \$f0, 100(\$t2) load word into \$f0 from address \$t2 + 100
 - s.s \$f0, 100(\$t2) store word from \$f0 into address \$t2 + 100
- Data Movement between registers
 - mov.s \$f0, \$f2 move between FP registers
 - mfc1 \$t1, \$f2 move from FP registers (no conversion)
 - mtc1 \$t1, \$f2 move to FP registers (no conversion)

Data conversion

- cvt.w.s \$f2, \$f4 convert from single precision FP to integer
- cvt.s.w \$f2, \$f4 convert from integer to single precision FP

Conditional Jumps

- Conditional jumps are performed in two stages
 - Comparison of FP values sets a code in a special register
 - Branch instructions jump depending on the value of the code

Comparison

```
• c.eq.s $f2, $f4 if $f2 == $f4 then code = 1 else code = 0
```

```
• c.le.s $f2, $f4 if $f2 <= $f4 then code = 1 else code = 0
```

• c.lt.s \$f2, \$f4 if \$f2 < \$f4 then code = 1 else code = 0

Branches

```
bc1f label if code == 0 then jump to label
```

```
bc1t label if code == 1 then jump to label
```