

Answers to Self-Test Questions

Tutorial 1: A First Program.....To Go Back to [QUESTIONS](#) Click Here

1.	When editing a program we do not use a word processor because it is likely to put non-printable characters into the program. This means that the program will not assemble.
2.	The extension .asm at the end of a file name indicates an assembly language file
3.	An <i>assembler</i> is a program to convert what we have written (our program) into a form the DSP device can use.
4.	The instruction B means branch. This causes program execution to continue at a different address in the code. It is like the GOTO in C/ BASIC.
5.	An <i>operand</i> is an additional piece of information required by an instruction. It provides the information to use or where to move it.
6.	The following line of code does not assemble because the label start is in lower-case and the operand START is in upper-case: start: B START ; Branch to label start. Correct would be: start: B start ; Branch to label start.
7.	A <i>list</i> file is an output file produced by the assembler. It contains the original code we have typed in as well as addresses and binary codes. It shows us how the assembler has interpreted our program.
8.	The instruction CLRC means Clear Control Bit.
9.	In the following line of code the instruction CLC is incorrect: CLC XF It should be: CLRC XF; Clear control bit XF.
10.	The <i>external flag</i> (XF) is a physical pin on the TMS320F24x that can be controlled directly by software.
11.	A <i>mnemonic</i> is an aid to memory. It is an abbreviated form in which instructions can be entered into the code. For example, the instruction branch is abbreviated to B.
12.	The three errors in the following code are: .setsect "text", 8800h ; Should be ".text" start: CLR XF ; Should be CLRC XF B start: ; Colon not required The corrected version is: .setsect ".text", 8800h start: CLRC XF B start