	ECE 375 LAB 3
	Introduction to AVR Simulation with Atmel Studio
Lab Time: Wednesday 5-7pm	
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## STUDY QUESTIONS

Simulating the Sample Code - Part 1

What is the initial value of DDRB? 0x00

What is the initial value of PORTB? 0x00

Based on the initial values of DDRB and PORTB, what is Port B's default I/O configuration? Input mode, no pullup resistor, if PINB2 read returns state of pin

- What 16-bit address was the stack pointer just initialized to?
   0x10FF
- 6. What are the current contents of register r0?
- 7. How many times did the code inside the loop structure end up running?

Which instruction would you modify if you wanted to change the number of times that the loop runs? Idi i, \$04

What are the current contents of register r1? 0xAA

- 8. What are the current contents of register r2? 0x0F
- What are the current contents of register r3? 0x0F

Simulating the Sample Code - Part 2

- What is the value of the stack pointer now that your program flow has moved inside of a subroutine?
   0x10FD
- 2. What is the final result of FUNCTION? (What are the hexadecimal contents of memory locations \$0105:\$0104?)

  Oe ba

## CHALLENGE

1. What type of operation does the FUNCTION subroutine perform on its two 16-bit inputs? How can you tell? Give a detailed description of the operation being performed by the FUNCTION subroutine.

The FUNCTION subroutine does an addition on the lower half of registers with the addresses found in X and Y. Then it does an addition on the higher half with a carry. If there is a carry, it is then stored in register Z. If not, the function will exit.

- 2. Currently, the two 16-bit inputs used in the sample code cause the "brcc EXIT" branch to be taken. Come up with two 16-bit values that would cause the branch NOT to be taken, therefore causing the "st Z, XH" instruction to be executed before the subroutine returns.
  - All it would take is for a carry to occur. So FF and FA added together would cause the carry to be set, not cleared, and the branch would not be taken.
- 3. What is the purpose of the conditionally-executed instruction "st Z, XH"?

  To keep track of a possible overflow from the addition with carry. If there is a carry, this instruction is executed to store it in Z.