

## Subroutines That Might Be Useful in a SPARC Assembler Program

### ■ .mul (multiply)

- Load arguments into %o0 and %o1
  - Values in %o0 and %o1 may be destroyed
- Execute “call .mul”
- Result is in %o0

### ■ .div (divide)

- Similar, but load dividend into %o0, and divisor into %o1

### ■ \_printf (Unix printf) (single value only...)

- Load address of format into %o0
- Load argument into %o1

### ■ \_scanf (Unix scanf) (single value only...)

- Load address of format into %o0
- Execute “add %fp,-12,%o1” before scanf, and “ld [%fp-12],%o1” after to get result

Fall 1998, Lecture 25

## Calling Unix printf and scanf from a SPARC Assembler Program

```
.data
prompt: .ascii  "Please enter an integer: \0"
infmt:  .ascii  "%d\0"
res:    .ascii  "Value is %d\n\0"

.text
.global _main          ! main must be global
.global _printf         ! linker will find printf
.global _scanf          ! linker will find scanf
_main:
    save %sp, -64, %sp   ! space to save register
    set  prompt, %o0       ! load address of "prompt"
    call _printf           ! call printf to print out
    nop
    set  infmt, %o0        ! load addr of input format
    add  %fp,-12,%o1       ! store result on stack
    call _scanf             ! call scanf to read an
    nop                   ! integer
    ld   [%fp-12],%o1      ! move result into %o1
    set  res, %o0           ! load address of "prompt"
    call _printf             ! call printf to print out
    nop                   ! value returned by scanf
    mov  1, %g1              ! exit request
    ta   0                  ! trap (return) to Unix
```

Fall 1998, Lecture 25

## SPARC Branch Instructions (Partial List)

### ■ Branch instructions (use condition codes)

ba	branch always
be	branch if equal ( <u>to zero</u> )
bne	branch if not equal ( <u>to zero</u> )
bl	branch if less than <u>zero</u>
ble,bg,bge	branch if <=, >, >= <u>zero</u>
bpos	branch if positive
bneg	branch if negative

- These names make the most sense if the previous instruction is “subcc”
- For now, always include “nop” (no operation) after a branch instruction

### ■ cmp (compare) (synthetic instruction)

cmp %l2,%l3	subcc %l2,%l3,%g0
cmp %l2,300	subcc %l2,300,%g0

## SPARC Instruction Formats

General format

31	30	29	25	24	19	18	14	13	12	5	4	0
op	rd		op3		rs1	i		asi		rs2		
Register-register												

op	rd	op3	rs1	i	simm13
Register-immediate					

op	rd	op3	rs1	i	opf	rs2
Floating point						

Call format

31	30	29	0
op		disp30	
Call instructions			

Branch / SETHI format

31	30	29	28	25	24	22	21	0
op	a	cond	op2			disp22		
Branch instructions								

op	rd	op2	imm22
SETHI instruction			

## Finding Largest Integer in an Array

```
.data
arr:    .word    1,45,-16,23,38,17      ! int arr[6] = {...}
msg:    .ascii   "Value is %d\n\0"

.text
.global _main           ! main must be global
.global _printf          ! linker will find printf

_main:
    save %sp, -64, %sp      ! space to save registers

    mov 0, %l0              ! %l0 (counter) = 0
    set arr, %l1             ! %l1 is base of arr
    mov 0, %l2              ! %l2 (index) = 0
    ld   [%l2+%l1],%l3      ! %l3 (maxnum) = arr[0]

for: cmp %l0,6            ! if (counter < 6) enter loop
    bge end                ! otherwise print answer
    nop
    ld   [%l1+%l2],%l4      ! %l4 (temp) = arr[index]
    cmp %l4,%l3             ! if (arr[index] > maxnum)
    ble ok
    nop
    mov %l4,%l3             ! max num = arr[index]
ok: inc %l0               ! counter++
    add %l2,4,%l2            ! index = index + 4
    ba for
    nop
```

5

Fall 1998, Lecture 25

## Finding Largest Integer in an Array (cont.)

```
end: mov %l3, %o1          ! copy maxnum into %o1
     set msg, %o0            ! load address of "msg"
     call _printf             ! call printf to print out
     nop                      ! the number in %o1

     mov 1, %g1               ! exit request
     ta 0                     ! trap (return) to Unix
```

6

Fall 1998, Lecture 25