ECE471: Embedded Systems – Homework 9

Temperature Display

Due: Thursday, 19 November 2015, 9:30am EST

1. Use your Raspberry Pi for this homework.
   You will need the i2c display from Homework 5 as well as *either* the MCP3008/TMP36 from Homework 7 *or* the DS18B20 sensor from Homework 8 (your choice).

2. **Part 2: Displaying Temperature on the LED Display (7pts)**

   Take one of your temperature reading homeworks as a basis for this project. Copy your code over `display_temp.c` and get it displaying the temperature to the screen.

   Now hook up the i2c LED display, and make it display the temperature (in F or C, your choice), updated once per second. Feel free to re-use code from earlier homeworks.

   Your code should handle four cases:

   (a) Temperatures between 0 and 99.9 degrees, inclusive. These should be displayed as two digits, a decimal point, another digit, and then a degree symbol (which is just a crude circle made of the top 4 segments on the display).

   (b) Temperatures between -99 and 0 degrees. These should display a minus sign and then two digits of temperature, then the degree symbol.

   (c) Temperatures between 100 and 999 degrees should print three digits of temperature, then the degree symbol.

   (d) Invalid temperatures that won't fit the display (and errors reading the thermometer) should be reported in a method that isn't a valid temperature. It is your choice how to indicate this.

   To test the above you can first write the display code (maybe as a separate function) and hard-code the value to display. Then once it works on all of the possibilities, then hook it up to your temperature reading code.

3. **Something Cool**

   No something cool for this homework. Put any coolness to use in your final project.

4. **Questions (1pt)**

   Edit the `README` file to have your name and answer the following questions.

   (a) Name one example of how poorly written embedded code can have disatrous effects in a product.

   (b) Why might it be good to always try to write correct, documented, well tested code even if you think it's not going to ever be used in anything important?

5. **Linux Fun (2pts)**

   When a file is created or modified on Linux various timestamps are updated. atime (last access time) mtime (last modified time) and ctime (last attribute update).

   The `ls -lt` (that's a lowercase l) will show all files and their last modified time.

   The Linux `touch` command will update the timestamps on a file to the current time (and create the file if it doesn't exist). You can also specify the time. You can do things like

```
touch --date "1983-10-16 14:40" blah
```

which will update the timestamp on the file `blah` to the specified date.
You can also do fun things like

```
touch --date "next Thursday" blah
```

(a) Use touch to change the file modification time of the "fakedate" file (included with the test code) with a date from some other year (not 2015).

(b) What happens if you try to create a date in the year 2044? Why?

(c) In the past I have had students turn in homework late, but telling me "check the file timestamp, it shows I finished it before the deadline". Why might I not take this as a good argument?

6. **Submitting your work**

- Run `make submit` which will create a `hw9_submit.tar.gz` file containing `Makefile`, `README`, `display_temp.c`, and `fakedate`. You can verify the contents with `tar -tzvf hw9_submit.tar.gz`
- e-mail the `hw9_submit.tar.gz` file to me by the homework deadline. Be sure to send the proper file!