First Name	Last Name	Student ID	Overall Grade
Johnny	Nguyen	801119047	
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Lab Introduction:

Objective is to familiarize the student to takes input from the terminal to interact with the board using UART and allow communication between two different I2C modules using I2C communication.

Pre-Lab Questions:

• No pre-lab questions...

Developed Code:

```
//*****************************
// Lab 4: Sensor Protocols
// Johnny Nguyen & Nathan Jackson
// April 28th, 2022
// ECGR 3101
         *****************
#include <stdint.h>
#include <stdbool.h>
#include "inc/hw types.h"
#include "inc/hw ints.h"
#include "inc/hw_i2c.h"
#include "inc/hw memmap.h"
#include "inc/hw uart.h"
#include "driverlib/debug.h"
#include "driverlib/gpio.h"
#include "driverlib/sysctl.h"
#include "driverlib/interrupt.h"
#include "driverlib/pin_map.h"
#include "driverlib/uart.h"
#include "utils/uartstdio.h"
#include "utils/uartstdio.c"
#include "driverlib/i2c.h"
//****************************
// The error routine that is called if the driver library encounters an error.
#ifdef DEBUG
void
 error (char *pcFilename, uint32 t ui32Line)
  while (1);
//****************************
// Sensor Protocols
#define SLAVE ADDRESS
                     0x3C
static uint32 t ui32DataRx;
```

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```
UARTOIntHandler (void)
    uint32 t ui32Status;
    // Obtain interrupt status.
    ui32Status = UARTIntStatus(UARTO_BASE, true);
    // Clears the interrupt.
    UARTIntClear(UARTO BASE, ui32Status);
    // Loops through each characters typed.
   while(UARTCharsAvail(UARTO BASE))
    {
        UARTCharPutNonBlocking(UART0 BASE, UARTCharGetNonBlocking(UART0 BASE));
    }
};
void
I2C0SlaveIntHandler(void)
    // Clear I2C0 interrupt.
    I2CSlaveIntClear(I2C0 BASE);
    // Read data from slave.
   ui32DataRx = I2CSlaveDataGet(I2C0 BASE);
};
void
InitConsole(void)
    // Enable UART peripheral.
    SysCtlPeripheralEnable(SYSCTL PERIPH UARTO);
    SysCtlPeripheralEnable(SYSCTL PERIPH GPIOA);
    // Configure the pins.
    GPIOPinConfigure (GPIO PAO UORX);
    GPIOPinConfigure (GPIO PA1 U0TX);
    GPIOPinTypeUART (GPIO PORTA BASE, GPIO PIN 0 | GPIO PIN 1);
    // Set Clock Source of UART for terminal.
   UARTConfigSetExpClk(UARTO BASE, SysCtlClockGet(), 115200, (UART CONFIG WLEN 8 |
UART CONFIG STOP ONE | UART CONFIG PAR NONE));
   UARTStdioConfig(0, 115200, SysCtlClockGet());
    // Enable UART interrupt
    IntMasterEnable();
    IntEnable(INT UARTO);
   UARTIntEnable (UARTO BASE, UART INT RX | UART INT RT); //only enable RX and TX
interrupts
    // Blink on Startup.
    GPIOPinWrite (GPIO PORTF BASE, GPIO PIN 2, GPIO PIN 2);
    SysCtlDelay(SysCtlClockGet() / 3);
    GPIOPinWrite (GPIO PORTF BASE, GPIO PIN 2, 0);
```

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```
UARTprintf("Enter a command: + or -\n");
};
void
I2C_Comm(unsigned char character)
    uint32 t ui32DataTx;
    HWREG(I2C0 BASE + I2C O MCR) \mid = 0x01;
    // Enables the slave interrupt.
    IntEnable(INT I2C0);
    I2CSlaveIntEnableEx(I2C0 BASE, I2C SLAVE INT DATA);
    // Sets the clocks speed and transfer speed of the master.
    I2CMasterInitExpClk(I2C0_BASE, SysCtlClockGet(), false);
    // Enable Slave module and set the address.
    I2CSlaveEnable(I2C0 BASE);
    I2CSlaveInit(I2C0 BASE, SLAVE ADDRESS);
    I2CMasterSlaveAddrSet(I2CO BASE, SLAVE ADDRESS, false);
    // Enable master interrupt.
    IntMasterEnable();
   ui32DataTx = character;
    // Transfer the character data from the slave to master.
    I2CMasterDataPut(I2C0 BASE, ui32DataTx);
    I2CMasterControl(I2C0 BASE, I2C MASTER CMD SINGLE SEND);
};
int
main(void) {
    unsigned char data = 0;
    // Setting the clock speed.
    SysCtlClockSet(SYSCTL SYSDIV 2 5 | SYSCTL USE PLL | SYSCTL OSC MAIN |
SYSCTL XTAL 16MHZ);
    // Enables the LEDs.
    SysCtlPeripheralEnable(SYSCTL PERIPH GPIOF);
    GPIOPinTypeGPIOOutput (GPIO PORTF BASE, GPIO PIN 2);
    // Enable the I2CO peripheral.
    SysCtlPeripheralEnable(SYSCTL PERIPH I2C0);
    SysCtlPeripheralEnable(SYSCTL PERIPH GPIOB);
    // Configure the Master and Slave pins
    GPIOPinConfigure (GPIO_PB2_I2COSCL);
    GPIOPinConfigure (GPIO PB3 I2C0SDA);
    GPIOPinTypeI2CSCL(GPIO_PORTB_BASE, GPIO_PIN_2);
```

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```
GPIOPinTypeI2C (GPIO PORTB BASE, GPIO PIN 3);
// Enabling access to terminal.
InitConsole();
while (1)
    // Obtains your character input.
    data = UARTCharGet(UARTO BASE);
    // Runs through I2C.
    I2C Comm(data);
    // Comparison made with the received data from I2C.
    if (ui32DataRx == '+')
        UARTprintf("sending LED on...\n");
        GPIOPinWrite (GPIO PORTF BASE, GPIO PIN 2, GPIO PIN 2);
    else if (ui32DataRx == '-')
        UARTprintf("sending LED off...\n");
        GPIOPinWrite (GPIO PORTF BASE, GPIO PIN 2, 0x0);
    else
        UARTprintf("Invalid Command...\n");
}
```

Lessons Learned:

The student had learned to use I2C and familiarize with the master and slave relationship to communicate with other devices. They have also learned to set up UART and takes in terminal input to interact with the board.

Self-Assessment:

	Objective	Self-	TA/Instructor
		Review	Review
P1	Code is formatted correctly.	15	
P2	Setting up a virtual terminal for communicating with board.	15	
P3	Typing + turns the LED on based on the requirement above,	8	
P4	Typing - turns the LED off based on the requirement above	8	
P5	Any input other that + and - says the command is unrecognized	8	
P6	Configuring Blue LED to blink once and waits for command	10	
P7	Configuring second 12c to be a slave	5	

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P8	Having an ISR waiting for a message from 12c to turn the LED on or off	10	
P9	The slave 12c makes an interrupt and the ISR runs	10	

Comment:

The LEDs, UART communication, and using a I2C slave interrupt handler to send and receive data is all functioning properly. Unfortunately, there is a problem with the board taking inputs from the terminal as it would only register every second input that is typed in the terminal. Another problem that occurred was difficulty setting up the board to use two different modules for the I2C modules.