

6.1)

a) IF $P \geq Q$
cp P, Q
brsh ELSE

b) IF $Q > P$
cp P, Q
brlo ELSE

c) IF $P = Q$
cp P, Q
breq ELSE

6.2)

a) IF $P \geq Q$
cp P, Q
brge ELSE

b) IF $Q > P$
cp P, Q
brlt ELSE

c) IF $P = Q$
cp P, Q
breq ELSE

6.11)

Using a space in memory is a waste since we know the constant before compile time.

6.12) FOR Loop

ldi r16, 0

LOOP:

cpi r16, 10
breq DONE
inc r16
rjmp LOOP

DONE:

rjmp DONE

6.15)

lds r16, K1
lds r17, K2
lds r18, K3

WHILE:

cp r16, r17
brlt DONE
cp r17, r18
brlt THEN
mov r17, r18
inc r16
rjmp WHILE

THEN:

```

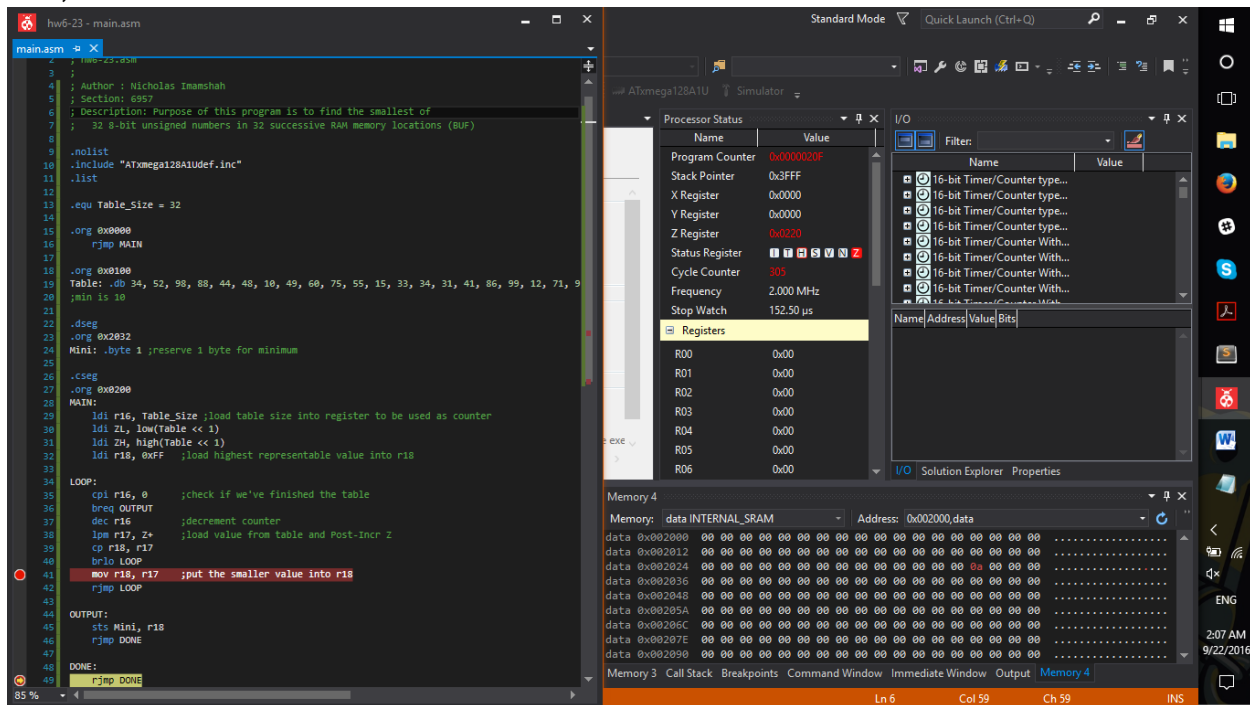
mov r17, r16
rjmp WHILE

```

6.16)

iter	K1	K2	K3
0	1	3	-2
1	2	-2	-2
1 pass 2		-2	-2

6.23)



```

;
; hw6-23.asm
;
; Author : Nicholas Imamshah
; Section: 6957
; Description: Purpose of this program is to find the smallest of
;             32 8-bit unsigned numbers in 32 successive RAM memory locations (BUF)
;

```

```

.nolist
.include "ATxmega128A1Udef.inc"
.list

```

```

.equ Table_Size = 32

```

```

.org 0x0000
rjmp MAIN

```

```

.org 0x0100
Table: .db 34, 52, 98, 88, 44, 48, 10, 49, 60, 75, 55, 15, 33, 34, 31, 41, 86, 99, 12, 71, 96,
        95, 25, 32, 37, 21, 70, 99, 85, 54, 19, 23
;min is 10

```

```

.dseg
.org 0x2032
Mini: .byte 1 ;reserve 1 byte for minimum

.cseg
.org 0x0200
MAIN:
    ldi r16, Table_Size ;load table size into register to be used as counter
    ldi ZL, low(Table << 1)
    ldi ZH, high(Table << 1)
    ldi r18, 0xFF ;load highest representable value into r18

LOOP:
    cpi r16, 0 ;check if we've finished the table
    breq OUTPUT
    dec r16 ;decrement counter
    lpm r17, Z+ ;load value from table and Post-Incr Z
    cp r18, r17
    brlo LOOP
    mov r18, r17 ;put the smaller value into r18
    rjmp LOOP

OUTPUT:
    sts Mini, r18
    rjmp DONE

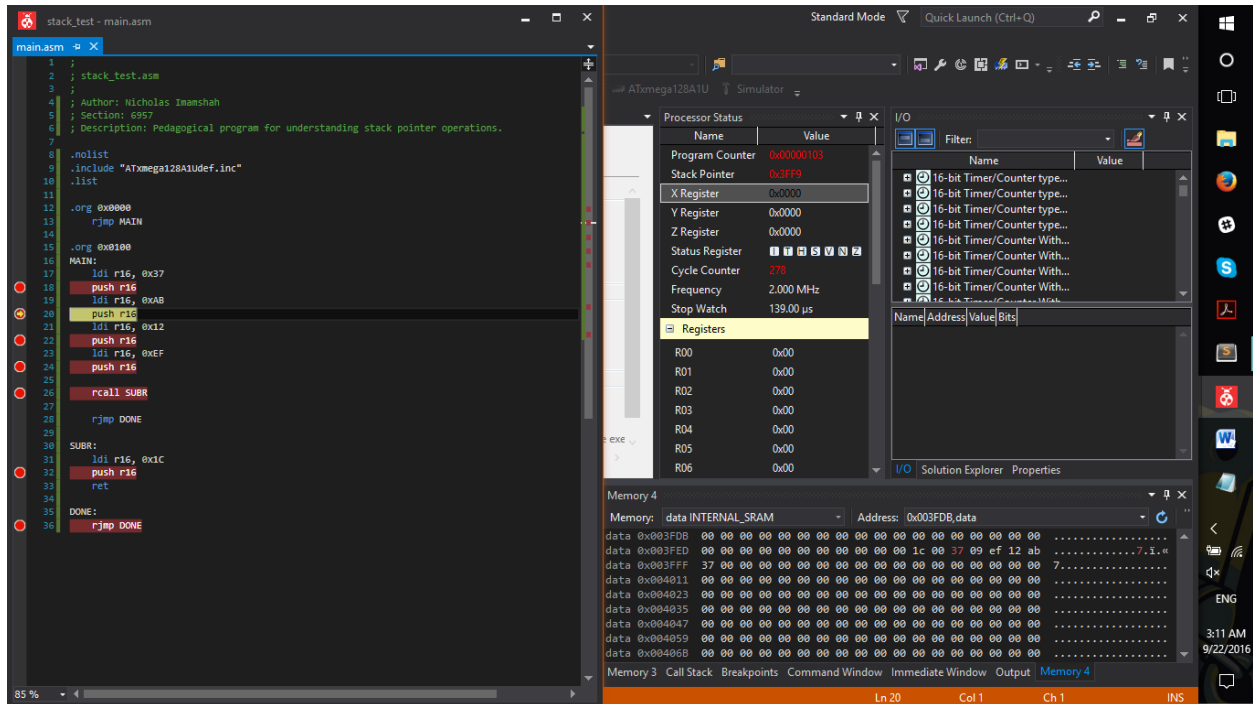
DONE:
    rjmp DONE

```

Stack Question:

The screenshot displays the AVR simulator interface. On the left, the assembly code for 'main.asm' is shown, including comments and instructions like 'push r16', 'call SUBR', and 'ret'. The main window shows the 'Processor Status' and 'Registers' section. The 'Program Counter' is at 0x0000101, and the 'Stack Pointer' is at 0x3FFA. The 'Registers' section shows R00 through R06, all containing 0x00. The 'Memory' window shows the stack area, with addresses from 0x003FDB down to 0x003F0B, containing various data values. A 'Notepad' window is open in the foreground, displaying the name 'Nicholas Imamshah'.

Initial return from subroutine



First push to stack after return

```
;
; stack_test.asm
;
; Author: Nicholas Imamshah
; Section: 6957
; Description: Pedagogical program for understanding stack pointer operations.
```

```
.nolist
.include "ATxmega128A1Udef.inc"
.list
```

```
.org 0x0000
    rjmp MAIN
```

```
.org 0x0100
MAIN:
    ldi r16, 0x37
    push r16
    ldi r16, 0xAB
    push r16
    ldi r16, 0x12
    push r16
    ldi r16, 0xEF
    push r16
```

```
    rcall SUBR
```

```
    rjmp DONE
```

```
SUBR:
    ldi r16, 0x1C
    push r16
    ret
```

DONE:

`rjmp` DONE

Address	Data
0x3FF8	0x1C
0x3FF9	0x00
0x3FFA	0x01
0x3FFB	0x09
0x3FFC	0xEF
0x3FFD	0x12
0x3FFE	0xAB
0x3FFF	0x37

Before return

Instead of using 0x0109 as return address, it uses 0x0001, but the code segment is .org'd to 0x0100; so it instead returns to 0x0101.