Programming In C "address of" operator 3 key things: "value at" operator (pointer dereference) **②** 3 volatile forces use of Idwio/stwo instead of Idu/stw- this forces uncoched Example memory occesses. int c=o; .data Ox 1000 int * pc = 0; .word \$ -> 14-> 42 0×1004 volatile unsigned int * pLEDR=0; word \$ -> 0x1000 0 x1 008 PLEDR: . word \$ → 0x1000 0000 C=14; _start: 18,14 MOUL movia r22, C Stw -8,0(r22) pc = &c = movia r21, PC 122,0(121) 14 0x1000 10,0(+22) assert(c == *pc); اطس ldw 9/2011, 0(121) 14 10, 111 14 call assert in *pc = 42; 42 movi r12,42 pe 1dw r13, 0(121) (NO=42 r12, 0(r13) stu assert (= = *pc); PLEDR = (unsigned int x) 0x/000 0000 14, 0x/000 0000 movia -20, PLEDR, movia ~14, o(~20) stw * PLEDR = C; (dw r15, o(+22) ldu r16, o(rzo) r15, O(16) stuio Notice: use of "x_" results in extra Idw volatile or " X = "results in extra stw

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND COMPUTER ENGINEERING

EECE 259: Introduction to Microcomputers
Practical Assignment 4: Project

Sample Proposal/Specification and Contract Form

Students:	and
Project Description	
EXAMPLE: DE1 Alarm Clock	
 HH:MM on hex display 	
• SW9=1 activates test mode that r	uns 60x faster, i.e. MM:SS on hex display
• SW8=1 buzzer (square or triangu	ılar waveform), SW8=0 music
 KEY1 advances minutes 	
 KEY2 advances hour 	
 KEY3 displays Alarm time 	
 Holding KEY3 and pressing KEY 	Y2 (hours) or KEY1 (minutes) sets Alarm time
 During Alarm, sound will play minutes, then play for 5 minutes, 	for 5 minutes (5 seconds in test mode), then quiet for 5 etc
• During Alarm, pressing KEY3 w	ill snooze for 5 minutes (5 seconds in test mode)
• During Alarm, changing any SW	from original position ends the Alarm
an appropriate level of difficulty to be so	
Signed:	Date: