

Lecture 18:

Input and Output

Today's Goals

- Input and Output (I/O)
 - Port-mapped I/O
 - Memory-mapped I/O
- How to use I/O of HCS12 on Dragon12+

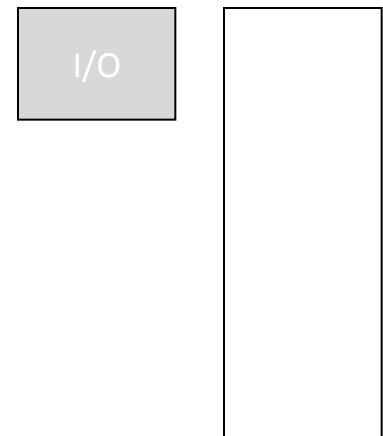
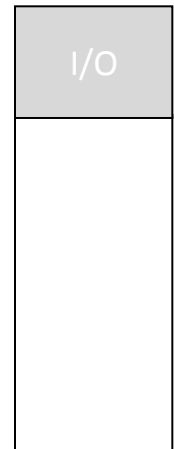
What are Input and Output?

- I/O allows microprocessors to communicate with other devices such as switches, LCD screens, and keypads.
- Important terms
 - Pin and Port:
 - Directions
 - Full-duplex and Half-duplex
 - Asynchronous and Synchronous

Accessing I/O

Memory-mapped vs. Port-mapped I/O

- I/O can be accessed by a program just much like accessing memory addresses.
- There are two different approaches.
 - Memory-mapped I/O
 - Port-mapped I/O



I/O in HCS12

- Ports
 - A, B, E, H, J, K, L, M, P, S, T, U, V, and W. (naming is somewhat random)
- These ports can be used as general-purpose I/O.

Ports B, H, and P

General purpose (used either input or output)

- There are 8 pins in each these ports (B, H, and P).
- Each port has corresponding memory address that shows the values of the 8 pins.
 - B: \$0001
 - H: \$0260
 - P: \$0258
- When they are used as input ports
- When they are used as output ports
 - The program stores a value into the location
 - The hardware set the voltage according to the value.
- How do we determine if a port is being used as input or output?

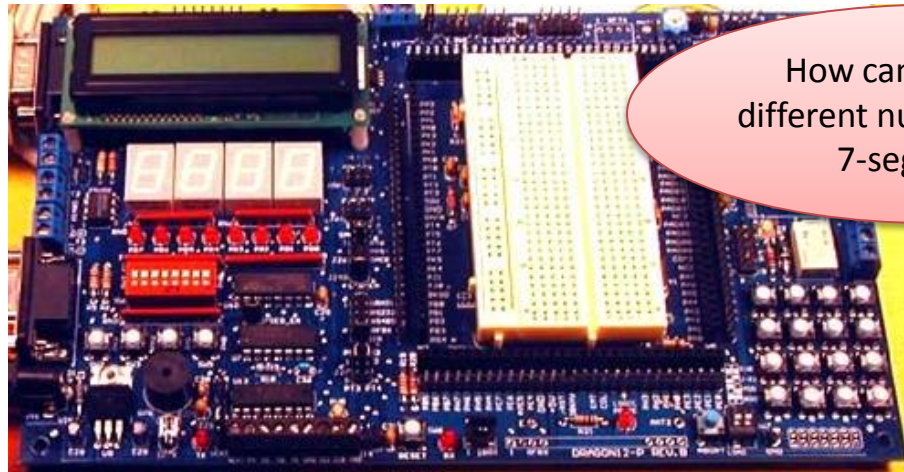
Data Direction Registers

- Data direction registers
 - A general purpose I/O must be set whether input or output.
- Each port has its own register and the pins of each port can be configured separately.
 - \$0003: DDR for B
 - \$0262: DDR for H
 - \$025A: DDR for P
- To configure the ports, store a value into the corresponding DDR based on the values below.
- Note:
 - When a pin is configured for an input, storing a value to its data bit is ignored.
 - When a pin is configured for an output, the voltage at the pin is ignored.

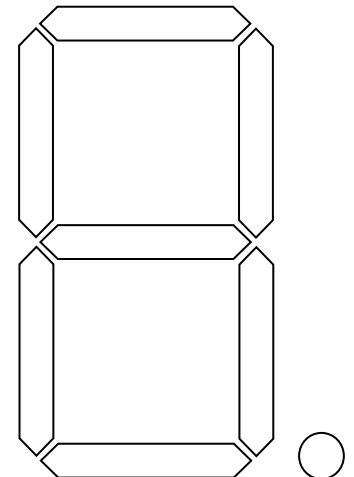
Port B, P, and H in the Dragon12+

Port B – 7 segment digits

- HCS12 has already been connected to hardware.
- Port B
 - Port B supplies the values to the 7-segment digits
 - Each digit actually has 8 LEDs including decimal point.
 - The diagram shows which bit controls each LED.
 - The pins of Port B are connected to all four digits in the Dragon12+.



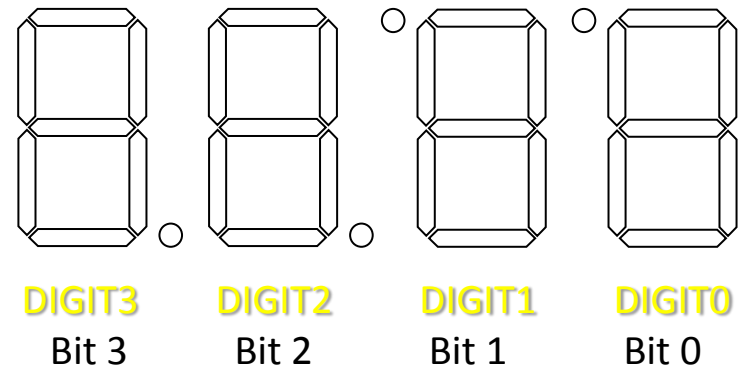
How can we display different numbers on four 7-segments?



Port B, P, and H in the Dragon12+

Port P – Selecting a 7-segment digit

- 7 segment digit selection
 - Port P is used to select which of the four 7-segment LED digits are enabled.
 - Remember that the display pattern is determined by Port B.
 - Those digits that are not selected will be off (all LEDs off).
 - Note: only lower 4 bits are used .
- Enable/Disable

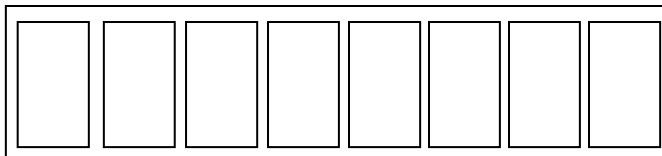


Port B, P, and H in the Dragon12+

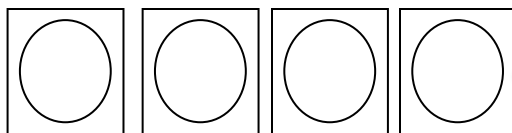
Port H – switch input

- Port H is used to read the 8-DIP switches and 4 push buttons.
 - Only four pins that monitor both switches.
 - Note 1: No way to distinguish which is being pressed.
 -

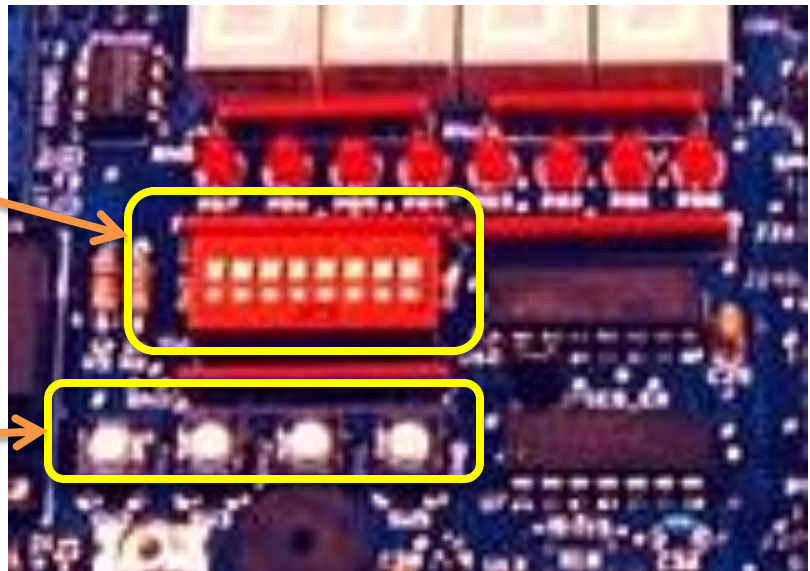
- DIP switches



- Push Buttons

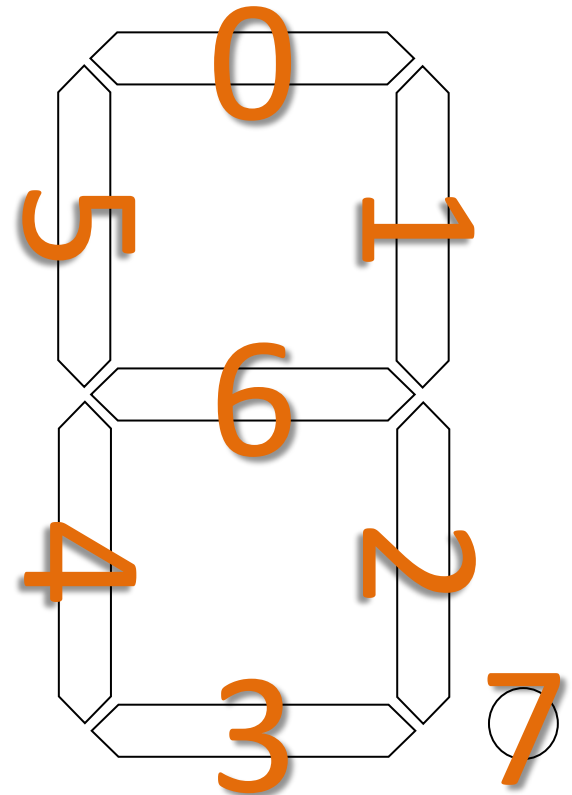


BUTT3 BUTT2 BUTT1 BUTT0



Example Program

- Write a program
 - Turns on one LED segment of DIGIT3 at a time.
 - When the program begins, only segment 0 should be on.
 - Every time BUTT3 is pressed, the current LED segment turns off and the next one (see the numbers on the figure) turns on.



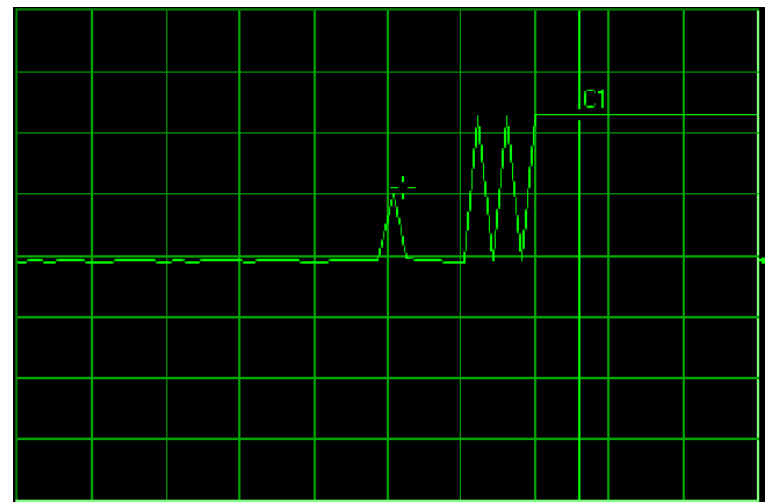
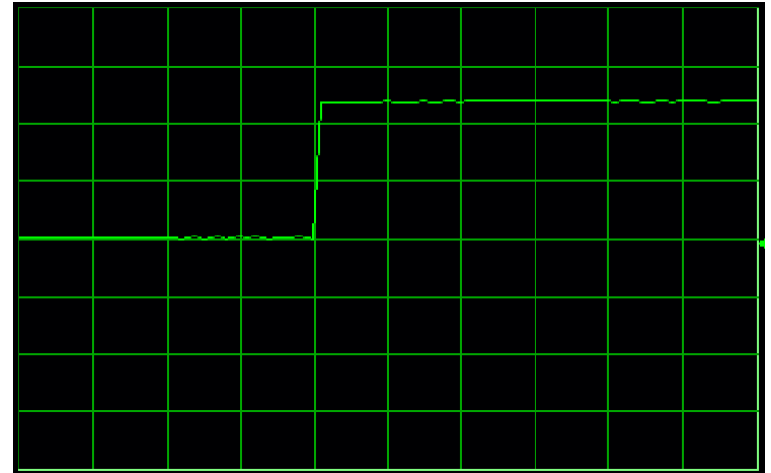
```
DATASTART    equ  $1000
PROGSTART    equ  $2000
```

```
; Ports on Dragon12+
```

```
PORTB        equ  $0001
DDRB          equ  $0003
PORTH        equ  $0260
DDRH          equ  $0262
PORTP        equ  $0258
DDRP         equ  $025A
```

Switch Bounce

- When a switch is asserted, we expect a signal something like the top right picture.
- However, signals has a transient period.
- When a switch (or button) is asserted (or pressed), the actual signal can be the bottom right figure.
 - For a short period of time, the switch signal is bouncing.
- That is why the program detects multiple buttons.



PORTB	EQU	\$0001
DDRB	EQU	\$0003
PORTH	EQU	\$0260
DDRH	EQU	\$0262
PORTP	EQU	\$0258
DDRP	EQU	\$025A
	ORG	\$2000

Switch Debounce

File: d12plus.inc

PORTB	EQU	\$0001
DDRB	EQU	\$0003
PORTH	EQU	\$0260
DDRH	EQU	\$0262
PORTP	EQU	\$0258
DDRP	EQU	\$025A
DOUT	EQU	\$FF
DINP	EQU	\$00
DIGIT0	EQU	\$FE ; %11111110
DIGIT1	EQU	\$FD ; %11111101
DIGIT2	EQU	\$FB ; %11111011
DIGIT3	EQU	\$F7 ; %11110111
BUTT0	EQU	\$08 ; %00001000
BUTT1	EQU	\$04 ; %00000100
BUTT2	EQU	\$02 ; %00000010
BUTT3	EQU	\$01 ; %00000001

INCLUDE d12plus.inc

ORG \$2000

File: d12plus.inc

```
;*****  
; Purpose:  
;     Define constants for D12PLUS  
;  
; History:  
;     2/21/2010: Prof. Kwon created  
;  
;*****  
  
;-----  
; Memory mapping of Dragon12+  
DATASTART    equ    $1000  
PROGSTART    equ    $2000  
  
;-----  
; Constants  
TRUE          equ    $FF  
FALSE         equ    $00  
  
;-----  
; Ports on Dragon12+  
PORTB         equ    $0001  
DDRB          equ    $0003  
PORTH         equ    $0260  
DDRH          equ    $0262  
PORTP         equ    $0258  
DDRP          equ    $025A  
  
;-----  
; Logical name of the ports on Dragon12+  
SEGPATTN      equ    PORTB  
PSHBUTTN      equ    PORTH  
DIGITNUM      equ    PORTP  
  
;-----  
; General I/O port configuration  
DOUT          equ    $FF  
DINP          equ    $00
```


File: d12plus.inc - continued

```
;-----  
; DIGIT 7-segment LEDs on Dragon12+  
; DIGIT3, DIGIT2, DIGIT1, DIGIT 0 from the left  
DIGIT0      equ    $F7    ; %11110111  
DIGIT1      equ    $FB    ; %11111011  
DIGIT2      equ    $FD    ; %11111101  
DIGIT3      equ    $FE    ; %11111110  
  
;-----  
; Push buttons on Dragon12+  
; BUTT3, BUTT2, BUTT1, BUTT0 from the left  
BUTT0      equ    $08    ; %00001000  
BUTT1      equ    $04    ; %00000100  
BUTT2      equ    $02    ; %00000010  
BUTT3      equ    $01    ; %00000001
```

File: lec18.asm

```
                                INCLUDE d12plus.inc  
  
MXDLY      equ    $6000  
  
ORG        PROGSTART
```

Questions?

Wrap-up

What we've learned

What to Come