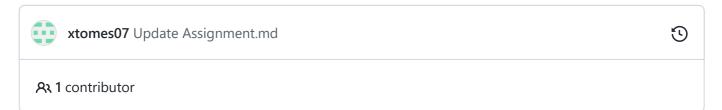


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≘ 99 lines (72 sloc) | 2.78 KB ...

Lab 2: YOUR_FIRSTNAME FAMILYNAME

Link to my Digital-electronics-2 GitHub repository:

https://github.com/xtomes07/Digital-electronics-2

Active-low and active-high LEDs

1. Complete tables according to the AVR manual.

DDRB	Description
0	Input pin
1	Output pin

PORTB	Description	
0	Output low value	
1	Output high value	

DDRB	PORTB	Direction	Internal pull-up resistor	Description
0	0	input	no	Tri-state, high-impedance

DDRB	PORTB	Direction	Internal pull-up resistor	Description
0	1	input	yes	Pxn will source currnet if ext. pulled low.
1	0	output	no	Output Low (Source)
1	1	output	no	Output High (Source)

2. Part of the C code listing with syntax highlighting, which blinks alternately with a pair of LEDs; let one LED is connected to port B and the other to port C:

```
int main(void)
    // Green LED at port B
    // Set pin as output in Data Direction Register...
    DDRB = DDRB | (1<<LED_GREEN);</pre>
                                     //active high
    // ...and turn LED off in Data Register
    PORTB = PORTB & ~(1<<LED_GREEN);
    // Configure the second LED at port C
    DDRC = DDRC | (1<<LED_BREABOARD);</pre>
                                                //active LOW
    PORTC = PORTC | (1<<LED_BREABOARD);</pre>
    // Infinite loop
    while (1)
        // Pause several milliseconds
        _delay_ms(BLINK_DELAY);
        PORTB = PORTB ^(1<<LED_GREEN);</pre>
                                           //ON
        _delay_ms(BLINK_DELAY);
        PORTB = PORTB ^(1<<LED_GREEN);</pre>
                                            //OFF
                                                      0
        PORTC = PORTC ^(1<<LED_BREABOARD); //ON</pre>
                                                      0
        _delay_ms(BLINK_DELAY);
        PORTC = PORTC ^(1<<LED_BREABOARD); //OFF</pre>
                                                      1
    }
    // Will never reach this
    return 0;
}
```

Push button

1. Part of the C code listing with syntax highlighting, which toggles LEDs only if push button is pressed. Otherwise, the value of the LEDs does not change. Let the push button is connected to port D:

```
// Configure Push button at port D and enable internal pull-up resistor
DDRD = DDRD & ~(1 << BUTTON); // input
PORTD = PORTD | (1 << BUTTON); // pull up
// Infinite loop
while (1)
    // Pause several milliseconds
    _delay_ms(BLINK_DELAY);
    if(bit_is_clear(PIND, BUTTON))
                            PORTB = PORTB ^(1<<LED_GREEN); //ON
                            _delay_ms(BLINK_DELAY);
                            PORTB = PORTB ^(1<<LED_GREEN); //OFF</pre>
                            PORTC = PORTC ^(1<<LED_BREABOARD);</pre>
                                                                      //ON
                            _delay_ms(BLINK_DELAY);
                            PORTC = PORTC ^(1<<LED_BREABOARD);</pre>
                                                                      //OFF
                  }
}
```

Knight Rider

1. Scheme of Knight Rider application, i.e. connection of AVR device, five LEDs, resistors, one push button, and supply voltage. The image can be drawn on a computer or by hand. Always name all components and their values!

