

## Introduction:

During this lab, we will be working with Code Composer Studio and will be looking at interfacing with the MSP432 board to control the red LED. We will be running a loop to check for a button press and if pressed toggle the red LED using a delayed loop otherwise leave the LED on.

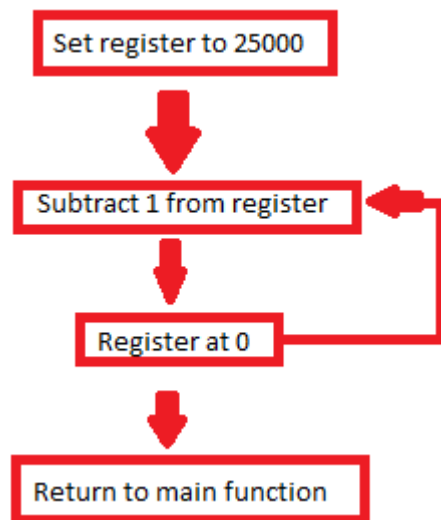
## Procedure:

### 1. Create a Time Delay Subroutine

#### a) 100 ms Time Delay

Bus Clock 3 MHz, 3000 bus cycles in 1 ms  
=> 300,000 cycles in 100 ms

#### b) Flowchart



#### c) Test/Debug using Clock Profiling

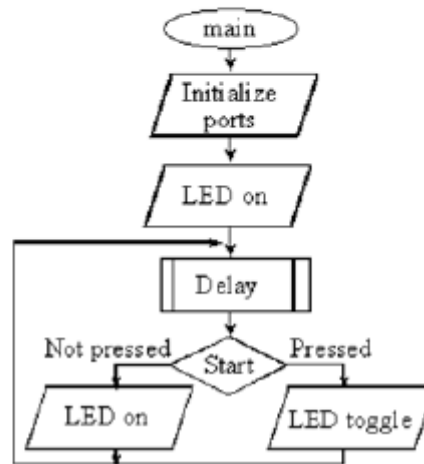
The screenshot shows the Code Composer Studio IDE with the following components:

- Debug Console:** Displays the execution of the program, including the start of the delay subroutine and the return to the main function.
- Clock Profiling Window:** Shows the execution time for various functions. The 'Delay' function is highlighted, showing a count of 279997 and a condition of 'main.asm, line 148 (wait = 0 Breakpoint)'. The 'main.asm, line 148 (wait = 0 Breakpoint)' is also listed with a count of 0.
- Source Code:** The code for the delay subroutine is visible, showing the use of the 'wait' variable and the 'wait' function to create the delay.

## 2. Write ARM Assembly Program to Control the red LED

### a) Pseudocode & Flowchart

*main*    *Initialize Port 1:*  
          *Set the Port 1 direction register so P1.4 is an input and P1.0 is an output*  
          *Set bit 4 of P1REN to enable the internal register for P1.4*  
          *Specify this resistor as a pull up by setting bit 4 of P1OUT*  
          *Set P1.0 so the LED is ON*  
*loop*    *Delay about 100 ms*  
          *Read the switch and test if the switch is pressed*  
          *If P1.4=0 (the switch is pressed), toggle P1.0 (flip bit from 0 to 1, or from 1 to 0)*  
          *If P1.4=1 (the switch is not pressed), set P1.0, so LED is ON*  
          *Go to loop*



### b) Load software onto board and test it

### Conclusion:

The result of this lab was determining how to create delays, how to use delays to make the LED blink, and to compartmentalize the code used. We made the code into snippets so that we may be able to reuse it when needed instead of having to re-write the code every time. This is beneficial as it reinforces the standard of Object Oriented Programming which is used in high level languages as well. Figuring out the delay was the hardest part of this lab for me. The math for the clock cycles seemed to not add up until I used the CCS Clock Profiling, this enabled me to visualize how the delay was being propagated and to figure out where my error was in the code.

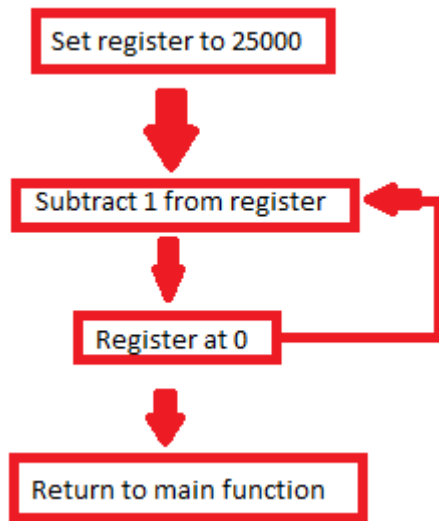
Overall, this lab helped a lot with being able to split up larger segments of code to understand them better and explore the concept behind delays.

### References:

For this project I used the lecture slides, the CCS tutorial, and the instruction set manual for this board.

## Appendix:

### Flowchart:



### Pseudocode:

Initialize switches for input, and LED1 for output  
Turn LED1 on for default

#### Start Loop

Read input from switches  
Test is switch is pressed  
    Switch 2  
    None  
    Catch Error if unexpected output  
Set output  
    Switch 2  
        LED1 toggle  
    None  
        LED1 on  
Restart Loop

### Code:

```
; InputOutput.s
; Runs on MSP432
; Test the GPIO initialization functions by setting the LED
; color according to the status of the switches.
; Daniel Valvano
; June 20, 2015

; This example accompanies the book
; "Embedded Systems: Introduction to the MSP432 Microcontroller",
; ISBN: 978-1512185676, Jonathan Valvano, copyright (c) 2015
```

```

; Section 4.2 Program 4.1
;
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```

```

; built-in LED1 connected to P1.0
; negative logic built-in Button 1 connected to P1.1
; negative logic built-in Button 2 connected to P1.4
; built-in red LED connected to P2.0
; built-in green LED connected to P2.1
; built-in blue LED connected to P2.2

```

```

.thumb

```

```

.text

```

```

.align 2

```

```

P1IN .field 0x40004C00,32 ; Port 1 Input
P1OUT .field 0x40004C02,32 ; Port 1 Output
P1DIR .field 0x40004C04,32 ; Port 1 Direction
P1REN .field 0x40004C06,32 ; Port 1 Resistor Enable
P1DS .field 0x40004C08,32 ; Port 1 Drive Strength
P1SEL0 .field 0x40004C0A,32 ; Port 1 Select 0
P1SEL1 .field 0x40004C0C,32 ; Port 1 Select 1

```

```

SW1 .equ 0x02 ; on the left side of the LaunchPad board
SW2 .equ 0x10 ; on the right side of the LaunchPad board

```

```

.global main

```

```

.thumbfunc main

```

```

main: .asmfunc

```

```

    BL Port1_Init ; initialize P1.1 and P1.4 and make them inputs (P1.1 and P1.4 built-in
    buttons)

```

```

    ;BL Port1_Output_On

```

```

loop

```

```

    BL Port1_Input ; read switch P1.4

```

```

    CMP R0, #0x00 ; R0 == 0x10?

```

```

        BEQ sw1pressed          ; if so, switch 1 pressed
        CMP R0, #0x10
        BEQ nopressed
    B   loop
sw1pressed
        BL Delay                ; delay 100ms
        BL Port1_Output_Toggle  ; Toggle red led
    B   loop
nopressed
        BL Port1_Output_On
        B   loop
.endasmfunc
;-----Port1_Init-----
; Initialize GPIO Port 1 for negative logic switches on
; P1.4 as the LaunchPad is wired. Weak internal pull-up
; resistor are enabled.
; Input: none
; Output: none
; Modifies: R0, R1
Port1_Init: .asmfunc
    ; configure P1.4 as GPIO
    LDR R1, P1SEL0
    LDRB R0, [R1]
    BIC R0, R0, #0x10          ; configure P1.4 as GPIO
    STRB R0, [R1]
    LDR R1, P1SEL1
    LDRB R0, [R1]
    BIC R0, R0, #0x10          ; configure P1.4 as GPIO
    STRB R0, [R1]
    ; make P1.4 in
    LDR R1, P1DIR
    LDRB R0, [R1]
    BIC R0, R0, #0x10          ; input direction switch
    STRB R0, [R1]
    ; make P1.0 led1
    LDR R1, P1DIR
    LDRB R0, [R1]
    ORR R0, R0, #0x01          ; output direction led1
    STRB R0, [R1]
    ; enable pull resistors on P1.4
    LDR R1, P1REN
    LDRB R0, [R1]
    ORR R0, R0, #0x10          ; enable pull resistors
    STRB R0, [R1]

```

```

; P1.4 are pull-up
LDR R1, P1OUT
LDRB R0, [R1]
ORR R0, R0, #0x10      ; pull-up resistors
STRB R0, [R1]
BX LR
.endasmfunc
;-----Port1_Input-----
; Read and return the status of the switches.
; Input: P1IN
; Output: R0 0x02 if Switch 2 is pressed
; Modifies: R1
Port1_Input: .asmfunc
    LDR R1, P1IN
    LDRB R0, [R1]        ; read all 8 bits of Port 1
    AND R0, R0, #0x10     ; select the input pins P1.4
    BX LR
.endasmfunc
;-----Port1_Output_On-----
; Read input and turn on the red led.
; Input: P1DIR
; Output: R0
; Modifies: R1
Port1_Output_On: .asmfunc
    LDR R1, P1OUT
    LDRB R0, [R1]        ; read all 8 bits of Port 1
    ORR R0, R0, #0x01     ; turn on red led
    STRB R0, [R1]
    BX LR
.endasmfunc
;-----Port1_Output_Toggle-----
; Read inputs and toggle the red led.
; Input: P1DIR
; Output: R0
; Modifies: R1
Port1_Output_Toggle: .asmfunc
    LDR R1, P1OUT
    LDRB R0, [R1]        ; read all 8 bits of Port 1
    EOR R0, R0, #0x01     ; toggle red led
    STRB R0, [R1]
    BX LR
.endasmfunc
;-----Delay-----
; Delay 100ms

```

```
; Modifies: R3
Delay: .asmfunc
    MOV R3, #25000
wait
    SUBS R3, R3, #0x01
    BNE wait
    BX LR
.endasmfunc
.end
```