

Avg8s: Simulation

```

/* Given 8-bit variables A and B, each holding
 * an 8-bit signed 2's complement number. Write
 * a program to find the average of A and B.
 * Place the result into variable C.
 */

.INCLUDE <m328pdef.inc>
DSEG
A:      .BYTE 1
B:      .BYTE 1
C:      .BYTE 2

.CSEG

; inputs: 8-bit variables A and B
; output: 16-bit register C
Avg8s:
; load registers A and B
lds r24,A
lds r26,B
; find average C = (A+B)/2
rcall Adder816s ; C=A+B
; divide by 2
asr r25 ; least significant bit moved to carry
ror r24 ; carry moves into most significant bit
; store the 8 bit result
sts C,r24
clr r25
sts C+1,r25
rjmp Avg8s

; Add two 8-bit signed 2's complement numbers,
; where sum of A and B may be 9 bits
; input: r24 and r26 are two 8-bit numbers
; output: register pair r25:r24 equals sum of r24 and r25
Adder816s:
; make variables 16-bit
clr r25 ; guess r25 is positive 0x00:A

```

Name	Value	Type	Location
A	0xE4 'ä'	SRAM Locat:	0x0100 [SR
B	0x06 '-'	SRAM Locat:	0x0101 [SR
C	0x00 ''	SRAM Locat:	0x0102 [SR

Figure 1. Variable A is initialized to 0xE4 (or -28) and variable B initialized to 0x06. The program calls the Adder816s subroutine to convert A and B to 16-bit signed numbers and then add them, since $2C=A+B$.

```

; inputs: 8-bit variables A and B
; output: 16-bit register C
Avg8s:
; load registers A and B
lds r24,A
lds r26,B
; find average C = (A+B)/2
rcall Adder816s ; C=A+B
; divide by 2
asr r25 ; least significant bit moved to carry
ror r24 ; carry moves into most significant bit
; store the 8 bit result
sts C,r24
clr r25
sts C+1,r25
rjmp Avg8s

; Add two 8-bit signed 2's complement numbers,
; where sum of A and B may be 9 bits
; input: r24 and r26 are two 8-bit numbers
; output: register pair r25:r24 equals sum of r24 and r25
Adder816s:
; make variables 16-bit
clr r25 ; guess r25 is positive 0x00:A
sbrc r24,7 ; if number is positive guess is corr
clr r25 ; guess incorrect, number is negative
sbrc r26,7
ser r27
;add
add r24,r26
adc r25,r27
;store
sts C,r24 ; store the least significant byte
sts C+1,r25 ; store most significant bytes
ret

```

Name	Value	Type	Location
A	0xE4 'ä'	SRAM Locat:	0x0100 [:
B	0x06 '-'	SRAM Locat:	0x0101 [:
C	0xEA 'ä'	SRAM Locat:	0x0102 [:

Figure 2. The 16-bit sum is equal to 0xFFEA (or -22), which is stored in variable C, before returning to the main program.

```

.CSEG
; inputs: 8-bit variables A and B
; output: 16-bit register C
Avg8s:
; load registers A and B
lds r24,A
lds r26,B
; find average C = (A+B)/2
rcall Adder816s ; C=A+B
; divide by 2
asr r25 ; least significant bit moved to carry
ror r24 ; carry moves into most significant bit
; store the 8 bit result
sts C,r24
clr r25
sts C+1,r25
rjmp Avg8s

; Add two 8-bit signed 2's complement numbers,
; where sum of A and B may be 9 bits
; input: r24 and r26 are two 8-bit numbers
; output: register pair r25:r24 equals sum of r24 and r25
Adder816s:
; make variables 16-bit
clr r25 ; guess r25 is positive 0x00:A
sbrc r24,7 ; if number is positive guess is corr
clr r25 ; guess incorrect, number is negative
sbrc r26,7
ser r27
;add
add r24,r26
adc r25,r27
;store
sts C,r24 ; store the least significant byte
sts C+1,r25 ; store most significant bytes
ret

```

Name	Value	Type
A	0xE4 'ä'	SRAM I
B	0x06 '-'	SRAM I
C	0xF5 'õ'	SRAM I

Figure 3. Since $C = (A + B)/2$, the bits of the return variable C, are rotated to the right (which divides the number by two). When shifted, the least significant bit from the most significant byte falls off, and then rotates into the MSB of the 8-bit variable holding the result. The result is 0xF5 (or -11).