## 8-bit Addition

Write a program to add 8 bit variables $A$ and $B$ together, and storing the sum into 8 bit variable C. For this programming problem you may assume that the sum is less than 255 if $A$ and $B$ are unsigned and between -128 and 127 if signed.

$$
C=A+B
$$

Simulation of the problem $C=170+39$, where the answer $C$ should equal 209 ( $0 x D 1$ ), or the signed problem $C=-86+39$, where the answer should equal -47 ( $0 x$ D1). Neither solution results in a carry (unsigned) overflow (signed) condition.

| :CSEG |  | Watch |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Name | Value |  | Type |  | Location |  |
|  |  | A | 0xAA | '2' | SRAM | Locat: | 0x0100 | [SRAM] |
|  |  | B | 0x27 | ''' | SRAM | Locat: | 0x0101 | [SRAM] |
|  |  | C | 0x00 |  | SRAM | Locat: | $0 \times 0102$ | [SRAM] |
|  | rjmp Adder88 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Figure 1 Start of 8 -bit Addition program with variable A initialized to 0xAA (170 ${ }_{10}$ unsigned or $-86_{10}$ signed) and $B$ initialized to $0 \times 27$ ( $39_{10}$ signed or unsigned).


Figure 2 End of Addition program with variable C containing $0 \times D 1\left(209_{10}\right.$ unsigned or $\left.-47_{10}\right)$

