

(Individual) Take Home Exam-1

Revision 1.0

Due: Mar 13, 2018, 23:55:50hrs

Submission: via ODTÜCLASS

The purpose of this assignment is to familiarize you with **basic input/output operations on MPLAB X IDE** simulation environment.

Any clarifications and revisions for the assignment will be posted to the discussion group on ODTÜCLASS.

This is not a group exam, you must solve it **individually**.

Your mission is to implement the below scenario using the MPLAB X IDE simulation environment. You can also program the MCDEV boards to observe actual behavior.

Scenario

The snake *Loki* loves to travel inside an embedded board. It has two patterns for travelling; *State1* and *State2*. In *State1*, the snake will take the clockwise path, whereas in *State2* counter-clockwise path will be taken by the snake. The way that *Loki* moves in its path will be changed by button actions.

Specifications

Four ports will be used in this assignment: **PORTA**, **PORTB**, **PORTC**, and **PORTD**. **PORTC** and **PORTD** will only be used as output; those LED pins are **RC [0-3]** and **RD [0-3]**. To implement state changer button action, **RA4 pin** must be configured as a **digital input**, please look at the relevant section in datasheet. Other pins of **PORTA**, namely **RA [0-3]** must be used as output to show LED lights. Similarly, **PORTB** will be both used as the LED outputs (**RB [0-3]**) and as an input button that turns direction of the snake (**RB5**).

The default state of the program is State1. At the very beginning of the program, you must turn on first four LEDs of all the ports (16 pins in total) for 2 seconds. Afterwards, place the snake at **RA0** (tail) and **RB0** (head) position by turning on those two LEDs, and start move along the path. The path is composed of pins **RA0, RB0, RC0, RD0, RD1, RD2, RD3, RC3, RB3, RA3, RA2, RA1**, in order. In each step, the snake advances its head and tail to the next LED positions and turns off old tail LED. If the head ever reaches to corners (**RD0, RD3, RA3, RA0**), the snake stops and waits for an **RB5** button action. **RB5** push and release action allows the snake to continue moving on next side of the square. All **RB5** button actions will be ignored if the snake's head is not in a corner LED position.

Whenever **RA4** is pushed and released, the state of the game changes to State2. This time the snake will follow the path in reverse order. At the state changes, the snake stops and makes its head as new tail and vice versa. Then it continues from where it was left of before the state change. Note that **RA4** button action is different than **RB5** button action in a way that it can be triggered regardless of the position. In other words, even if the snake is not on corners, **RA4** button action may occur asynchronously and change the state of the game. Notice that **RA4** button action also

makes the snake move (in reverse direction) while it waits for RB5 button action on one of the corners.

LED switching during movement of the snake must be done in **750 ms** (+/- 50 ms) in the *State1*, whereas **400 ms** (+/- 50 ms) in the *State2*.

The naming of pins is <R>+"PORT NAME"+"BIT ORDER". R represents PORT. Here, ports names are A, B, C, and D. And the range of the BIT ORDER is between 0 and 7.

Implementation

You are expected to simulate the above scenario in the **MPLAB X IDE simulator**. You can track the status of the LEDs and buttons, by using **RA0, RA1, RA2, RA3, RB0, RB3, RC0, RC3, RD0, RD1, RD2, RD3, RA4, and RB5** pins of the simulator. The output of the pins can be seen by using the **I/O pins menu** which is available under the **Window --> Simulator** menu. A screen shot from the I/O pins menu of the simulator is given in *Figure 1*. There you can find states of some pins that are representing the LEDs and buttons. You can also simulate push buttons by using the **Stimulus** menu. This feature is available under the **Window --> Simulator** menu. You can control voltage levels of the buttons as High or Low by clicking the **RB5** and **RA4** pin button which is can be seen in *Figure 2*. You can add the pin corresponded with push button by using the **I/O pins menu** to follow the changes on this pin. **Note that** in *Figure 1* and *Figure 2*, some pins are not relevant to this assignment and only given as an example.

Coding Rules:

- You will code your program using PIC assembly language.
- Your program should be written for **PIC18F8722** working at **40 MHz**.
- When the push button is pressed, then RB5/RA4 pin goes high, and when we release the push button, the **RB5/RA4** pin goes low.
- When you are writing your codes, please look at the relevant lecture notes and recitation documents. In particular, you are expected to apply the **round robin approach** to your code, so your program will execute in an infinite loop, and there will be **your own tasks for your states** in this loop at the main scope.
- Be precise for constructing time delays (intervals). You may need to count the number of instructions for those sections.

Hand in Instructions

- You should submit your code as a single file named as `the_1_#.asm` through ODTÜCLASS where **##** represents your seven-digit student number.

Hints

- You can use “Stopwatch” tool of the simulator in MPLAB X IDE to measure the time spent by a code segment. You can reach this tool from “Windows -> Debugging -> Stopwatch” menu. But, before starting simulator you must configure your clock speed to 10 MHz from “Project properties -> Simulator -> Instruction Frequency” (Since 40 MHz main clock frequency is divided by 4 inside microcontroller and one instruction cycle is equal to 4 cycle of 40 MHz clock signal, you are setting “Instruction Frequency” to 10 MHz). You can reach the project properties by right clicking to the project name in the left side “Projects” panel and selecting properties. By **putting breakpoints** on the lines between which you want to measure the amount of time spent by that code segment and running the code

between these two breakpoints, you can see the time spent in stopwatch window.

- You will use **RA4 pin** as a **digital input** by configuring a **special register**, please check the data sheet for this configuration.
- You can also see the states of your ports, variables and pins by using the logical analyzer, SFR and variables menu under the window menu.

Grading

Your codes will be evaluated on the MPLAB X simulation environment. However, if you obey the specified rules, the program can directly be executed on the boards without any problem.

Resources

- PIC 18F8722 Datasheet
- ODTÜCLASS course web page
- The **MPLAB X IDE** will be used. You can download by using the following link:

<http://www.microchip.com/pagehandler/en-us/family/mplabx/home.html>

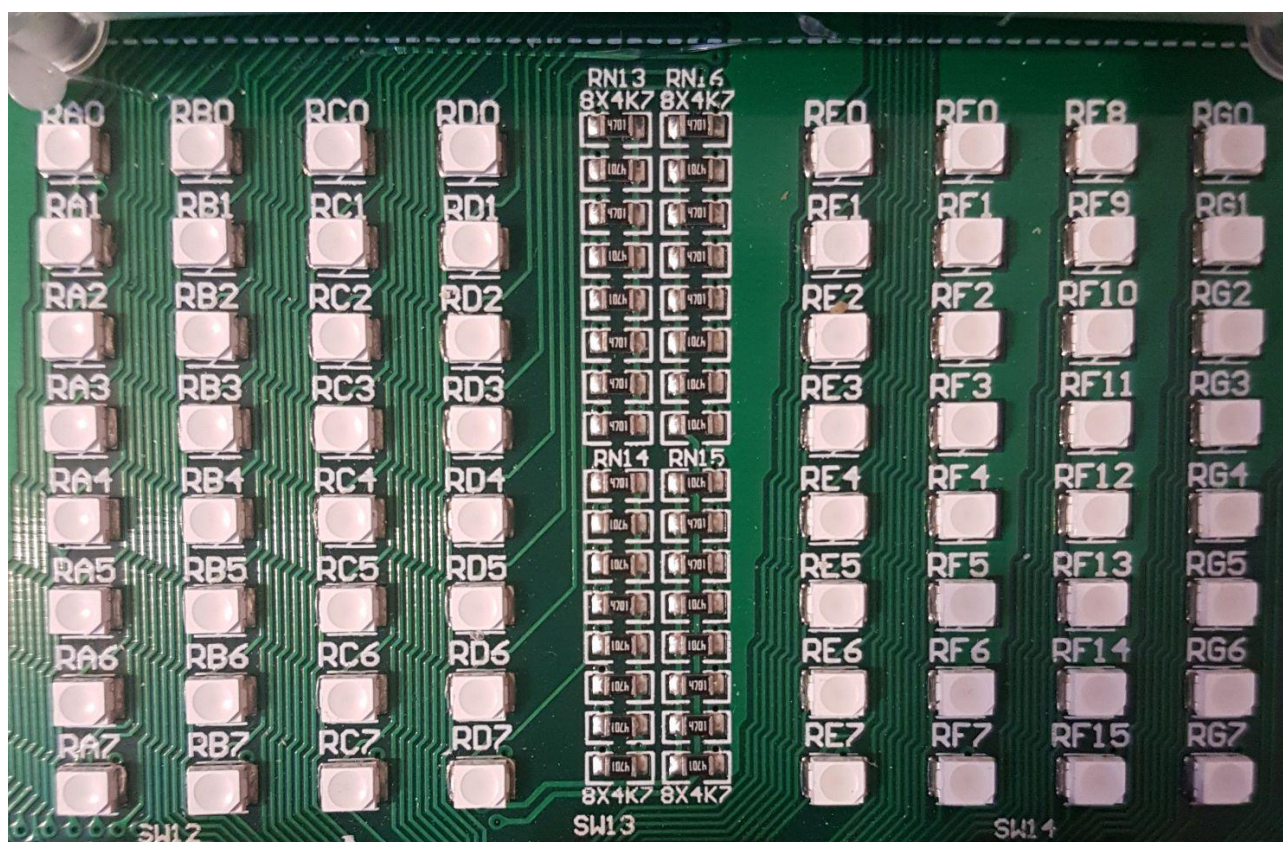
Stimulus	I/O Pins	Output	SFRs	File Registers	Watches	Variables	Call Stack	Breakpoints
Pin		Mode						
RD3		Dout						
RD2		Dout						
RD1		Dout						
RD0		Dout						
RC4		Din						
RC3		Dout						
RC2		Dout						
RC1		Dout						
RC0		Dout						
RB3		Dout						
RB2		Dout						
RB1		Dout						
RB0		Dout						
RA4		Din						
RA3		Dout						
RA2		Dout						
RA1		Dout						
RA0		Dout						
<New Pin>								

Figure 1: State of various LED and button pins shown in I/O pins window.

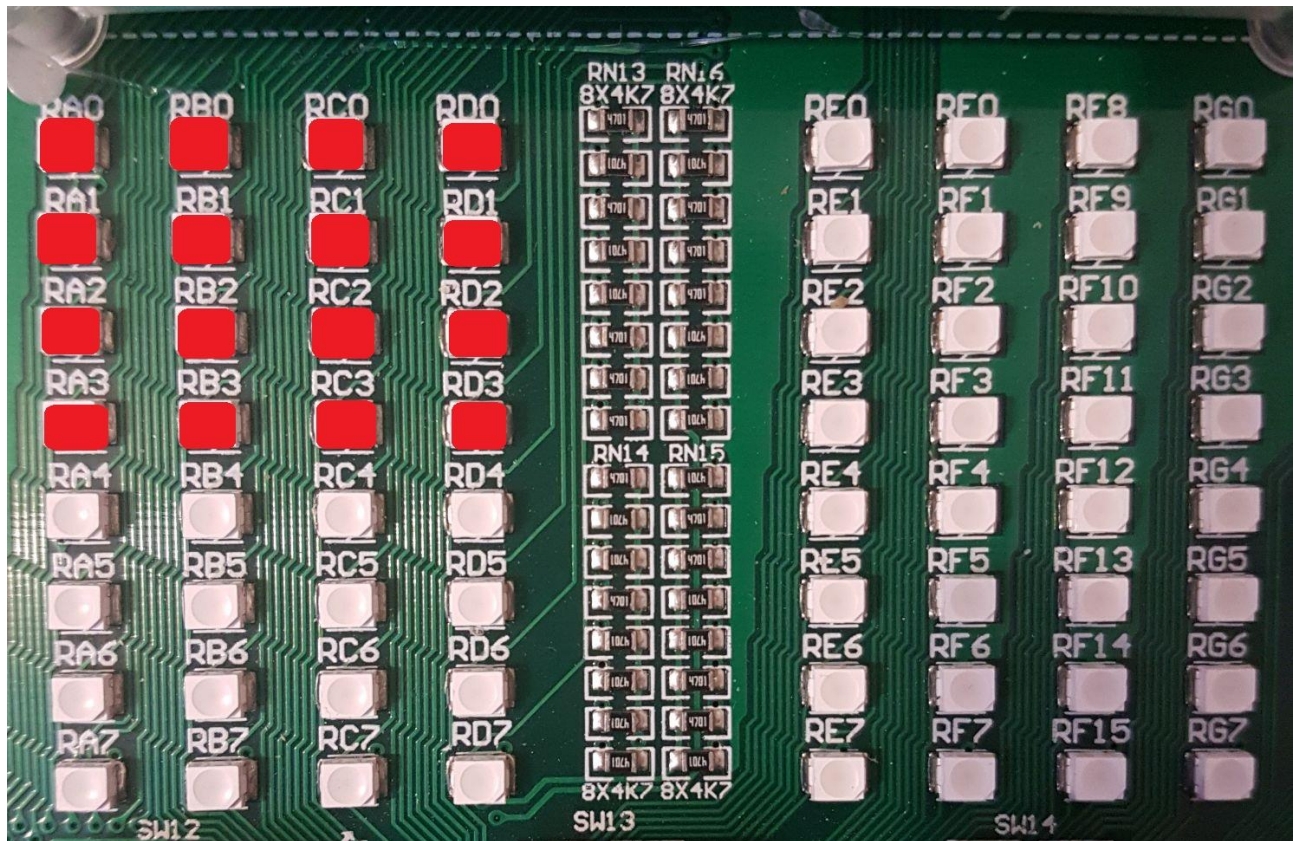
Stimulus I/O Pins Output SFRs File Registers Watches Variables Call Stack Breakpoints						
Asynchronous Pin/Register Actions Advanced Pin/Register Clock Stimulus Register Injection						
Fire	Pin	Action	Value	Units	Comments	
→	RA4	Set High				
→	RA4	Set Low				
→	RC1	Set High				
→	RC1	Set Low				
⇒						

Figure 2: Example button (RA4 & RC1) control using the stimulus window.

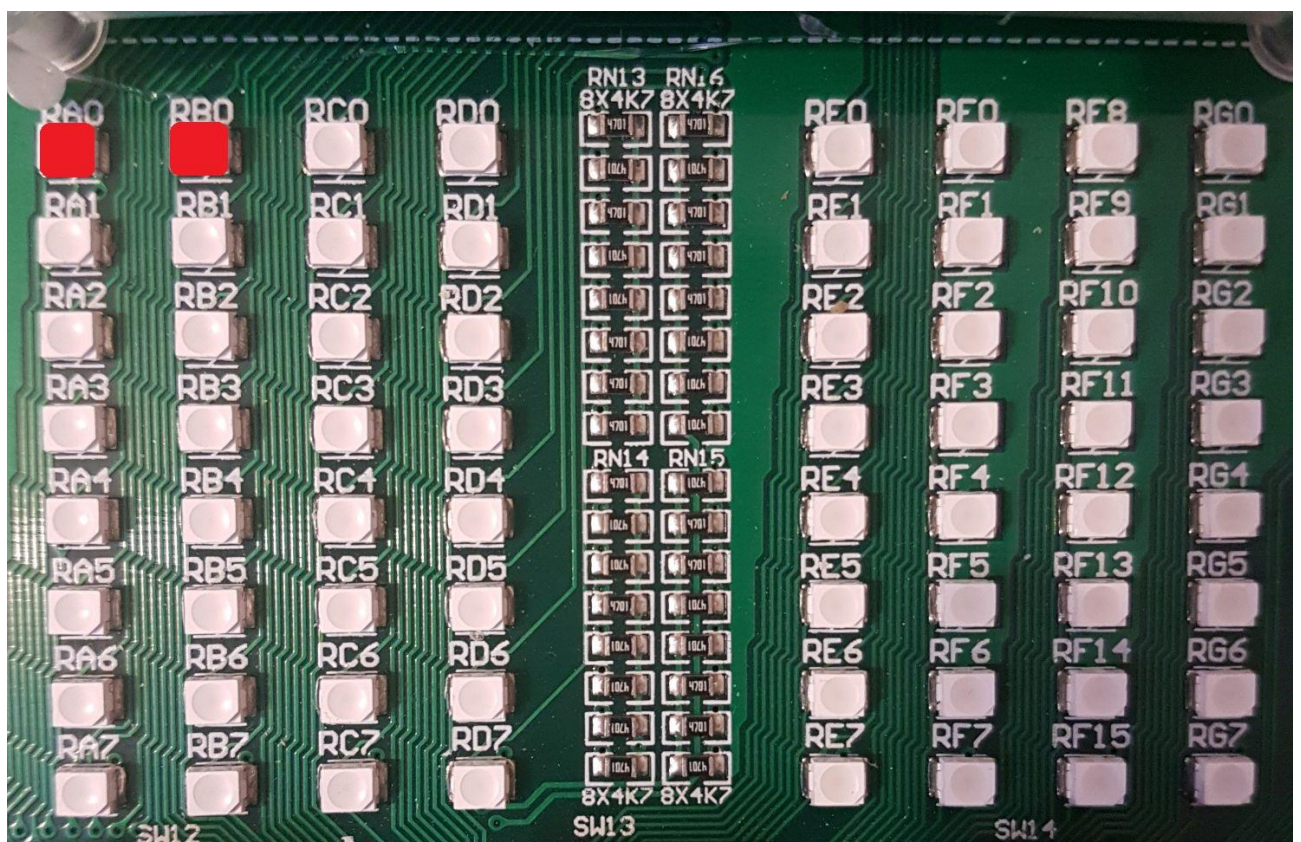
Game Snapshots



Board is off



Initial Configuration for 2 seconds



The snake is at the first position (RB0 is the head)

