unusual behavior, such as `puts` showing up in a program that calls `printf`. Paying attention to these details will allow us to get the most out of our small machines.

Questions

1. Where does the documentation for GNU `make` reside?
2. Is C code portable between different types of machines?
3. Is assembly language code portable between different types of machines?
4. Why does a single statement in assembly language code generate just one machine instruction when one statement in C can generate many?