

CONTROL INSTRUCTIONS

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Overview

- This lecture
 - Control Instructions
 - Programming guidelines
 - If-else
 - Do-while
 - For-loop

MIPS Instruction Format

- Instructions are represented as 32-bit numbers with multiple fields
- MIPS Instruction Types

■ R-type

op	rs	rt	rd	shamt	func
6 bits	5 bits	5 bits	5 bits	5 bits	6 bits

■ I-type

op	rs	rt	constant or address
6 bits	5 bits	5 bits	16 bits

■ J-type

op	target address
6 bits	26 bits

Control Instructions

- We need decision making instructions to control the execution flow
 - Example C code

```
4 for (c = 0 ; c < n - 1; c++) {  
5     for (d = 0 ; d < n - c - 1; d++) {  
6         if (array[d] > array[d+1]) {  
7             swap      = array[d];  
8             array[d]   = array[d+1];  
9             array[d+1] = swap;  
10        }  
11    }  
12}
```

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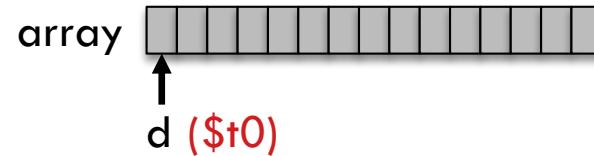
swap 



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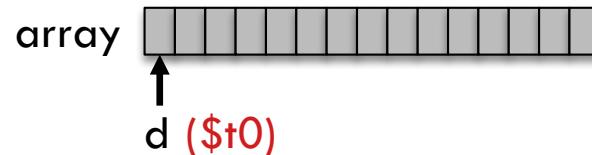
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```

lw \$t1, 0(\$t0)

(\$t1)
swap



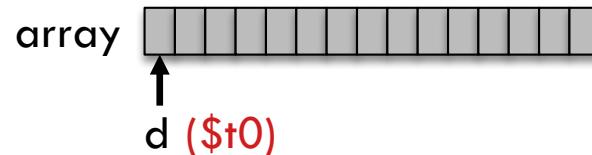
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```

lw \$t1, 0(\$t0)
lw \$t2, 4(\$t0)
sw \$t2, 0(\$t0)

(\$t1)
swap

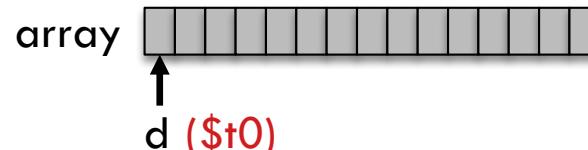
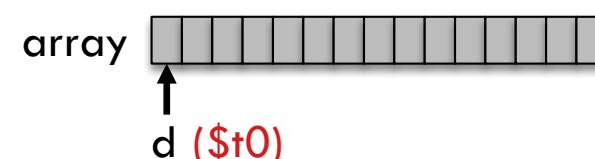


Control Instructions

- We need decision making instructions to control the execution flow
 - Example C code

```
4 for (c = 0 ; c < n - 1; c++) {           lw $t1, 0($t0)
 5   for (d = 0 ; d < n - c - 1; d++) {      lw $t2, 4($t0)
 6     if (array[d] > array[d+1]) {            sw $t2, 0($t0)
 7       swap = array[d];                      sw $t1, 4($t0)
 8       array[d] = array[d+1];
 9       array[d+1] = swap;
10   }
11 }
12 }
```

(\$t1)
swap



Control Instructions

- We need decision making instructions to control the execution flow
 - Example C code

```
4 for (c = 0 ; c < n - 1; c++) {                                lw  $t1, 0($t0)
 5   for (d = 0 ; d < n - c - 1; d++) {                            lw  $t2, 4($t0)
 6     if (array[d] > array[d+1]) {                                    sw  $t2, 0($t0)
 7       swap      = array[d];                                         sw  $t1, 4($t0)
 8       array[d]  = array[d+1];
 9       array[d+1] = swap;
10   }
11 }
12 }
```

How to handle loops and if statements?

Control Instructions

- Determine which instruction to be executed next
 - ▣ **Conditional branch:** Jump to instruction L1 if register1 equals register2
 - `beq register1, register2, L1`
 - ▣ **Unconditional branch:** Jump to instruction L1
 - `J L1`

Control Instructions

- Determine which instruction to be executed next
 - ▣ **Conditional branch:** Jump to instruction L1 if register1 equals register2
 - beq register1, register2, L1
 - bne, slt (set-on-less-than), slti
 - ▣ **Unconditional branch:** Jump to instruction L1
 - J L1
 - Jr \$s0 (jump table; long jumps and case statements)

Example: If-Else

□ Convert to assembly

- if ($i == j$)

 - $f = g + h;$

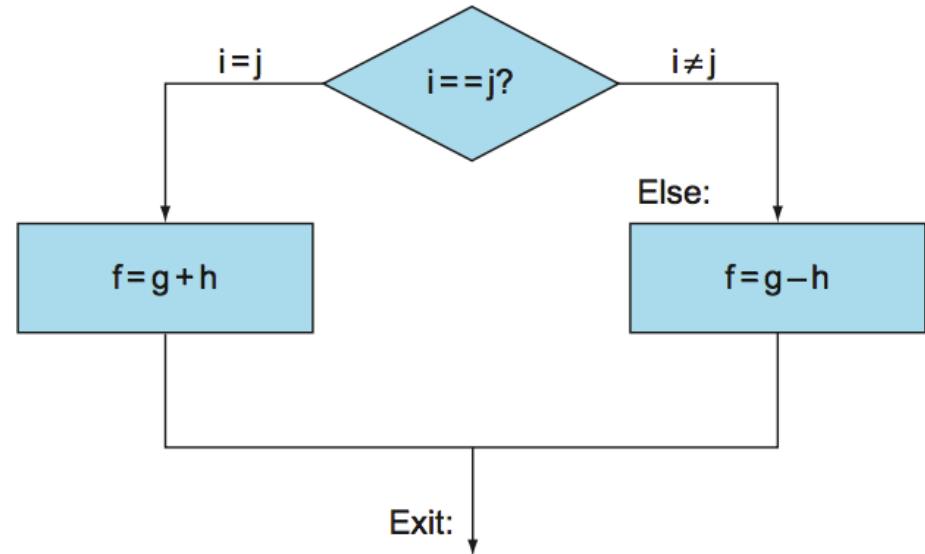
- else

 - $f = g - h;$

Example: If-Else

Convert to assembly

- if ($i == j$)
 - $f = g + h;$
- else
 - $f = g - h;$



Example: If-Else

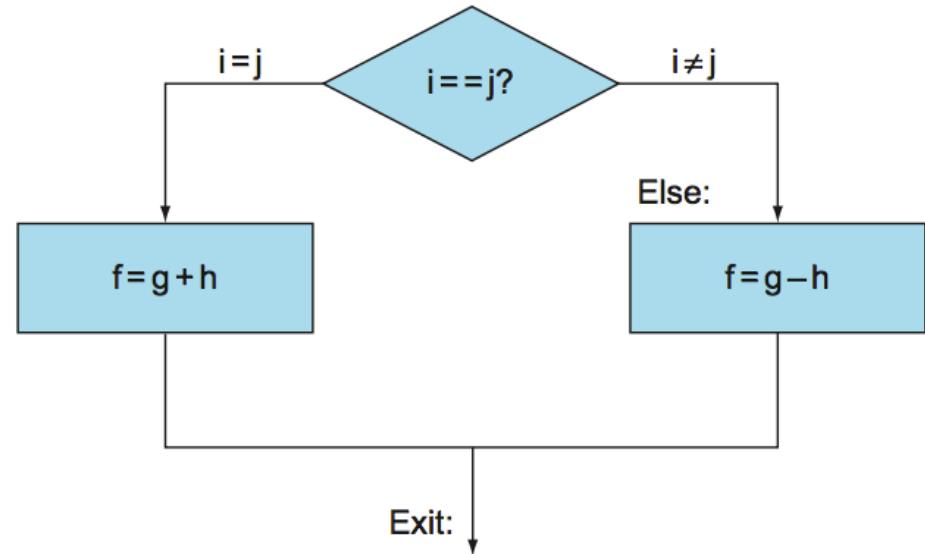
Convert to assembly

if ($i == j$)

- $f = g + h;$

else

- $f = g - h;$



```
bne    $s3, $s4, Else
add    $s0, $s1, $s2
j      Exit
Else: sub   $s0, $s1, $s2
Exit:
```

Example: Do-While

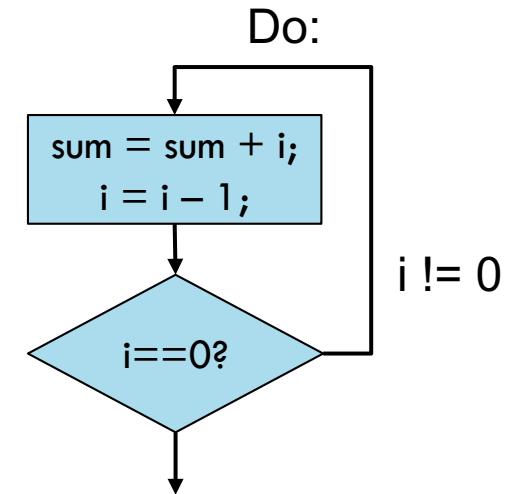
□ Convert to assembly

- do {
 - sum = sum + i;
 - i = i - 1;
- }while (i != 0);

Example: Do-While

□ Convert to assembly

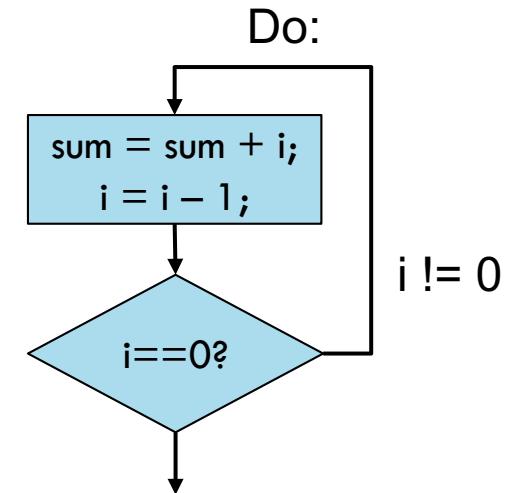
- do {
 - sum = sum + i;
 - i = i - 1;
- }while (i != 0);



Example: Do-While

Convert to assembly

- do {
 - sum = sum + i;
 - i = i - 1;
- }while (i != 0);



Do:

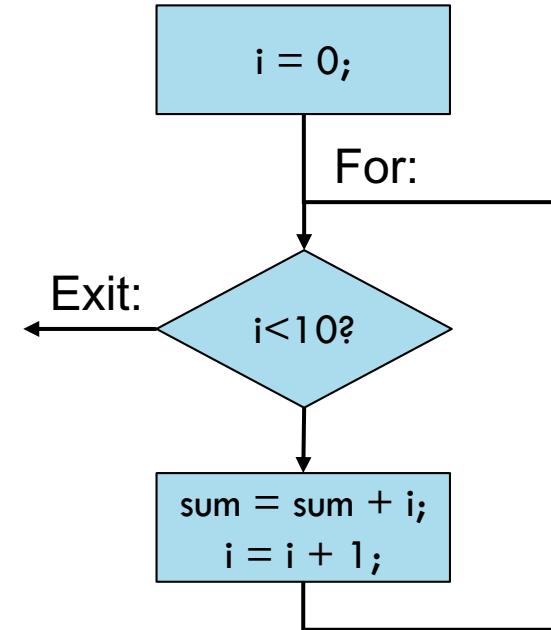
add	\$s0,	\$s0,	\$t0
subi	\$t0,	\$t0,	1
bne	\$t0,	\$zero,	Do

Example: For-Loop

- Convert to assembly
 - ▣ **for(i=0; i<10; i=i+1) {**
 - sum = sum + i;
 - ▣ **}**

Example: For-Loop

- Convert to assembly
 - ▣ `for(i=0; i<10; i=i+1) {`
 - `sum = sum + i;`
 - ▣ `}`



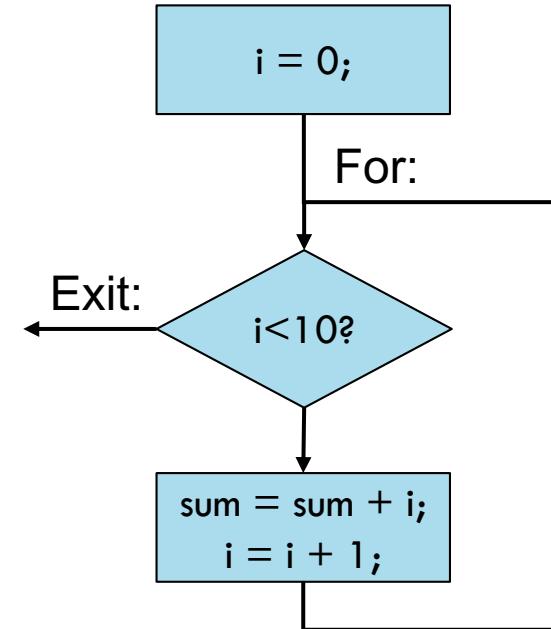
Example: For-Loop

Convert to assembly

for(*i*=0; *i*<10; *i*=*i*+1) {

sum = *sum* + *i*;

}



```
addi $t0, $zero, 0
For:    slti $t1, $t0, 10
        beq $t1, $zero, Exit
        add $s0, $s0, $t0
        addi $t0, $t0, 1
        j     For
```

Exit: