

**Homework #2**  
**CSCE 4114/5114 Embedded Systems**  
**Due Sept 7<sup>th</sup>, 2024**

**Problem #1 Short Answer: ( 60 pts)**

- a) 10 pts. Write the C code to clear the bit specified by int bit position, in unsigned char data.

```
unsigned char data;
```

```
int bit_position;  
// your code below
```

- b) 20 pts. Complete the C code to counts the number of bits set in as many iterations as there are set bits.

```
int main()  
{  
    unsigned int n = 0; //Variable that set bits you want to count  
    unsigned int CountSetBits = 0; //Total number of bit set  
    printf("Enter the Number ");  
    scanf("%d", &n);  
    while(n)  
    {  
        // your code  
    }  
}
```

- c) 15 pts. C has a built in operator to shift but not rotate left or right. Shifting simply drops the end bit whereas a rotate takes the bit and places at the opposite end of the word. Complete the #define lines to implement rotating an integer left or right.

```
#include <stdio.h>  
#define INT_BITS 32  
#define ROTATE_LEFT(pos, data) (_____  
#define ROTATE_RIGHT(pos, data) (_____  
int main()  
{  
    int pos; // Number of rotation  
    int data; //data which will be rotate  
    printf("%d Rotate Left by %d is ", data, pos);  
    printf("%d \n", ROTATE_LEFT(pos, data));  
    printf("%d Rotate Right by %d is ", data, pos);  
    printf("%d \n", ROTATE_RIGHT(pos, data));  
    return 0;  
}
```

- c) 15 pts. Write the C code that swaps the values of a, b without using a temporary variable.

```
#include <stdio.h>
void SwapTwoNumber(int *a, int *b)
{
    Your code here
}
```

### Problem #2 GPIO Programming (40 pts)

- a. List and describe the user accessible registers in the GPIO. –see data sheet
- b. Show the C to set up the GPIO and then read an integer from Port A and output the integer to Port B. Assume the base address of the GPIO is 0x40000000. Your code snippet should include #define mask words you will write to configure Tristate registers, pointer addresses for the registers using offsets from the base address, code that sets the directions and a while(1) loop that performs the read from port A and write to port B.

```
#define GPIO_base _____ //address of base
#define outputDir _____ // All output bits
#define inputDir _____ // 5-input bits

int main()
{
    // Pointer definitions for GPIO
    // ** NOTE - integer definition causes offsets to be automatically be multiplied by 4!!
    Volatile int*base_GPIO = _____ /*GPIO Base */
    volatile int *base_inGPIO = _____ /*Port A */
    volatile int *tri_inGPIO = _____ /*Port A Tristate*/
    volatile int *base_outGPIO = _____ /*Port B */
    volatile int *tri_outGPIO = _____ /*Port B Tristate*/

    // setup Port A access

    _____

    // setup Port B access

    _____;

    //loop to read an input and sent to the output

    While(1){
        *base_outGPIO = *base_inGPIO;
    }//end while
```