

1. **Preparation tasks** (done before the lab at home). Submit:

- Table with voltage divider, calculated, and measured ADC values for all buttons.

Push button	PC0[A0] voltage	ADC value (calculated)	ADC value (measured in simulation)
Right	0 V	0	0
Up	0.495 V	101	101
Down	1.203 V	246	245
Left	1.970 V	403	402
Select	3.182 V	651	650
none	5 V	1023	1022

Operation	Register(s)	Bit(s)	Description
Voltage reference	ADMUX	REFS1:0	01: AVcc voltage reference, 5V
Input channel	ADMUX	MUX3:0	0000: ADC0, 0001: ADC1, ...
ADC enable	ADCSRA	ADEN	1: enables the ADC
Start conversion	ADCSRA	ADSC	1: start conversion in single mode and start first conversion in free mode.
ADC interrupt enable	ADCSRA	ADIE	1: interrupt is enabled ... When the I-bit in SREG is set, „ADC completed“ interrupt is activated
ADC clock prescaler	ADCSRA	ADPS2:0	000: Division factor 2, 001: 2, 010: 4, ... (for us: 111)
ADC result	ADCH ADCL	ADCH7:0 ADCL7:0	When an ADC conversion is complete, the result is found in these two registers.

Function name	Function parameters	Description	Example
uart_init	UART_BAUD_SELECT(9600, F_CPU)	Initialize UART to 8N1 and set baudrate to 9600 Bd	uart_init(UART_BAUD_SELECT(9600, F_CPU));
uart_getc	-	get data from UART	uart_getc(
uart_putc	c	Send one symbol to UART	uart_putc(a);
uart_puts	"string"	Send given string to UART	uart_putc("DE_2");

## 2. ADC. Submit:

- Listing of ADC\_vect interrupt routine with complete code for sending data to the LCD/UART and identification of the pressed button.

```

/* ----- */
/**
 * ISR starts when ADC completes the conversion. Display value on LCD
 * and send it to UART.
 */
ISR(ADC_vect)
{
    uint16_t value = 0;
    char lcd_string[4] = "  ";

    // Copy ADC result to 16-bit variable
    value = ADC;

    // Print to LD in decimal
    itoa(value, lcd_string, 10);    // Convert to string in decimal
    lcd_gotoxy(8, 0);
    lcd_puts("  ");
    lcd_gotoxy(8, 0);
    lcd_puts(lcd_string);

    // Send to uart in decimal
    if (value < 700)
    {
        uart_puts("ADC value in decimal:");
        uart_puts(lcd_string);
        uart_puts("\n");           // \n... next line , \r line before
    }

    // Print on lcd in hex
    itoa(value, lcd_string, 16);
    lcd_gotoxy(13, 0);

```

```

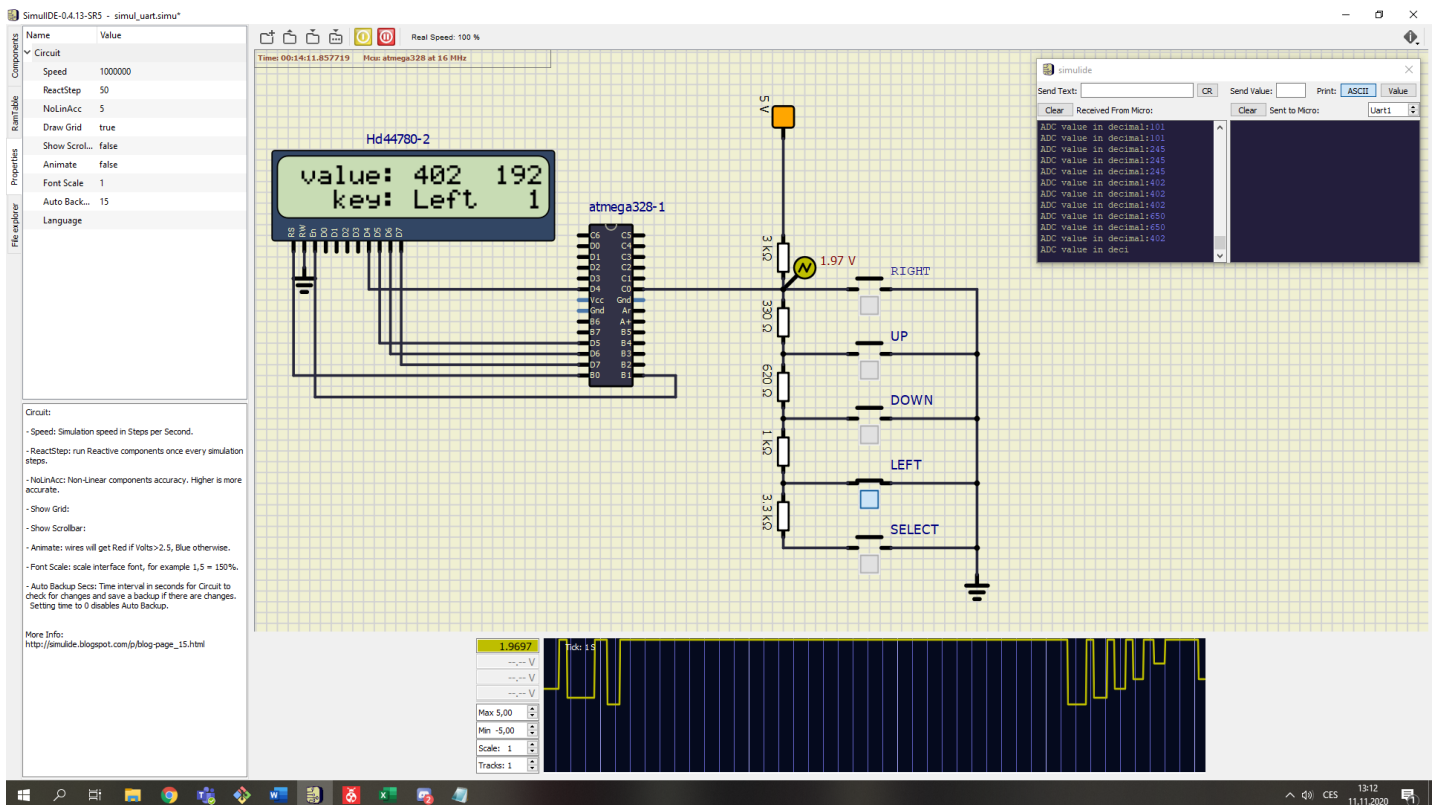
    lcd_puts("    ");
    lcd_gotoxy(13, 0);
    lcd_puts(lcd_string);

    // Odd Parity bit counter
    if(value %2 == 0)
    {
        lcd_gotoxy(15,1);
        lcd_puts("1");
    }
    else
    {
        lcd_gotoxy(15,1);
        lcd_puts("0");
    }

    // print pressed key
    lcd_gotoxy(8, 1);
    lcd_puts("    ");
    if (value >= 1016)
    {
        lcd_gotoxy(8, 1);
        lcd_puts("None");           // None
    }
    else if (value == 0)
    {
        lcd_gotoxy(8, 1);
        lcd_puts("Right");          // Right
    }
    else if (value == 101)
    {
        lcd_gotoxy(8, 1);
        lcd_puts("Up");              // Up
    }
    else if (value == 245)
    {
        lcd_gotoxy(8, 1);
        lcd_puts("Down");            // Down
    }
    else if (value == 402)
    {
        lcd_gotoxy(8, 1);
        lcd_puts("Left");            // Left
    }
    else if (value == 650)
    {
        lcd_gotoxy(8, 1);
        lcd_puts("Select");          // Select
    }
}

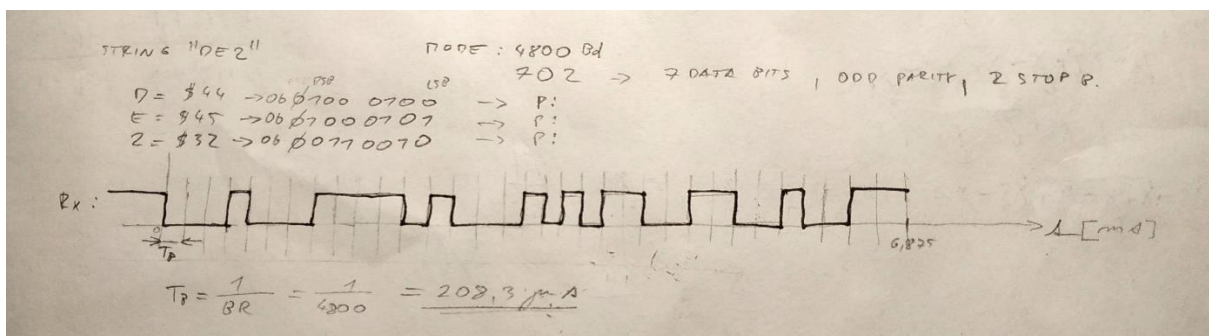
```

- Screenshot of SimulIDE circuit when "Power Circuit" is applied.



### 3. UART. Submit:

- (Hand-drawn) picture of UART signal when transmitting data DE2 in 4800 7O2 mode (7 data bits, odd parity, 2 stop bits, 4800 Bd),



- Listing of code for calculating/displaying parity bit.

```
// Odd Parity bit counter
if(value %2 == 0)
{
    lcd_gotoxy(15,1);
    lcd_puts("1");
}
else
{
    lcd_gotoxy(15,1);
    lcd_puts("0");
}
```