## E/19/129

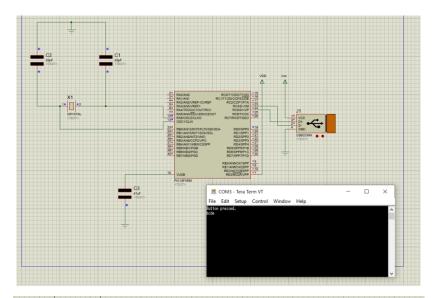
## K.H. Gunawardana

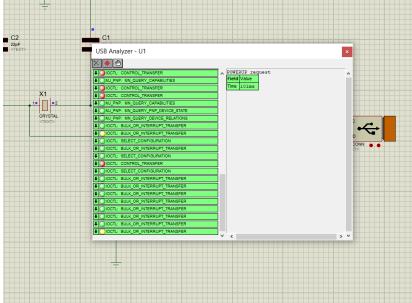
## CO326 - Lab03

## USB Port I/O

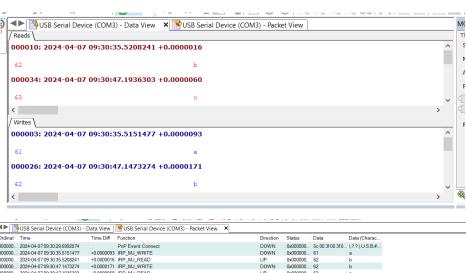
# **Example**

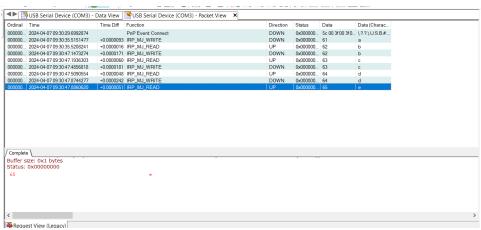
## Design:





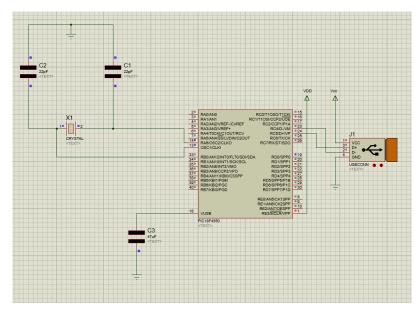
#### **HDD Monitor:**

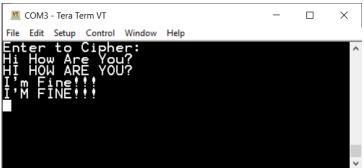


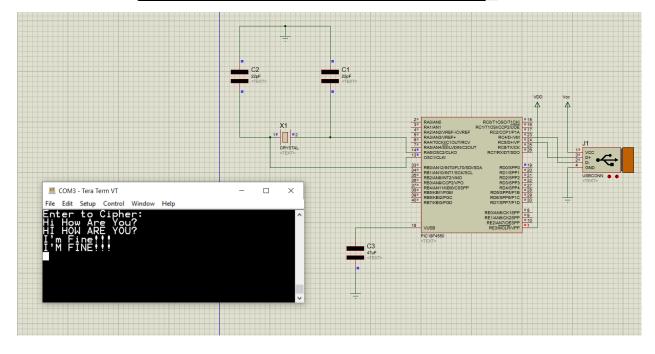


## Lab Task

## **Screenshots:**







### Code: app\_device\_cdc\_bacis.c

```
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please contact mla_licensing@microchip.com
#include "system.h"
#include <stdint.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <stddef.h>
#include "usb.h"
#include "app_led_usb_status.h"
#include "app_device_cdc_basic.h"
#include "usb_config.h"
/** VARIABLES **********************************/
static bool buttonPressed;
static bool end = false;
static \ char \ buttonMessage[] = "Enter \ to \ Cipher: \ \ ";
static uint8_t readBuffer[CDC_DATA_OUT_EP_SIZE];
static\ uint 8\_t\ write Buffer [CDC\_DATA\_IN\_EP\_SIZE];
static uint8_t myWriteBuffer[CDC_DATA_IN_EP_SIZE];
static uint8 t count = 0;
// Function to convert lowercase English letters to uppercase
void convertToUpperCase(char *str) {
```

```
while (*str) {
   if (*str >= 'a' && *str <= 'z') {
     *str = *str - 'a' + 'A';
   }
   str++;
 }
}
/**********************
* Function: void APP_DeviceCDCBasicDemoInitialize(void);
* Overview: Initializes the demo code
* PreCondition: None
* Input: None
* Output: None
void APP_DeviceCDCBasicDemoInitialize()
 line_coding.bCharFormat = 0;
 line_coding.bDataBits = 8;
 line_coding.bParityType = 0;
 line_coding.dwDTERate = 9600;
 buttonPressed = false;
}
* Function: void APP_DeviceCDCBasicDemoTasks(void);
* Overview: Keeps the demo running.
* PreCondition: The demo should have been initialized and started via
* the APP_DeviceCDCBasicDemoInitialize() and APP_DeviceCDCBasicDemoStart() demos
* respectively.
* Input: None
* Output: None
void APP_DeviceCDCBasicDemoTasks()
{
 /* If the USB device isn't configured yet, we can't really do anything
  * else since we don't have a host to talk to. So jump back to the
  * top of the while loop. */
 if( USBGetDeviceState() < CONFIGURED_STATE )
```

```
{
  return;
}
/* If we are currently suspended, then we need to see if we need to
* issue a remote wakeup. In either case, we shouldn't process any
* keyboard commands since we aren't currently communicating to the host
* thus just continue back to the start of the while loop. */
if( USBIsDeviceSuspended()== true )
  return;
}
/* If the user has pressed the button associated with this demo, then we
* are going to send a "Button Pressed" message to the terminal.
*/
if(BUTTON_IsPressed(BUTTON_DEVICE_CDC_BASIC_DEMO) == true)
{
  /* Make sure that we only send the message once per button press and
  \ensuremath{^{*}} not continuously as the button is held.
  if(buttonPressed == false)
    /* Make sure that the CDC driver is ready for a transmission.
     */
    if(mUSBUSARTIsTxTrfReady() == true)
    {
       putrsUSBUSART(buttonMessage);
      buttonPressed = true;
    }
  }
}
else
  /* If the button is released, we can then allow a new message to be
  * sent the next time the button is pressed.
  */
  buttonPressed = false;
}
```

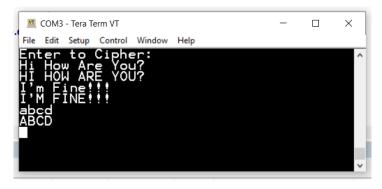
```
if( USBUSARTIsTxTrfReady() == true)
{
  uint8_t i;
  uint8_t numBytesRead;
  numBytesRead = getsUSBUSART(readBuffer, sizeof(readBuffer));
  /* For every byte that was read... */
  for(i=0; i<numBytesRead; i++)
  {
    switch(readBuffer[i])
    {
       case 0x0D:
        end = true;
        break;
       default:
        writeBuffer[i] = readBuffer[i];
        // store in a buffer
        myWriteBuffer[count] = readBuffer[i];
        count++;
        break;
    }
  if(numBytesRead > 0 && end != true)
    /* After processing all of the received data, we need to send out
     * the "echo" data now.
    putUSBUSART(writeBuffer, numBytesRead);
  }
}
// print the cipher
if (end && mUSBUSARTIsTxTrfReady() == true){
  if(count > 0)
```

```
// Add newline and carriage return characters at the end of myWriteBuffer
    myWriteBuffer[count] = '\r';
    count++;
    myWriteBuffer[count] = '\n';
    count++;
    myWriteBuffer[count] = '\0';
    count++;
    // Convert received bytes to uppercase
    convert To Upper Case (my Write Buffer);\\
    // Shift the characters in myWriteBuffer to right by 2 positions
    for (int j = count - 1; j >= 0; j--) {
        myWriteBuffer[j+2] = myWriteBuffer[j];
    }
    // Add newline and carriage return characters at the beginning of myWriteBuffer
    myWriteBuffer[0] = '\r';
    myWriteBuffer[1] = '\n';
    // display the cipher text
    putrsUSBUSART(myWriteBuffer);
 }
 // initiate
 end = false;
 count = 0;
CDCTxService();
```

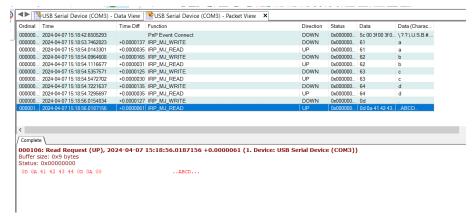
}

}

#### **HDD Monitor:**







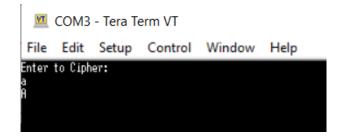
### **Problems and Solutions:**

- **Terminal Connection Issue**: Initially, there was an issue with connecting the Tera Terminal to the application. This problem was resolved by restarting the computer, which likely refreshed the USB connections and allowed the terminal to establish a connection with the application.
- **Printing Characters Overlapping**: Characters were being printed on top of each other, causing readability issues. This was addressed by appending carriage return (`\r`) and newline (`\n`) characters at the end of each message and also at the beginning. This ensured that each message started on a new line, maintaining readability.

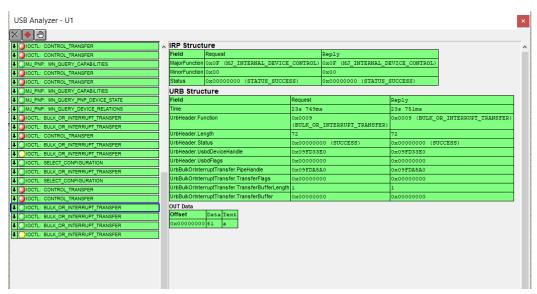
• **Echoing First Character Repeatedly**: Another issue encountered was the echoing of the first character repeatedly. To resolve this, a temporary array was introduced to store the full line of input before processing. This allowed for the complete line to be processed and echoed back without repetition of the first character.

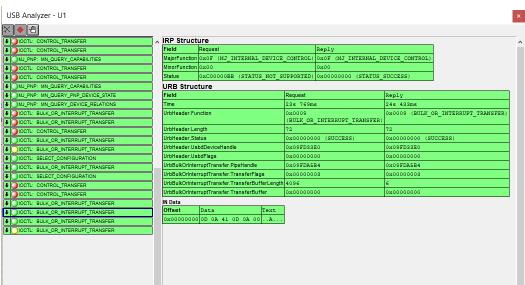
### **Explanations:**

Consider 'a' as the input, thus using the Tera Terminal we can see, that first 'a' is echo and after pressing the enter 'A' gives back as the output.

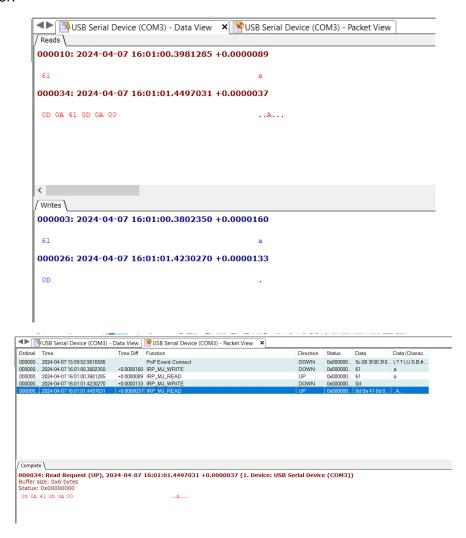


### **USB** Analyzer:





### **HDD Monitor:**



When observing the USB analyser, two types of packets can be identified: IN and OUT.

- IN Packets: These packets are sent into the USB port from the PIC18F4550 microcontroller.
  They represent data read by the USB port from the device. In the application context, IN
  packets contain data sent from the device to the host, such as characters typed on the
  keyboard or sensor readings.
- OUT Packets: Conversely, OUT packets are sent out through the USB port to the
  microcontroller. These packets contain commands or data from the host computer to be
  processed by the device. In the application, OUT packets could include commands or
  configuration settings sent from Tera Term to the USB device, such as baud rate adjustments
  or other control commands.