
ECE 375 LAB 8

Introduction to AVR Development Tools

Lab Time: Friday 2-4

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this lab is to utilize the 16 bit Timer/Counter 1, write AVR assembly code to transmit precisely timed patterns, and combine the timing and individual patterns to create Morse code messages. Morse code is a communication method that is used to transmit messages via sound or light. In this lab, we will be designing a system to broadcast Morse code messages using LEDs.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The program provides the functionality for the Morse code transmitter using LEDs on the microcontroller board to represent light. The full table of Morse code characters is provided from [Wikipedia](#). When a dot is active, the 3 LEDs (PB5-PB7) light up for one second. When a dash is active, the LEDs turn on for three seconds. The LEDs will be disabled for a second during the pause before the next dot or dash, of the same letter, occurs. The LEDs will be disabled for 3 seconds between letters. When the CPU first boots up, the LCD will display "Welcome!" on the first line and "Please press PD0" on the second line. This will remain indefinitely until the user presses PD0. When PD0 is first pressed, the user is able to select the characters that they want to send; one character is selected once at a time. The LCD needs to be updated whenever user provides inputs. When PD7 is pressed, the CPU will change the current character and iterate through the alphabet in reverse order. For example, if the current character is A and PD7 is pressed, the current character is then changed to Z. Pressing PD6 will also change the current character and iterate through the alphabet in forward order. When PD0 is pressed again, the CPU will confirm the current character and moves to the right by one unit. When PD4 is pressed, the message will be transmitted.

Besides the standard. INIT and MAIN routines within the program, additional routines were created and used. These routines will be described later in this paper.

INITIALIZATION ROUTINE

The initialization routine provides a one-time initialization that allows the program to execute correctly. Inside the INIT routine, important components were initialized such as Stack Pointer, LCD display, input port (PORT D), and output port (PORT B). Besides that, Timer/Counter0 and Timer/Counter1 were configured, and the LCD was also configured to display the content when the CPU first booted.

MAIN ROUTINE

The Main routine executes an indefinite simple pooling loop that checks to see which a button was pressed and then call the corresponding routine.

SUBROUTINES

1. DisplayPromt

The DisplayPromt routine displays the prompt ("Welcome!" on first line and "Please press PD0" on second line) on the LCD after the CPU first boots up.

2. ButtonPD0

The ButtonPD0 routine confirms the current character and moves to the right. When PD0 is pressed for the first time after the CPU first boost, the LCD will display "Enter word:" on the first line and "A" on the second line.

3. ButtonPD6

The ButtonPD6 routine changes the current character and iterates through the alphabet in forward order.

4. ButtonPD7

The ButtonPD7 routine changes the current character and iterates through the alphabet in reverse order.

5. CheckORC0

The CheckORC0 routine checks the current value of OCR0, assigns corresponding character to the current character, and displays it on the LCD

6. Waiting

The Waiting function provides a delay for switch debouncing

7. Delay1Sec

The Delay1Sec routine configures Timer/Counter1 to trigger a delay of 1 second

8. ButtonPD4

The ButtonPD4 routine transmits the message that is displayed on the LCD using LEDs. After the message is done being transmitted, the LCD will display "Enter word:" on the first line and "A" on the second line.

9. Letters

The Letters routine compares the current to each character in the alphabet and performs the corresponding Morse code patterns.

10. Dot

The Dot routine illuminates the LEDs (PB7-PB5) for one second

11. Dash

The Dash routine illuminates the LEDs for three seconds.

12. Disabled1Sec

The Disabled1Sec disables the LEDs for 1 second.

13. Disabled3Sec

The Disabled3Sec disables the LEDs for 3 seconds.

CONCLUSION

In this lab, we were required to utilize the 16 bit Timer/Counter 1, write AVR assembly code to transmit precisely timed patterns, and combine the timing and individual patterns to create Morse code messages. We designed a system to broadcast Morse code messages using LEDs since we didn't have spot light.

SOURCE CODE

```
;*****  
;*   
;*      Hao_Truong_Lab8_sourcecode.asm   
;*   
;*      Morse Code Transmitter   
;*   
;*   
;*****  
;*   
;*      Author: Hao Truong   
;*      Date: 12/03/21   
;*   
;*****  
  
.include "m128def.inc"                ; Include definition file  
  
;*****  
;*      Internal Register Definitions and Constants   
;*****  
.def    mpr = r16                      ; Multipurpose register is  
                                           ; required for LCD Driver  
  
.def    temp = r23  
.def    charNum = r24  
.def    isPromt = r25 ; if isPromt = 0, then the code will display the promt as below:  
                                           ;  
    Enter word:                          ;  
                                           ;  
    A  
  
;*****  
;*      Start of Code Segment   
;*****  
.cseg                                  ; Beginning of code segment  
  
;*****  
;*      Interrupt Vectors   
;*****  
.org    $0000                          ; Beginning of IVs  
        rjmp INIT                      ; Reset interrupt  
  
.org    $0046                          ; End of Interrupt Vectors  
  
;*****  
;*      Program Initialization   
;*****  
INIT:                                     ; The initialization routine  
        ; Initialize Stack Pointer
```

```

ldi        mpr, low(RAMEND)
out        SPL, mpr                ; Load SPL with low byte of RAMEND
ldi        mpr, high(RAMEND)
out        SPH, mpr                ; load SPH with high byte of RAMEND

; Set X to beginning address of Message
ldi        XL, low(Message)        ; Load low byte
ldi        XH, high(Message)       ; Load high byte

; Initialize LCD Display
RCALL      LCDInit

; initialize isPromt
ldi        isPromt, 0              ; load 0 into isPromt

ldi        charNum, 0

; Initialize Timer/Counter1 (This will be used for delay)
ldi        mpr, 0b00000100         ; set prescalar to 64,
WGM13:12=00                          ; by default WGM11:10=00,
normal mode                          out        TCCR1B, mpr

; Configure 8-bit Timer/Counters (This will be used to keep track of
current state(character))
ldi        mpr, 0b01111001         ; Setting up the Fast PWM
mode                                  out        TCCR0, mpr                ; No prescaling (And
inverting)                          ldi        mpr, 0                    ; Initialize to be 0 at
first                               out        OCR0, mpr

; Initialize Port B for output
ldi        mpr, $FF                ; set Port B Data
Direction Register                  out        DDRB, mpr                ; for output
ldi        mpr, $00                ; initialize Port B
Data Register                       out        PORTB, mpr                ; so all port B data
outputs are low

; Initialize Port D for input
ldi        mpr, $00                ; set Port D Data Direction
Register                           out        DDRD, mpr                ; for input
ldi        mpr, $FF                ; initialize Port D Data
Direction Register                  out        PORTD, mpr                ; so all Port D inputs are
Tri-State

; move first string from Program Memory to Data Memory

```

```

        ldi            ZL, low(String_1 << 1)                ; extract low byte of
String_BEG
        ldi            ZH, high(String_1 << 1)              ; extract high byte of
String_BEG
                                                    ; Z
now points to first char (W)
        ldi            YL, $00                                ; Y <-
data memory address of character destination (line 1)
        ldi            YH, $01
        ldi            temp, 8                                ; used to
count down chars, first line contains 8 letters
Line1:
        lpm            mpr, Z+                                ; load Z to mpr
        st             Y+, mpr                                ; load mpr to Y
        dec            temp                                    ; count down # of words to
add
        BRNE           Line1                                  ; if not done loop

        ; Move second string from Program Memory to Data Memory
        ldi            ZL, low(String_2 << 1)                ; extract low byte of
String_BEG
        ldi            ZH, high(String_2 << 1)              ; extract high byte of
String_BEG
                                                    ; Z
now points to first char (P)
        ldi            YL, $10                                ; Y <-
data memory address of character destination (line 2)
        ldi            YH, $01
        clr            temp
        ldi            temp, 16                                ; used to
count down chars, first line contains 16 letters
Line2:
        lpm            mpr, Z+                                ; load Z to mpr
        st             Y+, mpr                                ; load mpr to Y
        dec            temp                                    ; count down # of words to
add
        BRNE           Line2                                  ; if not done loop

        rcall          LCDWrite                                ; write both lines of the LCD

;*****
;*      Main Program
;*****
MAIN:
                                                    ; The Main program
        ; Check for inputs (PD0, PD4, PD6, PD7)

;
;      rcall          ButtonPD0
;      rcall          ButtonPD0
;      rcall          ButtonPD4                                ; call subroutine
PD6
;      rcall          ButtonPD0

        in             temp, PIND                                ; get input from Port D
        cpi            temp, (0b11111110)                    ; check for input PD0
        brne           Next                                    ; continue with next check if not
equal

```

```

PD0      rcall      ButtonPD0          ; call subroutine
Next:    rjmp       MAIN
        cpi         temp, (0b11101111) ; check for PD4
        brne        Next1             ; continue with next check if not
equal    ;
        rcall       LCDClr            ; clear both lines of LCD
        rcall       ButtonPD4         ; call subroutine
PD4      rjmp       MAIN
Next1:   cpi         temp, (0b10111111) ; check for PD6
        brne        Next2             ; continue with next check if not
equal    ;
        rcall       ButtonPD6         ; call subroutine
PD6      rjmp       MAIN
Next2:   cpi         temp, (0b01111111) ; check for Button1
        brne        MAIN              ; continue with next check if not
equal    ;
        rcall       LCDClr            ; clear both lines of LCD
        rcall       ButtonPD7         ; call subroutine
PD7      rjmp       MAIN

```

```

        rjmp       MAIN          ; jump back to main and create an infinite
                                ; while loop. Generally, every
main program is an
                                ; infinite while loop, never let
the main program
                                ; just run off

```

```

;*****
;*      Functions and Subroutines
;*****

```

```

;-----
; sub: DisplayPromt
; Desc: This function displays the promt when the PD0 is pressed
;       after the CPU first boosts up
;-----

```

```

DisplayPromt:
;       push    isPromt
;       ; move third string from Program Memory to Data Memory
        ldi     ZL, low(String_3 << 1)      ; extract low byte of
String_Beg
        ldi     ZH, high(String_3 << 1)     ; extract high byte of
String_Beg
;
; Z
now points to first char (E)
        ldi     YL, $00                      ; Y <-
data memory address of character destination (line 1)
        ldi     YH, $01

```

```

        ldi            temp, 12                                ; used to
count down chars, first line contains 12 letters
Line3:
        lpm            mpr, Z+                                ; load Z to mpr
        st             Y+, mpr                                ; load mpr to Y
        dec            temp                                    ; count down # of words to
add
        BRNE          Line3                                    ; if not done loop
        rcall          LCDWrLn1                                ; display line 1

        rcall          LCDClrLn2                                ; clear line 2

        ldi            YL, $10                                ; Y <-
data memory address of character destination (line 2)
        ldi            YH, $01
        ldi            mpr, 'A'                                ; load character 'A' into
mpr
        st             Y, mpr
        rcall          LCDWrLn2                                ; write character to LCD

        inc            isPromt

;        pop            isPromt
        ret                                                    ; Return from Subroutine

```

```

;-----
; sub: ButtonPD0
; Desc: Pressing PD0 confirms the current character and moves to the right.
;       When PD0 is pressed the first time after the CPU boosts up,
;       this information will be displayed on the screen:
;       Enter word:
;       A
;-----
ButtonPD0:                                                    ; Begin a function
with a label
        ; switch debouncing delay
        ldi            r17, 20
        rcall          Waiting

;        rcall          Delay

        cpi            isPromt, 0                            ; if isPromt is 0
        breq           Do
        cpi            charNum, 16
        breq           CallPD4
        rjmp           Done
CallPD4:
        rcall          ButtonPD4
        rjmp           SKIP1
Do:
        rcall          DisplayPromt
        rjmp           Skip1
Done:
        inc            charNum                                ; increment the number of
characters

```



```

        st            X+, mpr

        ; Set Z to beginning address of Message
        ldi          ZL, low(Message)    ; Load low byte
        ldi          ZH, high(Message)   ; Load high byte

        ldi          YL, $10                ; Y <-
data memory address of character destination (line 2)
        ldi          YH, $01
        clr          temp
        mov          temp, charNum          ; used to
count down chars, first line contains 16 letters
loop1:
        ld           mpr, Z+                ; load Z to mpr
        st           Y+, mpr                ; load mpr to Y
        dec          temp                    ; count down # of words to
add
        BRNE        loop1                    ; if not done loop

        ldi          temp, 0
        out          OCR0, temp

        ldi          mpr, 'A'
        st           Y, mpr

;        rcall LCDClrLn2
        rcall LCDWrLn2

Skip1:
        ret

;-----
; sub: ButtonPD6
; Desc: This function changes the current character and
;       iterates through the alphabet in forward order
;-----
ButtonPD6:

;        rcall Delay
        ldi          r17, 15
        rcall Waiting
        cpi          isPromt, 0                ; if CPU first boosts up
        breq         SKIP6                    ; ignore PD6
        in           temp, OCR0                ; Else Read in OCR0
        cpi          temp, 225                 ; Compare if OCR0 is 234
(Z)        breq         WrapAround2            ; wrap around to 0 (A)
        ldi          mpr, 9
        add          temp, mpr
        out          OCR0, temp
        rjmp         Done1
WrapAround2:
        ldi          temp, 0
        out          OCR0, temp

```

```

Done1:
    in            temp, OCR0
    rcall CheckOCR0

SKIP6:
    ret

;-----
; sub: ButtonPD7
; Desc: This function changes the current character and
;       iterates through the alphabet in forward order
;-----
ButtonPD7:
;       rcall Delay
;       rcall Delay
;       rcall Delay
    ldi          r17, 15
    rcall Waiting
    cpi          isPromt, 0
    breq SKIP7
    in            temp, OCR0
    cpi          temp, 0
    breq WrapAround3
    ldi          mpr, 9
    sub          temp, mpr
    out          OCR0, temp
    rjmp Done2

WrapAround3:
    ldi          temp, 225
    out          OCR0, temp

Done2:
    in            temp, OCR0
    rcall CheckOCR0

SKIP7:
    ret

;-----
; sub: CheckOCR0
; Desc: This function checks the current value of OCR0, assigns corresponding character,
;       and display the character on LCD
;-----
CheckOCR0:
    push temp
    cpi          temp, 0
    breq A
    cpi          temp, 9
    breq B
    cpi          temp, 18
    breq C
    cpi          temp, 27
    breq D
    cpi          temp, 36
    breq E
    cpi          temp, 45
    breq F
    cpi          temp, 54
    breq G
    cpi          temp, 63

```

```

    breq    H      temp, 72
    cpi     I      temp, 81
    breq    J      temp, 90
    cpi     K      temp, 99
    breq    L      temp, 108
    cpi     M      temp, 117
    breq    N      temp, 126
    cpi     O      temp, 135
    breq    P      temp, 144
    cpi     QQ     temp, 153
    breq    RR     temp, 162
    cpi     S      temp, 171
    breq    T      temp, 180
    cpi     U      temp, 189
    breq    V      temp, 198
    cpi     W      temp, 207
    breq    XX     temp, 216
    cpi     YY     temp, 225
    breq    ZZ
A:    ldi     mpr, 'A'
      rjmp   Print
B:    ldi     mpr, 'B'
      rjmp   Print
C:    ldi     mpr, 'C'
      rjmp   Print
D:    ldi     mpr, 'D'
      rjmp   Print
E:    ldi     mpr, 'E'
      rjmp   Print
F:    ldi     mpr, 'F'
      rjmp   Print
G:    ldi     mpr, 'G'
      rjmp   Print
H:    ldi     mpr, 'H'
      rjmp   Print
I:    ldi     mpr, 'I'
      rjmp   Print
J:    ldi     mpr, 'J'
      rjmp   Print
K:    ldi     mpr, 'K'

```

```

L:      rjmp Print
        ldi      mpr, 'L'
M:      rjmp Print
        ldi      mpr, 'M'
N:      rjmp Print
        ldi      mpr, 'N'
O:      rjmp Print
        ldi      mpr, 'O'
P:      rjmp Print
        ldi      mpr, 'P'
QQ:     rjmp Print
        ldi      mpr, 'Q'
RR:     rjmp Print
        ldi      mpr, 'R'
S:      rjmp Print
        ldi      mpr, 'S'
T:      rjmp Print
        ldi      mpr, 'T'
U:      rjmp Print
        ldi      mpr, 'U'
V:      rjmp Print
        ldi      mpr, 'V'
W:      rjmp Print
        ldi      mpr, 'W'
XX:     rjmp Print
        ldi      mpr, 'X'
YY:     rjmp Print
        ldi      mpr, 'Y'
ZZ:     rjmp Print
        ldi      mpr, 'Z'
        rjmp Print
Print:
;      st          X, mpr

        ldi      line, 2
        mov      count, charNum
;      rcall LCDClrLn2
        rcall LCDWriteByte

        pop      temp
        ret

```

```

;-----
; Sub: Waiting
; Desc:      A wait loop that is 16 + 159975*waitcnt cycles or roughly
;            waitcnt*10ms. Just initialize wait for the specific amount
;            of time in 10ms intervals. Here is the general equation
;            for the number of clock cycles in the wait loop:
;            ((3 * ilcnt + 3) * olcnt + 3) * waitcnt + 13 + call
;-----
Waiting:
        push     r17          ; Save wait register
        push     r18          ; Save ilcnt register
        push     r19          ; Save olcnt register

```

```

Loop:  ldi        r19, 224            ; load olcnt register
OLoop: ldi        r18, 237            ; load ilcnt register
ILoop: dec        r18                ; decrement ilcnt
        brne     ILoop              ; Continue Inner Loop
        dec      r19                ; decrement olcnt
        brne     OLoop              ; Continue Outer Loop
        dec      r17                ; Decrement wait
        brne     Loop               ; Continue Wait loop

        pop      r19                ; Restore olcnt register
        pop      r18                ; Restore ilcnt register
        pop      r17                ; Restore wait register
        ret                          ; Return from subroutine

;-----
; sub: Delay
; Desc: configure Timer/Counter1 so that your unit delay
;       is one second.
;-----
Delay1Sec:
        push     mpr
        ldi      mpr, high(3036)      ; Load the value for delay
        out      TCNT1H, mpr          ; Must load high byte first
        ldi      mpr, low(3036)
        out      TCNT1L, mpr

LOOP3:  IN        mpr, TIFR            ; Skip if TOV1 flag in TIFR is set
        sbrs     mpr, TOV1            ; TOV1 = bit 2
        rjmp     LOOP3               ; Loop if TOV1 not set
        ldi      mpr, 0b00000100      ; Reset OCF1A
        out      TIFR, mpr           ; Note - write 1 to reset

        pop      mpr
        ret

;-----
; sub: ButtonPD4
; Desc: Transmit message that is displayed
;
;-----
ButtonPD4:
        ldi      r17, 30
        rcall    Waiting

        ; have Z point at Message
        ldi      ZL, low(Message)
        ldi      ZH, high(Message)

        clr      temp                ; clear temp
        mov      temp, charNum        ; copy mpr to temp

loop4:  ld        mpr, Z+              ; load character in mpr
        rcall    Letters
        rcall    Disable3Sec
;        clr      temp

```

```

;          st          Z+, temp
          dec          charNum
          brne         loop4

          ; have Z point at Message
          ldi          ZL, low(Message)
          ldi          ZH, high(Message)
          clr          mpr          ; clear temp
          mov          temp, charNum ; copy mpr to temp
loop5:
          ;clear message after transmitting
          clr          mpr
          st          Z+, mpr
          dec          temp
          brne         loop5

          clr          charNum

          rcall        LCDClrLn2
          ldi          YL, $10          ; Y <-
data memory address of character destination (line 2)
          ldi          YH, $01
          ldi          mpr, 'A'        ; load character 'A' into
mpr
          st          Y, mpr

          ldi          temp, 0
          out          OCR0, temp
          rcall        LCDWrLn2        ; write character to LCD

          ; Set X to beginning address of Message
          ldi          XL, low(Message) ; Load low byte
          ldi          XH, high(Message) ; Load high byte

          ret

;-----
; sub: Letters
; Desc: This routine compares the current character to each character
;       in the alphabet and perform the corresponding Morse code patterns
;
;-----
Letters:
          push        mpr
          cpi          mpr, 'A'
          brne        n1
          rjmp        Letter_A
n1:       cpi          mpr, 'B'
          brne        n2
          rjmp        Letter_B
n2:       cpi          mpr, 'C'
          brne        n3

```

```

n3:      rjmp Letter_C
        cpi      mpr, 'D'
        brne     n4
n4:      rjmp Letter_D
        cpi      mpr, 'E'
        brne     n5
n5:      rjmp Letter_E
        cpi      mpr, 'F'
        brne     n6
n6:      rjmp Letter_F
        cpi      mpr, 'G'
        brne     n7
n7:      rjmp Letter_G
        cpi      mpr, 'H'
        brne     n8
n8:      rjmp Letter_H
        cpi      mpr, 'I'
        brne     n9
n9:      rjmp Letter_I
        cpi      mpr, 'J'
        brne     n10
n10:     cpi      Letter_J
        mpr, 'K'
        brne     n11
n11:     cpi      Letter_K
        mpr, 'L'
        brne     n12
n12:     cpi      Letter_L
        mpr, 'M'
        brne     n13
n13:     cpi      Letter_M
        mpr, 'N'
        brne     n14
n14:     cpi      Letter_N
        mpr, 'O'
        brne     n15
n15:     cpi      Letter_O
        mpr, 'P'
        brne     n16
n16:     cpi      Letter_P
        mpr, 'Q'
        brne     n17
n17:     cpi      Letter_Q
        mpr, 'R'
        brne     n18
n18:     cpi      Letter_R
        mpr, 'S'
        brne     n19
n19:     cpi      Letter_S
        mpr, 'T'
        brne     n20
n20:     cpi      Letter_T
        mpr, 'U'
        brne     n21
n21:     cpi      Letter_U
        mpr, 'V'
        brne     n22
        rjmp Letter_V

```

```

n22:  cpi      mpr, 'W'
      brne     n23
      rjmp     Letter_W
n23:  cpi      mpr, 'X'
      brne     n24
      rjmp     Letter_X
n24:  cpi      mpr, 'Y'
      brne     n25
      rjmp     Letter_Y
n25:  cpi      mpr, 'Z'
      rjmp     Letter_Z

Letter_A:
      rcall    Dot
      rcall    Delay1Sec
      rcall    Disable1Sec
      rcall    Dash
      rjmp     done5

Letter_B:
;      rcall    Disable3Sec
      rcall    Dash
      rcall    Disable1Sec
      rcall    Dot
      rcall    Disable1Sec
      rcall    Dot
      rcall    Disable1Sec
      rcall    Dot
      rjmp     done5

Letter_C:
;      rcall    Disable3Sec
      rcall    Dash
      rcall    Disable1Sec
      rcall    Dot
      rcall    Disable1Sec
      rcall    Dash
      rcall    Disable1Sec
      rcall    Dot
      rjmp     done5
;      rcall    Disable1Sec

Letter_D:
      rcall    Dash
      rcall    Disable1Sec
      rcall    Dot
      rcall    Disable1Sec
      rcall    Dot
      rjmp     done5

Letter_E:
      rcall    Dot
      rjmp     done5

Letter_F:
      rcall    Dot
      rcall    Disable1Sec

```



```
rcall Dot
rcall Disable1Sec
rcall Dash
rcall Disable1Sec
rcall Dot
rjmp done5
```

Letter_G:

```
rcall Dash
rcall Disable1Sec
rcall Dash
rcall Disable1Sec
rcall Dot
rjmp done5
```

Letter_H:

```
rcall Dot
rcall Disable1Sec
rcall Dot
rcall Disable1Sec
rcall Dot
rcall Disable1Sec
rcall Dot
rjmp done5
```

Letter_I:

```
rcall Dot
rcall Disable1Sec
rcall Dot
rjmp done5
```

Letter_J:

```
rcall Dot
rcall Disable1Sec
rcall Dash
rcall Disable1Sec
rcall Dash
rcall Disable1Sec
rcall Dash
rjmp done5
```

Letter_K:

```
rcall Dash
rcall Disable1Sec
rcall Dot
rcall Disable1Sec
rcall Dash
rjmp done5
```

Letter_L:

```
rcall Dot
rcall Disable1Sec
rcall Dash
rcall Disable1Sec
rcall Dot
rcall Disable1Sec
rcall Dot
rjmp done5
```

Letter_M:
 rcall Dash
 rcall Disable1Sec
 rcall Dash

Letter_N:
 rcall Dash
 rcall Disable1Sec
 rcall Dot
 rjmp done5

Letter_O:
 rcall Dash
 rcall Disable1Sec
 rcall Dash
 rcall Disable1Sec
 rcall Dash
 rjmp done5

Letter_P:
 rcall Dot
 rcall Disable1Sec
 rcall Dash
 rcall Disable1Sec
 rcall Dash
 rcall Disable1Sec
 rcall Dot
 rjmp done5

Letter_Q:
 rcall Dash
 rcall Disable1Sec
 rcall Dash
 rcall Disable1Sec
 rcall Dot
 rcall Disable1Sec
 rcall Dash
 rjmp done5

Letter_R:
 rcall Dot
 rcall Disable1Sec
 rcall Dash
 rcall Disable1Sec
 rcall Dot
 rjmp done5

Letter_S:
 rcall Dot
 rcall Disable1Sec
 rcall Dot
 rcall Disable1Sec
 rcall Dot
 rjmp done5

Letter_T:
 rcall Dash

```

        rjmp     done5

Letter_U:
        rcall    Dot
        rcall    Disable1Sec
        rcall    Dot
        rcall    Disable1Sec
        rcall    Dash
        rjmp     done5

Letter_V:
        rcall    Dot
        rcall    Disable1Sec
        rcall    Dot
        rcall    Disable1Sec
        rcall    Dot
        rcall    Disable1Sec
        rcall    Dash
        rjmp     done5

Letter_W:
        rcall    Dot
        rcall    Disable1Sec
        rcall    Dash
        rcall    Disable1Sec
        rcall    Dash
        rjmp     done5

Letter_X:
        rcall    Dash
        rcall    Disable1Sec
        rcall    Dot
        rcall    Disable1Sec
        rcall    Dot
        rcall    Disable1Sec
        rcall    Dash
        rjmp     done5

Letter_Y:
        rcall    Dash
        rcall    Disable1Sec
        rcall    Dot
        rcall    Disable1Sec
        rcall    Dash
        rcall    Disable1Sec
        rcall    Dash
        rjmp     done5

Letter_Z:
        rcall    Dash
        rcall    Disable1Sec
        rcall    Dash
        rcall    Disable1Sec
        rcall    Dot
        rcall    Disable1Sec
        rcall    Dot
        rjmp     done5

```

done5:

```

        pop        mpr
        ret

;-----
; sub: Dot
; Desc: This function illuminates LEDs for 1 second
;-----
Dot:
        ldi        temp, 0b11100000    ;illuminate for LEDs
        out        PORTB, temp
;        rcall    Delay1Sec            ; wait  for 1 sec
        rcall    Delay1Sec
        ret

;-----
; sub: Dash
; Desc: This function illuminates LEDs for 3 second
;-----
Dash:
        ldi        temp, 0b11100000    ;illuminate for LEDs
        out        PORTB, temp
        rcall    Delay1Sec            ; wait for 3 sec
        rcall    Delay1Sec
        rcall    Delay1Sec
        ret

;-----
; sub: Disable1Sec
; Desc: This function disables LEDs for 3 seconds
;-----
Disable1Sec:
        ldi        temp, 0b00000000
        out        PORTB, temp
        rcall    Delay1Sec
        ret

;-----
; sub: Disable3Sec
; Desc: This function disables LEDs for 3 seconds
;-----
Disable3Sec:
        ldi        temp, 0b00000000
        out        PORTB, temp
        rcall    Delay1Sec
        rcall    Delay1Sec
        rcall    Delay1Sec
        ret

;-----
; Func: Template function header
; Desc: Cut and paste this and fill in the info at the
;        beginning of your functions
;-----
FUNC:                                     ; Begin a function with a label
```

```

        ; Save variables by pushing them to the stack

        ; Execute the function here

        ; Restore variables by popping them from the stack,
        ; in reverse order

ret                                     ; End a function with RET

;*****
;*      Stored Program Data
;*****

;-----
; An example of storing a string. Note the labels before and
; after the .DB directive; these can help to access the data
;-----
STRING_1:
.DB      "Welcome!"           ; Declaring data in ProgMem
STRING_2:
.DB      "Please press PD0"
STRING_3:
.DB      "Enter word: "

;*****
;*      Additional Program Includes
;*****
.include "LCDDriver.asm"      ; Include the LCD Driver

;*****
;*      Data Memory Allocation
;*****
.dseg
.org     $012B
Message:
.byte 16

```