

Final Exam

- When: 8:00-10:00 am Thursday, May 10th
- Location: here (Carson 439)
- 1/3: midterm material
 - See lecture notes for midterm preparation
- 2/3: material since midterm
- 1 page of personal notes
- No electronic devices/books/other notes

Pre-Midterm Material

- Basic gates
- Boolean algebra
- Digital circuits and circuit reduction
- Number representations (binary, hex)
- Bit-wise operators
- Sequential logic
- Components of microprocessors
- Memory behavior (input/output signals, buses, addressing)

Key Microprocessor Components

- General- versus special-purpose registers
- Instruction decoder
- Data memory (RAM)
- Program memory (EEPROM in our case)
- I/O modules
 - Digital input/output
 - Serial UART

Special-Purpose Registers

What does each do?

- Program counter
- Instruction register
- Status register

Timer/Counters

- Prescalars
- Counters (hardware)
 - Timer0, timer2: 8-bit
 - Timer1: 16-bit
- Interrupts on timerX overflow
- Computing timerX count frequencies/periods
- Computing timerX interrupt frequencies/periods

Interrupts

- What are they?
- Types of interrupts
- Interrupt service routines. Examples:
 - Pulse Width Modulation (PWM)
 - Producing digital signals of various frequencies (e.g., can introduce software counters, too)
 - Sensor control (sonar)
 - Serial buffering

Interrupt Woes

The Shared Data Problem

- One segment of code can be interrupted at any time to execute another segment of code
- Both access the same data structures
- Solution: ensure that a **critical section** of code cannot be interrupted
 - In our case: use disable/enable interrupts

Input/Output Systems

- Polling vs interrupt-driven input/output
- Buffers
 - Why do we need buffers?
 - Circular buffer implementation
- Modes of communication:
 - Parallel, serial, analog, PWM

Serial Communication

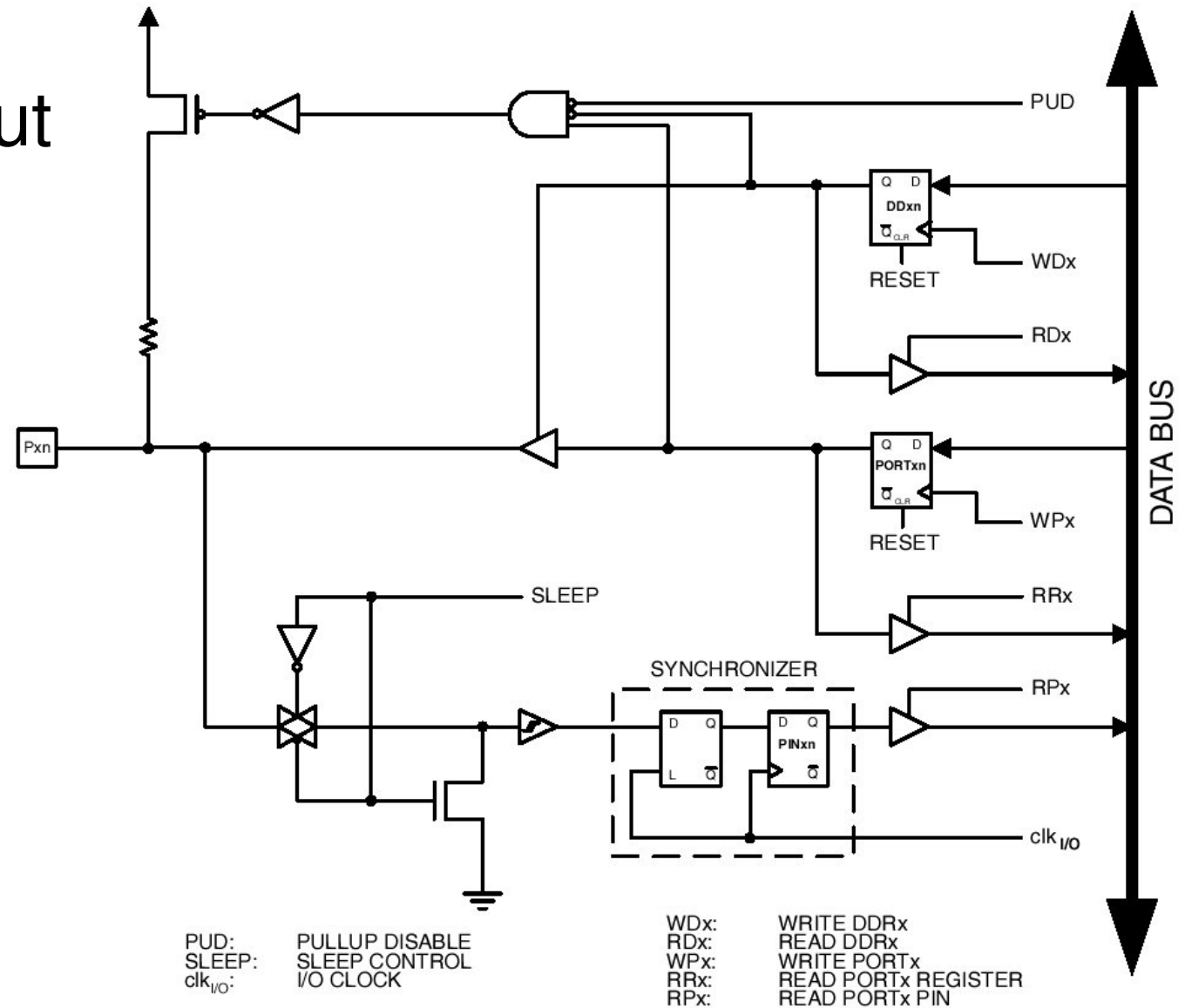
- What is it?
- How does it work?
 - Start/stop/parity bits
- Hardware implementation
 - A byte is shifted out one bit at a time
- Software implementation
 - `getchar()`, `putchar()`

Finite State Machines

- Definition
 - States
 - Events
 - Transition function
 - Outputs and output function
- State transition diagrams
- Relationship to sequential logic
- FSMs for control

Basics of Digital Port I/O

- Input/output selection
- Output value
- Input



C Code

- Be prepared to read (and possibly fix) simple C code
- Look to lecture discussions of code and your projects as you prepare

Analog Processing

- Digital to analog:
 - Pulse-width modulation
 - Resistive network

(last two lectures)

Note: we did not cover analog to digital conversion (don't worry about this material)