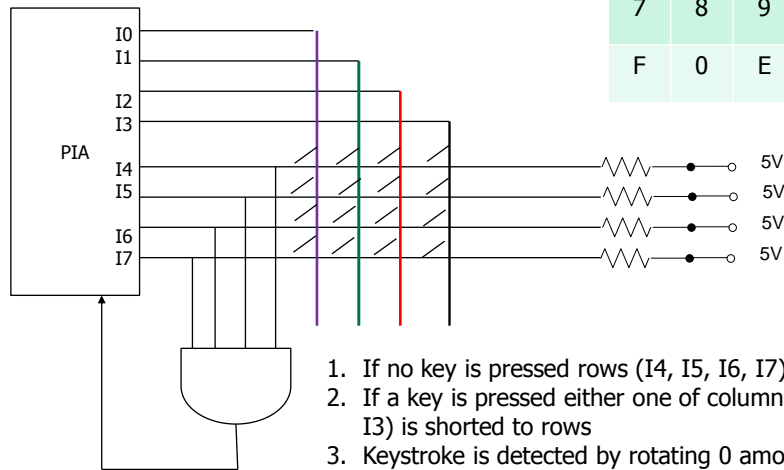


Keyboard Design



1	2	3	A
4	5	6	B
7	8	9	C
F	0	E	D

Keyboard Design

Array Index	Row, Column	Symbol	Data in Memory
1	1,1	1	0000 0001
2	1,2	2	0000 0010
3	1,3	3	0000 0011
4	1,4	A	0000 1010
5	2,1	4	0000 0100
6	2,2	5	0000 0101
:			
16	4,4	D	1101 0000

1	2	3	A
4	5	6	B
7	8	9	C
F	0	E	D

$$\text{Array_Index} = (\text{Row}-1) * \text{NumberOfColumns} + \text{Column}$$

Ex: Array Index of 5:

Row=2; Column=2

$$\text{Array_Index} = 1 * 4 + 2 = 6$$

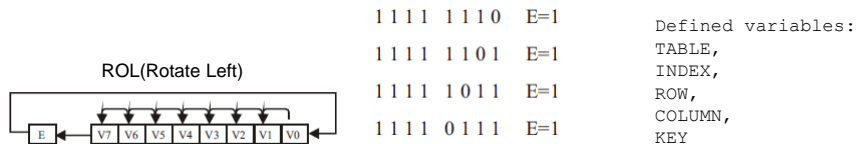
Keyboard Design

```

COND  LDA A, $0F          DELAY  LDA IX, $AAAA
      STA A, <DIRECT>      DECR   DEC IX
      LDA A, $02          BNEQ  DECR
      STA A, <STAT/COND>   RTS
      RTS

SHIFT  LDA A, $FE          START  LDA SP, $A000
REW1   STA A, <PORT>      BSR  COND
      BSR  DELAY          REW2   BSR  SHIFT
      ROL  A              BR  REW2
      CMP  A, $EF
      BEQ  SHIFT
      BR  REW1
      RTS

```



«Read Key» and «Find Key» subroutines

```

RDKEY  SET E
      LDA B, $FE          1.Column: 1111 1110
REW3   STA B, <PORT>      2.Column: 1111 1101
      LDA A, <PORT>      3.Column: 1111 1011
      AND A, $F0          4.Column: 1111 0111
      CMP A, $F0
      BEQ  SCAN
      STA A, ROW
      STA B, COLUMN
      BSR  KEY
      RTS
SCAN   ROL  B
      CMP B, $EF
      BNEQ REW3
      RTS

```

1111 1110 E=1
1111 1101 E=1
1111 1011 E=1
1111 0111 E=1

ROL (Rotate Left)

B: 1111 1101
A: 1101 1111
B->Column=2
A->Row=2

KEY CLR E
 CLR C
 COM B
COLNR INC C
 SHR B
 BNC COLNR
 STA C, COLUMN
 SHR A
 SHR A
 SHR A
 SHR A
 COM A
 CLR E
 CLR C
ROWNR INC C
 SHR A
 BNC ROWNR
 STA C, ROW
 RTS



«Compute Key Index» and «Interrupt» subroutines

```
KEYIX  LDA A, <ROW>
      DEC A
      MUL A, $04
      LDA A, <COLUMN>
      ADD A, B
      STA A, INDEX
      RTS

INTRPT  BSR RDKEY
      BSR KEYIX
      LDA IX, <TABLE>
      CLR C
      LDA D, <INDEX>
      LDA A, <IX+CD+00>
      STA A, KEY
      RTI
```



Display Design

■ Simple output Device: LED

■ Case-1

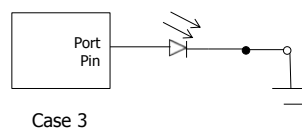
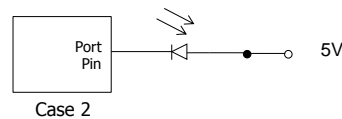
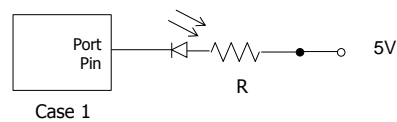
- LED is ON for an output of zero
- Most LEDs drop 1.7 to 2.5 volts and need about 10ma
- Current is $(5-2)/R$

■ Case-2

- Too much current
- Failure of Port or LED

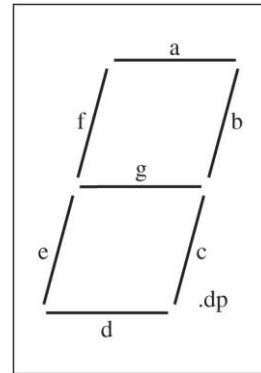
■ Case-3

- Not enough drive (1ma)
- LED too dim

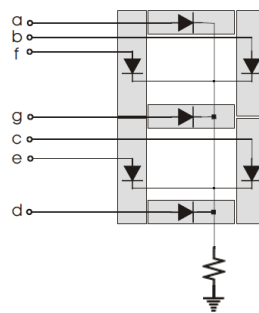
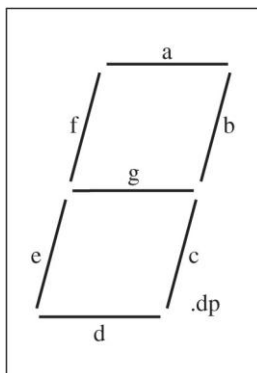


Display Design

- Seven-segment LEDs
 - Often used to display BCD numbers (1 through 9) and a few letters
 - A group of seven LEDs physically mounted in the shape of the number eight
 - Each LED is called a segment and labeled as 'a' through 'g'.



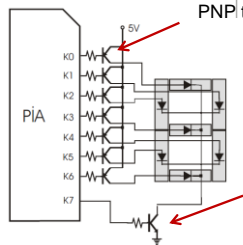
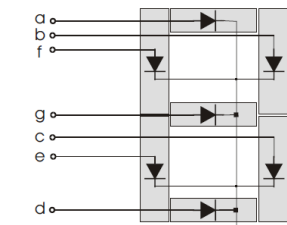
Display Design



Common Cathode
(Common Ground) Segments need
Logic High to display

- Two types of seven-segment LEDs
 - Common anode
 - Common cathode

Display Design



PNP transistor – Needs 0 to conduct

NPN transistor – Needs 1 to conduct

	K7	K6/d	K5/e	K4/c	K3/g	K2/f	K1/b	K0/a
0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
2	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
3	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
5	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
6	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
7	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
A	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
C	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
E	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0

