

EMBEDDED SYSTEM DESIGN (E3-257)

LAB ASSIGNMENT – 5

Explanation of Code

Apart from the functionalities implemented until lab 3 following new additions were made:

1. Creating a new section in Linker script

Following additions were made to the .lds file of the project to customize the memory mapping

```
21 REGION_ALIAS("REGION_MYBUFSECTION", SRAM);
```

The new section I am creating is myBufSection within SRAM at a default start of 0x20000b23

```
83 .myBufSection 0x20000b23: {  
84  
85     __MY_SECTION_START = .;  
86  
87     KEEP(*(myBufSection)) /* keep my variable even if not referenced */  
88  
89     __MY_SECTION_END = .;  
90  
91 } > REGION_MYBUFSECTION
```

A new variable storing string is assigned to the newly created section as follows from the main.c

```
95 char __attribute__((section (".myBufSection"))) buf[20];  
96  
97 extern int __MY_SECTION_START, __MY_SECTION_END;  
98  
99 char *p=(char*)&__MY_SECTION_START;
```

```
__MY_SECTION_START, __MY_SECTION_END;
```

These denote the start and end of the section in SRAM that is assigned.

2. Working and Initializing the LCD.

Following functions are used to print data of implement lcd commands to clear or go next line etc..

```
632 void lcd_data(unsigned char data)
633 {
634     GPIO_PORTB_DATA_R = data;
635     GPIO_PORTA_DATA_R |= 0x60;
636     GPIO_PORTA_DATA_R &= ~0x80;
637     delayMs(2);
638     GPIO_PORTA_DATA_R |= 0x80;
639 }
640
641 void lcd_cmd(unsigned char cmd)
642 {
643     GPIO_PORTB_DATA_R = cmd;
644     GPIO_PORTA_DATA_R &= ~0x60;
645     GPIO_PORTA_DATA_R &= ~0x80;
646     delayMs(2);
647     GPIO_PORTA_DATA_R |= 0x80;
648 }
649
650 void lcd_write(char *str)
651 {
652     /* Writing a string to LCD */
653     int length=strlen(str);
654     for(int i=0;i<length && i<16;i++)
655         lcd_data(str[i]);
656 }
657
```

```
710 void LCD_init(void)
711 {
712     lcd_cmd(0x38);
713     lcd_cmd(0x06);
714     lcd_cmd(0x0C);
715     lcd_cmd(0x01);
716     delayMs(10);
717 }
718
```

The initializing is guided as following

1	clear Display Screen
2	Return Cursor Home
6	Increment Cursor (Shift Cursor to Right)
F	Display ON, Cursor Blinking
80	Force Cursor to beginning of 1st Line
C0	Force Cursor to beginning of 2nd Line
38	2 Lines and 5×7 character (8-bit data, D0 to D7)
28	2 Lines and 5×7 character (4-bit data, D4 to D7)

3. Implementing “Peek” functionality

First the uart console command is processed as required to separate the command and the address for the string.

```
356 if(full_cmnd[0]=='p')
357 {
358     for(int i = 0; i<4; i++)
359         cmd.type[i] = full_cmnd[i];
360
361     printstring("Option: ");
362
363     for(int i = 0; i<4; i++)
364         UART0_Transmitter(cmd.type[i]);
365     UART0_Transmitter('\n');
366     UART0_Transmitter('\r');
367
368     if ((strcmp(cmd.type, "peek")==0))
369     {
370         printstring("Addr: ");
371         for(int i = 0; i<(b-4); i++)
372         {
373             cmd.data[i] = full_cmnd[i+4];
374             UART0_Transmitter(cmd.data[i]);
375         }
376         UART0_Transmitter('\n');
377         UART0_Transmitter('\r');
378
379         for(int i = 0; i<10; i++)
380             {addr_data[i] = '\0';}
381
382         for(int i = 0; i<10; i++)
383         {
384             addr_data[i] = full_cmnd[i+4];
385         }
386     }
```

Then the comparison to the address were we initialized the string is done.

```
387         if(strcmp(addr_data, "0x20000b23")==0)
388         {
389             printstring(p);
390             UART0_Transmitter('\n');
391             UART0_Transmitter('\r');
392         }
393         else
394         {
395             peak_stat = 0;
396         }
397     }
398 }
399 }
```

If the address is not valid pointer to string stored it will be flagged using the peak_stat.

```
Setup...
Request: peek0x20000b23
Option: peek
Addr: 0x20000b23
VERSION 0.01
Valid Entry
```

```
Request: peek0x20000a6c
Option: peek
Addr: 0x20000a6c
Sorry Invalid Entry
```

4. Implementing "Poke" functionality

First step was to accept input from uart console and split to command , address from were change is to be reflected and input string to alter into the present region.

```
401     else if ((strcmp(cmnd.type, "poke")==0))
402     {
403
404
405
406         printstring("Addr: ");
407         for(int i = 0; i<10; i++)
408         {
409             cmnd.data[i] = full_cmnd[i+4];
410
411             UART0_Transmitter(cmnd.data[i]);
412         }
413         UART0_Transmitter('\n');
414         UART0_Transmitter('\r');
415
416         for(int i = 0; i<30; i++)
417             inp_str[i] = '\0';
418
419         for(int i = 0; i<(b-14); i++)
420         {
421             inp_str[i] = full_cmnd[i+14];
422             count++;
423         }
424
425         printstring(inp_str);
426
427         UART0_Transmitter('\n');
428         UART0_Transmitter('\r');
429
430         for(int i = 0; i<10; i++)
431             {addr_data[i] = '\0';}
432
433         for(int i = 0; i<10; i++)
434         {
435             addr_data[i] = full_cmnd[i+4];
436         }
437
438         printstring(addr_data);
439         ascii_to_hex(addr_data);
440
```

Since we are extracting the address in string format it is necessary to be able to manipulate the string in 'buf' at only the required byte positions to convert to hex to point to the SRAM actual locations. For this the following hex conversion from ascii function is used:

```
102 void ascii_to_hex(char* addr)
103 {
104
105     HexVal = 0;
106     for(int i =0 ; i<8; i++)
107     {
108         if(addr[9-i]>='a'&& addr[9-i]<='f')
109         {
110             addr[9-i] = addr[9-i] - 87;
111             HexVal += (pow_new(16,i)*addr[9-i]);
112         }
113         else
114         {
115             addr[9-i] = addr[9-i] - 48;
116             HexVal += (pow_new(16, i)*addr[9-i]);
117         }
118     }
119
120 }
```

Then based on comparison criteria that if either the hex value is < or > = the hex value + the total allowed 12 bytes of data then it becomes an invalid request, else it is processed and the string is inserted to the place of starting address given.

```
446         char *next=(char*)HexVal;
447
448         if(!((next >= p)&& (next <(p+12))))
449             {
450                 poke_stat = 0;
451             }
```

The pointer of char type is assigned to do the updation byte by byte once above criteria is satisfied.

The updation at the memory location is further reflected onto the LCD.

```

452         else
453         {
454
455             for(int i =0;i<(b-14);i++)
456             {
457                 switch(i)
458                 {
459                     case 0:*(next) = inp_str[i];
460                         break;
461                     case 1:*(next+1) = inp_str[i];
462                         break;
463                     case 2:*(next+2) = inp_str[i];
464                         break;
465                     case 3:*(next+3) = inp_str[i];
466                         break;
467                     case 4:*(next+4) = inp_str[i];
468                         break;
469                     case 5:*(next+5) = inp_str[i];
470                         break;
471                     case 6:*(next+6) = inp_str[i];
472                         break;
473                     case 7:*(next+7) = inp_str[i];
474                         break;
475                     case 8:*(next+8) = inp_str[i];
476                         break;
477                     case 9:*(next+9) = inp_str[i];
478                         break;
479                     case 10:*(next+10) = inp_str[i];
480                         break;
481                     case 11:*(next+11) = inp_str[i];
482                         break;
483                     default : *(p+i) =inp_str[i];
484                         break;
485
486                 }
487             }
488         }
489         printstring(p);
490
491         lcd_cmd(0x80);
492         lcd_write(p);

```

```

Request: poke0x20000b26hi
Option: poke
Addr: 0x20000b26
hi
0x20000b26
VERhION 0.01
Valid Entry

```

```

Request: poke0x20000bffhello
Option: poke
Addr: 0x20000bff
hello
0x20000bff
Sorry Invalid Entry

```

A valid request is made and updation has occurred at b26 whereas the string starts at b23. For some address beyond the dedicated section myBufSection the command is invalid.

The memory allocation is reflected and verified from the .map file of the project

```
.myBufSection    0x20000b23      0x15
                  0x20000b23      __MY_SECTION_START = .
*(.myBufSection)
*fill*           0x20000b23      0x1
.myBufSection    0x20000b24      0x14 ./main.o
                  0x20000b24      buf
                  0x20000b38      __MY_SECTION_END = .
```