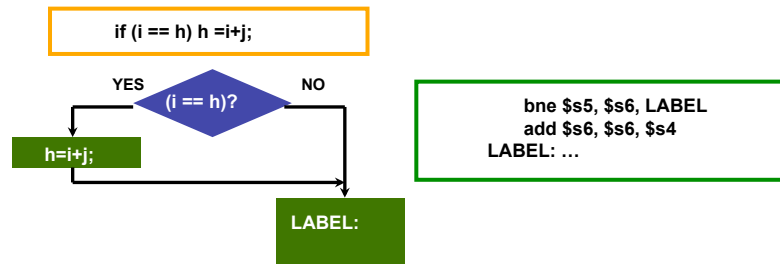


## Control

- Instruction that potentially changes the flow of program execution
- MIPS conditional branch instructions
  - `bne $s4, $s3, LABEL`      goto LABEL if  $\$s4 \neq \$s3$
  - `beq $s4, $s3, LABEL`      goto LABEL if  $\$s4 == \$s3$

- Example



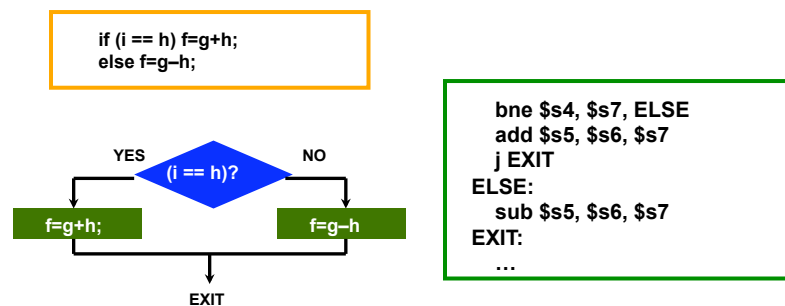
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## Control

- MIPS unconditional branch instruction (i.e., jump)
  - `j LABEL`
- Example
  - `i, f, g, and h are in registers $s4, $s5, $s6, $s7`



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## Control

- We have beq and bne; what about branch-if-less-than?
  - We have slt

```
if (s1<s2) t0=1;
else t0=0;
```

```
slt $t0, $s1, $s2
```

- Can you make a “psuedo” instruction “blt \$s1, \$s2, LABEL”?
- Assembler needs a temporary register to do this
  - \$at is reserved for this purpose

```
slt    $at, $s1, $s2        # $at==1 when $s1<$s2
bne    $at, $0, LABEL      # $at!=0 implies $at==1
```

## Address in I-format

Branch/ Immediate	op	rs	rt	16-bit immediate
----------------------	----	----	----	------------------

- Immediate address is not a 32-bit value – it’s only 16-bit!
  - The 16-bit immediate value is signed (2’s complement form)
- Addressing in branch instructions
  - The 16-bit number in the instruction specifies the number of “instructions” to be skipped
  - Memory address is obtained by adding this number to the PC
  - Next address = PC + 4 + sign-extend(16-bit immediate << 2)
  - B/C 16-bit immediate is signed: can go both FORWARD and BACKWARD
- Example
  - beq \$s1, \$s2, 100

4	17	18	25
---	----	----	----

## Example of Addresses in Branches

- Branch address is "PC relative"
  - The target is RELATIVE to address of the branch instruction itself
  - Next PC = PC + 4 + sign-extend(16-bit immediate << 2)

```

0x00400000      beq      $s0,$s1,LABEL  # what's LABEL???
0x00400004      andi     $s0,$s0,0xFF
0x00400008      srl      $s0,$s0,2
0x0040000c      lui      $s1,0xFF00
0x00400010      ori      $s1,$s0,$s1
0x00400014      LABEL: ...

PC when branch taken=0x00400000 + 4 + sign-extend(LABEL << 2)

LABEL           = low16((0x00400014 - (0x00400000 + 4)) >> 2)
                 = low16(0x10 >> 2)                               (16/ 4)
                 = 0x4                                           (forward 4 instructions)
    
```

## Example of Addresses in Branches

- Branch address is "PC relative"
  - The target is RELATIVE to address of the branch instruction itself
  - Next PC = PC + 4 + sign-extend(16-bit immediate << 2)

```

0x00400000      LABEL: andi     $s0,$s0,0xFF
0x00400004      srl      $s0,$s0,2
0x00400008      lui      $s1,0xFF00
0x0040000c      ori      $s1,$s0,$s1
0x00400010      beq      $s0,$s1,LABEL  # what's LABEL???
0x00400014      ...

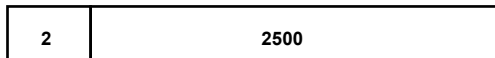
PC when branch taken=0x00400010 + 4 + sign-extend(LABEL << 2)

LABEL           = low16((0x00400000 - (0x00400010 + 4)) >> 2)
                 = low16((0xFFFFFEC) >> 2)           (-20 / 4)
                 = 0xFFFFB                             (backward -5 instructions)
    
```

## J-format



- The address of next instruction is obtained from PC and the immediate value
  - Next address = {PC[31:28], IMM[25:0], 00}
  - Address boundaries of 256MB
- Example
  - j 10000



## Control

- What about comparisons against constant?
  - Can we use “beqi”??? Why not?
- Comparison variants with an immediate
  - slti      \$s0,\$s1,16
  - addi      \$s0,\$s1,20      (\$s0==0 when \$s1==20)

```
if      (a > 20) { a = a + 2; }
```

```

slti    $at,$s0,21      # $at==1 when a<=20
bne     $at,$0,LAB      # $at!=0 implies $at==1, skip
addi    $s0,$s0,2
LAB:    ...              # target when a<=20
```

## Examples of control flow

- Weather programs
  - weather.c
  - weather.asm - illustrates if-then-else and while loop
  - weather2.asm - a slightly improved version (still if-then-else)
  - weather3.asm - illustrates a “computed goto” (switch)
  - weather4.asm - illustrates an algorithm change, using a table
- sam12.asm
  - convert a 32-bit number into hex characters, which are displayed with the OS print string service
- We'll see many more examples!