

Brandon Pollack

Microprocessor lab1

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Lab1 Summary

## Prelab

- 1: RAM starts at address 2000 so that is where any written memory should begin.
- 2: Program memory is a separate section of the memory than the data memory. Program memory is where the program (application) and other things are stored on non volatile Flash memory. Data memory has some memory mapped EEPROM, SRAM, IO memory, and external memory if it is available.
3. You can use XYZ registers to point to data in the program memory, these are stored in registers 26-31. All other registers can be loaded data, but only registers 16 and up can be used to compare immediate data.

## Problems encountered:

For some reason I don't yet understand, the assembler shifts all ORGS left one bit, I compensated by simply shifting back right.

## Future application:

I know assembly a little better now and can manipulate data well.





Pseudo code  
~~Load zero to R3~~  
 Load table values for input table  
 pointer Z to table  
 pointer X to SHAM  
 loop load R0 with Z and incX  
 compare values  
 BR ~~Z~~ ~~if~~ dont write  
 write to X and incX  
 jump back to loop  
 dont write compare R3 to R0  
 BREQ done  
 jump loop  
 done jump done

Pseudo code