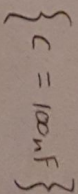


$$R = \frac{V}{I} = \frac{2V}{20mA} = 100\Omega$$



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# Pseudocode program design

enum369.pic18.c

void Gpio Setup(void)

{

TRISA = output (0x00)

ANSELA = digital (0x00)

LATA = 10000000 (0x80)

↳ RA7 is on,  
everything else  
off

}

From 10000000 to 10111111  
(RAS-RA0)

RA0 - on/off every tick

RA1 - on, stays on for 2, off for 2

RA2 - on for 3, off for 3

RA3 - on for 4, off for 4

⋮

} Similar pattern  
as 0 to 63  
in binary

User\_app.c

Main.c calls UserAppRun();

void UserAppRun(void)

{

u32 u32counter;

counter from 0-64

For (u32counter=0; u32counter<64; u32counter++)

{

<-- delay-ms(250) or a for loop to waste 250 ms  
before changing next pin

<Set LATA = 10000000 before comparing>

<LATA OR u32counter>

}

}

compares current counter value (0-64)  
to LATA values to increment by 1  
in binary