

ENEE 3582 Microp

MACRO

- Used to make the code more readable.
- A group of instructions are associated with an identifier that is defined as a MACRO.
 - Used to create pseudo instruction from a combo of other instructions
- The macro can then be used in the program repeatedly if needed.
- The assembler will expand the MACRO to the group of instructions that define it.
 - > A macro is NOT a procedure.
 - You do not save any instructions when you write a MACRO
 - > You save instructions when you write a procedure

MACRO Definition

- You can pass up to 10 parameters to a MACRO
- ❖ Inside the MACRO, input parameters are labeled as @0 @9.
- * Example:
 - .MACRO ADDI SUBI @0, -@1
 - . ENDM

MACRO Call

```
macro_name @0, @1, ...
```

- @0-@9 are input parameters
 - > Input parameters must match in type and syntax their use inside the macro
- Example:

```
ADDI R16, 5 ;equivalent to SUBI r16, -5
ADDI R16, R17 ;equivalent to SUBI r16, -r17 => syntax error
```

PC inside MACRO

- PC can be used to offset relative jumps
- Example:

5

Exercise

Create a macro called ADD2W that works as follows: ADD2W result, num1, num2 where result is a DM variable; num1, num2 are PM constants.

```
MACRO
            ADD2W
            LDI ZH, HIGH(@1*2)
            LDI ZL, LOW(@1*2)
            LPM R16, Z+
            LPM R17, Z+
            LDI ZH, HIGH(@2*2)
            LDI ZL, LOW(@2*2)
            LPM R18, Z+
            LPM R19, Z+
            ADD R18, R16
            ADC R19, R17
            LDI XH, HIGH(@1*0)
            LDI XL, LOW(@2*0)
            ST X+, R18
            ST X+,R19
```

Good Programming Considerations

- It is very difficult to debug the internal code in a MACRO
 - Test your code thoroughly before writing it as a MACRO
- PUSH/POP all registers used by the macro at the beginning/end
 - > The macro will have no effects on existing register values
- MACROs can be put into file
 - > .INCLUDE <FILE>