COMP 122/L Lecture 9

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Outline

- The compare (cmp) instruction
- Conditionally-executed instructions
- Translating simple if statements

The compare (cmp) instruction

Subtracts two given operands, discarding the result. However, the status bits (e.g., carry, zero, etc.) get set.

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Sets zero bit/flag
(result is zero)

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cmp r0, #5
Sets zero bit/flag
(result is zero)

mov r0, #5 cmp r0, #20

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mov r0, #5
cmp r0, #5
Sets zero bit/flag
(result is zero)

mov r0, #5
cmp r0, #20
Sets negative bit/flag
(result is negative)



Status bits say something about the result of arithmetic comparisons

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(result is negative)

Status bits say something about the result of arithmetic comparisons

mov r0, #5 cmp r0, #5 Sets zero bit/flag (result is zero) Operands must have been equal.

mov r0, #5 cmp r0, #20 Sets negative bit/flag (result is negative) First operand must be < second.

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mov**mi** r0, #42

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mov**mi** r0, #42 move if the negative bit is set

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mov**mi** r0, #42

move if the negative bit is set

mov**pl** r1, #23

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mov**mi** r0, #42

move if the negative bit is set

movpl r1, #23 move if the negative bit is **not** set

ARM allows for instructions to be *conditionally* executed, depending on the values of the status bits.

mov**eq** r0, #42

ARM allows for instructions to be *conditionally* executed, depending on the values of the status bits.

moveq r0, #42 move if the zero bit is set

ARM allows for instructions to be *conditionally* executed, depending on the values of the status bits.

mov**eq** r0, #42

move if the zero bit is set

mov**ne** r0, #42

ARM allows for instructions to be *conditionally* executed, depending on the values of the status bits.

mov**eq** r0, #42

move if the zero bit is set

movne r0, #42 move if the zero bit is not set Example: conditional execution.s

Translating simple if statements

Translating if

- Simple ifs can be translated with conditionally-executed instructions
- Example:
 - AbsoluteValue.java
 - absolute_value.s