




# Program Control

ECE511: Digital System &  
Microprocessor



What we are going to learn in this session:

- Program Control:
  - ☐ What are they.
  - ☐ Available instructions.
  - ☐ How they effect program flow.



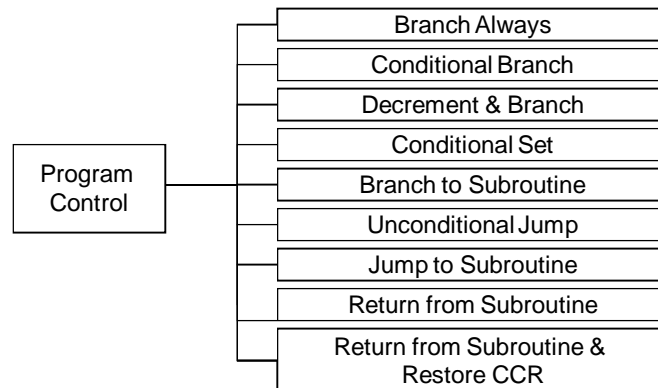
# Introduction



## Program Control Group

- Instructions that perform
  - Conditional execution.
  - Unconditional execution.
  - Subroutine handling.
  - Achieves this through branching.
    - Manipulate PC.

## The Program Control Group



## Unconditional Branch

## BRA (Branch Always)

- Performs **unconditional branching**.
- Used to create **infinite loops**.
  - Repeats the same instructions over and over.
  - Doesn't stop until M68k resets/turned off.

## BRA (Branch Always)

- Uses relative addressing mode:
  - Has limitations.
  - 16-bit signed displacement: -32,768 to 32,767.

## BRA Format

Example:

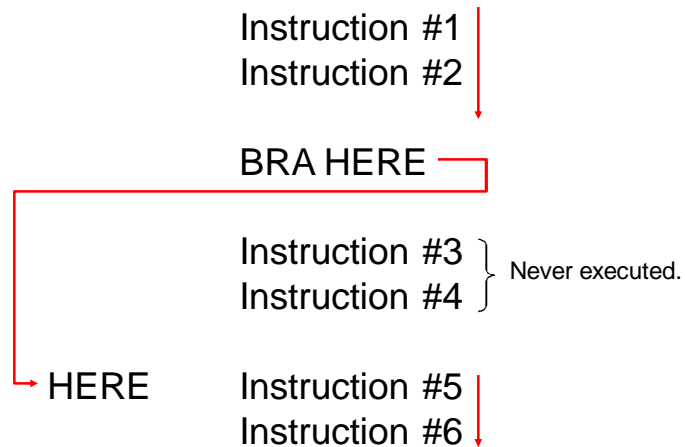
BRA <ea>

BRA \$001000

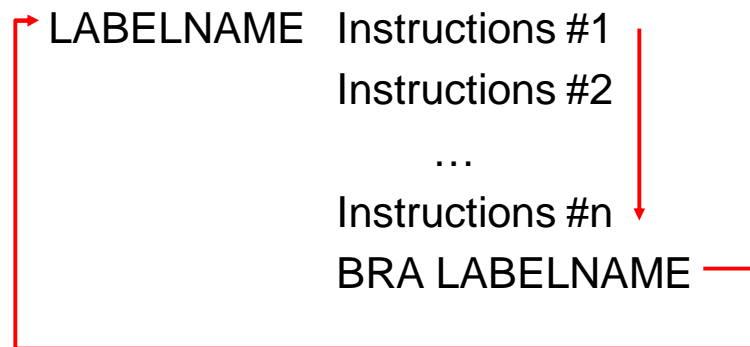
BRA LABELNAME

BRA THERE

## Unconditional Branching Example



## Infinite Loop Example

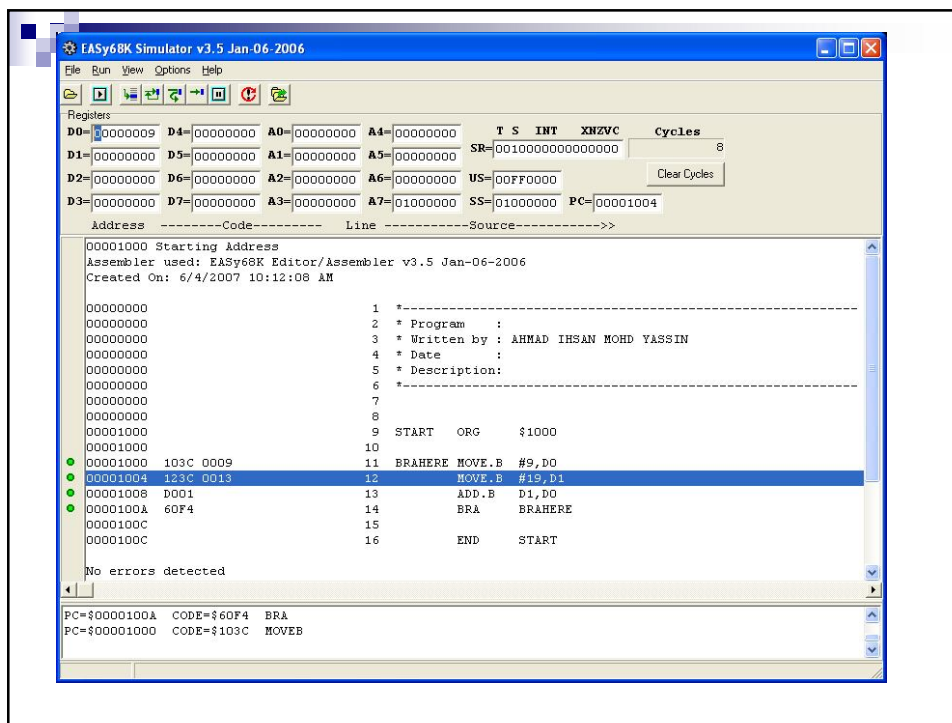
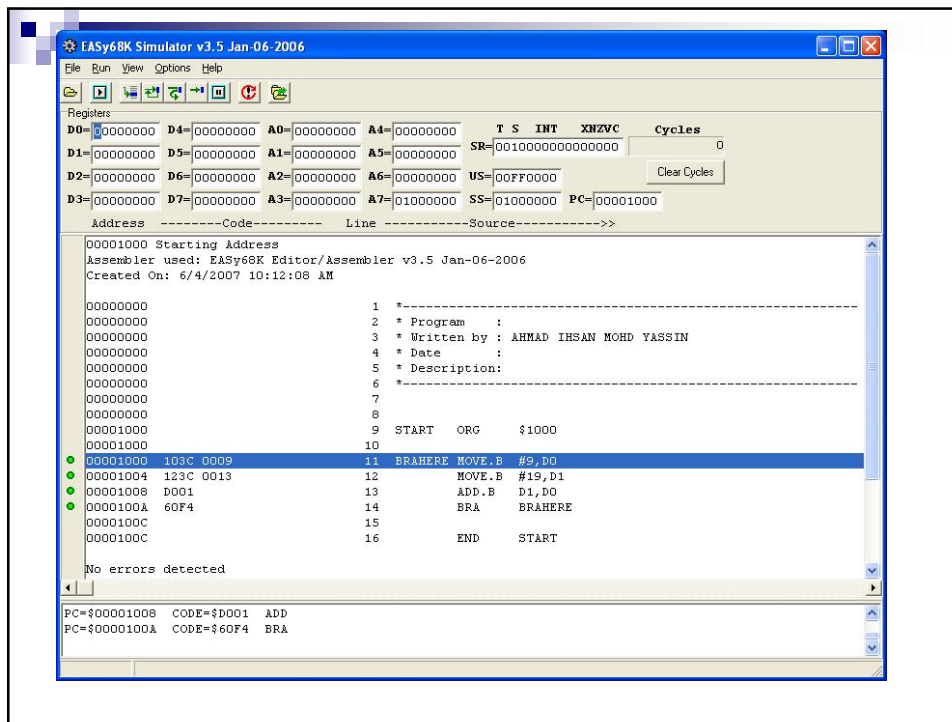


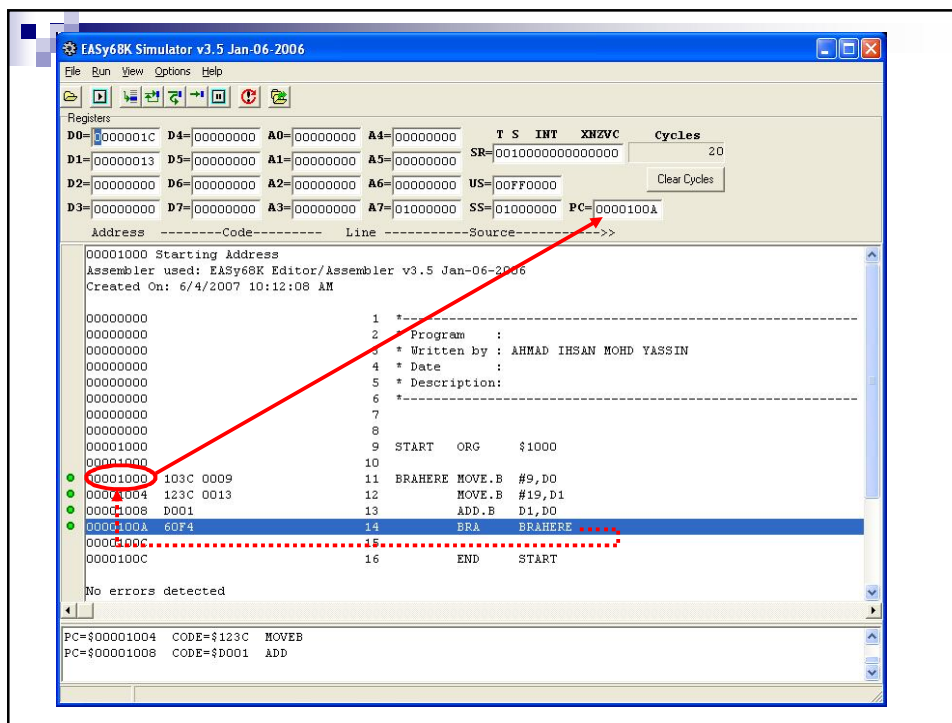
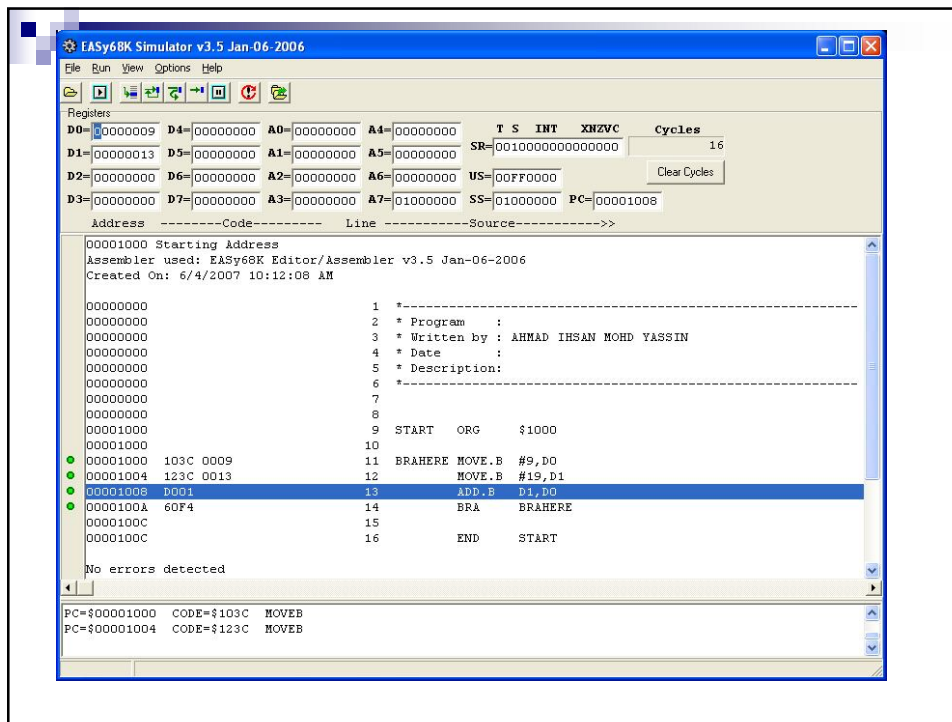
## BRA Example

```
START      ORG      $1000

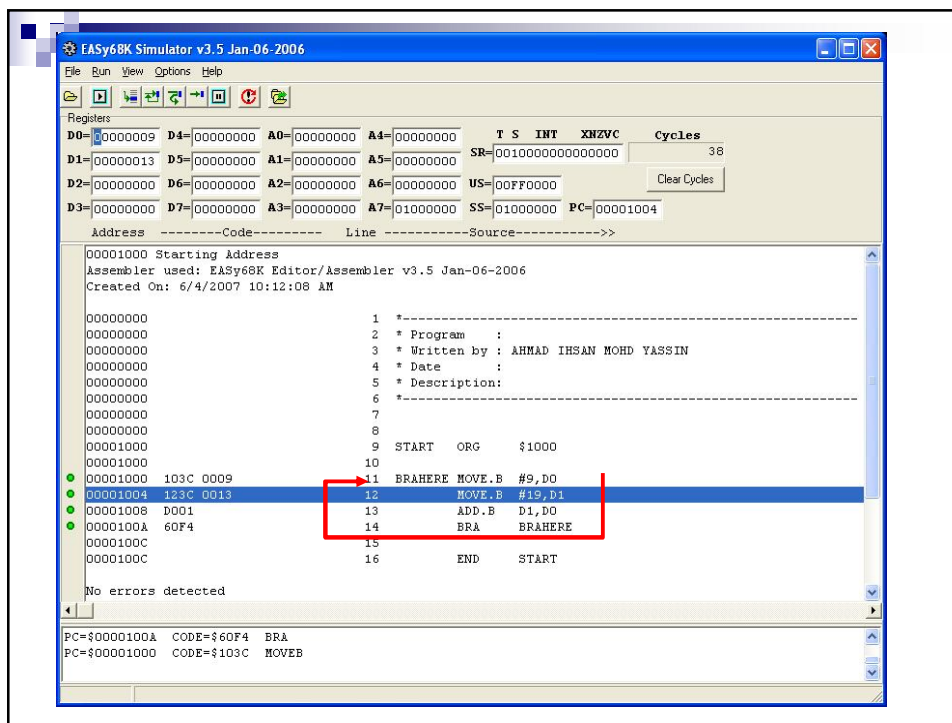
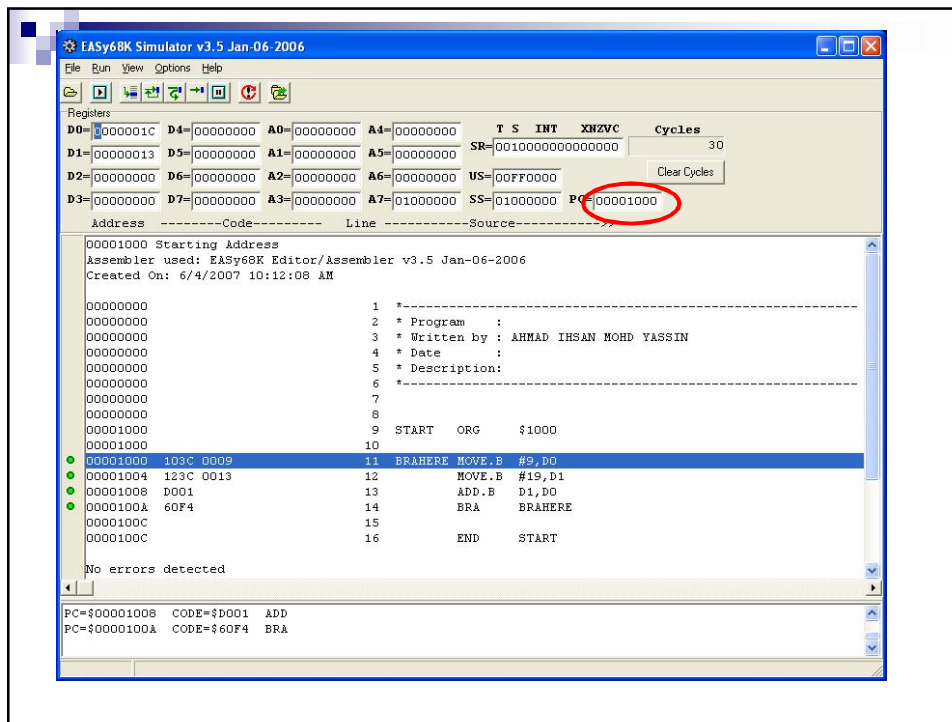
BRAHERE    MOVE.B   #9,D0
            MOVE.B   #19,D1
            ADD.B    D1,D0
            BRA      BRAHERE

            END      START
```









## BRA Limitations

- Can address maximum 32,768 addresses back, and 32,767 addresses forward.
  - Max forward = Address + 32,767.
  - Max backward = Address – 32,768.
  - If need to be farther, can use Jump (JMP).

## BRA Limitations

- Find the allowed range when BRA address is at \$030000.

$\$030000 = 196,608$

Max forward =  $196,608 + 32,767 = 229,375 = \$37FFF$ .

Max backward =  $196,608 - 32,768 = 163,840 = \$28000$ .

$\$28000 < \text{Range} < \$37FFF$

The screenshot shows the EASy68K Editor/Assembler v3.5 Jan-06-2006 window. The main text area contains the following assembly code:

```
*-----*
* Program      :
* Written by   : AHMAD IHSAN MOHD YASSIN
* Date        :
* Description:
*-----*

START  ORG      $1000

BRAHERE MOVE.B  #9,D0
        MOVE.B  #19,D1
        ADD.B   D1,D0
        BRA     FARAWAY

        ORG      $FFFF00

FARAWAY NOP

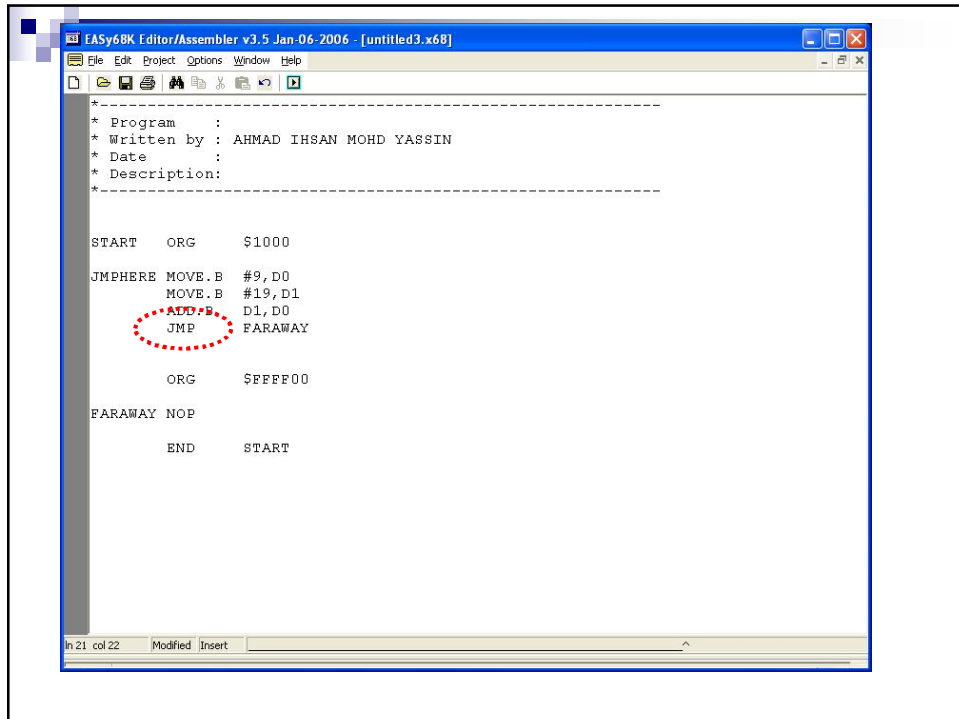
        END      START
```

At the bottom, the status bar indicates "Ln 15 col 1" and "Modified Insert". Below the status bar, an error message is displayed:

| Line | Error Message   |
|------|---|
| 14   | ERROR: Branch instruction displacement is out of range or invalid |

## JMP (Unconditional Jump)

- Similar to BRA, but without limitations:
  - Jumps to **any location** in program.
  - **Not limited to 16-bit displacements** anymore.



```
*-----*
* Program      :
* Written by   : AHMAD IHSAN MOHD YASSIN
* Date        :
* Description:
*-----*

START  ORG      $1000

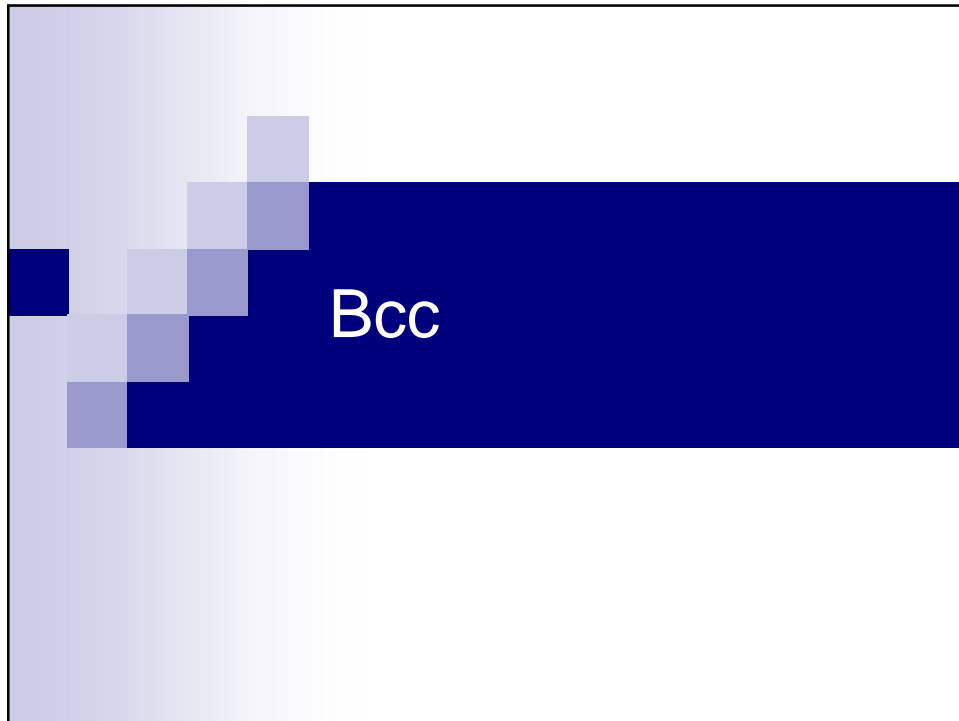
JMPHERE MOVE.B  #9,D0
        MOVE.B  #19,D1
        ADD.B   D1,D0
        JMP     FARAWAY

        ORG      $FFFF00
FARAWAY NOP

        END      START
```

in 21 col 22    Modified   Insert    ^

## Conditional Branch



## Bcc (Conditional Branch)

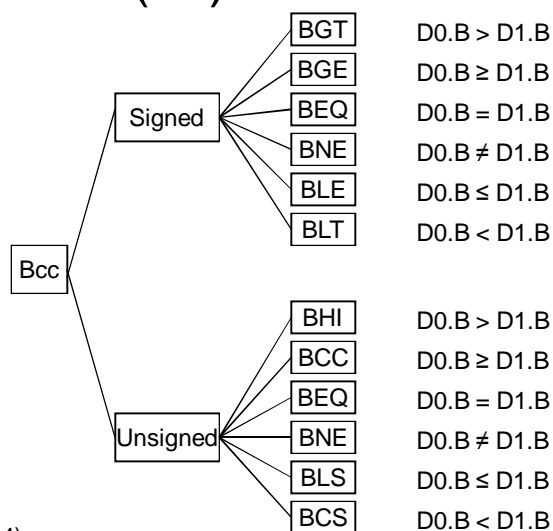
- **Conditional branching:**
  - Branch if condition is TRUE.
  - Execute/skip instructions results.
- Addressing limitations similar to BRA:
  - **16-bit displacement.**
  - -32,768 to 32,767.

## Bcc (Conditional Branch)

- Conditions tested using **CMP**.
  - (Antonakos, pg. 83)
  - Results stored in **CCR**.
- Used to create:
  - Finite loops.
  - Do...while loops.
  - If...else blocks.

## Conditions (cc)

CMP.B D1,D0



\*(Antonakos, pg. 84)

## Why do we need signed/unsigned conditions?

- Signed/unsigned numbers carry different values.

- Example: \$FF12:

65,298 (unsigned)

-238 (signed)

- Need to choose cc properly.

## Bcc Example

D0 = \$000000FE  
D1 = \$00000023  
CMP.B D1,D0

| X | N | Z | V | C |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| - | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

If treated as unsigned number,

\$FE = 254  
\$23 = 35

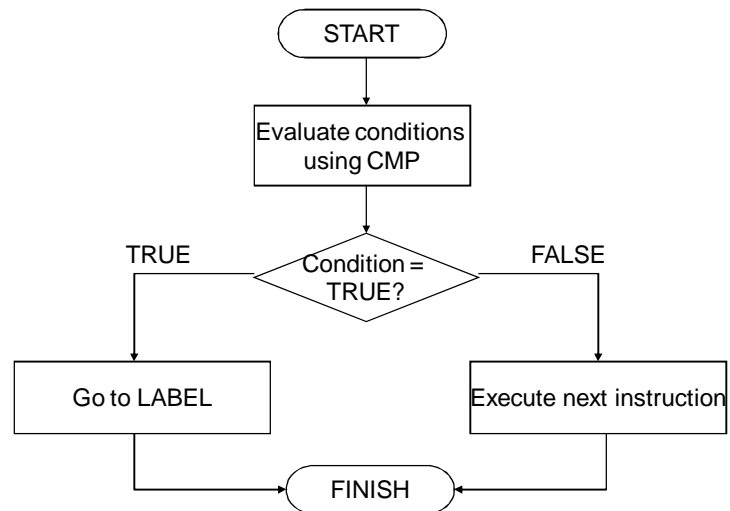
D0.B > D1.B

If treated as signed number,

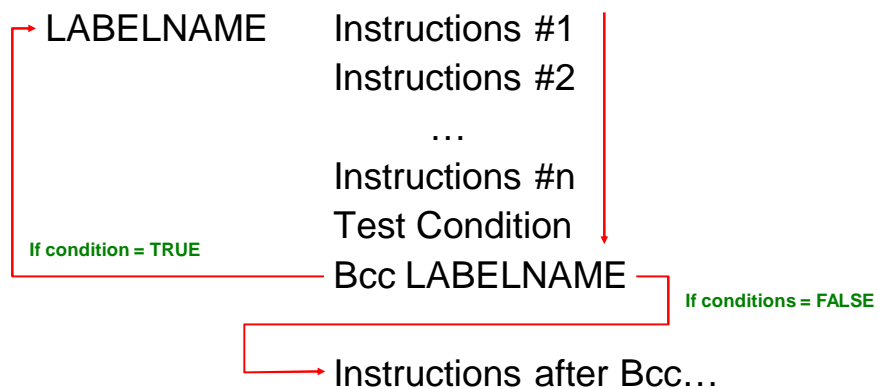
\$FE = -2  
\$23 = 35

D0.B < D1.B

## Bcc Flowchart



## Bcc Format





## Bcc Format

If conditions = TRUE,  
Instructions 1 → n  
will not be executed

Test Condition

Bcc LABEL

Instructions #1

Instructions #2

...

Instructions #n

If conditions = FALSE,  
All instructions executed  
line-by-line.

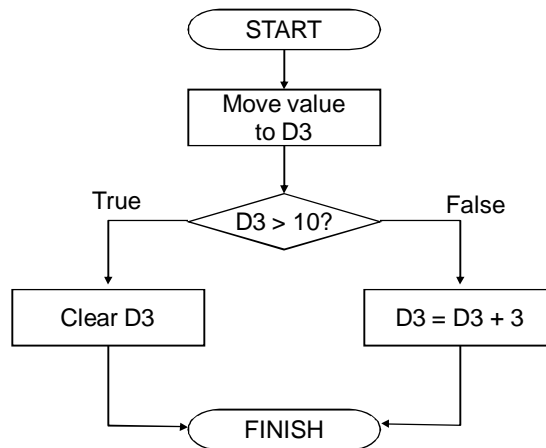
LABEL

Instructions after LABEL...

## If...Else Using Bcc

- Check the byte stored in D3. If  $D3 > 10$ , clear the byte. Else, add 3 to the value stored in D3.B.

## Flowchart



## Assembly Code

|           |        |        |
|-----------|--------|--------|
| START     | ORG    | \$1000 |
|           | MOVE.B | #11,D3 |
|           | CMP.B  | #10,D3 |
|           | BGT    | MORE   |
|           | BLE    | LESS   |
| D3.B > 10 |        |        |
| MORE      | CLR.B  | D3     |
|           | BRA    | FINISH |
| LESS      | ADD.B  | #3,D3  |
|           | BRA    | FINISH |
| FINISH    | END    | START  |

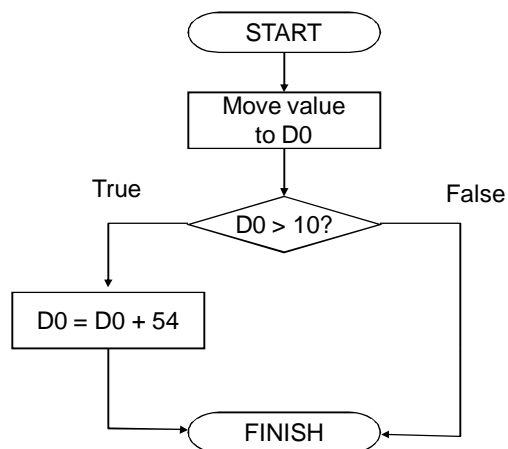
D3.B < 10

The assembly code is presented in a table. Red arrows indicate the flow of execution: one arrow points from the 'BGT' instruction to the 'MORE' label, and another points from the 'BLE' instruction to the 'LESS' label. Green text annotations 'D3.B > 10' and 'D3.B < 10' are placed near these arrows. The code includes instructions for moving a value to D3, comparing it to 10, clearing or incrementing it based on the result, and branching to 'MORE' or 'LESS' labels before reaching the 'FINISH' label.

## Bcc Example – If...

- Check contents of D0:
  - If  $D0 > 10$ , add 54 to it.
  - If  $D0 \leq 10$ , do nothing.

## Flowchart



# When $D0 \leq 10$

```

START      ORG      $1000

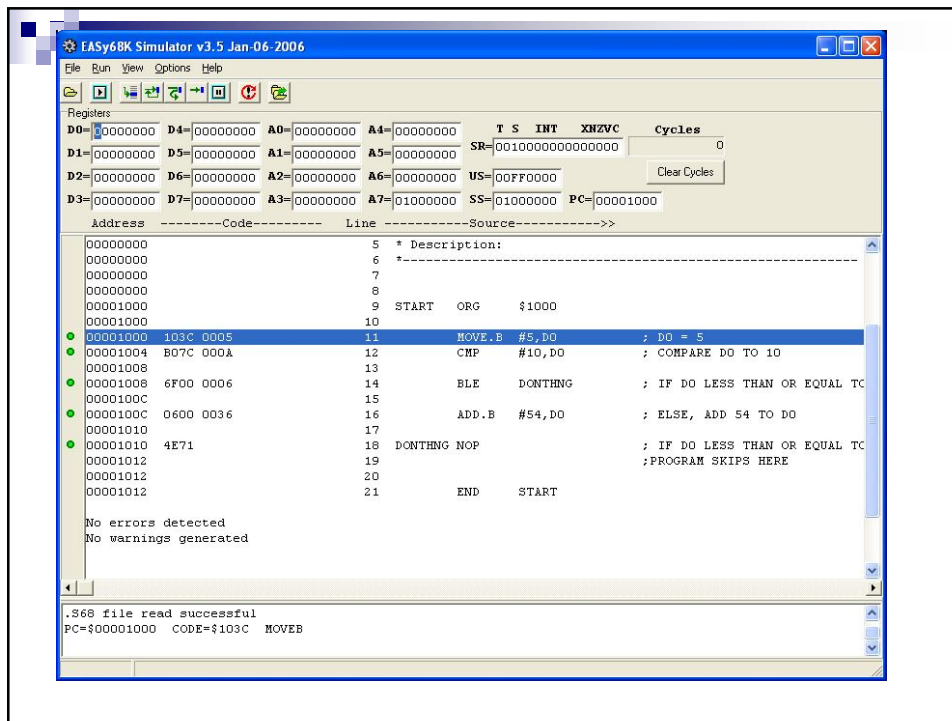
            MOVE.B   #5,D0
            CMP      #10,D0

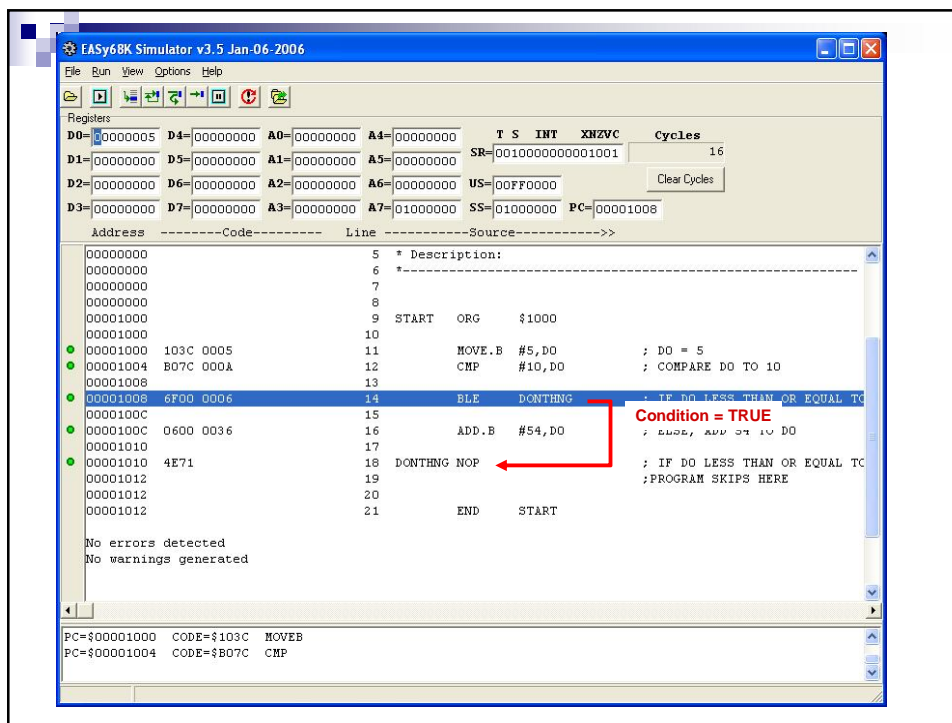
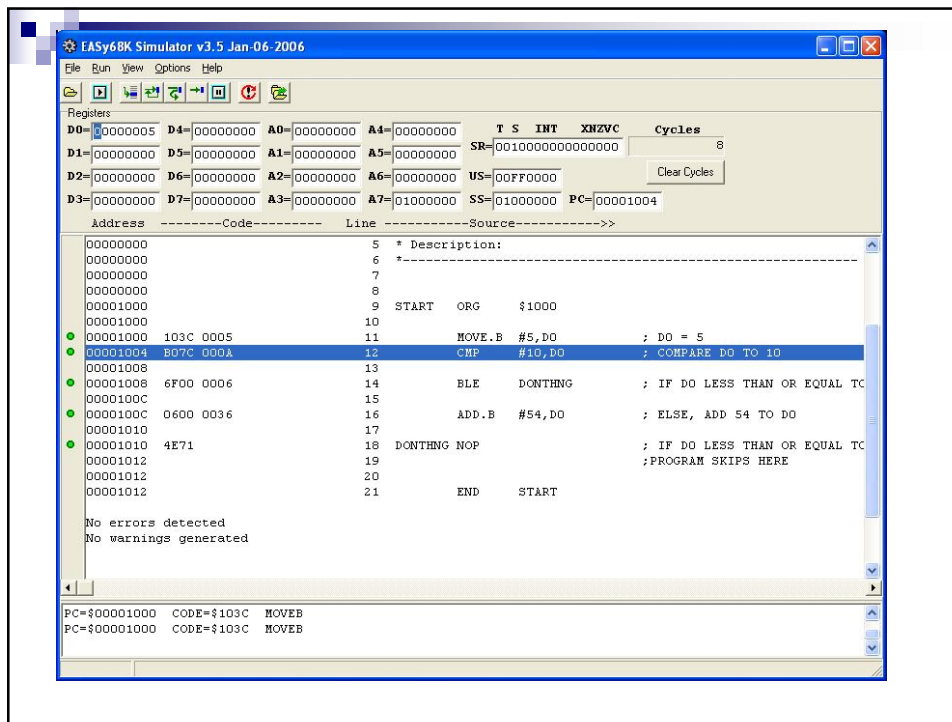
            BLE      DONTNTHNG
            ADD.B     #54,D0

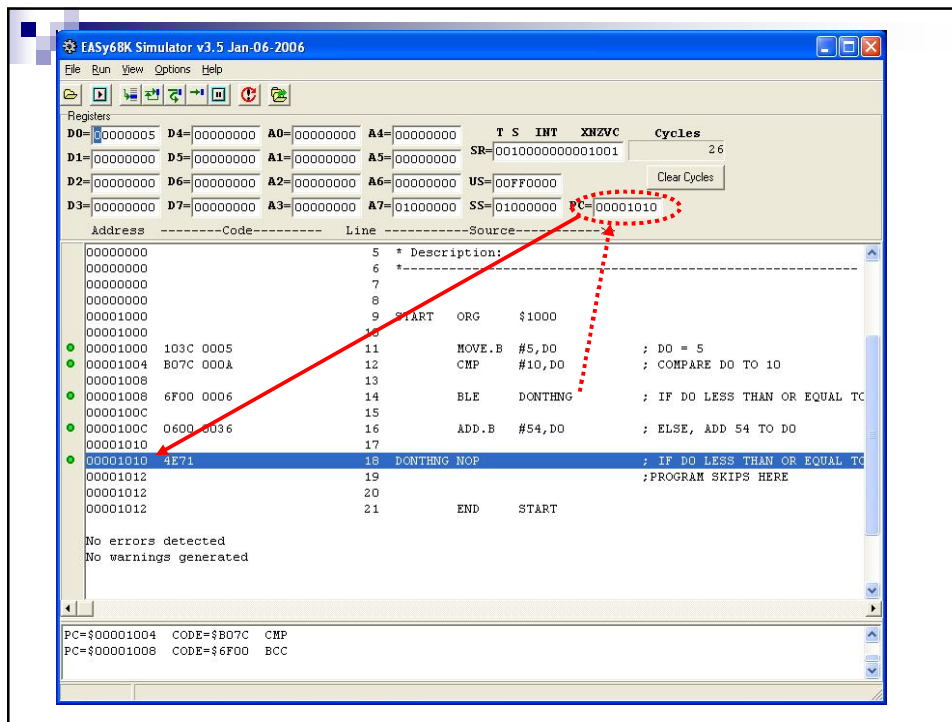
DONTNTHNG   NOP

            END      START
  
```

If  $D0 \leq 10$







## When D0 > 10

```

START      ORG      $1000

            MOVE.B   #15,D0
            CMP      #10,D0

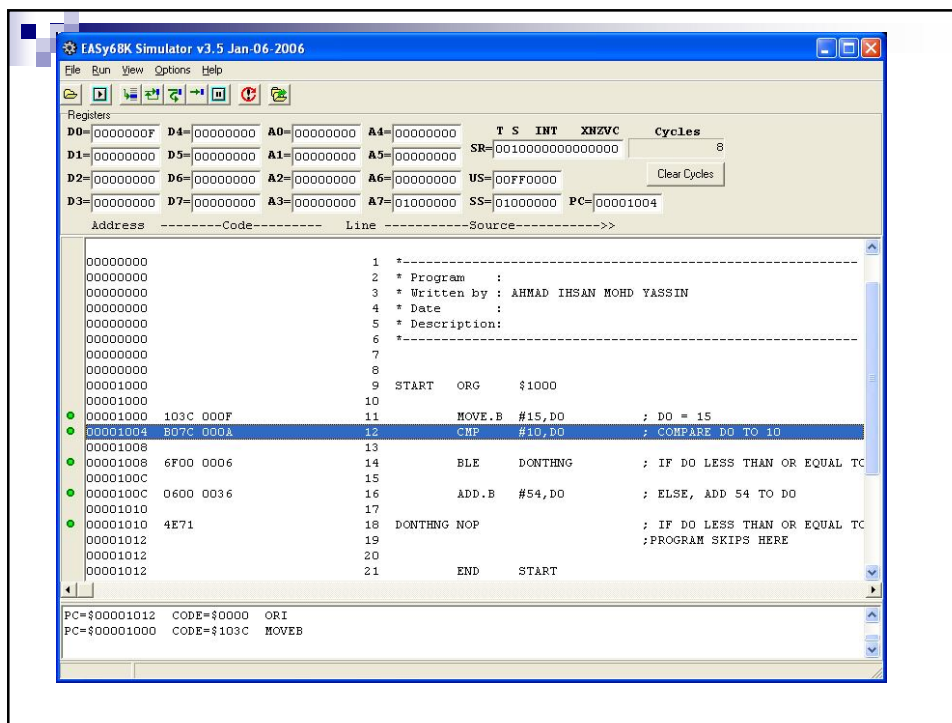
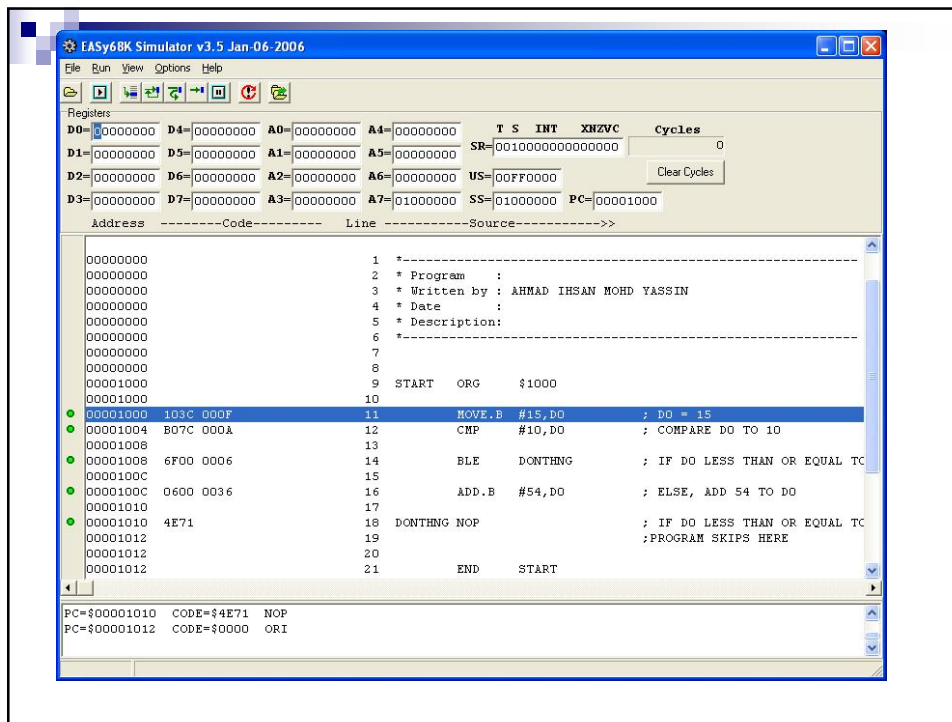
            BLE      DONTNG

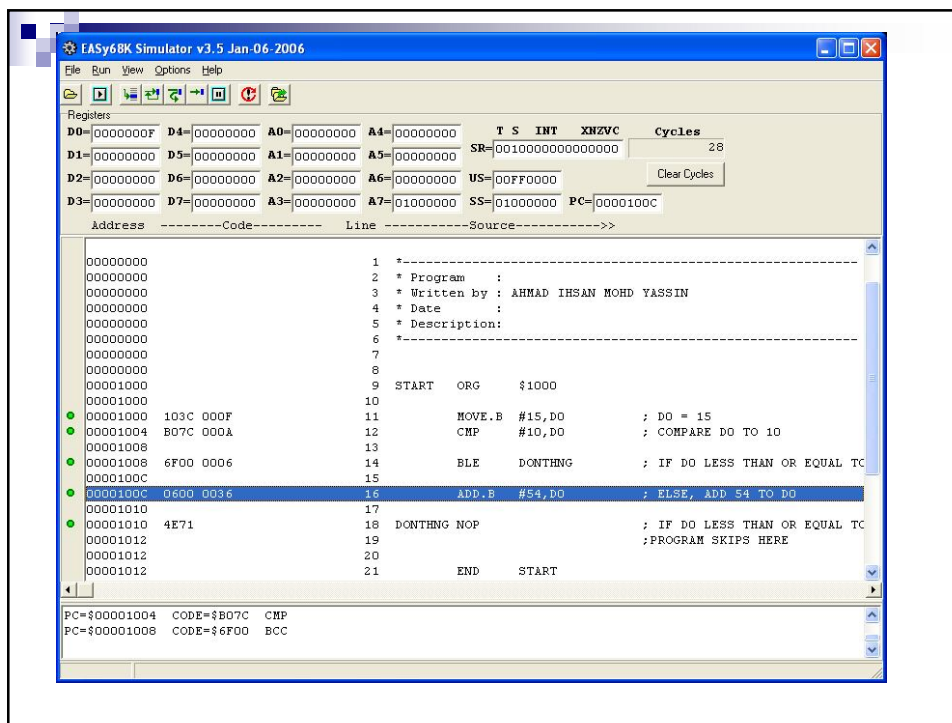
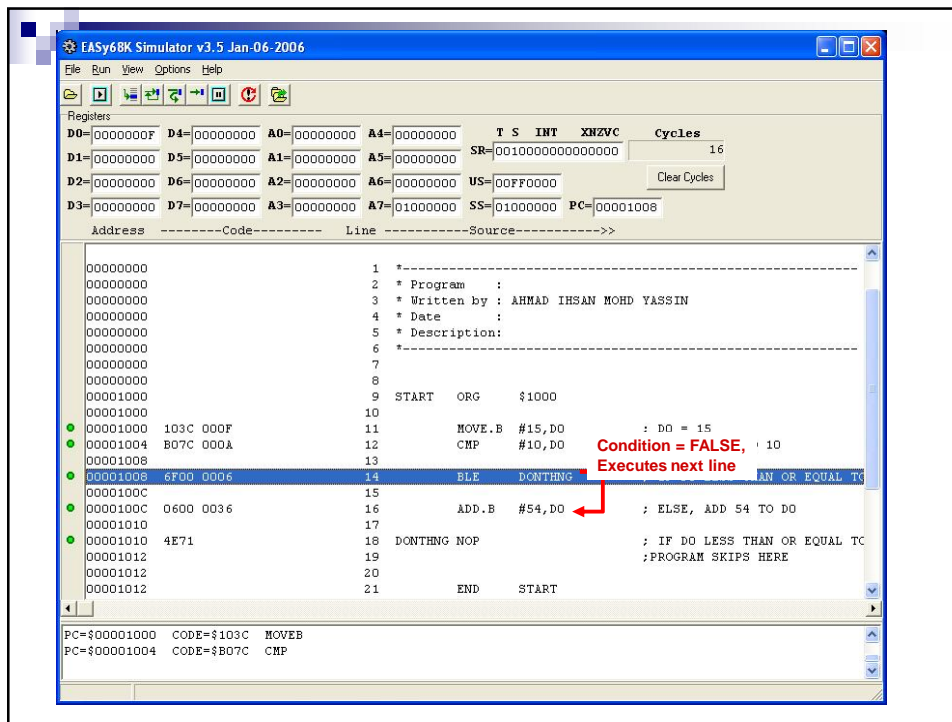
            ADD.B    #54,D0

DONTNG     NOP

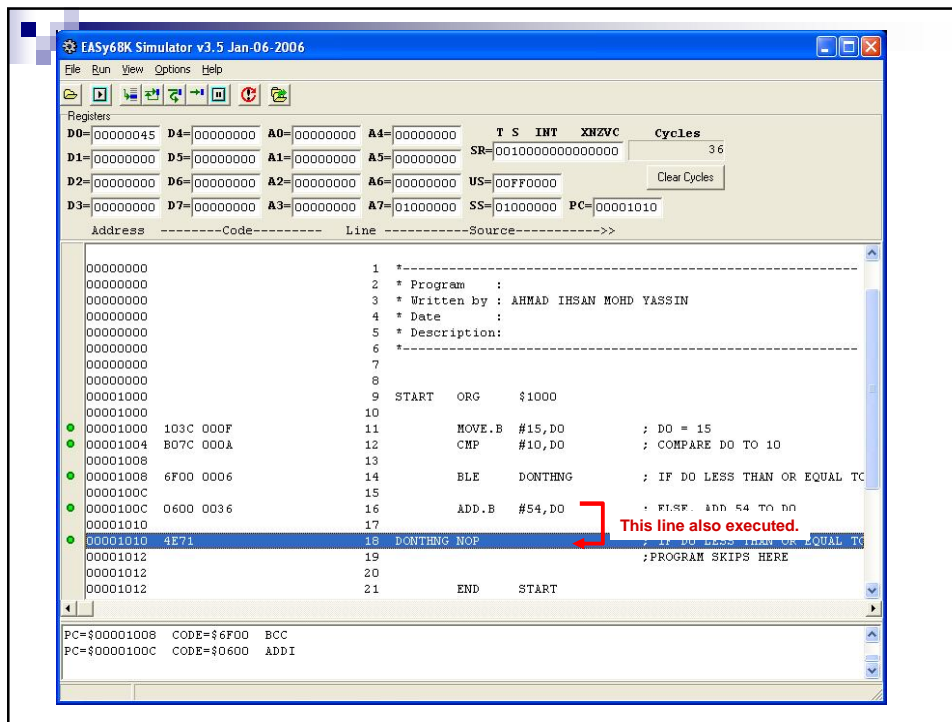
            END      START

```

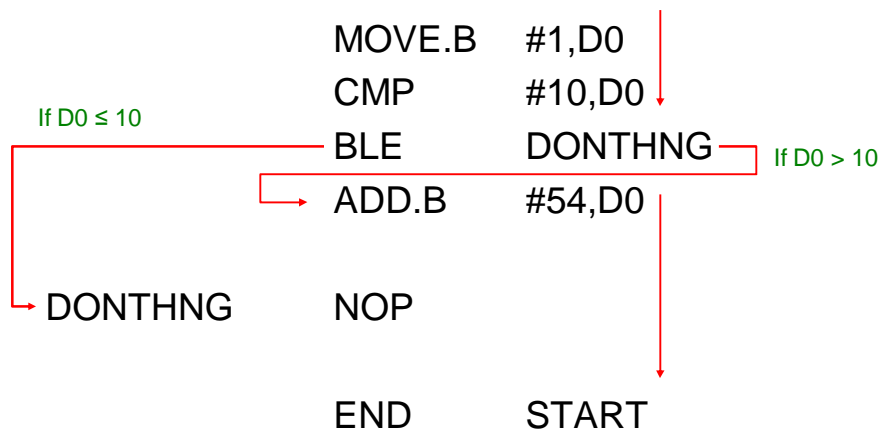








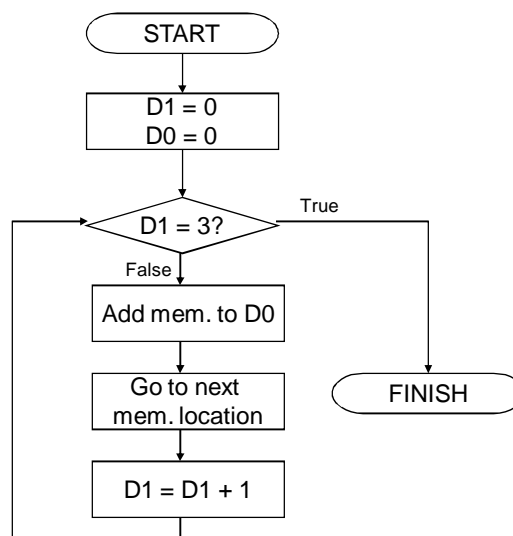
## Program Flow



## Bcc Example: Do..While Loop

- Add the contents of memory locations \$2000, \$2001, \$2002 together using the do..while loop. Store the results inside D0.

## Flowchart



## Example Program

```
START  ORG    $1000

        MOVE.B #$12,$2000    ; PUT $12 INTO ADDRESS $2000
        MOVE.B #$34,$2001    ; PUT $34 INTO ADDRESS $2001
        MOVE.B #$56,$2002    ; PUT $56 INTO ADDRESS $2002

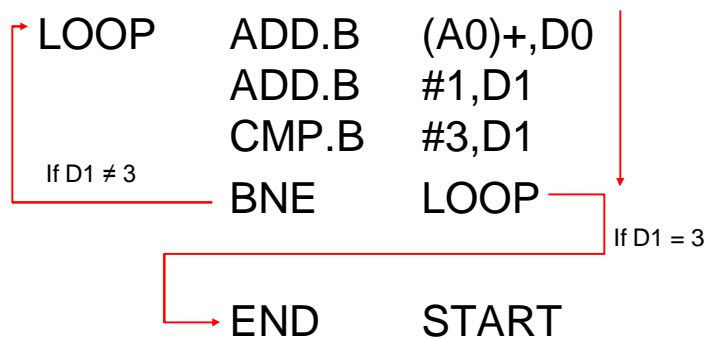
        MOVE.B #0,D1         ; D1 AS COUNTER
        CLR.L  D0             ; D0 CLEARED, SUM STORED HERE

        LEA    $2000,A0      ; MOVE ADDRESS $2000 TO A0

LOOP    ADD.B  (A0)+,D0       ; ADD MEMORY CONTENT TO D0
                                ; INCREMENT A0 BY 1 TO POINT TO NEXT
                                ; MEM. LOCATION
        ADD.B  #1,D1         ; INCREMENT COUNTER BY 1
        CMP.B  #3,D1         ;
        BNE    LOOP         ; IF COUNTER ≠ 3, LOOP BACK

        END    START
```

## Program Flow





DBcc



## DBcc (Test, Decrement and Branch)

- Similar to Bcc, except:
  - Now adds a counter.
  - Counter decremented at each pass.
  - Loop exits when:
    - Condition is **TRUE**, or
    - Counter reaches -1.

## DBcc (Test, Decrement and Branch)

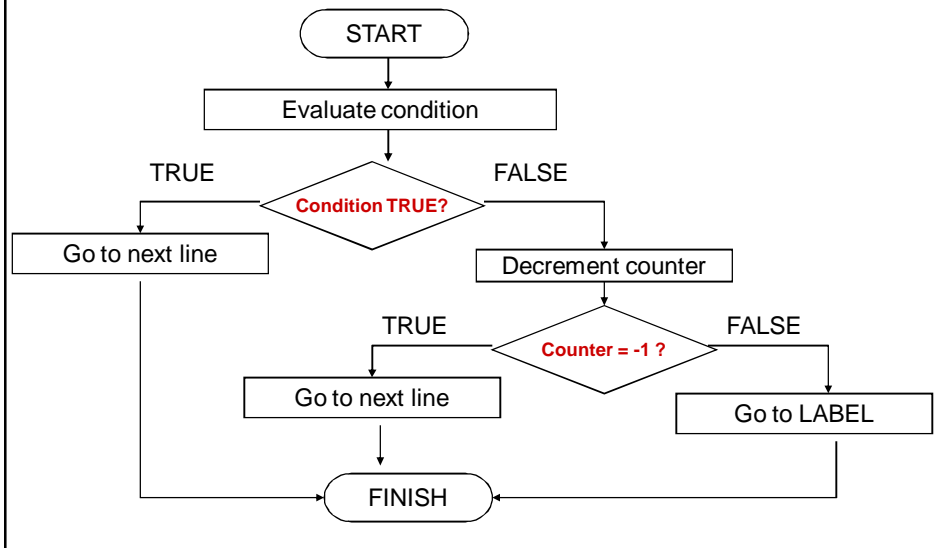
### ■ Counter:

- ☐ Word value in data register (Dn.W).
- ☐ Decrement after each pass.
- ☐  $0 \leq \text{Range} \leq 32,767$ .

## Difference between DBcc and Bcc

|                          | Bcc                        | DBcc   |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| Branches to LABEL when.. | Condition tested is TRUE   | Condition tested is FALSE and when counter $\neq -1$ . |
| Go to next line when..   | Condition tested is FALSE. | Condition tested is TRUE or when counter = -1.         |

## DBcc Flowchart



## Try It Yourself

START ORG \$1000

```

MOVE.W    #10,D6
MOVE.B    #4,D0
CMP.B     #1,D0
BEQ       LABEL
MOVE.B    #$12,D4
MOVE.B    #$34,D5
  
```

```

LABEL  MOVE.B    #1,D2
      END      START
  
```

BEQ

START ORG

\$1000

```

MOVE.W    #10,D6
MOVE.B    #4,D0
CMP.B     #1,D0
DBEQ      D6,LABEL
MOVE.B    #$12,D4
MOVE.B    #$34,D5
  
```

```

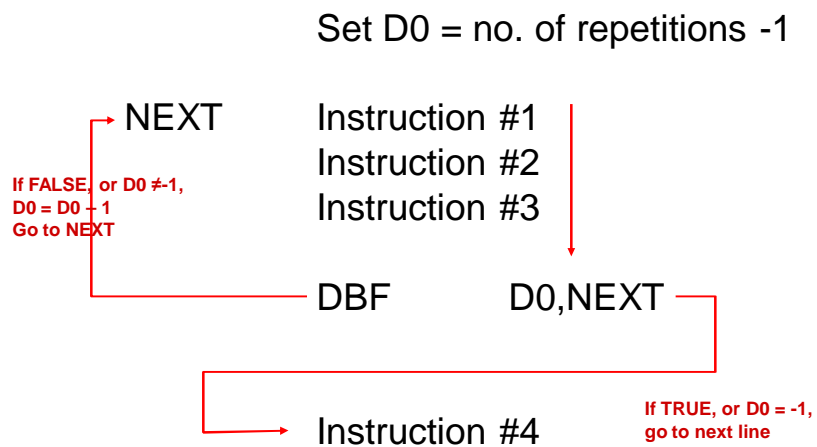
LABEL  MOVE.B    #1,D2
      END      START
  
```

DBEQ

## Creating for Loops using DBF

- You can create for... loops using DBF (Decrement and Branch if False).
- In DBF, result is always false:
  - Loop only determined by counter.
  - Same characteristics with for loops.
- Counter reaches -1:
  - If n loops needed, counter = n - 1.

## DBF Format



## Example

- Write a program that fills memory locations \$2000 to \$2009 with value \$FF.

|        |      |
|--------|------|
| \$2000 | \$00 |
| \$2001 | \$00 |
| \$2002 | \$00 |
| \$2003 | \$00 |
| \$2004 | \$00 |
| \$2005 | \$00 |
| \$2006 | \$00 |
| \$2007 | \$00 |
| \$2008 | \$00 |
| \$2009 | \$00 |



|        |      |
|--------|------|
| \$2000 | \$FF |
| \$2001 | \$FF |
| \$2002 | \$FF |
| \$2003 | \$FF |
| \$2004 | \$FF |
| \$2005 | \$FF |
| \$2006 | \$FF |
| \$2007 | \$FF |
| \$2008 | \$FF |
| \$2009 | \$FF |

## Solution

- Lets say D2 is the counter.
- $N = 10$ ,
  - $D2 = N - 1$
  - $D2 = 10 - 1$
  - $D2 = 9$



## Program

```
START    ORG        $1000

          LEA        $2000,A0
          MOVE.B     #9,D2

LOOP     MOVE.B     #$FF,(A0)+
          DBF        D2,LOOP

          END        START
```

## Example

- Create a program that displays “Hello World!” 100 times.

## Solution

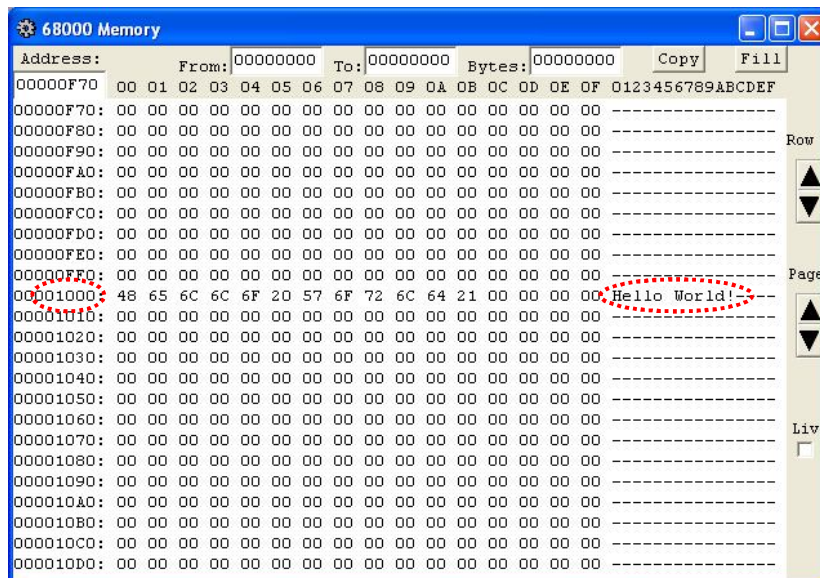
- Lets say D2 is the counter.
- $N = 100$ ,
  - $D2 = N - 1$
  - $D2 = 100 - 1 = 99$
  - $D2 = \$0063$ .

## Displaying the Text

- TRAP #15 used by Easy68k for text I/O:
  - D0, D1 and A1 must be reserved:
    - D0 set to 0 to display text.
    - A1 is starting address for 'Hello World!' string.
    - D1 used to indicate string length: 12 characters.

## Step 1: Put 'Hello World' into Memory

|       |      |                |
|-------|------|----------------|
|       | ORG  | \$1000         |
| HELLO | DC.B | 'Hello World!' |
|       | DC.B | 0              |



## Step 2: Set Variables

```
START    ORG        $2000  
  
Display string mode  
          ↘ MOVE.L    #0,D0  
Counter = 99 → MOVE.W    #99,D2  
          ↗ MOVEA.L    #HELLO,A1  
            MOVE.W    #12,D1  
          ↖  
Move string address to A1      String length
```

## Step 3: Loop to Display Text

```
NEXT      TRAP    #15  
          DBF     D2,NEXT  
D2 = D2 - 1  
          ↘  
          ↗ END    START  
D2 = -1?
```

# Assembly Code

```
HELLO      ORG          $1000
           DC.B         'Hello World!'
           DC.B         0

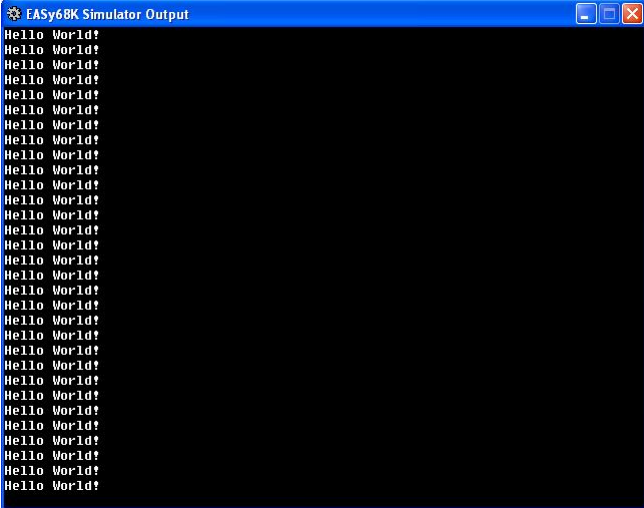
START      ORG          $2000

           MOVE.L       #0,D0           ; SET TO OUTPUT STRING
           MOVE.W       #99,D2          ; SET COUNTER TO 99
           MOVEA.L      #HELLO,A1       ; MOVE DC ADDRESS TO A1
           MOVE.W       #12,D1          ; THIS IS LENGTH OF CHARACTER

NEXT       TRAP         #15
           DBF          D2,NEXT          ; WILL EXIT WHEN D2 REACHES -1

           END          START
```

## Result



The screenshot shows a window titled "EASy68K Simulator Output" with a black background and white text. The text consists of 20 lines, each displaying "Hello World!". The window has standard Windows-style title bar controls (minimize, maximize, close) in the top right corner.



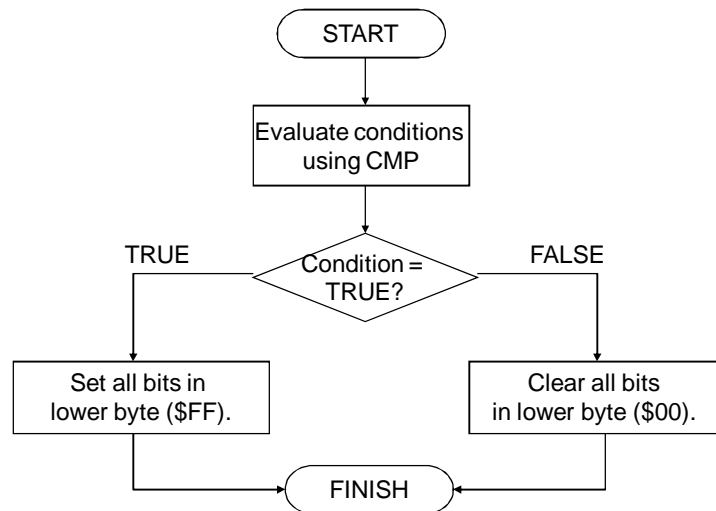
## Conditional Set (Scc)



### Scc (Set According to Condition)

- Check conditions and adjust byte:
  - ☐ If condition TRUE, set all bits to 1.
  - ☐ If false, set all to 0.

## Scc Flowchart



## Scc Example

D0 = \$12345678

\*Original D2 = \$00000000

D1 = \$12345678

CMP.B D0,D1

**SEQ D2**

D2.B = \$FF if D1=D0, else D2.B = \$00

D1.B (\$78) = D0.B (\$78), condition is TRUE.

D2.B = 

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|



D2.B = 

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Final D2 = \$000000FF

## Try It Yourself

```
START      ORG      $1000

            MOVE.L   #$12345678,D0
            MOVE.L   #$12345678,D1
            CMP.B    D0,D1
            SEQ      D2

            END      START
```

## Scc Example

D0 = \$12345678

D1 = \$10000056

CMP.B D0,D1

**SGT** **D1** D1.B = \$FF if D1>D0, else D1.B = \$00

D1.B (\$56) < D0.B (\$78), condition is FALSE.

D1.B = 

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|



D1.B = 

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Final D1 = \$10000000





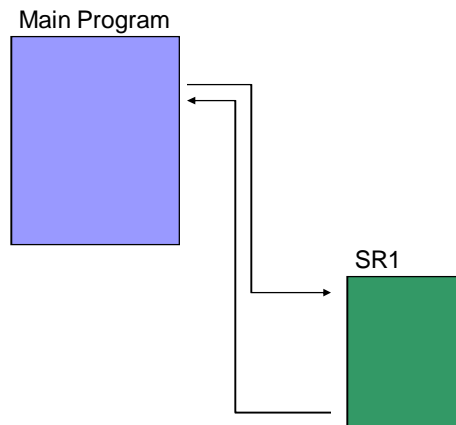
# Subroutine Control



## Branch to Subroutine (BSR)

- Similarities to BRA:
  - Branches unconditionally to another location.
  - Same limitations (32,676 forward/back).
- Differences:
  - Location is a **sub-routine**.
  - **Return address** pushed to **stack**.
  - Subroutine returns using RTS.

## Subroutines



## Jump to Subroutine (JSR)

- Similar to BSR, but without addressing limit.
  - Can jump anywhere.
- Features:
  - The location is a sub-routine.
  - *Return address* pushed to stack.
  - Subroutine returns using RTS.

## RTS (Return from Subroutine)

- Used to return from subroutine.
- Pops return address from stack.
- Complements BSR & JSR:
  - Put at end of subroutine.
  - Reloads PC from stack.
  - Execution resumes at new PC.

## How BSR works

MAIN PROGRAM

|        |                |
|--------|----------------|
| \$1000 | MOVE.B #100,D0 |
| \$1002 | BSR SUBR       |
| \$1004 | MOVE.B D0,D1   |

1. Program executes normally until BSR is encountered.

|    |        |
|----|--------|
| PC | \$1004 |
|----|--------|

STACK POINTER

|        |  |
|--------|--|
| \$FFFB |  |
| \$FFFD |  |
| \$FFFF |  |

SP

SUBROUTINE SUBR

|        |            |
|--------|------------|
| \$2000 | MULU D0,D0 |
| \$2002 | RTS        |
| \$2004 |            |

# How BSR works

MAIN PROGRAM

|        |                |
|--------|----------------|
| \$1000 | MOVE.B #100,D0 |
| \$1002 | BSR SUBR       |
| \$1004 | MOVE.B D0,D1   |

|    |        |
|----|--------|
| PC | \$2000 |
|----|--------|

2. BSR saves current PC onto stack.

STACK POINTER

|        |          |
|--------|----------|
| \$FFFB |          |
| \$FFFD | \$001004 |
| \$FFFF |          |

SP ↑

3. Branches to SUBR by updating PC.

SUBROUTINE SUBR

|        |            |
|--------|------------|
| \$2000 | MULU D0,D0 |
| \$2002 | RTS        |
| \$2004 |            |

# How BSR works

MAIN PROGRAM

|        |                |
|--------|----------------|
| \$1000 | MOVE.B #100,D0 |
| \$1002 | BSR SUBR       |
| \$1004 | MOVE.B D0,D1   |

|    |        |
|----|--------|
| PC | \$2004 |
|----|--------|

4. Execution resumes here, until encounters RTS.

STACK POINTER

|        |          |
|--------|----------|
| \$FFFB |          |
| \$FFFD | \$001004 |
| \$FFFF |          |

SP

SUBROUTINE SUBR

|        |            |
|--------|------------|
| \$2000 | MULU D0,D0 |
| \$2002 | RTS        |
| \$2004 |            |

# How BSR works

MAIN PROGRAM

|        |                |
|--------|----------------|
| \$1000 | MOVE.B #100,D0 |
| \$1002 | BSR SUBR       |
| \$1004 | MOVE.B D0,D1   |

|    |        |
|----|--------|
| PC | \$1004 |
|----|--------|

5. When RTS is encountered, M68k pops the stack and loads into PC.

STACK POINTER

|        |          |
|--------|----------|
| \$FFFB |          |
| \$FFFD | \$001004 |
| \$FFFF |          |

SP  
↓

SUBROUTINE SUBR

|        |            |
|--------|------------|
| \$2000 | MULU D0,D0 |
| \$2002 | RTS        |
| \$2004 |            |

# How BSR works

MAIN PROGRAM

|        |                |
|--------|----------------|
| \$1000 | MOVE.B #100,D0 |
| \$1002 | BSR SUBR       |
| \$1004 | MOVE.B D0,D1   |

|    |        |
|----|--------|
| PC | \$1004 |
|----|--------|

6. Execution continues normally where BSR left off.

STACK POINTER

|        |  |
|--------|--|
| \$FFFB |  |
| \$FFFD |  |
| \$FFFF |  |

SP

SUBROUTINE SUBR

|        |            |
|--------|------------|
| \$2000 | MULU D0,D0 |
| \$2002 | RTS        |
| \$2004 |            |

# Sample Program

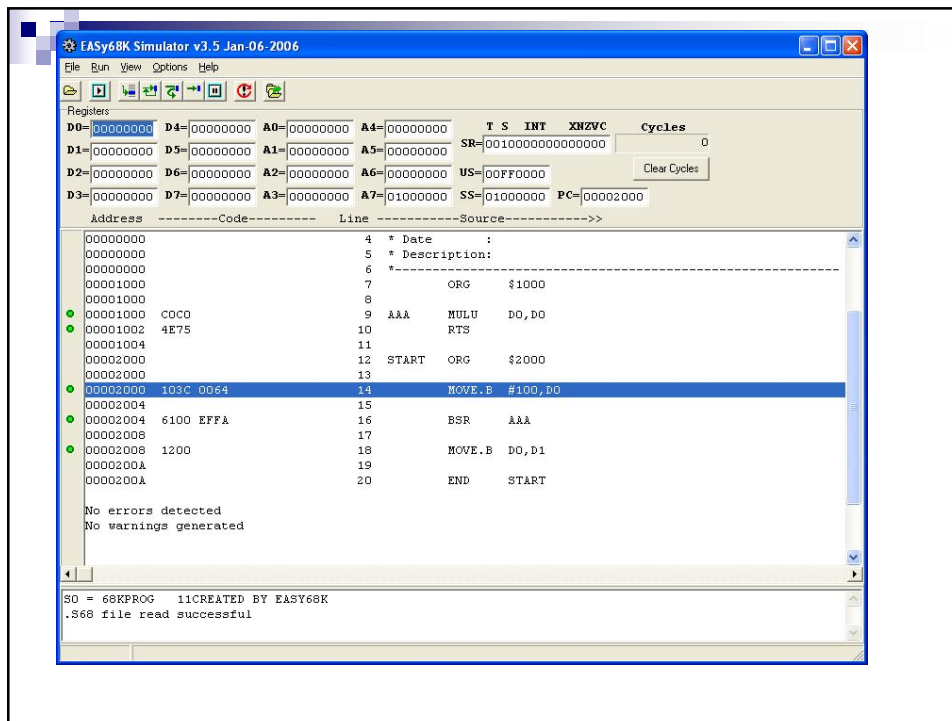
```

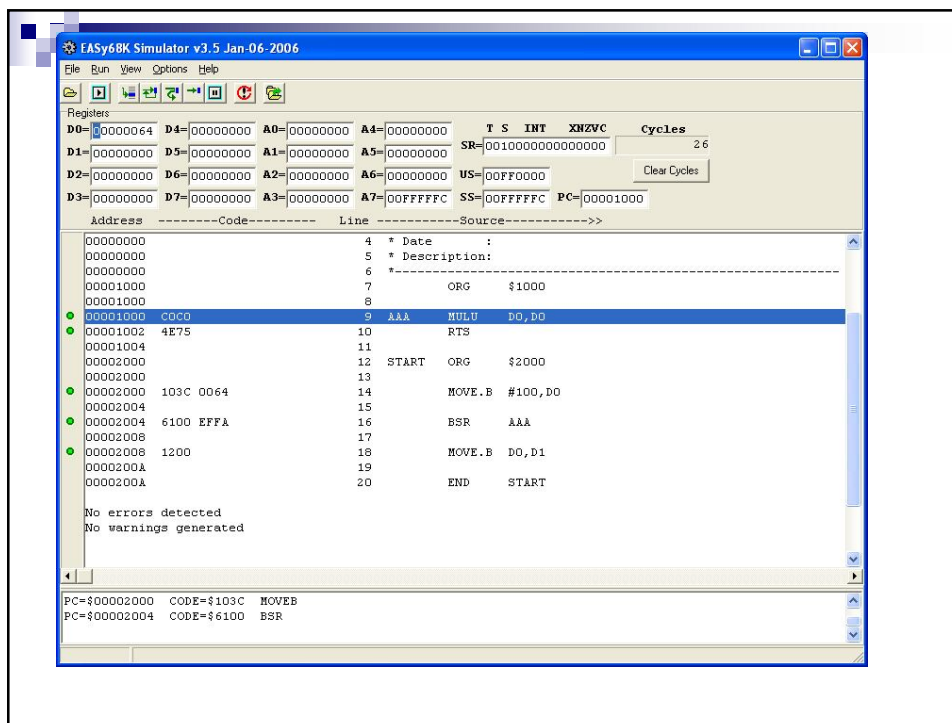
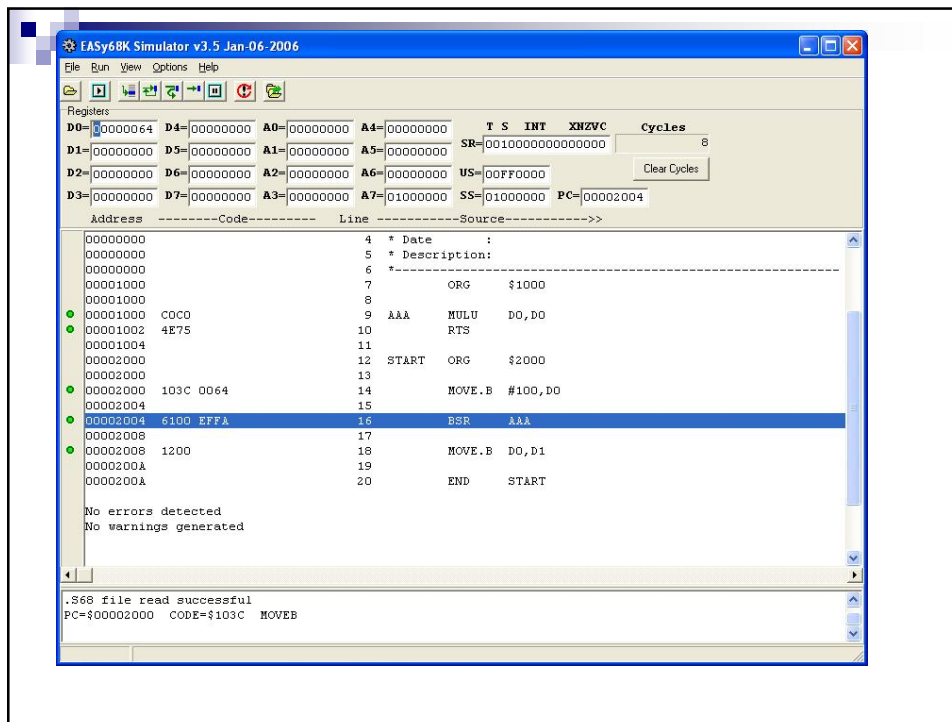
                                ORG          $1000
AAA                            MULU          D0,D0
                                RTS

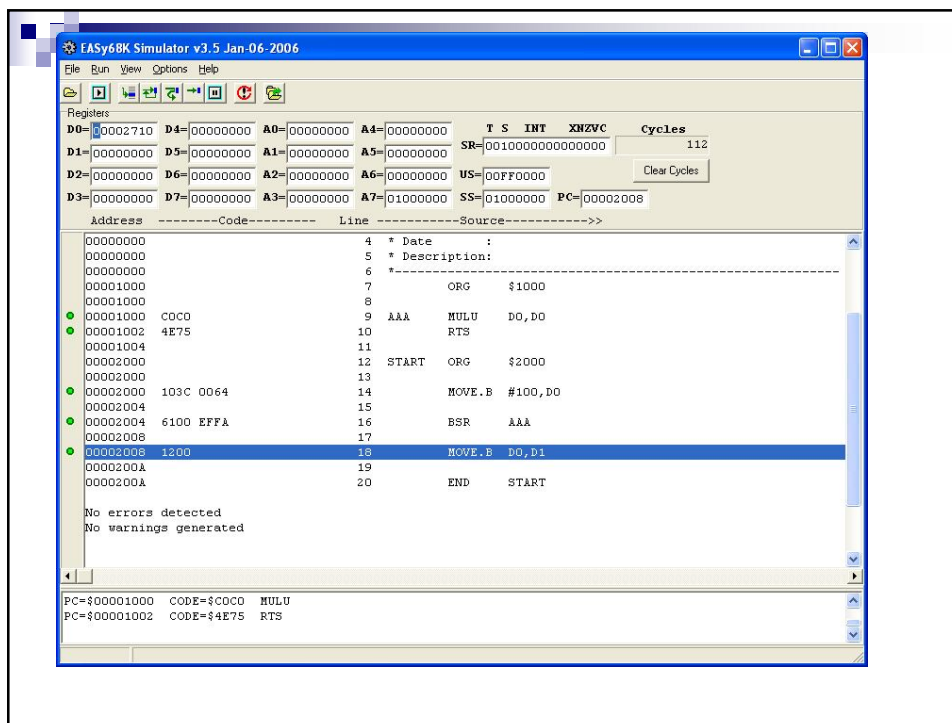
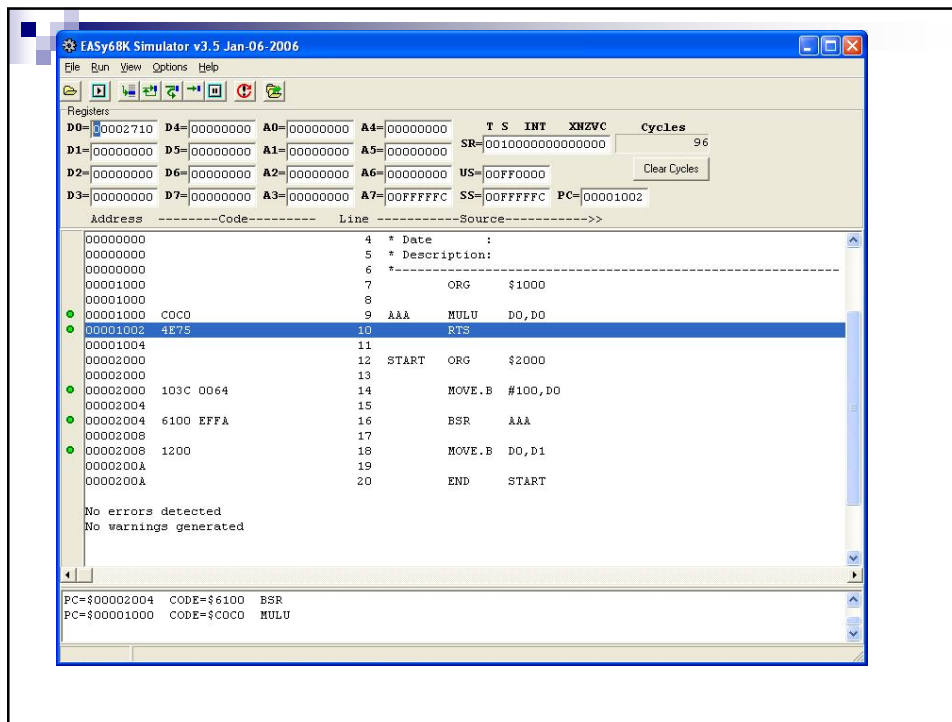
START                          ORG          $2000
                                MOVE.B       #100,D0
                                BSR          AAA
                                MOVE.B       D0,D1

                                END          START

```









# Conclusion

## Summary of Instructions

|                 | BRA  | JMP       |
|-----------------|--|-----------|
| Application     | Perform unconditional branching.                         |           |
| Method          | Modifies PC to point to new location.                    |           |
| Addressing Mode | Relative   | Absolute  |
| Limitations     | Limited addressing range<br>(16-bit signed displacement) | Unlimited |

## Summary of Instructions

|              | Bcc   | DBcc   | Scc  |
|--------------|---|--|--|
| Description  | Performs conditional branching                                    | Same as Bcc, has counter.  | Conditionally sets/clears lower byte based on test result. |
| Method       | Branch to label if condition true, Else execute next instruction. | Decrement, branch to label if condition false, execute next if condition true or counter = -1. | Set byte to \$FF is condition true, else set to \$00.      |
| Applications | If, if..else, for, while  | For  | Testing conditions.  |
| Limitations  | Limited addressing range (16-bit signed displacement).            |  | N/A  |

## Summary of Instructions

|                  | BSR  | JSR       |
|------------------|--|-----------|
| Application      | Branch unconditionally to subroutine.                                |           |
| Branching Method | Modifies PC to point to new location. Saves return address to stack. |           |
| Addressing Mode  | Relative   | Absolute  |
| Limitations      | Limited addressing range (16-bit signed displacement).               | Unlimited |

|             | RTS                                    | RTR  |
|-------------|--|--|
| Description | Used to return from subroutine.        |  |
| Method      | Loads address from stack, put into PC. | Loads address & PC from stack, put into PC, CCR. |



The End

Please read:  
Antonakos, pg. 83-90.