HuarongDao Inspired Block Game

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1 Introduction

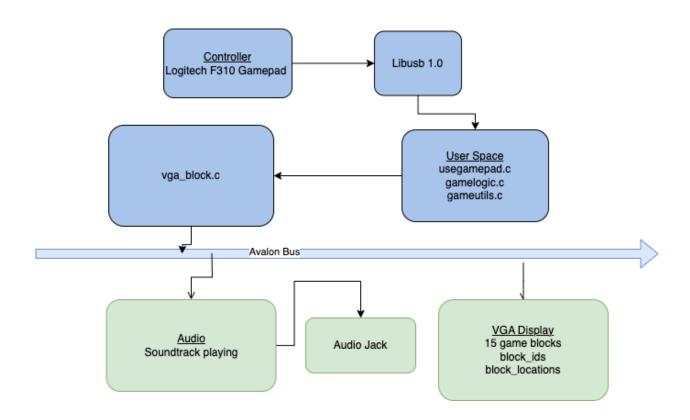
In our final project for the Embedded System course, our group created a block-moving game on a DE1-SoC board using Logitech F310 gamepad as controlling inputs, as well as a VGA display to show our game graphics and speakers to play a background soundtrack along the game playing experience. The simple logic of this game is inspired by both HuarongDao and some other block-moving games. As the player, he/she will be displayed with a 4x4 game space with 15 numbered (1-15) blocks. And the numbers will have scrambled placements on the space. The task for the player is, by moving one block at a time, to re-order the blocks into the correct numerical order.

For displaying the graphic on the VGA screen, we implemented a hardware system verilog design to register each game block as a hardware component, in which each block will be displayed on the screen based on the location information stored in memory. Also, the. The background soundtrack is implemented in System Verilog completely, players will hear the soundtrack the moment they start the game.

Other than those hardware designs, the rest of the system is handled by software in C. First, the Logitech F310 gamepad was connected and registered as a USB HID device using the usblib 1.0 library. After interpreting the packets from Direct-Input mode from the gamepad, we were able to control the game logic using the gamepad. Additionally, the game logic is fully in C code. It will accept input from the gamepad and change the hardware components. Lastly, we also have a C file in charge of any controlling action on the game blocks.

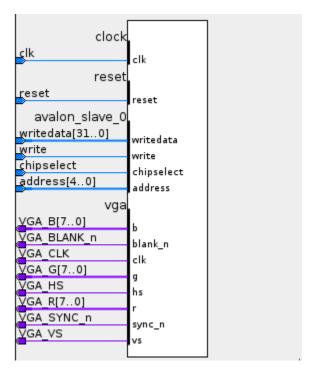
In this report, we will first cover the system Architecture overview to give the whole system design a review. Then, we will cover the hardware design on both the VGA display and soundtrack. Next, we will cover the software design in our design, which will be on both the control drivers and game logic. We will then show a series of screenshots of our project. All the designs and code will be included in the Code Appendix for viewing. Additionally, you can download the zip files in (GitHub link) to try to load this design.

2 System Overview



3 Hardware

Hardware Interface



Writedata:32-bit data received from software

Address: determines the locations the writedata need to be stored to

Signal x, y control the location of corresponding blocks.

Cursor x, cursor y control the location of the cursor.

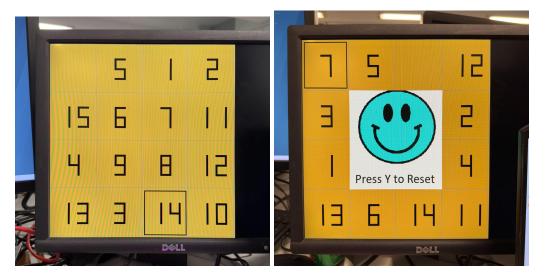
Signal selected indicate whether the block at current cursor is selected.

Signal win decides whether to display the smile face.

Address	Writedata (4 bits per cell)							
0	x1	y1	x2	y2	x3	y3	x4	y4
1	x5	у5	x6	y6	x7	y7	x8	y8
2	x9	у9	x10	y10	x11	y11	x12	y12
3	x13	y13	x14	y14	x15	y15	cursor_x	cursor_y

4	unused	selected	win

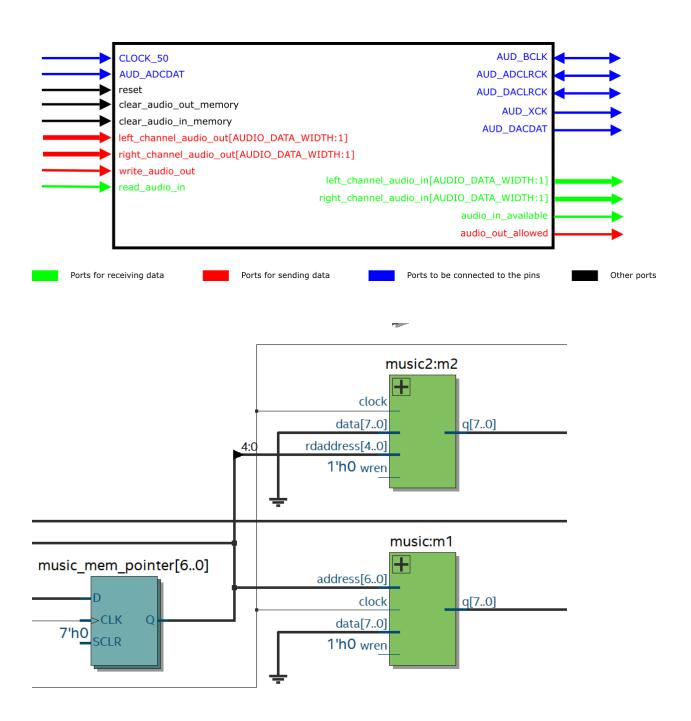
VGA Display



Digital numbers are simple, so we hard coded the pixel configuration of every number in the hardware. The black box represents the cursor. Similar to digital numbers, its pixel configuration was also hard coded in hardware. The smile face is a 240x240 px image, which is loaded into memory during the initialization process. One pixel is read from memory every cycle.

Soundtrack playing

For the audio part, we used an Audio Controller module, which can accept Clock, left/right channel input, and allow_input signals. The tune of the sound is controlled by changing the frequency of input. The frequency number sequences is the data of music which is stored in 2 M10K memory modules as 2 different music selections. When the music is playing, a slower counter advances the memory address and sends the frequency control data to the audio controller.



4 Software

In this section, we will discuss the software design of this project. It will cover the game logic design, hardware interaction, and gamepad driver.

Gamelogic

In the *gamelogic.c* file, this is the file containing all of our game logic for this project. This is our core program that will take in gamepad input and update the VGA display based on the game states. The main states our program keeps track of are:

- Game states
 - Blocks location (in the 4x4 grid)
 - Steps remaining
 - Win
- Cursor location
 - Cursor x/y (in the 4x4 grid)
- Gamepad inputs
 - Actions from player (up/down/left/right, select/un-select)

Game States: For the game state, it will record all the needed information about each block state in the game, which can be used to communicate with the hardware to determine the location of each displayed VGA block. When starting the game, it will initialize a 4x4 board with a random order of 15 blocks and 1 empty block. In the struct for the game state, it will record this information about each block and its relative location in the 4x4 grid.

Code for customized Struct for our gamelogic

```
typedef struct {
   unsigned char x;
   unsigned char y;
} location_t;

typedef struct {
   unsigned char block_id;
   int type; // 0: Empty, 1: Normal Block, 2: Target Block
   location_t location;
} block_t;

typedef struct {
   location_t cursor_loc;
   location_t selected; // set to 4,4 if none gets selected
   unsigned char win;
   block_t blocks[15];
```

```
} vga_ball_arg_t;
```

Code for Gamelogic Array

Cursor Locations: Additionally, we also record the player's cursor location in the game, which reflects which block they are currently on. The cursor will also have a visual effect on the display, which will use information from this code.

Gamepad Inputs: Based on the intercepted packets from the gamepad driver, the game logic file will use the input to change game states, which will reflect on the VGA display if the state changes.

Code for gamepad driver in gamelogic.c file

With the game logic file recording the game states and communicating them with the hardware, the player can do the following actions in our project game:

1. Connect the gamepad to the FPGA board and start the game

- 2. Start the game with random order of the blocks
- 3. Move the cursor to select the block to interact with
- 4. Press A to select the current block
- 5. Move blocks (with empty space nearby) with gamepad input
- 6. Press A again to deselect from the current block
- 7. Repeat steps 3-6 till
- 8. Win: blocks are sorted in order
- 9. Reset: Press Y to reset the game

Gamepad Driver

The main peripheral of this project is a Logitech F310 Gamepad, which is used to provide a way for the player to interact with the game through controller pressing. For connecting the gamepad with our program, we use libusb 1.0 to identify the gamepad as a USB HID device, and we will use the intercepted packets as user input actions.

While implementing the driver for the gamepad, there were some roadblocks we had to overcome to make sure the controller was usable:

- 1. The controller (Logitech F310) has two different modes when plugging into the board, X-Input, and Direct-Input. According to the analysis using WireShark, those two modes can send different styles of packets to the board. After researching what kind of input will be best suited for FPGA board connection, we found out, by using Direct-Input mode, the board can identify the gamepad as a USB device, which is less raw to handle.
- 2. Although as a USB device, it is not the keyboard type we used to use in our lab implementation. Therefore, we need to find out the correct way to connect the gamepad and receive its packets. After looking into the documentation of libusb1.0, we found out there is a USB_HID_GAMEPAD_PROTOCOL we can use to do the above works.
- 3. After that, the input from the gamepad is in its raw format of data. We need to find useful data from the raw packets that represent certain actions on the gamepad. Also, we need to understand how the gamepad sends packets. After connecting the gamepad to a test driver, we were successfully able to find the correct data to use in the game logic file to represent the actions on the gamepad.

Code snippet from gamepad.c

```
for (d = 0; d < num devs; d++) {
      if (libusb get device descriptor(dev, &desc) < 0) {
      if (desc.idVendor == LOGITECH VENDOR ID && desc.idProduct ==
LOGITECH F310 PRODUCT ID) {
          struct libusb config descriptor *config;
          libusb get config descriptor(dev, 0, &config);
                   const struct libusb interface descriptor *inter =
                       if ((r = libusb open(dev, &gamepad)) != 0) {
                       if ((r = libusb claim interface(gamepad, i)) != 0) {
```

After setup, we only used partial input from the gamepad, which is enough for our game logic implementation:

- Arrow buttons: Up/Down/Left/Right for moving the cursor/block
- Action buttons: A/Y for different game interaction

Note: in the game logic file, the game loop will ignore any other packet input that is not one of the above actions.

vga_ball.c

This file helps to aid the interface between hardware components with our software design. The main purpose of this file gives the necessary communication methods for software in C to access hardware information on our game blocks.

Code for VLA struct

```
typedef struct {
  location_t cursor_loc;
  location_t selected; // set to 4,4 if none gets selected
  unsigned char win;
  block_t blocks[15];
} vga_ball_arg_t;
```

```
| ((loc4.x << 4) & 0x000000F0) | ((loc4.y & 0x0000000F));
iowrite32(data, LOC(dev.virtbase, offset));
}</pre>
```

5 Discussion and Learning

In our project design, we implemented a essentially solve-15 game in a FPGA board situation. The design was simple, but we were able to combine things we learned from classes and labs into this project.

The roadblock encountered in this project was also able to help us understand the design in embedded systems further.

- First, connecting a USB gamepad requires finding the compatible controller to the FPGA board, as well as finding the correct lib to use so the board can identify the USB plugin as a HID device. Also, since most online resources on libusb 1.0 are about how to use it for keyboard input, we need to deal with the raw packets from the gamepad ourselves. After using WireShark to analyze the output, we were able to find the data we needed to use for our gamelogic.
- Second, since our project requires the display of pictures and numerical data, we need to find a way to load our resources into the hardware for compiling. The way we came up with were two parts: for the block number, we wrote the correct display of each number (1-15) in our systemverilog file; then, for the picture we need to display, we use tool to transfer the 240x240 png file into .mif file, which can be latter used to create new memory black in Quartus.
- Third, for the gamelogic implementation, we need to understand how can we interface with the block components in hardware. The method we came up with was to pass the gamestate to the block driver file, and in the driver, it will break down the gamestate into addresses to retrieve/update. Thus, our graphic display was able to show on VGA based on the current gamestate. By restricting the player actions inside the gamelogic, we were able to avoid any hardware faults.

There are also many future improvements we can do to make this a better game to play with:

- The game interface is still in a rough shape since we did not use Sprite to display layers of graphics. If time allowed, we could make a more sophisticated game UI so the playing will be smooth
- The soundtrack playing is currently isolated from the game playing, our hardware was capable to play the sound, all we need to add was another sound driver file. By doing so, we can add more game sound to the project.
- For the block display, we displayed everything on a single layer. Since our gamelogic is simple enough, there seems to have no bug/lag due to memory accessing issue. However, for future more complicated UI design, we need to make sure our memory access has no conflict.

6 Team Contribution

- Haobo Liu (hl3645): Gamelogic design and implementation, Project documentation writing (slides, reports)
- Nina Hsu (hh2961): GameLogic design and implementation
- Jingwei Zhang (jz3555): Soundtrack playing design, graphic display implementation
- Jiusheng Zhang (jz3444): Soundtrack playing design, graphic display implementation
- Rui Chu (rc3414): Gamelogic design and implementation, graphic display implementation

7 Code Appendix

SV file:

Music.v

```
//Copyright (C) 2023 Intel Corporation. All rights reserved.
```

```
// synopsys translate on
module music (
 ifndef ALTERA RESERVED QIS
  tri1
ifndef ALTERA_RESERVED_QIS
```

```
altsyncram component.clock enable input a = "BYPASS",
altsyncram component.init file = "../music.mif",
altsyncram component.intended device family = "Cyclone V",
altsyncram_component.lpm_hint = "ENABLE_RUNTIME_MOD=NO",
altsyncram component.lpm type = "altsyncram",
altsyncram component.numwords a = 128,
altsyncram component.operation mode = "SINGLE PORT",
altsyncram component.outdata aclr a = "NONE",
altsyncram_component.outdata_reg_a = "CLOCKO",
altsyncram component.power up uninitialized = "FALSE",
altsyncram component.widthad a = 7,
altsyncram component.width byteena a = 1;
```

```
Retrieval info: PRIVATE: Clken NUMERIC "0"
// Retrieval info: PRIVATE: INIT FILE LAYOUT STRING "PORT A"
// Retrieval info: PRIVATE: MAXIMUM DEPTH NUMERIC "0"
// Retrieval info: PRIVATE: NUMWORDS A NUMERIC "128"
// Retrieval info: PRIVATE: READ DURING WRITE MODE PORT A NUMERIC "2"
// Retrieval info: PRIVATE: SingleClock NUMERIC "1"
// Retrieval info: PRIVATE: WRCONTROL ACLR A NUMERIC "0"
// Retrieval info: LIBRARY: altera_mf altera_mf.altera_mf_components.all
// Retrieval info: CONSTANT: INIT FILE STRING "../music.mif"
// Retrieval info: CONSTANT: LPM HINT STRING "ENABLE RUNTIME MOD=NO"
// Retrieval info: CONSTANT: NUMWORDS A NUMERIC "128"
// Retrieval info: CONSTANT: READ DURING WRITE MODE PORT A STRING "DONT CARE"
// Retrieval info: CONSTANT: WIDTHAD A NUMERIC "7"
// Retrieval info: CONSTANT: WIDTH BYTEENA A NUMERIC "1"
// Retrieval info: USED PORT: address 0 0 7 0 INPUT NODEFVAL "address[6..0]"
```

```
// Retrieval info: USED_PORT: data 0 0 8 0 INPUT NODEFVAL "data[7..0]"
// Retrieval info: USED_PORT: q 0 0 8 0 OUTPUT NODEFVAL "q[7..0]"
// Retrieval info: USED_PORT: wren 0 0 0 0 INPUT NODEFVAL "wren"
// Retrieval info: CONNECT: @address_a 0 0 7 0 address 0 0 7 0
// Retrieval info: CONNECT: @clock0 0 0 0 0 clock 0 0 0 0
// Retrieval info: CONNECT: @data_a 0 0 8 0 data 0 0 8 0
// Retrieval info: CONNECT: @wren_a 0 0 0 0 wren 0 0 0 0
// Retrieval info: CONNECT: q 0 0 8 0 @q_a 0 0 8 0
// Retrieval info: GEN_FILE: TYPE_NORMAL music.v TRUE
// Retrieval info: GEN_FILE: TYPE_NORMAL music.inc FALSE
// Retrieval info: GEN_FILE: TYPE_NORMAL music.cmp FALSE
// Retrieval info: GEN_FILE: TYPE_NORMAL music.bsf FALSE
// Retrieval info: GEN_FILE: TYPE_NORMAL music.bsf FALSE
// Retrieval info: GEN_FILE: TYPE_NORMAL music.bsf FALSE
// Retrieval info: GEN_FILE: TYPE_NORMAL music_inst.v FALSE
// Retrieval info: GEN_FILE: TYPE_NORMAL music_inst.v FALSE
// Retrieval info: GEN_FILE: TYPE_NORMAL music_bb.v TRUE
// Retrieval info: LIB_FILE: altera_mf
```

Face.v

```
/functions, and any output files from any of the foregoing
//the Intel FPGA IP License Agreement, or other applicable license
// synopsys translate_off
ifndef ALTERA RESERVED QIS
ifndef ALTERA RESERVED QIS
```

```
.byteena a (1'b1),
               .byteena b (1'b1),
               .eccstatus (),
      altsyncram_component.address_aclr_a = "NONE",
      altsyncram component.clock enable input a = "BYPASS",
      altsyncram component.intended device family = "Cyclone V",
      altsyncram_component.lpm_hint = "ENABLE_RUNTIME_MOD=NO",
      altsyncram component.lpm type = "altsyncram",
      altsyncram component.outdata aclr a = "NONE",
      altsyncram_component.outdata_reg_a = "CLOCKO",
      altsyncram component.ram block type = "M10K",
      altsyncram component.widthad a = 16,
      altsyncram component.width byteena a = 1;
endmodule
```

```
Retrieval info: PRIVATE: AclrByte NUMERIC "0"
// Retrieval info: PRIVATE: BYTE SIZE NUMERIC "8"
// Retrieval info: PRIVATE: IMPLEMENT IN LES NUMERIC "0"
// Retrieval info: PRIVATE: INIT TO SIM X NUMERIC "0"
// Retrieval info: PRIVATE: JTAG ENABLED NUMERIC "0"
// Retrieval info: PRIVATE: RAM BLOCK TYPE NUMERIC "2"
// Retrieval info: PRIVATE: RegOutput NUMERIC "1"
// Retrieval info: CONSTANT: INIT FILE STRING "face.mif"
// Retrieval info: CONSTANT: OUTDATA ACLR A STRING "NONE"
// Retrieval info: CONSTANT: OUTDATA REG A STRING "CLOCKO"
// Retrieval info: CONSTANT: WIDTHAD A NUMERIC "16"
```

```
// Retrieval info: USED_PORT: address 0 0 16 0 INPUT NODEFVAL "address[15..0]"
// Retrieval info: USED_PORT: clock 0 0 0 0 INPUT VCC "clock"
// Retrieval info: USED_PORT: q 0 0 3 0 OUTPUT NODEFVAL "q[2..0]"
// Retrieval info: CONNECT: @address_a 0 0 16 0 address 0 0 16 0
// Retrieval info: CONNECT: @clock0 0 0 0 0 clock 0 0 0 0
// Retrieval info: CONNECT: q 0 0 3 0 @q_a 0 0 3 0
// Retrieval info: GEN_FILE: TYPE_NORMAL face.v TRUE
// Retrieval info: GEN_FILE: TYPE_NORMAL face.inc FALSE
// Retrieval info: GEN_FILE: TYPE_NORMAL face.cmp FALSE
// Retrieval info: GEN_FILE: TYPE_NORMAL face.bsf FALSE
// Retrieval info: GEN_FILE: TYPE_NORMAL face_inst.v FALSE
// Retrieval info: GEN_FILE: TYPE_NORMAL face_inst.v FALSE
// Retrieval info: GEN_FILE: TYPE_NORMAL face_bb.v TRUE
// Retrieval info: LIB_FILE: altera_mf
```

Vga ball.sv

```
x4, y4;
x6, y6;
x8, y8;
```

```
x13 <= 10'h78;
```

```
y14 <= {1'b0, writedata[19:16] * 120};
```

```
&& vcount < y5 + 59 + width | | // 5 |
&& vcount < y8 + 83 + width | \cdot |
```

```
35 && vcount < y10 + 83 + width ||
35 && vcount < y10 + 83 + width | | // 10 |
35 && vcount < y11 + 83 + width ||
35 && vcount < y12 + 83 + width ||
59 && vcount < y12 + 83 + width || // 12
35 && vcount < y13 + 83 + width ||
```

```
59 && vcount < y14 + 59 + width ||
35 && vcount < y14 + 59 + width ||
35 && vcount < y15 + 83 + width ||
     {VGA R, VGA G, VGA B} = {background r, background g, background b};
cursor y + 5 \& \& vcount < cursor <math>y + 7)
cursor y + 5 \& \& vcount < cursor <math>y + 115)
cursor y + 113 \&\& vcount < cursor <math>y + 115)
```

```
cursor y + 7 \&\& vcount < cursor <math>y + 9)
cursor y + 7 \&\& vcount < cursor <math>y + 113)
cursor y + 7 \& \& vcount < cursor <math>y + 113)
cursor y + 111 \& \& vcount < cursor <math>y + 113)
begin
module vga counters(
input logic clk50, reset,
output logic [10:0] hcount, // hcount[10:1] is pixel column
output logic [9:0] vcount, // vcount[9:0] is pixel row
```

```
else if (endOfLine)
 if (endOfField) vcount <= 0;</pre>
```

```
assign endOfField = vcount == VTOTAL - 1;
```

C file:

Usegamepad.h

```
#ifndef USBGAMEPAD_H

#include <stdint.h>
#include <libusb-1.0/libusb.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <arpa/inet.h>

#define USB_HID_INTERFACE_CLASS 0x03
#define USB_HID_GAMEPAD_PROTOCOL 0x00
#define LOGITECH_VENDOR_ID 0x046d
```

```
struct libusb device handle *open gamepad(uint8 t *endpoint address) {
  struct libusb device descriptor desc;
      libusb device *dev = devs[d];
      if (libusb get device descriptor(dev, &desc) < 0) {
          struct libusb_config_descriptor *config;
          libusb get config descriptor(dev, 0, &config);
                  const struct libusb interface descriptor *inter =
inter->bInterfaceProtocol == USB HID GAMEPAD PROTOCOL) {
                      if ((r = libusb open(dev, &gamepad)) != 0) {
```

Vga ball.c

```
#ifndef USBGAMEPAD_H
#define USBGAMEPAD_H

#include <stdint.h>
#include tibusb-1.0/libusb.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdib.h>
#include <arpa/inet.h>

#define USB_HID_INTERFACE_CLASS 0x03
#define USB_HID_GAMEPAD_PROTOCOL 0x00
#define LOGITECH_VENDOR_ID 0x046d
#define LOGITECH_F310_PRODUCT_ID 0xc216

struct libusb_device_handle *open_gamepad(uint8_t *endpoint_address) {
    libusb_device **devs;
```

```
struct libusb device handle *gamepad = NULL;
  struct libusb device descriptor desc;
      fprintf(stderr, "Error: libusb get device list failed\n");
      if (libusb get device descriptor(dev, &desc) < 0) {
          fprintf(stderr, "Error: libusb get device descriptor failed\n");
          struct libusb config descriptor *config;
          libusb get config descriptor(dev, 0, &config);
                  const struct libusb interface descriptor *inter =
config->interface[i].altsetting + k;
                   if (inter->bInterfaceClass == USB HID INTERFACE CLASS &&
                       if ((r = libusb open(dev, &gamepad)) != 0) {
                       if ((r = libusb claim interface(gamepad, i)) != 0) {
```

Gamelogic.h

```
#ifindef _HUARONGDAO_H
#define _HUARONGDAO_H

#include linux/ioctl.h>

typedef struct {
    unsigned char x;
    unsigned char y;
} location_t;

typedef struct {
    unsigned char block_id;
    int type; // 0: Empty, 1: Normal Block, 2: Target Block
    location_t location;
} block_t;

typedef struct {
    location_t cursor_loc;
    location_t selected; // set to 4,4 if none gets selected
    unsigned char win;
```

```
block_t blocks[15];
} vga_ball_arg_t;

#define VGA_BALL_MAGIC 'q'

/* ioctls and their arguments */
#define VGA_BALL_WRITE_BACKGROUND _IOW(VGA_BALL_MAGIC, 1, vga_ball_arg_t *)
#define VGA_BALL_READ_BACKGROUND _IOR(VGA_BALL_MAGIC, 2, vga_ball_arg_t *)
#define VGA_BALL_READ_BACKGROUND _IOR(VGA_BALL_MAGIC, 2, vga_ball_arg_t *)
#endif
```

Gamelogic.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <arpa/inet.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include "usbgamepad.h"
#include <stdint.h>
#include <stdbool.h>
#include "gamelogic.h"
#include <sys/ioctl.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/stat.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <unistd.h>
struct libusb_device_handle *gamepad;
uint8 t endpoint address;
block_t create_block(int id)
};
vga_ball_arg_t <mark>vla;</mark>
int vga ball fd;
```

```
int init;
char filename[] = "/dev/vga ball";
unsigned char win;
void write2hw(vga ball arg t vla)
       if ((vga ball fd = open(filename, O RDWR)) == -1)
           fprintf(stderr, "could not open %s\n", filename);
      perror("ioctl(VGA BALL SET BACKGROUND) failed");
bool cursor moving(block t arr[4][4], location t location, int direction);
bool block_moving(block_t arr[4][4], location_t location, int direction);
void block_to_string(block_t arr[4][4], location_t cursor_location);
void write hw(block t arr[4][4],
bool arrays_are_equal(block_t arr1[4][4], block_t arr2[4][4])
   return true;
```

```
int main()
  if ((gamepad = open gamepad(&endpoint address)) == NULL)
```

```
block0 = create block(0);
  block7 = create block(7);
  block8 = create block(8);
block7, block8, block9, block10, block11, block12, block13, block14, block15};
```

```
int r = libusb_interrupt_transfer(gamepad, endpoint_address, data,
```

```
if (cursor moving(arr, cursor location, 1))
    block to string(arr, cursor location);
if (block moving(arr, cursor location, 1))
```

```
block to string(arr, cursor location);
    if (arrays_are_equal(arr, winning_arr))
if (cursor moving(arr, cursor location, 3))
    block to string(arr, cursor location);
write hw(arr, cursor location, cursor location);
if (block moving(arr, cursor location, 3))
```

```
block to string(arr, cursor location);
    if (arrays_are_equal(arr, winning_arr))
if (cursor moving(arr, cursor location, 2))
```

```
(block_moving(arr, cursor_location, 2))
    block to string(arr, cursor location);
    if (arrays are equal(arr, winning arr))
        write hw(arr, cursor location, cursor location);
if (cursor moving(arr, cursor location, 4))
    write hw(arr, cursor location, selected loc);
    block_to_string(arr, cursor_location);
```

```
if (block moving(arr, cursor location, 4))
    block_to_string(arr, cursor_location);
    if (arrays are equal(arr, winning arr))
printf("select the current block\n");
block to string(arr, cursor location);
block to string(arr, cursor location);
```

```
printf("this is the B button\n");
              block_to_string(arr, cursor_location);
              srand(time(NULL));
block6, block7, block8, block9, block10, block11, block12, block13, block14, block15};
```

```
block_t *blockat(block_t blocks[4][4], int id)
```

```
for (i = 0; i < 15; i++)
  write2hw(vla);
bool cursor_moving(block_t arr[4][4], location_t location, int direction)
```

```
else if (direction == 3)
bool block_moving(block_t arr[4][4], location_t location, int direction)
```

```
return false;
```

```
void block to string(block t arr[4][4], location t cursor location)
```