Compare and Test

- test and compare ***synthetic*** instructions set condition codes
- to test a single value

  `tst` *reg* — `orcc` *reg*`,%g0,%g0`
- compare two values

  `cmp` , — `subcc` , ,`%g0`

  `cmp` *src*,*value* — `subcc` *src*,*value*,`%g0`
- using `%g0` as a destination discards the result

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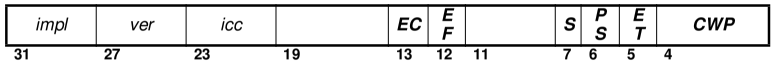
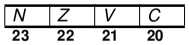
Condition Codes

- processor state register (`psr`)



- integer condition codes — the ***icc*** field — holds 4 bits



  N set if the last ALU result was ***n***egative
  Z set if the last ALU result was ***z***ero
  V set if the last ALU result o***v***erflowed
  C set if the last ALU instruction that modified ***icc*** caused a ***c***arry out of, or a borrow into, bit 31
- `cc` versions of the integer arithmetic instructions set all the codes
- `cc` versions of the logical instructions set only ***N*** and ***Z***
- tests on the condition codes implement conditionals and loops
- carry and overflow are used to implement multiple-precision arithmetic
- see page 28 in the SPARC Architecture Manual, §4.8 in Paul

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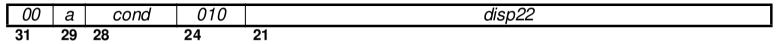
Branches

- branch instructions transfer control based on ***icc***

branches are format 2 instructions



- target is a ***PC-relative*** address and is , where is the address of the branch instruction
- unconditional branches

branch	***condition***	***synthetic synonym***
`ba`	branch always	`jmp`
`bn`	branch never	`nop`

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Carry and Overflow

- if the carry bit (***C***) is set

  the last addition resulted in a carry

  or the last subtraction resulted in a borrow
- carry is needed to implement arithmetic using numbers represented in several words, e.g. multiple-precision addition

```
addcc %g3,%g5,%g7
addxcc %g2,%g4,%g6
```

  (`%g6,%g7`) = (`%g2,%g3`) + (`%g4,%g5`)

  the ***most-significant word*** is in the ***even*** register;
  the ***least-significant word*** is in the ***odd*** register
- overflow (***V***) indicates that the result of signed addition or subtraction doesn't fit

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Control Transfer

- normally, instructions are fetched and executed from sequential memory locations
- program counter, ***PC***, is address of the current instruction, and the program counter, ***nPC***, is address of the next instruction:
- branches, control-transfer instructions change ***nPC*** to something else
- control-transfer instructions

instruction	*type*	*addressing mode*
b*icc*	conditional branches	***PC***-relative
fb*fcc*	floating point	***PC***-relative
cb*ccc*	coprocessor	***PC***-relative
jmpl	jump and link	register indirect
rett	return from trap	register indirect
call	procedure call	***PC***-relative
t*icc*	traps	register-indirect vectored

- ***PC***-relative addressing is like register displacement addressing that uses ***PC*** as the base register

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Branches, cont'd

- raw condition-code branches

branch	*condition*	*synthetic synonym*
bnz	**!*Z***	
bz	***Z***	
bpos	**!*N***	
bneg	***N***	
bcc	**!*C***	**bgeu**
bcs	***C***	**blu**
bvc	**!*V***	
bvs	***V***	

- comparisons

branches	*signed*	*unsigned*	*synthetic synonym*
be	***Z***	***Z***	**bz**
bne	**!*Z***	**!*Z***	**bnz**
bg bgu	**!(*Z* | (*N*^*V*))**	**!(*C* | *Z*)**	
ble bleu	***Z* | (*N*^*V*)**	***C* | *Z***	
bge bgeu	**!(*N*^*V*)**	**!*C***	
bl blu	***N*^*V***	***C***	

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Branching Examples

- if-then-else

```
if (a > b)
    c = a;
else
    c = b;
```

becomes

```
#define a %l0
#define b %l1
#define c %l3

    cmp a,b
    ble L1; nop
    mov a,c
    ba  L2; nop
L1: mov b,c
L2: ...
```

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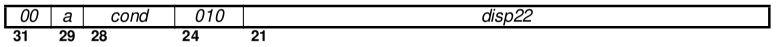
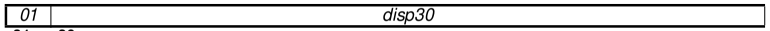
Control Transfer, cont'd

- branches



jumping to an arbitrary location may require two branches, but branches are used to build conditionals and loops in "small" code blocks

- calls



is multiplied by 4 because all instructions are word aligned

- ***position-independent*** code is code whose correct execution does not depend on where it is loaded, i.e., all instructions use ***PC***-relative addressing

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