



BIRZEIT UNIVERSITY

Department of Electrical & Computer Engineering  
ENCS4110 – Computer Design Laboratory

### Experiment 03

## Control Flow and Subroutines

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# 3 Control Flow and Subroutines

## Learning Objectives

After completing this experiment, you will be able to:

- Implement conditional and unconditional branching using ARM branch instructions.
- Design and implement loop constructs (`for`, `while`) using compare and branch instructions.
- Create and call procedures with proper parameter passing and return mechanisms.
- Manage the stack for local variables, parameter passing, and nested procedure calls.
- Apply the ARM Procedure Call Standard (AAPCS) to ensure correct register usage and calling conventions.

## Experiment Overview

This experiment introduces program control flow, procedure implementation, and stack management on the ARM Cortex-M4 processor. You will implement conditional branches and loops, write procedures following the ARM Procedure Call Standard (AAPCS), and handle nested calls with parameter passing using the stack. By the end of this lab, you will understand how to create modular assembly programs with proper control flow, calling conventions, and stack management.

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# 1 Theoretical Background

## 1.1 Flow Control

Flow control instructions alter the sequential execution of instructions by changing the program counter (PC). These instructions enable the implementation of conditional statements, loops, and procedure calls that are fundamental to structured programming.

### 1.1.1 Condition Evaluation

Before implementing control flow, we must understand how to evaluate conditions and set processor flags. ARM provides dedicated instructions for comparing values and testing bit patterns that update the condition flags without storing results.

Table 3.1: ARM Cortex-M4 Compare and Test Instructions

Instr.	Syntax	Description / Usage
CMP	CMP Rn, Operand2	Compare Rn with Operand2 (Rn - Operand2); updates flags (Z, N, C, V).
CMN	CMN Rn, Operand2	Compare negative (Rn + Operand2); used for checking against negative values.
TST	TST Rn, Operand2	Logical AND test (Rn AND Operand2); sets Z if all tested bits are 0.
TEQ	TEQ Rn, Operand2	Logical XOR test (Rn EOR Operand2); sets Z if operands are equal.

#### Usage Notes:

- These instructions only affect the condition flags (N, Z, C, V) — they do not store a result.
- CMP/CMN are arithmetic comparisons; TST/TEQ are logical bitwise comparisons.
- Many data-processing instructions can update flags by appending S (e.g., ADDS, SUBS).
- Common use: immediately followed by conditional branches such as BEQ, BNE, BGT, etc.

#### Examples:

```
CMP    R0, #10          ; Compare R0 with 10
BLT    LessThan10       ; Branch if R0 < 10
BGE    GreaterOrEqual  ; Otherwise, R0 >= 10
```

Listing 3.1: Arithmetic comparison using CMP

```
MOV    R1, #0x12        ; R1 = 0001 0010b
TST    R1, #0x10        ; Test if bit 4 is set
BEQ    BitClear         ; Branch if bit 4 = 0 (Z=1)
BNE    BitSet           ; Branch if bit 4 = 1 (Z=0)
```

Listing 3.2: Bit test using TST

```
MOV    R2, #0x55
MOV    R3, #0x55
TEQ    R2, R3           ; XOR -> result 0, sets Z=1
BEQ    ValuesEqual     ; Branch if equal
```

Listing 3.3: Equality check using TEQ

### 1.1.2 Conditional Branching

Branch instructions are the primary mechanism for implementing flow control in ARM assembly. They modify the program counter to jump to different parts of the code based on conditions or unconditionally.

Table 3.2: ARM Cortex-M4 Branch Instructions

Instr.	Syntax	Description / Usage
B	B label	Unconditional branch to <code>label</code> (always jumps)
B<cond>	B<cond> label	Conditional branch based on flags
BL	BL label	Branch with link: calls a subroutine, storing return address in LR.
BX	BX Rm	Branch to address in register, often BX LR to return from a subroutine.
CBZ	CBZ Rn, label	Branch if Rn == 0. Example: CBZ R0, Done.
CBNZ	CBNZ Rn, label	Branch if Rn != 0. Example: loop until counter reaches zero.

`CBZ/CBNZ` instructions have specific constraints:

- **Register:** operand must be a low register R0–R7.
- **Range:** branch is *forward-only*; the destination must be within 0–126 bytes after the instruction.
- **Flags:** does not update condition flags (N, Z, C, V).

For backward or longer jumps, use `CMP/TST` with conditional branches (`BEQ, BNE, BGT, ...`).

### 1.1.3 Conditional Execution

ARM assembly supports conditional execution, where most instructions can be conditionally executed based on the current state of the condition flags. This feature allows for efficient implementation of conditional statements without explicit branching.

**Conditional Instruction Format:** Most ARM instructions can be made conditional by appending a condition code suffix:

OPCODE{<cond>} Rd, Rn, Operand2

**Examples:**

- `ADDEQ R0, R1, R2` — Add only if equal (Z=1)
- `MOVNE R3, #10` — Move only if not equal (Z=0)
- `SUBGT R4, R4, #1` — Subtract only if greater than (signed)

**Advantages of Conditional Execution:**

- **Performance:** Eliminates branch instructions for simple conditional operations
- **Code density:** Reduces the number of instructions needed
- **Pipeline efficiency:** Avoids branch prediction penalties for simple conditions
- **Atomic operations:** Multiple related conditional operations can be grouped

### 1.1.4 How Branch Instructions Work

Branch instructions change the flow of execution by modifying the Program Counter (PC). When a branch is executed, the instruction encodes an *offset* which is added to the current value of the PC.

**Offset calculation:** The branch instruction contains a signed immediate value (positive or negative). The processor adds this offset (aligned to halfword boundaries) to the current PC.

- A *positive offset* causes a **forward branch** (jump to a higher memory address, later in the program).
- A *negative offset* causes a **backward branch** (jump to a lower memory address, earlier in the program).

**Example:** Suppose a branch instruction is located at address `0x100`, and the assembler encodes an immediate offset of `-0x08`. The effective target address will be:

$$0x100 + 4 + (-0x08) = 0xFC$$

This means the processor jumps **backward** to an earlier instruction. Such negative offsets are typically used to implement loops (e.g., repeat until zero).

### 1.1.5 Condition Codes

Conditional branches use condition codes that test the processor status flags (N, Z, C, V) set by previous instructions. These enable implementing high-level constructs like if-statements and loops.

Table 3.3: Common ARM Condition Codes

Cond.	Meaning	Description
EQ	Equal	Execute if $Z = 1$ .
NE	Not equal	Execute if $Z = 0$ .
CS/HS	Carry set / Unsigned higher or same	Execute if $C = 1$ .
CC/LO	Carry clear / Unsigned lower	Execute if $C = 0$ .
MI	Minus (negative)	Execute if $N = 1$ .
PL	Plus (non-negative)	Execute if $N = 0$ .
VS	Overflow set	Execute if $V = 1$ .
VC	Overflow clear	Execute if $V = 0$ .
HI	Unsigned higher	Execute if $C = 1$ and $Z = 0$ .
LS	Unsigned lower or same	Execute if $C = 0$ or $Z = 1$ .
GE	Greater or equal (signed)	Execute if $N = V$ .
LT	Less than (signed)	Execute if $N \neq V$ .
GT	Greater than (signed)	Execute if $Z = 0$ and $N = V$ .
LE	Less or equal (signed)	Execute if $Z = 1$ or $N \neq V$ .
AL	Always	Always execute (default if no condition).
NV	Never	Reserved / do not use.

## 1.2 Loop Patterns

Loops are fundamental control structures that repeat a block of code based on conditions. ARM assembly implements loops using combinations of compare instructions, conditional branches, and counters.

### 1.2.1 For Loop Structure

A typical for loop has the structure: initialization, condition check, body execution, and increment/decrement. This type of loop executes a known number of times.

```
AREA M_DATA, DATA, READONLY
array  DCD 10, 20, 30, 40, 50    ; array of 5 integers
length EQU 5                      ; number of elements (; just a constant, no memory)
```

Listing 3.4: Declaring Array and Length

```
; Initialization
MOV    R0, #0                     ; i = 0
MOV    R1, #0                     ; sum = 0
LDR    R3, =array                 ; load base address of array into R3

for_start
; Condition check
CMP    R0, #length               ; compare i with length
BGE    for_end                   ; if i >= length, exit loop

; Loop body
LDR    R2, [R3, R0, LSL #2]     ; load array[i]; EA: R3 + (R0 * 4)
ADD    R1, R1, R2                ; sum += array[i]

; Increment
ADD    R0, R0, #1                ; i++
B      for_start                 ; repeat

for_end
```

Listing 3.5: For loop implementation pattern

### 1.2.2 While Loop Structure

While loops check the condition before executing the loop body, potentially executing zero times if the initial condition is false. This type of loop is useful when the number of iterations is not known in advance and depends on dynamic conditions.

```
AREA M_DATA, DATA, READONLY
mystring DCB "Hello World!", 0      ; null-terminated string
```

Listing 3.6: Declaring Null-Terminated String

**Note:** 0 and '0' are two different values, as the former is actually zero, while the latter is the ASCII code for the character '0' (which is 48 in decimal).

---

```

; Initialization
LDR    R0, =mystring ; pointer to string
MOV    R1, #0         ; character count = 0

while_start
        ; Condition check
LDRB  R2, [R0], #1 ; load current character and post-increment pointer
CMP   R2, #0         ; check for null terminator
BEQ   while_end     ; if zero, exit loop

        ; Loop body - do something with R2

B      while_start   ; repeat
while_end

```

---

Listing 3.7: While loop with string processing example

## 1.3 Procedures and Stack

### 1.3.1 ARM Architecture Procedure Call Standard (AAPCS)

Procedures are reusable blocks of code that encapsulate a specific task. They promote modular design, code reuse, and clearer program structure. In ARM assembly, procedures are implemented using branch-and-link instructions along with register usage conventions defined by the ARM Architecture Procedure Call Standard (AAPCS).

The AAPCS is the set of rules that define how functions exchange data and how registers must be preserved during a procedure call:

- **R0–R3**: Hold the first four parameters. R0 also holds the return value. Caller-saved.
- **Stack**: Any additional parameters beyond the first four are passed on the stack.
- **R4–R11**: Must be preserved by the callee. If a procedure uses them, it must save and restore them.
- **SP (R13)**: Stack pointer, always points to the current top of the stack.
- **LR (R14)**: Link register holds the return address. Caller-saved.

**Note:** Callees are the procedures being called, while callers are the ones calling the procedure.

### 1.3.2 Procedure Templates

A procedure is entered with a BL (branch-with-link) instruction, which stores the return address in the link register LR. The callee returns by branching to LR (e.g., BX LR). By the AAPCS, the first four arguments are passed in R0–R3 and the primary return value is placed in R0.

## Basic Procedure Template

**Example:** simple procedure that expects two integers in R0 and R1 and returns their sum in R0.

```
AddTwo PROC
    ADD R0, R0, R1      ; return R0+R1 in R0
    BX LR
    ENDP
```

Listing 3.8: Basic procedure structure

**Note:** The PROC and ENDP directives help define the start and end of a procedure and they could be safely omitted.

**Procedure with Preserved Registers** When a procedure uses callee-saved registers (R4-R11), it must preserve their original values by saving them on the stack and restoring them before returning:

```
ProcessArray PROC
    PUSH {R4-R6, LR}      ; Save used registers and LR
    MOV R4, R0             ; Save array pointer
    MOV R5, R1             ; Save array length
    MOV R6, #0              ; Initialize counter

    ; Process array using R4, R5, R6...

    MOV R0, R6              ; Return counter value
    POP {R4-R6, PC}         ; Restore registers and return
    ENDP
```

Listing 3.9: Procedure using preserved registers

**Nested Procedure Calls** When one procedure calls another, the link register (LR) must be preserved, otherwise the return address would be lost. This is done by pushing LR onto the stack before making another call.

```
OuterProc
    PUSH {LR}                ; Save return address
    BL InnerProc             ; Call inner procedure
    MOV R1, R0                ; Use return value
    POP {PC}                 ; Return to caller

InnerProc
    MOV R0, #42               ; Return value
    BX LR                     ; Return
```

Listing 3.10: Nested procedure example

### 1.3.3 Stack Model (Full, Descending)

There are four common stack models based on two characteristics: whether the stack is full or empty, and whether it grows up (ascending) or down (descending).

- **Full Ascending:** SP points to the last used location; stack grows toward higher addresses.
- **Empty Ascending:** SP points to the next free location; stack grows toward higher addresses.
- **Empty Descending:** SP points to the next free location; stack grows toward lower addresses.

- **Full Descending:** SP points to the last used location; stack grows toward lower addresses.
- The ARM Cortex-M4 uses a **full descending stack**, meaning:
- The stack pointer (SP) points to the last used location (full).
  - The stack grows toward lower memory addresses (descending).

### 1.3.4 Stack Operations

The Cortex-M4 provides PUSH and POP instructions that automatically update the stack pointer (SP) and allow saving or restoring multiple registers in a single instruction. These operations are essential for implementing procedure calls, local variables, and context switching.

**PUSH** The PUSH instruction saves one or more registers onto the stack in a single operation. When executed, the stack pointer (SP) is decremented to reserve space, and the specified registers are written to consecutive memory locations starting from the new SP value. **Rule:** PUSH stores registers on the stack, with the **lowest-numbered register** placed at the **lowest memory address** and the **highest-numbered register** placed at the **highest memory address**. This guarantees a consistent and predictable memory layout for saved contexts.

**Example:**

---

```
PUSH {R4, R0, R2, LR}
```

---

Even if the list appears unordered, values are laid out by register number: R0 (lowest address), then R2, R4, and LR (highest address). Each register occupies 4 bytes, so SP decreases by 16 bytes in total. The program counter (PC) cannot be pushed by this instruction.

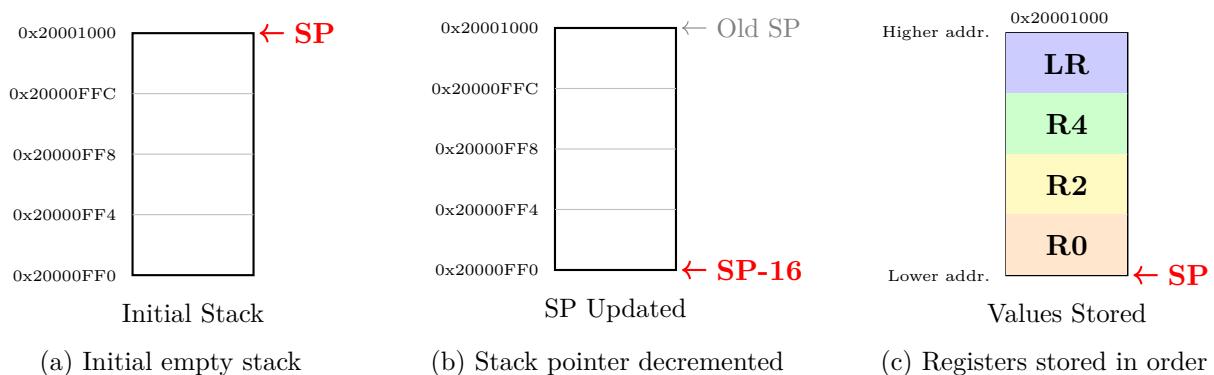


Figure 3.1: Stack operation sequence for `PUSH {R4, R0, R2, LR}`

**Explanation:** Figure 3.1(a) shows the empty stack with SP at the top (highest address). When PUSH executes, the processor **decrements SP by 16 bytes** to reserve space for four registers (Figure 3.1(b)). Finally, in Figure 3.1(c), values are stored according to the rule: the lowest-numbered register (R0) at the lowest address, then R2 and R4, and the highest-numbered (LR) at the highest address. Because the stack grows downward, SP points to the last written word after the operation.

**POP** The POP instruction restores one or more registers from the stack. Conceptually, the processor reads each value from the addresses currently covered by SP and then releases that stack space. **Rule:** POP loads registers from the stack such that the **lowest-numbered register** is restored from the **lowest memory address**, and the **highest-numbered register** from the **highest memory address**. After all specified registers are restored, SP has increased by 4 bytes per register.

## Example:

**POP {R6-R8}**

This restores R6, then R7, then R8 from successively higher addresses; the stack pointer increases by 12 bytes overall. If PC is included in the list, the loaded value becomes the new program counter, returning from the current procedure.

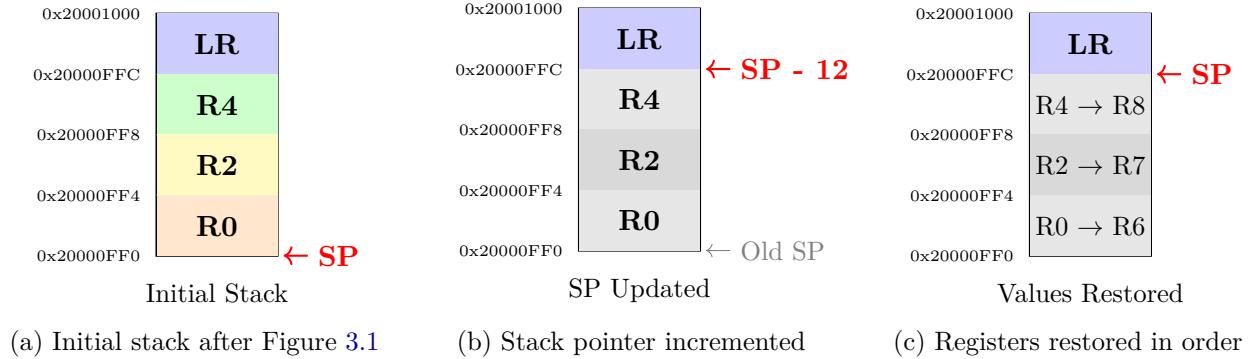


Figure 3.2: Stack operation sequence for **POP {R6-R8}**

**Explanation:** In Figure 3.2(a), the stack contains values saved earlier. Executing **POP {R6-R8}** **reclaims 12 bytes of stack space** (three registers) by moving SP upward in memory (Figure 3.2(b)). Then, as shown in Figure 3.2(c), registers are restored following the rule: the lowest-numbered register (R6) comes from the lowest address, followed by R7 and R8 from higher addresses. After the last load, SP points to the top of the reclaimed block, completing the reversal of the earlier push.

## 2 Procedure

### 2.1 Examples

#### 2.1.1 Example 1: Array Example — Find Maximum Element

This example demonstrates how to find the maximum element in an array using a standard for loop structure.

```
AREA      RESET, CODE, READONLY
EXPORT    __Vectors
__Vectors
    DCD      0x20001000          ; Initial SP
    DCD      Reset_Handler      ; Reset vector
    ALIGN

    AREA      MYCODE, CODE, READONLY
    ENTRY
    EXPORT    Reset_Handler

; Find maximum element in ARR[0..LEN-1]
; Result (max) is written to MAXRES.

Reset_Handler
    LDR      R0, =ARR           ; R0 = &ARR[0]
    MOV      R1, #0              ; R1 = i (index)
    LDR      R2, [R0]            ; R2 = max = ARR[0]

for_start
    CMP      R1, #LEN            ; i >= LEN ?
    BGE    for_end              ; yes -> done

    LDR      R3, [R0, R1, LSL #2]; R3 = ARR[i]
    CMP      R3, R2              ; if ARR[i] > max
    MOVGTE R2, R3              ; max = ARR[i]
    ADD      R1, R1, #1          ; i++
    B      for_start

for_end
    LDR      R4, =MAXRES         ; store result for easy checking
    STR      R2, [R4]
STOP    B      STOP

    AREA      CONSTANTS, DATA, READONLY
ARR     DCD      10, 20, 30, -5, 11, 0
LEN     EQU      6

    AREA      MYDATA, DATA, READWRITE
MAXRES DCD      0                 ; expect 30

    END
```

Listing 3.11: Find maximum element in an array

**Check:** Verify that the maximum element is correctly identified and stored in MAXRES.

### 2.1.2 Example 2: String Example — Count Uppercase Letters

This example demonstrates how to process a null-terminated string and count the number of uppercase letters (A-Z) using a while-loop structure.

```
AREA    RESET, CODE, READONLY
EXPORT  __Vectors
__Vectors
    DCD    0x20001000      ; Initial SP
    DCD    Reset_Handler   ; Reset vector
    ALIGN

    AREA    MYCODE, CODE, READONLY
    ENTRY
    EXPORT  Reset_Handler

; Count uppercase ASCII letters in the null-terminated string MYSTR.
; Result (count) is written to UPPERCOUNT.

Reset_Handler
    LDR    R0, =MYSTR        ; R0 = ptr to string
    MOV    R1, #0             ; R1 = count

while_next
    LDRB  R2, [R0], #1       ; R2 = *p++; post-increment pointer
    CBZ   R2, while_end     ; if '\0' -> exit

    CMP   R2, #'A'          ; below 'A'?
    BLT   while_next
    CMP   R2, #'Z'          ; above 'Z'?
    BGT   while_next

    ADD   R1, R1, #1         ; count++

    B     while_next

while_end
    LDR   R3, =UPPERCOUNT
    STR   R1, [R3]

STOP    B     STOP

    AREA    CONSTANTS, DATA, READONLY
MYSTR   DCB    "Hello ARM World!", 0

    AREA    MYDATA, DATA, READWRITE
UPPERCOUNT DCD   0           ; expect 5 ('H', 'A', 'R', 'M', 'W')

END
```

Listing 3.12: Count uppercase letters in a string

**Check:** Verify that the program correctly counts the uppercase letters and stores the result in UPPERCOUNT.

### 2.1.3 Example 3: Stack Example — Nested Uppercase Counter

This example demonstrates a nested call: `CountUpperNested(ptr)` scans a null-terminated string and calls `IsUpper(ch)` for each character. It shows saving/restoring LR and using a callee-saved register (R4) for the running count.

---

```

AREA      RESET, CODE, READONLY
EXPORT    __Vectors
__Vectors
    DCD    0x20001000          ; Initial SP
    DCD    Reset_Handler      ; Reset vector
    ALIGN
    AREA   MYCODE, CODE, READONLY
    ENTRY
    EXPORT  Reset_Handler

IsUpper
    CMP    R0, #'A'
    BLT    not_upper
    CMP    R0, #'Z'
    BGT    not_upper
    MOV    R0, #1
    BX    LR

not_upper
    MOV    R0, #0
    BX    LR

CountUpperNested
    PUSH   {R4, LR}
    MOV    R1, R0
    MOV    R4, #0
; CountUpperNested(R0 = ptr) -> R0 = Upper Count
; save callee-saved + return address
; R1 = ptr (keep pointer here)
; R4 = count

cu_next
    LDRB   R0, [R1], #1
    CBZ    R0, cu_done
    BL    IsUpper
    ADD    R4, R4, R0
    B     cu_next
; R0 = *ptr++; post-increment pointer in R1
; if null terminator, finish
; R0 = 0/1 based on 'A'..'Z'
; count += result

cu_done
    MOV    R0, R4
    POP    {R4, PC}
; return count in R0

Reset_Handler
    LDR    R0, =mystring
    BL    CountUpperNested
    LDR    R2, =UPPERCOUNT
    STR    R0, [R2]
STOP
    B     STOP

    AREA   CONSTANTS, DATA, READONLY
mystring DCB  "Hello ARM World!", 0 ; Uppercase: H, A, R, M, W -> 5
    AREA   MYDATA, DATA, READWRITE
UPPERCOUNT DCD  0                  ; should be 5
END

```

---

Listing 3.13: Nested procedure call to count uppercase letters

**Check:** Verify that `UPPERCOUNT` contains 5 for the test string.

## 2.2 Tasks

### 2.2.1 Task 1: Count Vowels in a String

Implement procedures to process strings with the following requirements:

- Create a procedure `CountVowels` that takes a string pointer in R0 and returns the number of vowels (a, e, i, o, u) in R0.
- Use nested procedure calls where `CountVowels` calls a helper procedure `IsVowel`.
- Follow AAPCS conventions for parameter passing and register usage.

### 2.2.2 Task 2: Factorial Calculation (Iterative)

Implement a procedure to calculate the factorial of a non-negative integer:

- Create a procedure `Factorial` that takes a non-negative integer in R0 and returns its factorial in R0.
- Use an iterative approach with a loop to compute the factorial.
- Ensure proper handling of edge cases, such as  $0! = 1$ .
- Follow AAPCS conventions for parameter passing and register usage.

### 2.2.3 Task 3: Factorial Calculation (Recursive)

Implement a recursive version of the factorial calculation:

- Create a procedure `FactorialRec` that takes a non-negative integer in R0 and returns its factorial in R0.
- Use recursion to compute the factorial, ensuring proper base case handling.
- Manage the stack appropriately to save and restore registers as needed.
- Follow AAPCS conventions for parameter passing and register usage.
- Test the procedure with various inputs to verify correctness.