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//*****
// University of Illinois at Chicago, Dept. of Electrical and Computer Engineering
// ECE 367 -Microprocessor-Based Design
// Semester: Spring 2013

// Experiment Title: Real Time Clock
// Experiment Description: This experiment is for a real time clock and the extra
// credit stop-watch. The clock is capable of 12 or 24 hour mode and can be
// reset at any time. The
// Date: 4/20/2013
// Updated: 4/20/2013
// Version: 1
// Programmer: Mitchell Hedditch
// Lab Session: Tuesday 8AM-10:50AM
//*****
/* Some include (header) files needed by Codewarrior with machine info for the
NanoCore12 */

#include <hidef.h> /* common defines and
macros */
#include "derivative.h" /* derivative-specific
definitions */

/* Here we give function prototypes before we start on the main code */
extern void near tch0ISR(void); /* tch0ISR() prototype
extern void near tch1ISR(void); /* tch1ISR() prototype

#pragma CODE_SEG __NEAR_SEG NON_BANKED /* required pragma
#pragma CODE_SEG DEFAULT /* required pragma

typedef void (*near tIsrFunc) (void); /* required typedef
const tIsrFunc _vect[] @0xFFEC = { /* vector array setup
    tch1ISR, /* 0xFFEC timer Ch1
    tch0ISR, /* 0xFFEE timer Ch0
};

/* We need to define some constants. Similar to EQU's in assembly
*/
#define IOREGS_BASE 0x0000

#define _IO8(off) *(unsigned char volatile *) (IOREGS_BASE + off) //define
form prototype 8-bit
#define _IO16(off) *(unsigned short volatile *) (IOREGS_BASE + off) //define
form prototype 16-bit

// #define PORTT _IO8(0x240)
/* portT data register is unsigned 8-bit at address $0240
*/
/* because of the form prototype defines above this is the same as
*/

/* #define PORTT *(unsigned char volatile *) (0x240); Means PORTT points to
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Untitled

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address $0240          */
/* the statement PORTT = 0x34; means to store $34 at location $0240
*/
/* if the contents of PORTT is 0xd3 then the assignment x = PORTT; means x is now
equal to 0xd3          */
/*****
*****/
/* The commented out defines already exist in one of the above header files. The
compiler          */
/* does not like the redundancy. So, they are commented out with the // symbols
*/
// #define TSCR1      _IO8(0x46)          // timer system control register
// #define PTT        _IO8(0x240)         // portt data register
// #define DDRT       _IO8(0x242)         // portt direction register
// #define CRGFLG     _IO8(0x37)         // pll flags register
// #define SYNRR      _IO8(0x34)         // synthesizer / multiplier register
// #define REFDV       _IO8(0x35)         // reference divider register
// #define CLKSEL     _IO8(0x39)         // clock select register
// #define PLLCTL     _IO8(0x3a)         // pll control register
#define PORTT        _IO8(0x240)         // PortT data register
#define PORTTi       _IO8(0x241)         // portT data register
#define PORTM        _IO8(0x250)         // portM data register
#define MCCTL        _IO8(0x66)         // modulus down counter control
#define MCFLG        _IO8(0x67)         // down counter flags

// TIMER INTERRUPTS INCLUDED IN HEADER FILE ALREADY

#define SPCR1        _IO8(0xD8)          // SPI SPCR1 REGISTER LOCATION
#define SPCR2        _IO8(0xD9)          // SPI SPCR2 REGISTER LOCATION
#define SPIB         _IO8(0xDA)          // SPI SPIB REGISTER LOCATION
#define SPSR         _IO8(0xDB)          // SPI SPSR REGISTER LOCATION
#define SPDR         _IO8(0xDD)          // SPI SPDR REGISTER LOCATION
#define MCCNT        _IO16(0x76)         // modulus down counter register
#define keypad       PORTT

// Let's define some bit locations for some flags and config bits
#define PLLSEL       0x80
#define LOCK         0x08
#define TFFCA        0x10
#define MCZF         0x80
#define BIT0         0x01
#define BIT1         0x02
#define BIT2         0x04
#define BIT3         0x08
#define BIT4         0x10
#define BIT5         0x20
#define BIT6         0x40
#define BIT7         0x80
#define ENABLE       0x02                // LCD ENABLE AT PM1
#define RCK          0x08                // RCK CONNECTED TO PM3
#define RS           0x01                // REGISTER SELECT (RS)
AT PM0 (0=COMMAND,1=DATA)

// Let's define our general variables
unsigned char CLOCK_FLAG;                // FLAG FOR CLOCK 1
INTERRUPT
unsigned char STOP_WATCH_START;          // TOGGLE FLAG FOR STOP
WATCH
unsigned char CLOCK_SET;                  // SET MODE FOR CLOCK
unsigned char FORMAT;                     // 12 OR 24 HOUR MODE
FOR CLOCK

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unsigned char SPEED;           // CLOCK SPEED (NORMAL
OR FAST)
unsigned char BLINK;           // BLINK FLAG FOR TIME
ENTRY MODE
unsigned int CLOCK_TIMER_COUNT; // INTERRUPT TIMER COUNT
FOR CLOCK
unsigned long CLOCK_TIME;      // CLOCK TIME COUNT IN
SECONDS
unsigned long STOP_WATCH_TIME; // STOP WATCH TIME IN
MICROSECONDS

char getkey(void);
void SetClk8(void);
void delayby1ms(int k);
void keyrelease(void);
void Command(char a);
void Print(char a);
void Clear(void);
void delay(void);
void delay3(void);
void systemInitialize(void);
void SPIInitialize(void);
void InitLCD(void);
void updateDisplay(void);
void updateStopwatch(void);
void displayTime24Hr(void);
void displayTime12Hr(void);
void displayStopwatch(void);
void initTimerInterrupt(void);
void startTimerInterrupt(void);
void printString(char *string);
void printParseDecimal(char val);
void setClock(void);
void blinking(void);

/*****
/* This is the main code where everything should go, */
/* All program function is directed by this code */
*****/
void main(void)
{
    char key1;

    systemInitialize();           //Run system
    initialization

    updateDisplay();              //Print out the display

    setClock();                   //Let the user set the
    time

    while(1)                       // this is and infinite
    while loop
    {
        /* OK. 1ms gone by. Let's see if user pressed the A key or the B key. */
        key1 = getkey();           // go check for keypress
        if(key1 < 0x1f)             // did we get a key? If
        so, do the next three statements
        {
            keyrelease();           //check for keyrelease
            delay();                 //short delay
            while((PORTTi & 0x08)); // if column 3

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is HIGH wait here until LOW
anything above 9?      if(key1 >= 10)          //Did user press
                        {
the following          if(key1==10)          // If user pressed A do
                        {
MODE USE SET FLAG      CLOCK_SET = 0x01;      // PUT CLOCK IN ENTRY
                        updateDisplay();      // UPDATE THE DISPLAY
                        }
                        else if(key1==11)      // IF USER PRESSED B...
                        {
FLAG                  FORMAT = ~FORMAT;      // TOGGLE THE FORMAT
                        updateDisplay();      //Print out the display
                        }
                        else if(key1 == 12)
                        {
CHANGE SPEED          SPEED = ~SPEED;        // IF USER PRESSED C,
                        }
                        else if(key1 == 14)      // IF USER PRESSED E...
                        {
TO 0                  STOP_WATCH_START = 0x00; // STOP STOP-WATCH
                        STOP_WATCH_TIME = 0;    // RESET STOP_WATCH TIME
                        }
                        else if(key1 == 15)      // IF USER PRESSED F....
                        {
START/STOP OF STOPWATCH STOP_WATCH_START = ~STOP_WATCH_START; // TOGGLE
STOP WATCH?          if(STOP_WATCH_START == 0x00) { // ARE WE STOPPING THE
                        updateDisplay();        // UPDATE THE DISPLAY
                        }
                        }
                        }
                        if(CLOCK_SET == 0x01)  // ARE WE IN SET MODE?
                        {
                        setClock();           // LET USER SET CLOCK
                        }
SET?                  else if (CLOCK_FLAG == 0x01) // IS THE CLOCK FLAG
                        {
                        CLOCK_TIME++;         // INCREASE TIME BY 1
RESET TIME            if(CLOCK_TIME >= 86400) CLOCK_TIME = 0; // IF AT END OF TIME,
                        updateDisplay();      // UPDATE DISPLAY
FLAG                  CLOCK_FLAG = 0x00;    // RESET CLOCK INTERRUPT
                        }
                        }
}

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/*****
/* This is the initialization controller, it initializes program */
/* vars & calls other systems to initialize in the hardware */
*****/
void systemInitialize(void)
{
    setClk8();                                // go setup the PLL

    // setup the data direction registers
    DDRM = 0xfc;                               // set data direction
register for PortM
    DDRT = 0xf0;                               // set data direction
register for PortT
    PORTM = 0;                                // clear PortM

    SPIInitialize();                           // INITIALIZE THE SPI
SYSTEM

    InitLCD();                                // INITIALIZE THE LCD

    initTimerInterrupt();                      // INITIALIZE THE
INTERNAL TIMER INTERRUPTS
    startTimerInterrupt();

    CLOCK_SET = 0x01;                          // INITIALIZE IN
CLOCK_SET MODE
    CLOCK_FLAG = 0x00;                        // CLOCK INTERRUPT FLAG
NOT SET
    FORMAT = 0x00;                            // INITIALIZE IN 24HR
MODE
    SPEED = 0x00;                              // INITIALIZE IN NORMAL
SPEED
    BLINK = 0x01;                              // INITIALIZE BLINK ON
0
    CLOCK_TIMER_COUNT = 0;                    // INTERRUPT COUNTER AT

    STOP_WATCH_START = 0x00;                  // STOPWATCH NOT RUNNING
    CLOCK_TIME = 43200;                       // SET CLOCK TO NOON
    STOP_WATCH_TIME = 0;                      // STOP WATCH TO 0
}

/*****
/* This function enables PLL and use an 8-MHz crystal oscillator to */
/* generate 24-MHz E clock. Same as done in assembler. */
*****/
void SetClk8(void)
{
    asm(sei);                                // turn of interrupts
    CLKSEL  &= PLLSEL;                       // disengage PLL from
system
    SYNR    = 0x02;                           // set SYSCLK to 24 MHz
from a 4-MHz oscillator
    REFDV   = 0;                               //
    PLLCTL  = 0x40;                           // turn on PLL, set
automatic
    while(!(CRGFLG & LOCK));                  // wait for HIGN on LOCK
bit at address CRGFLG
    asm(nop);                                // very short delays
    asm(nop);
    CLKSEL |= PLLSEL;                         // clock derived from
PLL
    asm(cli);                                // turn on interrupts

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}

/*****
/* This subroutine initializes the SPI system on the HC12S */
/* */
*****/
void SPIInitialize(void)
{
    SPIB = 0x22; //SPI CLOCKS A 1/24 OF
E-CLOCK
    DDRM = 0x3B; //SETUP PORTM DATA
DIRECTION
    SPCR1 = 0x50; //ENABLE SPI AND SET
MODE AS MASTER
    SPCR2 = 0x00; //RESETS SPCR2 TO $00
(ALSO DOES AT RESET)
    PORTM = PORTM | RCK; //SET RCK TO IDLE HIGH
    PORTM = PORTM & ~ENABLE; //ENABLE TO IDLE LOW
}

/*****
/* This subroutine initializes the LCD screen */
/* */
*****/
void InitLCD(void) //Cheap and dirty method
to initialize LCD
{
    Command(0x30); //Call command method
with 0x30
    delay3(); //Allow the command
to take place
    Command(0x30); //Call command method
with 0x30
    delay3(); //Allow the command
to take place
    Command(0x30); //Call command method
with 0x30
    delay3(); //Allow the command
to take place
    Command(0x38); //Call command method
with 0x38
    delay3(); //Allow the command
to take place
    Command(0x0C); //Call command method
with 0x0C
    delay3(); //Allow the command
to take place
    Clear(); //Clear the
homescreen
}

/*****
/* This subroutine initializes the timer interrupt */
/* */
*****/
void initTimerInterrupt(void)
{

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TSCR2 = 0x04; //CONFIGURE PRESCALE
FACTOR 16 (2/3 usec) 1500 = 1msec
TIOS = 0x03; //ENABLE OC0,OC1 FOR
OUTPUT COMPARE
TSCR1 = 0x90; //ENABLE TCNT & FAST
FLAGS CLEAR
TIE = 0x03; //ENABLE INTERRUPTS TC1
& TC2
}

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/*****
/* This subroutine starts the timer interrupts up */
/* */
*****/
void startTimerInterrupt(void)
{
    TC0 = TCNT + 3750; //INCREMENT COUNT BY
    3750 (1SECOND)
    TC1 = TCNT + 3750; //INCREMENT TC1 BY 3750
    TFLG1 = 0x03; //SET BOTH FLAGS FOR
    TIMER INTERRUPTS
}

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/*****
/* This subroutine blinks the entire display for clock set mode */
/* */
*****/
void blinking(void)
{
    if(CLOCK_FLAG == 0x01) //IF OUR CLOCK FLAG IS
    SET
    {
        if(BLINK == 0x01) //AND OUR BLINK FLAG IS
        SET
        {
            Command(0x08); //TURN THE LCD off
            BLINK = 0x00; //CHANGE BLINK FLAG
        } else {
            Command(0x0C); //TURN THE LCD ON
            BLINK = 0x01; //CHANGE THE BLINK FLAG
        }
        CLOCK_FLAG = 0x00; //RESET THE CLOCK FLAG
    }
}

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/*****
/* */
/* */
*****/
void setClock()
{
    unsigned long hour; //DEFINE VARS
    unsigned char minute, second, key, key_flag; //DEFINE VARS
    key_flag = 0; //INITIALIZE KEY FLAG
}

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while(key != 0x0a)                                //LOOP UNTIL USER
PRESSES A AGAIN
{
    /* OK. 1ms gone by. Let's see if user pressed the A key or the B key. */
    key = getkey();                                //GO CHECK FOR KEYPRESS
    if(key < 0x1f)                                //DID WE GET A KEY? THE
PERFORM ACTION
    {
        keyrelease();                            //WAIT FOR USER TO
RELEASE KEY
        delay();                                //DELAY
        while((PORTTi & 0x08));                  //IF COLUMN 3 IS HIGH
WAIT HERE UNTIL LOW
        if(key == 11)                            //DID USER PRESS B?
        {
            key_flag++;                          //MOVE TO NEXT TIME
SEGMENT (HOURS/MINS/SECS)
        }
        if(key_flag > 2) key_flag = 0;            //IF WE'RE AT SECONDS
RESET TO HOURS
        else if (key == 12)                      //DID USER PRESS C?
        {
            hour = ((CLOCK_TIME/3600));          //CALCULATE CURRENT HOUR
MINUTE
            minute = (((CLOCK_TIME % 3600)/60)); //CALCULATE CURRENT
SECONDS
            second = (((CLOCK_TIME % 3600) % 60)); //CALCULATE CURRENT
            if(key_flag == 0)                    //IF WE'RE AT HOURS...
            {
                hour++;                          //INCREASE HOURS BY 1
                if(hour >= 24) hour = 0;          //IF IT'S AT 24, RESET
TO 0
            }
            else if (key_flag == 1)              //IF WE'RE AT
MINUTES....
            {
                minute++;                        //INCREASE MINUTES BY 1
                if(minute >= 60) minute = 0;      //IF IT'S AT 60 MINS,
RESET TO 0
            }
            else if (key_flag == 2)              //IF WE'RE AT
SECONDS....
            {
                second++;                        //INCREASE SECONDS BY 1
                if(second >= 60) second = 0;     //IF IT'S AT 60 SECONDS,
RESET TO 0
            }
            CLOCK_TIME = (hour*3600) + (minute*60) + (second);
//RECONSTRUCT CLOCK TIME IN SECONDS
        }
        updateDisplay();                        //UPDATE OUR DISPLAY
AGAIN
    }
    blinking();                                //CHECK TO SEE IF WE
NEED TO BLINK

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    }

    Command(0x0C); //MAKE SURE THE LCD IS
ON IF WE'RE DONE
    CLOCK_SET = 0x00; //CHANGE CLOCK SET MODE
    startTimerInterrupt(); //START UP OUR TIMER
INTERRUPTS
}

/*****
/*
/* The getkey functions gets the key value from a 4X4 matrix keypad connected
/* PortT. Rows (0,1,2,3) = P4,P5,P6,P7
/* Columns (0,1,2,3) = P0,P1,P2,P3
/* The strategy used here is nessted if -else statements and is similar to what
/* we did in assembly language. There are more efficient and elegant strategies.
/*
*****/
char getkey(void)
{
sequence - row 0 columns 0,1,2,3
etc. until we have checked
    char keyX;
key is pressed then we save the
jump down to return without
keys. Note that there many

    PORTT = 0x00;
    asm(NOP);
assembler NOP
    PORTT |= 0x10;
OR PORTT with $10. ie. set row 0 (PT4) High
    asm(nop);
    asm(nop);
    asm(nop);

    if(PORTT & BIT0)
and check if ans is 1 (TRUE). ie. Check column 0 for HIGH. If High
        keyX = 1;
and jump to return. // then set keyX to 1
    else if(PORTT & BIT1) // Check column 1
        keyX = 2;
    else if(PORTT & BIT2) // Check column 2
        keyX = 3;
    else if(PORTT & BIT3) // Check column 3
        keyX = 10;
    else {
on row 1
        PORTT = 0x00;
        PORTT |= 0x20;
        asm(nop);
        asm(nop);
        asm(nop);

        if(PORTT & BIT0)
            keyX = 1;
        else if(PORTT & BIT1)
            keyX = 2;
        else if(PORTT & BIT2)
            keyX = 3;
        else if(PORTT & BIT3)
            keyX = 10;
        else {
on row 2
            PORTT = 0x00;
            PORTT |= 0x40;
            asm(nop);
            asm(nop);
            asm(nop);

            if(PORTT & BIT0)
                keyX = 1;
            else if(PORTT & BIT1)
                keyX = 2;
            else if(PORTT & BIT2)
                keyX = 3;
            else if(PORTT & BIT3)
                keyX = 10;
            else {
on row 3
                PORTT = 0x00;
                PORTT |= 0x80;
                asm(nop);
                asm(nop);
                asm(nop);

                if(PORTT & BIT0)
                    keyX = 1;
                else if(PORTT & BIT1)
                    keyX = 2;
                else if(PORTT & BIT2)
                    keyX = 3;
                else if(PORTT & BIT3)
                    keyX = 10;
                else {
                    keyX = 0;
                }
            }
        }
    }

    return keyX;
}

```

etc.

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    keyX = 4;
    else if(PORTT & BIT1)
        keyX = 5;
    else if(PORTT & BIT2)
        keyX = 6;
    else if(PORTT & BIT3)
        keyX = 11;
    else {
        PORTT = 0x00;
        PORTT |= 0x40;                                // row 2 High
        asm(nop);
        asm(nop);
        asm(nop);

        if(PORTT & BIT0)
            keyX = 7;
        else if(PORTT & BIT1)
            keyX = 8;
        else if(PORTT & BIT2)
            keyX = 9;
        else if(PORTT & BIT3)
            keyX = 12;
        else {
            PORTT = 0x00;
            PORTT |= 0x80;                                // row 3 High
            asm(nop);
            asm(nop);
            asm(nop);

            if(PORTT & BIT0)
                keyX = 0 ;
            else if(PORTT & BIT1)
                keyX = 15;
            else if(PORTT & BIT2)
                keyX = 14;
            else if(PORTT & BIT3)
                keyX = 13;
            else                                           // if we get to here ==>
                keyX = 0x1f;                                // nokey signal
        }
    }
}
return (keyX);                                           // return the key value
}

/*****
/*
/* Key release routine. Check each coulumn bit. If HIGH wait
/* until it goes LOW to break out of the while statement.
/* Note that we are reading the input register of PortT
/* which is at address $0241 and is called (here) PORTTi
/*
/*
*****/
void keyrelease(void)
{
    //PORTT = 0xf0                                         // Set all rows high
    (not needed here. why?)
    while((PORTTi & 0x01));                                // if column 0 is HIGH
    wait here until LOW
    while((PORTTi & 0x02));                                // if column 1 is HIGH
    wait here until LOW

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Untitled

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while((PORTTi & 0x04));           // if column 2 is HIGH
wait here until LOW
while((PORTTi & 0x08));           // if column 3 is HIGH
wait here until LOW
}

/*****
/* This subroutine creates a small delay which counts clock cycles */
/* */
*****/
void delay(void)                   //This will be the delay
for LCD commands - count clock cycles
{
    int y = 2000;                  //Initialize Y as 8000
    int i = 0;                     //Initialize i as 0
    for(i; i<=y;i++);              //Do the delay 8000
times
}

/*****
/* This is a slightly larger delay than delay(), it uses a nested */
/* loop to increase the time spent here */
*****/
void delay3(void)                  //This delay has nested
while loops - count clock cycles
{
    int y = 0x0F;                  //Iniialize Y as $0F
    while (y!=0){                  //Loop while Y!=0
        int x = 0xFFFF;           //Initialize X as $FFFF
        while(x!=0){              //Loop while X!=0
            x--;                   //Decrement X
        }
        y--;                       //Decrement Y
    }
}

/*****
/* The following function creates a time delay which is equal to the */
/* multiple of 1ms. The value passed in k specifies the number of */
/* milliseconds to be delayed. */
*****/
void delayby1ms(int k)             // k*1ms delay with
embedded key press check
{
    /* Standard Timer Setup */
    int ix;

    TSCR1 = 0x90;                  /* enable TCNT and fast
timer flag clear */
    TSCR2 = 0x06;                  /* disable timer
interrupt, set prescaler to 64 */
    TIOS |= BIT0;                  /* enable OCO */
    TFLG1 &= BIT0;                 /* clear timer flag
OC0F*/
    TC0 = TCNT + 375;              /* add 375 to the
tcount*/
}

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for(ix = 0; ix < k; ix++) // Do this loop k times.
where k*1ms is the ~time wait we need. Not necessarily 1 second.
{
    while(!(TFLG1 & BIT0)); // ASM==> Here BRCLR
TFLAG1, $01, Here
    TCO += 375; // If we get here
TFLAG1's BIT0 became HIGH
}
TIOS &= (~BIT0); /* disable OC0 and
exit. note no return statement required*/
}

/*****
/* This function clears the LCD screen */
/* */
/*****
void Clear(void) //Clears the LCD screen
{
    Command(0x01); //Sends the clear
command to LCD
    delay(); //Allows the command to
go through
    delay(); //Allows the command to
go through
}

/*****
/* This subroutine sends a command to the LCD, for example to move */
/* the cursor to the beginning of the screen */
/*****
void Command(char a) //Method to send
commands to LCD via SPI to SIPO system
{
    while(!(SPISR & 0x20)); //Wait for register
empty flag (SPIEF)
    SPIDR = a; //Output command via SPI
to SIPO
    while(!(SPISR & 0x80)); //Wait for SPI Flag
    a = SPIDR; //Equate a with SPIDR
    asm(nop); //Wait for 1 cycle
    PORTM &= ~RCK; //Pulse RCK
    asm(nop); //Wait for 1 cycle
    asm(nop); //Wait for 1 cycle
    PORTM |= RCK; //Command now available
for LCD
    PORTM &= ~RS; //RS = 0 for commands
    asm(nop); //Wait for 1 cycle
    asm(nop); //Wait for 1 cycle
    asm(nop); //Wait for 1 cycle
    PORTM |= ENABLE; //Fire ENABLE
    asm(nop); //Wait for 1 cycle
    asm(nop); //Wait for 1 cycle
    PORTM &= ~ENABLE; //ENABLE off
    delay(); //Delay
    delay(); //Delay
}

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Untitled

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/*****
/* This subroutine prints an ASCII character to the screen */
/* */
/*****
void Print(char a) // Method to send data
to LCD via SPI to SIPO system
{
    while(!(SPISR & 0x20)); //wait for register
empty flag (SPIEF)
    SPIDR = a; //Output command via SPI
to SIPO
    while(!(SPISR & 0x80)); //wait for SPI Flag
    a = SPIDR; //Equate a with SPIDR
    asm(nop); //wait for 1 cycle
    PORTM &= ~RCK; //Pulse RCK
    asm(nop); //wait for 1 cycle
    asm(nop); //wait for 1 cycle
    PORTM |= RCK; //Command now available
for LCD
    PORTM |= RS; //RS = 1 for data
    asm(nop); //wait for 1 cycle
    asm(nop); //wait for 1 cycle
    asm(nop); //wait for 1 cycle
    PORTM |= ENABLE; //Fire ENABLE
    asm(nop); //wait for 1 cycle
    asm(nop); //wait for 1 cycle
    PORTM &= ~ENABLE; //ENABLE off
    delay(); //Delay
}

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/*****
*****/
/* printStringPrint determines the number of characters in the string so that we can
*/
/* send the correct number of characters to the LCD print command.
*/
/* Then, the characters are printed. There are built in functions in the string.h
*/
/* library but we are not using that library. So, we will use this home made
function. */
/* Not pretty but it works.
*/
/*****
*****/
void printString(char *string)
{
    int i, n;
    const char *tmp = string;

    // NOTE: does NOT check for string == NULL

    while(*tmp != '\0') { // C strings end with \0
        tmp++;
    }
    n = tmp - string; // OK. Now we know how
many characters to print

    for(i=0; i<n; i++) {
        Print(string[i] ); // Call LCD print
command
    }
}

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}

/*****
/* This command takes a value (max 99) and parses it to decimal */
/* */
*****/
void printParseDecimal(char val)
{
    Print((val/10)+0x30);          //PRINT TENS DIGIT
    Print((val % 10)+0x30);       //PRINT ONES DIGIT
}

/*****
/* This function updates the display by printing characters and */
/* Commands to it */
*****/
void updateDisplay(void)
{
    char i;                      //DECLARE I AS CHAR
    Clear();                     //CLEAR DISPLAY
    Command(0x02);               //MOVE CURSOR TO HOME
POSITION
    if(FORMAT == 0x00) {         //IF WE'RE IN 24HR MODE
        displayTime24Hr();       //DISPLAY 24HR TIME
    } else {
        displayTime12Hr();       //DISPLAY 12HR TIME
    }
    Command(0xC0);               //MOVE CURSOR TO NEW
LINE
    for(i=0; i<11;i++)          //LOOP 8 TIMES
    {
        Print(0x20);             //PRINT A SPACE " "
    }
    displayStopwatch();          //DISPLAY STOP_WATCH
TIME
}

/*****
/* This function updates the display by printing characters and */
/* Commands to it */
*****/
void updateStopwatch(void)
{
    Command(0x10);               //PRINT A SPACE " "
    Command(0x10);               //PRINT A SPACE " "
    Command(0x10);               //PRINT A SPACE " "
    Command(0x10);               //PRINT A SPACE " "
    Command(0x10);               //PRINT A SPACE " "
    Command(0x06);               //MAKE SURE WE'RE

```

PRINTING IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

```

    displayStopwatch();                                //DISPLAY STOPWATCH
}

/*****
/* This sub displays the number that the count is currently at.    */
/*                                                                    */
*****/
void displayTime24Hr(void)
{
    char hour;                                          //DECLARE hour VAR
    char i;                                            //DECLARE i VAR
    for(i=0; i<11;i++)                                //LOOP 11 TIMES
    {
        Print(0x20);                                  //PRINT A SPACE " "
    }

    hour = ((CLOCK_TIME/3600));                        //CALCULATE CURRENT HOUR

    if(hour < 10)                                      //IF HOUR IS LESS THAN
10    {
        Print(0x20);                                  //PRINT A SPACE " "
        Print(hour+0x30);                             //PRINT CURRENT HOUR
    }
    else
    {
        printParseDecimal(hour);                      //PRINT HOUR (GREATER
THAN 9)
    }

    if(BLINK == 0x01) {                               //CHECK TO SEE IF COLON
SHOULD BLINK?
        Print(0x3A);                                  //IF IT'S OFF, TURN IT
ON
        BLINK = 0x00;                                 //SET BLINK TO ZERO
    } else {
        Print(0x20);                                  //IF IT'S ON, TURN IT
OFF
        BLINK = 0x01;                                 //SET BLINK TO ONE
    }

    printParseDecimal((CLOCK_TIME % 3600)/60);         //PRINT MINUTES
    //Print(0x3A);                                     //PRINT COLON
    //printParseDecimal(((CLOCK_TIME % 3600) % 60));   //PRINT ONES DIGIT
}

/*****
/* This sub displays the number that the count is currently at.    */
/*                                                                    */
*****/
void displayTime12Hr(void)
{
    char hour, meridian;                              //DECLARE hour, meridian
VAR

```

Untitled

```

int i;
for(i=0; i<9;i++)
{
    Print(0x20);
}

hour = ((CLOCK_TIME/3600));

if(hour < 12) {
    meridian = 0x00;
} else {
    meridian = 0x01;
}

if(hour == 0) {
    hour = 12;
} else if (hour > 12) {
    hour = hour - 12;
}

if(hour < 10)
{
    Print(0x20);
    Print(hour+0x30);
}
else
{
    printParseDecimal(hour);
}

if(BLINK == 0x01) {
    Print(0x3A);
    BLINK = 0x00;
} else {
    Print(0x20);
    BLINK = 0x01;
}

printParseDecimal(((CLOCK_TIME % 3600)/60));

//Print(0x3A);

//printParseDecimal((((CLOCK_TIME % 3600) % 60)));

if(meridian == 0x00) {
    Print(0x41);
    Print(0x4d);
} else {
    Print(0x50);
    Print(0x4d);
}
}

```

//DECLARE i VAR
//LOOP 9 TIMES
//PRINT A SPACE " "
//CALCULATE CURRENT HOUR
//IF IT'S LESS THAN 12
//THEN IT'S AM
//ELSE IT'S PM
//IF HOUR IS ZERO
//THEN HOUR IS TWELVE
//IF HOUR IS GREATER
//THEN SUBTRACT TWELVE
//IF HOUR IS LESS THAN
//PRINT A SPACE
//PRINT HOUR
//ELSE JUST PRINT THE
//CHECK TO SEE IF COLON
//IF IT'S OFF, TURN IT
//SET BLINK TO ZERO
//IF IT'S ON, TURN IT
//SET BLINK TO ONE
//PRINT MINUTES
//PRINT COLON
//PRINT ONES DIGIT
//IS IT AM?
//PRINT A
//PRINT M
//PRINT P
//PRINT M

Untitled

```

/*****
/* This sub displays the number that the count is currently at. */
/*
/*****
void displayStopwatch(void)
{
    char sec, msec, i;                //DECLARE VARS
    long t;

    t = STOP_WATCH_TIME;              //GET STOP_WATCH_TIME
    sec = ((t / 100));                 //CALCULATE SECONDS

    if(sec < 10)                       //IF MIN < 10
    {
        Print(0x20);                  //PRINT SPACE
        Print(sec+0x30);              //PRINT MIN
    }
    else
    {
        printParseDecimal(sec);       //PRINT MIN (GREATER
THAN 10)
    }

    Print(0x3A);                       //PRINT A COLON
    msec = (t % 100);                 //CALCULATE MILLISECONDS
    printParseDecimal(msec);          //PRINT MILLISECONDS
}

/*****
/* Timer Interrupt Service Routine for Time 0, which is to be */
/* used for the clock counter */
/*****
interrupt void tch0ISR(void)
{
    TC0 = TC0 + 15000;                //INCREMENT COUNT BY
15000 (.01SECOND)

    if(SPEED == 0x00)                 //ARE WE AT NORMAL
SPEED?
    {
        CLOCK_TIMER_COUNT++;          //INCREMENT CLOCK TIMER
COUNT
        if(CLOCK_TIMER_COUNT == 100) //IF IT'S AT 100
        {
            CLOCK_FLAG = 0x01;        //SET THE FLAG
            CLOCK_TIMER_COUNT = 0;     //RESET THE COUNT
        }
    }
    else
    {
        CLOCK_FLAG = 0x01;            //ELSE JUST SET THE FLAG
(1000X FASTER)
    }
}

```

```
}
}
```

```

/*****
/*  Timer Interrupt Service Routine for Time 1, which is to be    */
/*  used for the stop-watch counter                               */
*****/
interrupt void tch1ISR(void)
{
    TC1 = TC1 + 15000;           //INCREMENT COUNT BY
9000    if(STOP_WATCH_START != 0x00) //IF STOPWATCH IS ON
    {
        STOP_WATCH_TIME++;      //INCREASE STOPWATCH
TIME    if(STOP_WATCH_TIME >= 366100) STOP_WATCH_TIME = 0; //IF IT'S AT MAX, RESET
        updateStopWatch();      //UPDATE STOPWATCH
DISPLAY    }
}

```