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1  #include "address_map_arm.h"
2  #include <stdbool.h>
3  #include <stdlib.h>
4  #include <stdio.h>
5  #include <time.h>
6
7  volatile int pixel_buffer_start; // global variable
8
9  void plot_pixel(int x, int y, short int line_color)
10 {
11     *(short int *) (pixel_buffer_start + (y << 10) + (x << 1)) = line_color;
12 }
13
14 // Swaps 2 numbers using the XOR operation
15 void swap(int * x, int * y)
16 {
17     int temp = *x;
18     *x = *y;
19     *y = temp;
20 }
21
22 void draw_line(int x1, int y1, int x2, int y2, short int colour)
23 {
24     // Check steepness of the line, if it is steep, it's better
25     // to move along the y-axis when drawing
26     bool is_steep = abs(y2-y1) > abs(x2-x1);
27     // If it is steep switch the x and y values
28     // the drawing loop will decide how the drawing will occur
29     if(is_steep) {
30         swap(&x1,&y1);
31         swap(&x2,&y2);
32     }
33
34     // We are going to increment from x1 to x2 so
35     // swap the endpoints if x1 > x2
36     if(x1 > x2) {
37         swap(&x1,&x2);
38         swap(&y1,&y2);
39     }
40
41     int deltax = x2-x1;
42     int deltax = abs(y2-y1);
43     int error = -(deltax/2);
44     int x,y,y_step;
45
46     // Figure out how y will be incremented
47     if(y1<y2) y_step = 1;
48     else y_step = -1;
49
50     for(x=x1,y=y1; x<=x2; x++) {
51         // If the line is steep the x and y values are swapped
52         if(is_steep) plot_pixel(y,x,colour);
53         else plot_pixel(x,y,colour);
54
55         // Check margin of error
56         error += deltax;
57         if(error>=0) {
58             y += y_step; // Increment y val
59             error -= deltax; // Reset error
60         }
61     }
62 }
63
64 // Fill a rectangle with a chosen colour
65 void fill_rect(int x, int y, int width, int height, short int colour)
66 {
67     int dx,dy;
68     for(dx=0; dx<width; dx++) {
69         for(dy=0; dy<height; dy++) {

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70         plot_pixel(x+dx,y+dy,colour);
71     }
72 }
73 }
74
75 // Draw black to every pixel on the screen
76 void clear_screen()
77 {
78     int x,y;
79     // The screen is 320x240
80     for(x=0; x<320; x++) {
81         for(y=0; y<240; y++) {
82             plot_pixel(x,y,0x0000);
83         }
84     }
85 }
86
87 // Synchronizes the display with the VGA timing
88 void wait_for_vsync()
89 {
90     volatile int * pixel_ctrl_ptr = (int *)PIXEL_BUF_CTRL_BASE;
91     register int status;
92
93     *pixel_ctrl_ptr = 1; // Start synchronization process
94
95     // Keep waiting until the whole screen has been drawn
96     do {
97         status = *(pixel_ctrl_ptr + 3);
98     } while((status & 0x01) != 0);
99 }
100
101 int main(void)
102 {
103     volatile int * pixel_ctrl_ptr = (int *)PIXEL_BUF_CTRL_BASE;
104
105     srand(time(NULL)); // Set up for random number generation
106
107     short int colourBank[8] = {0x001F,0x07E0,0xF800,0xF81F,0x07FF,0xF81F,0xFFE,0xFFFF};
108     int numRects = 8; // Have 8 rectangles
109     int width[8],height[8],colour[8],x[8],y[8],x_step[8],y_step[8];
110
111     // Set up the rectangles, they will all 2x2 in size
112     int i;
113     for(i=0; i<numRects; i++) {
114         width[i] = 2;
115         height[i] = 2;
116         colour[i] = colourBank[rand()%8];
117         // Avoid spawning the rectangle out of bounds
118         x[i] = rand()%(320-width[i]);
119         y[i] = rand()%(240-height[i]);
120         // Set initial direction
121         x_step[i] = rand()%2 * 2 - 1; // +/- 1
122         y_step[i] = rand()%2 * 2 - 1; // +/- 1
123     }
124
125     /* set front pixel buffer to start of FPGA On-chip memory */
126     *(pixel_ctrl_ptr + 1) = FPGA_ONCHIP_BASE; // first store the address in the
127                                           // back buffer
128     /* now, swap the front/back buffers, to set the front buffer location */
129     wait_for_vsync();
130     /* initialize a pointer to the pixel buffer, used by drawing functions */
131     pixel_buffer_start = *pixel_ctrl_ptr;
132     clear_screen(); // pixel_buffer_start points to the pixel buffer
133     /* set back pixel buffer to start of SDRAM memory */
134     *(pixel_ctrl_ptr + 1) = DDR_BASE;
135     pixel_buffer_start = *(pixel_ctrl_ptr + 1); // we draw on the back buffer
136
137     while (1)
138     {

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139 // Erase any boxes and lines that were drawn in the last iteration
140 clear_screen();
141
142 // Draw boxes and lines and update locations
143 for(i=0; i<numRects; i++) {
144     // Draw the line connecting boxes
145     if(i==numRects-1) { // Wrap around
146         draw_line(x[i],y[i],x[0],y[0],colour[i]);
147     } else {
148         draw_line(x[i],y[i],x[i+1],y[i+1],colour[i]);
149     }
150
151     // Draw the box
152     fill_rect(x[i],y[i],width[i],height[i],colour[i]);
153
154     // Update location
155     x[i] += x_step[i];
156     y[i] += y_step[i];
157
158     // Horizontal bounce
159     if(x[i]+width[i]==319) x_step[i] = -1;
160     else if(x[i]==0) x_step[i] = 1;
161
162     // Vertical bounce
163     if(y[i]+height[i]==239) y_step[i] = -1;
164     else if(y[i]==0) y_step[i] = 1;
165 }
166
167 wait_for_vsync(); // swap front and back buffers on VGA vertical sync
168 pixel_buffer_start = *(pixel_ctrl_ptr + 1); // new back buffer
169 }
170
171 return 0;
172 }
173

```