

Lab 5

Tuesday 2:15

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Introduction

In this lab we will build and test FIFO data buffers using timer and interrupt driven activity.

Procedure

Describe what you did during the lab. The way you wired up the board, what code you wrote (don't paste your actual code here), etc...

Step 1

Configure hardware settings in the CubeMX, we want a 20MHz CPU clock. And a timer TIM3 interrupts every 10 ms. And a timer TIM6 interrupts every 48 ms. And the center joystick to interrupt when pressed.

Step 2

Adding an integer variable Count, an integer array variable Buffer[64], and an integer array variable Snapshot[64].

Project 1

Implement a circular buffer queue with Buffer[]. We chose to use a flag instead of sacrificing an array index. For input interrupt, we set TIM3 to input value of Count every 10 ms if the queue is not full, and increment the Count. For output interrupt, we set TIM6 to remove at most 4 elements from the queue every 48 ms. We use the joystick to snapshot the buffer from head to tail, the empty spots in the snapshot will be filled with 0xfeedbeef.

Project 2

Make a copy of Project 2, we automated the snapshot process in the main while true loop that happens every 1 s. The code is supposed to not work correctly, without any other modifications. We will add

Results

Place the results of your experiments and tasks here. Tables, charts, screenshots, etc.. Answer any questions from the lab document here.

Project 1

Results:

```
Address: snapshot

1x20000210: 00000055 00000056 FEEDBEEF FEEDBEEF
```

Snapshot after approx 1s

Snapshot after approx 3s

Snapshot after approx 5s

All the numerical values are sequential, the data is uncorrupted. And empty slots are filled with 0xfeedbeef.

Project 2

In the main while true loop, we always disable the IRQ first before we start to snapshot the buffer. So while we are snapshotting, the buffer is not changing and the int counter is not incrementing. So our data is uncorrupted for sure. After the snapshotting, we enable the IRQ again to let the program keep running. Beside those, the adding and removing from buffer work exactly the same way as project 1.

Conclusion

Short paragraph talking about the takeaways from this lab.

Appendix

Place code and other data here

Project 1

```
void EXTIO IRQHandler(void)
  /* USER CODE BEGIN EXTIO IRQn 0 */
  /* USER CODE END EXTIO IRQn 0 */
  HAL GPIO EXTI IRQHandler(PINAO Pin);
  /* USER CODE BEGIN EXTIO IRQn 1 */
  int *ptr;
  int i = 0;
  ptr = tail;
while(ptr!=head){
   snapshot[i] = *ptr;
-
   if(ptr == &buffer[63]){
     ptr = &buffer[0];
]
   else{
     ptr++;
    i++;
 while(i!=64){
    snapshot[i] = 0xfeedbeef;
    i++;
 /* USER CODE END EXTIO IRQn 1 */
Center Joystick Snapshot
void TIM3 IRQHandler(void)
  /* USER CODE BEGIN TIM3 IRQn 0 */
  /* USER CODE END TIM3 IRQn 0 */
  HAL TIM IRQHandler(&htim3);
  /* USER CODE BEGIN TIM3 IRQn 1 */
  if(flag != 1) { //if buffer is not full
      *head = count;
      count++;//increament count
     if(head == &buffer[63]){//increment head
       head = &buffer[0];
      }
      else
        head++;
      if(head == tail) {
        flag = 1;
  /* USER CODE END TIM3 IRQn 1 */
```

```
void TIM6 DAC IRQHandler(void)
  /* USER CODE BEGIN TIM6 DAC IRQn 0 */
  /* USER CODE END TIM6 DAC IRQn 0 */
  HAL TIM IRQHandler(&htim6);
  /* USER CODE BEGIN TIM6 DAC IRQn 1 */
  int elements;
 if(head > tail){
   elements = head - tail;
 else if(head < tail){</pre>
   elements = 64 + (head - tail);
  else
   if(flag==0)
    elements=0;
     return;
    }
   else
     elements=64;
 if(elements>=4){
   for(int i=1;i<5;i++){
     if(tail == &buffer[63]){
       tail = buffer;
     else{
      tail++;
     }
   if(flag==1){
     flag = 0;
  }
 else{
   tail = head;
  /* USER CODE END TIM6 DAC IROn 1 */
```

```
stm32l4xx_it.c
                       startup_stm32I476xx.s
                                            stm32l4xx_hal.c
main.c
 114
        /* USER CODE BEGIN WHILE */
 115
116
        while (1)
 117
 118
          HAL_Delay(1000);
 119
          __disable_irq();
 120
          int *ptr;
 121
          int i = 0;
 122
          ptr = tail;
 123
          while(ptr!=head) {
 124
           snapshot[i] = *ptr;
 125
            if(ptr == &buffer[63]){
 126
            ptr = &buffer[0];
 127
 128
            else{
 129
               ptr++;
 130
 131
            i++;
 132
 133
          if(ptr==head && flag==1)//fix up case when queue is full
 134
135
            for(i=0;i<64;i++)
 136 🖹
 137
              snapshot[i] = *ptr;
              if(ptr == &buffer[63]){
 138 🖃
 139
                ptr = &buffer[0];
 140
 141
              else{
 142
                ptr++;
 143
 144
            }
 145
 146
          while(i!=64){
 147
           snapshot[i] = 0xfeedbeef;
 148
            i++;
 149
 150
 151
          __enable_irq();
 152
```

Snapshot in main

```
void TIM6 DAC IRQHandler (void)
} {
  /* USER CODE BEGIN TIM6 DAC IRQn 0 */
  /* USER CODE END TIM6_DAC_IRQn 0 */
  HAL_TIM_IRQHandler(&htim6);
  /* USER CODE BEGIN TIM6 DAC IRQn 1 */
  int elements;
 if(head > tail){
    elements = (head - tail);
  else if(head < tail){</pre>
    elements = 64 + (head - tail);
  else
    if(flag==0)
   {
     elements=0;
     return;
   }
    else
      elements=64;
    }
  }
  if(elements>=4){
   for (int i=0; i<4; i++) {
      if(tail == &buffer[63]){
        tail = buffer;
      }
]
      else{
        tail++;
      }
      elements --;
   if(flag==1){
      flag = 0;
 }
  else{
   tail = head;
    elements = 0;
  /* USER CODE END TIM6 DAC IRQn 1 */
```

```
void TIM3 IRQHandler(void)
   /* USER CODE BEGIN TIM3 IRQn 0 */
   /* USER CODE END TIM3 IRQn 0 */
   HAL TIM IRQHandler (&htim3);
   /* USER CODE BEGIN TIM3 IRQn 1 */
   if(flag != 1) { //if buffer is not full
       *head = count;
       count++;//increament count
       if(head == &buffer[63]){//increment head
         head = &buffer[0];
       }
       else
         head++;
       if(head == tail){
         flag = 1;
       }
   /* USER CODE END TIM3 IRQn 1 */
```

Timer 3 Buffer Count