

Q1 [25 Points]. The MSP430 has an 8-bit register P1OUT. Assume:

- BIT0 = Red LED (active-high → ON if bit=1)
- BIT7 = Green LED (active-low → ON if bit=0)

[Part A][15/25]: You want the **final state**: (i) Red LED ON; (ii) Green LED OFF; (iii) All other bits unchanged. For each candidate operation below, **fill in the table**: does it *always* achieve the target, *sometimes* (depends on previous value), or *never*? Briefly justify case x | x = (right most digit of your id) %5.

Expression	Always / Sometimes / Never
(case 0) P1OUT = P1OUT BIT0	
(case 1) P1OUT = P1OUT & ~BIT7	
(case 2) P1OUT = (P1OUT BIT0) & ~BIT7	
(case 3) P1OUT = (P1OUT & ~BIT7) BIT0	
(case 4) P1OUT = P1OUT ^ (BIT0 BIT7)	

[Part B][10/25]: Now let's assume we want to clear both BIT1 and BIT3 of P1OUT using the following code:

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P1OUT = P1OUT & ~BIT1 | ~BIT3
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Is it the correct code? If not, explain why and write the correct code? If so, explain why?

Q2 [20 Points]. The MSP430's Timer_A (16-bit) is clocked from **SMCLK = 1 MHz**. You configure it in **Up Mode** with CCR0 = 49,999.

- In Up Mode, Timer_A counts from 0 → CCR0, then resets to 0.
- The interrupt flag CCIFG is set each time CCR0 is reached.

[Part A][10/20]: What is the period (in ms) of the CCR0 interrupt? Show your calculation.

[Part B][5/20]: How many interrupts occur in exactly 1 second?

[Part C][5/20]: Suppose instead you want exactly a **10 Hz** interrupt rate from the same 1 MHz SMCLK, using Up Mode. What CCR0 value must you load?

Q3 [25 Points]. An MSP430 controls a small coffee machine using Timer_A interrupts. ACLK = 32.768 kHz, Timer_A is 16-bit in Up mode. The FSM has four states with the following descriptions:

- **IDLE:** waiting for button press
- **HEAT:** warm up heater — 20s
- **BREW:** pump water — 45s
- **DONE:** blink LED at 1 Hz for 5s, then return to IDLE

[Part A][5/25]: Draw the FSM with all states, transitions, and timing.

[Part B][10/25]: Using ACLK = 32.768 kHz, and assuming that divider can be 1, 4, 16, and 64, select a suitable timer configuration and CCR0 so that all state durations can be achieved (calculate the tick period and the number of ticks for each state).

[Part C][10/25]: In the **DONE** state, the LED must blink at 1 Hz (50% duty). Explain how you can achieve this with Timer_A.

Q4 [30 Points]. For 14-segment LCD provided in MSP430, answer the following questions:

[Part A][10/30]: The LCD is driven using the 32.768 KHz ACLK. The LCD is configured with a 4-mux, and the required segment frequency is 1 Hz. What should be the values of the divider (`LCDDIVx`) and pre-scaler (`LCDPREGx`) settings?

[Part B][20/30]: Configure the MSP430 to display "your UCF ID most right 6 digits" on the LCD. Write the values that should be loaded into the LCDMx registers to represent the segments for these digits.

LCDMEM	Port Pin	FR6989 Pin	LCD Pin	COM3	COM2	COM1	COM0	Port Pin	FR6989 Pin	LCD Pin	COM3	COM2	COM1	COM0
LCDM22	P2.4	S43						P2.5	S42					
LCDM21	P2.6	S41						P2.7	S40					
LCDM20	P10.2	S39	16	A4H	A4J	A4K	A4P	P5.0	S38	15	A4Q	A4COL	A4N	A4DP
LCDM19	P5.1	S37	14	A4A	A4B	A4C	A4D	P5.2	S36	13	A4R	A4F	A4G	A4M
LCDM18	P5.3	S35	34	B5	B3	B1	□	P3.0	S34					
LCDM17	P3.1	S33						P3.2	S32					
LCDM16	P6.7	S31	20	A5H	A5J	A5K	A5P	P7.5	S30	19	A5Q	DEG	A5N	A5DP
LCDM15	P7.6	S29	18	A5A	A5B	A5C	A5D	P10.1	S28	17	A5E	A5F	A5G	A5M
LCDM14	P7.7	S27	33	B6	B4	B2	BATT	P3.3	S26					
LCDM13	P3.4	S25						P3.5	S24					
LCDM12	P3.6	S23						P3.7	S22					
LCDM11	P8.0	S21	4	A1H	A1J	A1K	A1P	P8.1	S20	3	A1Q	NEG	A1N	A1DP
LCDM10	P8.2	S19	2	A1A	A1B	A1C	A1D	P8.3	S18	1	A1E	A1F	A1G	A1M
LCDM9	P7.0	S17	38	A6H	A6J	A6K	A6P	P7.1	S16	37	A6Q	TX	A6N	RX
LCDM8	P7.2	S15	36	A6A	A6B	A6C	A6D	P7.3	S14	35	A6E	A6F	A6G	A6M
LCDM7	P7.4	S13	8	A2H	A2J	A2K	A2P	P5.4	S12	7	A2Q	A2COL	A2N	A2DP
LCDM6	P5.5	S11	6	A2A	A2B	A2C	A2D	P5.6	S10	5	A2E	A2F	A2G	A2M
LCDM5	P5.7	S9	12	A3H	A3J	A3K	A3P	P4.4	S8	11	A3Q	ANT	A3N	A3DP
LCDM4	P4.5	S7	10	A3A	A3B	A3C	A3D	P4.6	S6	9	A3R	A3F	A3G	A3M
LCDM3	P4.7	S5						P10.0	S4	32	TMR	HRT	REC	!
LCDM2	P4.0	S3						P4.1	S2					
LCDM1	P1.4	S1						P1.5	S0					

