

Digital Design and Computer Architecture LU

Lab Protocol

Exercise II

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Task 1: VGA Graphics Controller

Subtask 1

VGA Oscilloscope Measurements

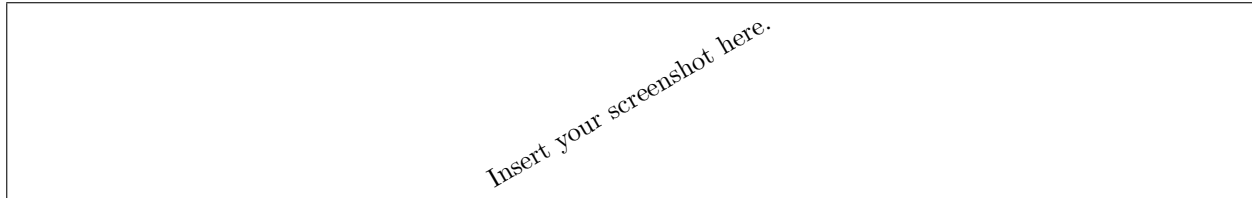


Figure 1: Line measurement with cursors marking the length (duration) of the whole line

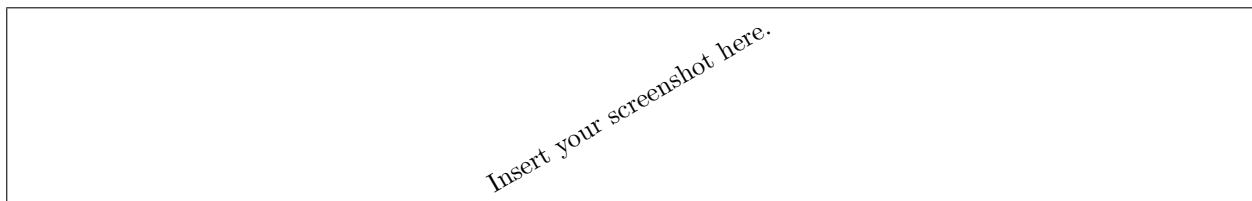


Figure 2: Line measurement with cursors marking the length (duration) of the horizontal synchronization pulse

END Subtask 1

Task 2: Tetris Game

Subtask 2

Briefly describe the architecture of your `tetris_game` module. Are there any submodules? What is their purpose? How many FSMs did you use?

add your explanation here (approximately 8-10 sentences, you can also include figures)

END Subtask 2

2.1 submodules for drawing

The submodules used for the drawing of blocks and strings on the screen are located in `tetrisdrawerspkg.vhd`. The smallest unit of the implementation is a `TBBBLOCK`. It defines which bitblit to use when drawing it, and whether it is empty or not. A `TBBROW` is made of multiple `TBBBLOCKS`. A `TBBMATRIX` is made of multiple `TBBROWS`. The `blockdrawer` is used to draw a specific bitblit to a specified position on the screen. It is not used directly in the `tetrisarchitecture`. The `blocklinedrawer` is used to draw a line of blocks across the screen, provided a startingpoint, a `tbbblock` to use, a length, and a direction(horizontal or vertical). Inside the architecture, it used to draw the borders of the map. The `blockmatrixdrawer` is used to draw a `tbbblockmatrix`, starting at the specified x and y coordinates. The `stringdrawer` is used to print the labels for the score, removed-lines and next-tetromino.

2.2 submodules for game logic

The submodules used for the game logic are located in the `tetrisgamelogicpkg.vhd`. The `addtetrominohandler` takes a blockmatrix, a tetromino, the coordinates of the tetromino inside the matrix, and the rotation of the tetromino as input. It adds all solid blocks of the tetromino to the matrix, and returns the new matrix. The `rowsfullhandler` is used for checking for full rows, removing them, and shifting the remaining rows accordingly. It also provides information about the number of rows that were removed. The timer is a simple counter that counts the number of clockcycles since it was last started, and sets its output to '1' after the specified amount of time has passed. It is both used for the automatic downwards movement of the tetromino, as well as for measuring the time between different pitches for the synthesizers.

2.3 submodules for music

The methods and constants used for the music are located in the `tetrisaudiopkg.vhd`. Here, a basic 2-channel arrangement of the tetris-theme is provided, as well as some functions matching the different pitches to 8-bit vectors for the high- and lowtime of the synthesizers. Shouldn't you have tried implementing Task 1 before wasting time with adding music to the game? Yes, yes I should have.

2.4 submodules architecture

As for the tetrisarchitecture itself, its heart is the `state.matrix` object. It stores information about which blocks are solid on the map, as well as which type of bitblit should be used when drawing them. The `tetromino-collider` accesses the matrix and the current tetromino. Couldn't you just have used the on-chip-memory to store the matrix? Yes, yes I could have. In hindsight, this would have been the better choice, as all submodules which have a matrix as output and input require a huge amount of data-connections and flip-flops, whereas storing the matrix inside the on-chip memory would have been the much more efficient option. When the collider registers a collision, the `addtetrominohandler` is started, which adds the current tetromino to the blockmatrix. After that, the `rowsfullhandler` is started, which checks for full rows and removes them accordingly.

Task 3: Bonus: SignalTap Measurement

Subtask 3

Trigger Condition

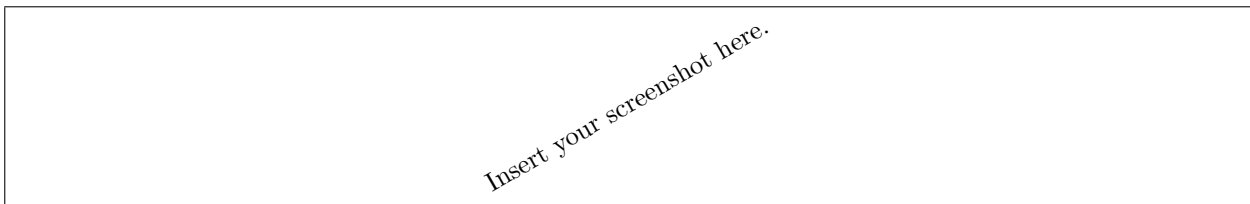


Figure 3: Screenshot showing the trigger condition

END Subtask 3

Subtask 4

Measurement Screenshot

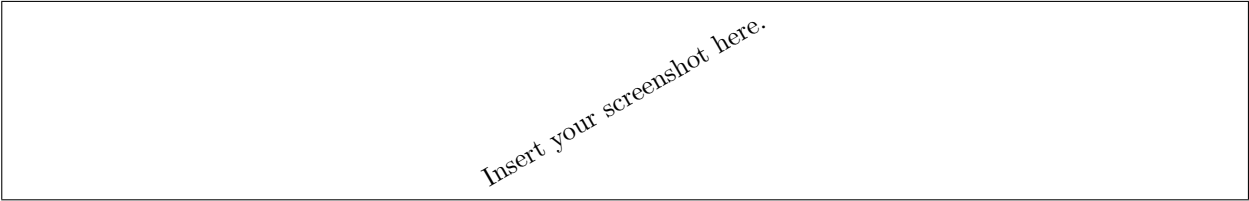


Figure 4: Screenshot showing at least the first 4 instructions (and their associated data items) issued to the graphics controller during one frame by the `tetris_game` module.

----- END Subtask 4 -----

----- Subtask 5 -----

Instruction Decoding

CommandOperands		Instruction Name	Description
0x..	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 0x0001	??	...
0x..	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 0x0001• 0x0002	??	...
0x..	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 0x0001• 0x0002• 0x0003	??	...
0x..	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 0x0001• 0x0002• 0x0003• 0x0004	??	...

----- END Subtask 5 -----