COMP2121 - Tutorial 3
1. What do these notations mean in AVR assembly programming? Where are they used?
   a) .def          d) .dseg       g) .dw
   b) .set          e) .org        h) .byte
   c) .cseg         f) .db         i) .equ

2. Where are the functions `low()` and `high()` utilised? Load -200 into a two byte number.

3. What are the differences between Macros and Functions? In what circumstances are each of them appropriate, and when should each be avoided? Write a Macro called `Invert` to invert the value of a register (Note: The register should be sent as a parameter)

4. What are word addressable and byte addressable? Explain them with examples using AVR memories.

5. Consider the following AVR assembly code segment and fill the initialization part?

   .dseg
   array: .byte 20
   .cseg
   data: .dw 0x1234
   // Initialize the X pointer with `array`

   // Initialize the Z pointer with `data`

6. What are little endian and big endian representations? Which endian is used in AVR?

7. Identify the errors in the following instructions,
   a) ldi r1,18
   b) cp r16, 'L'
   c) ldi zh, high(0x3476) => Word Addressable
   d) ldi r40, 23
   e) brge loop => for both unsigned numbers
   f) brlo end => for both signed numbers