

- Prelab Questions:
 1. What is the difference between program and data memory?
Data memory is where we have the variables. Values are read and written into the data memory. Program memory, is where we store the program, we store constants.
 2. What memory location should the .DSEG section should start? Why?
0x002000, because the data segment stores values in the SRAM and that's where it's located.
 3. What registers can we use to read from the program memory (flash)?
Register Z.
- Problems Encountered:
 Instead of using lpm I used ld operation so the contents of the table wasn't loading since it's from the program memory that I have to load
- Future Work/Applications:
 This lab gave us an introduction to assembly which will be useful for later labs. Assembly is used today for special applications and it will be useful for our microprocessor.
- Pseudo code:
 Load Table1 with .db
 Table 1 starts at 0x6370->X
 Table 2 starts at 0x2C70->Y
 LOOP: Load content of table1 into a register
 Increase X
 If content equals 0x00 branch to NULL
 check if less than 0x30
 if true branch to LOOP
 check if greater or equal than 0x7A
 if true branch to LOOP
 store content into Y
 increase Y
 rjump to LOOP
 NULL: store content into Y
 increase Y
 DONE: Rjump to DONE

- Program Code:

```

/*
 * Lab1_b_RSR.asm
 *
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Lab 1 Part b
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Description: This program grabs elements from table1 where the hex code is between
0x30 to 0x7A
 */

.NOLIST
.include "ATxmega128A1Udef.inc"
.LIST

.ORG 0x0000
    rjmp MAIN    ;Go to the logic code

.ORG 0x6370
Table1: .DB 0x23, 0x75, 0x25, 0x26, 0x50, 0x5F, 0x77, 0x7B, 0x69, 0x6C, 0x24, 0x6C,
0x5F, 0x62, 0x25, 0x65, 0x5F, 0x2A, 0x33, 0x7E, 0x37, 0x2A, 0x34, 0x2F, 0x34, 0x00
    ;Table with random ASCII char

.DSEG
.ORG 0x2C70
Table2: .byte 19    ;Location where the solution table is

.CSEG

.ORG 0x200
MAIN:
    ldi ZL, low(Table1 << 1)    ;load low bits of the table in Z
    ldi ZH, high(Table1 << 1)    ;load high bits of the table in Z

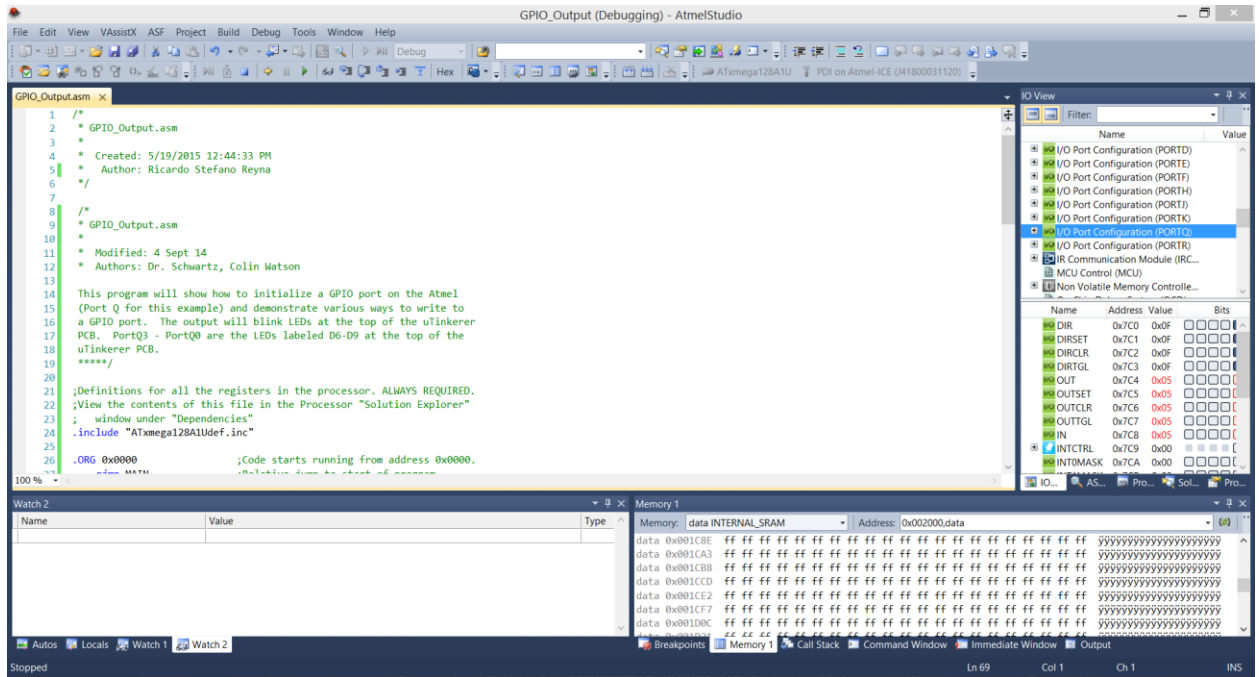
    ldi YL, low(Table2) ;load low bits of the table in Y
    ldi YH, high(Table2) ;load high bits of the table in Y

LOOP:
    lpm r16, Z+    ;Load content of table and increment pointer
    cpi r16, 0    ;Check if it equals 0
    breq NULL    ;If true go to NULL
    cpi r16, 0x30 ;Check if it's less than 0x30
    brlt LOOP    ;If true go to LOOP
    cpi r16, 0x7A ;Check if it's greater or qual than 0x7A
    brge LOOP    ;If true go to LOOP
    st Y+, r16    ;Store in Y and increment pointer
    rjmp LOOP    ;Go to LOOP

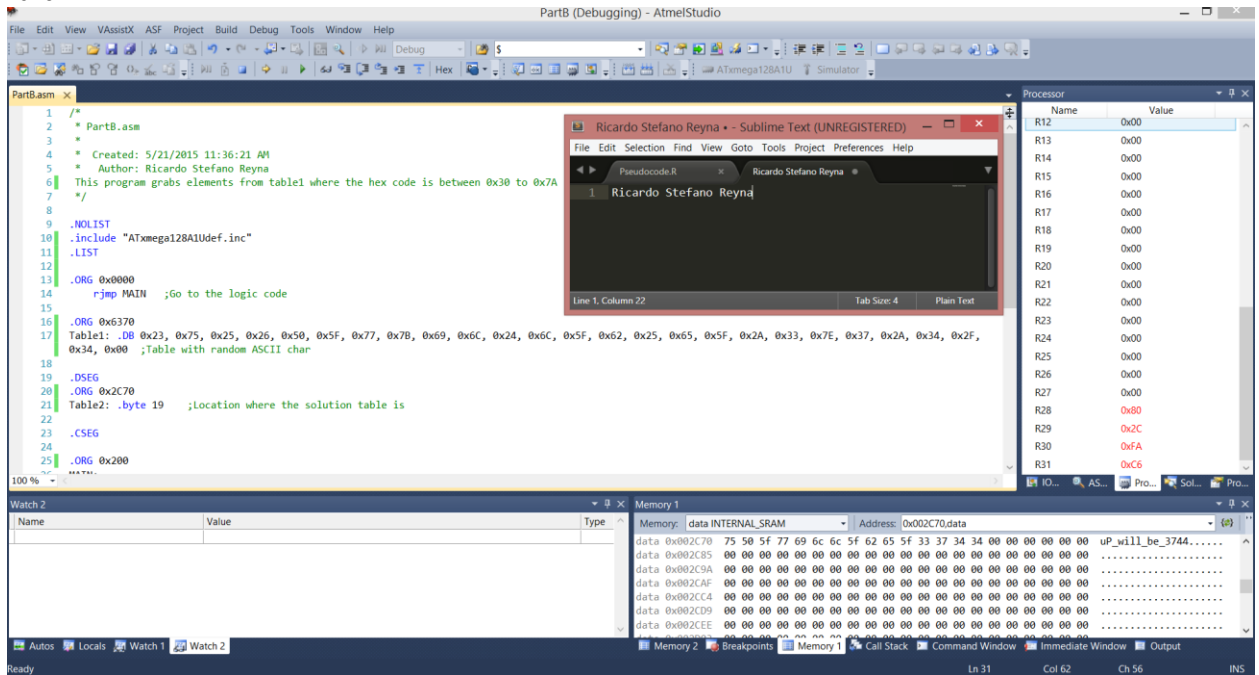
NULL:
    st Y+, r16    ;Store into Y and increment pointer
DONE:
    rjmp Done    ;Infinite loop

```

- **Appendix:**
PartA



PartB:



PartC:

