

ICPaint, A Raster Art Program

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02/12/2016

Abstract

An ATmega128 was used to control a RA8875 LCD Driver Board, which in turn controlled a 800x480 pixel LCD TFT display. This hardware was used to run and display a simple raster art program with over 65,000 available colours and a small set of drawing tools. A Parallax 2-axis joystick and a KP16 16-button keypad were used as user inputs to the system, controlling a graphical 'mouse' cursor, and providing a few extra function keys. The Driver refreshes the LCD display at a frequency of 60 Hz, and the program samples the user inputs at a frequency above 50 Hz for most drawing tools, giving a smooth user interface.

1. Introduction

Simple raster (pixel based) art programs have existed since the 1980s, with the releases of MacPaint by Apple and PCPaint by Mouse Systems in 1984[1][2], and Microsoft Paint in 1985[3]. All of these programs were intended to allow the drawing of simple images on a two-dimensional grid of points, where each discrete point has its own colour value associated with it. This is known as 'Raster Graphics', and despite the near ubiquity of such systems nowadays, in the 1980s it was unclear whether such systems would be able to compete with the 'Vector Graphics' systems of the previous 20 years. Vector graphics allowed for highly accurate images, but were often limited in terms of what shapes can be drawn to a few basic geometries, such as lines, parabolas and circular arcs, and often had difficulty displaying varying colours. However, it was technology that was elegant in its simplicity, as to draw these geometries all that was needed was a phosphorus screen, an electron gun, and two controllable electric fields [4].

In contrast, raster graphics could support arbitrary geometries and colours, but were constrained by the small memories, and low resolutions possible on the hardware of the day. This made the use of raster images laughable for professional purposes, relegating it to the then small domestic market. These days, with gigabytes of memory, and displays with hundreds of pixels per inch [5], the limitations of raster displays are redundant for all but the most specialist applications. While vector graphics are still used for many things, perhaps most commonly to store the shape of each glyph in a font[6], these are still ultimately transformed, or 'rasterised', into an array of pixels before being displayed to the user.

This aim of this project was to create a simple raster art program, with a few basic functionalities, including a paint brush tool, and the ability to draw a few basic shapes, and to select the colour in which to draw. Thus the creation of an interface to enable a user to use the program was also necessary.

2. High Level Design

The User Interface (UI) for the project consists of two elements; the Graphical User Interface (GUI) displayed on the LCD screen, and the physical input devices the user manipulates. The input

devices are a Parallax 2-Axis Joystick[7], which is used to move a cursor on the screen, and a KP16 16 button keypad[8], which is used to control the speed of the cursor, to reset the program, and to 'click' on the position on screen of the cursor like a conventional computer mouse.

The hardware for the system consists of an ATmega128 Microprocessor[9], a RA8875 LCD Driver Board[10], and a 7 inch 800x480 pixel LCD screen[11]. The screen is used to display the GUI, and the image the user is creating. The image data is stored on the RA8875 LCD Driver Board (Driver), and is sent to the screen 60 times a second by the Driver. The Driver is also used to draw some basic shapes onto the image, including ellipses, rectangles and lines.

The Microprocessor itself is used to process the inputs, apply them to the GUI, and then send the resulting instructions for what to draw to the Driver. The Microprocessor also controls the communication between itself and the Driver, and stores the states of the various drawing tools.

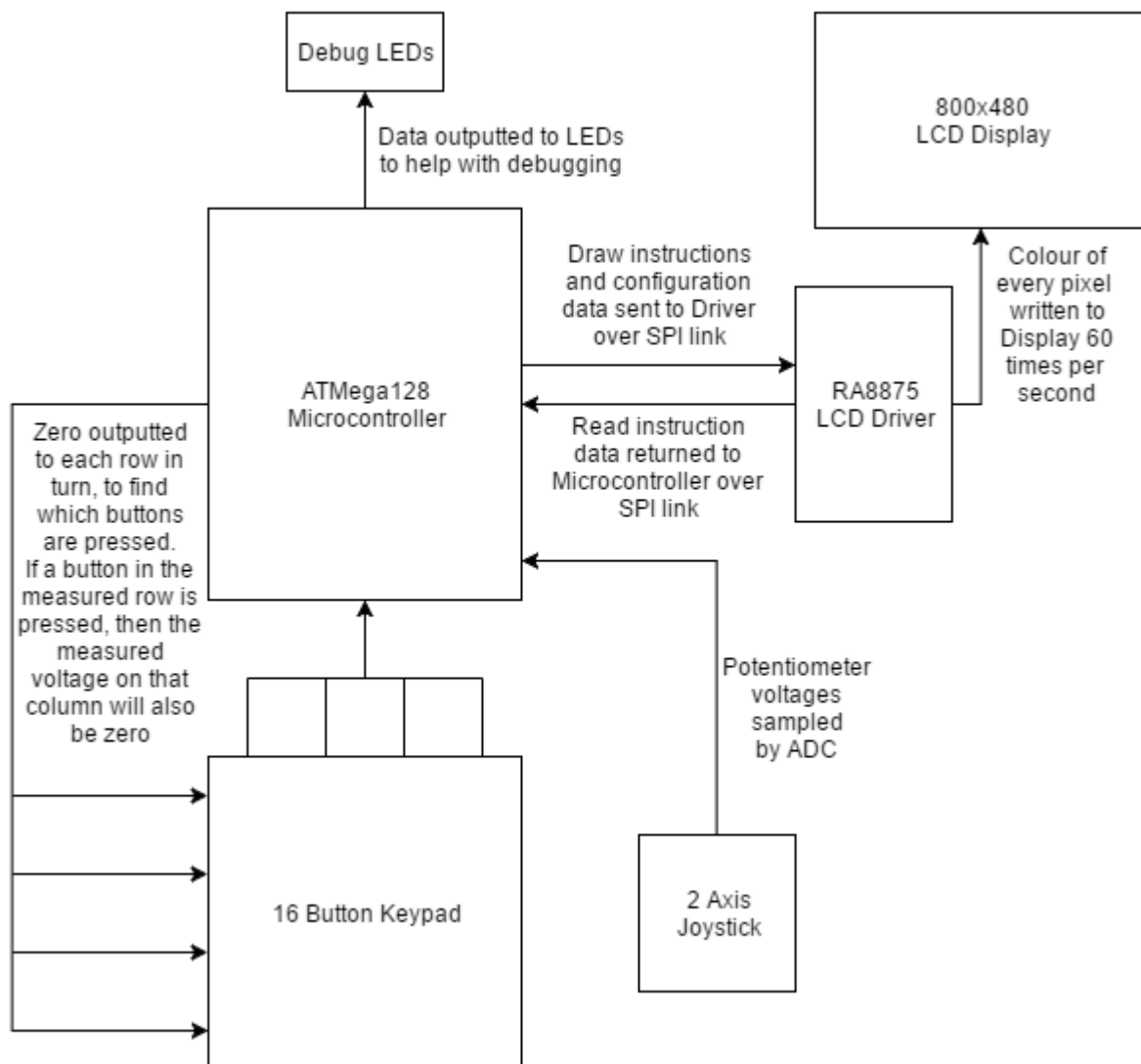


Figure 1: A simplified diagram of the flow of data between the hardware components within the project. The arrows show the direction of data flow, and the adjacent text box gives a short explanation of what data is sent along the link. There is no distinction between different communication protocols on this diagram.

A ProtoBoard [11] is also used for the connecting of the various components, and a block of 10 Light Emitting Diodes (LEDs) is used as a visual debug device. The LEDs are not intended for use in the final product, but are useful for debugging and development. A diagram showing the flow of information between the hardware devices can be found in Figure 1.

As for the software of the project, the vast majority of the code is used to interface and control the Driver. This is roughly comprised of four layers.

1. The Serial Peripheral Interface Bus (SPI) layer handles the details of passing individual bytes of information to, and reading data from the Driver
2. The Driver Data Layer builds on the SPI layer to interface with the Driver's data read/write protocol, as specified in the RA8875 datasheet ([10] page 13)
3. The Driver Instruction Layer uses the Data Layer to send instructions to the Driver, both for initialisation, and to perform most of the drawing operations onto the screen
4. The Higher Level Methods Layer uses the methods in the Driver Instruction Layer to draw shapes according to the user's inputs, draw the user interface, reset the screen, and most of the other top level features of the project

In addition to the Driver control code, there is also a method to read the state of the 16-button keypad, and a method to update the cursor position based on the joystick state.

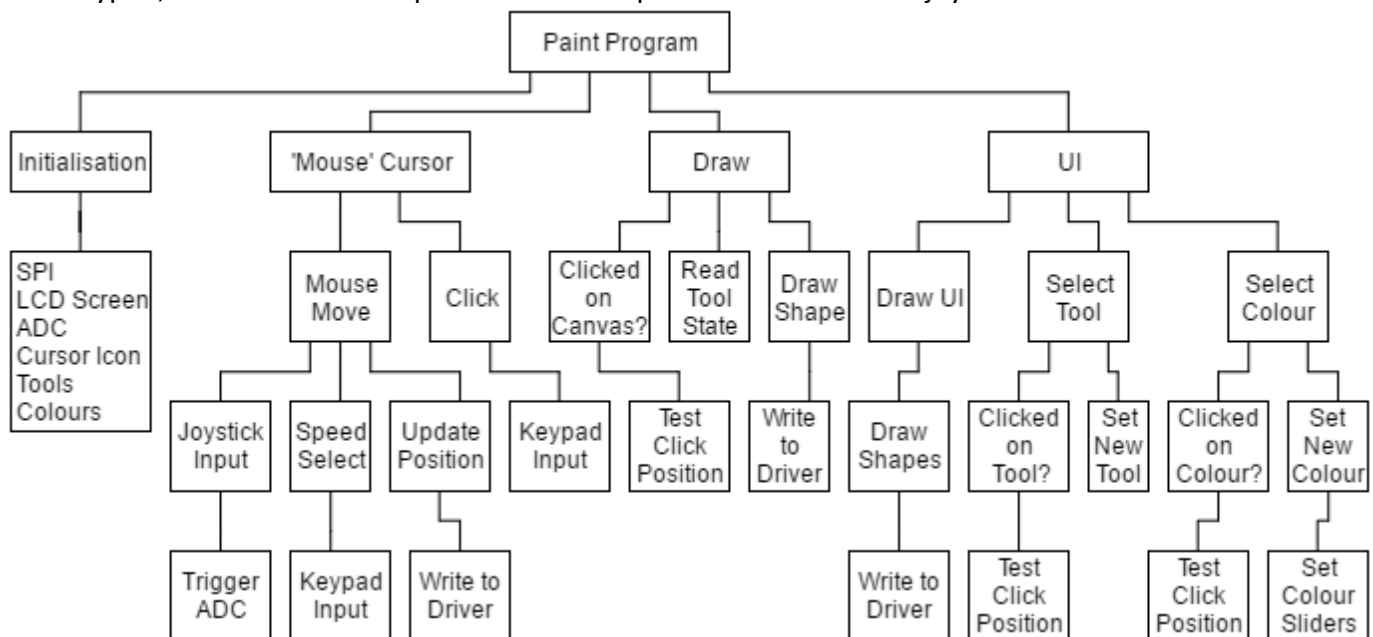


Figure 2: A top down modular diagram showing the high level structure of the code. If a box has multiple boxes connected beneath it, then these lower level elements are performed from left to right. The large box beneath 'Initialisation' lists the components of the program that need to be initialised.

The overall purpose of the software is to take the inputs from the joystick and button pad, and treat it like a conventional computer mouse. The mouse can click on a 'canvas' region of the screen to draw with the selected tool, or can click on the UI to change the selected tool, or the drawing colour. A top down modular diagram of the broad structure of the code can be found in Figure 2, and a complete hardware diagram can be found in Appendix C.

3. Software and Hardware Design

In higher-level languages, there is the concept of a function, or method, that returns some value when called according to the arguments passed to it. In assembler, this does not translate well, as there is no concept of returning with a value. Instead, some subroutines, for example `ThreeBytesFromColour` from `GraphicalMethods.asm`, have comments specifying some registers as arguments, whose values must be set to the desired value before calling, and some registers as return registers, whose values will be set by the subroutine. Every other register that is modified by the subroutine is pushed to the stack at the start of the method, and popped back again at the end, to help minimise unexpected and unwanted side effects of calling a subroutine. By doing this, subroutines in the project behave like methods in a higher-level language, and so are referred to as such in this report.

The Microprocessor is configured to communicate with the Driver using the Serial Peripheral Interface Bus (SPI), with the Microprocessor as the 'master', outputting the clock signal for the signal, and the Driver the slave, outputting data only when instructed to by the master. SPI uses four separate wires to transmit data:

- The Clock, which tells the slave when to transmit a bit of data
- The Master Out Slave In (MOSI), along which the master sends data to the slave
- The Master In Slave Out (MISO), along which the slave sends data to the master
- The Chip Select, which tells the slave whether it should act on the state of the clock, allowing the master to have multiple slaves, so long as only one is selected at a time

This is a 'full duplex' interface, meaning the master and slave both simultaneously transmit data on the rising edge of the clock. Therefore, by outputting 8 consecutive pulses on the clock, all 8 bits in the SPI data registers are transmitted from one device to the other, effectively swapping the contents of the SPI data registers on the Microprocessor and the Driver.

This interface is constructed by using the alternate function of Port B, where pins 0 to 3 are the Chip Select, Clock, MISO and MOSI pins respectively. As the Microprocessor is acting as the master in the system, the Chip Select pin is unused. The remaining 3 pins are connected to their

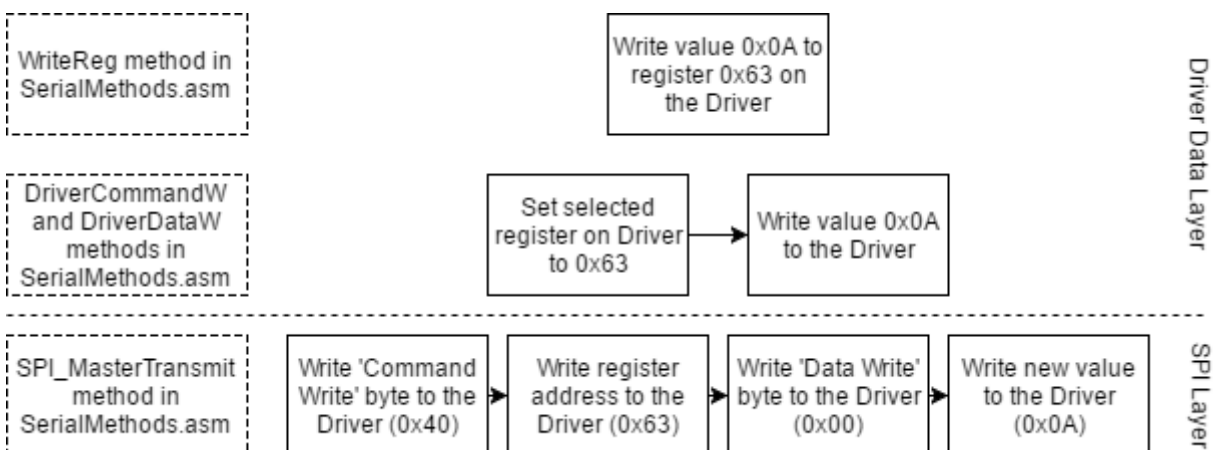


Figure 3: This diagram shows how four bytes of SPI data transfer are necessary to set the value of a single register on the Driver. On each consecutive layer down, the method used in the line above is broken down into its component methods. The dashed boxes on the left list the methods used on each layer.

corresponding pins on the Driver via the ProtoBoard. The Chip Select pin on the LCD Driver is connected to Port C on the Microprocessor, to allow the Microprocessor to control whether the Driver acts on data on the Clock and MOSI pins.

The Microprocessor then uses this interface to send pairs of bytes to the Driver. The first byte is a 'command byte', and tells the Driver what it should do with the second byte, the 'data byte'. Only the top two bits of the command byte are actually used, with the other six only serving to pad the information out to a full byte, so the command bits are cycled through to the correct positions in the SPI Data byte on the LCD Driver. The commands can either be to set the 'selected' register on the Driver, to read from, or write to the selected register on the Driver, or to read the Driver's Status Register. Thus to set the value of a specific register on the Driver, four bytes of data need to be sent over the SPI link, as shown in Figure 3. The 'WriteReg' method in the SerialMethods.asm file will do this using register 17 and 18 on the Microprocessor as arguments, allowing methods in the Driver Instruction Layer to call it instead, abstracting away a layer of complexity.

Most of the graphical operations performed by the program use this as their basis – the Driver has built in functions to draw basic shapes, and these are accessed by writing to specific registers on the Driver with the data to describe the shape. An example for drawing a rectangle is shown in Figure 4. This same approach is used to utilise the circle, ellipse, triangle and line drawing functions on the Driver. These functions all draw a shape in the Driver's 'Foreground Colour', a 16 bit value stored in a pair of registers representing a RGB colour (see Appendix A for more details). In order to draw a shape in the desired colour, these two registers must first be set to the correct value, again using the SPI link described above.

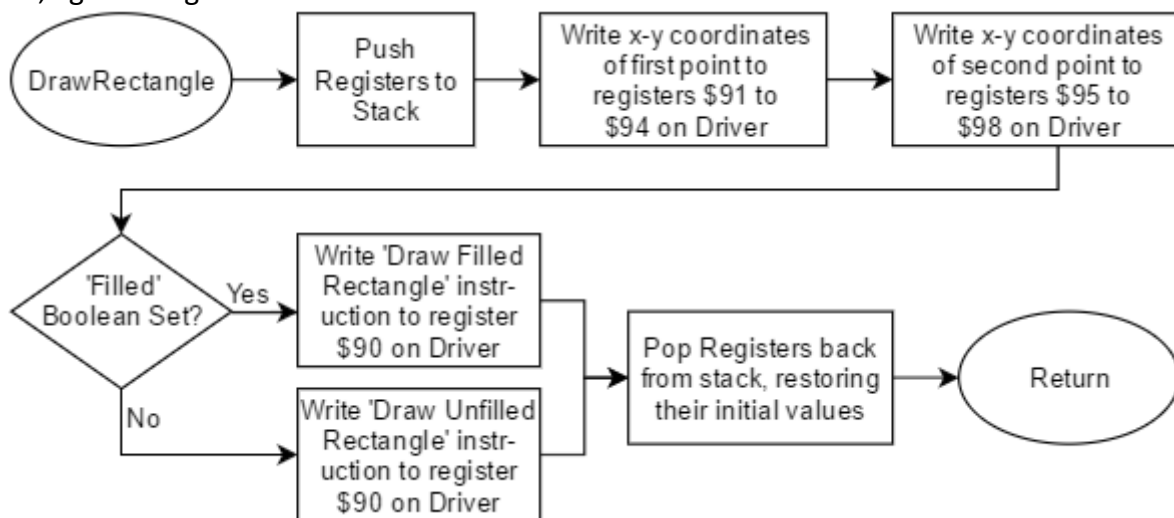


Figure 4: A flowchart showing how the DrawRectangle method from GraphicalMethods.asm functions. This demonstrates the interface between the Microprocessor and the Driver for using the drawing functions on the Driver.

The other method used to set a pixel's colour on the screen is to directly write the colour data to the memory address of the pixel, and update the colour data with a new 16-bit colour value. This approach is used in the PaintPixel method, as shown in Figure 5. A similar process is also used in the CursorShapeMouse method to write the mouse cursor icon to the Driver, though this writes

to a different block of memory, and works with a much reduced 2-bit colour space, as opposed to the 16-bit colour of the display itself ([10] page 101).

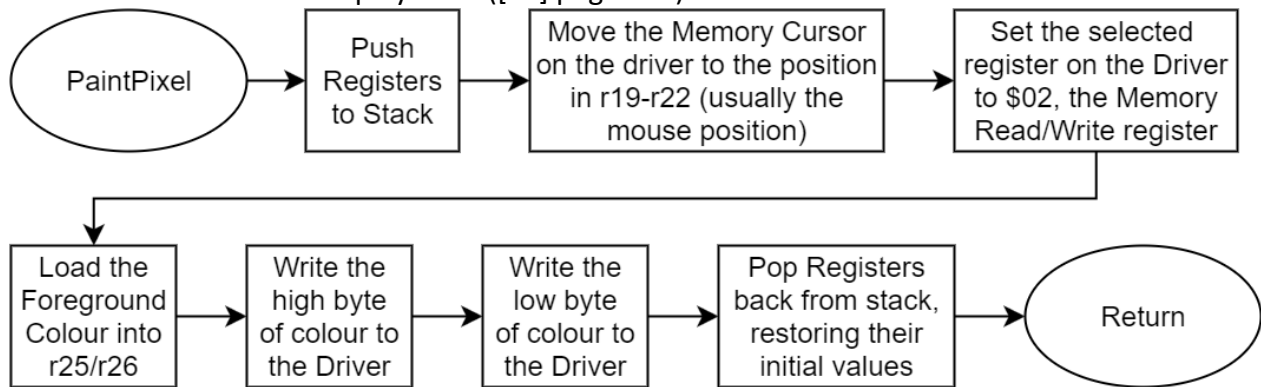


Figure 5: A flowchart showing how the PaintPixel method from GraphicalMethods.asm functions. The important feature here is that two bytes of data are consecutively written to the Driver without changing the target register between them. This is because the Driver automatically writes the data from register \$02 to the target memory address set by the 'Memory Cursor' registers, \$46 through \$4D. Register \$02 should not be thought of as a register, but as a gateway to the 768KB of RAM on the Driver.

These basic graphical objects are then used to create the entire Graphical User Interface (GUI), and are also what is drawn when the user clicks on the canvas with one of the tools. In addition to being drawn with explicitly set coordinates, as in the colour palette squares and tool icons, they can also be used to create more complex objects like the colour gradients used in the custom colour slider bars, as shown in Figure 6.

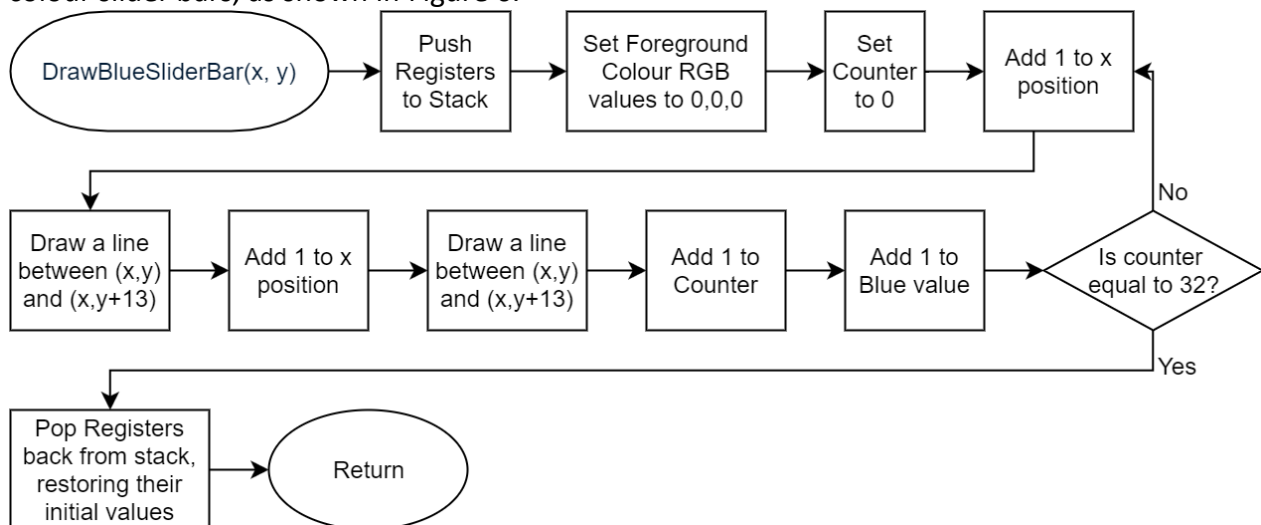


Figure 6: A flowchart showing how the blue colour slider bar is drawn on the screen, with its top left corner position specified by arguments x and y. The slider bar is 64 pixels wide for all three colours, even though there are only 32 possible values for the blue component of colour. Therefore, the code draws two pixels of each colour, by drawing two adjacent lines per loop of the code. This results in a smooth gradient being drawn from pure black up to bright blue.

The program takes advantage of the 'Active Window' on the Driver for some tools, to prevent the GUI from being painted over. This is a feature that defines a rectangle that the current drawing operations take place within, and draw instructions outside the Active Window are ignored. For example, if the Driver is instructed to draw a triangle where part of it is inside the Active Window, and part of it outside, then only the part of the triangle within the Active Window will be drawn.

Therefore, by setting the Active Window to the canvas when the user is painting, we can prevent the GUI being overwritten by the user.

The other half of the User Interface (UI) is the physical input devices the user manipulates to interact with the system. There are two separate input devices – a two-axis joystick, and a 16-button keypad. The joystick contains a pair of 10 k Ω potentiometers, one attached to the ‘vertical’ axis, and one to the ‘horizontal’ axis. This creates a two-dimensional x-y space of possible joystick positions, and so potentiometer voltage outputs. By connecting these voltages to the Analogue to Digital Converter (ADC) on the Microprocessor, we can get a 10-bit number representing the x position and a 10 bit number representing the y position of the joystick, and update the position of the cursor based on these two values. This is done by scaling the joystick values according to a mouse speed setting (in order to allow fine control for detailed shapes), then adding it to a scaled up mouse position. As shown in Figure 7, this scaling up allows for much smoother mouse movements, as it effectively allows the mouse to have fractional pixel positions, as opposed to being rigidly bound to the screen’s pixel grid.

In order to give the user the ability to ‘click’, alter the mouse movement speed, and reset the display, a 16-button keypad is used, comprising of four columns and four rows. When a button is pressed, it electrically connects its row and column. Therefore, to determine whether the ‘3’

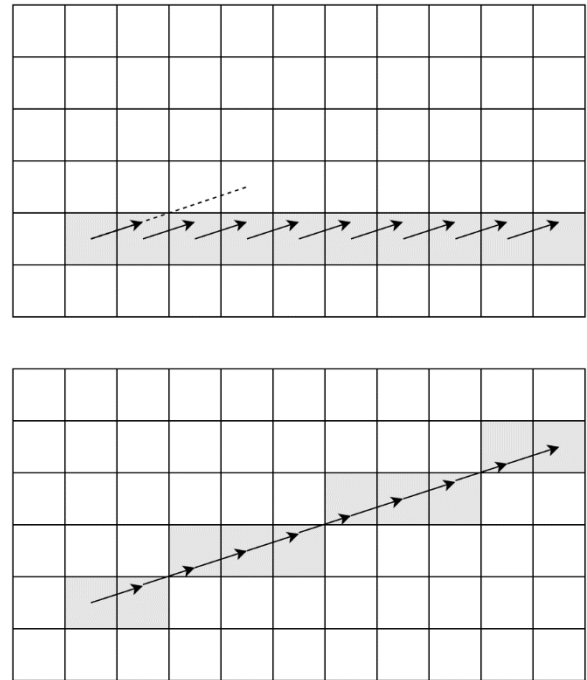


Figure 7: The top grid show the result of storing a cursor position to the same precision as the display surface. Shaded squares represent the pixels the mouse passes through, and white squares the untouched pixels. The arrow shows a scaled the vector offset from the input joystick. As shown, if the cursor is only stored to the precision of the pixels, then for a given input vector it can only travel in straight lines towards one of the 8 surrounding pixels, drastically reducing the usefulness of the 2 axis joystick, as only 8 directions are possible. In contrast, the bottom grid shows the same scenario, but where the mouse position is stored to a much higher precision than the display pixels. This allows the cursor to remember its position within a pixel, and so sporadic deviations from the 8 cardinal directions are possible, resulting in a much smoother, more flexible mouse.

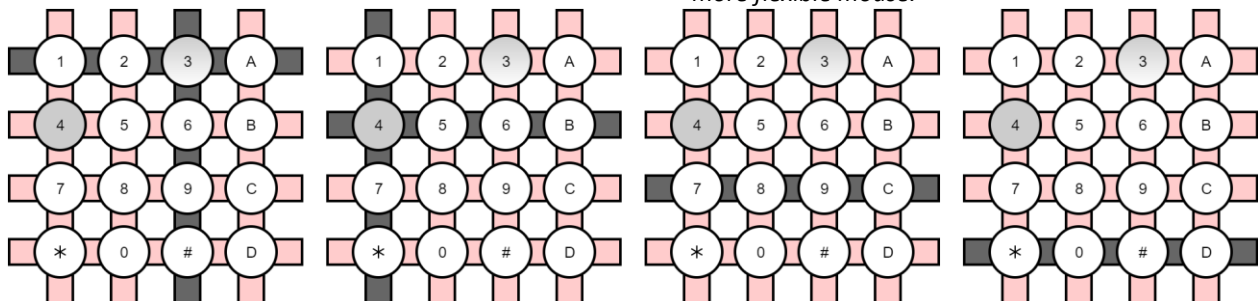


Figure 8: The pink indicates rows and columns where the pull up resistors pull the state high, and the dark grey indicates rows and columns that are electrically connected to the low output from the microprocessor. In this diagram, the states of the rows and columns are shown for all four measurements, from left to right, for the case where the ‘3’ and ‘4’ buttons are pressed. The first measurement tells us that button 3 must be pressed, as the third column is low. There is no other way of pulling only that column low from the first row being driven low.

button is pressed, the program drives the first row low, and connects every other row and column to a pull up resistor. This means that every other row and column will drift high unless they are connected to something low. If the '3' button is pressed, this connects the third column to the first row, pulling it down and overriding the pull up resistor. As a result, by reading the state of the four columns, we can determine if the first button is pressed, as shown in Figure 8. This process is repeated for all four rows to find which of the 16 buttons are pressed.

4. Results and Performance

Overall, the project is feature complete, as every core feature from the project plan is in the final version (see Appendix B). The one difference is that a 16-button keypad is used, rather than the originally specified QWERTY keyboard, but this does not change the functionality of the final product. In addition to the planned features, several initially unplanned UI improvements have been implemented, such selection indicators for colours and tools, and a full scale brush size indicator, along with the ability to specify the RGB values for three Custom Colours.

The single most time-consuming element of the project by far was getting the underlying SPI link and the 'Driver Data Layer' between the Driver and the Microprocessor working to the point that the Driver would turn on the LCD screen. This was partly due to a defective Microprocessor port, and partly due to loose wires making the system very unstable in its early stages.

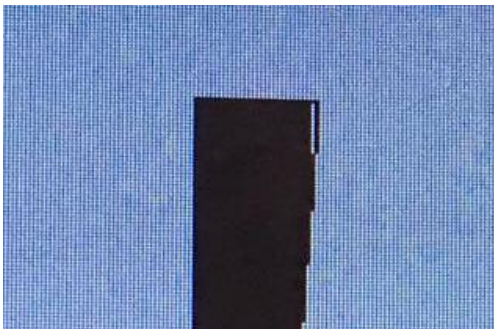


Figure 9: This photograph shows a glitch in the Triangle drawing function on the LCD Driver. The bottom of the triangle has been cropped from the photo for the sake of space efficiency.

While the use of the geometric shape functions on the Driver has saved a lot of time, as it has reduced the amount of calculations that need to take place on the Microprocessor, and reduced the lines of code needed to draw basic shapes, unfortunately it has also left the project exposed to bugs in the Driver itself. One example of this is that when drawing a filled triangle, the final column within the triangle is left unfilled, as shown in Figure 9. While this could be fixed by re-implementing the draw triangle method on the Microprocessor either by using the line drawing function or directly setting the colour of each pixel, this would have substantially worse performance than the current system in terms of speed.

This is because the SPI interface has a clock speed of approximately 0.5MHz (2 μ s per SPI clock cycle), meaning that sending a single byte of data to a register on the Driver takes at least 64 μ s, as shown in Figure 10. A line requires nine bytes of data to be sent to the Driver – eight for the start and end coordinates and a ninth to initiate the drawing – meaning at least 0.57ms would be taken just to send the data for a single line in the triangle. Therefore, drawing a moderate sized triangle 100 pixels wide would take at least 0.05 seconds, without taking any consideration to the calculations required to draw it. This is not a long period of time, but is certainly long enough to be noticed by the user.

This is not just hypothetical either. On the UI, there are colour slider bars for the custom colours which have a smooth gradient from black up to pure red, green and blue. There are no supported functions on the Driver for gradients, so these are constructed line by line, slightly increasing the intensity of the colour between drawing each line. This takes a noticeable period of time, and the human eye can just about catch the 'sweep' as the lines are quickly drawn after each other. As a result, care is made to ensure the UI does not need to be redrawn very often. The only tool that requires a complete redraw of the UI is the Ellipse tool, as it does not support the Active Window on the Driver. This means that drawing an ellipse can draw on top of the UI, so the entire UI is redrawn every time the user draws an ellipse, resulting in a noticeable flickering and decrease in speed if the user draws many ellipses consecutively.

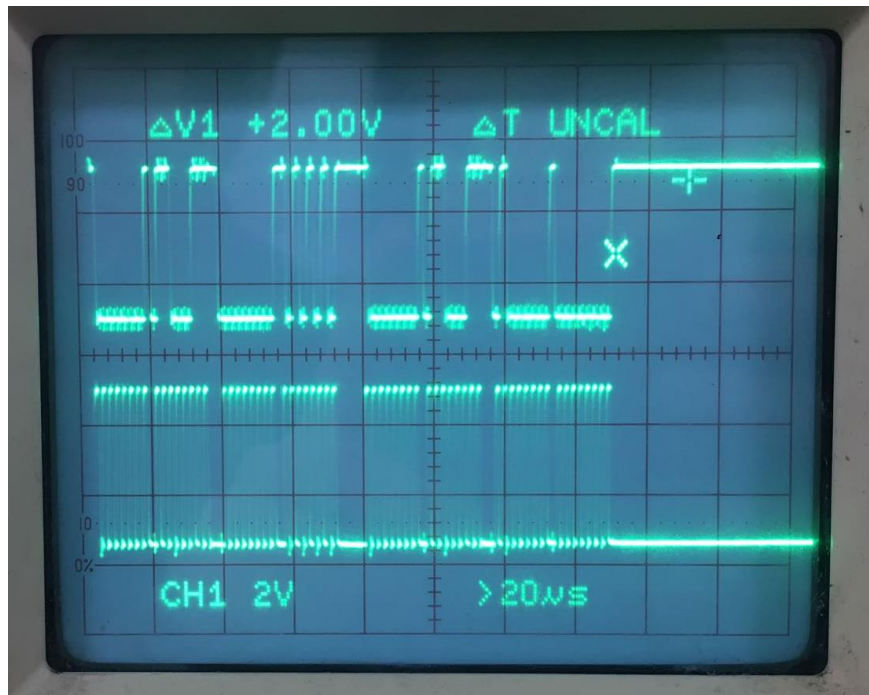


Figure 10: This photograph shows an oscilloscope where channel 1 input, at the bottom, is attached to the SPI Clock pin, and the channel 2 input, at the top, is attached to the MOSI pin. In this image, the microcontroller is writing the value \$AA to register \$63, then immediately reading the value of register \$63 back, as part of the SerialTestLoop method in SerialMethods.asm. The clock signal is broken up into 8 distinct blocks of 8 rising edges, of which the first 4 blocks are the write operation, and the last four are the read operation. As each square across on the screen represents approximately 20μs, it can be seen that the time taken to write one byte to a register on the Driver is approximately 64μs.

Another issue is that when using the ellipse function on the Driver, the drawn ellipse can 'loop' back around the screen, as shown in Figure 11, and so parts of the screen can be painted that were not intended if the ellipse is large enough. This is presumably because the Driver is not checking whether an overflow has occurred between the defined centre of the ellipse and the point it is currently painting. The obvious solution to this would be to set the Driver's Active Window to be the rectangle bounding the ellipse, with extra bounds preventing it going off screen, as shown in Figure 12. Unfortunately, the Active Window is not supported for the ellipse drawing operation, as per the RA8875 datasheet ([10] page 98). However, it is unclear from the documentation whether the elliptical 'curve' shape supports the Active Window. If it does, then the current ellipse drawing method in the program could be modified to draw four elliptic curves instead of one whole ellipse. This would have a small performance penalty, as the Driver would need to be sent four draw instructions instead of one, but would also mean the User Interface would not have to be redrawn after every ellipse, dramatically reducing the work that must be done for an ellipse drawn on the canvas.

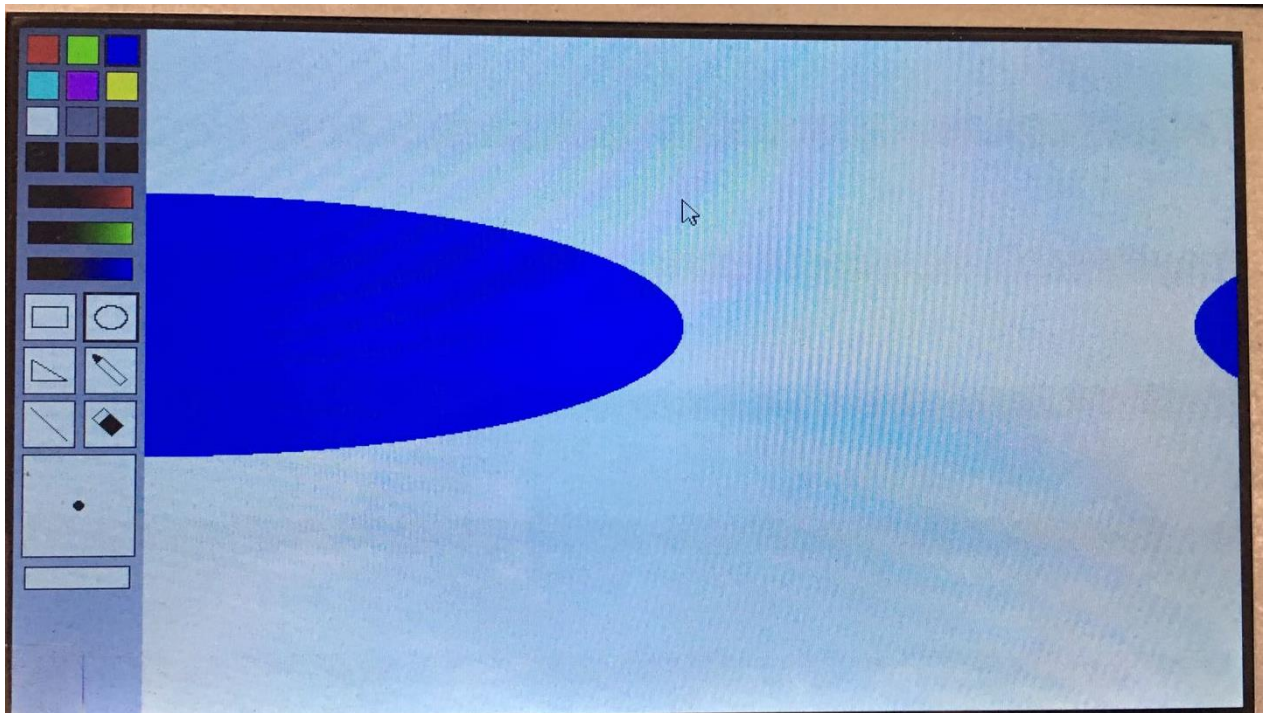


Figure 11: This photograph shows the result of drawing an ellipse with a large semi-major axis. The left-hand side of the ellipse, which goes off the $x=0$ side of the screen, appears to have been drawn, overflowed from 0 up to 1023, and then continued down until it passed the $x=799$ mark, and began displaying on screen again. The UI does not appear affected, as it is completely redrawn after every time the user draws an ellipse. A similar effect can happen with an ellipse with a large vertical axis.

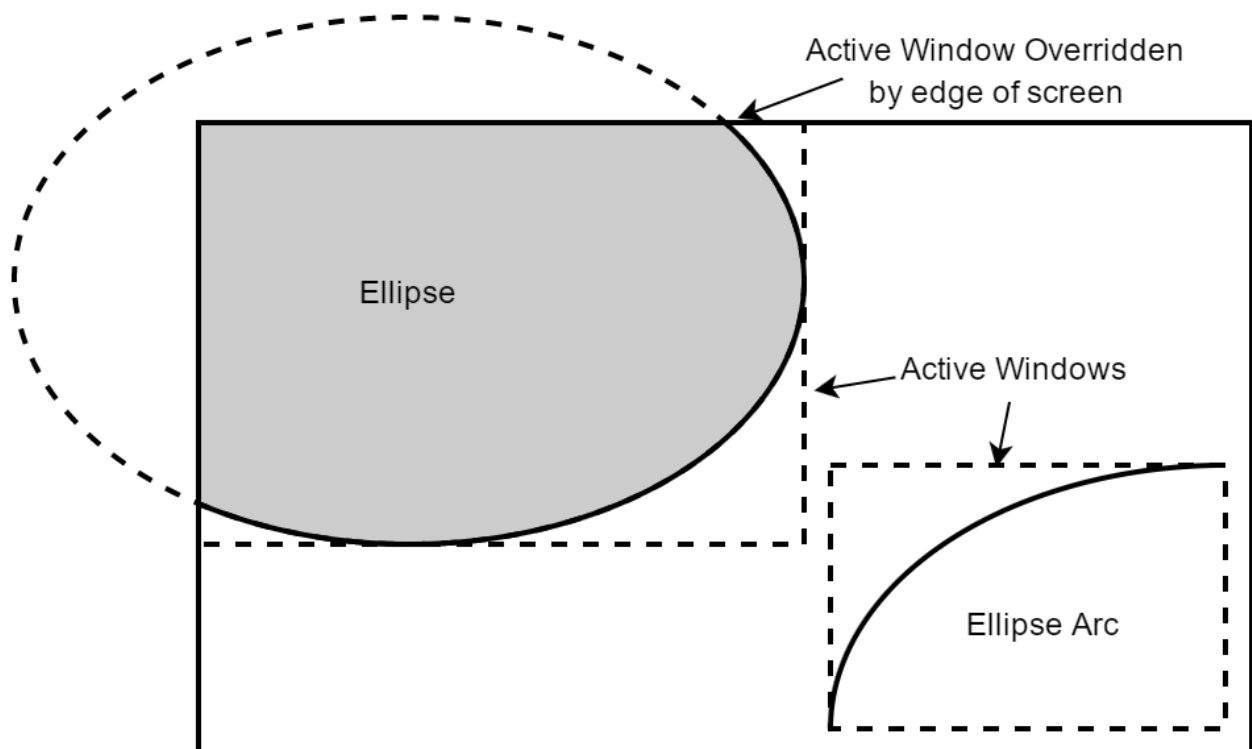


Figure 12: This diagram shows the ideal behaviour of an ellipse when it is drawn. Unfortunately, the Active Window is not supported for drawing ellipses, so there is not an elegant solution to this. The datasheet does not, however, state that the Active Window is not supported for the drawing of ellipse arcs, though this may simply be an oversight. If it is supported though, an ellipse can be drawn from a combination of four ellipse arcs, each of which could have a functional Active Window.

There are a few issues with the current usage of the 16-button keypad. Firstly, there is nothing to deal with the 'bouncing' that occurs when a button is pressed. This is the fact that when two electrical contacts are pushed into each other, it is often an elastic collision, and so the contacts rebound off each other. This means the button will rapidly connect and disconnect until it stabilises into the connected state. Therefore simple mechanical buttons and switches usually require a process known as 'debouncing' to eliminate this effect, and have the clean press the user intended. This project currently does not include any debouncing whatsoever, and instead simply tests whether the button is depressed or not. This means it is unable to distinguish two consecutive presses at the same mouse position from a single long press, and so the program is designed to ignore repeated presses at the same position for the geometric shapes. To take the triangle drawing as an example, while this is sufficient to prevent all three vertices of a triangle being set to the same point in three consecutive loops of the code, it also prevents the third vertex of one triangle being the same as the first vertex as the next, even if the user releases the 'click' button and repressed it a second time. This can be solved by sampling the button several times, and only registering the button as being pressed if the state has been the same for several samples in a row.

Secondly, while the code is able to differentiate any two different button presses by measuring the connections of each row in turn to the four columns, there are some three-button combinations that are indistinguishable from four buttons being pressed, as shown in Figure 13. As a result, the code will currently incorrectly state a button has been pressed when it has not if three or more buttons are simultaneously pressed. While it is impossible to distinguish these three button combinations from all four buttons being pressed, the code could be modified so that if four or more buttons are measured as being pressed, the code acts as if no buttons are being pressed. A useful extra feature would be to sound a buzzer in this case, to alert the user of the error.

Finally, the 'Hexbutton' method which reads in the 16 button keypad state includes four 100µs delays. These are needed as the pull up resistors take some time to pull the inputs high, and so some delay is needed to ensure that has finished before reading the inputs. As Hexbutton is called three times per Main loop, this leads to a delay of approximately 1.2ms every loop, simply waiting for the pull up resistors to drift high. This can be improved in two ways. Firstly, instead of measuring the keypad state three times per loop, the keypad state could be measured once per loop, and the result saved to memory. Memory read operations are slow, taking two clock cycles to complete ([9] page 366), but they are still dramatically faster than a 100µs delay. With the processor running at 16MHz, a memory read operation will take a little over 100ns, almost 1000 times faster than the current implementation. Secondly, the 100µs delay itself is likely to be much greater than is necessary for the pull up resistors to become stable. By

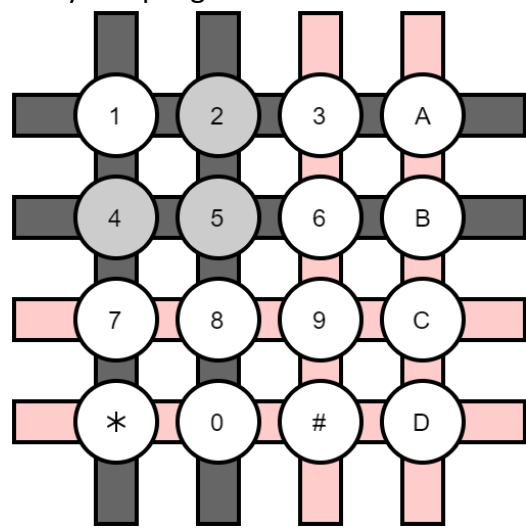


Figure 13: This diagram shows that even though the '1' button is not pressed, it will read as being pressed. If row one is driven low, then column two will be dragged low by the '2' button, so row 2 will be dragged low by the '5' button, and so column 1 will be dragged low by the '4' button. Therefore column 1 will be low when row one is low, so the program will interpret that as the '1' button being pressed, along with the '2', '4' and '5' buttons.

combining both of these, the 1.2ms delay per loop could probably be reduced by at least a factor of 10, and so allow more paint operations per second.

However, the main loop currently has a fixed 15ms delay at the end anyway, to make the changes in loop time between different drawing modes smaller relative to the total loop time. This in turn means the speed of the mouse appears more uniform across different drawing modes. Unfortunately, this means that reducing the time spent on the keypad would effectively just shrink this fixed delay to about 14ms instead. To take advantage of improvements to the button pad, the loop time needs to be better controlled. This can be done by using one of the Timer/Counters on the Microprocessor, for example Timer/Counter0 complete ([9] page 92). By configuring the timer to trigger an interrupt after a time slightly longer than the longest loop time, a flag can be set to start the main loop again, and reset the timer. Therefore the main loop will take exactly as long as the timer to run, and so reducing the time spent on the button pad allows the timer period to be reduced, resulting in more loops per second, and so a smoother program.

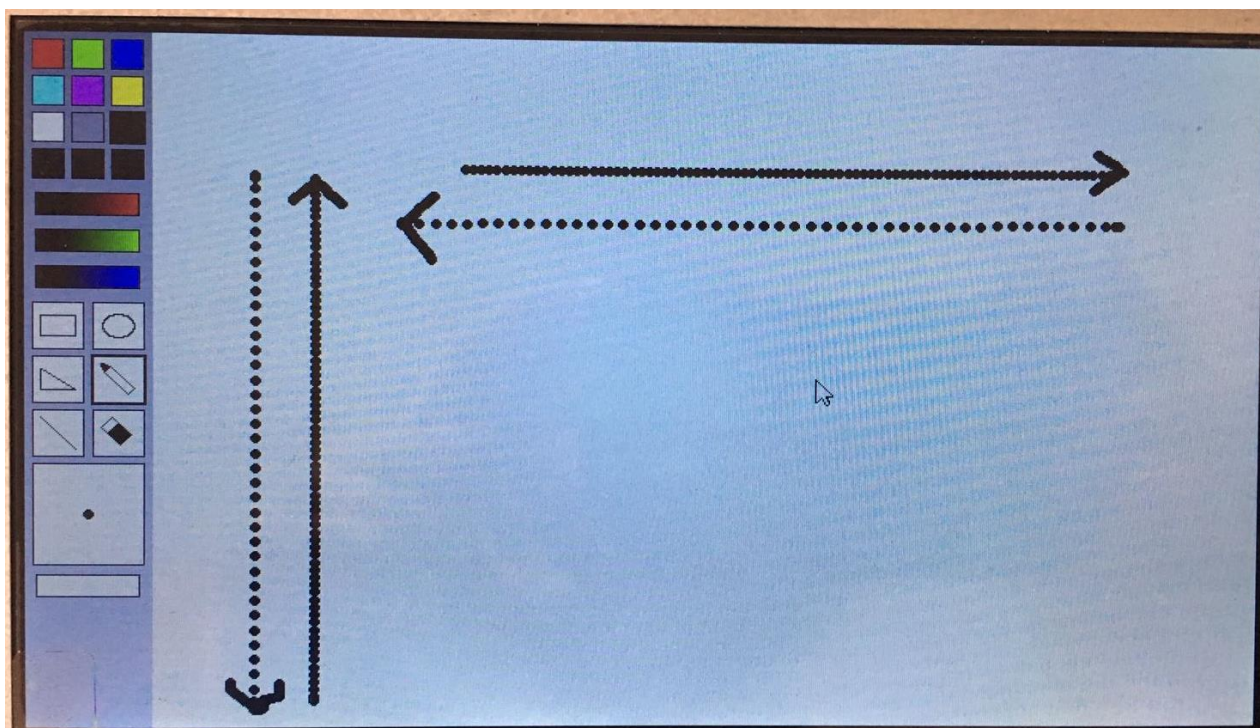


Figure 14: By holding the fast cursor button (the '3' button) and drawing with the Paint Brush tool, the difference in maximum speed in the positive and negative x directions and positive and negative y directions can be clearly seen. The cursor travels faster to the left, and faster down the screen, meaning there are larger spaces between each dot drawn than when travelling up or to the right.

There is also an issue with the joystick input, in that the centre position of the stick does not return a voltage in the middle of the range of results from the ADC. This results in a larger maximum possible displacement in the negative x direction than the positive x direction, and so the mouse moves faster in the negative x direction than the positive x direction, with the joystick pushed all the way to the left and right respectively. This can be visually shown in Figure 14, where the difference has been amplified by using holding the fast movement button as well as the draw button. While it is possible this is caused by non-linearity in the resistance of the potentiometer,

it is more likely that the ADC reference voltage on the Microprocessor is currently set to around 3.4V, while the voltage range on the potentiometer is 0-5V. If this is the cause of the problem, the solution would be to recalibrate the ADC reference voltage to 5V.

A second issue with the joystick is that sometimes the cursor will slowly drift downwards on the screen even when it is at the centre, the default position the joystick returns to when untouched by the user. This is because the range of values for which no cursor movement will occur, or 'deadzone' (currently the range of values with 10101 as their most significant five bits), is not well calibrated for the range of values the y-axis potentiometer can take at the default position. While the 'top five bits' test is a simple test, it is not necessarily aligned well with the actual range of values the potentiometer may take while at the default position. An improvement would be to also perform a subtraction before testing the top five bits, as this could effectively shift the deadzone to be centred on the average value of the default position.

Finally, a more mundane issue with the system is that it is very easy to accidentally disconnect the Driver from the Microprocessor by adjusting the screen position, as there is insufficient slack in the wires connecting the Driver and screen to the ProtoBoard. This can result in the Driver turning off, crashing, or even having data written to the wrong registers, depending on which pins become disconnected. While this issue has been somewhat mitigated by the use of a rubber band to help hold the connection wires in the correct position, it can be further reduced by using longer wires to increase the slack in the connection, and attaching the wires to the protoboard more rigidly to prevent them from simply sliding out when adjusted.

5. Modifications and Improvements

In addition to these fixes and improvements to existing features in the program, there are a few additional features that would complement the system nicely. The first of these would be to have a 'Colour Picker' tool. This would work in a very similar way to the current 'PaintPixel' method, which writes colour data directly to the relevant position in memory on the Driver. However, instead of writing to the address, the Colour Picker would read the data, and save it to one of the custom colours. According to the RA8875 data sheet, this would require an extra 'dummy' read command to be sent to the Driver, but would be straightforward to implement ([10] page 71).

Beyond this, the Driver supports text being displayed on screen by sending the ASCII code of each letter. Getting the program to the point of being able to display strings of characters on screen without having to set each pixel one by one would give the code much greater flexibility going forward.

Another modification that would improve the user experience would be to have the cursor icon change depending on the tool selected. The Driver supports having up to 8 32x32 pixel cursor icons saved at once, and they can be switched between by changing the value in register 0x41 on the Driver. The program currently only specifies one cursor icon, and it is set to a standard PC style mouse pointer. This means that all six tools currently in the program could have their own icon.

Finally, a minor UI improvement would be to either have the 3 custom colours appear visually distinct from the 9 fixed colours, for example being displayed in circles rather than squares, or for

all 12 colours to be customisable, with the primary, secondary and greyscale colours simply being the default values.

6. Conclusions

The aim of the project was to create a simple raster image editor and display, with a small toolset for a user to create images. This has been achieved, and the end product is a perfectly useable standalone art program. Figure 15 shows the result of a few minutes of effort using the program, demonstrating the use of some of the drawing tools. While there are a few issues with the system, as discussed in section 4, most are minor, and the proposed solutions should not take long to implement.



Figure 15: This photograph shows the result of a few minutes drawing in the final product. It depicts a simple boat in the ocean with a fish, on a bright, lightly clouded day. The image was created utilising all of the drawing tools with the exception of the rectangle tool.

However, at some level the actual art program is of secondary utility compared layers of interface between the RA8875 LCD Driver, and the ATmega128 microprocessor. This set of communications methods, and basic instruction set allows for a wide range of applications where a moderate resolution LCD display is of use, whether it is for displaying information from an experiment, or for a more casual application like a small video game.

The code used in the project is very much non-optimised, which means there are many performance improvements that could be applied to the specific application we have used it for, a real-time art program. However, this has some advantages if the small library of methods created for this project are reused in another application, as it means the code has not been optimised for a metric that is not relevant for this other application.

7. Product Specifications

This product is a standalone raster image display/editor with a 800x480 pixel LCD TFT display, comprising of a 720x480 pixel image area, or 'Canvas', and a 80x80 pixel GUI area. The product supports 16-bit colours, for over 65,000 different colours. This is achieved using an ATmega128 microprocessor to process inputs and store the state of the tools, a RA8875 LCD Driver Board to control the display and store the image data, and a 7.0-inch 40-pin TFT Display to display the image and GUI to the user.

The user can interact with the product using a Parallax 2-Axis joystick to move a cursor over the display, and a 16-button keypad to control the cursor speed, reset the canvas, and to activate, or 'click', the screen position under cursor. The cursor position is displayed using a desktop style mouse pointer icon. These allow the user to select a colour to draw in, and then draw on the canvas with one of six selectable tools.

The 80 pixels on the left-hand side of the screen are reserved for a GUI, containing clickable elements for nine fixed colours, three user-specified 'Custom Colours' and three colour sliders for the red, green and blue components of the custom colours respectively. Beneath these colour options, there are six clickable icons representing the drawing tools available to the user. Finally, beneath the tools, there is a 'Brush Size' indicator, and a slider to select the brush size.

The six drawing tools are only active on the canvas, and will not operate on the UI. The six drawing tools available to the user are as follows:

1. The Rectangle Tool. This draws a filled rectangle with opposing corners specified by two consecutive, different click positions on the screen. The rectangle is aligned with the pixel array of the screen.
2. The Ellipse Tool. This draws a filled ellipse centred on the first clicked point, and with the x and y semi-axes set by the x, y offset of the second point.
3. The Triangle Tool. This draws a filled triangle with vertices specified by three consecutive, different click positions on the screen.
4. The Paint Brush Tool. This draws a circle of the brush size centred on the clicked position on the screen.
5. The Line Tool. This draws a straight line between two consecutive, different click positions on the screen.
6. The Eraser Tool. This draws a circle of the brush size centred on the clicked position on the screen. It overrides the selected colour, and draws in white.

The RA8875 LCD Driver Board sends the state of the canvas and GUI to the display 60 times a second giving a smooth user experience. The input processing loop on the ATmega128 takes between 17ms and 20ms depending on the drawing operation being performed, giving an input sampling rate of more than 50Hz.

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Appendices

Appendix A, 16 Bit Colour

In physics, colour is often used synonymously with the wavelength of a beam of light. However, humans perceive the colour of a beam of light through its interaction with three different proteins in the eye, with each protein having a maximum response in the red, green and blue regions of the spectrum respectively. Therefore, as trying to recreate light with the same wavelength as an original image is technically very difficult, most digital displays will instead emit some red, some green, and some blue light, and attempt to match combined ocular response to all three to the ocular response to of the original frequency. Thus a physical 'colour' is stored and displayed as three separate values, commonly referred to as RGB values.

There are many ways of storing values for colour, but the RA8875 LCD Driver Board supports two formats, 8 bit and 16 bit colour. In both, the bits are split into three smaller values, representing the amount of red, green, and blue light in the colour. As neither 8 nor 16 is a multiple of 3, some colours will have more range than others. The human eye tends to have more green receptors than red or blue, so the green value is usually stored to higher precision. This means that in 8 bit colour, there are 3 bits of precision for red, 3 bits for green, and 2 for blue, creating a RRRGGGBB byte. As there are only 8 bits of data, this means there are only 256 possible colours in this format.

In this project we use 16 bit colour instead, which has 65,536 possible colours, which means the changes between similar colours can be much smaller, giving a much smoother appearance to colour gradients. In this format, there are 5 bits of precision for red data, 6 for green, and 5 for blue, creating a RRRRRGGGGGBBBBB string of values.

Given data on the Driver and on the Microprocessor are both stored as separate bytes, this data gets split into two bytes, RRRRRGGG and GGGBBBBB, from which the separate RRRRR, GGGGGG and BBBBB values can be extracted using careful bit shifting.

Microprocessor Project Plan

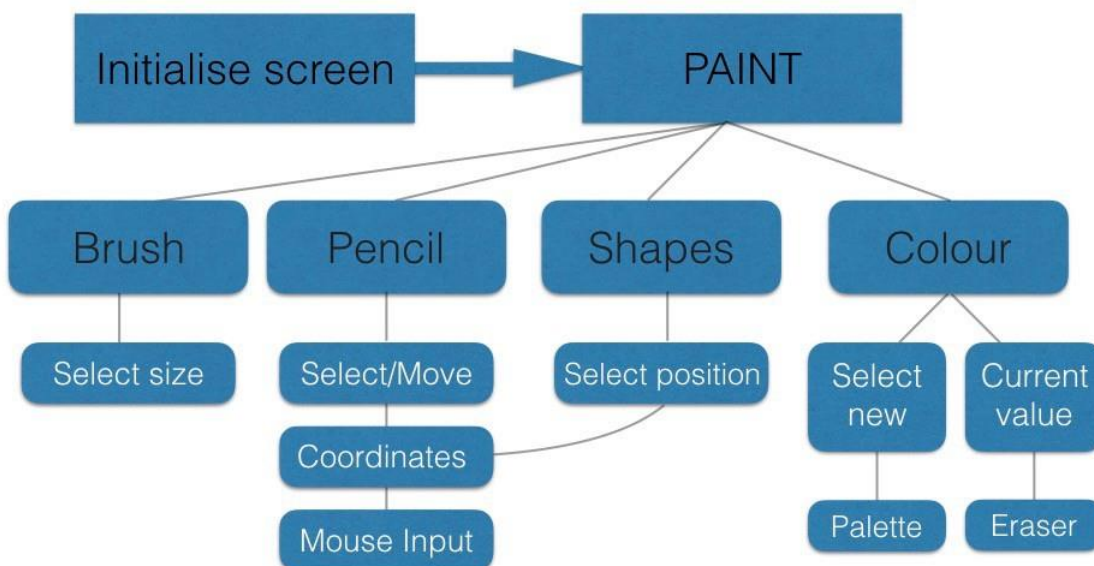
December 5, 2016

The goal is to build an MS-Paint style program using the ATmega128 microprocessor along with a driver board and an LCD screen. Two potentiometers will be used to select/move a position on the screen, acting as a mouse. A QWERTY keyboard will be used to perform actions such as "press", "reset", and "on/off".

Hardware

- ATMEL ATmega128 Microprocessor.
- RA8875 Driver Board.
- 7.0" 40-pin TFT Display (800x480).
- Voltmeters and keyboard.

Modular Design



Extension Tasks

- Reading back selected colour from image (i.e. colour dropper tool).
- Copy and paste.
- Text writing into Paint using keyboard.
- Other games (snake).

Division of Work

Joint:

- Interfacing with Driver.
- Program "Select" (e.g. Paint, Snake, etc)
- Keyboard Input and Potentiometers.

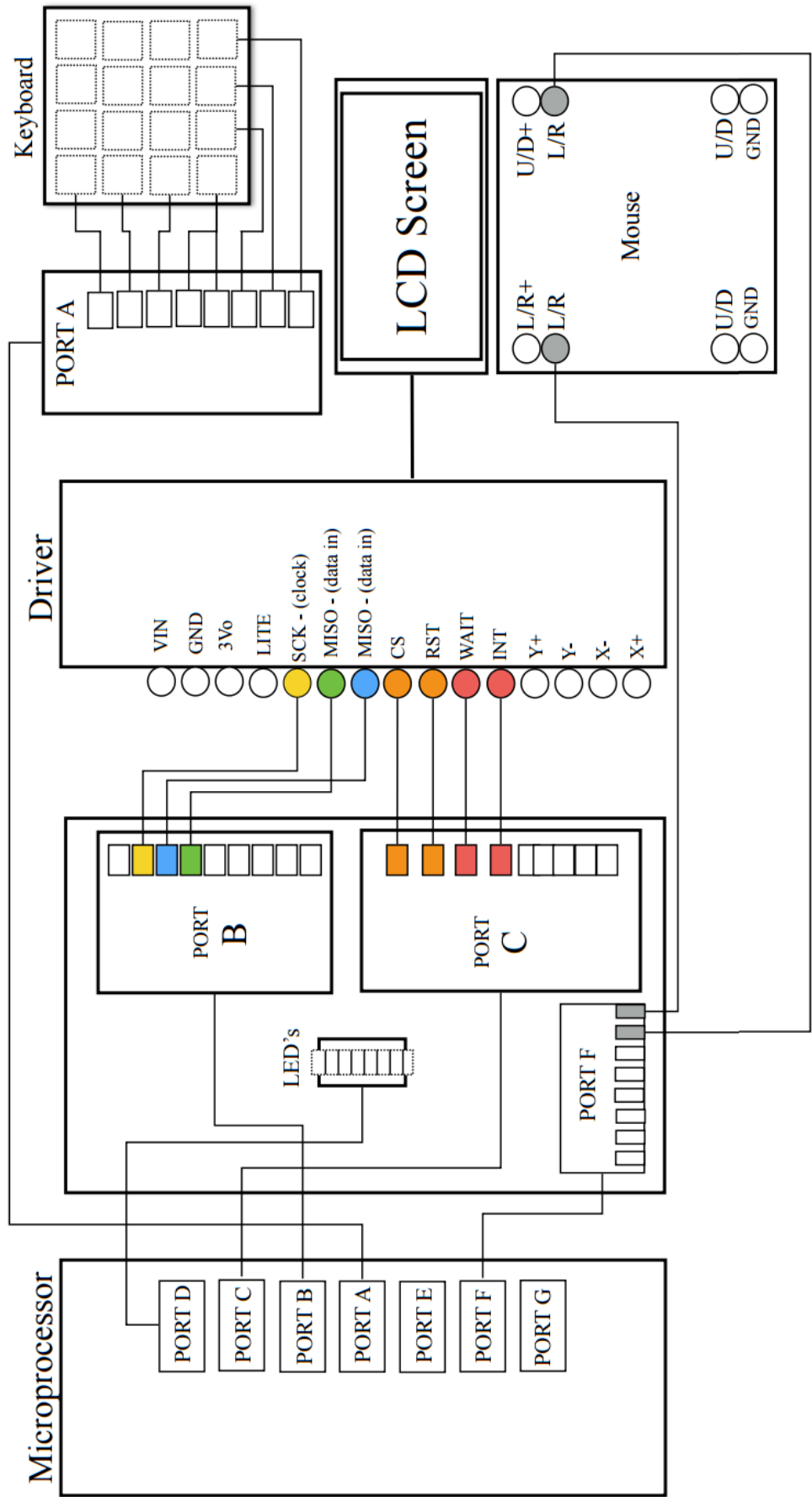
Maria:

- Colour
- Brush Size

Andrew:

- Pencil
- Geometric Shapes

Appendix C, Complete Hardware Diagram



```
;
; main.asm
;
; Created: 24/11/2016 13:07:26
; Author : AL4413, MV914
;
```

JMP Init

```
MouseCursorData:                                ;Data string to set mouse cursor to windows style pointer.
.DB
```

21

[illegible]

Init:

```

;Stack Pointer Setup Code
ldi r16, $0F                                ;Stack Pointer Setup to 0x0FFF
out SPH,r16                                ;Stack Pointer High Byte
ldi r16, $FF                                ;Stack Pointer Setup
out SPL,r16                                ;Stack Pointer Low Byte

;RAMPZ Setup - 1 = EPLM acts on upper 64K, 0 = EPLM acts on lower 64K
ldi r16, $00                                ;Lower memory page arithmetic
out RAMPZ, r16

```

;Port A does not need to be set up here, as it will be set in the HexButton method when reading which key has been pressed.

;Port B does not need to be set up here, as it will be set in the SPI_MasterInit method later.

;Port C Setup. Lowest two bits as Outputs (Chip Select and RESET pins to LCD Driver), and rest as inputs (WAIT,INTERUPT pins from LCD Driver)

```
ldi r16, $03 ;Lowest two bits as Outputs. Upper
6 bits as Inputs.
```

```
out DDRC, r16 ;Set Port C Direction Register to
value in r16
```

Idi r16, \$FC; Enable pull up resistors on input pins to prevent current spikes from high impedance input. Set initial values of output pins to zero.

```

        out PORTC, r16                                ;Enable pull up resistors and set
initial Port C values.

```

;Port D Setup. Set as Outputs, and connected to LEDs for debug purposes.

	ldi r16, \$ff out DDRD, r16	;Set all 8 pins as outputs. ;Set Port D Direction Register to
value in r16	ldi r16, \$00 out PORTD, r16	;Initial Port D value = \$00. ;Output \$00 to Port D.
	;Port E is unused.	
	;Port F Setup. Set as inputs for connecting to joystick potentiometers.	
	ldi r16, \$00 sts DDRF, r16	;Set all 8 pins as inputs. ;PSet Port F Direction Register to
value in r16	ldi r16, \$FF	;Enable pull up resistors on all pins
to prevent current spikes from high impedance input.	sts PORTF, r16	;Enable pull up resistors.
set clock rate.	call SPI_MasterInit	;Configure device as master, and
	;Reset LCD Driver, to clear any existing settings ldi r16,\$00 out PORTC, r16	;drive the Chip Select and RESET
pins on the LCD Driver low (active)	call DEL49ms ldi r16,\$03 out PORTC, r16	;wait, to let the Driver reset.
pins on the LCD Driver high (inactive)		;drive the Chip Select and RESET
	;Configures the Analog to Digital Converter ldi r16, \$83	;ADC Interrupt Disabled, ADC
Enable	out ADCSR, r16	;ADC single shot Mode, Prescaler:
CK/8		
	call LCDTurnOn	;Sets configuration values for LCD
screen, including screen size, and VSync/HSync setting.	call SetCursorShape	;Write Mouse pointer image data to
Driver.	call PaintReset	;Enable LCD screen, reset Tools,
reset Custom Colours, set selected colour to black and tool to paintbrush, move mouse to center of screen, draw UI		
	rjmp Main	;Begin main program loop.
;The main program loop. Everything within the program after initialisation is run from here.		
Main:		
	call SpeedModeTest	;Sets the MouseSpeed variable
depending on whether the fast or slow motion button are pressed.	call MouseMove	;Moves the mouse according to the
position of the joystick.	call CursorDisplay	;Send the current mouse position
to the Driver.		
	;check if we are clicking: call HexButton	;read button code from hexbutton
board into r17		

button '1'...	SBRS r17, 7	;if the button code corresponds to
	rjmp MainEnd	;...then skip this line, and do not
run any of the 'mouse click' methods. This reduces the number of operations the program has to do per loop.		
drawing operations	call Paint	;If clicking on canvas, do
colour.	call SelectColours	;If clicking on Colour Squares, set selected
and reset.	call SelectTool1	;If clicking on Tool icons, set selected tool,
	call SelectTool2	
	call SelectTool3	
	call SelectTool4	
	call SelectTool5	
	call SelectTool6	
colour.	call SelectRedSliderColour	;If clicking on colour sliders, set custom colour to new
	call SelectGreenSliderColour	
	call SelectBlueSliderColour	
	call SelectBrushSliderSize	;If clicking on Brush size slider, set brush size.
MainEnd:		
	;check if reset button is pressed:	
board into r17	call HexButton	;Read button code from hexbutton
pressed, then call PaintReset	SBRC r18, 0	;If reset button ('D')
selected colour to black and tool to paintbrush, move mouse to center of screen, redraw UI.	rcall PaintReset	;Reset Tools, reset Custom Colours, set
	call DEL15ms	
	rjmp Main	
SpeedModeTest:		
depending on whether the fast or slow motion button are pressed.		;Sets the MouseSpeed variable
	push r16	
	push r17	
	push r18	
	push ZL	
	push ZH	
MouseSpeed into Z register.	ldi ZL,\$70	;Load address for the
	ldi ZH,\$01	
before applying to mouse position	ldi r16,3	;divide joystick offset by $2^3 = 8$
	ST Z,r16	;Set MouseSpeed = 3 (default)
	;check if slow-mo button is pressed:	

board into r17	call HexButton	;read button code from hexbutton
	SBRC r17, 4	;if pressing 'A' key...
	rjmp SpeedModeTestSlow	;...set speed to Slow
	SBRC r17,5	;if pressing '3' key...
	rjmp SpeedModeTestFast	;...set speed to Fast.
	rjmp SpeedModeTestEnd	;If pressing neither, leave speed at default.
SpeedModeTestSlow:		
before applying to mouse position	ldi r16,5	;divide joystick offset by $2^5 = 32$
	ST Z,r16	;Set MouseSpeed = 5 (slow)
	jmp SpeedModeTestEnd	;pop back registers and return.
SpeedModeTestFast:		
before applying to mouse position	ldi r16,1	;divide joystick offset by $2^1 = 2$
	ST Z,r16	;Set MouseSpeed = 1 (fast)
SpeedModeTestEnd:		;pop back registers and return.
	pop ZH	
	pop ZL	
	pop r18	
	pop r17	
	pop r16	
	ret	
MouseMove:		;Moves the mouse
according to the position of the joystick.		
	push r16	
	push r17	
	push r18	
	push r19	
	push r20	
	push r21	
	push r22	
	push r23	
	push r24	
	push YL	
	push YH	
	push ZL	
	push ZH	
	;Copy mouse position to PreviousMousePosition	
	ldi YL,\$10	;Load address for the
CursorPosition into Y register.	ldi YH,\$01	
	LD r16, Y+	;Load old CursorPosition
into r16-r19	LD r17, Y+	
	LD r18, Y+	
	LD r19, Y+	
	ST Y+, r16	;Store old CursorPosition
into PreviousMousePosition memory.		

```

        ST Y+, r17
        ST Y+, r18
        ST Y+, r19

        ;Copy large mouse position to PreviousLargeMousePosition
        ldi YL,$18                                ;Load address for the
LargeMousePosition into Y register.
        ldi YH,$01
        LD r16, Y+                                ;Load old
LargeMousePosition into r16-r19
        LD r17, Y+
        LD r18, Y+
        LD r19, Y+
        ST Y+, r16                                ;Store old
LargeMousePosition into PreviousLargeMousePosition memory.
        ST Y+, r17
        ST Y+, r18
        ST Y+, r19

        ;get joystick xpos
        ldi r18,$00
        call ADCsel                                ;select X potentiometer for
DCATrig
        call DCATrig                                ;returns result of ADC in r19/r20

        lsr r20                                    ;divide potentiometer
value by 32 -> range from 0 to 31
        ror r19                                    ;so we can see if the
joystick is in the centre.
        lsr r20
        ror r19
        lsr r19
        lsr r19
        lsr r19

        cpi r19,21                                ;if joystick inside deadzone
(central 1/32 of the range), jump to trying the y axis (i.e. don't change the x position). 21 = measured centre x
position (691) / 32.
        BREQ MouseMoveY

        ldi YL,$18                                ;Load address for the
LargeMousePosition x component into Y register.
        ldi YH,$01
        LD ZL,Y+                                ;load large mouse x position into Z
register
        LD ZH,Y+

        call DCATrig                                ;Returns result of ADC in r19/r20,
i.e. the x value of the joystick.

        ldi r17,$B3                                ;Load measured centre x
position (691) into r17/r18.
        ldi r18,$02

        ldi YL,$70                                ;Load address for the
MouseSpeed into Y register.

```

ldi YH,\$01	
ld r25,Y	;Load MouseSpeed into r25
ldi r26,0	;Set loopCounter to zero.
MouseMoveXLoop:	;Divides changes to Mouse position
by 2 as many times as MouseSpeed.	
subi r26,\$ff	;add 1 to loop counter
lsl r18	;divides joystick centre
position by 2	
ror r17	
lsl r20	;divides joystick position
by 2	
ror r19	
cpse r26,r25	;If divided by 2 as many times as
MouseSpeed, continue, else loop again.	
rjmp MouseMoveXLoop	
add ZL,r19	;add joystick value to new
large mouse position.	
adc ZH,r20	
sub ZL,r17	;subtract centre joystick
value from new large mouse position.	
sbc ZH,r18	
ldi YL,\$18	;Load address for the
LargeMousePosition x component into Y register.	
ldi YH,\$01	
ST Y+, ZL	;Update LargeMousePosition x
component with new value.	
ST Y+, ZH	
lsl ZH	;Divide new
LargeMousePosition by 32	
ror ZL	
lsl ZH	
ror ZL	
lsl ZH	
ror ZL	
lsl ZH	
ror ZL	
lsl ZH	
ror ZL	
ldi YL,\$10	;Load address for the
CursorPosition x component into Y register.	
ldi YH,\$01	
ST Y+, ZL	;Update CursorPosition x
component with new value.	
ST Y+, ZH	
call MouseOnScreen	;If Mouse on screen, return \$FF into
r16, else return \$00	
cpi r16,\$ff	
BREQ MouseMoveY	;If mouse still on screen
after changing x position, continue to changing y position...	
	;...else reset
mouse position to old mouse position:	

```

        ;if mouse off-screen, reset to old mouse position.
        ldi YL,$14                                ;Load address for the
PreviousMousePosition x component into Y register.
        ldi YH,$01
        LD ZL,Y+                                ;Load PreviousMousePosition x
component into Z register
        LD ZH,Y+

        ldi YL,$10                                ;Load address for the
CursorPosition x component into Y register.
        ldi YH,$01
        ST Y+, ZL                                ;Update CursorPosition x
component with old value.
        ST Y+, ZH

        ldi YL,$1C                                ;Load address for the
PreviousLargeMousePosition x component into Y register.
        ldi YH,$01
        LD ZL,Y+                                ;Load PreviousLargeMousePosition
x component into Z register.
        LD ZH,Y+

        ldi YL,$18                                ;Load address for the
LargeMousePosition x component into Y register.
        ldi YH,$01
        ST Y+, ZL                                ;Update LargeMousePosition x
component with old value.
        ST Y+, ZH

MouseMoveY:
        ;get joystick ypos
        ldi r18,$01
        call ADCsel                                ;select Y potentiometer for
DCATrig
        call DCATrig                                ;Returns result of ADC in r19/r20,
i.e. the y value of the joystick.

        lsr r20                                    ;divide potentiometer
value by 32 -> range from 0 to 31
        ror r19                                    ;so we can see if the
joystick is in the centre.
        lsr r20
        ror r19
        lsr r19
        lsr r19
        lsr r19

        cpi r19,21                                ;if joystick inside deadzone
(central 1/32 of the range), jump to the end (i.e. don't change the y position). 21 = measured centre x position (688)
/ 32.
        BREQ MouseMoveEnd

        ldi YL,$1A                                ;Load address for the
LargeMousePosition y component into Y register.
        ldi YH,$01

```

register.	LD ZL,Y+	;Load large mouse y position into Z
	LD ZH,Y+	
i.e. the y value of the joystick.	call DCATrig	;Returns result of ADC in r19/r20,
position (688) into r17/r18.	ldi r17,\$b0	;Load measured centre x
	ldi r18,\$02	
MouseSpeed into Y register.	ldi YL,\$70	;Load address for the
	ldi YH,\$01	
	ld r25,Y	;Load MouseSpeed into r25
	ldi r26,0	;Set loopCounter to zero.
MouseMoveYLoop:		;Divides changes to Mouse
position by 2 as many times as MouseSpeed.		
	subi r26,\$ff	;add 1 to loop counter
	lsl r18	;divides joystick centre
position by 2		
	ror r17	
	lsl r20	;divides joystick position
by 2		
	ror r19	
	cpse r26,r25	;If divided by 2 as many times as
MouseSpeed, continue, else loop again.		
	rjmp MouseMoveYLoop	
	;operations backwards on y, as y position measured from top of screen, not bottom	
from new large mouse position.	sub ZL,r19	;subtract joystick value
	sbc ZH,r20	
	add ZL,r17	;add centre joystick value
to new large mouse position.		
	adc ZH,r18	
LargeMousePosition y component into Y register.	ldi YL,\$1A	;Load address for the
	ldi YH,\$01	
component with new value.	ST Y+, ZL	;Update LargeMousePosition y
	ST Y+, ZH	
LargeMousePosition by 32	lsl ZH	;Divide new
	ror ZL	
	lsl ZH	
	ror ZL	
	lsl ZH	
	ror ZL	
	lsl ZH	
	ror ZL	
	lsl ZH	
	ror ZL	

CursorPosition y component into Y register.	Idi YL,\$12	;Load address for the
	Idi YH,\$01	
component with new value.	ST Y+, ZL	;Update CursorPosition y
	ST Y+, ZH	
	call MouseOnScreen	;If Mouse on screen, return \$FF into
r16, else return \$00	cpi r16,\$ff	
changing y position, continue to end...	BREQ MouseMoveEnd	;If mouse still on screen after
		;...else reset
mouse position to old mouse position:		
	;if mouse off-screen, reset to old mouse position.	
PreviousMousePosition y component into Y register.	Idi YL,\$16	;Load address for the
	Idi YH,\$01	
component into Z register	LD ZL,Y+	;Load PreviousMousePosition y
	LD ZH,Y+	
	Idi YL,\$12	;Load address for the
CursorPosition y component into Y register.	Idi YH,\$01	
component with old value.	ST Y+, ZL	;Update CursorPosition y
	ST Y+, ZH	
	Idi YL,\$1E	;Load address for the
PreviousLargeMousePosition y component into Y register.	Idi YH,\$01	
y component into Z register.	LD ZL,Y+	;Load PreviousLargeMousePosition
	LD ZH,Y+	
	Idi YL,\$1A	;Load address for the
LargeMousePosition y component into Y register.	Idi YH,\$01	
component with old value.	ST Y+, ZL	;Update LargeMousePosition y
	ST Y+, ZH	
MouseMoveEnd:		
	pop ZH	
	pop ZL	
	pop YH	
	pop YL	
	pop r24	
	pop r23	
	pop r22	
	pop r21	
	pop r20	
	pop r19	
	pop r18	

```

pop r17
pop r16
ret

```

PaintReset:

;Enable LCD screen, reset Tools, reset Custom Colours, set selected colour to black and tool to paintbrush, move mouse to center of screen, draw UI

```

push r16
push r25
push r26
push YL
push YH

```

rcall NewScreen ;Enable LCD screen, turns on the backlight, and sets every pixel white.

ldi YL,\$10 ;Load address of the CursorPosition into Y register.

```
ldi YH,$01
```

```
ldi r16,$90
```

;xlow

```
st Y+,r16
```

```
ldi r16,$01
```

;xhigh

```
st Y+,r16
```

;Set x value of CursorPosition to

\$0190 = 400, i.e. halfway across screen.

```
ldi r16,$f0
```

;ylow

```
st Y+,r16
```

```
ldi r16,$00
```

;yhigh

```
st Y+,r16
```

;Set y value of CursorPosition to

\$00F0 = 240 , i.e. halfway down screen.

```
ldi YL,$18
```

;Load address of the

LargeMousePosition into Y register.

```
ldi YH,$01
```

```
ldi r16,$00
```

;xlow

```
st Y+,r16
```

```
ldi r16,$32
```

;xhigh

```
st Y+,r16
```

;Set x value of LargeMousePosition

to \$3200 = 12800 = 400*32, i.e. halfway across screen.

```
ldi r16,$00
```

;ylow cursor

```
st Y+,r16
```

```
ldi r16,$1E
```

;yhigh cursor

```
st Y+,r16
```

;Set y value of LargeMousePosition

to \$1E00 = 7860 = 240*32 , i.e. halfway down screen.

```
call ResetTools
```

;Clear any saved points for drawing

tools.

```
call ResetBrush
```

```
call CustomColoursReset
```

;Reset custom colours to black.

```
ldi YL,$25
```

;Load address of

CurrentDrawingMode into Y register.

```
ldi YH,$01
```

```
ldi r16,$00
```

```

    ST Y,r16                                ;Set the CurrentDrawingMode to 0
(Paint Brush).

    Ldi YL,$56                              ;Load address of the
ColourSquareSelected into Y register.
    Ldi YH,$01
    Ldi r16,9
    ST Y,r16                                ;Set the ColourSquareSelected to 9
(Black).

    Ldi r25, COLOUR_BLACKL
    Ldi r26, COLOUR_BLACKH
    call SetForegroundColour                ;Set Initial ForegroundColor to Black, so user paints
in black

    call DrawUserInterface                  ;Redraw the user interface. This happens
after the custom colours are reset and the foreground colour changed, so the custom colour icons display correctly,
and the brush size icon has the correct center colour.

    call DEL49ms                            ;A couple of delays to reduce the
flickering that occurs when the Reset button is held on the button pad.
    call DEL49ms

    pop YH
    pop YL
    pop r26
    pop r25
    pop r16
    ret

NewScreen:                                ;Enable LCD screen, turns
on the backlight, and sets every pixel white.
    call SaveForegroundColorToTemp          ;Backup the current foreground colour, so we can
draw in another colour until the end of the method.

    Ldi r16, $ff                            ;Load $ff into r16 as boolean TRUE
argument for DisplayOn method.
    call DisplayOn                          ;Turn the LCD display on.

    Ldi r16, $ff
    call GPIOX                              ;Enable TFT - display
enable tied to GPIOX

    Ldi r16, $ff                            ;Load $ff into r16 as boolean TRUE
argument for PWM1config method. I.e. turn on the backlight.
    Ldi r17, $0A                            ;set clock rate as 2^10 times slower
than the Driver system clock.
    call PWM1config                         ;Turn on the backlight, and set the
power management clock rate to 1024 times slower than driver system clock.

    Ldi r16, $3f
    call PWM1out
    Ldi r25, COLOUR_WHITEH                  ;Load colour white into r25/26.
    Ldi r26, COLOUR_WHITEH
    call SetForegroundColour                ;Set foreground colour to white.

```



```

call FillScreen                                ;Draw a white rectangle over the
entire screen.

call LoadForegroundColourFromTemp             ;Reset foreground colour to saved colour, so the
foreground colour has not been altered from outside this method.
ret

HexButton:                                     ;Returns 2 bytes r17/r18,
containing state of all 16 buttons on number pad. 1 = pressed, 0 = unpressed.
    push r16
    push r19

    ;GetButtons 123A
    ldi r16, $08
    out DDRA, r16                                ;Set pin 3 as an output, and all
other pins as inputs.
    ldi r16, $F7
    out PORTA, r16                                ;Drive pin 3 low, and enable pull up
resistors on all other pins. If any buttons on row 0 are pressed, they connect a pull up to low, and low drags the pull
up resistor low.
    call DEL100mus                                ;Delay a small amount so any
capacitance in the button pad is filled before trying to read in the state.
    in r17, PINA
    ori r17,$0f                                    ;Throw away any
connections that are not columns
    com r17                                        ;invert, so 1 is pressed, and
0 is unpressed

    ;GetButtons 456B
    ldi r16, $04
    out DDRA, r16                                ;Set pin 2 as an output, and all
other pins as inputs.
    ldi r16, $FB
    out PORTA, r16                                ;Drive pin 2 low, and enable pull up
resistors on all other pins. If any buttons on row 2 are pressed, they connect a pull up to low, and low drags the pull
up resistor low.
    call DEL100mus                                ;Delay a small amount so any
capacitance in the button pad is filled before trying to read in the state.
    in r18, PINA
    ori r18,$0f                                    ;Throw away any
connections that are not columns
    com r18                                        ;invert, so 1 is pressed, and
0 is unpressed
    lsr r18                                        ;shift right, so line 2 state
in bits [3:0]
    lsr r18
    lsr r18
    lsr r18
    or r17,r18                                    ;Merge states of buttons
123A456B into a single byte

    ;GetButtons 789C
    ldi r16, $02
    out DDRA, r16                                ;Set pin 1 as an output, and all
other pins as inputs.

```

```

        ldi r16, $FD
        out PORTA, r16                                ;Drive pin 1 low, and enable pull up
resistors on all other pins. If any buttons on row 3 are pressed, they connect a pull up to low, and low drags the pull
up resistor low.
        call DEL100mus                                ;Delay a small amount so any
capacitance in the button pad is filled before trying to read in the state.
        in r18, PINA
        ori r18,$0f                                    ;Throw away any
connections that are not columns
        com r18                                        ;invert, so 1 is pressed, and
0 is unpressed

        ;GetButtons *0#D
        ldi r16, $01
        out DDRA, r16                                ;Set pin 0 as an output, and all
other pins as inputs.
        ldi r16, $FE
        out PORTA, r16                                ;Drive pin 0 low, and enable pull up
resistors on all other pins. If any buttons on row 4 are pressed, they connect a pull up to low, and low drags the pull
up resistor low.
        call DEL100mus                                ;Delay a small amount so any
capacitance in the button pad is filled before trying to read in the state.
        in r19, PINA
        ori r19,$0f                                    ;Throw away any
connections that are not columns
        com r19                                        ;invert, so 1 is pressed, and
0 is unpressed
        lsr r19                                        ;shift right, so line 4 state
in bits [3:0]
        lsr r19
        lsr r19
        lsr r19
        or r18,r19
        out portD,r18                                ;Merge states of buttons 789C*0#D
into a single byte

        pop r19
        pop r16
        ret

ADCsel:
                                                ;Select channel based on
value in r18, i.e which pin in PORTF to pass to the ADC.
        out ADMUX, r18                                ;Tell the multiplexer which input to
output to the ADC.
        ret

DCATrig:
                                                ;Returns result of Analogue to
Digital Conversion (ADC) in r19/r20
        SBI ADCSR, 6                                ;Set the 'ADC Start Conversion' bit
in the ADC Status Register (ADCSR), making it convert the voltage on the selected PORTF pin to a 10 bit digital
number
        DCATrigLoop:
        SBIS ADCSR, 4                                ;If ADC Interrupt flag is not high...
        RJMP DCATrigLoop                            ;...loop until ADC Interrupt flag is
high.

```

```

                SBI ADCSR, 4                                ;...else reset ADC Interrupt flag and
continue.
                IN r19, ADCL                                ;Move the low byte of ADC result
into r19
                IN r20, ADCH                                ; Read in High Byte
                RET

```

```

#####
; Definitions.inc
;
; Created: 24/11/2016 13:09:26
; Authors : AL4413, MV914
;

```

```

;16 Bit Colours
#define COLOUR_BLACKL    0x00
#define COLOUR_BLACKH    0x00
#define COLOUR_GREYL    0x18    ;75% grey
#define COLOUR_GREYH    0xc6
#define COLOUR_WHITEH    0xFF
#define COLOUR_REDL    0x00
#define COLOUR_REDH    0xF8
#define COLOUR_GREENL    0xE0
#define COLOUR_GREENH    0x07
#define COLOUR_BLUEH    0x00
#define COLOUR_CYANL    0xFF
#define COLOUR_CYANH    0x07
#define COLOUR_MAGENTAL    0x1F
#define COLOUR_MAGENTAH    0xF8
#define COLOUR_YELLOWH    0xFF

```

```

; DelayMethods.asm
; File contains code written by Dr Costas Foudas, as below.
;
; Name : LCD1.asm Delay Methods
; Author : Dr Costas Foudas, Imperial College, High Energy Physics division
; Date : 2001
; Available : https://www.imperial.ac.uk/media/imperial-college/faculty-of-natural-sciences/department-of-physics/ug-labs/year-3/microprocessors/assembler-codes/LCD1.asm

```

```

,***** DELAY ROUTINES *****
BigDEL:
    rcall Del49ms
    rcall Del49ms
    rcall Del49ms
    rcall Del49ms
    rcall Del49ms
    ret
;
DEL15ms:
;

```

```

; This is a 15 msec delay routine. Each cycle costs
; rcall      -> 3 CC
; ret        -> 4 CC
; 2*LDI      -> 2 CC
; SBIW       -> 2 CC * 19997
; BRNE       -> 1/2 CC * 19997
;

```

```

    LDI XH, HIGH(19997)
    LDI XL, LOW (19997)
    COUNT:
    SBIW XL, 1
    BRNE COUNT
    RET

```

```

;
DEL4P1ms:
    LDI XH, HIGH(5464)
    LDI XL, LOW (5464)
    COUNT1:
    SBIW XL, 1
    BRNE COUNT1
    RET

```

```

;
DEL100mus:
    LDI XH, HIGH(131)
    LDI XL, LOW (131)
    COUNT2:
    SBIW XL, 1
    BRNE COUNT2
    RET

```

```

;
DEL49ms:
    LDI XH, HIGH(65535)
    LDI XL, LOW (65535)
    COUNT3:
    SBIW XL, 1
    BRNE COUNT3
    RET

```

```

;
; SerialMethods.asm
;

```

```

; Created: 24/11/2016 13:11:57
; Authors: AL4413, MV914
;

```

```

; File also contains code written by Prof. Mark Neil, Imperial College. Accreditation is commented below.

```

```

SerialTestLoop:                                ;Debug method - writes $ff to register $63 on the driver (foreground
colour low byte), and then reads it back. Used with oscilloscope on MISO/MOSI pins to see data transfer.
    call SerialTestWrite

    call SerialTestRead                        ;read value back from register 63 on driver

    call DEL100mus
    call DEL100mus

```

```

call DEL100mus
call DEL100mus
call DEL100mus
call DEL100mus
call DEL100mus
call DEL100mus
call DEL100mus
jmp SerialTestLoop

```

```

SerialTestWrite:                                ;Debug method - writes $ff to register $63 on the driver (foreground
colour low byte)
    ldi r17,$63
    ldi r18,$ff
    call WriteReg
    ret

```

```

SerialTestRead:                                ;Debug method - reads value of register $63 back from driver
and outputs it to Port D.
    ldi r17,$63
    call ReadReg
    out portd,r17
    ret

```

```

; Name : SPI_MasterInit and SPI_MasterTransmit methods
; Author : Prof. Mark Neil, Imperial College, Photonics Group
; Date : 2016
; Available : https://www.imperial.ac.uk/media/imperial-college/faculty-of-natural-sciences/department-of-physics/ug-labs/year-3/microprocessors/6\_Serial\_Parallel.pdf

```

```

SPI_MasterInit:                                ;Configure device as master, and set clock rate. Set I/O
directions on portB as required for 4 wire SPI
    push r17

```

```

    ;Set MOSI, Serial Clock (SCK), SS* as outputs, all others inputs
    ldi r17,(1<<DDB2)|(1<<DDB1)|(1<<DDB0)
    out DDRB,r17

```

```

    ; Enable SPI, Configure this device as Master, set clock rate fck/16
    ldi r17,(1<<SPE)|(1<<MSTR)|(1<<SPR0)
    out SPCR,r17

```

```

    pop r17
    ret

```

```

SPI_MasterTransmit:                            ;Send data from r16 to the Driver via SPI.
    out SPDR,r16                                ;Start transmission of data (held in r16)
Wait_Transmit:                                ;Wait for transmission to complete
    sbis SPSR,SPIF                             ;If transmission complete, return, else wait more.
    rjmp Wait_Transmit
    ret

```

```

DriverWait:                                    ;Wait until WAIT pin from driver is cleared. Used to
make sure instructions are not sent to the driver while it is busy.
    push r16

```

```

DriverWaitStart:
    IN r16, PINC                                ;input from port C, to check INT and WAIT pins
    ANDI r16, $04                             ;AND with 00000100, to isolate wait pin from input

```

```

        CPI r16,$00                                ;compare with $00, to see if WAIT pin is set. If WAIT pin set,
loop until WAIT pin cleared.
        BREQ DriverWaitStart                       ;If WAIT pin = 1, jump back to start of loop else finish, and return.

        DriverWaitEnd:
        pop r16
        ret

DriverDataR:                                       ;read data from driver into r17 from register address specified
by previous DriverCommandW.
        push r16

        ldi r16,$02                                ;chip select - lcd input active. ($02 so the Chip Select
pin is driven low (active), while the RESET pin is kept high (inactive).)
        out PORTc,r16

        ldi r16,$40                                ;Writes 0b01(000000) to driver, so it knows to
transmit data from register on the next SCK
        rcall SPI_MasterTransmit

        ldi r16,$00                                ;dummy data transmit, to fill SPDR register with data
from driver (SPI works with full Duplex)
        rcall SPI_MasterTransmit
        in r17, SPDR

        ldi r16,$03                                ;chip select - lcd inactive. ($03 so the Chip Select pin
is driven high (inactive), while the RESET pin is kept high (inactive).)
        out PORTc,r16

        pop r16
        ret

DriverDataW:                                       ;write data in r17 to the register on the driver with address
specified by previous DriverCommandW.
        push r16

        ldi r16,$02                                ;chip select - lcd input active. ($02 so the Chip Select
pin is driven low (active), while the RESET pin is kept high (inactive).)
        out PORTc,r16

        ldi r16,$00                                ;Writes 0b00(0000000) to driver, so it knows the next
byte sent is data to write to a register.
        rcall SPI_MasterTransmit

        mov r16,r17                                ;move data into r16, so SPI_MasterTransmit method
can send it.
        rcall SPI_MasterTransmit

        ldi r16,$03                                ;chip select - lcd inactive. ($03 so the Chip Select pin
is driven high (inactive), while the RESET pin is kept high (inactive).)
        out PORTc,r16

        pop r16
        ret

DriverStatusR:                                   ;reads data into r17 from the status register on the driver.

```

```

        push r16

        ldi r16,$02                                ;chip select - lcd input active. ($02 so the Chip Select
pin is driven low (active), while the RESET pin is kept high (inactive).)
        out PORTC,r16

        ldi r16,$c0                                ;Writes 0b11(0000000) to driver, so it knows the next
byte sent is data to write to a register.
        rcall SPI_MasterTransmit

        ldi r16,$00                                ;dummy data transmit, to fill SPDR register with data
from driver
        rcall SPI_MasterTransmit
        in r17, SPDR

        ldi r16,$03                                ;chip select - lcd inactive. ($03 so the Chip Select pin
is driven high (inactive), while the RESET pin is kept high (inactive).)
        out PORTC,r16

        pop r16
        ret

DriverCommandW:                                    ;write address in r17 to the driver, so subsequent
DriverDataR/DriverDataW calls act on
        push r16

        ldi r16,$02                                ;chip select - lcd input active. ($02 so the Chip Select
pin is driven low (active), while the RESET pin is kept high (inactive).)
        out PORTC,r16

        ldi r16,$80                                ;Writes 0b10(0000000) to driver, so it knows the next
byte sent is data to write to a register.
        rcall SPI_MasterTransmit

        mov r16,r17                                ;Move register address into r16, so
SPI_MasterTransmit method can send it.
        rcall SPI_MasterTransmit

        ldi r16,$03                                ;chip select - lcd inactive. ($03 so the Chip Select pin
is driven high (inactive), while the RESET pin is kept high (inactive).)
        out PORTC,r16

        pop r16
        ret

WriteReg:                                          ;write data in r18 to driver register with address in
r17
        rcall DriverCommandW                        ;tell driver we're working with register with address in r17
        mov r17,r18                                ;move data to write into r17 in preparation for
DriverDataW
        rcall DriverDataW                          ;write data in r17 to register on driver.
        rcall DriverWait                            ;wait for driver to no longer be busy.
        ret

ReadReg:                                          ;read data into r17 from driver register with address
in r17

```

```

rcall DriverCommandW ;tell driver we're working with register with address in r17
rcall DriverDataR    ;read data from driver register into r17
rcall DriverWait     ;wait for driver to no longer be busy.
Ret

```

```

;
; GraphicalMethods.asm
;
; Created: 14/11/2016 15:44:17
; Authors: AL4413, MV914
;

```

ThreeBytesFromColour: ;creates separate rgb bytes in r22-24 from a
2 byte colour in r25/26

data stored as RRRRRGGG GGGBBBBB

```

;Extract 5 Red bits from the high byte (r26)
mov r22, r26 ;RRRRRG
LSR r22 ;0RRRRRG
lowest 5 bits.
LSR r22 ;00RRRRRG
LSR r22 ;000RRRRR

;Extract 6 Green bits from Both bytes.
mov r23, r25 ;GGGBBBBB
lsr r23 ;0GGGBBBB
lowest 3 bits.
lsr r23 ;00GGGBBB
lsr r23 ;000GGGBB
lsr r23 ;0000GGGB
lsr r23 ;00000GGG
mov r24, r26 ;RRRRRG
ANDI r24, $07 ;00000GGG
of the byte.
lsl r24 ;0000GGG0
[5:3]
lsl r24 ;000GGG00
lsl r24 ;00GGG000
OR r23, r24 ;00GGGGGG
sections of Green data into the same byte.

;Extract 5 Blue bits from the low byte (r25)
mov r24, r25 ;GGGBBBBB
ANDI r24, $1F ;000BBBBB
out of byte.
ret

```

ColourFrom3Bytes: ;creates a 2 byte colour in r25/26 from the separate rgb bytes in r22-24

```

;r22 = red data 000RRRRR
;r23 = green data 00GGGGGG
;r24 = blue data 000BBBBB
push r22
push r23
push r24

```

;Create lower byte of 2 byte colour

	mov r25,r24	;000BBBBB	;Move Blue data into r25.
	mov r24,r23	;00GGGGGG	;Move Green data into r24, so we
can modify it without losing any data.			
	lsl r24	;0GGGGGG0	;Shift Green data left, to get lowest
3 bits into bits [7:5].			
	lsl r24	;GGGGGG00	
	lsl r24	;GGGGG000	
	lsl r24	;GGGG0000	
	lsl r24	;GGG00000	
	OR r25,r24	;GGGBBBBB	;merge blue data with lower 3
green bits, to finish r25.			
			;r25 done.

			;Create upper byte of 2 byte colour
	mov r26,r23	;00GGGGGG	;Move Green data into r26.
	lsr r26	;000GGGGG	;Shift Green data right, to get top 3
bits into bits [2:0].			
	lsr r26	;0000GGGG	
	lsr r26	;00000GGG	
	lsl r22	;00RRRRR0	;Shift Red data left, to get it into
bits [7:3]			
	lsl r22	;0RRRRR00	
	lsl r22	;RRRRR000	
	OR r26,r22	;RRRRRGGG	;Merge red data with top 3 green
bits to finish r26.			
	pop r24		
	pop r23		
	pop r22		
	ret		

SetForegroundColour: ;Set the foreground colour on the driver to the value stored in r25/26, and update the ForegroundColour in memory with the new value.

	push r17	
	push r18	
	push r22	
	push r23	
	push r24	
	push r25	
	push r26	
	push YL	
	push YH	
	ldi YL, \$20	;Load address for the
ForegroundColour into Y register.		
	ldi YH, \$01	
	ST Y+, r25	;Update saved
ForegroundColour with new colour.		
	ST Y+, r26	
	call ThreeBytesFromColour	;Break up the 2 Byte colour into three
separate bytes for RGB.		

<pre> ldi r17, \$63 (FGCR0). Stores RED bits for foreground colour, bits [4:0]. mov r18, r22 call WriteReg </pre>	<pre> ;Foreground Colour Register 0 ;Red Value </pre>
<pre> ldi r17, \$64 (FGCR1). Stores GREEN bits for foreground colour, bits [5:0]. mov r18,r23 call WriteReg </pre>	<pre> ;Foreground Colour Register 1 ;Green Value </pre>
<pre> ldi r17, \$65 (FGCR2). Stores BLUE bits for foreground colour, bits [4:0]. mov r18,r24 call WriteReg </pre>	<pre> ;Foreground Colour Register 2 ;Blue Value </pre>
<pre> pop YH pop YL pop r26 pop r25 pop r24 pop r23 pop r22 pop r18 pop r17 ret </pre>	
<pre> LoadForegroundColour: r25 and r26 push ZL push ZH </pre>	<pre> ;Load ForegroundColour from memory into </pre>
<pre> ldi ZL, \$20 ForegroundColour into Z register. ldi ZH, \$01 </pre>	<pre> ;Load address for the </pre>
<pre> LD r25, Z+ into registers r25/r26. LD r26, Z+ </pre>	<pre> ;Load ForegroundColour </pre>
<pre> pop ZH pop ZL ret </pre>	
<pre> SaveForegroundColourToTemp: TempForegroundColour in memory. push r25 push r26 push ZL push ZH </pre>	<pre> ;Backup current ForegroundColour into </pre>
<pre> ldi ZL,\$20 ForegroundColour into Z register. ldi ZH,\$01 ld r25,Z+ registers r25/r26. ld r26,Z+ </pre>	<pre> ;Load address for the ;Load ForegroundColour into </pre>

ST Z+, r25	;Save ForegroundColor to
TempForegroundColor in memory.	
ST Z+, r26	
pop ZH	
pop ZL	
pop r26	
pop r25	
ret	
LoadForegroundColorFromTemp:	;Overwrite current ForegroundColor with
TempForegroundColor in memory.	
push r25	
push r26	
push ZL	
push ZH	
ldi ZL,\$22	;Load address for the
TempForegroundColor into Z register.	
ldi ZH,\$01	
ld r25,Z+	;Load TempForegroundColor into
registers r25/r26.	
ld r26,Z+	
call SetForegroundColor	;Set the foreground colour on the driver to the value
stored in r25/26.	
pop ZH	
pop ZL	
pop r26	
pop r25	
ret	
Paint:	;Call the appropriate
method according to the value in CurrentDrawingMode.	
push r16	
push r17	
push ZL	
push ZH	
call MouseOnCanvas	
cpi r16, \$ff	
BRNE PaintEnd	
ldi ZL,\$25	;Load address for the
CurrentDrawingMode into Z register.	
ldi ZH,\$01	
LD r17,Z	;Load CurrentDrawingMode into
r17.	
cpi r17, \$00	
in r16,sreg	
SBRC r16,1	;If CurrentDrawingMode =
0, call PaintBrush...	
call PaintBrush	;...else skip this line.
cpi r17, \$01	

	in r16,sreg	
	SBRC r16,1	;If CurrentDrawingMode =
1, call PaintRectangle...	call PaintRectangle	;...else skip this line.
	cpi r17, \$02	
	in r16,sreg	
	SBRC r16,1	;If CurrentDrawingMode =
2, call PaintEllipse...	call PaintEllipse	;...else skip this line.
	cpi r17, \$03	
	in r16,sreg	
	SBRC r16,1	;If CurrentDrawingMode =
3, call PaintTriangle...	call PaintTriangle	;...else skip this line.
	cpi r17, \$04	
	in r16,sreg	
	SBRC r16,1	;If CurrentDrawingMode =
4, call PaintLine...	call PaintLine	;...else skip this line.
	cpi r17, \$05	
	in r16,sreg	
	SBRC r16,1	;If CurrentDrawingMode =
5, call Eraser...	call Eraser	;...else skip this line.
PaintEnd:	pop ZH	
	pop ZL	
	pop r17	
	pop r16	
	ret	

PaintLine: ;Takes position clicked on
by user, either saves it, or draws a line between it and the saved position. Immediately repeated points are ignored.

	push r17	
	push r19	
	push r20	
	push r21	
	push r22	
	push r23	
	push r24	
	push r27	
	push ZL	
	push ZH	
	ldi ZL,\$50	;Load address for the
LineDrawingState into Z register.	ldi ZH,\$01	
	LD r17,Z+	;Load LineDrawingState
into r17 to see if this is the first position or the second position for the Line.	CPI r17,\$00	;If LineDrawingState = 0,
then go to PaintLinePoint1...	BRNE PaintLinePoint2	;...else go to PaintLinePoint2

```

PaintLinePoint1:                                ;Save point 1 to memory, and change
LineDrawingState to 1.
    call CheckCursorAgainstMemory                ;Compares mouse position to the position stored in
LineDrawingPosition. Returns $ff if they are the same, $00 otherwise.
    cpi r16,$ff
    BREQ PaintLineEnd                            ;If saved LineDrawingPosition =
current position, do nothing. I.e. cannot start a line from the same point as last line ended.

    ldi ZL,$50                                    ;Load address for the
LineDrawingState into Z register.
    ldi ZH,$01
    ldi r17, $01
    ST Z+,r17                                    ;Update LineDrawingState
to 1.

    call CursorLoad                              ;Loads the mouse position into
registers r19-r22
    ST Z+,r19                                    ;Save the current mouse
position to the LineDrawingPosition memory addresses.
    ST Z+,r20
    ST Z+,r21
    ST Z+,r22

    rjmp PaintLineEnd                            ;Pop back registers from stack, and
return.

PaintLinePoint2:                                ;Read point 1 back from memory, and draw
a Line between it and the current mouse position.
    call CheckCursorAgainstMemory                ;Compares mouse position to the position stored in
LineDrawingPosition. Returns $ff if they are the same, $00 otherwise.
    cpi r16,$ff
    BREQ PaintLineEnd                            ;If saved LineDrawingPosition =
current position, do nothing. I.e. cannot have a line starting and ending at the same point.

    ldi ZL,$50                                    ;Load address for the
LineDrawingState into Z register.
    ldi ZH,$01
    ldi r17, $00
    ST Z+,r17                                    ;Reset status to 0, i.e. no
points specified.

    call CursorLoad                              ;Loads the mouse position into
registers r19-r22
    mov r24, r22                                ;Move current mouse position into
registers r21-r24, in preparation for the DrawLine method.
    mov r23, r21
    mov r22, r20
    mov r21, r19

    LD r17,Z+                                    ;Load saved
LineDrawingPosition into r17-r20
    LD r18,Z+
    LD r19,Z+
    LD r20,Z+

```

<p>call DrawLine LineDrawingPosition and the current mouse position.</p>	<p>;Draws a line between the saved</p>
<p>ldi ZL,\$51 LineDrawingPosition into Z register.</p>	<p>;Load address for the</p>
<p>ldi ZH,\$01 ST Z+,r21 position to the LineDrawingPosition memory addresses.</p>	<p>;Save the current mouse</p>
<p>ST Z+,r22 ST Z+,r23 ST Z+,r24</p>	
<p>PaintLineEnd: and return.</p>	<p>;pop register values back from stack</p>
<p>pop ZH pop ZL pop r27 pop r24 pop r23 pop r22 pop r21 pop r20 pop r19 pop r17 ret</p>	
<p>PaintTriangle: either saves it, or draws a triangle with it and the saved positions as vertices. Immediately repeated points are ignored.</p>	<p>;Takes position clicked on by user,</p>
<p>push r16 push r17 push r19 push r20 push r21 push r22 push r23 push r24 push r27 push r28 push r29 push ZL push ZH</p>	
<p>ldi ZL,\$40 TriangleDrawingState into Z register.</p>	<p>;Load address for the</p>
<p>ldi ZH,\$01 LD r17,Z to see if this is the first, second or third position for the triangle.</p>	<p>;Load TriangleDrawingState into r17</p>
<p>cpi r17,\$01 1, then go to PaintTrianglePoint2... BREQ PaintTrianglePoint2</p>	<p>;If TriangleDrawingState =</p>
<p>cpi r17,\$02 TriangleDrawingState = 2, then go to PaintTrianglePoint3... BREQ PaintTrianglePoint3</p>	<p>;...else if</p>

PaintTrianglePoint1:	;...else go to PaintTrianglePoint1. Save point
1 to memory, and progress TriangleDrawingState to 1	
ldi ZL,\$45	;Load address for
TriangleDrawingPosition2 into Z register.	
ldi ZH,\$01	
call CheckCursorAgainstMemory	;Compares mouse position to the position stored in
TriangleDrawingPosition2. Returns \$ff if they are the same, \$00 otherwise.	
cpi r16,\$ff	
BREQ PaintTriangleEnd	;If saved TriangleDrawingPosition2 = current
position, do nothing. I.e. cannot start a triangle from the same point as last triangle ended.	
ldi ZL,\$40	;Load address for
TriangleDrawingState into Z register.	
ldi ZH,\$01	
ldi r17, \$01	
ST Z+,r17	;Update
TriangleDrawingState to 1.	
call CursorLoad	;Loads the mouse position into
registers r19-r22	
ST Z+,r19	;Save the current mouse
position to the TriangleDrawingPosition1 memory addresses.	
ST Z+,r20	
ST Z+,r21	
ST Z+,r22	
rjmp PaintTriangleEnd	;Pop back registers from stack, and return.
PaintTrianglePoint2:	;save point 2 to memory, and progress
TriangleDrawingState to 2.	
ldi ZL,\$41	;Load address for
TriangleDrawingPosition1 into Z register.	
ldi ZH,\$01	
call CheckCursorAgainstMemory	;Compares mouse position to the position stored in
TriangleDrawingPosition1.	
cpi r16,\$ff	
BREQ PaintTriangleEnd	;If saved TriangleDrawingPosition1 = current
position, do nothing. I.e. cannot have a triangle with identical first two vertices.	
ldi ZL,\$40	;Load address for
TriangleDrawingState into Z register.	
ldi ZH,\$01	
ldi r17, \$02	;Update TriangleDrawingState to 2.
ST Z+,r17	
call CursorLoad	;Loads the mouse position into
registers r19-r22	
ldi ZL,\$45	;Load address for
TriangleDrawingPosition2 into Z register.	
ldi ZH,\$01	
ST Z+,r19	;Save the current mouse
position to the PaintTrianglePoint2 memory addresses	
ST Z+,r20	
ST Z+,r21	

```

    ST Z+,r22

    rjmp PaintTriangleEnd                                ;Pop back registers from stack, and return.

    PaintTrianglePoint3:                                ;Read TriangleDrawingPositions 1 and 2 back
    from memory, and draw a triangle using them and the current mouse position as vertices.
    ldi ZL,$45                                           ;Load address for
    TriangleDrawingPosition2 into Z register.
    ldi ZH,$01
    call CheckCursorAgainstMemory                       ;Compares mouse position to the position stored in
    TriangleDrawingPosition2.
    cpi r16,$ff
    BREQ PaintTriangleEnd                               ;If saved TriangleDrawingPosition2 = current
    position, do nothing. I.e. cannot have a triangle with identical last two vertices.

    ldi ZL,$40                                           ;Load address for
    TriangleDrawingState into Z register.
    ldi ZH,$01
    ldi r17, $00                                         ;Reset TriangleDrawingState to 0.
    ST Z+,r17

    call CursorLoad                                     ;Loads the mouse position into
    registers r19-r22
    mov r28, r22                                         ;Move mouse position into
    registers 25-28, in preparation for the DrawTriangle method.
    mov r27, r21
    mov r26, r20
    mov r25, r19

    LD r17,Z+                                           ;Load
    TriangleDrawingPosition1 into r17-r20
    LD r18,Z+
    LD r19,Z+
    LD r20,Z+

    LD r21,Z+                                           ;Load
    TriangleDrawingPosition1 into r21-r24
    LD r22,Z+
    LD r23,Z+
    LD r24,Z+

    ldi r29,$ff                                         ;Set filled boolean to true.

    call DrawTriangle                                   ;Draw a Triangle with points specified by
    r17-r28, and filled boolean flag in r29.

    ldi ZL,$45                                           ;Load address for
    TriangleDrawingPosition2 into Z register.
    ldi ZH,$01
    ST Z+,r25                                           ;Save the current mouse
    position to the PaintTrianglePoint2 memory addresses.
    ST Z+,r26
    ST Z+,r27
    ST Z+,r28

    PaintTriangleEnd:                                   ;Pop back registers from stack, and return.

```



```

pop ZH
pop ZL
pop r29
pop r28
pop r27
pop r24
pop r23
pop r22
pop r21
pop r20
pop r19
pop r17
pop r16
ret

```

PaintEllipse: ;Takes position clicked on by user,
and either saves it, or draws an ellipse with it and the saved position as a center, and corner of the bounding
rectangle. Immediately repeated points are ignored.

```

push r17
push r19
push r20
push r21
push r22
push r23
push r24
push r25
push r26
push r27
push ZL
push ZH

```

```

ldi ZL,$35 ;Load address for the
EllipseDrawingState into Z register.
ldi ZH,$01
ld r17,Z+ ;Load EllipseDrawingState
into r17 to see if this is the first or second position for the ellipse.

```

```

cpi r17,$00
BRNE PaintEllipsePoint2 ;If EllipseDrawingState = 0 then Point 1, else
Point 2.

```

```

PaintEllipsePoint1: ;Save point 1 to memory, and
change EllipseDrawingState to 1.
call CheckCursorAgainstMemory ;Compares mouse position to the position stored in
EllipseDrawingPosition.
cpi r16,$ff
BREQ PaintEllipseEnd ;If saved EllipseDrawingPosition = current
position, do nothing. I.e. cannot start an ellipse from the end position of the previous ellipse.

```

```

ldi ZL,$35 ;Load address for the
EllipseDrawingState into Z register.
ldi ZH,$01
ldi r17,$01
ST Z+,r17 ;Progress
EllipseDrawingState to 1, i.e. origin saved.

```

```

        call CursorLoad                                ;Loads the current mouse position
into registers r19-r22

        ST Z+,r19                                      ;Save the current mouse
position to the EllipseDrawingPosition memory addresses.
        ST Z+,r20
        ST Z+,r21
        ST Z+,r22

        jmp PaintEllipseEnd                            ;pop back registers, and return.

PaintEllipsePoint2:                                    ;Read EllipseDrawingPosition back
from memory, and draw an ellipse using it as the centre, and the current mouse position as a bounding rectangle.
        call CheckCursorAgainstMemory                ;Compares mouse position to the position stored in
EllipseDrawingPosition.
        cpi r16,$ff
        BREQ PaintEllipseEnd                        ;if saved position = current position, do
nothing, i.e. cannot have an ellipse with zero size.

        ldi ZL,$35                                    ;Load address for the
EllipseDrawingState into Z register.
        ldi ZH,$01
        ldi r17,$00                                  ;reset status to no points specified.
        ST Z+,r17

        call CursorLoad                                ;Loads the current mouse position
into registers r19-r22

        mov r26, r22                                  ;move current mouse position into
registers 21-24, in preparation for the DrawEllipse method.
        mov r25, r21
        mov r24, r20
        mov r23, r19

        LD r19,Z+                                      ;Load the saved position
from the EllipseDrawingPosition memory addresses into r19-r22.
        LD r20,Z+
        LD r21,Z+
        LD r22,Z+

        ldi r27,$ff                                    ;Set boolean filled
argument to true.

        call SetActiveWindowToCanvas                ;Set active window to Canvas, so drawing the ellipse
does not overwrite parts of the UI.
        call DrawEllipse                            ;Draw ellipse centred on saved position, and
with x and y axes defined by difference between saved point x,y positions, and current mouse x,y positions.
        call SetActiveWindowToScreen                ;Reset active window to whole screen, so UI
elements can be redrawn.

        ldi ZL,$36                                    ;Load address for the
EllipseDrawingPosition into Z register.
        ldi ZH,$01
        ldi ZH,$01

```

```

        ST Z+,r23                                ;Save the current mouse
position to the EllipseDrawingPosition memory addresses.
        ST Z+,r24
        ST Z+,r25
        ST Z+,r26

```

```

PaintEllipseEnd:                                ;pop back registers and return.
    pop ZH
    pop ZL
    pop r27
    pop r26
    pop r25
    pop r24
    pop r23
    pop r22
    pop r21
    pop r20
    pop r19
    pop r17
    ret

```

PaintRectangle: ;Takes position clicked on by user,
and either saves it, or draws a rectangle with it and the saved position as opposite corners of the rectangle.
Immediately repeated points are ignored.

```

    push r17
    push r19
    push r20
    push r21
    push r22
    push r23
    push r24
    push r27
    push ZL
    push ZH

```

```

        ldi ZL,$30                                ;Load address for the
RectangleDrawingState into Z register.

```

```

        ldi ZH,$01
        LD r17,Z+

```

RectangleDrawingState into r17 to see if this is the first or second position for the rectangle.

```

        cpi r17,$00
        BRNE PaintRectanglePoint2

```

else Point 2. ;If RectangleDrawingState = 0 then Point 1,

```

PaintRectanglePoint1:                            ;Save point 1 to memory, and change
RectangleDrawingState to 1.
    call CheckCursorAgainstMemory                ;Compares mouse position to the position stored in
RectangleDrawingPosition.

```

```

        cpi r16,$ff

```

BREQ PaintRectangleEnd ;If saved RectangleDrawingPosition = current
position, do nothing. I.e. cannot start a rectangle from the end position of the previous rectangle.

```

        ldi ZL,$30                                ;Load address for the
RectangleDrawingState into Z register.

```

```

        ldi ZH,$01
        ldi r17, $01
        ST Z+,r17                                ;Progress
RectangleDrawingState to 1, i.e. one corner already saved.

        call CursorLoad                            ;Loads the mouse position into
registers r19-r22

        ST Z+,r19                                ;Save the current mouse
position to the RectangleDrawingPosition memory addresses.
        ST Z+,r20
        ST Z+,r21
        ST Z+,r22

        rjmp PaintRectangleEnd                    ;pop back registers and return.

PaintRectanglePoint2:                            ;Read RectangleDrawingPosition back from
memory, and draw a rectangle using it and the current mouse position as opposite corners.
        call CheckCursorAgainstMemory             ;Compares mouse position to the position stored in
RectangleDrawingPosition.
        cpi r16,$ff
        BREQ PaintRectangleEnd                    ;If saved position = current position, do
nothing, i.e. cannot have a rectangle with identical start and end points.

        ldi ZL,$30                                ;Load address for the
RectangleDrawingState into Z register.
        ldi ZH,$01
        ldi r17, $00
        ST Z+,r17                                ;Reset status to no points
specified.

        call CursorLoad                            ;Loads the current mouse position
into registers r19-r22

        mov r24, r22                                ;Move current mouse position into
registers 21-24, in preparation for the DrawRectangle method.
        mov r23, r21
        mov r22, r20
        mov r21, r19

        LD r17,Z+                                ;Load the saved position
from the RectangleDrawingPosition memory addresses into r19-r22.
        LD r18,Z+
        LD r19,Z+
        LD r20,Z+

        ldi r27,$ff                                ;Set boolean filled
argument to true.

        call DrawRectangle                        ;Draw a rectangle of the foreground
colour with corners at the saved position and the current mouse position.

        ldi ZL,$31                                ;Load address for the
RectangleDrawingPosition into Z register.
        ldi ZH,$01

```

```

        ST Z+,r21                                ;Save the current mouse
position to the RectangleDrawingPosition memory addresses.
        ST Z+,r22
        ST Z+,r23
        ST Z+,r24

PaintRectangleEnd:                                ;pop back registers and return.
        pop ZH
        pop ZL
        pop r27
        pop r24
        pop r23
        pop r22
        pop r21
        pop r20
        pop r19
        pop r17
        ret

Eraser:                                           ;Draw a white circle of
radius BrushSize to the canvas centred at the current mouse position.
        push r25
        push r26

        rcall SaveForegroundColourToTemp          ;Backup current ForegroundColour into
TempForegroundColour in memory.

        ldi r25, COLOUR_WHITE
        ldi r26, COLOUR_WHITE
        call SetForegroundColour                  ;Set foreground colour to white.

        call PaintBrush                           ;Draws a white circle to the canvas
at the current mouse position (i.e. erase).

        rcall LoadForegroundColourFromTemp        ;Restore foreground colour to its value at the start of
the method.

        pop r26
        pop r25
        ret

PaintPixel:                                       ;Set the pixel at
coordinates stored in r19-r22 to the current foreground colour.
        push r17
        push r25
        push r26

        call MemCursorWrite                       ;Move Memory cursor on driver to
the position in r19-r22.

        ldi r17, $02                             ;Write to the 'Memory Read/Write
Command' register on the driver, the register that allows us to access the internal memory of the driver.
        call DriverCommandW                       ;Tell the driver to put subsequent
DriverDataW data into register $02.

```

call LoadForegroundColour
memory into registers r25/r26.

;Load the current foreground colour from

MOV r17, r26
call DriverDataW
memory.

;Write the high colour byte to the Driver

MOV r17, r25
call DriverDataW
memory.

;Write the low colour byte to the Driver

pop r26
pop r25
pop r17

rcall DriverWait
cleared before continuing.
ret

;Wait for the WAIT pin from the Driver to be

PaintBrush:
the foreground colour to the canvas centred at the current mouse position.

;Draw a circle of radius BrushSize of

push r19
push r20
push r21
push r22
push r23
push r27

call SetActiveWindowToCanvas
does not overwrite parts of the UI.

;Set active window to Canvas, so drawing the circle

call CursorLoad
registers r19-r22.

;Loads the mouse position into

ldi ZL,\$55
BrushSize into Z register.
ldi ZH,\$01
ld r23,Z
radius for the circle.
ldi r27,\$ff
true.

;Load address for the

;Load BrushSize into r23, as the

;Set boolean filled argument to

call DrawCircle
r22, radius in r23, filled boolean in r27

;Draw a circle with centre in r19-

call PaintPixel
the circle, for a circle of 'zero' radius.

;Paint a single pixel in the middle of

call SetActiveWindowToScreen
elements can be redrawn.

;Reset active window to whole screen, so UI

PaintBrushEnd:
pop r27
pop r23
pop r22
pop r21

;pop registers back and return.

```

    pop r20
    pop r19
    ret

```

FillScreen:
foreground colour

;Fills the screen with the

```

    push r17
    push r18
    push r19
    push r20
    push r21
    push r22
    push r23
    push r24
    push r27

```

top left corner of rectangle.

;Store (0,0) in registers r17-r20 as

```

    ldi r17, $00
    ldi r18, $00
    ldi r19, $00
    ldi r20, $00

```

as bottom right corner of rectangle.

;Store (799,479) in registers r21-r24

```

    ldi r21, $1f
    ldi r22, $03
    ldi r23, $df
    ldi r24, $01

```

true.

```

    ldi r27, $ff

```

;Set boolean filled argument to

screen.

```

    rcall DrawRectangle

```

;Draw rectangle over the entire

```

    pop r27
    pop r24
    pop r23
    pop r22
    pop r21
    pop r20
    pop r19
    pop r18
    pop r17
    ret

```

DrawRectangle:
corners stored in r17-r20 and r21-r24. Boolean filled flag in r27.

;Draws Rectangle with opposite

```

;    r17 = x0low
;    r18 = x0high
;    r19 = y0low
;    r20 = y0high
;    r21 = x1low
;    r22 = x1high
;    r23 = y1low
;    r24 = y1high
;    r27 = booleanfilled

```

push r17	
push r18	
;Write x0 position to Driver	
push r18	;Save x0high to stack, so we can use
r17 and r18 for the WriteReg method.	
mov r18,r17	;Move x0low to r18, in
preparation for the WriteReg method.	
ldi r17,\$91	;Draw Line/Square
Horizontal Start Address Register bits [7:0] (DLHSR0)	
call WriteReg	;Writes the data in r18 to the Driver
register address in r17.	
pop r18	;Recover x0high from stack
into r18.	
ldi r17,\$92	;Draw Line/Square
Horizontal Start Address Register bits [9:8] (DLHSR1)	
call WriteReg	;Writes the data in r18 to the Driver
register address in r17.	
;Write y0 position to Driver	
ldi r17,\$93	;Draw Line/Square Vertical
Start Address Register bits [7:0] (DLVSR0)	
mov r18,r19	
call WriteReg	;Writes the data in r18 to the Driver
register address in r17.	
ldi r17,\$94	;Draw Line/Square Vertical
Start Address Register bit [8] (DLVSR1)	
mov r18,r20	
call WriteReg	;Writes the data in r18 to the Driver
register address in r17.	
;Write x1 position to Driver	
ldi r17,\$95	;Draw Line/Square
Horizontal End Address Register bits [7:0] (DLHER0)	
mov r18,r21	
call WriteReg	;Writes the data in r18 to the Driver
register address in r17.	
ldi r17,\$96	;Draw Line/Square
Horizontal End Address Register bits [9:8] (DLHER1)	
mov r18,r22	
call WriteReg	;Writes the data in r18 to the Driver
register address in r17.	
;Write y1 position to Driver	
ldi r17,\$97	;Draw Line/Square Vertical
End Address Register bits [7:0] (DLVER0)	
mov r18,r23	
call WriteReg	;Writes the data in r18 to the Driver
register address in r17.	
ldi r17,\$98	;Draw Line/Square Vertical
End Address Register bit [8] (DLVER1)	
mov r18,r24	
call WriteReg	;Writes the data in r18 to the Driver
register address in r17.	
;Trigger the drawing on the driver.	


```

        ldi r17,$90                                ;Drawing Control Register
(DCR). Triggers the Drawing functions on the driver (bit 7), and sets what shape is to be drawn (bits 6-4 and 0).
        cpi r27,$ff
        BREQ RectangleFilled                        ;If filled boolean = $ff, then draw a filled
rectangle...
        rjmp RectangleEmpty                        ;...else draw an empty rectangle.

RectangleFilled:
        ldi r18,$B0                                ;0b10110000 - Start
drawing [7] a rectangle [4], and specify as filled [5].
        call WriteReg                              ;Writes the data in r18 to the Driver
register address in r17.
        rjmp DrawRectEnd

RectangleEmpty:
        ldi r18,$90                                ;0b10010000 - Start
drawing [7] a rectangle [4], and specify as unfilled [5].
        call WriteReg                              ;Writes the data in r18 to the Driver
register address in r17.

DrawRectEnd:                                      ;pop registers back and return.
        pop r18
        pop r17
        ret

DrawCircle:                                       ;Draws Circle with centre
stored in r19-r22 and radius in r23. Boolean filled flag in r27.
        ;      r19 = xlow
        ;      r20 = xhigh
        ;      r21 = ylow
        ;      r22 = yhigh
        ;      r23 = radius
        ;      r27 = booleanfilled
        push r17
        push r18

        ;Write centre x position to Driver
        ldi r17, $99                                ;Draw Circle Center Horizontal
Address Register bits [7:0] (DCHR0)
        mov r18, r19
        call WriteReg                              ;Writes the data in r18 to the Driver
register address in r17.
        ldi r17, $9A                                ;Draw Circle Center Horizontal
Address Register bits [9:8] (DCHR1)
        mov r18, r20
        call WriteReg                              ;Writes the data in r18 to the Driver
register address in r17.

        ;Write centre y position to Driver
        ldi r17, $9B                                ;Draw Circle Center Vertical
Address Register bits [7:0] (DCVR0)
        mov r18, r21
        call WriteReg                              ;Writes the data in r18 to the Driver
register address in r17.
        ldi r17, $9C                                ;Draw Circle Center Vertical
Address Register bit [8] (DCVR0)

```

```

        mov r18, r22
        call WriteReg                                ;Writes the data in r18 to the Driver
register address in r17.

        ;Write radius to Driver
        ldi r17, $9D                                ;Draw Circle Radius Register (DCRR)
        mov r18, r23
        call WriteReg                                ;Writes the data in r18 to the Driver
register address in r17.

        ;Trigger the drawing on the driver
        ldi r17, $90                                ;Drawing Control Register (DCR).
Triggers the Drawing functions on the driver (bit 7), and sets what shape is to be drawn (bits 6-4 and 0).

        cpi r27,$ff
        BREQ CircleFilled                            ;If filled boolean = $ff, then draw a filled
circle...
        rjmp CircleEmpty                            ;...else draw an unfilled one.

CircleFilled:
        ldi r18,$60                                ;0b01100000 - Start
drawing a circle [6], and specify as filled [5].
        call WriteReg                                ;Writes the data in r18 to the Driver
register address in r17.
        rjmp DrawCircleEnd

CircleEmpty:
        ldi r18,$40                                ;0b01000000 - Start
drawing a circle [6], and specify as non-filled [5].
        call WriteReg                                ;Writes the data in r18 to the Driver
register address in r17.

DrawCircleEnd:                                    ;pop back registers and return.
        pop r18
        pop r17
        ret

DrawEllipse:                                    ;Draws ellipse with centre stored in
r19-r22 and a corner of bounding rectangle in r23-r26. Boolean filled flag in r27.
        ;supply origin    r19-r22
        ;supply corner r23-r26
        ;filled r27
        push r16
        push r23
        push r24
        push r25
        push r26
        push r30
        push r31

        ;Need to extract the semi-major and semi-minor axes from the two coordinates.
        ;If origin has larger x than corner, then axis = origin x - corner x, else axis = corner x - origin x.
        ;Therefore check top byte first:

        cp r24,r20
        in r16,SREG

```

<pre> SBRC r16,0 jmp CaseNX origin, then go to CaseNX. </pre>	<pre> ;If corner has x less than </pre>
<pre> cp r20,r24 in r16,SREG SBRC r16,0 jmp CasePX than origin, then go to CasePX </pre>	<pre> ;If corner has x greater </pre>
<pre> ;If most significant bytes are equal, check lower byte: cp r23,r19 in r16,SREG SBRC r16,0 jmp CaseNX origin, then go to CaseNX </pre>	<pre> ;If corner has x less than </pre>
<pre> CasePX </pre>	<pre> ;...else go to </pre>
<pre> CasePX: therefore axis = corner x - origin x. SUB r23,r19 SBC r24,r20 corner x. jmp CaseY </pre>	<pre> ;Corner x > origin x, ;Subtract origin x from ;Continue to sorting Y-axis. </pre>
<pre> CaseNX: therefore axis = origin x - corner x. mov r30,r23 r30/r31, so we can move origin x into r23/r24. mov r31,r24 mov r23,r19 mov r24,r20 </pre>	<pre> ;Corner x < origin x, ;Move corner x into ;Move origin x into r23/r24 </pre>
<pre> SUB r23,r30 origin x. SBC r24,r31 </pre>	<pre> ;Subtract corner x from </pre>
<pre> CaseY: ;If origin has larger y than corner, then axis = origin y - corner y, else axis = corner y - origin y. ;Therefore check top byte first: cp r26,r22 in r16,SREG SBRC r16,0 jmp CaseNY origin, then go to CaseNY. </pre>	<pre> ;Now sort Y axis: ;If corner has y less than </pre>
<pre> cp r22,r26 in r16,SREG SBRC r16,0 jmp CasePY than origin, then go to CasePY. </pre>	<pre> ;If corner has y greater </pre>
<pre> ;If most significant bytes are equal, check lower byte: cp r25,r21 </pre>	

<pre> in r16,SREG SBRC r16,0 jmp CaseNY origin, then go to CaseNY. </pre>	<pre> ;If corner has y less than ;...else go to </pre>
<pre> CasePY: therefore axis = corner y - origin y. SUB r25,r21 SBC r26,r22 corner y. jmp DrawEllipseEnd back and return. </pre>	<pre> ;Corner y > origin y, ;Subtract origin y from ;Draw ellipse, then pop registers </pre>
<pre> CaseNY: therefore axis = origin y - corner y. mov r30,r25 r30/r31, so we can move origin y into r25/r26. mov r31,r26 mov r25,r21 mov r26,r22 origin y. SUB r25,r30 SBC r26,r31 </pre>	<pre> ;Corner y < origin y, ;Move corner y into ;Move origin y into r23/r24 ;Subtract corner y from </pre>
<pre> DrawEllipseEnd: back and return. call DrawEllipseWithAxes r26. Filled flag in r27. pop r31 pop r30 pop r26 pop r25 pop r24 pop r23 pop r16 ret </pre>	<pre> ;Draw ellipse, then pop registers ;Draw ellipse with center in r19-r22, and axes in r23- </pre>
<pre> DrawEllipseWithAxes: axes in r23-r26. Filled flag in r27. ; r19 = xlow ; r20 = xhigh ; r21 = ylow ; r22 = yhigh ; r23 = xaxislow ; r24 = xaxishigh ; r25 = yaxislw ; r26 = yaxishigh ; r27 = booleanfilled push r17 push r18 ;Write centre x position to driver: </pre>	<pre> ;Draw ellipse with center in r19-r22, and </pre>

ldi r17, \$A5	;Draw Ellipse Center Horizontal
Address Register bits [7:0] (DEHR0)	
mov r18, r19	
call WriteReg	;Writes the data in r18 to the Driver
register address in r17.	
ldi r17, \$A6	;Draw Ellipse Center Horizontal
Address Register bits [9:8] (DEHR1)	
mov r18, r20	
call WriteReg	;Writes the data in r18 to the Driver
register address in r17.	
;Write centre y position to driver:	
ldi r17, \$A7	;Draw Ellipse Center Vertical
Address Register bits [7:0] (DEVRO)	
mov r18, r21	
call WriteReg	;Writes the data in r18 to the Driver
register address in r17.	
ldi r17, \$A8	;Draw Ellipse Center Vertical
Address Register bit [8] (DEV1)	
mov r18, r22	
call WriteReg	;Writes the data in r18 to the Driver
register address in r17.	
;Write x axis length to driver:	
ldi r17, \$A1	;Draw Ellipse X-axis Setting Register
bits [7:0] (ELL_A0)	
mov r18, r23	
call WriteReg	;Writes the data in r18 to the Driver
register address in r17.	
ldi r17, \$A2	;Draw Ellipse X-axis Setting Register
bits [9:8] (ELL_A1)	
mov r18, r24	
call WriteReg	;Writes the data in r18 to the Driver
register address in r17.	
;Write y axis length to driver:	
ldi r17, \$A3	;Draw Ellipse Y-axis Setting Register
bits [7:0] (ELL_B0)	
mov r18, r25	
call WriteReg	;Writes the data in r18 to the Driver
register address in r17.	
ldi r17, \$A4	;Draw Ellipse Y-axis Setting Register
bits [9:8] (ELL_B1)	
mov r18, r26	
call WriteReg	;Writes the data in r18 to the Driver
register address in r17.	
;Trigger the drawing on the driver	
ldi r17, \$A0	;Draw Ellipse/Ellipse Curve Control
Register. Triggers the Drawing functions on the driver (bit 7), and sets what shape is to be drawn (bits 6-4 and 0).	
cpi r27,\$ff	
BREQ DEWAFilled	;If boolean filled value =
\$ff then draw a filled ellipse...	
rjmp DEWAEEmpty	;...else draw an empty
ellipse.	

```

DEWAFilled:
    ldi r18,$C0
drawing [7] an ellipse [5:4], and specify as filled [6].
    call WriteReg
register address in r17.
    rjmp DEWAEEnd

```

```

DEWAEEmpty:
    ldi r18,$80
drawing [7] an ellipse [5:4], and specify as unfilled [6].
    call WriteReg
register address in r17.

```

```

DEWAEEnd:
return.
    pop r18
    pop r17
    ret

```

```

DrawLine:
between point r17-r20 and point r21-r24.

```

```

    ; r17 = x0low
    ; r18 = x0high
    ; r19 = y0low
    ; r20 = y0high
    ; r21 = x1low
    ; r22 = x1high
    ; r23 = y1low
    ; r24 = y1high

    push r17
    push r18

    ;Write x0 position to Driver:
    push r18
r17 and r18 for the WriteReg method.
    mov r18,r17
preparation for the WriteReg method.
    ldi r17,$91
Horizontal Start Address Register bits [7:0] (DLHSR0)
    call WriteReg
register address in r17.
    pop r18
into r18.
    ldi r17,$92
Horizontal Start Address Register bits [9:8] (DLHSR1)
    call WriteReg
register address in r17.

```

```

    ;Write y0 position to Driver:
    ldi r17,$93
Start Address Register bits [7:0] (DLVSR0)
    mov r18,r19
    call WriteReg
register address in r17.

```

```

;0b11000000 - Start
;Writes the data in r18 to the Driver
;pop registers back, and return.

```

```

;0b10000000 - Start
;Writes the data in r18 to the Driver

```

```

;Pop registers back, and

```

```

;Draws a straight line

```

```

;Save x0high to stack, so we can use

```

```

;Move x0low to r18, in

```

```

;Draw Line/Square

```

```

;Writes the data in r18 to the Driver

```

```

;Recover x0high from stack

```

```

;Draw Line/Square

```

```

;Writes the data in r18 to the Driver

```

```

;Draw Line/Square Vertical

```

```

;Writes the data in r18 to the Driver

```

```

        ldi r17,$94                                ;Draw Line/Square Vertical
Start Address Register bit [8] (DLVSR1)
        mov r18,r20
        call WriteReg                               ;Writes the data in r18 to the Driver
register address in r17.

        ;Write x1 position to Driver:
        ldi r17,$95                                ;Draw Line/Square
Horizontal End Address Register bits [7:0] (DLHER0)
        mov r18,r21
        call WriteReg                               ;Writes the data in r18 to the Driver
register address in r17.
        ldi r17,$96                                ;Draw Line/Square
Horizontal End Address Register bits [9:8] (DLHER1)
        mov r18,r22
        call WriteReg                               ;Writes the data in r18 to the Driver
register address in r17.

        ;Write y1 position to Driver:
        ldi r17,$97                                ;Draw Line/Square Vertical
End Address Register bits [7:0] (DLVER0)
        mov r18,r23
        call WriteReg                               ;Writes the data in r18 to the Driver
register address in r17.
        ldi r17,$98                                ;Draw Line/Square Vertical
End Address Register bit [8] (DLVER1)
        mov r18,r24
        call WriteReg                               ;Writes the data in r18 to the Driver
register address in r17.

        ;Trigger the drawing on the driver:
        ldi r17,$90                                ;Drawing Control Register
(DCR). Triggers the Drawing functions on the driver (bit 7), and sets what shape is to be drawn (bits 6-4 and 0).
        ldi r18,$80                                ;0b10010000 - Start
drawing [7] a line [4], and specify as filled [5].
        call WriteReg                               ;Writes the data in r18 to the Driver
register address in r17.

        pop r18                                    ;pop registers back and
return.
        pop r17
        ret

```

DrawTriangle: ;Draws a triangle specified by
points r17-r20,r21-r24,r25-r28. Boolean filled flag in r29.

```

;    r17 = x0low
;    r18 = x0high
;    r19 = y0low
;    r20 = y0high
;    r21 = x1low
;    r22 = x1high
;    r23 = y1low
;    r24 = y1high
;    r25 = x2low
;    r26 = x2high

```

```

;      r27 = y2low
;      r28 = y2high
;      r29 = booleanfilled

push r17
push r18

;Write x0 position to Driver
push r18
r17 and r18 for the WriteReg method.
mov r18,r17
preparation for the WriteReg method.
ldi r17,$91
Horizontal Start Address Register bits [7:0] (DLHSR0)
call WriteReg
register address in r17.
pop r18
into r18.
ldi r17,$92
Horizontal Start Address Register bits [9:8] (DLHSR1)
call WriteReg
register address in r17.

;Write y0 position to Driver
ldi r17,$93
Start Address Register bits [7:0] (DLVSR0)
mov r18,r19
call WriteReg
register address in r17.
ldi r17,$94
Start Address Register bit [8] (DLVSR1)
mov r18,r20
call WriteReg
register address in r17.

;Write x1 position to Driver
ldi r17,$95
Horizontal End Address Register bits [7:0] (DLHER0)
mov r18,r21
call WriteReg
register address in r17.
ldi r17,$96
Horizontal End Address Register bits [9:8] (DLHER1)
mov r18,r22
call WriteReg
register address in r17.

;Write y1 position to Driver
ldi r17,$97
End Address Register bits [7:0] (DLVER0)
mov r18,r23
call WriteReg
register address in r17.
ldi r17,$98
End Address Register bit [8] (DLVER1)
mov r18,r24

```

;Save x0high to stack, so we can use
;Move x0low to r18, in
;Draw Line/Square
;Writes the data in r18 to the Driver
;Recover x0high from stack
;Draw Line/Square
;Writes the data in r18 to the Driver
;Draw Line/Square Vertical
;Writes the data in r18 to the Driver
;Draw Line/Square Vertical
;Writes the data in r18 to the Driver
;Draw Line/Square
;Writes the data in r18 to the Driver
;Draw Line/Square Vertical
;Writes the data in r18 to the Driver
;Draw Line/Square Vertical


```

        call WriteReg                                ;Writes the data in r18 to the Driver
register address in r17.

        ;Write x2 position to Driver
        ldi r17,$A9
        mov r18,r25
        call WriteReg                                ;Writes the data in r18 to the Driver
register address in r17.
        ldi r17,$AA
        mov r18,r26
        call WriteReg                                ;Writes the data in r18 to the Driver
register address in r17.

        ;Write y2 position to Driver
        ldi r17,$AB                                ;Draw Triangle Point 2
Horizontal Address Register bits [7:0] (DTPH0)
        mov r18,r27
        call WriteReg                                ;Writes the data in r18 to the Driver
register address in r17.
        ldi r17,$AC                                ;Draw Triangle Point 2
Horizontal Address Register bits [9:8] (DTPH1)
        mov r18,r28
        call WriteReg                                ;Writes the data in r18 to the Driver
register address in r17.

        ;Trigger the drawing on the driver.
        ldi r17,$90                                ;Drawing Control Register
(DCR). Triggers the Drawing functions on the driver (bit 7), and sets what shape is to be drawn (bits 6-4 and 0).
        cpi r29,$ff
        BREQ triFilled                                ;If filled boolean = $ff, then draw a
filled triangle...
        rjmp triEmpty                                ;...else draw an empty triangle.

        triFilled:
        ldi r18,$A1                                ;0b10100001 - Start
drawing [7] a triangle [0], and specify as filled [5].
        call WriteReg                                ;Writes the data in r18 to the Driver
register address in r17.
        rjmp DrawTriEnd                                ;pop registers back and return.

        triEmpty:
        ldi r18,$81                                ;0b10000001 - Start
drawing [7] a triangle [0], and specify as unfilled [5].
        call WriteReg                                ;Writes the data in r18 to the Driver
register address in r17.

        DrawTriEnd:                                ;pop registers back and
return.
        pop r18
        pop r17
        call DriverWait
        ret

;
; LCDInitMethods.asm

```

```

;
; Created: 14/11/2016 15:45:32
; Authors: AL4413, MV914
;

```

```

DisplayOn:                                     ;Boolean 'on' argument in r16 ($00=off,$ff=on).
                                              ;Sets the 'LCD Display Off' bit in the 'Power
and Display Control Register' (PWRR)

```

```

    push r17
    push r18

```

```

    ldi r17,$01                                ;Power and Display Control Register (PWRR). Turns
LCD screen on/off, Sets mode to normal/sleep, can perform a software reset.

```

```

    cpi r16,$ff                                ;If r16 = $ff...
    BREQ DisplayOnTrue                         ;...then turn on the display
    rjmp DisplayOnFalse                       ;...else turn off the display.

```

```

DisplayOnTrue:

```

```

    ldi r18,$80                                ;Sets the 'LCD Display Off' bit to 1, turning the screen
on.

```

```

    call WriteReg                             ;writes the data in r18 to the Driver register address in r17.

```

```

    rjmp DisplayOnEnd                         ;clean up registers and return.

```

```

DisplayOnFalse:

```

```

    ldi r18,$00                                ;Sets the 'LCD Display Off' bit to 0, turning the screen
off.

```

```

    call WriteReg                             ;writes the data in r18 to the Driver register address in r17.

```

```

DisplayOnEnd:

```

```

;pops values back into registers and returns.

```

```

    pop r18
    pop r17
    ret

```

```

GPIOX:                                     ;Boolean 'on' argument in r16 ($00=off,$ff=on)

```

```

    push r17
    push r18

```

```

    ldi r17,$C7
    cpi r16,$ff
    BREQ GPIOXTrue
    rjmp GPIOXFalse

```

```

GPIOXTrue:

```

```

    ldi r18,$01
    call WriteReg                             ;writes the data in r18 to the Driver register address in r17.
    rjmp GPIOXEnd

```

```

GPIOXFalse:

```

```

    ldi r18,$00
    call WriteReg                             ;writes the data in r18 to the Driver register address in r17.

```

```

GPIOXEnd:

```

pop r18	
pop r17	
ret	
PWM1config:	;PWM1 Control Register (P1CR) - PWM1
Enable/Disable in bit 7.	
	;Boolean 'on' argument in r16
(\$00=off,\$ff=on), turning backlight on/off	
	;clock value in r17. Frequency = Driver
System Clock / (2^r17)	
push r17	
push r18	
mov r18, r17	;move data into r18 in preparation for WriteReg
ANDI r18,\$0f	;clear top four bits to ensure bad data doesn't set other bits.
ldi r17, \$8A	;PWM1 Control Register (P1CR).
cpi r16,\$ff	
breq PWM1configTrue	
rjmp PWM1configFalse	
PWM1configTrue:	;sets bit 7 to true in PWM1 Control Register, turning
backlight on.	
ORI r18,\$80	;set bit 7 true - enable backlight.
call WriteReg	;writes the data in r18 to the Driver register address in r17.
rjmp PWM1configEnd	
PWM1configFalse:	;sets bit 7 to false in PWM1 Control Register, turning backlight
off.	
ORI r18,\$00	;set bit 7 false - disable backlight.
call WriteReg	;writes the data in r18 to the Driver register address in r17.
PWM1configEnd:	;pops values back into registers and returns.
pop r18	
pop r17	
ret	
PWM1out:	;writes the value in r16 to the PWM1 Duty Cycle
Register (P1DCR), setting the back light brightness.	
push r18	
push r17	
mov r18,r16	
ldi r17,\$8B	;PWM1 Duty Cycle Register (P1DCR).
call WriteReg	;writes the data in r18 to the Driver register address in r17.
pop r17	
pop r18	
ret	
LCDTurnOn:	;Sets configuration values for LCD screen, including
screen size, and VSync/HSync setting.	
push r17	
push r18	
ldi r17,\$88	;Phase Locked Loop Control Register 1 (PLLC1)

```

        ldi r18,$0b
        call WriteReg                                ;writes the data in r18 to the Driver register address in r17.

        ldi r17,$89                                ;Phase Locked Loop Control Register 2 (PLL2)
        ldi r18,$02
        call WriteReg                                ;writes the data in r18 to the Driver register address in r17.
        call DEL15ms                                ;RA8875 datasheet says delay of >100us necessary - 15ms
should be enough.

        ldi r17,$10                                ;System Configuration Register (SYSR). Controls 8/16
bit colour, and 8/16 bit microprocessor interface.
        ldi r18,$0c                                ;16bit colour, 8 bit microprocessor interface
        call WriteReg                                ;writes the data in r18 to the Driver register address in r17.

        ldi r17,$04                                ;Pixel Clock Setting Register (PCLK). Sets the relative
pixel clock to the sytem clock, and whether pixel data is fetched on a rising or falling edge.
        ldi r18,$81                                ;Data fetched on falling edge. Pixel clock period is
twice system clock (i.e. half the speed).
        call WriteReg                                ;writes the data in r18 to the Driver register address in r17.

        ;Horizontal settings
        ldi r17,$14                                ;Horizontal Display Width Register (HDWR).
Horizontal display width(pixels) = (HDWR + 1)*8
        ldi r18,$63                                ;$63 = 99 -> (99 + 1) * 8 = 800 pixels wide
        call WriteReg                                ;writes the data in r18 to the Driver register address in r17.

        ldi r17,$16                                ;Horizontal Non-Display Period Register (HNDR)
        ldi r18,$03                                ;Horizontal Non-Display Period (pixels) = (HNDR +
1)*8
        call WriteReg                                ;writes the data in r18 to the Driver register address in r17.

        ldi r17,$17                                ;HSYNC Start Position Register (HSTR).
        ldi r18,$03                                ;HSYNC Start Position = 32 pixels
        call WriteReg                                ;writes the data in r18 to the Driver register address in r17.

        ldi r17,$18                                ;HSYNC Pulse Width Register (HPWR). Sets HSYNC
Polarity and the Pulse width of HSYNC. HSYNC Pulse Width (pixels) = (HPW + 1)x8
        ldi r18,$0B                                ;HPW = 11 -> pulse width = 96 pixels. Polarity = low
active.
        call WriteReg                                ;writes the data in r18 to the Driver register address in r17.

        ;Vertical settings
        ldi r17,$19                                ;Vertical Display Height Register bits [7:0] (VDHR0).
Vertical pixels = VDHR + 1.
        ldi r18,$df                                ;$01DF = 479 -> 480 pixels
        call WriteReg                                ;writes the data in r18 to the Driver register address in r17.

        ldi r17,$1a                                ;Vertical Display Height Register bit [8] (VDHR1).
Vertical pixels = VDHR + 1.
        ldi r18,$01                                ;$01DF = 479 -> 480 pixels
        call WriteReg                                ;writes the data in r18 to the Driver register address in r17.

        ldi r17,$1b                                ;Vertical Non-Display Period Register bits [7:0]
(VNDR0)
        ldi r18,$20                                ;Vertical Non-Display area = 32 lines
        call WriteReg                                ;writes the data in r18 to the Driver register address in r17.

```

	ldi r17,\$1c	;Vertical Non-Display Period Register bit [8] (VNDR1)
	ldi r18,\$00	;Vertical Non-Display area = 32 lines
	call WriteReg	;writes the data in r18 to the Driver register address in r17.
	ldi r17,\$1d	;VSYNC Start Position Register bits [7:0] (VSTR0).
	ldi r18,\$16	;VSYNC Start Position = 22 pixels
	call WriteReg	;writes the data in r18 to the Driver register address in r17.
	ldi r17,\$1e	;VSYNC Start Position Register bit [8] (VSTR0).
	ldi r18,\$00	;VSYNC Start Position = 22 pixels
	call WriteReg	;writes the data in r18 to the Driver register address in r17.
Polarity and the	ldi r17,\$1f	;VSYNC Pulse Width Register (VPWR). Sets VSYNC
Pulse width of VSYNC.		Pulse width (pixels) = (VPW + 1)x8
	ldi r18,\$01	;VPW = 1 -> pulse width = 2 pixels. Polarity = low
active.	call WriteReg	;writes the data in r18 to the Driver register address in r17.
	rcall SetActiveWindowToScreen	;Set Active Window to rectangle from (0,0) to (799,479) - i.e
make entire screen		drawable region.
	pop r18	
	pop r17	
	ret	
SetActiveWindowToScreen:		;Set Active Window to rectangle from (0,0) to (799,479) - i.e make
entire screen drawable region.	push r17	
	push r18	
	;X0	
(HSAW0)	ldi r17,\$30	;Horizontal Start Point of Active Window bits [7:0]
	ldi r18,0	;0 pixels from left of screen.
	call WriteReg	;writes the data in r18 to the Driver register address in r17.
	ldi r17,\$31	;Horizontal Start Point of Active Window bit [8]
(HSAW1)		
	ldi r18,0	
	call WriteReg	;writes the data in r18 to the Driver register address in r17.
	;Y0	
(VSAW0)	ldi r17,\$32	;Vertical Start Point of Active Window bits [7:0]
	ldi r18,0	;0 pixels from top of screen.
	call WriteReg	
	ldi r17,\$33	;Vertical Start Point of Active Window bit [8] (VSAW1)
	ldi r18,0	
	call WriteReg	;writes the data in r18 to the Driver register address in r17.
	;X1	
(HEAW0)	ldi r17,\$34	;Horizontal End Point of Active Window bits [7:0]
	ldi r18,\$1F	;799 pixels from left of screen
	call WriteReg	;writes the data in r18 to the Driver register address in r17.

(HEAW1)	ldi r17,\$35	;Horizontal End Point of Active Window bit [8]
	ldi r18,\$03	
	call WriteReg	;writes the data in r18 to the Driver register address in r17.
	;Y1	
(VEAW0)	ldi r17,\$36	;Vertical End Point of Active Window bits [7:0]
	ldi r18,\$DF	;479 pixels from top of screen
	call WriteReg	;writes the data in r18 to the Driver register address in r17.
	ldi r17,\$37	;Vertical End Point of Active Window bit [8] (VEAW1)
	ldi r18,\$01	
	call WriteReg	;writes the data in r18 to the Driver register address in r17.
	pop r18	
	pop r17	
	ret	
SetActiveWindowToCanvas: ;Set Active Window to rectangle from (81,0) to (799,479) - i.e make only the Canvas the drawable region.		
	push r17	
	push r18	
	;X0	
(HSAW0)	ldi r17,\$30	;Horizontal Start Point of Active Window bits [7:0]
	ldi r18,81	;81 pixels from left of screen.
	call WriteReg	;writes the data in r18 to the Driver register address in r17.
	ldi r17,\$31	;Horizontal Start Point of Active Window bit [8]
(HSAW1)	ldi r18,0	
	call WriteReg	;writes the data in r18 to the Driver register address in r17.
	;Y0	
(VSAW0)	ldi r17,\$32	;Vertical Start Point of Active Window bits [7:0]
	ldi r18,0	;0 pixels from top of screen.
	call WriteReg	
	ldi r17,\$33	;Vertical Start Point of Active Window bit [8] (VSAW1)
	ldi r18,0	
	call WriteReg	;writes the data in r18 to the Driver register address in r17.
	;X1	
(HEAW0)	ldi r17,\$34	;Horizontal End Point of Active Window bits [7:0]
	ldi r18,\$1F	;799 pixels from left of screen
	call WriteReg	;writes the data in r18 to the Driver register address in r17.
	ldi r17,\$35	;Horizontal End Point of Active Window bit [8]
(HEAW1)	ldi r18,\$03	
	call WriteReg	;writes the data in r18 to the Driver register address in r17.
	;Y1	
(VEAW0)	ldi r17,\$36	;Vertical End Point of Active Window bits [7:0]

```

ldi r18,$DF                                ;479 pixels from top of screen
call WriteReg                             ;writes the data in r18 to the Driver register address in r17.
ldi r17,$37                                ;Vertical End Point of Active Window bit [8] (VEAW1)
ldi r18,$01
call WriteReg                             ;writes the data in r18 to the Driver register address in r17.

pop r18
pop r17
ret

```

```

;
; CursorMethods.asm
;
; Created: 17/11/2016 16:42:35
; Authors: AL4413, MV914
;

```

```

MemCursorWrite:                                ;Writes
to driver board the memory 46-49, cursor position from r19-r22
    push r17
    push r18
    ldi r17, $46
    mov r18, r19
    call WriteReg
    ldi r17, $47
    mov r18, r20
    call WriteReg
    ldi r17, $48
    mov r18, r21
    call WriteReg
    ldi r17, $49
    mov r18, r22
    call WriteReg
    pop r18
    pop r17
    ret

```

```

CursorDisplay:                                ;Send the current
mouse position to the Driver.
    call CursorLoad                            ;Read cursor
position from memory into r19, r20, r21, r22
    call CursorWrite                        ;Write the cursor position
from the registers into the driver
    ret

```

```

CursorLoad:                                    ;Loads
graphics cursor (mouse) position from microprocessor memory into r19-r22
    push YL
    push YH
    ldi YL,$10                                ;Sets
address to save cursor position
    ldi YH,$01

```

```

        LD r19, Y+                                ;Load X
position into r19,r20 registers
        LD r20, Y+
        LD r21, Y+                                ;Load Y
position into r21, r22 registers
        LD r22, Y+
        pop YH
        pop YL
        ret

```

CursorWrite: ;Writes mouse
position (graphic cursor) from r19-r22 to driver board.

```

        push r17
        push r18
        ldi r17, $80
        mov r18, r19
        call WriteReg
        ldi r17, $81
        mov r18, r20
        call WriteReg
        ldi r17, $82
        mov r18, r21
        call WriteReg
        ldi r17, $83
        mov r18, r22
        call WriteReg
        pop r18
        pop r17
        ret

```

SetCursorShape: ;Graphic cursor
shape

```

        push r17
        push r18
        ldi r17, $41
        ldi r18, $88

```

;Memory address
;Write cursor

shape active

```

        call WriteReg
        call CursorShapeMouse

```

;Loads mouse icon data to

memory

```

        call CursorEnable

```

;Writes graphic cursor to

layer 1 of the LCDScreen

```

        pop r18
        pop r17
        ret

```

CursorShapeMouse: ;Loads mouse
icon data to memory

```

        push r17
        push r18
        push ZL
        push ZH
        ldi r17,$85
        ldi r18,$ff
        call WriteReg

```


	ldi ZL, low(MouseCursorData*2)	
	ldi ZH, high(MouseCursorData*2)	;Loads binary string (mouse icon)
into Z register		
	ldi r17, \$02	;Write to the
'memory' register on the driver	call DriverCommandW	
	ldi r18, \$00	;Set r18 to 0 for
the loop counter		
	CursorShapeMouseLoop:	
	lpm r17,Z+	
	call DriverDataW	
	subi r18, \$ff	
	cpi r18, \$00	
	in r17,sreg	
	SBRS r17,1	
	jmp CursorShapeMouseLoop	
	nop	
	pop ZH	
	pop ZL	
	pop r18	
	pop r17	
	ret	
CursorEnable:		;Tells the driver to
write the graphic cursor to layer 1		
	push r17	
	push r18	
	ldi r17, \$41	
	ldi r18, \$80	;Write to layer 1
	call WriteReg	
	pop r18	
	pop r17	
	ret	
CursorDisable:		;Disables writing
the graphic cursor to layer 1		
	push r17	
	push r18	
	ldi r17, \$41	
	ldi r18, \$00	
	call WriteReg	
	pop r18	
	pop r17	
	ret	
CheckCursorAgainstMemory:		;Compares current mouse
position to position stored in memory at Z register address.		
	;Returns to r16. \$ff if positions match. \$00 if positions different.	
	push r23	
	push r24	
	push r25	
	push r26	
	push ZL	

	push ZH	
	call CursorLoad	;Loads the mouse
position into registers r19-r22	ld r23,Z+	
	ld r24,Z+	
	ld r25,Z+	
	ld r26,Z+	
	ldi r16, \$ff	;Loads \$00 to r16,
positions match		
	cp r19,r23	
	BRNE CCAMFalse	
	cp r20,r24	
	BRNE CCAMFalse	
	cp r21,r25	
	BRNE CCAMFalse	
	cp r22,r26	
	BRNE CCAMFalse	
	rjmp CCAMEnd	
	CCAMFalse:	
	ldi r16, \$00	;Loads \$00 to r16,
positions different		
	CCAMEnd:	
	pop ZH	
	pop ZL	
	pop r26	
	pop r25	
	pop r24	
	pop r23	
	ret	
	MouseOnToolSquare:	;Compare mouse
position r23-r26, to 20x20 square at position r19-r22.		
	push r23	
	push r24	
	push r25	
	push r26	
	mov r23,r19	
	subi r23,\$E0	
	mov r24,r20	
	mov r25,r21	
	subi r25,\$E0	
	mov r26,r22	
	call MouseInsideRectangle	;Checks if the mouse is in
the SliderBar		
	pop r26	
	pop r25	
	pop r24	

```

pop r23
ret

```

MouseOnBar:

;Compare mouse position r23-r26, to 64x16 SliderBar at position r19-r22.

```

push r23
push r24
push r25
push r26
push YL
push YH

```

```

mov YL,r19
mov YH,r20
adiw Y,1
mov r19,YL
mov r20,YH

```

```

mov ZL,r21
mov ZH,r22

```

```

adiw Y, 63
adiw Z, 15

```

```

mov r23,YL
mov r24,YH
mov r25,ZL
mov r26,ZH
call MouseInsideRectangle

```

;Checks if the mouse is in

the SliderBar

```

pop YH
pop YL
pop r26
pop r25
pop r24
pop r23
ret

```

MouseOnColourSquare:

;Compare mouse position

to 20x20 square at position r19-r22. General method for each of the colour squares.

```

push r19
push r20
push r21
push r22
push r23
push r24
push r25
push r26

```

```

mov r23,r19
subi r23,$EC
mov r24,r20
mov r25,r21
subi r25,$EC
mov r26,r22

```

call MouseInsideRectangle
the correspondent colour square

;Checks if the mouse is in

```
pop r26
pop r25
pop r24
pop r23
pop r22
pop r21
pop r20
pop r19
ret
```

MouseOnScreen:
position to screen size

;Compare mouse

```
push r19
push r20
push r21
push r22
push r23
push r24
push r25
push r26
```

```
ldi r19, $00
ldi r20, $00
ldi r21, $00
ldi r22, $00
ldi r23, $1f
ldi r24, $03
ldi r25, $df
ldi r26, $01
```

;x0(0)

;y0(0)

;x1(799)

;y1(479)

call MouseInsideRectangle
the Screen

;Checks if the mouse is in

```
pop r26
pop r25
pop r24
pop r23
pop r22
pop r21
pop r20
pop r19
ret
```

MouseOnCanvas:
position to canvas (drawing region).

;Compare mouse

```
push r19
push r20
push r21
push r22
push r23
push r24
push r25
push r26
```

	ldi r19, 81	;x0
	ldi r20, \$00	
	ldi r21, \$00	;y0
	ldi r22, \$00	
	ldi r23, \$1f	;x1
	ldi r24, \$03	
	ldi r25, \$df	;y1
	ldi r26, \$01	
the Canvas	Call MouseInsideRectangle	;Checks if the mouse is in
	pop r26	
	pop r25	
	pop r24	
	pop r23	
	pop r22	
	pop r21	
	pop r20	
	pop r19	
	ret	
MouseInsideRectangle:		;Compare mouse position
to rectangle defined by registers r19-r26		
	;Set r16 = ff if mouse inside region, 00 if mouse outside region.	
	push YL	
	push YH	
	push ZL	
	push ZH	
	ldi r16, \$aa	
into Y	mov YL, r19	;Move x0
	mov YH, r20	
into Z	mov ZL, r21	;Move y0
	mov ZH, r22	
position into r19-r22	call CursorLoad	;Load cursor
	case1:	;Mouse x
< x0 -> outside		
	cp YH, r20	;if mouse
x > x0, cannot say the mouse is outside region. Go to case 2.	in r17, sreg	
	SBRC r17, 0	
	jmp case2	
	cp r20, YH	;if mouse
x < x0, mouse outside region. return 0.	in r17, sreg	
	SBRC r17, 0	
	jmp MIREnd	

	cp YL,r19	;if mouse
x > x0, cannot say the mouse is outside region. Go to case 2.	in r17,sreg SBRC r17,0 jmp case2	
	cp r19,YL	;if mouse
x < x0, mouse outside region. return 0.	in r17,sreg SBRC r17,0 jmp MIREnd	
case2:		;mouse y
< y0 -> outside		
	cp ZH,r22	;if mouse
y > y0, cannot say the mouse is outside region. Go to case 3.	in r17,sreg SBRC r17,0 jmp case3	
	cp r22,ZH	;if mouse
y < y0, mouse outside region. return 0.	in r17,sreg SBRC r17,0 jmp MIREnd	
	cp ZL,r21	;if mouse
y > y0, cannot say the mouse is outside region. Go to case 3.	in r17,sreg SBRC r17,0 jmp case3	
	cp r21,ZL	;if mouse
y < y0, mouse outside region. return 0.	in r17,sreg SBRC r17,0 jmp MIREnd	
case3:		;mouse x
> x1 -> outside		
	mov YL, r23	;move x1
into Y register		
	mov YH, r24	
	cp r20,YH	;if mouse
x < x1, cannot say the mouse is outside region. Go to case 4.	in r17,sreg SBRC r17,0 jmp case4	
	cp YH,r20	;if mouse
x > x0, mouse outside region. return 0.	in r17,sreg SBRC r17,0	

```

                                jmp MIREnd

                                cp r19,YL                                ;if mouse
x < x0, cannot say the mouse is outside region. Go to case 4.
                                in r17,sreg
                                SBRC r17,0
                                jmp case4

                                cp YL,r19                                ;if mouse
x > x0, mouse outside region. return 0.
                                in r17,sreg
                                SBRC r17,0
                                jmp MIREnd

                                case4:                                    ;mouse y
> y1 -> outside
                                mov ZL, r25                                ;move y1
into Z register
                                mov ZH, r26

                                cp r22,ZH                                ;if mouse
y < y0, cannot say the mouse is outside region. Therefore mouse inside region -> Go to MIRPass
                                in r17,sreg
                                SBRC r17,0
                                jmp MIRPass

                                cp ZH,r22                                ;if mouse
y > y0, mouse outside region. return 0.
                                in r17,sreg
                                SBRC r17,0
                                jmp MIREnd

                                cp r21,ZL                                ;if mouse
y < y0, cannot say the mouse is outside region. Therefore mouse inside region -> Go to MIRPass.
                                in r17,sreg
                                SBRC r17,0
                                jmp MIRPass

                                cp ZL,r21                                ;if mouse
y > y0, mouse outside region. return 0.
                                in r17,sreg
                                SBRC r17,0
                                jmp MIREnd

MIRPass:
    ldi r16, $FF
MIREnd:
    pop ZH
    pop ZL
    pop YH
    pop YL
    ret

;
; UIMethods.asm

```

```
;
; Created: 22/11/2016 14:03:46
; Authors: AL4413, MV914
;
```

DrawUserInterface:

```
    push r25
    push r26
    push YL
    push YH
    push ZL
    push ZH
```

```

    call SaveForegroundColourToTemp    ;Stores current ForegroundColour into
TempForegroundColour in memory
    call DrawSidebar                    ;Draw Grey rectangle as background to user
interface
```

;RED SLIDER BAR

```
    ldi r25, COLOUR_REDL
    ldi r26, COLOUR_REDH
    call SetForegroundColour
```

;Set Foreground Colour to RED.

```
    ldi YL,7
    ldi YH,0
    ldi ZL,110
    ldi ZH,0
```

```
    call DrawSliderBar
    adiw Z,1
    call DrawRedSliderBar
```

;Draw a slider bar of the foreground colour

at position in Y,Z

;GREEN SLIDER BAR

```
    ldi r25, COLOUR_GREENL
    ldi r26, COLOUR_GREENH
    call SetForegroundColour
    ldi YL,7
    ldi YH,0
    ldi ZL,135
    ldi ZH,0
```

;Set Foreground Colour to GREEN.

```
    call DrawSliderBar
    adiw Z,1
    call DrawGreenSliderBar
```

;Draw a slider bar of the foreground colour

at position in Y,Z

;BLUE SLIDER BAR

```
    ldi r25, COLOUR_BLUEL
    ldi r26, COLOUR_BLUEH
    call SetForegroundColour
```

;Set Foreground Colour to BLUE.

```
    ldi YL,7
    ldi YH,0
    ldi ZL,160
    ldi ZH,0
```


<pre> call DrawSliderBar colour at position in Y(x),Z(y) adiw Z,1 call DrawBlueSliderBar ;BRUSH SIZE SLIDER BAR ldi r25, COLOUR_WHITE ldi r26, COLOUR_WHITEH call SetForegroundColour ldi YL,7 ldi YH,0 ldi ZL,\$75 ldi ZH,\$01 call DrawSliderBar call LoadForegroundColourFromTemp ;COLOUR SQUARES rcall DrawColours rcall DrawSelectedColour rcall DrawSelectedTool ;TOOL ICONS call SaveForegroundColourToTemp TempForegroundColour in memory. rcall DrawRectangleTool screen. rcall DrawEllipseTool screen. rcall DrawTriangleTool screen. rcall DrawPaintBrushTool screen. rcall DrawLineTool on screen. rcall DrawEraserTool screen. call LoadForegroundColourFromTemp TempForegroundColour in memory. ;BRUSH SIZE DISPLAY rcall DrawBrushSizeTool the Brush Size slider bar. pop ZH pop ZL pop YH pop YL pop r26 pop r25 ret </pre>	<pre> ;Draw a slider bar of the foreground ;Set Foreground Colour to WHITE. ;Backup current ForegroundColour into ;First Tool: Draws the rectangle tool icon on ;Second Tool: Draws the Ellipse tool icon on ;Third Tool: Draws the triangle tool icon on ;Fourth Tool: Draws the Paint Brush tool icon on ;Fifth Tool: Draws the Line tool icon ;Sixth Tool: Draws the Eraser tool icon on ;Reloads saved foreground colour from ;Draws a circle of radius = brush size above </pre>
---	--

DrawColours:
colours squares.

;To user interface, uploads the 12

```
push r25
push r26
push YL
push YH
push ZL
push ZH
```

```
call SaveForegroundColourToTemp
```

```
ldi r25, COLOUR_REDL
ldi r26, COLOUR_REDH
call SetForegroundColour
ldi YL, 5
ldi YH, 0
ldi ZL, 5
ldi ZH, 0
call DrawColouredSquare
```

;Square 1, red colour.

```
ldi r25, COLOUR_GREENL
ldi r26, COLOUR_GREENH
call SetForegroundColour
ldi YL, 30
ldi YH, 0
ldi ZL, 5
ldi ZH, 0
call DrawColouredSquare
```

;Square 2, green colour.

```
ldi r25, COLOUR_BLUEL
ldi r26, COLOUR_BLUEH
call SetForegroundColour
ldi YL, 55
ldi YH, 0
ldi ZL, 5
ldi ZH, 0
call DrawColouredSquare
```

;Square 3, blue colour.

```
ldi r25, COLOUR_CYANL
ldi r26, COLOUR_CYANH
call SetForegroundColour
ldi YL, 5
ldi YH, 0
ldi ZL, 30
ldi ZH, 0
call DrawColouredSquare
```

;Square 4, cyan colour.

```
ldi r25, COLOUR_MAGENTAL
ldi r26, COLOUR_MAGENTAH
call SetForegroundColour
ldi YL, 30
ldi YH, 0
ldi ZL, 30
ldi ZH, 0
```

;Square 5, magenta colour.

	ldi YL, 30	
	ldi YH, 0	
	ldi ZL, 80	
	ldi ZH, 0	
	call DrawColouredSquare	
3.	ldi ZL,\$64	;Square 12, Custom colour
	ldi ZH,\$01	
	ld r25, Z+	
	ld r26, Z+	
	call SetForegroundColour	
	ldi YL, 55	
	ldi YH, 0	
	ldi ZL, 80	
	ldi ZH, 0	
	call DrawColouredSquare	
	call LoadForegroundColourFromTemp	
	pop ZH	
	pop ZL	
	pop YH	
	pop YL	
	pop r26	
	pop r25	
	ret	

DrawRectangleTool:	;First Tool: Draws the rectangle
square tool on screen to select "DrawRectangle"	

```

push r17
push r18
push r19
push r20
push r21
push r22
push r23
push r24
push r25
push r26
push r27

```

the icon)	ldi r25, COLOUR_WHITE	;Draws filled white square (background of
	ldi r26, COLOUR_WHITEH	
	call SetForegroundColour	
	ldi r17,5	;= x1low
	ldi r18,0	;= x1high
	ldi r19,185	;= y1low
	ldi r20,0	;= y1high
	ldi r21,37	;= x2low
	ldi r22,0	;= x2high
	ldi r23,217	;= y2low
	ldi r24, 0	;= y2high
	ldi r27, \$ff	;= booleanfilled

	call DrawRectangle	
icon	ldi r25, COLOUR_BLACKL	;Draws non-filled black rectangle around
	ldi r26, COLOUR_BLACKH	
	call SetForegroundColour	
	ldi r17,5	;= x1low
	ldi r18,0	;= x1high
	ldi r19,185	;= y1low
	ldi r20,0	;= y1high
	ldi r21,37	;= x2low
	ldi r22,0	;= x2high
	ldi r23,217	;= y2low
	ldi r24, 0	;= y2high
	ldi r27, \$00	;= boolean nonfilled
	call DrawRectangle	
	;Draws non-filled black rectangle inside icon.	
	ldi r17,10	;= x1low
	ldi r18,0	;= x1high
	ldi r19,194	;= y1low
	ldi r20,0	;= y1high
	ldi r21,32	;= x2low
	ldi r22,0	;= x2high
	ldi r23,208	;= y2low
	ldi r24, 0	;= y2high
	ldi r27, \$00	;= boolean nonfilled
	call DrawRectangle	
	pop r27	
	pop r26	
	pop r25	
	pop r24	
	pop r23	
	pop r22	
	pop r21	
	pop r20	
	pop r19	
	pop r18	
	pop r17	
	ret	
DrawEllipseTool:		
on screen to select "DrawEllipse"		;Second Tool: Draws the Ellipse square tool
	push r17	
	push r18	
	push r19	
	push r20	
	push r21	
	push r22	
	push r23	
	push r24	
	push r25	
	push r26	
	push r27	

the icon)	<pre> ldi r25, COLOUR_WHITE ldi r26, COLOUR_WHITE call SetForegroundColour ldi r17,43 ldi r18,0 ldi r19,185 ldi r20,0 ldi r21,75 ldi r22,0 ldi r23,217 ldi r24, 0 ldi r27, \$ff call DrawRectangle </pre>	<pre> ;Draws filled white square (background of ;= x1low ;= x1high ;= y1low ;= y1high ;= x2low ;= x2high ;= y2low ;= y2high ;= booleanfilled </pre>
icon.	<pre> ldi r25, COLOUR_BLACK ldi r26, COLOUR_BLACK call SetForegroundColour ldi r17,43 ldi r18,0 ldi r19,185 ldi r20,0 ldi r21,75 ldi r22,0 ldi r23,217 ldi r24, 0 ldi r27, \$00 call DrawRectangle </pre>	<pre> ;Draws non-filled black rectangle around ;= x1low ;= x1high ;= y1low ;= y1high ;= x2low ;= x2high ;= y2low ;= y2high ;= boolean nonfilled </pre>
	<pre> ;Draws non-filled black ellipse inside icon. ldi r19,59 ldi r20,0 ldi r21, 201 ldi r22,0 ldi r23,10 ldi r24,0 ldi r25,8 ldi r26, 0 ldi r27, \$00 call DrawEllipseWithAxes pop r27 pop r26 pop r25 pop r24 pop r23 pop r22 pop r21 pop r20 pop r19 pop r18 pop r17 ret </pre>	<pre> ;= x1low ;= x1high ;= y1low ;= y1high ;= x2low ;= x2high ;= y2low ;= y2high ;= boolean nonfilled </pre>

DrawTriangleTool:

square tool on screen to select "DrawTriangle"

```
push r17
push r18
push r19
push r20
push r21
push r22
push r23
push r24
push r25
push r26
push r27
push r28
push r29
```

the icon)

```
ldi r25, COLOUR_WHITEH
```

```
ldi r26, COLOUR_WHITEH
call SetForegroundColour
ldi r17,5
ldi r18,0
ldi r19,222
ldi r20,0
ldi r21,37
ldi r22,0
ldi r23,254
ldi r24, 0
ldi r27, $ff
call DrawRectangle
```

```
ldi r25, COLOUR_BLACKL
ldi r26, COLOUR_BLACKH
call SetForegroundColour
ldi r17,5
ldi r18,0
ldi r19,222
ldi r20,0
ldi r21,37
ldi r22,0
ldi r23,254
ldi r24, 0
ldi r27, $00
call DrawRectangle
```

black triangle inside icon.

```
ldi r17,10
ldi r18,0
ldi r19,231
ldi r20,0
ldi r21,10
ldi r22,0
ldi r23,245
ldi r24, 0
```

;Third Tool: Draws the triangle

;Draws filled white square (background of

```
;= x1low
;= x1high
;= y1low
;= y1high
;= x2low
;= x2high
;= y2low
;= y2high
;= booleanfilled
```

```
;= x1low
;= x1high
;= y1low
;= y1high
;= x2low
;= x2high
;= y2low
;= y2high
;= booleanfilled
```

;Draws non-filled

```
;= x1low
;= x1high
;= y1low
;= y1high
;= x2low
;= x2high
;= y2low
;= y2high
```

```

ldi r25,32                                     ;= x3low
ldi r26,0                                       ;= x3high
ldi r27,245                                    ;= y3low
ldi r28, 0                                     ;= yhigh
ldi r29, $00                                   ;= booleanfilled
call DrawTriangle

pop r29
pop r28
pop r27
pop r26
pop r25
pop r24
pop r23
pop r22
pop r21
pop r20
pop r19
pop r18
pop r17
ret

```

DrawPaintBrushTool:
Pencil square tool on screen to select "Draw"

;Fourth Tool: Draws the

```

push r17
push r18
push r19
push r20
push r21
push r22
push r23
push r24
push r25
push r26
push r27
push r28
push r29

```

the icon)

```
ldi r25, COLOUR_WHITE
```

;Draws filled white square (background of

```

ldi r26, COLOUR_WHITEH
call SetForegroundColour
ldi r17,43
ldi r18,0
ldi r19,222
ldi r20,0
ldi r21,75
ldi r22,0
ldi r23,254
ldi r24, 0
ldi r27, $ff
call DrawRectangle

```

```

;= x1low
;= x1high
;= y1low
;= y1high
;= x2low
;= x2high
;= y2low
;= y2high
;= booleanfilled

```

icon.

```
ldi r25, COLOUR_BLACK
```

;Draws non-filled black rectangle around


```

ldi r26, COLOUR_BLACKH
call SetForegroundColour
ldi r17,43
ldi r18,0
ldi r19,222
ldi r20,0
ldi r21,75
ldi r22,0
ldi r23,254
ldi r24, 0
ldi r27, $00
call DrawRectangle

```

```

;= x1low
;= x1high
;= y1low
;= y1high
;= x2low
;= x2high
;= y2low
;= y2high
;= boolean nonfilled

```

;Draws filled black

triangle inside icon as the pencil peak.

```

ldi r17,48
ldi r18,0
ldi r19,227
ldi r20,0
ldi r21,50
ldi r22,0
ldi r23,233
ldi r24, 0
ldi r25,54
ldi r26,0
ldi r27,229
ldi r28, 0
ldi r29, $ff
call DrawTriangle

```

```

;= x0low
;= x0high
;= y0low
;= y0high
;= x1low
;= x1high
;= y1low
;= y1high
;= x2low
;= x2high
;= y2low
;= y2high
;= boolean filled

```

;Draws first black

line to form pencil icon.

```

ldi r17,54
ldi r18,0
ldi r19,229
ldi r20, 0
ldi r21,69
ldi r22,0
ldi r23,244
ldi r24, 0
call DrawLine

```

```

;= x0low
;= x0high
;= y0low
;= y0high
;= x1low
;= x1high
;= y1low
;= y1high

```

;Draws second

black line to form pencil icon.

```

ldi r17,50
ldi r18,0
ldi r19,233
ldi r20, 0
ldi r21,65
ldi r22,0
ldi r23,248
ldi r24, 0
call DrawLine

```

```

;= x0low
;= x0high
;= y0low
;= y0high
;= x1low
;= x1high
;= y1low
;= y1high

```

;Draws third black

line to form pencil icon.

```
ldi r17,69
ldi r18,0
ldi r19,244
ldi r20, 0
ldi r21,65
ldi r22,0
ldi r23,248
ldi r24, 0
call DrawLine
```

```
;= x0low
;= x0high
;= y0low
;= y0high
;= x1low
;= x1high
;= y1low
;= y1high
```

```
pop r29
pop r28
pop r27
pop r26
pop r25
pop r24
pop r23
pop r22
pop r21
pop r20
pop r19
pop r18
pop r17
ret
```

DrawLineTool:

;Fifth Tool: Draws the Line square

tool on screen to select "DrawLine"

```
push r17
push r18
push r19
push r20
push r21
push r22
push r23
push r24
push r25
push r26
push r27
push r28
push r29
```

the icon)

```
ldi r25, COLOUR_WHITE
ldi r26, COLOUR_WHITEH
call SetForegroundColor
ldi r17,5
ldi r18,0
ldi r19,3
ldi r20,1
ldi r21,37
ldi r22,0
ldi r23,35
ldi r24,1
ldi r27, $ff
call DrawRectangle
```

;Draws filled white square (background of

```
;= x1low
;= x1high
;= y1low
;= y1high
;= x2low
;= x2high
;= y2low
;= y2high
;= boolean filled
```

icon.	<pre> ldi r25, COLOUR_BLACKL ldi r26, COLOUR_BLACKH call SetForegroundColour ldi r17,5 ldi r18,0 ldi r19,3 ldi r20,1 ldi r21,37 ldi r22,0 ldi r23,35 ldi r24,1 ldi r27, \$00 call DrawRectangle ;Draws filled black Line inside icon. ldi r17,10 ldi r18,0 ldi r19,8 ldi r20,1 ldi r21,32 ldi r22,0 ldi r23,30 ldi r24,1 ldi r27, \$ff call DrawLine pop r29 pop r28 pop r27 pop r26 pop r25 pop r24 pop r23 pop r22 pop r21 pop r20 pop r19 pop r18 pop r17 ret </pre>	<pre> ;Draws non-filled black rectangle around ;= x1low ;= x1high ;= y1low ;= y1high ;= x2low ;= x2high ;= y2low ;= y2high ;= boolean nonfilled ;= x1low ;= x1high ;= y1low ;= y1high ;= x2low ;= x2high ;= y2low ;= y2high ;= booleanfilled ;Draws a line from x0,y0 to x1,y1 </pre>
<pre> DrawEraserTool: tool on screen to select "DrawPencil" in white push r17 push r18 push r19 push r20 push r21 push r22 push r23 push r24 push r25 push r26 push r27 </pre>	<pre> ;Sixth Tool: Draws the Eraser square </pre>	

	push r28 push r29	
the icon)	ldi r25, COLOUR_WHITE ldi r26, COLOUR_WHITE call SetForegroundColour ldi r17,43 ldi r18,0 ldi r19,3 ldi r20,1 ldi r21,75 ldi r22,0 ldi r23,35 ldi r24,1 ldi r27, \$ff call DrawRectangle	;Draws filled white square (background of ;= x1low ;= x1high ;= y1low ;= y1high ;= x2low ;= x2high ;= y2low ;= y2high ;= boolean filled
icon.	ldi r25, COLOUR_BLACK ldi r26, COLOUR_BLACK call SetForegroundColour ldi r17,43 ldi r18,0 ldi r19,3 ldi r20,1 ldi r21,75 ldi r22,0 ldi r23,35 ldi r24,1 ldi r27, \$00 call DrawRectangle	;Draws non-filled black rectangle around ;= x1low ;= x1high ;= y1low ;= y1high ;= x2low ;= x2high ;= y2low ;= y2high ;= booleanfilled
	;Draws first black line to form Eraser icon. ldi r17,48 ldi r18,0 ldi r19,15 ldi r20,1 ldi r21,55 ldi r22,0 ldi r23,8 ldi r24,1 call DrawLine	;= x1low ;= x1high ;= y1low ;= y1high ;= x2low ;= x2high ;= y2low ;= y2high
	;Draws second black line to form Eraser icon. ldi r17,52 ldi r18,0 ldi r19,19 ldi r20,1 ldi r21,59 ldi r22,0 ldi r23,12 ldi r24,1 call DrawLine	;= x1low ;= x1high ;= y1low ;= y1high ;= x2low ;= x2high ;= y2low ;= y2high
	;Draws third black line to form Eraser icon.	

```

ldi r17,60                               ;= x1low
ldi r18,0                                ;= x1high
ldi r19,27                               ;= y1low
ldi r20,1                                ;= y1high
ldi r21,67                               ;= x2low
ldi r22,0                                ;= x2high
ldi r23,20                               ;= y2low
ldi r24,1                                ;= y2high
call DrawLine

;Draws fourth black line to form Eraser icon.
ldi r17,55                               ;= x2low
ldi r18,0                                ;= x2high
ldi r19,8                                ;= y2low
ldi r20,1                                ;= y2high
ldi r21,67                               ;= x2low
ldi r22,0                                ;= x2high
ldi r23,20                               ;= y2low
ldi r24,1                                ;= y2high
call DrawLine

;Draws fifth black line to form Eraser icon.
ldi r17,60                               ;= x0low
ldi r18,0                                ;= x0high
ldi r19,27                               ;= y0low
ldi r20,1                                ;= y0high
ldi r21,48                               ;= x1low
ldi r22,0                                ;= x1high
ldi r23,15                               ;= y1low
ldi r24,1                                ;= y1high
call DrawLine

;Draws sixth black line to form Eraser icon.
ldi r17,60                               ;= x1low
ldi r18,0                                ;= x1high
ldi r19,27                               ;= y1low
ldi r20,1                                ;= y1high
ldi r21,67                               ;= x2low
ldi r22,0                                ;= x2high
ldi r23,20                               ;= y2low
ldi r24,1                                ;= y2high

;Draws black triangle to fill Eraser icon.
ldi r25,52                               ;= x1low
ldi r26,0                                ;= x1high
ldi r27,19                               ;= y1low
ldi r28,1                                ;= y1high
ldi r29, $ff                             ;= booleanfilled
call DrawTriangle

;Draws black triangle to fill Eraser icon.
ldi r17,59                               ;= x2low
ldi r18,0                                ;= x2high
ldi r19,12                               ;= y2low
ldi r20,1                                ;= y2high
ldi r21,67                               ;= x2low

```

ldi r22,0	;= x2high
ldi r23,20	;= y2low
ldi r24,1	;= y2high
ldi r25,52	;= x1low
ldi r26,0	;= x1high
ldi r27,19	;= y1low
ldi r28,1	;= y1high
ldi r29, \$ff	;= booleanfilled
call DrawTriangle	

```

pop r29
pop r28
pop r27
pop r26
pop r25
pop r24
pop r23
pop r22
pop r21
pop r20
pop r19
pop r18
pop r17
ret

```

DrawBrushSizeTool:
square tool on screen

;Seventh Tool-> Draws the brush

```

push r17
push r18
push r19
push r20
push r21
push r22
push r23
push r24
push r25
push r26
push r27
push r28
push r29

```

call SaveForegroundColourToTemp

the icon)

;Draws filled white square (background of

```

ldi r25, COLOUR_WHITEH
call SetForegroundColour
ldi r17, 5
ldi r18, 0
ldi r19, $28
ldi r20, $01
ldi r21, 75
ldi r22, 0

```

```

;x1low
;x1high
;y1low
;y1high
;x2low
;x2high

```

	ldi r23, \$6E	;y2low
	ldi r24, \$01	;y2high
	ldi r27, \$ff	;boolean filled
	call DrawRectangle	
icon.	ldi r25, COLOUR_BLACKL	;Draws non-filled black rectangle around
	ldi r26, COLOUR_BLACKH	
	call SetForegroundColour	
	ldi r27, \$00	;boolean non-filled
	call DrawRectangle	
	call LoadForegroundColourFromTemp	
address into Z register	ldi ZL,\$55	;load BrushSize memory
	ldi ZH,\$01	
	ld r23,Z	;radiuslow
	ldi r24,0	;radiushigh
	ldi r19,40	;xlow
	ldi r20,0	;xhigh
	ldi r21,\$4B	;ylow
	ldi r22,\$01	;yhigh
	ldi r27,\$ff	;booleanfilled
	call DrawCircle	
	call PaintPixel	;paint a single
pixel in the middle of the circle, for a circle of 'zero' radius.		
	ldi r25, COLOUR_BLACKL	;Draws non-filled black circle around icon.
	ldi r26, COLOUR_BLACKH	
	call SetForegroundColour	
	ldi r27,\$00	;boolean non-filled
	call DrawCircle	
	; r19 = xlow	
	; r20 = xhigh	
	; r21 = ylow	
	; r22 = yhigh	
	; r23 = radiuslow	
	; r24 = radiushigh	
	; r27 = booleanfilled	
	call LoadForegroundColourFromTemp	;Overwrite
current ForegroundColour with TempForegroundColour in memory.		
	pop r29	
	pop r28	
	pop r27	
	pop r26	
	pop r25	
	pop r24	
	pop r23	
	pop r22	
	pop r21	
	pop r20	
	pop r19	

```

pop r18
pop r17
ret

```

DrawGreenSliderBar:

;Draws a slider bar of the

foreground colour at position in Y,Z

```

push r16
push r17
push r18
push r19
push r20
push r21
push r22
push r23
push r24
push r25
push r26
push YL
push YH
push ZL
push ZH

```

```

ldi r22, 0
ldi r23, $ff
ldi r24, 0
ldi r16, $ff

```

```

;set red value to 0
;set green value to -1, so it
;set blue value to 0

```

is set to 0 for the first loop.

GreenSliderLoop:

;Draws gradient colour of green

inside the green slider bar

```

adiw Y,1
subi r23, $ff

```

```

;move position on screen
;increase greenness of

```

colour

```

subi r16, $ff
push r16
push r23

```

```

;increment loop counter
;saves Greenness to stack

```

```

ldi r22, 0
ldi r24, 0

```

```

;set red value to 0
;set blue value to 0

```

```

call ColourFrom3Bytes

```

;creates a 2 byte colour in r25/26

from the separate rgb bytes in r22-24

```

call SetForegroundColour ;Set the foreground colour on the driver to the value stored in

```

r25/26.

```

mov r17,YL
mov r18,YH
mov r19,ZL
mov r20,ZH

```

```

mov r21,YL
mov r22,YH
adiw Z,13
mov r23,ZL

```


	mov r24,ZH	
	sbiw Z,13	
	call DrawLine	;Draws a line of the greenness
colour created by colour from 3bytes	pop r23	;loads green back from
stack		
	pop r16	
	cpi r16,63	;checks counter to create
new colour in loop until the end of slider bar (64 pixels long)	BRNE GreenSliderLoop	
	pop ZH	
	pop ZL	
	pop YH	
	pop YL	
	pop r26	
	pop r25	
	pop r24	
	pop r23	
	pop r22	
	pop r21	
	pop r20	
	pop r19	
	pop r18	
	pop r17	
	pop r16	
	ret	
DrawBlueSliderBar:		;Draws a slider bar of the
foreground colour at position in Y,Z		
	push r16	
	push r17	
	push r18	
	push r19	
	push r20	
	push r21	
	push r22	
	push r23	
	push r24	
	push r25	
	push r26	
	push YL	
	push YH	
	push ZL	
	push ZH	
	ldi r22, 0	;Set red value to 0
	ldi r23, 0	;Set green value to 0
	ldi r24, \$ff	;Set blue value to -1, so it is set to 0
for the first loop.		
	ldi r16, \$ff	
BlueSliderLoop:		;Draws gradient colour of blue
inside the blue slider bar		
	subi r24, \$ff	;Increase blueness of colour
	subi r16, \$ff	;Increment loop counter

push r16	
push r24	;Saves blueness to stack
ldi r22, 0	;Set red value to 0
ldi r23, 0	;Set green value to 0
call ColourFrom3Bytes	
call SetForegroundColour	
adiw Y,1	;Move position on screen
mov r17,YL	
mov r18,YH	
mov r19,ZL	
mov r20,ZH	
mov r21,YL	
mov r22,YH	
adiw Z,13	
mov r23,ZL	
mov r24,ZH	
sbiw Z,13	
call DrawLine	
adiw Y,1	;Move position on screen
mov r17,YL	
mov r18,YH	
mov r19,ZL	
mov r20,ZH	
mov r21,YL	
mov r22,YH	
adiw Z,13	
mov r23,ZL	
mov r24,ZH	
sbiw Z,13	
call DrawLine	;Draws a line of the blueness colour
created by colour from 3bytes	
pop r24	;Loads blue back from
stack	
pop r16	
cpi r16,31	
BRNE BlueSliderLoop	;Checks counter to create new
colour in loop until the end of slider bar (32 double pixels long)	
pop ZH	
pop ZL	
pop YH	
pop YL	
pop r26	
pop r25	
pop r24	
pop r23	
pop r22	
pop r21	
pop r20	

```

pop r19
pop r18
pop r17
pop r16
ret

```

DrawRedSliderBar:

;Draws a slider bar of the

foreground colour at position in Y,Z

```

push r16
push r17
push r18
push r19
push r20
push r21
push r22
push r23
push r24
push r25
push r26
push YL
push YH
push ZL
push ZH

```

```
ldi r22, $ff
```

;Set red value to -1, so it is set to 0

for the first loop.

```
ldi r23, 0
```

;Set green value to 0

```
ldi r24, 0
```

;Set blue value to 0

```
ldi r16, $ff
```

RedSliderLoop:

;Draws gradient colour of red inside

the red slider bar

```
subi r22, $ff
```

;Increase redness of colour

```
subi r16, $ff
```

;Increment loop counter

```
push r16
```

```
push r22
```

;Saves redness to stack

```
ldi r23, 0
```

;Set green value to 0

```
ldi r24, 0
```

;Set blue value to 0

```
call ColourFrom3Bytes
```

```
call SetForegroundColour
```

```
adiw Y,1
```

;Move position on screen

```
mov r17,YL
```

```
mov r18,YH
```

```
mov r19,ZL
```

```
mov r20,ZH
```

```
mov r21,YL
```

```
mov r22,YH
```

```
adiw Z,13
```

```
mov r23,ZL
```

```
mov r24,ZH
```

```
sbiw Z,13
```

```
call DrawLine
```

	adiw Y,1	;Move position on screen
	mov r17,YL	
	mov r18,YH	
	mov r19,ZL	
	mov r20,ZH	
	 mov r21,YL	
	mov r22,YH	
	adiw Z,13	
	mov r23,ZL	
	mov r24,ZH	
	sbiw Z,13	
	call DrawLine	;Draws a line of the blueness colour
created by colour from 3bytes		
	pop r22	;Loads red back from stack
	pop r16	
	cpi r16,31	
	BRNE RedSliderLoop	;Checks counter to create new
colour in loop until the end of slider bar (32 double pixels long)		
	pop ZH	
	pop ZL	
	pop YH	
	pop YL	
	pop r26	
	pop r25	
	pop r24	
	pop r23	
	pop r22	
	pop r21	
	pop r20	
	pop r19	
	pop r18	
	pop r17	
	pop r16	
	ret	
DrawSlider:		;Draws a slider at x-
position r21,r22 for a slider bar with top y-position in r23/r24.		
	push r17	
	push r18	
	push r19	
	push r20	
	push ZL	
	push ZH	
	 mov ZL, r23	
	mov ZH, r24	
	SBIW Z, 1	
	mov r17, r21	
	mov r18, r22	
	mov r19, ZL	;Copies r23 to r19
	mov r20, ZH	;Copies r24 to r20

call DrawSliderTopPointer ;Draws a small slider triangle with top-corner in r17-r20

ADIW z, 17 ;15 leaves space for 2
 mov r19, ZL
 mov r20, ZH

call DrawSliderBottomPointer ;Draws a small slider triangle with bottom-corner in

pop Zh
 pop ZL
 pop r20
 pop r19
 pop r18
 pop r17
 ret

DrawSliderTopPointer: ;Draws a small slider triangle with bottom-corner in r17-r20

push r21
 push r22
 push r23
 push r24
 push r25
 push r26
 push r27
 push r28
 push r29
 push ZL
 push ZH

call SaveForegroundColourToTemp

;x1

mov ZL, r17
 mov ZH, r18
 adiw Z,1

;x0low bottom
 ;x0high bottom
 ;adds one to x0 to

calculate x1

mov r21, ZL
 mov r22, ZH

;move x1low to r21
 ;move x1high to r22

;y1

mov ZL, r19
 mov ZH, r20
 sbiw Z,1

;y0low bottom
 ;y0high bottom
 ;Subtracts one from y0 to calculate

y1

mov r23, ZL
 mov r24, ZH

;move y1low to r23
 ;move y1high to r24

;x2

mov ZL, r17
 mov ZH, r18
 sbiw Z,1

;x0low bottom
 ;x0high bottom
 ;Subtracts one from x0 to calculate

x2

	mov r25, ZL	;Move x2low to r25
	mov r26, ZH	;Move x2high to r26
;y2	mov ZL, r19	;y0low botoom
	mov ZH, r20	;y0high bottom
	sbiw Z,1	;Lowers y1 by one and sets as y2
	mov r27, ZL	;Move y2low to r27
	mov r28, ZH	;Move y2high to r28
	ldi r29,\$ff	;Boolean filled on
	push r17	;saves bottom-corner coordinate
	push r18	
	push r21	
	push r22	
	push r27	
	ldi r17, 0	
	ldi r18, 0	
	ldi r21, 80	
	ldi r22, 0	
	ldi r27,\$ff	
	ldi r25, COLOUR_GREYL	
	ldi r26, COLOUR_GREYH	
	call SetForegroundColour	
	call DrawRectangle	;Draws grey rentangle at same
height of SliderTopPointer to reset previous triangle pointer		
	pop r27	
	pop r22	
	pop r21	
	pop r18	
	pop r17	
	ldi r25, COLOUR_BLACKL	
	ldi r26, COLOUR_BLACKH	
black	call SetForegroundColour	;Sets foreground colour
	call DrawTriangle	;Draws Triangle at
position stored in r17 to r28		
	call LoadForegroundColourFromTemp	;Loads the colour back to
where it was from temp		
	pop ZH	
	pop ZL	
	pop r29	

```

pop r28
pop r27
pop r26
pop r25
pop r24
pop r23
pop r22
pop r21
ret

```

DrawSliderBottomPointer:
point in r17-r20

;Draw a small slider triangle with bottom-

```

push r21
push r22
push r23
push r24
push r25
push r26
push r27
push r28
push r29
push ZL
push ZH

call SaveForegroundColourToTemp

;x1
mov ZL, r17
mov ZH, r18
adiw Z,1
calculate x1
mov r21, ZL
mov r22, ZH
;y1
mov ZL, r19
mov ZH, r20
adiw Z,1
calculate y1
mov r23, ZL
r23
mov r24, ZH

;x2
mov ZL, r17
mov ZH, r18
sbiw Z,1
calculate x2
mov r25, ZL
r25
mov r26, ZH
;y2
mov ZL, r19
mov ZH, r20
adiw Z,1
calculate y2

```

```

;x0low bottom
;x0high bottom
;adds one to x0 to

;move x1low to r21
;move x1high to r22

;y0low bottom
;y0high bottom
;adds one to y0 to

;move y1low to

;move y1high to r24

;x0low bottom
;x0high bottom
;Subtracts 1 to x0 to

;move x2low to

;move x2high to r26

;y0low bottom
;y0high bottom
;Adds one to y0 to

```

mov r27, ZL		;move y2low to r27
mov r28, ZH		;move y2high to r28
push r17		
push r18		
push r21		
push r22		
push r27		
ldi r17, 0		
ldi r18, 0		
ldi r21, 80		
ldi r22, 0		
ldi r25, COLOUR_GREYL		
ldi r26, COLOUR_GREYH		
call SetForegroundColour		
call DrawRectangle		;Draws grey
rectangle at same height of SliderTopPointer to reset previous triangle pointer		
pop r27		
pop r22		
pop r21		
pop r18		
pop r17		
ldi r25, COLOUR_BLACKL		
ldi r26, COLOUR_BLACKH		
call SetForegroundColour		;Sets foreground colour black
ldi r29,\$ff		;Boolean
filled on		
call DrawTriangle		;Draw a Triangle with
points specified by r17-r28, and filled boolean flag in r29		
call LoadForegroundColourFromTemp		;Loads foreground colour back to what stored in
temp		
pop ZH		
pop ZL		
pop r29		
pop r28		
pop r27		
pop r26		
pop r25		
pop r24		
pop r23		
pop r22		
pop r21		
ret		
DrawSliderBar:		;Draws a black slider bar,
at x-position (r17-r20) and y-position (r21-r24)		

	push r17	
	push r18	
	push r19	
	push r20	
	push r21	
	push r22	
	push r23	
	push r24	
	push r25	
	push r26	
	push r27	
	push YL	
	push YH	
	push ZL	
	push ZH	
r17	mov r17,YL	;move x0low into
r18	mov r18,YH	;move x0high into
r19	mov r19,ZL	;move y0low into
r20	mov r20,ZH	;move y0high into
the slider bar	adiw Y, 60	
	adiw Y, 5	;add 65, length of
r21	adiw Z, 15	
	mov r21, YL	;move x1low into
r22	mov r22, YH	;move x1high into
r23	mov r23, ZL	;move y1low into
r24	mov r24, ZH	;move y1high into
	sbiw Y,60	
	sbiw Y,5	
	sbiw Z,15	
	ldi r27, \$ff	;Boolean on
	call DrawRectangle	;Draws a non-filled
rectangle using the coordinates stored in r17 to r24		
black	ldi r25, COLOUR_BLACKL	
	ldi r26, COLOUR_BLACKH	
	call SetForegroundColour	;Set the foreground colour on the driver to
r17	mov r17,YL	;move x0low into
r18	mov r18,YH	;move x0high into
r19	mov r19,ZL	;move y0low into
r20	mov r20,ZH	;move y0high into

	adiw Y, 60	
	adiw Y, 5	
	adiw Z, 15	
r21	mov r21, YL	;move x1low into
	mov r22, YH	;move x1high into
r22		
	mov r23, ZL	;move y1low into
r23		
	mov r24, ZH	;move y1high into
r24		
	ldi r27, \$00	;Boolean off
	call DrawRectangle	;Draws a non-filled
rectangle using the coordinates stored in r17 to r24		

```

pop ZH
pop ZL
pop YH
pop YL
pop r27
pop r26
pop r25
pop r24
pop r23
pop r22
pop r21
pop r20
pop r19
pop r18
pop r17
ret

```

DrawColouredSquare:	;Draws a 20x20 black
square, at x-position (r17-r20) and y-position (r21-r24)	

	push r17	
	push r18	
	push r19	
	push r20	
	push r21	
	push r22	
	push r23	
	push r24	
	push r25	
	push r26	
	push r27	
	push YL	
	push YH	
	push ZL	
	push ZH	
	mov r17, YL	;move x0low into
r17		

r18	mov r18, YH	;move x0high into
r19	mov r19, ZL	;move y0low into
r20	mov r20, ZH	;move y0high into
r21	adiw Y, 20 adiw Z, 20 mov r21, YL	;move x1low into
r22	mov r22, YH	;move x1high into
r23	mov r23, ZL	;move y1low into
r24	mov r24, ZH	;move y1high into
	sbiw Y, 20 sbiw Z, 20 ldi r27, \$ff call DrawRectangle	;Boolean on ;Draws a filled rectangle
using the coordinates stored in r17 to r24		
black	ldi r25, COLOUR_BLACKL ldi r26, COLOUR_BLACKH call SetForegroundColor	;Set the foreground colour on the driver to
r17	mov r17, YL	;move x0low into
r18	mov r18, YH	;move x0high into
r19	mov r19, ZL	;move y0low into
r20	mov r20, ZH	;move y0high into
r21	adiw Y, 20 adiw Z, 20 mov r21, YL mov r22, YH	;move x1low into r21 ;move x1high into
r22	mov r23, ZL	;move y1low into
r23	mov r24, ZH	;move y1high into
r24	ldi r27, \$00 call DrawRectangle	;Boolean off ;Draws a non-filled
rectangle using the coordinates stored in r17 to r24		
	pop ZH pop ZL pop YH pop YL pop r27 pop r26 pop r25	

```

pop r24
pop r23
pop r22
pop r21
pop r20
pop r19
pop r18
pop r17
ret

```

DrawSidebar:

```

push r17
push r18
push r19
push r20
push r21
push r22
push r23
push r24
push r25
push r26
push r27
ldi r25, COLOUR_GREYL
ldi r26, COLOUR_GREYH
call SetForegroundColour

```

;Set the foreground colour on the driver to

GREY

```

ldi r17, $00
ldi r18, $00
ldi r19, $00
ldi r20, $00
ldi r21, 80
ldi r22, $00
ldi r23, $df
ldi r24, $01
ldi r27, $ff
call DrawRectangle

```

;Boolean on
;Draws a non-filled

rectangle using the coordinates stored in r17 to r24

```

pop r27
pop r26
pop r25
pop r24
pop r23
pop r22
pop r21
pop r20
pop r19
pop r18
pop r17
ret

```

DrawSelectedColour:

;Draws a selection box

around the ColourSquareSelected square from memory

```

push r16
push r19
push r20

```

```

        push r21
        push r22
        push ZL
        push ZH
        ldi ZL,$56
        ldi ZH,$01
        ld r16,Z                                ;Loads the
ColourSquareSelected memory value into r16

        ldi r19,5
        ldi r20,0
        ldi r21,5
        ldi r22,0
        cpi r16,1                                ;if colour 1 selected, draw
Selection box around it
        BREQ SelectedColour1
        rcall ColourDeselected                    ;else draw Deselection box around
it (grey box)
        rjmp TestColour2
        SelectedColour1:
        rcall ColourSelected

        TestColour2:
        ldi r19,30
        ldi r20,0
        ldi r21,5
        ldi r22,0
        cpi r16,2                                ;if colour 2 selected, draw
Selection box around it
        BREQ SelectedColour2
        rcall ColourDeselected                    ;else draw Deselection box around
it (grey box)
        rjmp TestColour3
        SelectedColour2:
        rcall ColourSelected

        TestColour3:
        ldi r19,55
        ldi r20,0
        ldi r21,5
        ldi r22,0
        cpi r16,3                                ;if colour 3 selected, draw
Selection box around it
        BREQ SelectedColour3
        rcall ColourDeselected                    ;else draw Deselection box around
it (grey box)
        rjmp TestColour4
        SelectedColour3:
        rcall ColourSelected

        TestColour4:
        ldi r19,5
        ldi r20,0
        ldi r21,30
        ldi r22,0

```

	<pre> cpi r16,4 Selection box around it BREQ SelectedColour4 rcall ColourDeselected it (grey box) rjmp TestColour5 SelectedColour4: rcall ColourSelected TestColour5: ldi r19,30 ldi r20,0 ldi r21,30 ldi r22,0 cpi r16,5 Selection box around it BREQ SelectedColour5 rcall ColourDeselected it (grey box) rjmp TestColour6 SelectedColour5: rcall ColourSelected TestColour6: ldi r19,55 ldi r20,0 ldi r21,30 ldi r22,0 cpi r16,6 Selection box around it BREQ SelectedColour6 rcall ColourDeselected it (grey box) rjmp TestColour7 SelectedColour6: rcall ColourSelected TestColour7: ldi r19,5 ldi r20,0 ldi r21,55 ldi r22,0 cpi r16,7 Selection box around it BREQ SelectedColour7 rcall ColourDeselected it (grey box) rjmp TestColour8 SelectedColour7: rcall ColourSelected TestColour8: ldi r19,30 ldi r20,0 ldi r21,55 ldi r22,0 </pre>	<pre> ; if colour 4 selected, draw ; else draw Deselection box around ; if colour 5 selected, draw ; else draw Deselection box around ; if colour 6 selected, draw ; else draw Deselection box around ; if colour 7 selected, draw ; else draw Deselection box around </pre>
--	---	---

	cpi r16,8		;if colour 8 selected, draw
Selection box around it	BREQ SelectedColour8		
	rcall ColourDeselected		;else draw Deselection box around
it (grey box)			
	rjmp TestColour9		
	SelectedColour8:		
	rcall ColourSelected		
	TestColour9:		
	ldi r19,55		
	ldi r20,0		
	ldi r21,55		
	ldi r22,0		
	cpi r16,9		;if colour 9 selected, draw
Selection box around it	BREQ SelectedColour9		
	rcall ColourDeselected		;else draw Deselection box around
it (grey box)			
	rjmp TestColour10		
	SelectedColour9:		
	rcall ColourSelected		
	TestColour10:		
	ldi r19,5		
	ldi r20,0		
	ldi r21,80		
	ldi r22,0		
	cpi r16,10		;if colour 10
selected, draw Selection box around it	BREQ SelectedColour10		
	rcall ColourDeselected		;else draw Deselection box around
it (grey box)			
	rjmp TestColour11		
	SelectedColour10:		
	rcall ColourSelected		
	TestColour11:		
	ldi r19,30		
	ldi r20,0		
	ldi r21,80		
	ldi r22,0		
	cpi r16,11		;if colour 11
selected, draw Selection box around it	BREQ SelectedColour11		
	rcall ColourDeselected		;else draw Deselection box around
it (grey box)			
	rjmp TestColour12		
	SelectedColour11:		
	rcall ColourSelected		
	TestColour12:		
	ldi r19,55		
	ldi r20,0		
	ldi r21,80		
	ldi r22,0		

```

        cpi r16,12                                ;if colour 12
selected, draw Selection box around it
        BREQ SelectedColour12
        rcall ColourDeselected
        rjmp DrawSelectedColourEnd                ;else draw Deselection box around
it (grey box)
        SelectedColour12:
        rcall ColourSelected

        DrawSelectedColourEnd:
        pop ZH
        pop ZL
        pop r22
        pop r21
        pop r20
        pop r19
        pop r16
        ret

DrawSelectedTool:                                ;Draws a selection box
around the ToolSquareSelected square, with coordinates in r19 to r22, from memory.
        push r16
        push r19
        push r20
        push r21
        push r22
        push ZL
        push ZH
        ldi ZL,$25
        ldi ZH,$01
        ld r16,Z                                  ;load the ToolSelected
memory value into r19

        ldi r19,43
        ldi r20,0
        ldi r21,222
        ldi r22,0
        cpi r16,0                                ;if Tool 1 selected, draw
Selection box around it
        BREQ SelectedTool0
        rcall ToolDeselected                      ;else draw Deselection box around
it
        rjmp TestTool1
        SelectedTool0:
        rcall ToolSelected

        TestTool1:                                ;Coordinates of
the box in r19 to r22
        ldi r19,5 ;
        ldi r20,0
        ldi r21,185
        ldi r22,0
        cpi r16,1                                ;if Tool 2 selected, draw
Selection box around it
        BREQ SelectedTool1

```


	rcall ToolDeselected	;else draw Deselection box around
it		
	rjmp TestTool2	
	SelectedTool1:	
	rcall ToolSelected	
	TestTool2:	;Coordinates of
the box in r19 to r22		
	ldi r19,43	
	ldi r20,0	
	ldi r21,185	
	ldi r22,0	
	cpi r16,2	;if Tool 2 selected, draw
Selection box around it		
	BREQ SelectedTool2	
	rcall ToolDeselected	;else draw Deselection box around
it		
	rjmp TestTool3	
	SelectedTool2:	
	rcall ToolSelected	
	TestTool3:	;Coordinates of
the box in r19 to r22		
	ldi r19,5	
	ldi r20,0	
	ldi r21,222	
	ldi r22,0	
	cpi r16,3	;if Tool 3 selected, draw
Selection box around it		
	BREQ SelectedTool3	
	rcall ToolDeselected	;else draw Deselection box around
it		
	rjmp TestTool4	
	SelectedTool3:	
	rcall ToolSelected	
	TestTool4:	
	ldi r19,5	
	ldi r20,0	
	ldi r21,3	
	ldi r22,1	
	cpi r16,4	;if Tool 4 selected, draw
Selection box around it		
	BREQ SelectedTool4	
	rcall ToolDeselected	;else draw Deselection box around
it		
	rjmp TestTool5	
	SelectedTool4:	
	rcall ToolSelected	
	TestTool5:	
	ldi r19,43	
	ldi r20,0	
	ldi r21,3	
	ldi r22,1	

```

        cpi r16,5                                ;if Tool 5 selected, draw
Selection box around it
        BREQ SelectedTool5
        rcall ToolDeselected                    ;else draw Deselection box around
it
        rjmp DrawSelectedToolEnd
SelectedTool5:
        rcall ToolSelected

DrawSelectedToolEnd:
        pop ZH
        pop ZL
        pop r22
        pop r21
        pop r20
        pop r19
        pop r16
        ret

ColourSelected:                                ;take the top left coord of
a colour square in r19 to r22, and draw a BLACK square around it.
        push r25
        push r26

        call SaveForegroundColourToTemp ;Save the foreground colour from driver to memory
        ldi r25, COLOUR_BLACKL
        ldi r26, COLOUR_BLACKH
        call SetForegroundColour                ;Set the foreground colour on the driver to
BLACK
        rcall ColourSelectionBox                ;take the top left coord of a colour square in
r19-22, and draw a square of the ForegroundColour around it.

        call LoadForegroundColourFromTemp;Set back the saved foreground colour from memory to
driver

        pop r26
        pop r25
        ret

ColourDeselected:                            ;take the top left coord of
a colour square in r19-22, and draw a GREY square around it.
        push r25
        push r26

        call SaveForegroundColourToTemp ;Save the foreground colour from driver to memory
        ldi r25, COLOUR_GREYL
        ldi r26, COLOUR_GREYH
        call SetForegroundColour                ;Set the foreground colour on the driver to
GREY
        rcall ColourSelectionBox                ;take the top left coord of a colour square in
r19-22, and draw a square of the ForegroundColour around it.

        call LoadForegroundColourFromTemp;Set back the saved foreground colour from memory to
driver

        pop r26

```

```
pop r25
ret
```

ToolSelected: ;take the top left coord of
a colour square in r19-22, and draw a BLACK square around it.

```
push r25
push r26
```

```
call SaveForegroundColourToTemp ;Save the foreground colour from driver to memory
```

```
ldi r25, COLOUR_BLACKL
```

```
ldi r26, COLOUR_BLACKH
```

```
call SetForegroundColour ;Set the foreground colour on the driver to
```

BLACK

```
rcall ToolSelectionBox
```

```
;take the top left coord of a tool
```

square in r19-22, and draw a square of the ForegroundColour around it.

```
call LoadForegroundColourFromTemp;Set back the saved foreground colour from memory to
```

driver

```
pop r26
pop r25
ret
```

ToolDeselected: ;take the top left coord of
a colour square in r19-22, and draw a GREY square around it.

```
push r25
push r26
```

```
call SaveForegroundColourToTemp ;Save foreground colour from before and safe to memory
```

```
ldi r25, COLOUR_GREYL
```

```
ldi r26, COLOUR_GREYH
```

```
call SetForegroundColour ;Set the foreground colour on the driver to
```

GREY

```
rcall ToolSelectionBox
```

```
;take the top left coord of a tool
```

square in r19-22, and draw a square of the ForegroundColour around it.

```
call LoadForegroundColourFromTemp;Set back the saved foreground colour from memory to
```

driver

```
pop r26
pop r25
ret
```

ColourSelectionBox: ;take the top left coord of
a colour square in r19-22, and draw a square of the ForegroundColour around it.

```
push r16
push r17
push r18
push r19
push r20
push r21
push r22
push r23
push r24
push r25
push r26
```

	mov r17,r19	;move xlow to r17
	mov r18,r20	;move xhigh to r18
	mov r19,r21	;move ylow to r19
	mov r20,r22	;move yhigh to
r20		
		;subtract 1 from x and y position, so selection box will be around colour square
	ldi r16,\$00	
	subi r17,\$01	;deduct 1 to xlow
	sbc r18,r16	;leaves xhigh same value
	subi r19,\$01	;deduct 1 to ylow
	sbc r20,r16	;leaves yhigh same value
	mov r21,r17	;copies xlow to
r21		
	mov r22,r18	;copies xhigh to r22
	mov r23,r19	;copies ylow to r23
	mov r24,r20	;copies yhigh to r24
	ldi r25,22	;Values used for 2
byte addition below		
	ldi r26,0	
	add r21,r25	;Add 22 to x and y
of point 2, to get other corner of selection box		
	adc r22,r26	
	add r23,r25	
	adc r24,r25	
	ldi r27, \$00	;Boolean off
	call DrawRectangle	;Draws a rectangle at
coordinates in r17 to r24		
	pop r26	
	pop r25	
	pop r24	
	pop r23	
	pop r22	
	pop r21	
	pop r20	
	pop r19	
	pop r18	
	pop r17	
	pop r16	
	ret	
ToolSelectionBox:		;take the top left coord of
a tool square in r19-22, and draw a square of the ForegroundColor around it.		
	push r16	
	push r17	
	push r18	
	push r19	
	push r20	

	push r21	
	push r22	
	push r23	
	push r24	
	push r25	
	push r26	
	mov r17,r19	;move xlow to r17
r18	mov r18,r20	;move xhigh to
	mov r19,r21	;move ylow to r19
r20	mov r20,r22	;move yhigh to
		;subtract 1 from x and y position, so selection box will be around colour square
	ldi r16,\$00	
	subi r17,\$01	;deduct 1 to xlow to r17
	sbrc r18,r16	;leaves xhigh same value
	subi r19,\$01	;deduct 1 to ylow to r19
	sbrc r20,r16	;leaves yhigh same value
	mov r21,r17	;copies xlow to
r21		
	mov r22,r18	;copies xhigh to
r22		
	mov r23,r19	;copies ylow to
r23		
	mov r24,r20	;copies yhigh to
r24		
	ldi r25,34	;values used for 2
byte addition below.	ldi r26,0	
	add r21,r25	;add 34 to x and y
of point 2, to get other corner of selection box.	adc r22,r26	
	add r23,r25	
	adc r24,r25	
	ldi r27, \$00	;Boolean off
coordinates in r17 to r24	call DrawRectangle	;Draws a rectangle at
	pop r26	
	pop r25	
	pop r24	
	pop r23	
	pop r22	
	pop r21	
	pop r20	
	pop r19	
	pop r18	
	pop r17	

pop r16	
ret	
SelectRedSliderColour:	;Returns the clicked red value in
r22, and updates the selected custom colour with the new red value.	
push r16	
push r17	
push r18	
push r19	
push r20	
push r21	
ldi r19,7	;load position of top left
corner of slider into r19 to r22	
ldi r20,0	
ldi r21,110	
ldi r22,0	
call MouseOnBar	;returns \$ff if cursor on
slider, else \$00	
cpi r16, \$ff	
BRNE SelectRedSliderColourEnd	;if r16 not equal to \$ff...
call CursorLoad	;... NOP
into r19-r22	;else, loads mouse position
subi r19,7	;Deducts 7 from
yhigh coordinate	
lsl r19	;Divides it by 2,
since there are 32 out of 64 points available for colour selection	
mov r22,r19	;Copies yhigh
value to r22	
push ZL	
push ZH	
ldi ZL,\$57	;update slider
value in memory.	
ldi ZH,\$01	
ST Z, r22	;Stores yhigh value in Z
register	
pop ZH	
pop ZL	
call UpdateSavedColour	
call CursorLoad	
mov r21,r19	
mov r22,r20	
ldi r23,110	
ldi r24,0	
call DrawSlider	;draw a slider at x-position
r21,r22 for a slider bar with top y-position in r23/r24.	

SelectRedSliderColourEnd:		;NOP
pop r21		
pop r20		
pop r19		
pop r18		
pop r17		
pop r16		
ret		
SelectGreenSliderColour:		;returns the clicked green value in r23, and
updates the selected custom colour with the new green value		
push r16		
push r17		
push r18		
push r19		
push r20		
push r21		
push r22		
		;load
position of top left corner of slider into r19 to r22		
ldi r19,7		
ldi r20,0		
ldi r21,135		
ldi r22,0		
call MouseOnBar		;returns \$ff if cursor on
slider, else \$00		
cpi r16, \$ff		
BRNE SelectGreenSliderColourEnd ;if r16 not equal to \$ff..		
		;... NOP
call CursorLoad		;else, loads mouse position
into r19-r22		
subi r19,7		;Deducts 7 from
yhigh coordinate		
mov r23,r19		;Copies yhigh
value to r22		
push ZL		
push ZH		
ldi ZL,\$58		;Updates slider
value in memory.		
ldi ZH,\$01		
ST Z, r23		;Stores yhigh value in Z
register		
pop ZH		
pop ZL		
call UpdateSavedColour		
call CursorLoad		;else, loads mouse position
into r19-r22		
mov r21,r19		
mov r22,r20		

ldi r23,135	
ldi r24,0	
call DrawSlider	;Draws a slider at x-
position r21,r22 for a slider bar with top y-position in r23/r24.	
SelectGreenSliderColourEnd:	;NOP
pop r22	
pop r21	
pop r20	
pop r19	
pop r18	
pop r17	
pop r16	
ret	
SelectBlueSliderColour:	;returns the clicked blue value in
r24, and updates the selected custom colour with the new blue value	
push r16	
push r17	
push r18	
push r19	
push r20	
push r21	
push r22	
ldi r19,7	;load position of top left
corner of slider into r19 to r22	
ldi r20,0	
ldi r21,160	
ldi r22,0	
call MouseOnBar	;returns \$ff if cursor on
slider, else \$00	
cpi r16, \$ff	
BRNE SelectBlueSliderColourEnd	;if r16 not equal to \$ff..
	;... NOP
call CursorLoad	;else, loads mouse position
into r19-r22	
subi r19,7	;Deducts 7 from
yghigh coordinate	
lsl r19	;Divides it by 2,
since there are 32 out of 64 points available for colour selection	
mov r24,r19	
push ZL	
push ZH	
ldi ZL,\$59	;Updates slider
value in memory	
ldi ZH,\$01	
ST Z, r24	;Stores yhigh value in Z
register	
pop ZH	

	pop ZL	
	call UpdateSavedColour	
	call CursorLoad	;Loads graphics cursor
(mouse) position	from microprocessor memory into r19-r22	
	mov r21,r19	
	mov r22,r20	
	ldi r23,160	
	ldi r24,0	
	call DrawSlider	;draw a slider at x-position
r21,r22 for a slider bar with top y-position in r23/r24.		
	SelectBlueSliderColourEnd:	
	pop r22	
	pop r21	
	pop r20	
	pop r19	
	pop r18	
	pop r17	
	pop r16	
	ret	
	SelectBrushSliderSize:	
r19, and updates the slider value for the x coordinate to memory \$0155		;returns the clicked blue value in
	push r16	
	push r17	
	push r18	
	push r19	
	push r20	
	push r21	
	push r22	
	ldi r19,7	;xlow
	ldi r20,0	;xhigh
	ldi r21,\$75	;ylow
	ldi r22,\$01	;yhigh
	call MouseOnBar	;returns \$ff if cursor on slider, else
\$00		
	cpi r16, \$ff	
	BRNE SelectBrushSliderSizeEnd	;if r16 not equal to \$ff..
		;... NOP
	call CursorLoad	;else, loads mouse position
into r19-r22		
	subi r19,7	;Deducts 7 from
yghigh coordinate		
	lsl r19	;Divides it by 2,
since there are 32 out of 64 points available for size selection		
	push ZL	
	push ZH	
	ldi ZL,\$55	;Updates slider
value in memory		

	ldi ZH,\$01 ST Z, r19	;Stores xlow value in Z
register		
	pop ZH pop ZL	
	call DrawBrushSizeTool	;Draws the brush square tool on
screen		
	call CursorLoad	;Loads mouse position into
r19-r22		
	mov r21,r19 mov r22,r20 ldi r23,\$75 ldi r24,\$01	
	call DrawSlider	;Draw a slider at x-position
r21,r22 for a slider bar with top y-position in r23/r24.		
	SelectBrushSliderSizeEnd:	;NOP
	pop r22 pop r21 pop r20 pop r19 pop r18 pop r17 pop r16 ret	
SetSlidersToForegroundColour:		;Takes values for RGB sliders and sets it as
foreground colour,		
	push r22 push r23 push r24 push r25 push r26 push ZL push ZH	
	call LoadForegroundColour call ThreeBytesFromColour	;Loads foreground colour ;Creates separate rgb bytes in r22-
24 from a 2 byte colour in r25/26		
	ldi ZL,\$57	;Loads memory
pointer 0157 in register Z		
	ldi ZH,\$01 ST Z+,r22	;Stores r22 into
memory 0157		
	ST Z+,r23	;Stores r23 into
memory 0158		
	ST Z+,r24	;Stores r24 into
memory 0159		
	;red slider push r24	

```

        push r23

        lsl r22                                ;Multiplies by 2
000RRRRR -> 00RRRRRO
        subi r22, 249                          ;adding 7
        mov r21, r22
        ldi r22, $00

        ldi r23, 110 ;ylow
        ldi r24, 0  ;yhigh

        call DrawSlider                        ;draw a slider at x-position
r21,r22 for a slider bar with top y-position in r23/r24.

        ;green slider
        pop r23

        subi r23, 249                          ;adding 7
        mov r21, r23
        ldi r22, $00

        ldi r23, 135                          ;ylow
        ldi r24, 0                            ;yhigh

        call DrawSlider                        ;draw a slider at x-position
r21,r22 for a slider bar with top y-position in r23/r24.

        ;blue slider

        pop r24
        lsl r24                                ;Multiplies by 2
000BBBBB -> 00BBBBBO
        subi r24, 249                          ;adding 7
        mov r21, r24
        ldi r22, $00

        ldi r23, 160                          ;ylow
        ldi r24, 0                            ;yhigh

        call DrawSlider                        ;draw a slider at x-position
r21,r22 for a slider bar with top y-position in r23/r24.

        pop ZH
        pop ZL
        pop r26
        pop r25
        pop r24
        pop r23
        pop r22
        ret

UpdateSavedColour:                            ;Calculates the 2 byte
colour from the RBG slider positions, saves it to memory, and sets the foreground colour to it.
        push r17
        push r22

```

	push r23	
	push r24	
	push r25	
	push r26	
	push ZL	
	push ZH	
	ldi ZL,\$56	
	ldi ZH,\$01	
memory	ld r17,Z	;Loads r17 with the data in
	cpi r17,10	;00001010
	BREQ UpdateSavedColour1	
	cpi r17,11	;00001011
	BREQ UpdateSavedColour2	
	cpi r17,12	;00001100
	BREQ UpdateSavedColour3	
	jmp UpdateSavedColourEnd	
	UpdateSavedColour1:	
	ldi ZL,\$57	
	ldi ZH,\$01;ColourSlider	
	LD r22,Z+	;\$0157
	LD r23,Z+	;\$0158
	LD r24,Z+	;\$0159
	call ColourFrom3Bytes	
	ldi ZL,\$60	
memories, RED	ldi ZH,\$01	;Custom colours
	ST Z+,r25	;\$0160
	ST Z+,r26	;\$0161
	call SetForegroundColour	
	call DrawColours	
	call DrawBrushSizeTool	
	jmp UpdateSavedColourEnd	
	UpdateSavedColour2:	;Loads to r22,r23,r24
ColourSlider memories and creates a colour		
	ldi ZL,\$57	
	ldi ZH,\$01	
	LD r22,Z+ ;\$0157, ColourSlider memories	
	LD r23,Z+ ;\$0158	
	LD r24,Z+ ;\$0159	
from the separate RGB bytes in r22-24	call ColourFrom3Bytes	;Creates a 2 byte colour in r25/26
	ldi ZL,\$62	
memories, GREEN	ldi ZH,\$01	;Custom colours
	ST Z+,r25	
	ST Z+,r26	

```

                                call SetForegroundColour
                                call DrawColours                                ;To user interface, uploads the 12
colours squares
                                call DrawBrushSizeTool                        ;Draws the brush square tool on
screen
                                jmp UpdateSavedColourEnd

```

```

                                UpdateSavedColour3:                            ;Loads to r22,r23,r24
ColourSlider memories and creates a colour
                                ldi ZL,$57
                                ldi ZH,$01
                                LD r22,Z+
                                LD r23,Z+
                                LD r24,Z+
                                call ColourFrom3Bytes                        ;Creates a 2 byte colour in r25/26
from the separate RBG bytes in r22-24

```

```

                                ldi ZL,$64
                                ldi ZH,$01                                ;Custom colours
memories, BLUE
                                ST Z+,r25
                                ST Z+,r26
                                call SetForegroundColour
                                call DrawColours                                ;To user interface, uploads the 12
colours squares
                                call DrawBrushSizeTool                        ;Draws the brush square tool on
screen

```

```

                                UpdateSavedColourEnd:
                                pop ZH
                                pop ZL
                                pop r26
                                pop r25
                                pop r24
                                pop r23
                                pop r22
                                pop r17
                                ret

```

```

;
; ToolMethods.asm
;
; Created: 26/11/2016 18:20:46
; Authors: AL4413, MV914
;

```

```

SelectColours:                            ;Selection Method -
Checks if mouse is selecting a colour square (r19,r22) and sets the foreground colour to it
                                push r19
                                push r20
                                push r21
                                push r22
                                push r25

```

```

        push r26

        SelectColour1:                                ;Checks if RED square
selected
        ldi r19, 5
        ldi r20, 0
        ldi r21, 5
        ldi r22, 0
        call MouseOnColourSquare                    ;Compare mouse position to 20x20
square at position r19-r22
        cpi r16, $ff
        BRNE SelectColour2                          ;if red square not selected
-> go to green square

        ldi r19,1                                    ;Colour 1 selected
        rcall SetSelectedColour                     ;Sets the SelectedColour value in
memory to the value in r19
        call DrawSelectedColour                     ;Draws a selection box around the
ColourSquareSelected square from memory

        ldi r25, COLOUR_REDL
        ldi r26, COLOUR_REDH
        call SetForegroundColour                    ;Sets Foreground colour to RED

        rjmp SelectColoursEnd

        SelectColour2:                                ;Checks if GREEN square
selected
        ldi r19, 30
        ldi r20, 0
        ldi r21, 5
        ldi r22, 0
        call MouseOnColourSquare                    ;Compare mouse position to 20x20
square at position r19-r22
        cpi r16, $ff
        BRNE SelectColour3                          ;if green square not
selected -> go to blue square

        ldi r19,2                                    ;Colour 2 selected
        rcall SetSelectedColour                     ;Sets the SelectedColour value in
memory to the value in r19
        call DrawSelectedColour                     ;Draws a selection box around the
ColourSquareSelected square from memory

        ldi r25, COLOUR_GREENL
        ldi r26, COLOUR_GREENH
        call SetForegroundColour

        rjmp SelectColoursEnd

        SelectColour3:                                ;Checks if BLUE square
selected
        ldi r19, 55
        ldi r20, 0
        ldi r21, 5
        ldi r22, 0

```

```

        call MouseOnColourSquare
square at position r19-r22
        cpi r16, $ff
        BRNE SelectColour4
-> go to cyan square

```

```

;Compare mouse position to 20x20

```

```

;if blue square not selected

```

```

        ldi r19,3
        rcall SetSelectedColour
memory to the value in r19
        call DrawSelectedColour
ColourSquareSelected square from memory

```

```

;Colour 3 selected

```

```

;Sets the SelectedColour value in

```

```

;Draws a selection box around the

```

```

        ldi r25, COLOUR_BLUEL
        ldi r26, COLOUR_BLUEH
        call SetForegroundColour

```

```

        rjmp SelectColoursEnd

```

```

SelectColour4:
selected

```

```

;Checks if CYAN square

```

```

        ldi r19, 5
        ldi r20, 0
        ldi r21, 30
        ldi r22, 0
        call MouseOnColourSquare
square at position r19-r22
        cpi r16, $ff
        BRNE SelectColour5
selected -> go to magenta square

```

```

;Compare mouse position to 20x20

```

```

;if cyan square not

```

```

        ldi r19,4
        rcall SetSelectedColour
memory to the value in r19
        call DrawSelectedColour
ColourSquareSelected square from memory

```

```

;colour 4 selected

```

```

;Sets the SelectedColour value in

```

```

;Draws a selection box around the

```

```

        ldi r25, COLOUR_CYANL
        ldi r26, COLOUR_CYANH
        call SetForegroundColour

```

```

        rjmp SelectColoursEnd

```

```

SelectColour5:
square selected

```

```

;Checks if MAGENTA

```

```

        ldi r19, 30
        ldi r20, 0
        ldi r21, 30
        ldi r22, 0
        call MouseOnColourSquare
square at position r19-r22
        cpi r16, $ff
        BRNE SelectColour6
selected -> go to yellow square

```

```

;Compare mouse position to 20x20

```

```

;if magenta square not

```

```

        ldi r19,5

```

```

;Colour 5 selected

```

rcall SetSelectedColour	;Sets the SelectedColour value in
memory to the value in r19	
call DrawSelectedColour	;Draws a selection box around the
ColourSquareSelected square from memory	
ldi r25, COLOUR_MAGENTAL	
ldi r26, COLOUR_MAGENTAH	
call SetForegroundColour	
rjmp SelectColoursEnd	
SelectColour6:	;Checks if YELLOW square
selected	
ldi r19, 55	
ldi r20, 0	
ldi r21, 30	
ldi r22, 0	
call MouseOnColourSquare	;Compare mouse position to 20x20
square at position r19-r22	
cpi r16, \$ff	
BRNE SelectColour7	;if yellow square not
selected -> go to white square	
ldi r19, 6	;Colour 6 selected
rcall SetSelectedColour	;Sets the SelectedColour value in
memory to the value in r19.	
call DrawSelectedColour	;Draws a selection box around the
ColourSquareSelected square from memory	
ldi r25, COLOUR_YELLOWL	
ldi r26, COLOUR_YELLOWH	
call SetForegroundColour	
rjmp SelectColoursEnd	
SelectColour7:	;Checks if WHITE square
selected	
ldi r19, 5	
ldi r20, 0	
ldi r21, 55	
ldi r22, 0	
call MouseOnColourSquare	;Compare mouse position to 20x20
square at position r19-r22	
cpi r16, \$ff	
BRNE SelectColour8	;if white square not
selected -> go to grey square	
ldi r19, 7	;Colour 7 selected
rcall SetSelectedColour	;Sets the SelectedColour value in
memory to the value in r19.	
call DrawSelectedColour	;Draws a selection box around the
ColourSquareSelected square from memory	
ldi r25, COLOUR_WHITEL	
ldi r26, COLOUR_WHITEH	
call SetForegroundColour	


```

                                rjmp SelectColoursEnd

SelectColour8:                                ;Checks if GREY square
selected
                                ldi r19, 30
                                ldi r20, 0
                                ldi r21, 55
                                ldi r22, 0
                                call MouseOnColourSquare        ;Compare mouse position to 20x20
square at position r19-r22
                                cpi r16, $ff
                                BRNE SelectColour9                ;if grey square not selected
-> go to black square

                                ldi r19,8                        ;Colour 8 selected
                                rcall SetSelectedColour           ;Sets the SelectedColour value in
memory to the value in r19.
                                call DrawSelectedColour           ;Draws a selection box around the
ColourSquareSelected square from memory

                                ldi r25, COLOUR_GREYL
                                ldi r26, COLOUR_GREYH
                                call SetForegroundColour

                                rjmp SelectColoursEnd

SelectColour9:                                ;Checks if BLACK square
selected
                                ldi r19, 55
                                ldi r20, 0
                                ldi r21, 55
                                ldi r22, 0
                                call MouseOnColourSquare        ;Compare mouse position to 20x20
square at position r19-r22
                                cpi r16, $ff
                                BRNE SelectColour10              ;if black square not
selected -> go to first custom square

                                ldi r19,9                        ;Colour 9 selected
                                rcall SetSelectedColour           ;Sets the SelectedColour value in
memory to the value in r19.
                                call DrawSelectedColour           ;Draws a selection box around the
ColourSquareSelected square from memory

                                ldi r25, COLOUR_BLACKL
                                ldi r26, COLOUR_BLACKH
                                call SetForegroundColour

                                rjmp SelectColoursEnd

SelectColour10:                                ;Checks if FIRST CUSTOM
square selected
                                ldi r19, 5
                                ldi r20, 0
                                ldi r21, 80

```

	ldi r22, 0	
	call MouseOnColourSquare	;Compare mouse position to 20x20
square at position r19-r22		
	cpi r16, \$ff	
	BRNE SelectColour11	;if first custom square not
selected -> go to second custom square		
	ldi r19,10	;First Custom
colour selected		
	rcall SetSelectedColour	;Sets the SelectedColour value in
memory to the value in r19.		
	call DrawSelectedColour	;Draws a selection box around the
ColourSquareSelected square from memory		
	push ZL	
	push ZH	
		;Sets the foreground colour on the driver memory \$0160 and \$0161 to first custom colour stored
in r25/26		
	ldi ZL,\$60	
	ldi ZH,\$01	
	ld r25, Z+	
	ld r26, Z+	
	call SetForegroundColour	
	pop ZH	
	pop ZL	
	call SetSlidersToForegroundColour	;Puts slider pointers in the corresponding position for
the first custom colour		
	rjmp SelectColoursEnd	
SelectColour11:		;Checks if SECOND
CUSTOM square selected		
	ldi r19, 30	
	ldi r20, 0	
	ldi r21, 80	
	ldi r22, 0	
	call MouseOnColourSquare	
	cpi r16, \$ff	
	BRNE SelectColour12	
	ldi r19,11	;Second Custom
colour selected		
	rcall SetSelectedColour	;Sets the SelectedColour value in
memory to the value in r19.		
	call DrawSelectedColour	;Draws a selection box around the
ColourSquareSelected square from memory		
	push ZL	
	push ZH	
		;Sets the foreground colour on the driver memory \$0162 and \$0163 to second custom colour
stored in r25/26		
	ldi ZL,\$62	

```

        ldi ZH,$01
        ld r25, Z+
        ld r26, Z+
        call SetForegroundColour

        pop ZH
        pop ZL

        call SetSlidersToForegroundColour    ;Puts slider pointers in the corresponding position for
the second custom colour

        rjmp SelectColoursEnd

SelectColour12:                                ;Checks if THIRD CUSTOM
square selected
        ldi r19, 55
        ldi r20, 0
        ldi r21, 80
        ldi r22, 0
        call MouseOnColourSquare
        cpi r16, $ff
        BRNE SelectColoursEnd

        ldi r19,12                                ;Third Custom
colour selected
        rcall SetSelectedColour                ;Sets the SelectedColour value in
memory to the value in r19.
        call DrawSelectedColour                ;Draws a selection box around the
ColourSquareSelected square from memory

        push ZL
        push ZH

        ;Sets the foreground colour on the driver memory $0164 and $0165 to third custom colour stored
in r25/26
        ldi ZL,$64
        ldi ZH,$01
        ld r25, Z+
        ld r26, Z+
        call SetForegroundColour

        pop ZH
        pop ZL

        call SetSlidersToForegroundColour    ;Puts slider pointers in the corresponding position for
the third custom colour

SelectColoursEnd:
        pop r26
        pop r25
        pop r22
        pop r21
        pop r20
        pop r19
        ret

```

SetSelectedColour:			
value in memory to the value in r19.			;Sets the SelectedColour
push ZL			
push ZH			
ldi ZL,\$56			
ldi ZH,\$01			
ST Z,r19			
pop ZH			
pop ZL			
ret			
SelectTool1:			;Selection method - Tool
box 1, RECTANGLE			
push r16			
push r19			
push r20			
push r21			
push r22			
push r25			
push r26			
push YL			
push YH			
ldi r19,5			;= x1low
ldi r20,0			;= x1high
ldi r21,185			;= y1low
ldi r22,0			;= y1highSquare
call MouseOnToolSquare			;Compare mouse position to 20x20
square at position r19-r22			
cpi r16, \$ff			
BRNE SelectTool1End			;if tool not selected, END
			;else tool
selected			
ldi YL,\$25			
;CurrentDrawingMode memory \$0125			
ldi YH,\$01			
ldi r19,\$01			
ST Y,r19			
rcall ResetTools			;Sets CurrentDrawingMode to
RectangleTool			
call DrawSelectedTool			;Draws black square around
selected tool box			
SelectTool1End:			
pop YH			
pop YL			
pop r26			
pop r25			
pop r22			
pop r21			

pop r20	
pop r19	
pop r16	
ret	
SelectTool2:	;Selection method - Tool
box 2, ELLIPSE	
push r16	
push r19	
push r20	
push r21	
push r22	
push r25	
push r26	
push YL	
push YH	
ldi r19,43	;= x1low
ldi r20,0	;= x1high
ldi r21,185	;= y1low
ldi r22,0	;= y1highSquare
call MouseOnToolSquare	;Compare mouse position to 20x20
square at position r19-r22	
cpi r16, \$ff	
BRNE SelectTool2End	;if tool not selected, END
	;else tool
selected	
ldi YL,\$25	
;CurrentDrawingMode memory \$0125	
ldi YH,\$01	
ldi r19,\$02	
ST Y,r19	
rcall ResetTools	;Sets CurrentDrawingMode to
EllipseTool	
call DrawSelectedTool	;Draws black square around
selected tool box	
SelectTool2End:	
pop YH	
pop YL	
pop r26	
pop r25	
pop r22	
pop r21	
pop r20	
pop r19	
pop r16	
ret	
SelectTool3:	;Selection method - Tool
box 3, TRIANGLE	
push r16	
push r19	
push r20	
push r21	

push r22		
push r25		
push r26		
push YL		
push YH		
ldi r19,5		;= x1low
ldi r20,0		;= x1high
ldi r21,222		;= y1low
ldi r22,0		;= y1highSquare
call MouseOnToolSquare		;Compare mouse position to 20x20
square at position r19-r22		
cpi r16, \$ff		
BRNE SelectTool3End		;if tool not selected, END
		;else tool
selected		
ldi YL,\$25		
;CurrentDrawingMode memory \$0125		
ldi YH,\$01		
ldi r19,\$03		;Sets
CurrentDrawingMode to TriangleTool		
ST Y,r19		
rcall ResetTools		
call DrawSelectedTool		;Draws black square around
selected tool box		
SelectTool3End:		
pop YH		
pop YL		
pop r26		
pop r25		
pop r22		
pop r21		
pop r20		
pop r19		
pop r16		
ret		
SelectTool4:		;Selection method - Tool
box 4, BRUSH		
push r16		
push r19		
push r20		
push r21		
push r22		
push r25		
push r26		
push YL		
push YH		
ldi r19,43		;= x1low
ldi r20,0		;= x1high
ldi r21,222		;= y1low
ldi r22,0		;= y1highSquare

square at position r19-r22	call MouseOnToolSquare	;Compare mouse position to 20x20
	cpi r16, \$ff	
	BRNE SelectTool4End	;if tool not selected, END
selected		;else tool
	ldi YL,\$25	
	;CurrentDrawingMode memory \$0125	
	ldi YH,\$01	
	ldi r19,\$00	
	ST Y,r19	;Sets
CurrentDrawingMode to PaintBrush		
	rcall ResetTools	
	call DrawSelectedTool	;Draws black square around
selected tool box		
	SelectTool4End:	
	pop YH	
	pop YL	
	pop r26	
	pop r25	
	pop r22	
	pop r21	
	pop r20	
	pop r19	
	pop r16	
	ret	
SelectTool5:		;Selection method - Tool
box 5, LINE		
	push r16	
	push r19	
	push r20	
	push r21	
	push r22	
	push r25	
	push r26	
	push YL	
	push YH	
	ldi r19,5	;= x1low
	ldi r20,0	;= x1high
	ldi r21,3	;= y1low
	ldi r22,1	;= y1highSquare
	call MouseOnToolSquare	;Compare mouse position to 20x20
square at position r19-r22		
	cpi r16, \$ff	
	BRNE SelectTool5End	;if tool not selected, END
selected		;else tool
	ldi YL,\$25	
	;CurrentDrawingMode memory \$0125	
	ldi YH,\$01	

ldi r19,\$04	
ST Y,r19	;Sets
CurrentDrawingMode to LineTool	
rcall ResetTools	
call DrawSelectedTool	;Draws black square around
selected tool box	
SelectTool5End:	
pop YH	
pop YL	
pop r26	
pop r25	
pop r22	
pop r21	
pop r20	
pop r19	
pop r16	
ret	
SelectTool6:	;Selection method - Tool
box 6, ERASER	
push r16	
push r19	
push r20	
push r21	
push r22	
push r25	
push r26	
push YL	
push YH	
ldi r19,43	;= x1low
ldi r20,0	;= x1high
ldi r21,3	;= y1low
ldi r22,1	;= y1highSquare
call MouseOnToolSquare	;Compare mouse position to 20x20
square at position r19-r22	
cpi r16, \$ff	
BRNE SelectTool6End	;if tool not selected, END
	;else tool
selected	
ldi YL,\$25	
;CurrentDrawingMode memory \$0125	
ldi YH,\$01	
ldi r19,\$05	
ST Y,r19	;Sets
CurrentDrawingMode to EraserTool	
rcall ResetTools	
call DrawSelectedTool	;Draws black square around
selected tool box	
SelectTool6End:	
pop YH	


```

pop YL
pop r26
pop r25
pop r22
pop r21
pop r20
pop r19
pop r16
ret

```

ResetTools:
to initial value

;Resets all Tools

```

rcall RectangleToolReset
rcall EllipseToolReset
rcall TriangleToolReset
rcall LineToolReset
ret

```

ResetBrush:
initial value

;Resets Brush to

```

push r16
push ZL
push ZH

```

the BrushSize into Z register.

```
ldi ZL,$55
```

;Load address of

```
ldi ZH,$01
```

```
ldi r16,3
```

```
ST Z,r16
```

circle of radius 3)

;Set the BrushSize to 3 (i.e.

```

pop ZH
pop ZL
pop r16
ret

```

RectangleToolReset:

```

push r16
push ZL
push ZH
ldi ZL, $30
ldi ZH, $01
ldi r16, $00
ST Z+, r16
ST Z+, r16
ST Z+, r16
ST Z+, r16
ST Z+, r16
pop ZH
pop ZL
pop r16
ret

```

;\$0130

;\$0131

;\$0132

;\$0133

;\$0134

;Resets Rectangle to initial value

EllipseToolReset:

```

push r16
push ZL
push ZH
ldi ZL, $35
ldi ZH, $01
ldi r16, $00
ST Z+, r16                ;$0135
ST Z+, r16                ;$0136
ST Z+, r16                ;$0137
ST Z+, r16                ;$0138
ST Z+, r16                ;$0139
pop ZH
pop ZL
pop r16
ret                        ;Resets Ellipse to initial value

```

TriangleToolReset:

```

push r16
push ZL
push ZH
ldi ZL, $40
ldi ZH, $01
ldi r16, $00
ST Z+, r16                ;$0141
ST Z+, r16                ;$0142
ST Z+, r16                ;$0143
ST Z+, r16                ;$0144
ST Z+, r16                ;$0145
ST Z+, r16                ;$0146
ST Z+, r16                ;$0147
ST Z+, r16                ;$0148
pop ZH
pop ZL
pop r16
ret                        ;Resets Triangle to initial value

```

LineToolReset:

```

push r16
push ZL
push ZH
ldi ZL, $50
ldi ZH, $01
ldi r16, $00
ST Z+, r16                ;$0150
ST Z+, r16                ;$0151
ST Z+, r16                ;$0152
ST Z+, r16                ;$0153
ST Z+, r16                ;$0154
pop ZH
pop ZL
pop r16
ret                        ;Resets Line to initial value

```

CustomColoursReset:

```

push r16
push ZL

```

	push ZH	
	ldi ZL, \$60	
	ldi ZH, \$01	
	ldi r16, \$00	;set custom colours to
black.		
	ST Z+, r16	;\$0160
	ST Z+, r16	;\$0161
	ST Z+, r16	;\$0162
	ST Z+, r16	;\$0163
	ST Z+, r16	;\$0164
	ST Z+, r16	;\$0165
	pop ZH	
	pop ZL	
	pop r16	
	ret	
value		;Resets CustomColour to initial