

# LED CONTROL v1

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# LED CONTROL DESIGN v1

## 1. Project Introduction

The project to develop GPIO driver and use it to control RGB LED on the TivaC board based using the push button.

### 1.1. Project Components

Tiva C verification board using SW1 and rgb LED

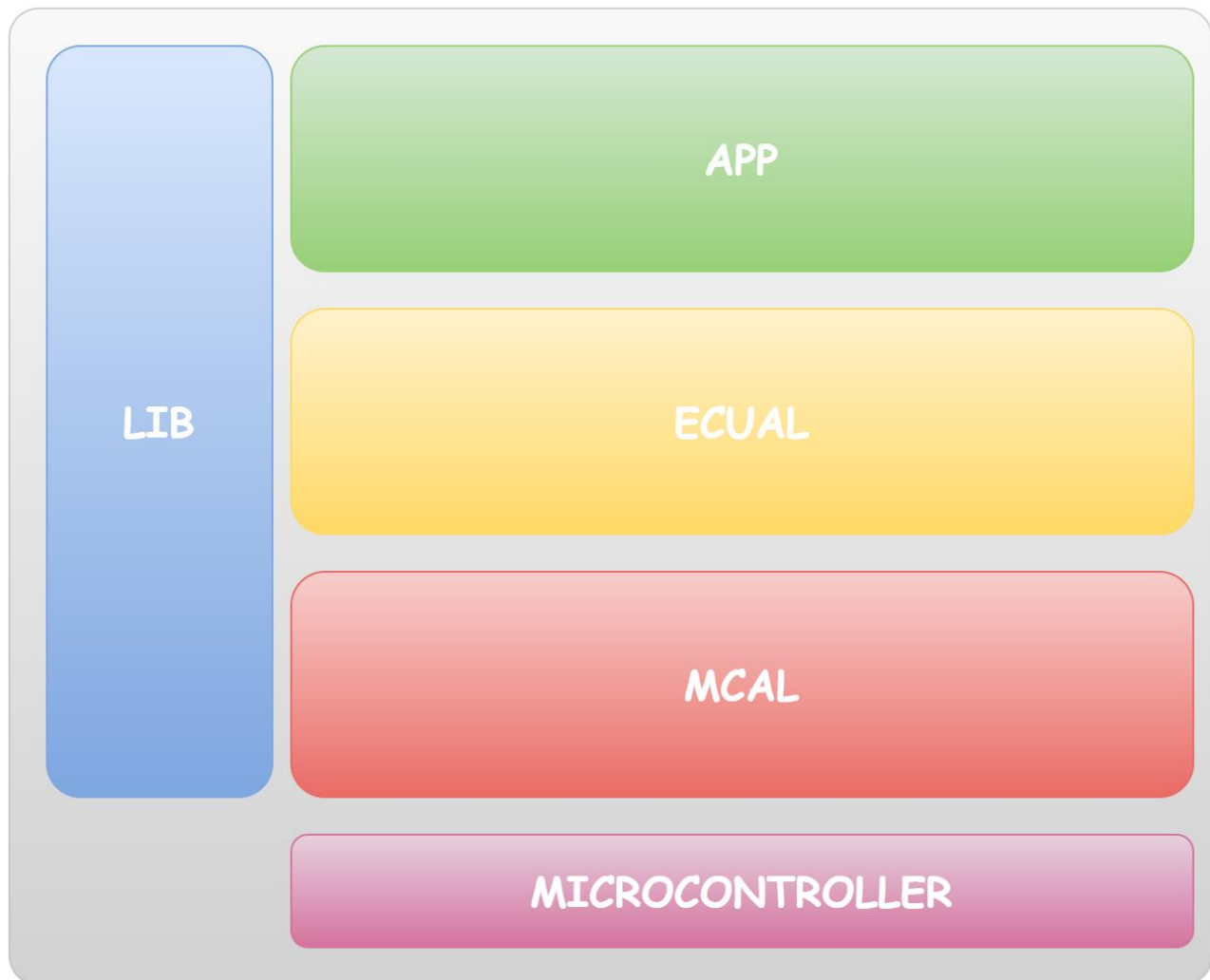
### 1.2. Project Requirements

1. The RGB LED is OFF initially
2. Pressing SW1:
  - 2.1. After the first press, the Red led is on
  - 2.2. After the second press, the Green Led is on
  - 2.3. After the third press, the Blue led is on
  - 2.4. After the fourth press, all LEDs are on
  - 2.5. After the fifth press, should disable all LEDs
  - 2.6. After the sixth press, repeat steps from 1 to 6

## 2. High Level Design

### 2.1. System Architecture

#### 2.1.1. Layered Architecture



## 2.2. Modules Description

### 2.2.1. GPIO

The *GPIO* module reads input signals from the system's sensors (such as buttons) and drives output signals to the system's actuators (such as *LEDs*). It provides a set of APIs to configure the direction and mode of each pin (input/output, pull-up/down resistor), read the state of an input pin, and set the state of an output pin.

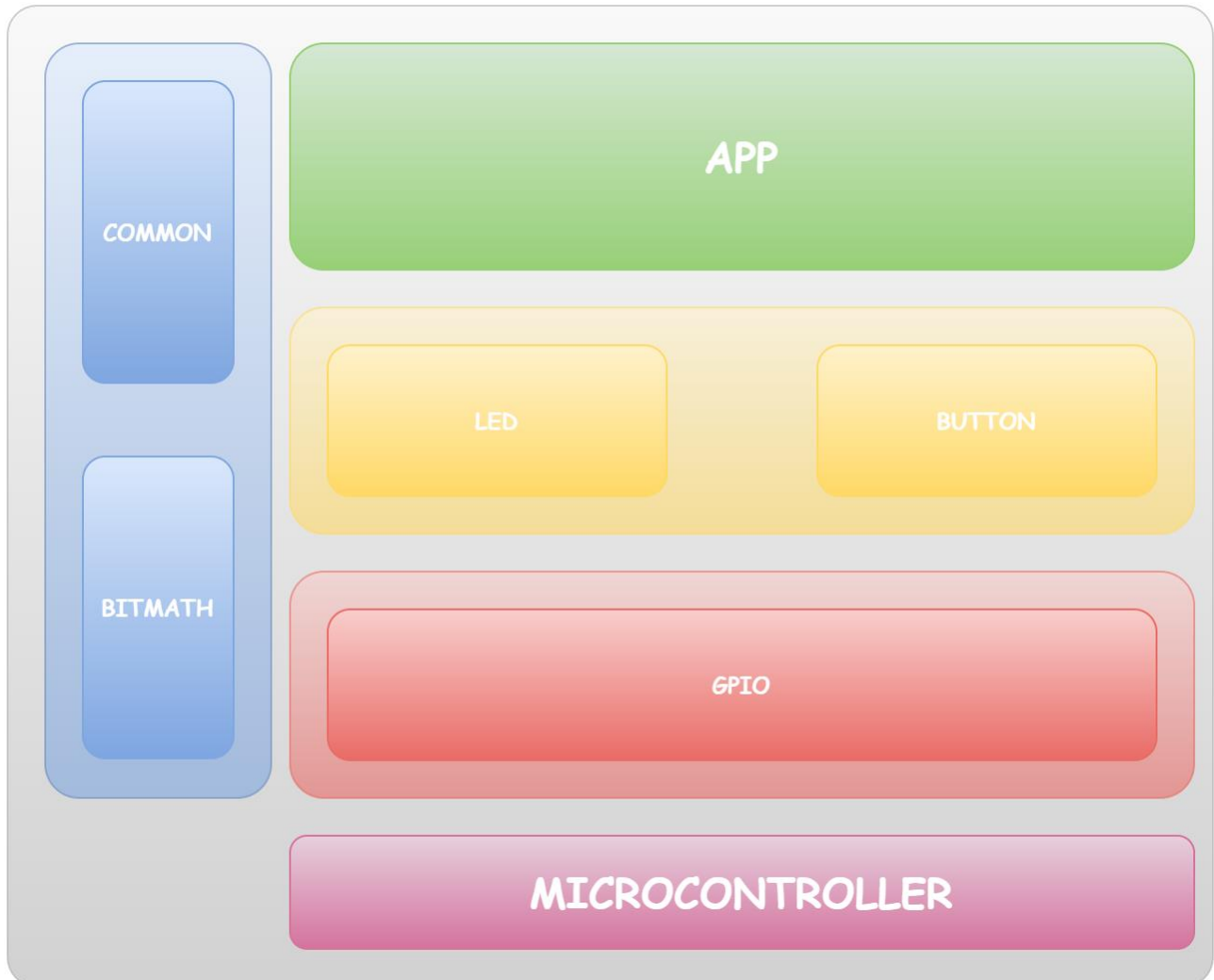
### 2.2.3. LED Module

The LED module is responsible for initializing the LEDs and turning them on/off or toggling them.

### 2.2.2. BTN Module

The *BTN* (Button) module is responsible for reading the state of the system's buttons. It provides a set of APIs to enable/disable button interrupts, set the button trigger edge (rising/falling/both), and define an ISR that will be executed when a button press is detected.

#### 2.2.4. Design



## 2.3. Drivers' Documentation (APIs)

### 2.3.1 Definition

An *API* is an *Application Programming Interface* that defines a set of *routines, protocols* and *tools* for creating an application. An *API* defines the high level interface of the behavior and capabilities of the component and its inputs and outputs.

An *API* should be created so that it is generic and implementation independent. This allows for the *API* to be used in multiple applications with changes only to the implementation of the *API* and not the general interface or behavior.

### 2.3.2. MCAL APIs

#### 2.3.2.1. GPIO Driver

```

| Brief
|           This function is used to initialize a specific pin
| Parameters
|           [in]      ptr_str_gpio_config: Ptr to the gpio instance structure
|           [out]     none
| Return
|           ERROR_OK : In case of successeion
|           GPIO_INVALID_PIN_INDEX : In case of wrong pin index
|           GPIO_INVALID_PIN_MODE : In case of wrong mode choosen
|           GPIO_INVALID_PIN_DIRECTION : In case of wrong direction choosen
|           GPIO_INVALID_OP_CURRENT :In case of wrong current choosen
|           GPIO_INVALID_INTERNAL_ATTACH : In case of wrong internal attach
|
enu_error_status_t_ gpio_pin_init(str_gpio_config_t* ptr_str_gpio_config)

| Brief
|           This function is used to Write a specific output on a pin
| Parameters
|           [in]      uint8_pin_index : Pin index used
|           [in]      enu_pin_level : Output level to be written
|           [out]     none
| Return
|           ERROR_OK:In case of successeion
|           GPIO_INVALID_PIN_INDEX:In case of wrong pin index
|           GPIO_INVALID_PIN_LEVEL:In case of wrong output level choosen
|
enu_error_status_t_ gpio_pin_write(uint8_t_ uint8_pin_index, enu_gpio_pin_level_t_ enu_pin_level)

```

```

| Brief

```

```

|                                     This function is used to toggle output level on a pin
| Parameters
|     [in]          uint8_pin_index:Pin Index used
|     [out]         none
|
| Return
|     ERROR_OK:In case of successeion
|     GPIO_INVALID_PIN_INDEX:In case of wrong pin index
|
enu_error_status_t_ gpio_pin_toggle(uint8_t_ uint8_pin_index)

| Brief
|                                     This function is used to get pin's input value
| Parameters
|     [in]          uint8_pin_index:Pin index used
|     [out]         uint8_pin_state:Pin level state
| Return
|     ERROR_OK:In case of successeion
|     GPIO_INVALID_PIN_INDEX:In case of wrong pin index
|
enu_error_status_t_ gpio_pin_read(uint8_t_ uint8_pin_index, uint8_t_* uint8_pin_state)

| Brief
|                                     This function is used to enable pin's interrupt
| Parameters
|     [in]          uint8_pin_index:Pin index used
|     [out]         none
| Return
|     ERROR_OK:In case of successeion
|     GPIO_INVALID_PIN_INDEX:In case of wrong pin index
|
enu_error_status_t_ gpio_pin_enable_notification(uint8_t_ uint8_pin_index)

| Brief
|     This function is used to set callback function for a specific pin's
|     interrupt handler
| Parameters
|     [in]          uint8_pin_index:Pin index used
|                   ptr_callback:pointer to a callback function
|     [out]         none
| Return
|     ERROR_OK:In case of successeion
|     GPIO_INVALID_PIN_INDEX:In case of wrong pin index
|     PASSING_NULL_PTR:In case of passing null pointer
|
enu_error_status_t_ gpio_pin_set_callback(uint8_t_ uint8_pin_index, ptr_gpio_callback_t_
ptr_callback)

```



### 2.3.3. HAL APIs

#### 2.3.3.1. LED APIs

```
| @brief      This function is initialize pin
| @param [in] none
| @return     ERROR_OK      : In case of successeion
| @return     LED_NOK      : In case of wrong pin index
```

```
enu_error_status_t_ led_init(void);
```

```
| @brief      This function is turn on led
| @param [in] uint8_ledpin_index : Pin index used
| @return     ERROR_OK      : In case of successeion
| @return     LED_NOK      : In case of wrong pin index
```

```
enu_error_status_t_ led_on(uint8_t_ uint8_ledpin_index );
```

```
| @brief      This function is turn off led
| @param [in] uint8_ledpin_index: Pin index used
| @return     ERROR_OK      :In case of successeion
| @return     LED_NOK      : In case of wrong pin index
```

```
enu_error_status_t_ led_off(uint8_t_ uint8_ledpin_index );
```

#### 2.3.3.2. BTN APIs

```
| @brief      This function is used for initializing button
| @param [in] ptr_func          : pointer to callback
| @return     ERROR_OK          : In case of successeion
| @return     PASSING_NULL_PTR  : In case of passing null pointer
| @return     BUTTON_NOK       : In case of wrong pin index
```

```
enu_error_status_t_ button_init(void(*ptr_func)(void));
```

```
| @brief      This function is used for getting button state
| @param [in] buttonpin        : Pin index used
| @param [out] ptr_uint8_button_state : returns button state
| @return     ERROR_OK          :In case of successeion
| @return     BUTTON_NOK       :In case of wrong pin index
```

```
enu_error_status_t_ button_get_state(uint8_t_ uint8_button_pin, uint8_t_* ptr_uint8_button_state);
```

## 2.3.4. APP APIs

```
| Brief
|                                     This function is used to initialize drivers used
| Parameters
|   [in]                             none
|   [out]                             none
|
| Return
|                                     none
|
void app_init(void)

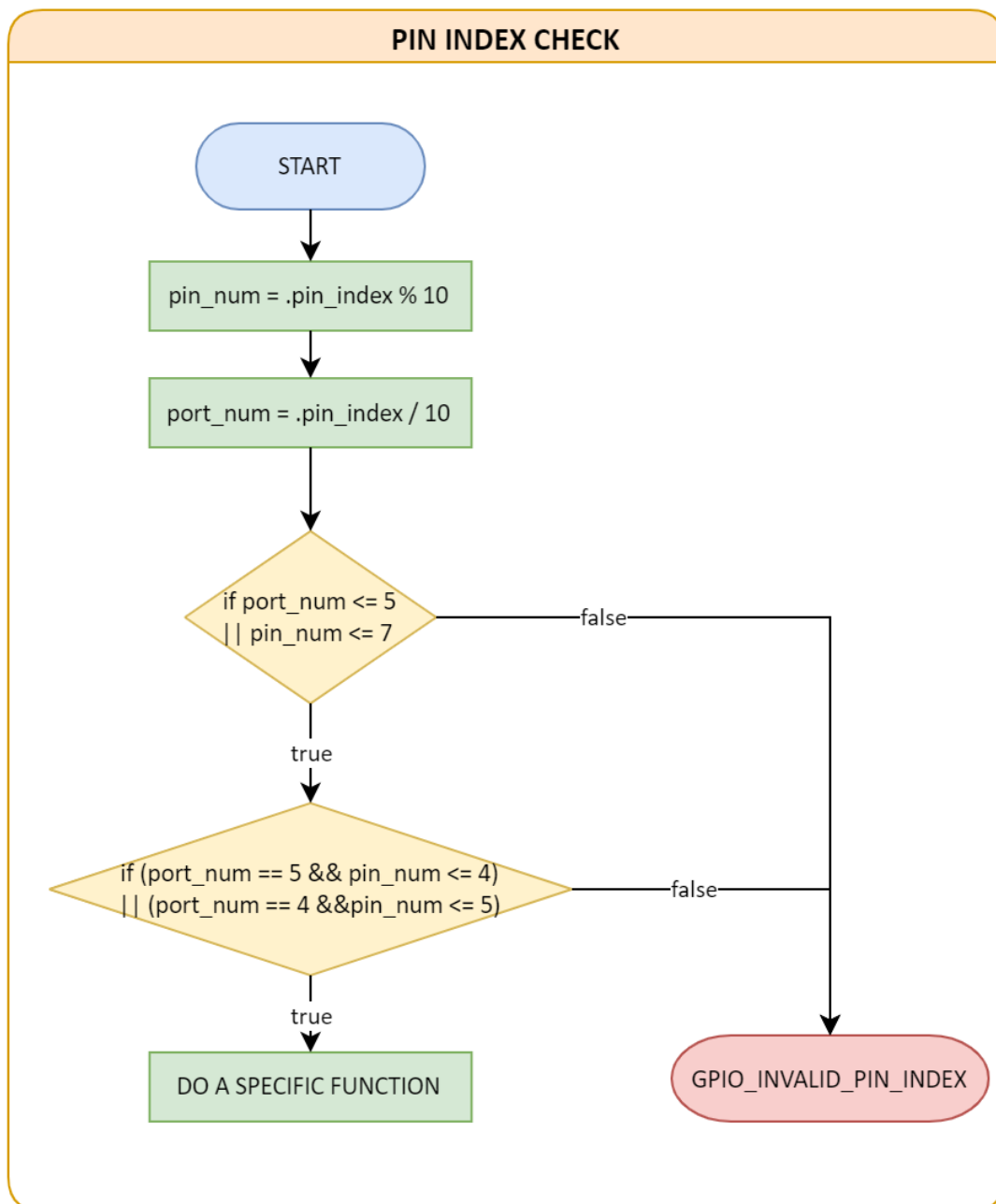
| Brief
|                                     This function is the called back when button pressed
| Parameters
|   [in]                             none
|   [out]                             none
|
| Return
|                                     none
|
static void button_task(void)
```

### 3. Low Level Design

#### 3.1. MCAL Layer

##### 3.1.1. GPIO Module

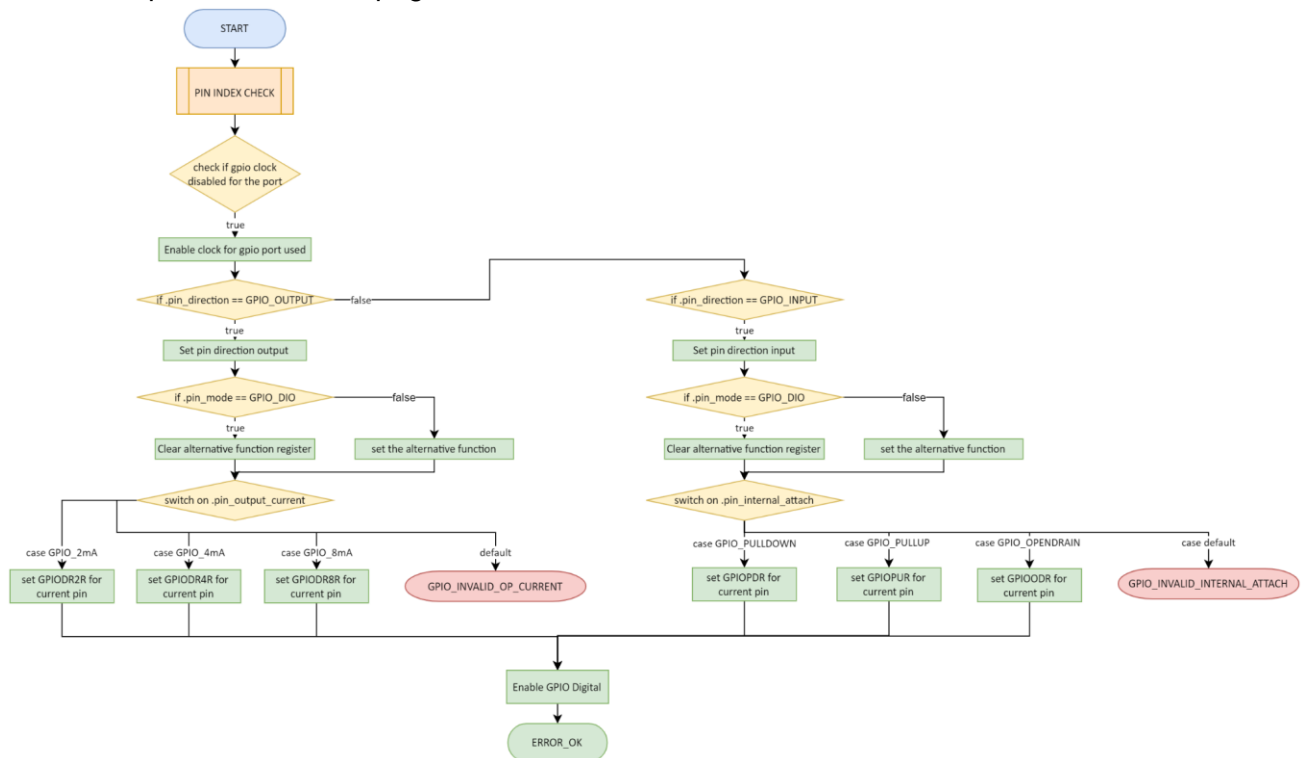
###### 3.1.1.a. PIN INDEX CHECK sub-process



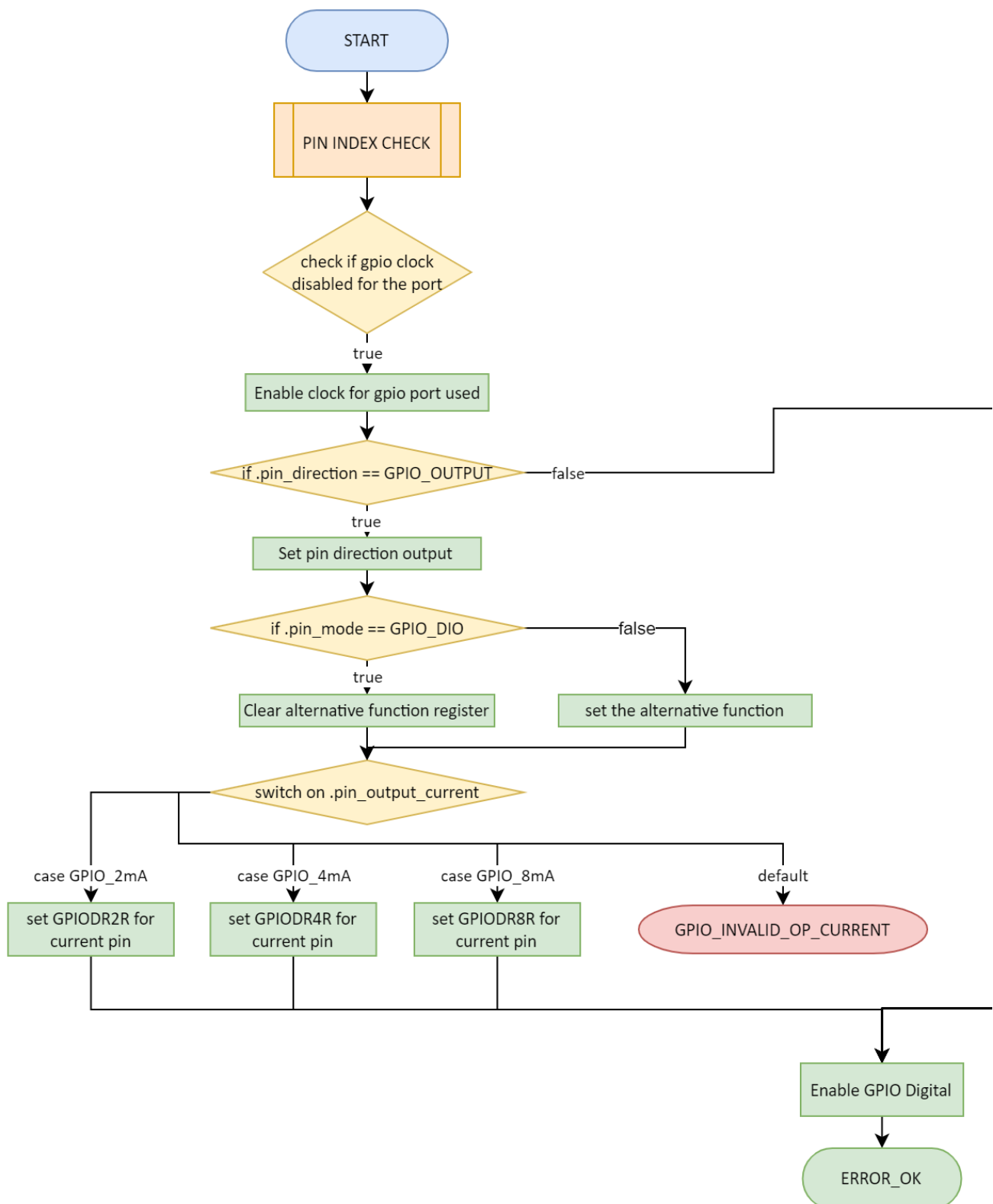
## 3.1.1.1. gpio\_pin\_init

Full diagram

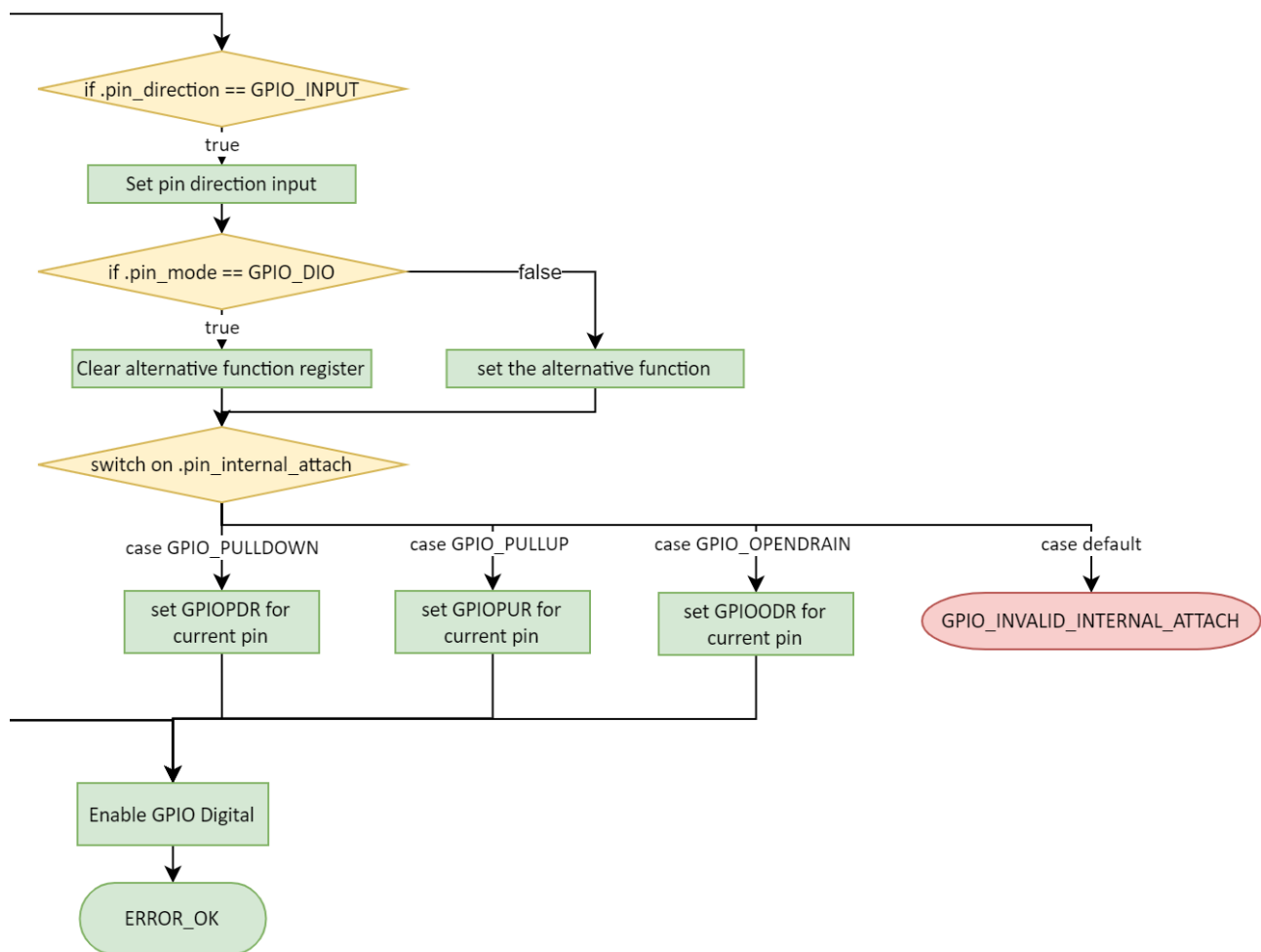
Part 1 and part 2 in the next pages



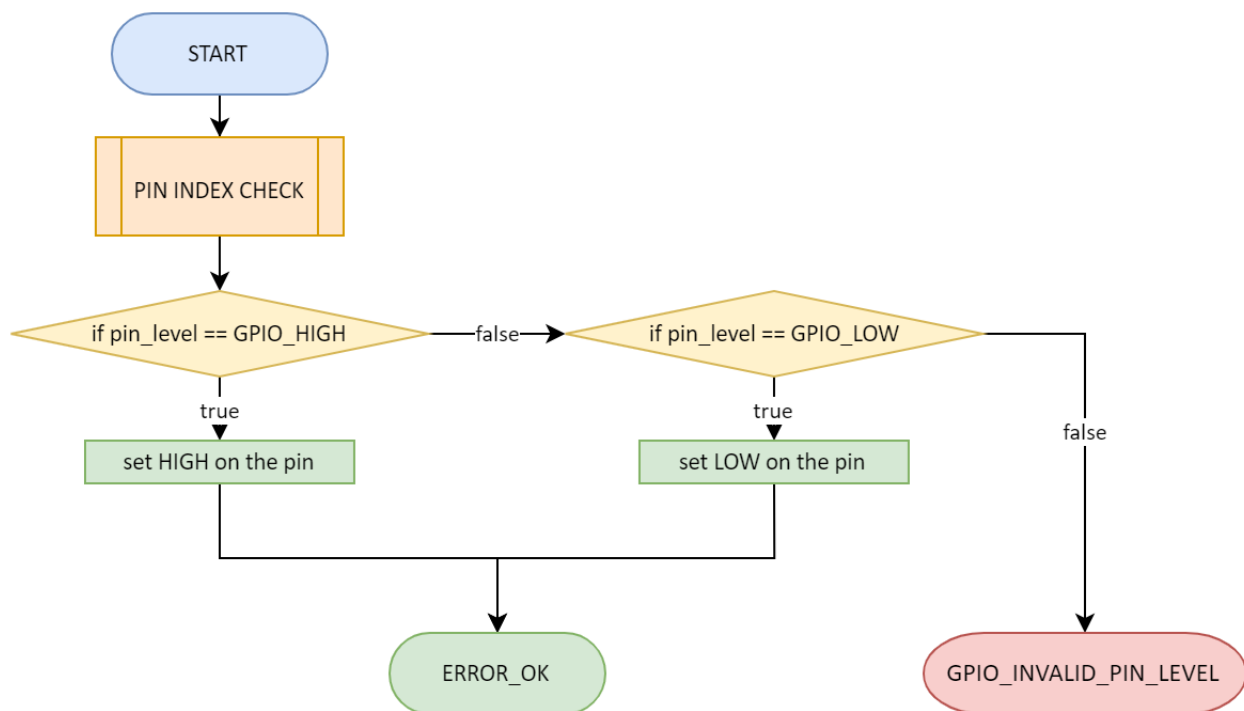
## Part 1



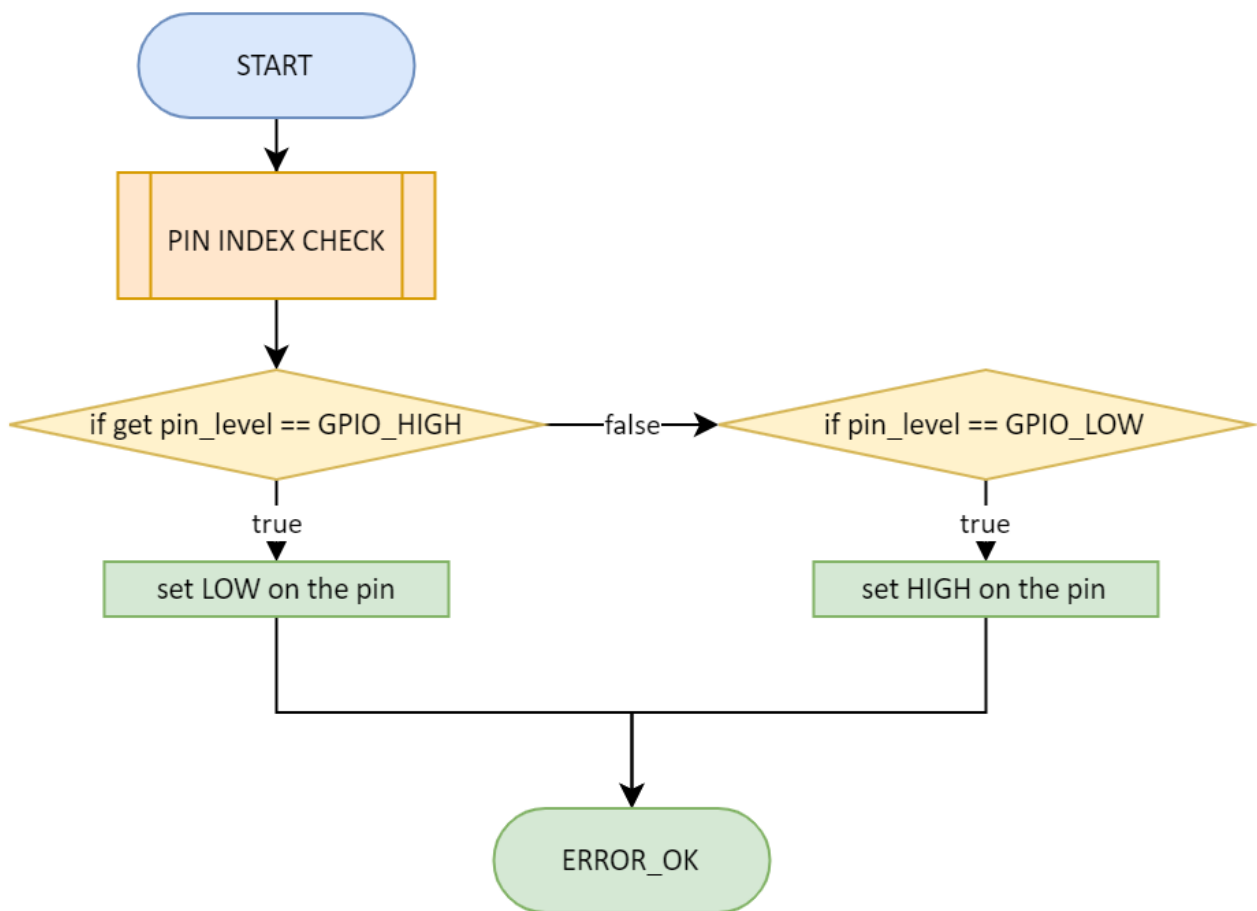
## Part 2



## 3.1.1.2. gpio\_pin\_write

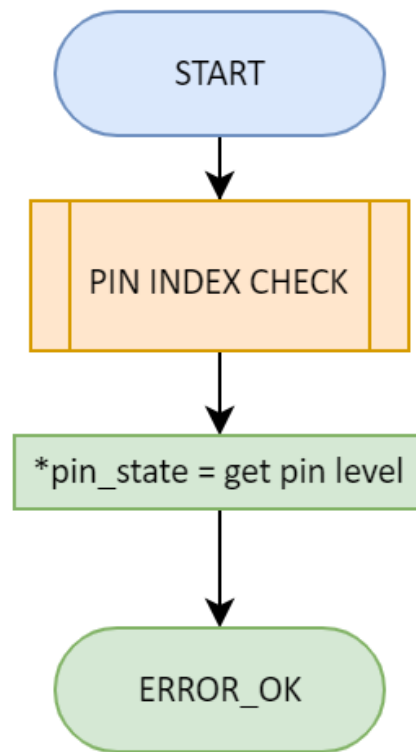


## 3.1.1.3. gpio\_pin\_toggle

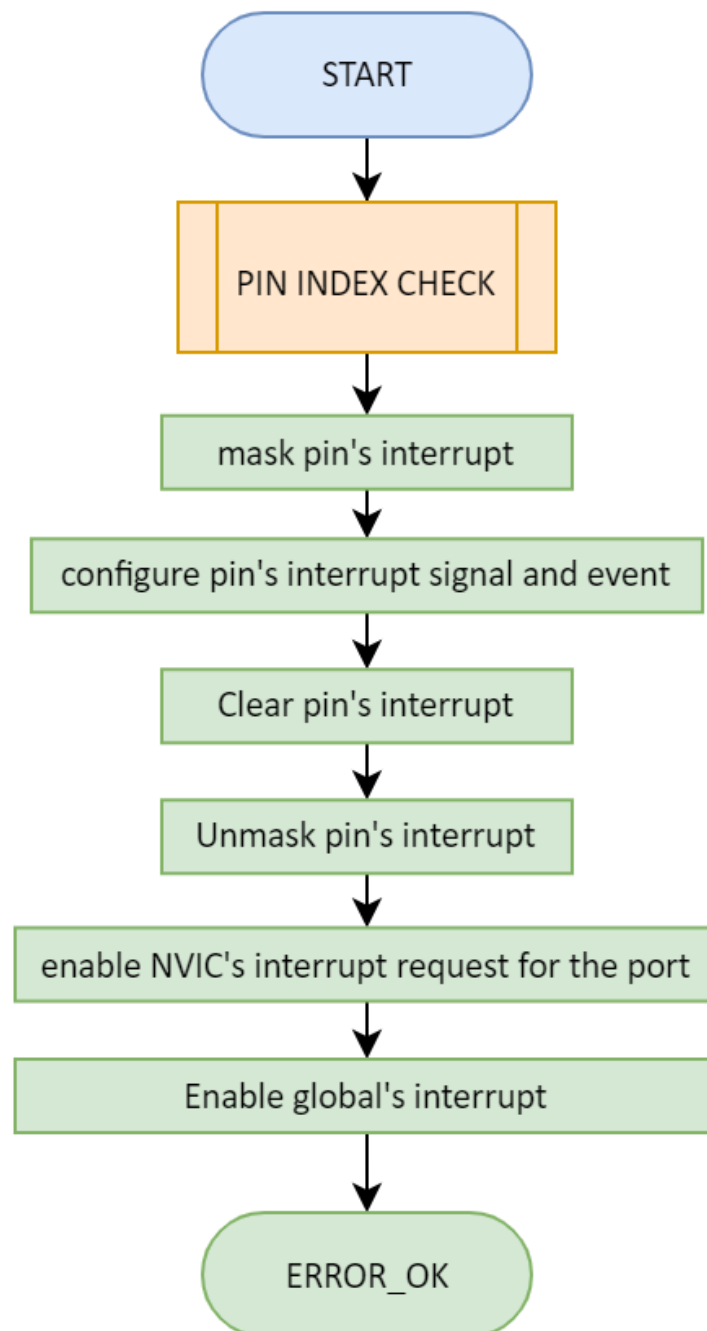




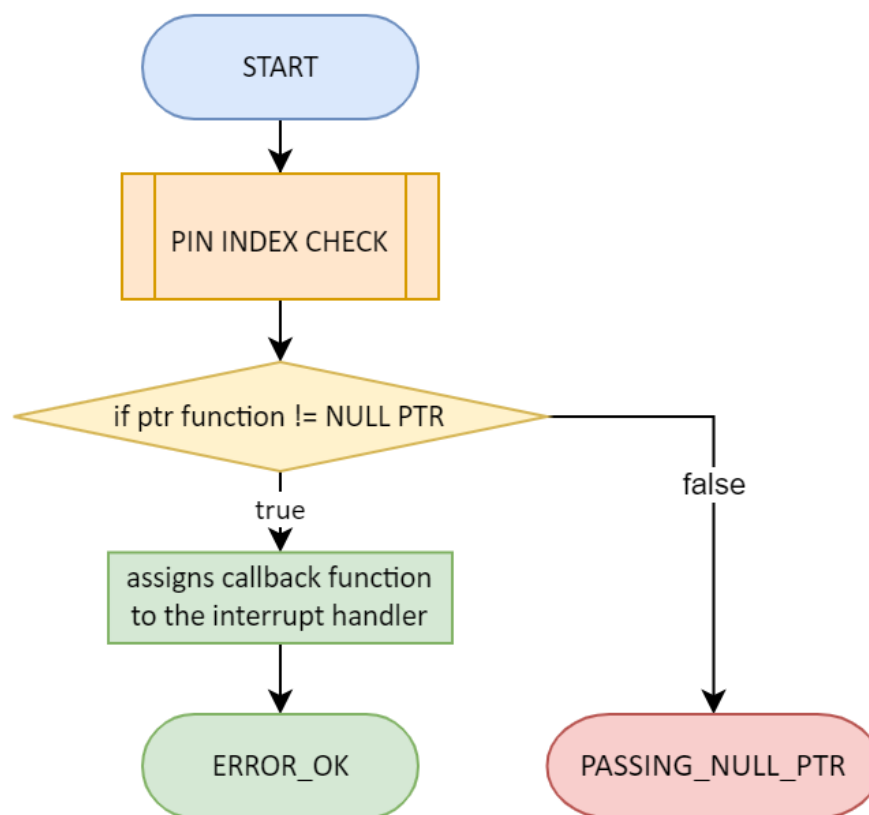
## 3.1.1.4. gpio\_pin\_read



## 3.1.1.5. gpio\_pin\_enable\_notification



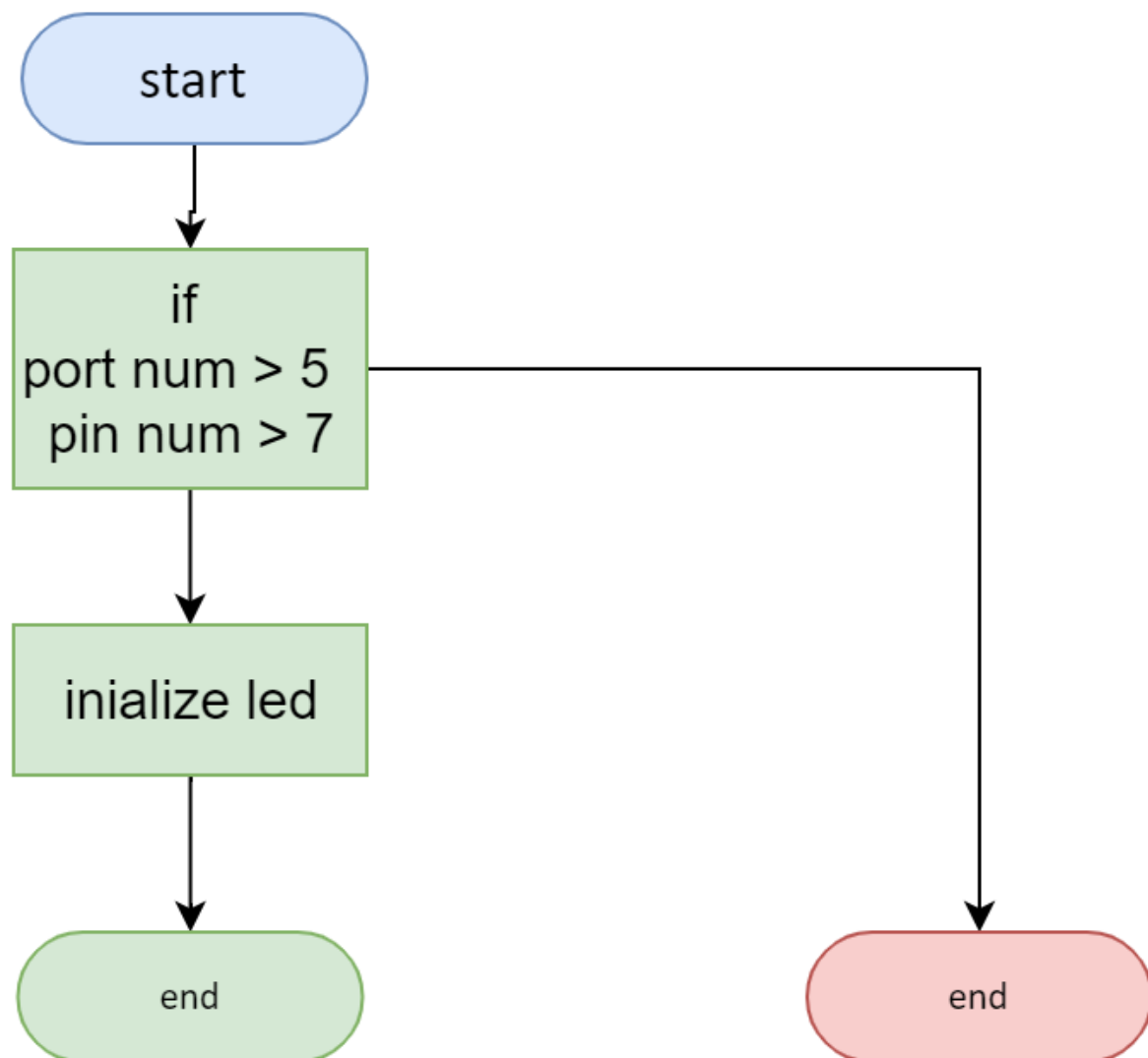
## 3.1.1.6. gpio\_pin\_set\_callback



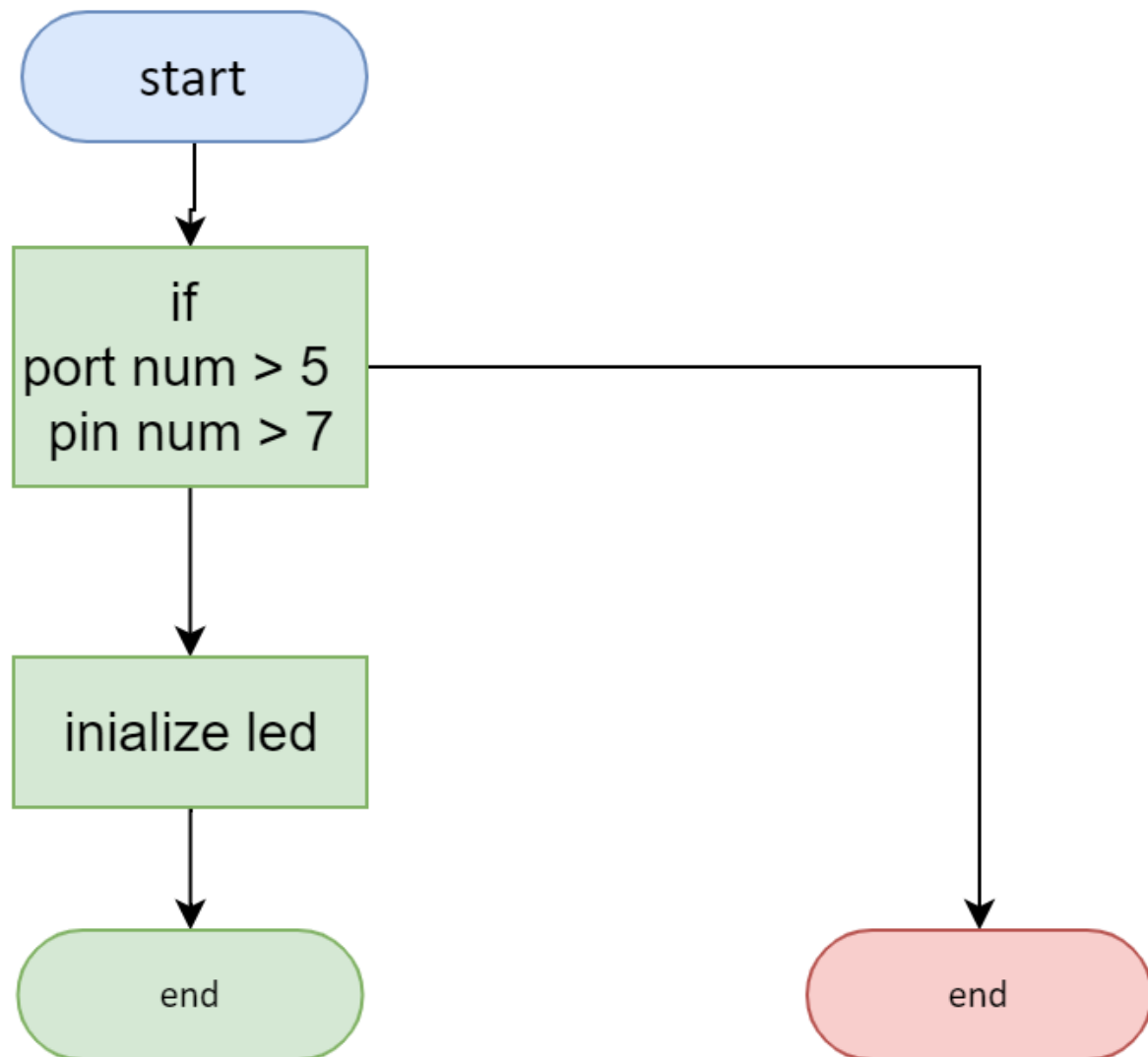
## 3.2. HAL Layer

### 3.2.1. LED Module

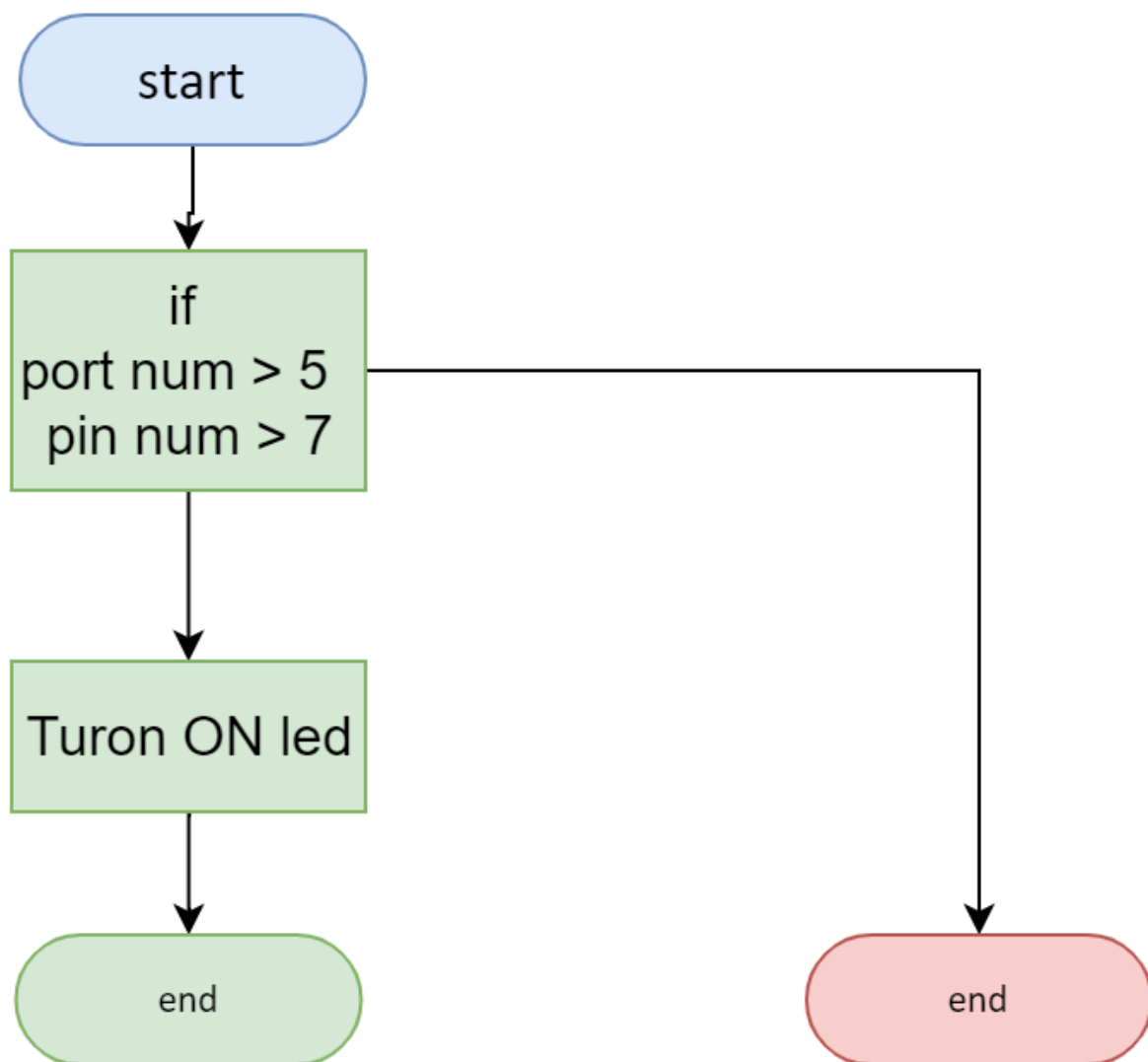
#### 3.2.1.1. Led\_init



## 3.2.1.2. Led\_on

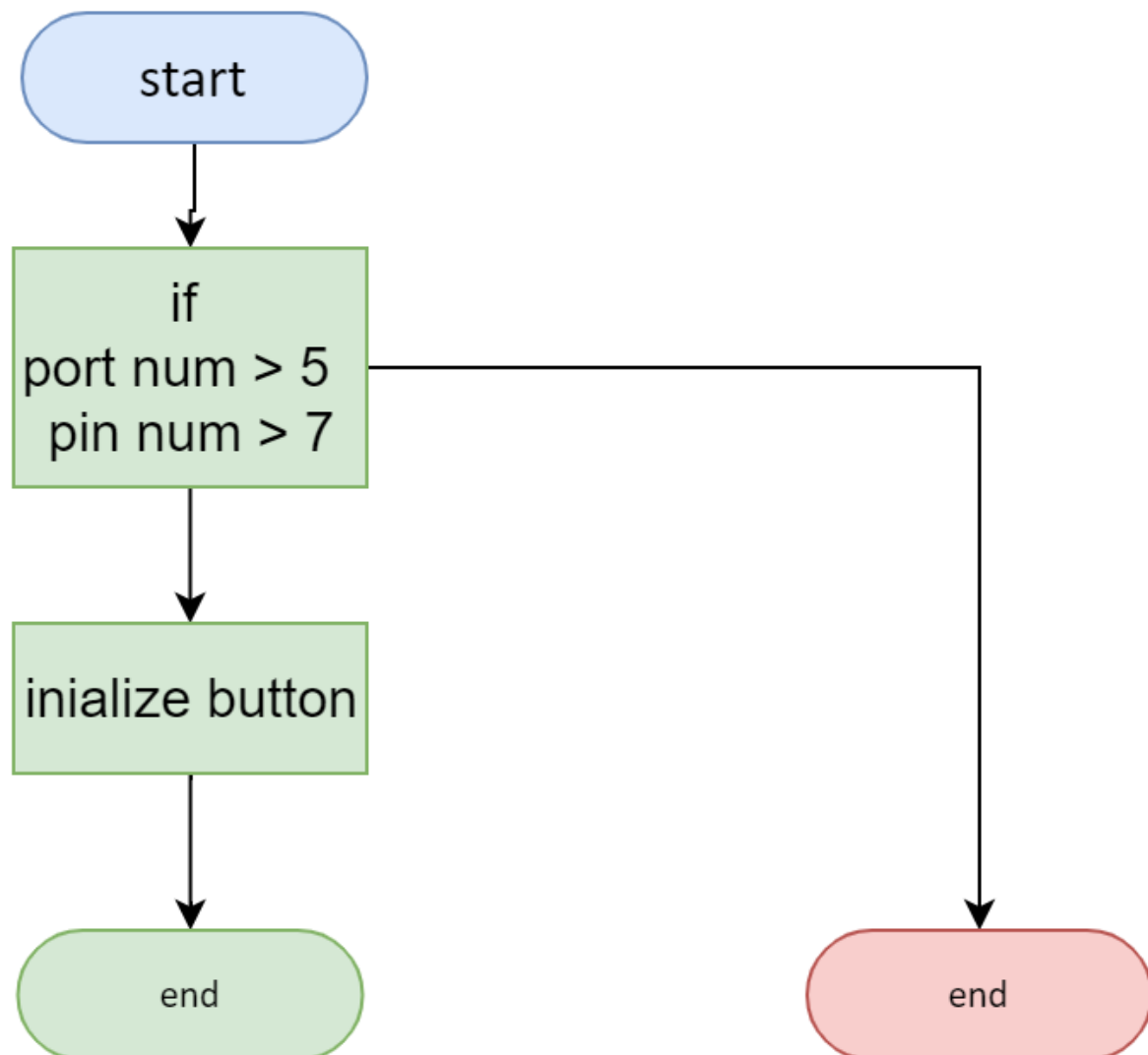


## 3.2.1.3. Led\_off



### 3.2.2. BTN Module

#### 3.2.2.1. Button\_init



#### 3.2.2.2. Button\_get\_state

