

Breakout - Code Documentation

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1 Program Code

The git repository for the complete code can be found [here](#). It contains the complete project folder used in CCS.

- The console support libraries(including the font libraries) are present in the [Console](#) folder.
- The game objects are present in the [Objects](#) folder.
- The game screens are present in the [Screens](#) folder.
- game.c is the main file. This contains the two basic tasks part of RTOS, with their internal state machines. Additional functions are used from above libraries.

2 Main Code

Firstly, following headers are included:

```
/* XDC module Headers */
#include <xdc/std.h>
#include <xdc/runtime/System.h>

#include <xdc/runtime/Log.h>
//needed for any Log_info() call
#include <xdc/cfg/global.h>
//header file for statically defined objects/handles
#include <xdc/runtime/Log.h>
//needed for any Log_info() call

/* BIOS module Headers */
#include <ti/sysbios/BIOS.h>
```

```

#include <ti/sysbios/knl/Clock.h>
#include <ti/sysbios/knl/Task.h>
#include <ti/sysbios/knl/Semaphore.h>

/* Standard C Libraries */
#include <stdint.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdbool.h>

/* Include header files for ADC,Timer
and Interrupt functions */
#include "inc/hw_types.h"
#include "inc/hw_memmap.h"
#include "driverlib/gpio.h"
#include "inc/tm4c123gh6pm.h"
#include "driverlib/debug.h"
#include "driverlib/pin_map.h"
#include "driverlib/adc.h"
#include "driverlib/interrupt.h"
#include "driverlib/timer.h"
#include <time.h>

// ROM Functions Header
#define TARGET_IS_BLIZZARD_RB1
#include "driverlib/rom.h"

// Custom Console Header Functions
#include "Console/consoleInit.h"
#include "Console/glcd.h"
#include "Console/gameDisplay.h"
#include "Console/tones.h"
#include "Objects/gameObjects.h"
#include "Screens/gameScreens.h"

```

- XDC Headers handle XDCTools as part of RTOS, which aid in debugging.
- BIOS module headers allow use of Tasks and Semaphore definitions.
- `stdint.h` Headers allow use of `uint32` variables, `stdbool` allows use of `stdbool.h` variables, `stdlib.h` allows randomization function `rand()` to be called.
- For the timer, timer interrupt and ADC functions used in `Timer2_ISR` (Task Scheduler) and in ADC Input code, the different libraries for Tiva C are included
- `rom.h` Allows the use of ROM functions for the given board.
- – The Console headers provide developer level functions to the console, so that initialization can be performed using a single function `_init()`.

- GLCD functions for basic GLCD refresh, sending commands and sending data are obtained from `glcd.h` header.
- Various game objects(Like a graphic of a particular dimension) can be displayed on screen using certain specific functions in `gameDisplay.h`.
- Different beeps and music can be played through the functions defined in `tones.h`.
- The different game objects are designed and their hex arrays are stored in `gameObjects.h`.
- The game screens are designed using Paint, converted to Hex from BMP format, and then preloaded in the form of hex arrays in `gameScreens.h`.

Following this, define all global variables are defined as follows:

```
/* Global Variables
*/

uint32_t ui32ADC0Value,latency , tickCount;
uint32_t specialTimeCount , pinName, baseName;
uint8_t ui8XAxisAvg, ui8XAxisPrev = 64;
signed char hit[64];
signed int paddleXPos, paddleXPrev;
unsigned char victoryCheck , ballXPos ,ballYPos;
unsigned char ballXPrev , ballYPrev;
unsigned int ballXMapInt , scoreInt , lifeCount = 3;
unsigned int ballMovSpeed = 325, paddleSpeed = 2;
unsigned int lifeCountTemp;
char score_str[4];
```

- `ui32ADC0Value` is used for ADC Input Buffer.
- `latency` defines game screen refresh latency.
- `tickCount` is used for Task Scheduling in `Timer_ISR`.
- `specialTimeCount` is used to count 10 seconds in the SPECIAL mode of the paddle in `Timer1_ISR`.
- `pinName,baseName` and `flag` are used for Switch selection. `baseName` is the port to which the switch belongs to. `pinName` is the actual pin to which the switch is connected.
- `ui8XAxisAvg` is used to read ADC value. And `ui8XAxisPrev` holds the previous sampled value of the ADC, for clearing purposes.
- `hit[64]` holds the value of the hit for each block that can be displayed on screen.

- `paddleXPos` is used to hold the sticky position of the paddle with response to the Thumbstick ADC. The previous paddle position is stored in `paddleXPrev`.
- `victoryCheck` flag is used to check for victory condition(whether all blocks are cleared).
- `ballXPos`, `ballYPos`, `ballXPrev` and `ballYPrev` is used to monitor the present and previous positions of the ball.
- `ballXMapInt` is used to map ball position to corresponding block position.
- `scoreInt` is used to monitor score where `score_str[4]` stores the score in string format to be displayed on GLCD.
- `lifeCount` is the total number of lives available to the player at the start of game, where `lifeCountTemp` is the live monitoring of pending lives during gameplay.
- `ballMovSpeed` controls the delay between subsequent ball display. Smaller the value, faster is the ball.
- `paddleSpeed` is used to control the speed of the paddle. Larger the value, greater the speed.

All the different states for the various state machines used are enlisted as follows:

```
/*
 * Enumeration of States for State Machines
 */
enum modes
{
    // Different game states(Classified
    // because of different I/O behaviour in each state)
    MENU,
    INSTRUCTIONS,
    SETTINGS,
    GAMEPLAY,
    VICTORY,
    GAMEOVER
};
// Initialization
enum modes mode = MENU;
```

`mode` enumerated variable is thus initially in `MENU` state.

```
enum menuModes menuMode = ENTRY;
// Different Paddle States(Different paddle sizes
// upon hit of BLOCK_MAGIC2)
enum gameplayChanges
{
    NORMAL,
```

```

        SPECIAL
    };
    // Initialization
    enum gameplayChanges gameplayChange;

```

gameplayChange enumerated variable is thus initialized.

```

    // Different Gameplay Internal States
    // (Different I/O behaviour in different states)
    enum gameplayModes
    {
        ENTER,
        DEATH,
        REENTER,
        ALWAYS
    };
    // Initialization
    enum gameplayModes gameplayMode = ENTER;

```

gameplayMode enumerated variable is thus initialized to ENTER.

```

    // Different Menu Internal States
    // (Certain functions are called upon
    // entry, rest are performed throughout)
    enum menuModes
    {
        ENTRY,
        THROUGHOUT
    };
    // Initialization
    enum menuModes menuMode = ENTRY;

```

menuMode enumerated variable is thus initialized to ENTRY.

```

    // Cursor States
    enum cursorPositions
    {
        ONE,
        TWO,
        THREE
    };
    // Initialization
    enum cursorPositions cursorPos;

```

cursorPos enumerated variable is thus initialized.

```

    // Enumeration of Difficulties
    // (Different brick composition and
    // number of lives on game start)
    enum difficulties
    {

```

```

    EASY, // More Easy Bricks, 3 Lives
    MEDIUM, // More Medium Bricks, 2 Lives
    HARD // More Hard Bricks, 1 Lives
};
// Initialization
enum difficulties difficulty;

```

difficulty enumerated variable is thus initialized.

```

// Enumeration of different ballspeed states
enum ballSpeeds
{
    SLOW,
    FAST,
    FASTER
};
// Initialization
enum ballSpeeds ballSpeed = FAST;

```

ballSpeed enumerated variable is thus initialized to FAST.

```

// Different Ball States(Directions)
enum directions
{
    INIT,
    // For Initial Ball Position
    // at centre on gameplay entry/ re entry
    UP_LEFT,
    UP_RIGHT,
    DOWN_RIGHT,
    DOWN_LEFT,
};
// Initialization
enum directions direction = INIT;

```

direction enumerated variable is thus initialized to INIT.

```

// Different Block Type(States for Blocks)
enum blocks
{
    NONE, // No Block
    BLOCK_HARD, // Takes 3 hits to disappear
    BLOCK_MED, // Takes 2 hits to disappear
    BLOCK_EASY, // Takes 1 hit to disappear
    BLOCK_MAGIC1,
    // Delivers 1 hit to all surrounding blocks
    // and itself disappears
    BLOCK_MAGIC2 // Increases Paddle Size for 10 Seconds
};
// Initialization of blocks(Maximum
// of 64 blocks can be accomodated on screen)

```

```
enum blocks block[64];
```

block enumerated variable is thus initialized.

Following this, various functions are defined as follows:

ballMovement():

This function has the ball direction state machine, which continuously controls ball motion. Ball is reflected off the left, right, top walls and also off the paddle. It also checks for brick collision at all times, and is reflected off of the brick if it is present and also delivers 1 hit to the brick. Initially, it also checks whether all bricks are cleared (for victory condition). The state machine implemented here is as follows:

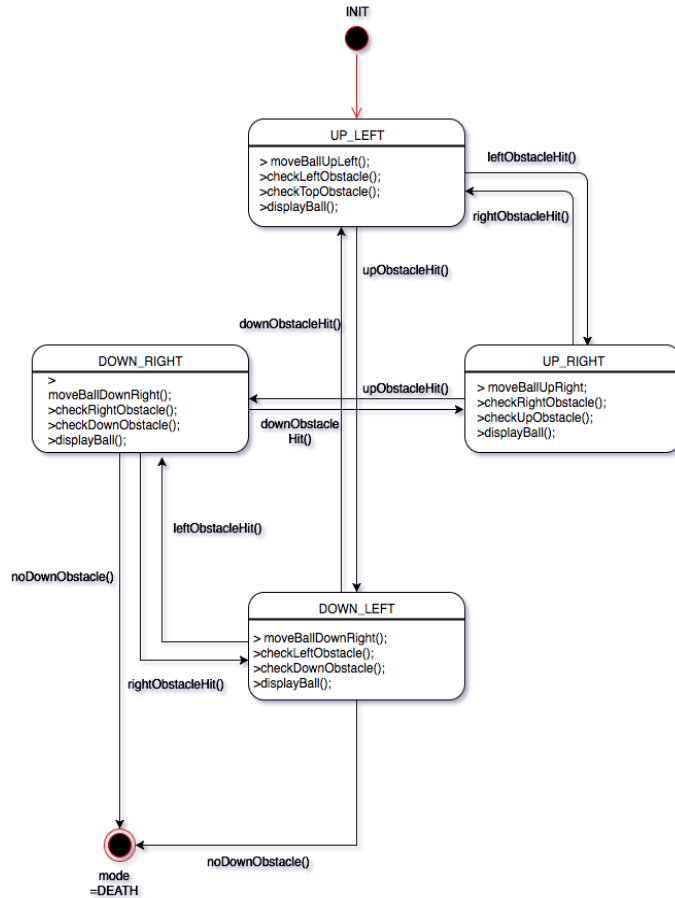


Fig a: Ball Direction State Machine

The actual function performs additional checks, and the obstacle hits are inbuilt into certain if else cases within the switch case. The `blockclear()`

function implements the block type state machine as follows:

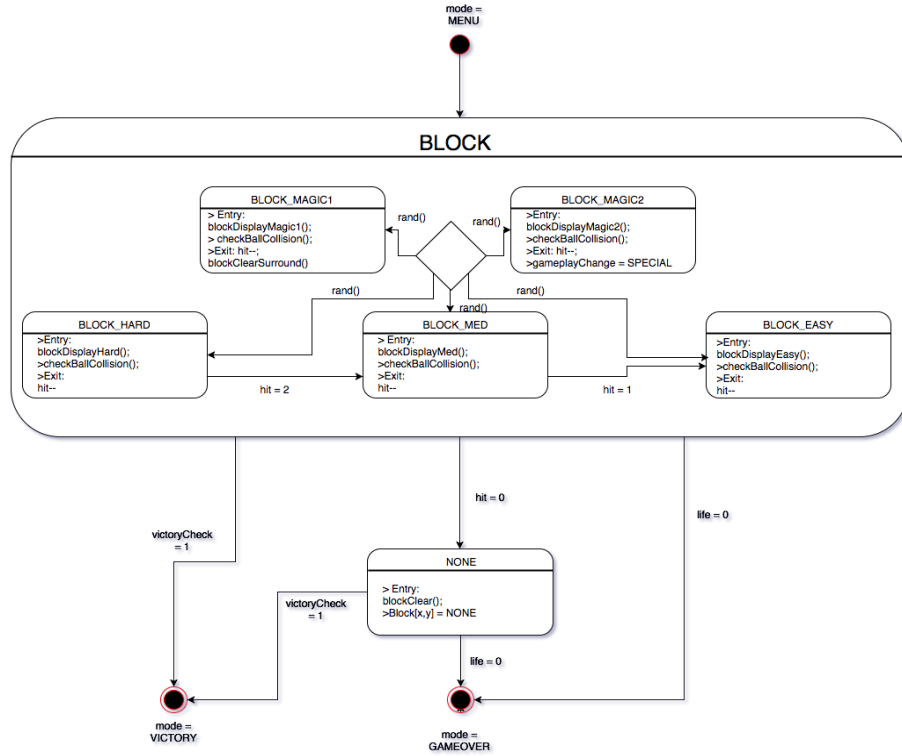


Fig b: Block Type State Machine

The `blockclear()` function(Fully documented) is available in the `gameDisplay.h`.


```

void ballMovement(void)
{
    // Victory condition check
    volatile unsigned char arrayCount = 0;
    victoryCheck = 1;
    for(arrayCount = 0; arrayCount < 32; arrayCount++)
    {
        // If Brick is detected then break off the check
        if(block[arrayCount] != NONE)
        {
            victoryCheck = 0;
            break;
        }
    }
    switch(direction){
    case INIT:
        // Initially ball is display at the centre of
        // 7th BallXPos and 7th Page
        ballDisplay(ballInit);
        // Set direction as UP_LEFT
        direction = UP_LEFT;
        break;
    case UP_LEFT:
        // Change ball Coordinates
        if(ballXPos > 0)
            ballXPos--;
        if (ballYPos > 0)
            ballYPos--;

        // Maps ball position to correspond to brick
        // position, there are 16 Ball X Positions
        // and 8 Brick Positions, hence divided by 2.
        ballXMapInt = (ballXPos/2);

        // Check whether there is a brick to the left,
        // if so, delivers 1 hit and is reflected UP_RIGHT
        if(block[ballXMapInt + (8*(ballYPos+1))] != NONE)
        {
            blockClear(ballXMapInt, (ballYPos+1));
            direction = UP_RIGHT;
            // Do not display the ball, roll back
            // UP_LEFT ball co ordinates changes
            ballXPos++;
            ballYPos++;
            // Break out of the switch case
            break;
        }
        // Check whether there is a brick to the top, if so,
        // delivers 1 hit and is reflected DOWN_LEFT
        else if(block[ballXMapInt + (8*ballYPos)] != NONE)

```

```

{
    blockClear(ballXMapInt , ballYPos);
    direction = DOWNLEFT;
    // Roll Back Ball co-ordinates change
    ballXPos++;
    ballYPos++;
    break;
}
// No Brick Detected
else
{
    /* Display the ball as per UP_LEFT coordinates
    change(Since ball is 4x4, and we can move in
    8x8 frames using GLCD. There are two ball displays
    in different quadrants for fluid ball motion)
    */
    ballDisplay(ball3);
    millis(ballMovSpeed/2);
    ballDisplay(ball1);
    millis(ballMovSpeed/2);
    // Check for left wall collision
    if(ballXPos == 0)
    {
        direction = UP_RIGHT;
        // Check for top left corner collision
        if(ballYPos == 0)
        {
            direction = DOWN_RIGHT;
            break;
        }
        break;
    }
    // Check for top wall collision
    if(ballYPos == 0)
        direction = DOWNLEFT;
    break;
}
case UP_RIGHT:
    // Change ball Coordinates
    if(ballXPos < 15)
        ballXPos++;
    if (ballYPos > 0)
        ballYPos--;

    // Maps ball position to correspond to brick
    // position, there are 16 Ball X Positions
    // and 8 Brick Positions, hence divided by 2.
    ballXMapInt = (ballXPos/2);

    // Check whether there is a brick to the right,

```

```

// if so, delivers 1 hit and is reflected UP_LEFT
if(block[ballXMapInt + (8*(ballYPos+1))] != NONE)
{
    blockClear(ballXMapInt, (ballYPos+1));
    direction = UP_LEFT;
    // Roll Back Ball co-ordinates change
    ballXPos--;
    ballYPos++;
    break;
}
// Check whether there is a brick to the top, if so,
// delivers 1 hit and is reflected DOWN_RIGHT
else if(block[ballXMapInt + (8*ballYPos)] != NONE)
{
    blockClear(ballXMapInt, ballYPos);
    direction = DOWN_RIGHT;
    // Roll Back Ball co-ordinates change
    ballXPos--;
    ballYPos++;
    break;
}
// No Brick Detected
else
{
    /* Display the ball as per UP_RIGHT co ordinates
    change(Since ball is 4x4, and we can move in
    8x8 frames using GLCD, there are two ball displays
    in different quadrants for fluid ball motion) */
    ballDisplay(ball3);
    millis(ballMovSpeed/2);
    ballDisplay(ball0);
    millis(ballMovSpeed/2);
    // Check for right wall collision
    if(ballXPos == 15)
    {
        direction = UP_LEFT;
        // Check for top right corner collision
        if(ballYPos == 0)
        {
            direction = DOWN_LEFT;
            break;
        }
    }
    // Check for top wall collision
    if(ballYPos == 0)
        direction = DOWN_RIGHT;
    break;
}
case DOWN_RIGHT:
    // Change ball co-ordinates

```

```

if(ballXPos < 15)
    ballXPos++;
if (ballYPos < 7)
    ballYPos++;

/* Maps ball position to correspond to brick position,
there are 16 Ball X Positions and 8 Brick Positions,
hence divided by 2. */
ballXMapInt = (ballXPos/2);
// Check whether there is a brick to the right,
// if so, delivers 1 hit and is reflected DOWN_LEFT
if(block[ballXMapInt + (8*(ballYPos-1))] != NONE)
{
    blockClear(ballXMapInt, (ballYPos-1));
    direction = DOWNLEFT;
    // Roll Back Ball co-ordinates change
    ballXPos--;
    ballYPos--;
    break;
}
// Check whether there is a brick down, if so,
// delivers 1 hit and is reflected UP_RIGHT
else if(block[ballXMapInt + (8*ballYPos)] != NONE)
{
    blockClear(ballXMapInt, ballYPos);
    direction = UP_RIGHT;
    // Roll Back Ball co-ordinates change
    ballXPos--;
    ballYPos--;
    break;
}
// No Brick Detected
else
{
    // Display first ball in the two ball motion
    ballDisplay(ball0);
    millis(ballMovSpeed/2);
    // Check for right wall collision
    if(ballXPos == 15)
    {
        direction = DOWNLEFT;
    }
    // Check for ball in bottom row
    if(ballYPos == 7)
    {
        // Based on size of paddle,
        // different checks are performed
        // for bouncing off
        // the paddle
        switch(gameplayChange){

```

```

        case NORMAL:
            // Normal sized paddle,
            // check whether ball position
            // matches paddle position
            if((ballXPos >= ((paddleXPos - 6)/8))
            && (ballXPos <= ((paddleXPos + 6)/8)))
            {
                // If paddle is present, is
                // reflected off
                direction = UP_RIGHT;
                paddleBeep();
                break;
            }
            else
            {
                // If paddle is not present,
                // then a life is lost
                gameplayMode = DEATH;
                break;
            }
        case SPECIAL:
            // Larger sized paddle, check
            // whether ball position matches
            //paddle position
            if((ballXPos >= ((paddleXPos - 12)/8))
            && (ballXPos <= ((paddleXPos + 12)/8)))
            {
                // If special paddle is present,
                // is reflected off
                direction = UP_RIGHT;
                paddleBeep();
                break;
            }
            else
            {
                // If special paddle is not present,
                // then a life is lost
                gameplayMode = DEATH;
                break;
            }
        }
    }
    // If ball is not in the lowest page, then
    // display second ball position
    ballDisplay(ball3);
    millis(ballMovSpeed/2);
    break;
}
case DOWNLEFT:
    // Change ball co-ordinates

```

```

if(ballXPos > 0)
    ballXPos--;
if (ballYPos < 7)
    ballYPos++;

/* Maps ball position to correspond to brick
position, there are 16 Ball X Positions
and 8 Brick Positions, hence divided by 2 */
ballXMapInt = (ballXPos/2);
/* Check whether there is a brick to the left,
if so, delivers 1 hit and is reflected DOWN_RIGHT
*/
if(block[ballXMapInt + (8*(ballYPos-1))] != NONE)
{
    blockClear(ballXMapInt, (ballYPos-1));
    direction = DOWN_RIGHT;
    // Roll Back Ball co-ordinates change
    ballXPos++;
    ballYPos--;
    break;
}
// Check whether there is a brick down,
// if so, delivers 1 hit and is reflected
// UP_LEFT
else if(block[ballXMapInt + (8*ballYPos)] != NONE)
{
    blockClear(ballXMapInt, ballYPos);
    direction = UP_LEFT;
    // Roll Back Ball co-ordinates change
    ballXPos++;
    ballYPos--;
    break;
}
// No Brick detected
else
{
    // Display first ball in the two ball motion
    ballDisplay(ball3);
    millis(ballMovSpeed/2);
    // Check for left wall collision
    if(ballXPos == 0)
    {
        direction = DOWN_RIGHT;
    }
    // Check for ball in bottom row
    if(ballYPos == 7)
    {
        /* Based on size of
        paddle, different checks are
        performed for bouncing off

```

```

the paddle */
switch(gameplayChange){
case NORMAL:
    // Normal sized paddle,
    // check whether ball
    // position matches
    // paddle position
    if((ballXPos >= ((paddleXPos-6)/8))
    && (ballXPos <= ((paddleXPos + 6)/8)))
    {
        // If paddle is present, is
        // reflected off
        direction = UP_LEFT;
        paddleBeep();
        break;
    }
    else
    {
        // If paddle is not present,
        // then a life is lost
        gameplayMode = DEATH;
        break;
    }
case SPECIAL:
    // Larger sized paddle, check
    // whether ball position matches paddle
    // position
    if((ballXPos >= ((paddleXPos-12)/8))
    && (ballXPos <= ((paddleXPos + 12)/8)))
    {
        // If special paddle is present,
        // is reflected off
        direction = UP_LEFT;
        paddleBeep();
        break;
    }
    else
    {
        // If special paddle is not present,
        // then a life is lost
        gameplayMode = DEATH;
        break;
    }
}
}
// If ball is not in the lowest page,
// then display second ball position
ballDisplay(ball2);
millis(ballMovSpeed/2);
break;

```

```

    }
}
}

```

readInput():

This function switches input behaviour based on the overall state of the game. It includes initial menu navigation using a cursor, which switches between settings, instructions and menu screen using on board switch presses alone. Once in gameplay mode, input is through the ADC Joystick, and Joystick ADC is mapped as per paddle size. Is implemented as a task in RTOS, initialized with readInputSem Semaphore. The overall state machine for the game is given by Fig b.

But the **readInput()** task handles only the input functions within each state. Output functions are handled by the **displayOutput()** task. Hence two different instances of the same state machine are called with each task, each with different internal functions.

Additionally, the **readInput()** task also runs the internal state machine for the cursor position within the *MENU* and *SETTINGS* state.

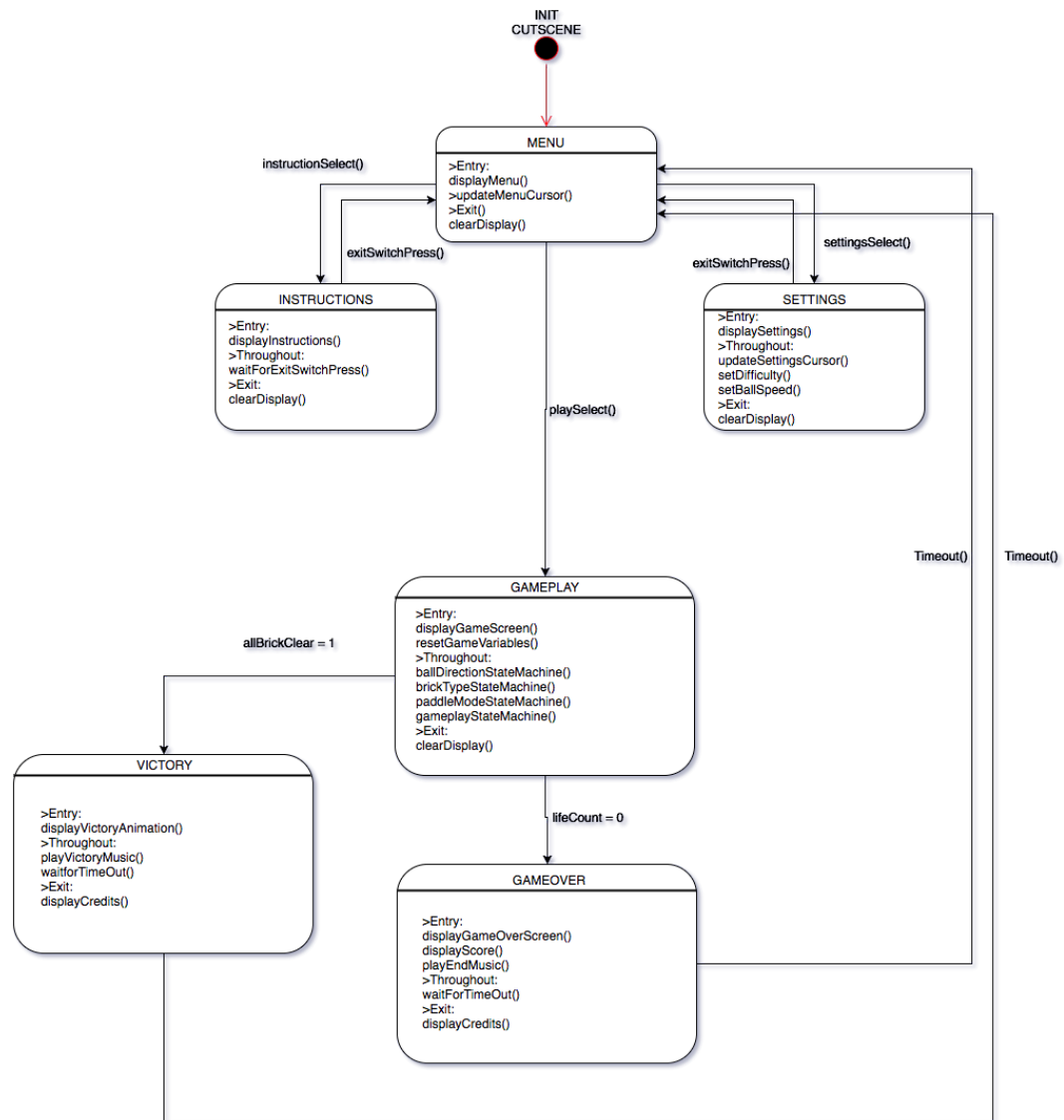


Fig c: Game State Machine

```

void readInput(void)
{
    while(1)
    {
        /* Semaphore_pend(*sem, wait/timeout)
        * decrements the semaphore by 1.
        * Until semaphore value is zero task
        * is blocked.
    }
}
  
```

```

*
*/
Semaphore_pend(readInputSem , BIOS.WAIT_FOREVER);

// Once Semaphore is posted, Switching State
// Machine uses different game states to dictate
// input behaviour
switch(mode){
// In the MENU screen
case MENU:
    // Cursor Position States in Menu
    switch(cursorPos){
    case ONE:
        // Pointing to PLAY option
        if(detectKeyPress(1) == 1)
        {
            // Once RIGHT SWITCH is pressed,
            // start gameplay
            mode = GAMEPLAY;
            gameplayMode = ENTER;
            // Beep Feedback
            entryBeep();
            glcd_clearDisplay();
        }
        else if(detectKeyPress(2) == 1)
        {
            // Once DOWN SWITCH is pressed,
            // cursor points to INSTRUCTIONS
            // option
            cursorPos = TWO;
            blockBeep();
        }
        break;
    case TWO:
        // Pointing to INSTRUCTIONS option
        if(detectKeyPress(1) == 1)
        {
            // Once RIGHT SWITCH is pressed,
            // move to INSTRUCTIONS screen
            mode = INSTRUCTIONS;
            // Beep feedback
            entryBeep();
            glcd_clearDisplay();
        }
        else if(detectKeyPress(0) == 1)
        {
            // If UP SWITCH is pressed,
            // cursor points to PLAY option
            cursorPos = ONE;
            blockBeep();
        }
    }
}

```

```

    }
    else if(detectKeyPress(2) == 1)
    {
        // If DOWN SWITCH is pressed,
        // cursor points to SETTINGS option
        cursorPos = THREE;
        blockBeep();
    }
    break;
case THREE:
    // Pointing to SETTINGS option
    if(detectKeyPress(1) == 1)
    {
        // If RIGHT SWITCH is pressed,
        // move to SETTINGS screen
        mode = SETTINGS;
        entryBeep();
        glcd_clearDisplay();
        glcd_write(settingsScreen);
        // Cursor position at one in the
        // Settings Screen(Pointing to DIFFICULTY
        // option)
        cursorPos = ONE;
    }
    else if(detectKeyPress(0) == 1)
    {
        // If UP SWITCH is pressed, cursor
        // points to INSTRUCTIONS option
        cursorPos = TWO;
        blockBeep();
    }
    break;
}
break;
// In the INSTRUCTIONS screen
case INSTRUCTIONS:
    if(detectKeyPress(3) == 1)
    {
        // If LEFT SWITCH is pressed, go back
        // to MENU screen
        menuMode = ENTRY;
        mode = MENU;
        glcd_clearDisplay();
    }
    break;
// In the SETTINGS screen
case SETTINGS:
    // Cursor position states in SETTINGS
    switch(cursorPos){
    case ONE:

```

```

// Pointing to DIFFICULTY option
if(detectKeyPress(1) == 1)
{
    difficulty = HARD;
    // If RIGHT SWITCH is pressed,
    // difficulty is set to HARD
    lifeCount = 1; // Only One Life
}
else if(detectKeyPress(3) == 1)
{
    difficulty = EASY;
    // If LEFT SWITCH is pressed,
    // difficulty is set to EASY
    lifeCount = 3; // Three Lives
}
else if(detectKeyPress(4) == 1)
{
    difficulty = MEDIUM;
    // If HAT SWITCH is pressed,
    // difficulty is set to MEDIUM
    lifeCount = 2; // Two Lives
}
else if(detectKeyPress(0) == 1)
{
    // If UP SWITCH is pressed,
    // move back to MENU Screen
    mode = MENU;
    menuMode = ENTRY;
}
else if(detectKeyPress(2) == 1)
    cursorPos = TWO;
    // If DOWN SWITCH is pressed,
    // cursor points to BALL SPEED
    // option
break;
case TWO:
// Pointing to BALL SPEEDS option
if(detectKeyPress(1) == 1)
{
    // If RIGHT SWITCH is pressed,
    // then ball speed is set to the
    // fastest option. Also correspondingly
    // paddle movement is set to a
    faster speed for a balanced gameplay
    ballSpeed = FASTER;
    ballMovSpeed = 175;
    paddleSpeed = 4;
}
else if(detectKeyPress(3) == 1)
{

```

```

        // If LEFT SWITCH is pressed,
        // then ball speed is set to the
        // slowest option. Also correspondingly
        // paddle movement is set to a slower
        // speed for a balanced gameplay
        ballSpeed = SLOW;
        ballMovSpeed = 325;
        paddleSpeed = 2;
    }
    else if(detectKeyPress(4) == 1)
    {
        // If HAT SWITCH is pressed, then ball
        // speed is set to the medium option.
        // Also correspondingly paddle movement
        // is set to a medium speed for a
        // balanced gameplay
        ballSpeed = FAST;
        ballMovSpeed = 250;
        paddleSpeed = 3;
    }
    else if(detectKeyPress(0) == 1)
        cursorPos = ONE;
        // If UP SWITCH is pressed, cursor
        // points to DIFFICULTY option
    else if(detectKeyPress(2) == 1)
    {
        // If DOWN SWITCH is pressed, move back
        // to MENU Screen
        mode = MENU;
        menuMode = ENTRY;
    }
    break;
}
break;
// In the Gameplay Screen
case GAMEPLAY:
    // To be performed only in the ALWAYS
    // gameplay state
    if(gameplayMode == ALWAYS)
    {
        // Clear raised ADC Interrupt
        ADCIntClear(ADC1_BASE, 3);
        ADCProcessorTrigger(ADC1_BASE, 3);

        /* Wait till conversion is complete */
        while(!ADCIntStatus(ADC1_BASE, 3,
            false))
        {
        }
    }

```

```

/* Clear the ADC interrupt flag
and get the conversion result */
ADCIntClear(ADC1.BASE, 3);
ADCSequenceDataGet(ADC1.BASE,
3,&ui32ADC0Value);

// Obtain the X Position as
/ given by ADC Joystick
ui8XAxisAvg = 128 - (ui32ADC0Value/32);
// Different paddle positions
// based on paddle size
switch(gameplayChange){
case NORMAL:
    // If paddle size is normal
    if(ui8XAxisAvg > 100)
    //Joystick is moved to right
    {
        // If paddle is moved to
        // extreme right
        if(paddleXPos >= 120)
            paddleXPos = 120;
        /* Limit Maximum
        right position
        so that paddle does
        not move off
        screen */
    }
    else
        paddleXPos += paddleSpeed;
    /* Move paddle to
    the right in
    a sticky manner
    (paddle holds its
    position and does
    not revert to
    zero)*/
}
else if(ui8XAxisAvg <= 28)
//Joystick is moved to left
{
    // If paddle is moved to
    // extreme left
    if(paddleXPos <= 8)
        paddleXPos = 8;
    /* Limit Maximum
    left position
    so that paddle
    does not move off screen
    */
}
else
    paddleXPos -= paddleSpeed;
/* Move paddle to

```

```

        the left
        in a sticky manner
        (paddle holds
        its position and
        does not revert to zero) */
    }
    // Display paddle at the determined
    //position
    paddleDisplay();
    break;
case SPECIAL:
    if(ui8XAxisAvg > 100)
    //Joystick is moved to right
    {
        // If paddle is moved
        // to extreme right
        if(paddleXPos >= 110)
            paddleXPos = 110;
            // Limit Maximum right
            // position so that special
            // paddle does
            // not move off screen
        else
            paddleXPos += paddleSpeed;
            // Move paddle to the right
            // in a sticky manner(paddle
            // holds its position and
            // does not revert
            // to zero)
    }
    else if(ui8XAxisAvg <= 28)
    //Joystick is moved to left
    {
        // If paddle is moved to
        // extreme left
        if(paddleXPos <= 18)
            paddleXPos = 18;
            // Limit Maximum left
            // position so that
            // special paddle
            // does not move off
            // screen
        else
            paddleXPos -= paddleSpeed;
            /* Move paddle
            to the left
            in a sticky
            manner(paddle holds
            its position
            and does not revert

```

```

        to zero) */
    }
    // Display special paddle
    // at the determined position
    paddleSpecialDisplay();
    break;
}
}
}
}
```

```
displayOutput():
```

This function switches output behaviour based on the overall state of the game. It provides control over buzzer, GLCD and LEDs. Different screens are displayed in different states accordingly with appropriate animations wherever applicable. Is implemented as a task in RTOS, initialized with displayOutputSem Semaphore.

Internally, in addition to the game state machine, it also implements the game-play state machine which can be visualized as follows:

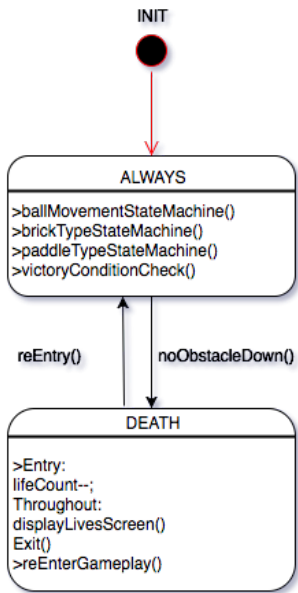


Fig d: Gameplay State Machine

```
void displayOutput(void)
{
    while(1)
    {
        /* Semaphore_pend(*sem, wait/timeout)
```



```

    * decrements the semaphore by 1.
    * Until semaphore value is zero task is
    * blocked.
    *
    */
Semaphore_pend(displayOutputSem , BIOS_WAIT_FOREVER);

// Once Semaphore is posted, Switching State Machine
// uses different game states to dictate output
// behaviour
switch(mode){
case MENU:
    // In the Menu state
    switch(menuMode){
case ENTRY:
        // Upon Entry, performed Once
        cursorPos = ONE;
        glcd_write(menuScreen);
        mode = MENU;
        displaySmallText("PLAY", 3, 6);
        displaySmallText("INSTRUCTIONS", 5, 2);
        displaySmallText("SETTINGS", 7, 4);
        menuMode = THROUGHOUT;
        // Switch to THROUGHOUT internal state
        startBeep();
        break;
case THROUGHOUT:
        // Performed throughout
        cursorDisplay();
        // Cursor position is switched accordingly as
        // per cursor states
        break;
    }
    break;
case INSTRUCTIONS:
    // In the Instructions State
    displaySmallText("USE THUMB STICK
    TO MOVE PADDLE", 0, 0);
    displaySmallText("YOU HAVE THREE LIVES", 3, 0);
    displaySmallText("CLEAR ALL BRICKS", 6, 0);
    displaySmallText("ALL THE BEST!", 7, 0);
    break;
case SETTINGS:
    // In the Settings State
    displaySmallText("DIFFICULTY", 3, 2);
    // Based on user input (in readInput() task)
    // display different difficulty modes as selected,
    // on screen.
    switch(difficulty){
case EASY:

```

```

        displaySmallText("EASY ", 4, 9);
        break;
    case MEDIUM:
        displaySmallText("HARD", 4, 9);
        break;
    case HARD:
        displaySmallText("INSANE", 4, 9);
        break;
    }
    displaySmallText("BALL SPEED", 5, 2);
    // Based on user input (in readInput()
    // task) display different ball speeds
    // as selected, on screen.
    switch(ballSpeed){
    case SLOW:
        displaySmallText("SLOW ", 6, 9);
        break;
    case FAST:
        displaySmallText("FAST ", 6, 9);
        break;
    case FASTER:
        displaySmallText("EXTREME", 6, 9);
        break;
    }
    // Display cursor always
    cursorDisplay();
    break;
    case GAMEPLAY:
        //In Gameplay State
        switch(gameplayMode){
        case ENTER:
            // Performed once upon Entry
            lifeCountTemp = lifeCount;
            // Maintain Temporary Life Count
            score_str[0] = '0';
            score_str[1] = '0';
            score_str[2] = '0';
            paddleXPos = 64;
            paddleXPrev = paddleXPos;
            //Initial Paddle's previous
            // position is equal to its
            // current position
            gameplayChange = NORMAL;
            // Paddle size
            // Based on difficulty, display
            appropriate number of lives screen
            switch(difficulty){
            case EASY:
                screenFlash(threeLivesScreen);
                break;

```

```

case MEDIUM:
    screenFlash(twoLivesScreen);
    break;
case HARD:
    screenFlash(oneLifeScreen);
    break;
}
// Set up Bricks Screen
gameScreen();
// Initialize ball variables
ballXPos = 7;
ballXPrev = 7;
ballYPos = 7;
ballYPrev = 7;
// Switch to ALWAYS internal state
gameplayMode = ALWAYS;
break;
case DEATH:
    // Switch ON vibration motor
    // on DEATH
    motorON();
    // Performed upon Death
    lifeCountTemp--;
    // Decrease number of lives
    if(lifeCountTemp == 2)
    {
        // Re enter game after
        // displaying remaining
        // number of lives
        screenFlash(twoLivesScreen);
        gameplayMode = REENTER;
    }
    else if(lifeCountTemp == 1)
    {
        // Re enter game after
        // displaying remaining
        // number of lives
        screenFlash(oneLifeScreen);
        gameplayMode = REENTER;
    }
    else if(lifeCountTemp == 0)
        mode = GAMEOVER;
        // Switch to GAMEOVER
        // mode when player runs
        // out of lives
    break;
case REENTER:
    // Performed upon Re entry
    // after death. Re display
    // blocks remaining

```

```

        gameScreenRefresh();
        // Reset Ball Variables
        ballXPos = 7;
        ballXPrev = 7;
        ballYPos = 7;
        ballYPrev = 7;
        // Set Ball direction
        motorOFF();
        // Switch OFF vibration motor
        direction = INIT;
        gameplayMode = ALWAYS;
        // Switch to ALWAYS internal
        // state
        break;
    case ALWAYS:
        // Performed throughout
        ballMovement();
        // Check for victory condition
        satisfaction
        if(victoryCheck == 1)
            mode = VICTORY;
        // Maintain LEDs in OFF state
        ledOFF(1);
        ledOFF(2);
        ledOFF(3);
        ledOFF(4);
        break;
    }
    break;
    case VICTORY:
        // Performed when Victory condition is
        // satisfied
        motorOFF();
        victoryAnimationDisplay();
        // Display a firework themed victory
        animation
        play_GOT();
        // Play Game of Thrones Theme music
        // from Tones Library
        glcd_write(creditsScreen);
        // Display Credits
        millis(5000);
        mode = MENU; // Return to Menu
        menuMode = ENTRY;
        break;
    case GAMEOVER:
        motorOFF();
        direction = INIT;
        // Set Ball Direction
        glcd_write(gameOverScreen);

```

```

        // Display Game Over Screen
        displaySmallText(score_str, 5, 9);
        // Display Score
        gameOverMusic();
        // Play a short game over music from
        // the Tones Library
        millis(2000);
        glcd_write(creditsScreen);
        // Display Credits
        millis(5000);
        scoreInt = 0;
        menuMode = ENTRY; // Return to Menu
        mode = MENU;
        break;
    }
}

```

main():

This function serves to initialize and start the BIOS. The BIOS handles program execution. Now, the **main()** function is defined as follows:

```

int main(void) {

    latency = 5;

    // Initialization of peripherals
    // using functions in Console Directory
    _init_();
    glcd_init();
    glcd_clearDisplay();
    srand(time(NULL));
    // For Randomization of Blocks

    glcd_write(titleScreen);
    // Display Cutscene
    play_MarioBros();
    // Play Mario Brothers Theme
    using Tones Library

    BIOS_start(); // Start BIOS

    return(0);
}

```

The **Timer2_ISR()** is defined, which is used to count to 10 seconds for the SPECIAL mode of the paddle when it hits **BLOCK_MAGIC2**. Started on hit, and turned off on countdown.

```

void Timer1_ISR(void)
{
    ROM_TimerIntClear(TIMER1_BASE, TIMER_TIMA_TIMEOUT);
    specialTimeCount++;
    if(specialTimeCount > 10000)
    {
        specialTimeCount = 0;
        gameplayChange = NORMAL;
        glcd_clearRow(7);
        // Clear residual larger paddle
        // (will remain displayed otherwise)
        specialExitBeep();
        // Disable Timer
        ROM_TimerDisable(TIMER1_BASE, TIMER_A);
        ROM_IntDisable(INT_TIMER1A);
        ROM_TimerIntDisable(TIMER1_BASE, TIMER_TIMA_TIMEOUT);
    }
}

```

Finally, the `Timer2_ISR()` is defined, which implements the task scheduling as shown:

```

void Timer2_ISR(void)
{
    // Clear Interrupt
    ROM_TimerIntClear(TIMER2_BASE, TIMER_TIMA_TIMEOUT);
    tickCount++;
    switch(tickCount){
    case 10:
        Semaphore_post(displayOutputSem);
        // Post Output Display Semaphore
        break;
    case 40:
        Semaphore_post(readInputSem);
        // Post Input Read Semaphore
        tickCount=0;
        break;
    }
}

```

This is the complete code for the Breakout Game, with a complete statechart implementation.