

LAB 3-B

I/O PORTS

OBJECTIVES:

- To examine the I/O port operation using a simulator.
- To trace through a CALL subroutine using a simulator.

MATERIAL:

- Atmel Studio
- https://lcgamboa.github.io/js/picsimlab.html?./picsimlab_examples/ (Simulator)

WEB SITES:

- www.microchip.com for Atmel Studio Software

ACTIVITY 1

Write and assemble a program to toggle all the bits of PORTB, PORTC, and PORTD continuously by sending \$55 and \$AA to these ports. Put a time delay (between the "on" and "off" states. Then using the simulator, single-step through the program and examine the ports. **Do not single-step through the time delay call.**

```
.EQU DELAY_INNER = 100      ; วนดูปะยอมใน
.EQU DELAY_OUTER = 255      ; วนดูปะยอมนอก (แก้จาก 800 เป็น 255 เพื่อให้มี Error)
```

RESET:

```
; 1. ตั้งค่า Stack Pointer (จำเป็นมากสำหรับการใช้ CALL)
LDI R16, HIGH(RAMEND)
OUT SPH, R16
LDI R16, LOW(RAMEND)
OUT SPL, R16
```

```
; 2. ตั้งค่า PORT B, C, D ให้เป็น Output (ส่งข้อมูลออก)
LDI R16, 0xFF      ; ให้ผลค่า 11111111 (All Output)
OUT DDRB, R16      ; ตั้งค่าทิศทาง PORTB
OUT DDRC, R16      ; ตั้งค่าทิศทาง PORTC
OUT DDRD, R16      ; ตั้งค่าทิศทาง PORTD
```

MAIN_LOOP:

```
; 3. ส่งค่า $55 (01010101) ไปที่พอร์ต - ไฟดิจิตอลควบ
LDI R16, 0x55
OUT PORTB, R16
OUT PORTC, R16
```

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```
OUT PORTD, R16

; 4. เรียก Delay (หน่วงเวลา)
CALL DELAY_SUB

; 5. ส่งค่า $AA (10101010) ไปที่พอร์ต - ไฟดิจิตลับอีกแบบ
LDI R16, 0xAA
OUT PORTB, R16
OUT PORTC, R16
OUT PORTD, R16

; 6. เรียก Delay อีกครั้ง
CALL DELAY_SUB

RJMP MAIN_LOOP ; วนกลับไปทำข้อ 3 ใหม่เรื่อยๆ

; Activity 2:
LDI R18, DELAY_OUTER ; โหลดค่ารอบนอก
L1:
LDI R19, DELAY_INNER ; โหลดค่ารอบใน
L2:
NOP ; No Operation (ล่วงเวลา 1 cycle)
DEC R19 ; ลดค่ารอบในลง 1
BRNE L2 ; ถ้าห่างไม่เหลือ 0 ให้วนกลับไป L2

DEC R18 ; ลดค่ารอบนอกลง 1
BRNE L1 ; ถ้าห่างไม่เหลือ 0 ให้วนกลับไป L1
RET ; กลับไปทำงานต่อที่ Main Loop
```

Name	Address	Value	Bits
I/O PINB	0x23	0xAA	█ █ █ █ █ █ █ █ █ █
I/O DDRB	0x24	0xFF	█ █ █ █ █ █ █ █ █ █
I/O PORTB	0x25	0x55	█ █ █ █ █ █ █ █ █ █

ACTIVITY 2

Examine the registers of the delay subroutine and make the delay shorter or longer by changing the DELAY_INNER or DELAY_OUTTER value.

```
.EQU DELAY_INNER = 10
.EQU DELAY_OUTTER = 70 it flickering faster than previous delay
```

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ACTIVITY 3

Using a simulator, write a program to get a byte of data from PORTD (Change the value of PORTD during debugging when getting data from it) and send it to PORTB. Also, give a copy of it to registers R20, R21, and R22. Single-step the program and examine the ports and registers.

- a) Upon reset, all the ports of the AVR are configured as Input (input, output).
- b) To make all the bits of a port an input port we must write \$00 hex to DDRx.
- c) Write a program to monitor port B.0 continuously. When it becomes low, it sends \$55 to PORTB.

```
MONITOR_LOOP:  
SBIC PINB, 0      ; Skip next instruction if Bit = 0  
RJMP MONITOR_LOOP ;keep looping  If Bit = 1  
  
LDI R16, 0x55  
OUT PORTB, R16
```

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ACTIVITY 4

Test the AVR's ports by using [picsimlab](#) for input operation as follows.

- Connect the pins of PORTx.4-PORTx.7 (PORTD for example) of the AVR to DIP switches. Also connect the pins of PORTy.4-PORTy.7 (e.g. PORTB) to LEDs.
- Then, write and run a program to get data from PORTx.4-PORTx.7 and send it to PORTy.4-PORTy.7, respectively. Any change of status of the switches connected to PORTx will be instantly reflected on LEDs which are connected to PORTy.

Note: The main program functions must be in the infinite loop to keep the controller working

```
RESET:  
    ;PORTB  
    LDI R16, 0xFF    ; Set all pins on Port B to Output  
    OUT DDRB, R16  
  
    ;PORTD  
    LDI R16, 0x00    ; Set all pins on Port D to Input  
    OUT DDRD, R16  
  
    ; Enable PORTD  
    LDI R16, 0xFF  
    OUT PORTD, R16  
  
; LOOP  
MAIN_LOOP:  
    IN R16, PINB  
    OUT PORTB, R16  
  
    RJMP MAIN_LOOP
```

Name	Address	Value	Bits
IN PINB	0x29	0x1E	0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0
IN DDRD	0x2A	0x00	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
IN PORTD	0x2B	0xFF	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Name	Address	Value	Bits
IN PINB	0x23	0x1E	0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0
IN DDRB	0x24	0xFF	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
IN PORTB	0x25	0x1E	0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0

The program continuously reads the DIP switch states from the PIND register and writes them to the PORTB data register . This infinite loop ensures that any change in the switches (bits 4-7) is instantly reflected on the LEDs connected to PORTB.