

Last Name: \_\_\_\_\_ First Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Jonathan Valvano

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Consider the steps that occur as one ASCII character is received by the following program, where the SCI system runs under interrupt synchronization. Assume the program begins, calls **SCI\_Init** and **SCI\_InChar** before the first transmission is received.

```
void main(void){ unsigned char data;
    SCI_Init(19200);
    data = SCI_InChar();
    for(;;){
    }
}
```

All the following steps occur exactly once as one character is received. List them in chronological order. Place 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10 in the boxes on the right.

The function <b>SCI_InChar</b> finishes (returns to <b>main</b> )	
The PC, Y, X, B, A, CC registers are pulled from the stack	
The SCISR1 is read with <b>RDRF</b> set, followed the reading of <b>SCIDRL</b> , clearing <b>RDRF</b>	
The PC is loaded with the 16-bit contents of \$FFD6	
The I bit is set to one (disable) by the interrupt	
The CC, A, B, X, Y, PC registers are pushed on the stack	
Incoming data is moved from the shift register to the data register, setting <b>RDRF</b>	
The function <b>SCI_InChar</b> is started (called by <b>main</b> )	
The I bit is cleared to zero (enable)	
The <b>RDRF</b> interrupts are armed by setting the <b>RIE</b> bit in the <b>SCICR2</b> register	