

## Homework 2 Aid

### Understanding Homework 2 Program

```
main.asm - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
*****
*
* Title:          LED Light Blinking
*
* Objective:      CSE472 Homework 2 sample program
*                (in-class-room demonstration)
*
* Revision:       V3.1
*
* Date:          Aug. 17, 2016
*
* Programmer:     Kyusun Choi
*
* Company:        The Pennsylvania State University
*                Department of Computer Science and Engineering
*
* Algorithm:      Simple Parallel I/O in a nested delay-loop, demo
*
* Register use:   A: Light on/off state and Switch SW1 on/off state
*                X,Y: Delay loop counters
*
* Memory use:     RAM Locations from $3000 for data,
*                from $3100 for program
*
* Input:          Parameters hard coded in the program,
*                Switch SW1 at PORTP bit 0
*
* Output:         LED 1,2,3,4 at PORTB bit 4,5,6,7
*
* Observation:    This is a program that blinks LEDs and blinking period can
*                be changed with the delay loop counter value.
*
* Note:           All Homework programs MUST have comments similar
*                to this Homework 2 program. So, please use those
*                comment format for all your subsequent CMPEN472
*                Homework programs.
*
*                Adding more explanations and comments help - you and
*                others to understand your program later.
*
* Comments:       This program is developed and simulated using CodeWorrior
*                development software and targeted for Axion
*                Manufacturing's APS12C128 board (CSM-12C128 board
*                running at 24MHz bus clock.
*
*****
* Parameter Declearation Section
*
* Export Symbols
*                XDEF      pgstart      ; export 'pgstart' symbol
*                ABSENTRY   pgstart      ; for assembly entry point
```

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*****
* Parameter Declaration Section
*
* Export Symbols
      XDEF      pgstart      ; export 'pgstart' symbol
      ABSENTRY   pgstart      ; for assembly entry point
*                                     ; This is first instruction of the program
*                                     ; up on the start of simulation

* Symbols and Macros
PORTA      EQU      $0000      ; i/o port addresses (port A not used)
DDRA        EQU      $0002

PORTB      EQU      $0001      ; PORT B is connected with LEDs
DDRB        EQU      $0003
PUCR        EQU      $000C      ; to enable pull-up mode for PORT A, B, E, K

PTP         EQU      $0258      ; PORTP data register, used for Push Switch
PTIP        EQU      $0259      ; PORTP input register <=====
DDRP        EQU      $025A      ; PORTP data direction register
PERP        EQU      $025C      ; PORTP pull up/down enable
PPSP        EQU      $025D      ; PORTP pull up/down selection

*****
* Data Section
*
      ORG      $3000      ; reserved RAM memory starting address
                        ; Memory $3000 to $30FF are for Data
Counter1     DC.W      $4fff      ; initial X register count number
Counter2     DC.W      $0020      ; initial Y register count number

StackSpace      ; remaining memory space for stack data
                ; initial stack pointer position set
                ; to $3100 (pgstart)

*
*****
* Program Section
*
pgstart      ORG      $3100      ;Program start address, in RAM
            LDS      #pgstart      ; initialize the stack pointer

            LDAA      #%11110000      ; set PORTB bit 7,6,5,4 as output, 3,2,1,0 as input
            STAA      DDRB      ; LED 1,2,3,4 on PORTB bit 4,5,6,7
                        ; DIP switch 1,2,3,4 on PORTB bit 0,1,2,3.
            BSET      PUCR,%00000010 ; enable PORTB pull up/down feature, for the
                        ; DIP switch 1,2,3,4 on the bits 0,1,2,3.

            BCLR      DDRP,%00000011 ; Push Button Switch 1 and 2 at PORTP bit 0 and 1
                        ; set PORTP bit 0 and 1 as input
            BSET      PERP,%00000011 ; enable the pull up/down feature at PORTP bit 0 and 1
```

```
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StackSpace

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*****
* Program Section
*
pgstart ORG      $3100      ;Program start address, in RAM
      LDS      #pgstart      ; initialize the stack pointer

      LDAA     #%11110000      ; set PORTB bit 7,6,5,4 as output, 3,2,1,0 as input
      STAA     DDRB            ; LED 1,2,3,4 on PORTB bit 4,5,6,7
                        ; DIP switch 1,2,3,4 on PORTB bit 0,1,2,3.
      BSET     PUCR,%00000010 ; enable PORTB pull up/down feature, for the
                        ; DIP switch 1,2,3,4 on the bits 0,1,2,3.

      BCLR     DDRP,%00000011 ; Push Button Switch 1 and 2 at PORTP bit 0 and 1
                        ; set PORTP bit 0 and 1 as input
      BSET     PERP,%00000011 ; enable the pull up/down feature at PORTP bit 0 and 1
      BCLR     PPSP,%00000011 ; select pull up feature at PORTP bit 0 and 1 for the
                        ; Push Button Switch 1 and 2.

      LDAA     #%11110000      ; Turn off LED 1,2,3,4 at PORTB bit 4,5,6,7
      STAA     PORTB           ; Note: LED numbers and PORTB bit numbers are different

mainLoop
      BSET     PORTB,%10000000 ; Turn off LED 4 at PORTB7
      JSR      delay1sec        ; Wait for 1 second
      BCLR     PORTB,%10000000 ; Turn on LED 4 at PORTB7
      JSR      delay1sec        ; Wait for 1 second

      LDAA     PTIP             ; read push button SW1 at PORTP0
      ANDA     #%00000001      ; check the bit 0 only
      BEQ      sw1pushed
sw1notpsh BSET     PORTB,%00010000 ; turn OFF LED1 at PORTB4
      BRA      mainLoop        ; loop forever!

sw1pushed BCLR     PORTB,%00010000 ; turn ON LED1 at PORTB4
      BRA      mainLoop        ; loop forever!

*****
```

Adjust this number for 1 sec. blink on your computer. \$0040 will increase delay by twice long.

```
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File Edit Format View Help
* Subroutine Section
*
;*****
; delay1sec subroutine
;
; Please be sure to include your comments here!
;
delay1sec
    PSHY

    LDY    Counter2        ; long delay by
dly1sLoop JSR    delay1ms    ; Y * delay1ms
    DEY
    BNE    dly1sLoop

    PULY
    RTS

;*****
; delay1ms subroutine
;
; This subroutine cause a few msec. delay
;
; Input:  a 16bit count number in 'Counter1'
; Output: time delay, cpu cycle waisted
; Registers in use: X register, as counter
; Memory locations in use: a 16bit input number in 'Counter1'
;
; Comments: one can add more NOP instructions to lengthen
;           the delay time.
delay1ms
    PSHX

    LDX    Counter1        ; short delay
dlymsLoop NOP                ; X * NOP
    DEX
    BNE    dlymsLoop

    PULX
    RTS

*
* Add any more subroutines here
*

end                                ;last line of a file
```

## Stack Memory

HC12 Instruction Set: JSR, BSET, BCLR, ANDA, PSHX, PULX

More Addressing Modes

More Program Flow Chart

Light Blinking Variation / Program Variation

What happen if you run the following program?

Loop:

```
LDAA    #%10000000
STAA    PORTB
JSR      delay1sec
```

```
LDAA    #%01000000
STAA    PORTB
JSR      delay1sec
```

```
LDAA    #%00100000
STAA    PORTB
JSR      delay1sec
```

```
LDAA    #%00010000
STAA    PORTB
JSR      delay1sec
```

```
BRA     Loop
```