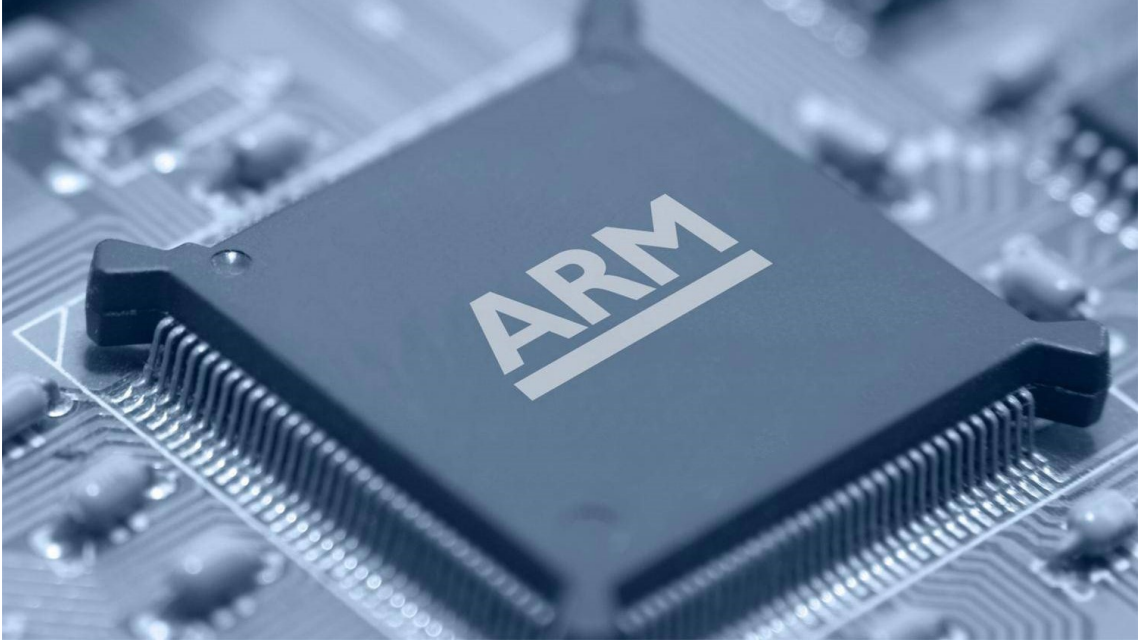


LAB 6

DOCUMENTATION

HENRY DACRES & ERIC LIU



[CSE 379]

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Division of Work

Subroutine	Creator
lab6:	Henry
lab6loop:	Both
interrupt_init:	Both
UART0_Handler:	Henry Dacres
Switches_Handler:	Henry Dacres
Timer0_Handler:	Both
j_pressed:	Eric Liu
i_pressed:	Eric Liu
m_pressed:	Eric Liu
k_pressed:	Eric Liu
timerexit:	Henry Dacres
lab6exit:	Henry Dacres

Purpose of Program

Objective

The objective of this lab is to create a timer-driven program. In this lab, students will learn how to use the timers on the ARM board. In addition, students will use the UART in combination with PuTTY, as has been done in previous laboratory experiments. Students will create a simple implementation of the Snake Game. When the program starts, a game board is 40 columns wide by 15 rows high. These specifications do not include the border. An asterisk will be present in the center of the board. If the asterisk hits a wall or crosses its own path, the game ends. As the game is played the score will be displayed which shows the number of asterisks that have been placed on the board. In other words, the score corresponds to the length of the path. When the game ends, the user should be notified that the game has ended.

Debugging Steps

The debugging process for this lab was rigorous as we did run into quite a few issues. During the testing process, we encountered issues when the snake was supposed to be moving left to right an asterisk would print in the opposite direction. After consulting with our previously created flowsheet and stepping through the registers we determined the register being used for the offset value was being changed for an undetermined reason. After reassessing we determined there was an issue in how we were preserving registers after our previous subroutines terminated. For debugging we followed the procedural steps of setting breakpoints on values that were incorrect and looked inside of those registers to correct suspect issues. In cases of logical and runtime errors, we referred to our flowsheets which were

cross-referenced with our ARM Assembly code. We also referred to outside resources referenced below to try to potentially find routines that would shrink down our codebase.

Outside Resources

1. Arm Architecture Reference Manual
2. ARM Cortex-M4 Generic User Guide
3. ARM® and Thumb®-2 Instruction SetQuick Reference Card

Instructions

!!! DO NOT PRESS ANY KEY OTHER THAN i, j, k or m!!

No	Instruction
1	Open the Program within the terminal
2	Press 'k' to move the snake right
3	Press 'm' to move the snake downward
4	Press 'j' to move the snake left
5	Press 'i' to move the snake upward
7	Crossing a '-' , ' ' or '*' will end the game

Summary Of Flowchart

No .	Breakdown
1	Initialize Strings
2	Import Library Functions
3	Create Pointers to Strings
4	Output the new game board
5	Read user input, update board
6	Check if the “snake” has hit a Loss condition, if so output score and end game
7	If a loss condition has not been hit Read user input and update board

Subroutine	Summary
uart_init	Initializes UART for use with

output_character	Outputs a single character to the terminal
read_character	Read a single character from user input
output_string	Outputs a string to the terminal
convert_to_int	Converts the value stored at a specific address to an integer.
convert_to_ascii	Converts the value stored at a specific address to it's ASCII representation and stores the representation in memory.
lab6:	The Main
lab6loop	Unconditional loop waiting for interrupts to occur
lab6exit	Points to the end of the lab6 routine
interrupt_init	Initializes interrupts for push buttons on port D
UART0_Handler	This function allows the keyboard to interrupt the program
Switches_Handler	This function allows the push button to interrupt the program
timerexit	Points to the end of the Timer handler routine
Timer0Handler	This function allows the Timer to interrupt the program
k_pressed	Moveright if k is press

m_pressed	Move downward if m is press
j_pressed	Move left if j is press
i_pressed	Move upward if I is press

FLOWCHART

