About This Manual

This manual describes the MIPS R10000 RISC microprocessor (also referred to as the *processor* in this book).

Glossary

Certain specialized terms used in this book are defined in the *Glossary* at the end of this manual.

Stylistic Conventions

A brief note on some of the stylistic conventions used in this book: bits, fields, and registers of interest from a software perspective are italicized (such as the *BE* bit in the *Config* register).

Signal names of more importance from a hardware point of view are rendered in bold (such as **Reset***). The **asterisk** appended to the signal name (as in **Reset***) indicates the signal is low-active.

A **range of bits** uses a colon as a separator; for instance, **(15:0)** represents the 16-bit range that runs from bit 0, inclusive, through bit 15. In some places an ellipsis **(15...0)** or partial ellipsis **(15..0)** may used in place of a colon for visibility**.**

Unfamiliar terms presented for the first time are printed in **bold letters**, and are followed as closely as possible by a definition or description.

Getting MIPS Documents On-Line

The information in this manual, and other MIPS-related product information, is also available over the Word Wide Web at:

http://www.mips.com

Requests can also be e-mailed to **webmaster@mti.sgi.com**.

MIPS documents are also available for retrieval on-line, through the file transport protocol (FTP). To retrieve them, follow the steps below. The text you are to type is shown in **`Courier Bold`** font; the computer's responses are in shown in `Courier Regular` font.

1. First, place yourself in the directory on your system within which you want to store the retrieved files. Do this by typing:

   `cd <directory_you_want_file_to_be_in>`

2. Access the MIPS document server, **sgigate**, through FTP by typing:

   `ftp sgigate.sgi.com`

3. The server tells you when you are connected for FTP by responding:

```
Connected to sgigate.sgi.com.
```

4. Next (after some announcements) the server asks you to log in by requesting a name and then a password.

```
Name (sgigate.sgi.com:<login_name>):
```

5. Login by typing **anonymous** for your name and your **electronic mail address** for your password.

```
Name (sgigate.sgi.com:<login_name>):
      anonymous
331 Guest login ok, type your name as
      password.
Password: your_email_address
```

6. The system indicates you have logged in by supplying an FTP prompt:

```
ftp>
```

7. Go to the pub/doc directory by typing:

```
ftp> cd pub/doc
```

8. You can take a look at the contents of the **doc** directory by listing them:

```
ftp> ls
```

9. You will find several subdirectories, such as R4200, R8000, and R10000. When you find the subdirectory you want, **cd** into that subdirectory and retrieve the file you want by typing:

```
get <filename>
```

10. This copies the file from **sgigate** back to your system.
11. When you have retrieved all the files you want, exit from **ftp** by typing **quit**:

```
ftp> quit
```

12. If the file was encoded for transmission, you must decode it, after retrieval, by typing:

```
uudecode <filename>
```

13. If the file was compressed for transmission, you must uncompress it, after retrieval, by typing:

```
uncompress <filename>
```

14. If you tarred the file, type:

```
tar xvof <filename>
```