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(40) Question 1. Place one letter A-LL for each. (4 points each)

Arms output compare 4.	U) TMSK1 = 0x10; //812A4 TIE = 0x10; //9S12C32
Acknowledges output compare 3.	CC) TFLG1 = 0x08;
Enables interrupts.	A) asm(" cli");
Disables interrupts.	LL) Not here, should be asm(" sei");
Disarms output compare 3.	R) TMSK1&= ~0x08; //812A4 TIE &= ~0x08; //9S12C32
Clears all 8 output compare flags.	EE) TFLG1 = 0xFF; Z) TFLG1 = 0x10; AA) TFLG1 = 0x08;
Specifies channel 4 is output compare.	O) TIOS = 0x10;
Specifies the period of the OC3 interrupt	JJ) TC3 = TC3+1000; // ISR
Activates TCNT timer at the fastest rate	GG) TSCR = 0x80; //812A4 TMSK2 = 0; //812A4 TSCR1 = 0x80; //9S12C32 TSCR2 = 0; //9S12C32
Specifies the time of the first OC3 interrupt	HH) TC3 = TCNT+1000; // ritual
(5) Question 2.	C
(5) Question 3.	B) CPU bound.
(5) Question 4a.	C) $I_{OH} > 2\text{mA}$
(5) Question 4b.	$R = (5-2\text{V})/2\text{mA} = 3\text{V}/2\text{mA} = 1500 \Omega$
(5) Question 5.	According to the Nyquist Theorem, frequencies 0 to 500 Hz are reliably represented.

(10) Question 6a. Show the C code that defines the finite state machine.

```
#define north &fsm[0]
#define west &fsm[1]
StateType fsm[2]={
    {0x09,30,{north,west,north,west}},
    {0x06,60,{north,west,north,west}};
};
```

(5) Question 6b. You may add global variables as needed.

```
unsigned short Time;
StateType *Pt;
```

(5) Question 6c. Show the `ritual()` function that initializes the finite state machine.

```
void ritual(void){
    DDRT = 0x0F; // PT7-6 inputs, PT3-0 outputs
    Pt = north; // initial state
    PTT = Pt->out; // initial output
    Time = Pt->wait; // time to wait in initial state
}
```

(15) Question 6d. Show the `machine()` function that executes the finite state machine.

```
void machine(void){unsigned char input;
    if(--Time==0){
        input = (0xC0&PTT)>>6; // 0,1,2,3
        Pt = Pt->next[input]; // next state
        PTT = Pt->out; // output
        Time = Pt->wait; // time to wait in next state
    }
}
```