

# COL788: Advanced Topics in Embedded Computing

## Lecture 6 – Processor Architecture



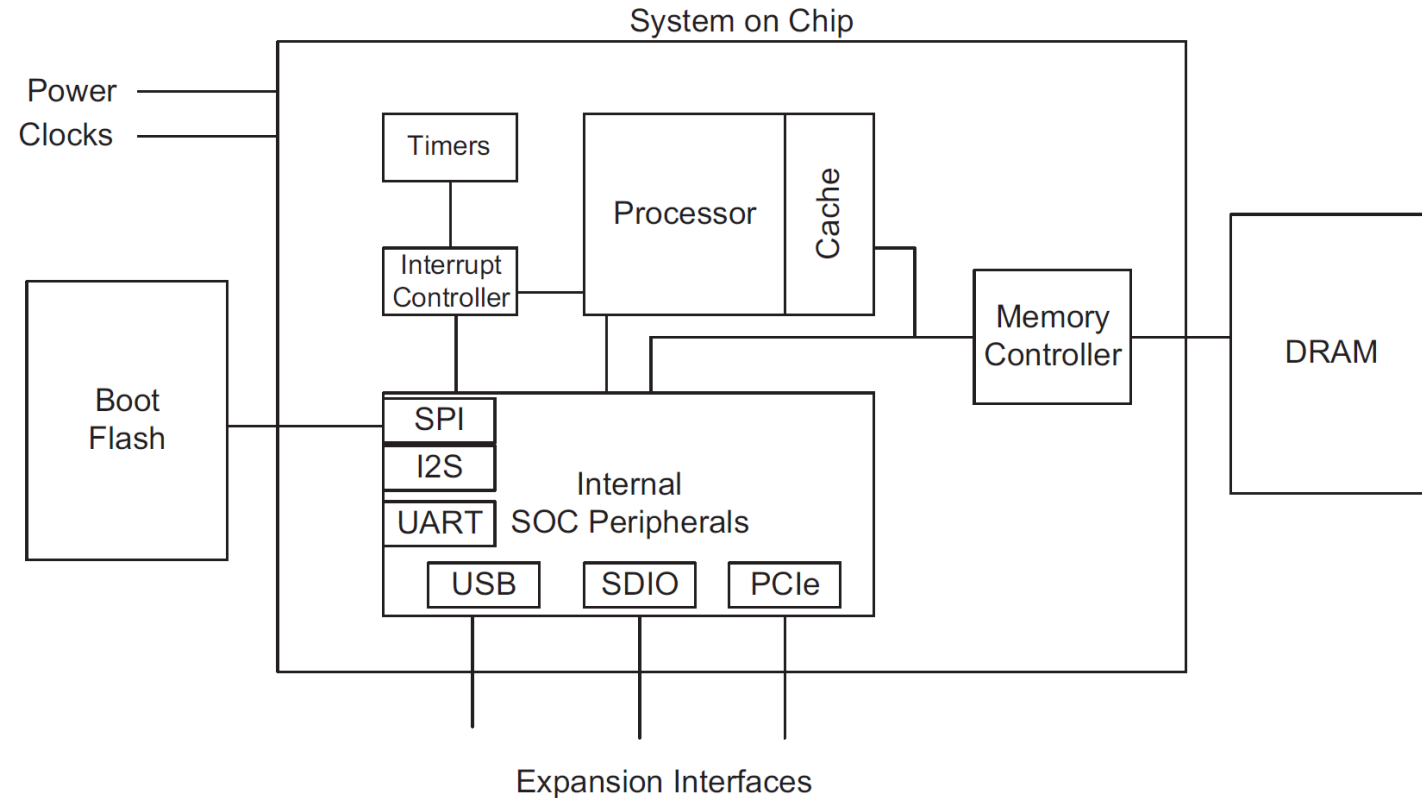
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# Last Lectures on System Architecture

- Processor
- Memory
- Interrupt
- Timer
- I/O Interfaces



# ARM Processor Architecture

- The ARM has seven basic operating modes:
  - User : unprivileged mode under which most tasks run
  - FIQ : entered when a high priority (fast) interrupt is raised
  - IRQ : entered when a low priority (normal) interrupt is raised
  - Supervisor : entered on reset and when a Software Interrupt instruction is executed
  - Abort : used to handle memory access violations
  - Undef : used to handle undefined instructions
  - System : privileged mode using the same registers as user mode

# Register Set

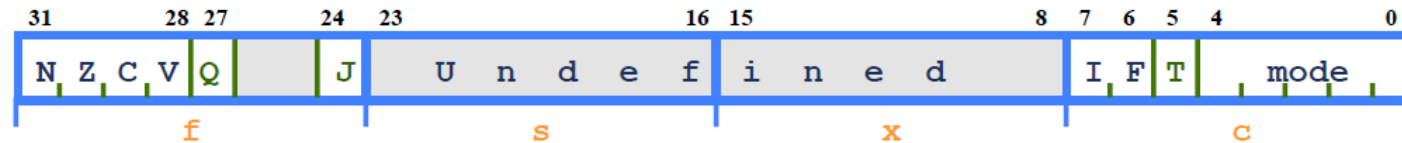
## Current Visible Registers

Abort Mode	r0
	r1
	r2
	r3
	r4
	r5
	r6
	r7
	r8
	r9
	r10
	r11
	r12
	r13 (sp)
	r14 (lr)
	r15 (pc)
cpsr	
spsr	

## Banked out Registers

User	FIQ	IRQ	SVC	Undef
	r8			
	r9			
	r10			
	r11			
	r12			
r13 (sp)	r13 (sp)	r13 (sp)	r13 (sp)	r13 (sp)
r14 (lr)	r14 (lr)	r14 (lr)	r14 (lr)	r14 (lr)
	spsr	spsr	spsr	spsr

# Program Status Registers



## ■ Condition code flags

- N = **N**egative result from ALU
- Z = **Z**ero result from ALU
- C = ALU operation **C**arried out
- V = ALU operation **o**Verflowed

## ■ Sticky Overflow flag - Q flag

- Architecture 5TE/J only
- Indicates if saturation has occurred

## ■ J bit

- Architecture 5TEJ only
- J = 1: Processor in Jazelle state

## ■ Interrupt Disable bits.

- I = 1: Disables the IRQ.
- F = 1: Disables the FIQ.

## ■ T Bit

- Architecture xT only
- T = 0: Processor in ARM state
- T = 1: Processor in Thumb state

## ■ Mode bits

- Specify the processor mode

# Condition Codes

Suffix	Description	Flags tested
<b>EQ</b>	Equal	<b>Z=1</b>
<b>NE</b>	Not equal	<b>Z=0</b>
<b>CS/HS</b>	Unsigned higher or same	<b>C=1</b>
<b>CC/LO</b>	Unsigned lower	<b>C=0</b>
<b>MI</b>	Minus	<b>N=1</b>
<b>PL</b>	Positive or Zero	<b>N=0</b>
<b>VS</b>	Overflow	<b>V=1</b>
<b>VC</b>	No overflow	<b>V=0</b>
<b>HI</b>	Unsigned higher	<b>C=1 &amp; Z=0</b>
<b>LS</b>	Unsigned lower or same	<b>C=0 or Z=1</b>
<b>GE</b>	Greater or equal	<b>N=V</b>
<b>LT</b>	Less than	<b>N!=V</b>
<b>GT</b>	Greater than	<b>Z=0 &amp; N=V</b>
<b>LE</b>	Less than or equal	<b>Z=1 or N!=V</b>
<b>AL</b>	Always	

# Example: Conditional Codes

## C source code

```
if (r0 == 0)
{
    r1 = r1 + 1;
}
else
{
    r2 = r2 + 1;
}
```

## ARM instructions

### unconditional

```
CMP r0, #0
BNE else
ADD r1, r1, #1
B end
else
    ADD r2, r2, #1
end
...
```

### conditional

```
CMP r0, #0
ADDEQ r1, r1, #1
ADDNE r2, r2, #1
...
```

- 5 instructions
- 5 words
- 5 or 6 cycles

- 3 instructions
- 3 words
- 3 cycles

# What's Next?

- Next Lecture (August 24, Wednesday, 11 am – 12 pm)
  - Lecture 7