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190905522 CSE D 62

### ES Lab 7 (Week 7) – Programs on Multiplexed Seven Segment Display

**Solved Exercise: Write a program to simulate 4-digit BCD up counter on the multiplexed seven-segment display. (0000-9999)**

**CODE:**

```
#include<LPC17xx.h>
#include<stdio.h>

unsigned int seg_select[4] = {0<<23, 1<<23, 2<<23, 3<<23};
unsigned int dig1=0x00, dig2=0x00, dig3=0x00, dig4=0x00;
unsigned int seg_count=0x00, temp1=0x00;
unsigned char arr_dec[10]={0x3F,0x06,0x5B,0x4F,0x66,0x6D,0x7D,0x07,0x7F,0x6F};
unsigned long int i=0;
void delay(void);
void display(void);

int main(void){
    SystemInit();
    SystemCoreClockUpdate();

    LPC_PINCON->PINSEL0 &= 0xFF0000FF;
    LPC_PINCON->PINSEL3 &= 0xFFC03FFF;

    LPC_GPIO0->FIODIR |= 0x00000FF0;
    LPC_GPIO1->FIODIR |= 0x07800000;

    while(1){
        delay();
        display();
        seg_count +=1;
        if(seg_count == 0x04){
            seg_count = 0x00;
            dig1+=1;
            if(dig1 == 0x0A){
                dig1=0;
                dig2+=1;
                if(dig2 == 0x0A){
                    dig2=0;
                    dig3+=1;
                    if(dig3 == 0x0A){
```

```

        dig3=0;
        dig4+=1;
        if(dig4 == 0x0A){
            dig4=0;
        }//eod4
    }//eod3
} //eod2
} //eod1
} //eosegcount
} //eowhile
} //eomain

void display(void){
    LPC_GPIO1->FIOPIN = seg_select[seg_count];
    if(seg_count == 0x00){//for segment U9
        temp1=dig1;
    }
    else if(seg_count == 0x01){//for segment U10
        temp1=dig2;
    }
    else if(seg_count == 0x02){//for segment U11
        temp1=dig3;
    }
    else if(seg_count == 0x03){//for segment U11
        temp1=dig4;
    }

    LPC_GPIO0->FIOPIN = arr_dec[temp1]<<4;//Taking Data Lines for 7-Seg
    for(i=0;i<10;i++);
}

void delay(void){
    unsigned int i;
    for(i=0;i<10000;i++);
}

```

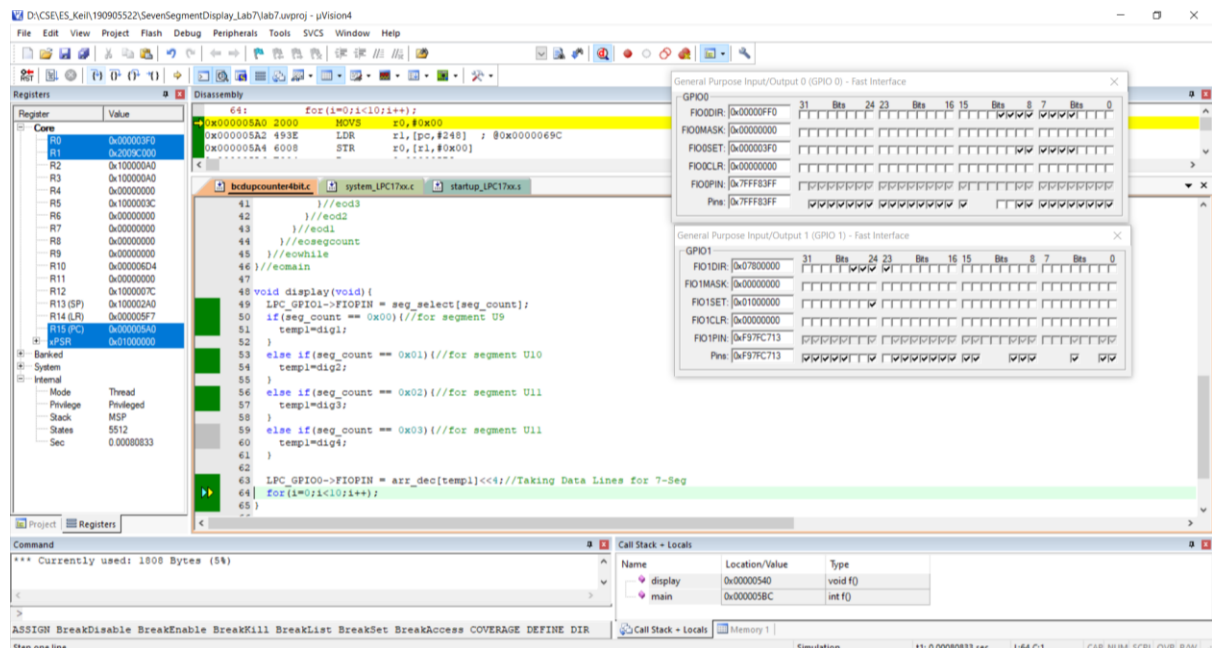
## OUTPUT:

In the first iteration of the program the BCD number to be displayed will be 0000 then 0001 and so on and so forth till 9999. So, we can see that for 0000 the bits made 0 will be bits 0, 1, 2 and 3:

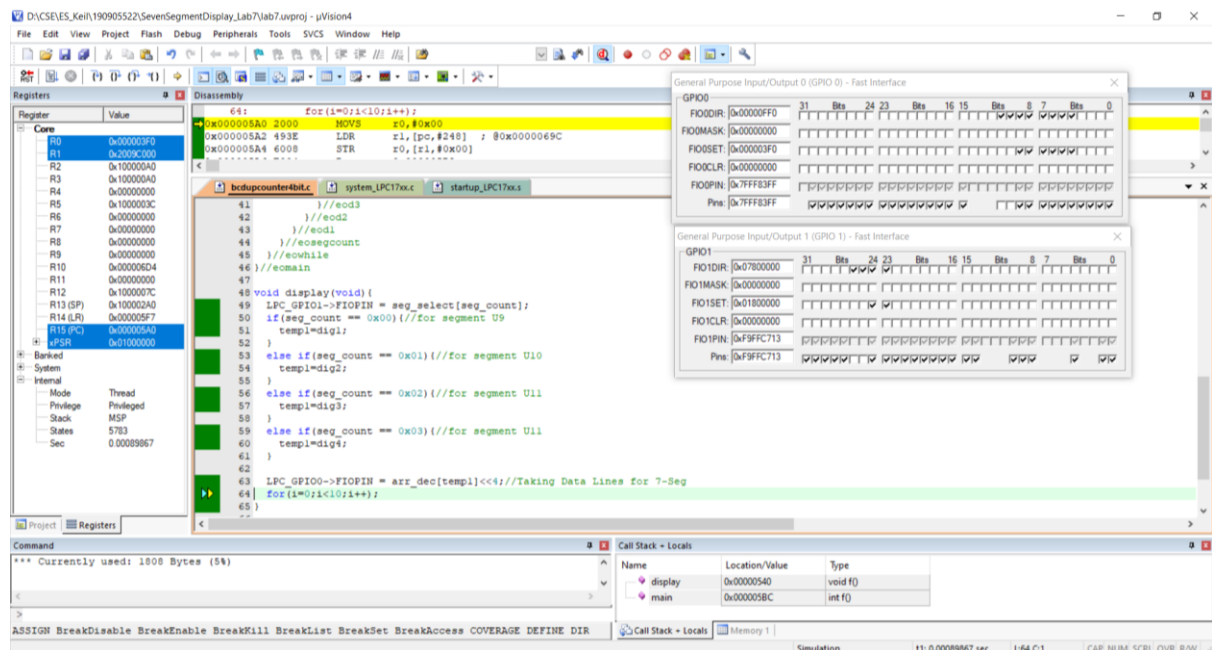
The screenshot displays the Keil uVision IDE interface with the following components:

- Top Menu Bar:** File, Edit, View, Project, Flash, Debug, Peripherals, Tools, SVCS, Window, Help.
- Registers Window:** Shows the current register state. The PC register is highlighted at address 0x00000540, containing the value 0x00000540.
- Disassembly Window:** Displays the assembly code for the selected memory location. The code includes instructions like MOV, LDR, STR, and a loop for setting GPIO pins.
- GPIO Configuration Windows:** Two windows show the configuration for GPIO0 and GPIO1. They display the direction (FIODIR), mask (FIOMASK), set (FIOSET), clear (FIOCLR), and pin (FIOPIN) values for each pin.
- Command Window:** Shows the command prompt with the text "\*\*\* Currently used: 1808 Bytes (5%)".
- Call Stack Window:** Displays the call stack, showing the current function (main) and its location (0x00000540).

In the third position, the 2<sup>nd</sup> bit shown in GPIO1 we can see output of seven segment display of the digit 0 in GPIO0 which is of value 0011 1111 in binary:

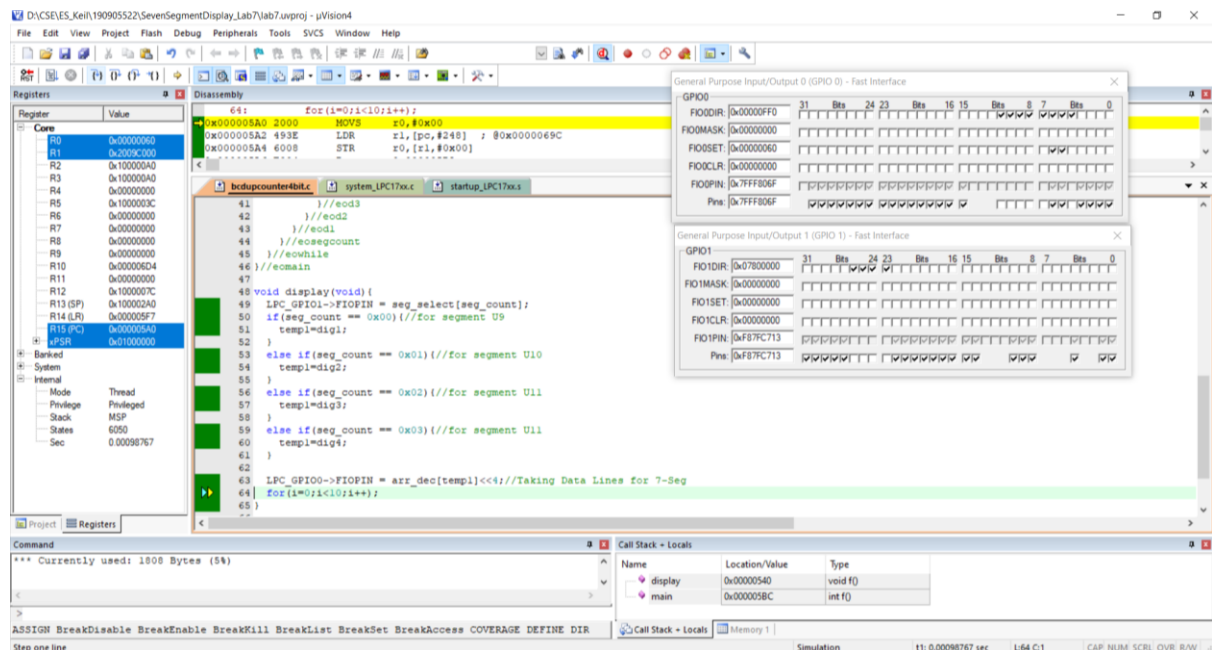


In the fourth position, the 3<sup>rd</sup> bit shown in GPIO1 we can see output of seven segment display of the digit 0 in GPIO0 which is of value 0011 1111 in binary:

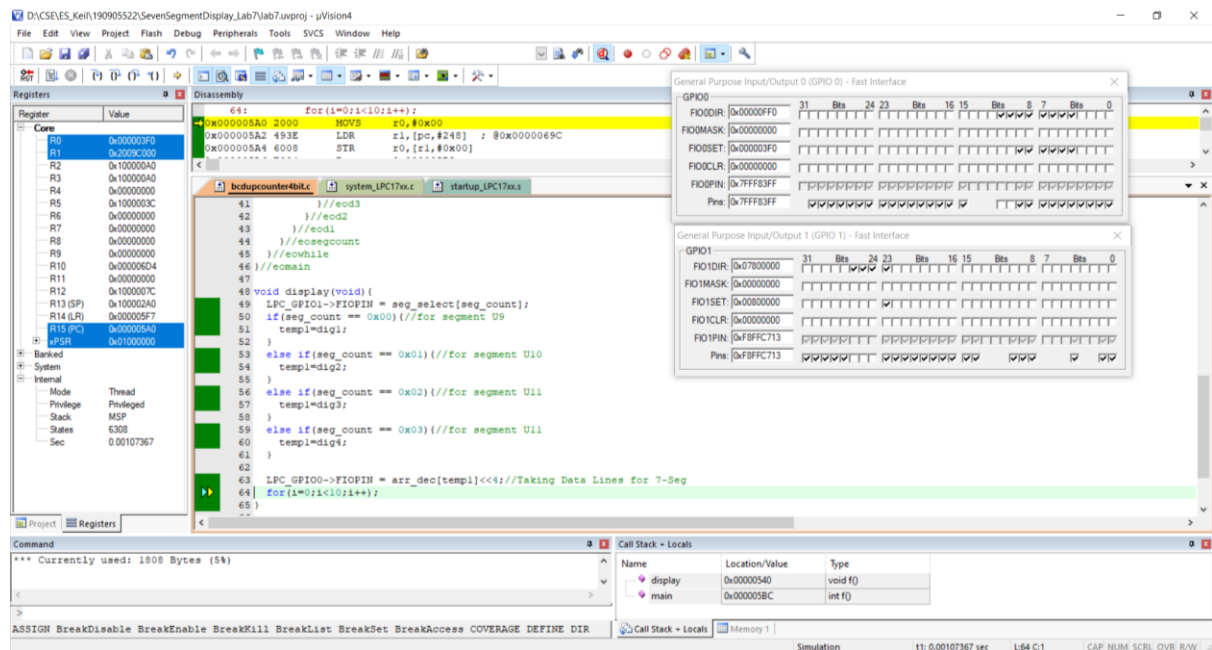


In the second iteration of the program the BCD number to be displayed will be 0001. So, we can see that for 0001 the bits made 0 will be bits 1, 2, and 3 and bit 0 will be made 1:

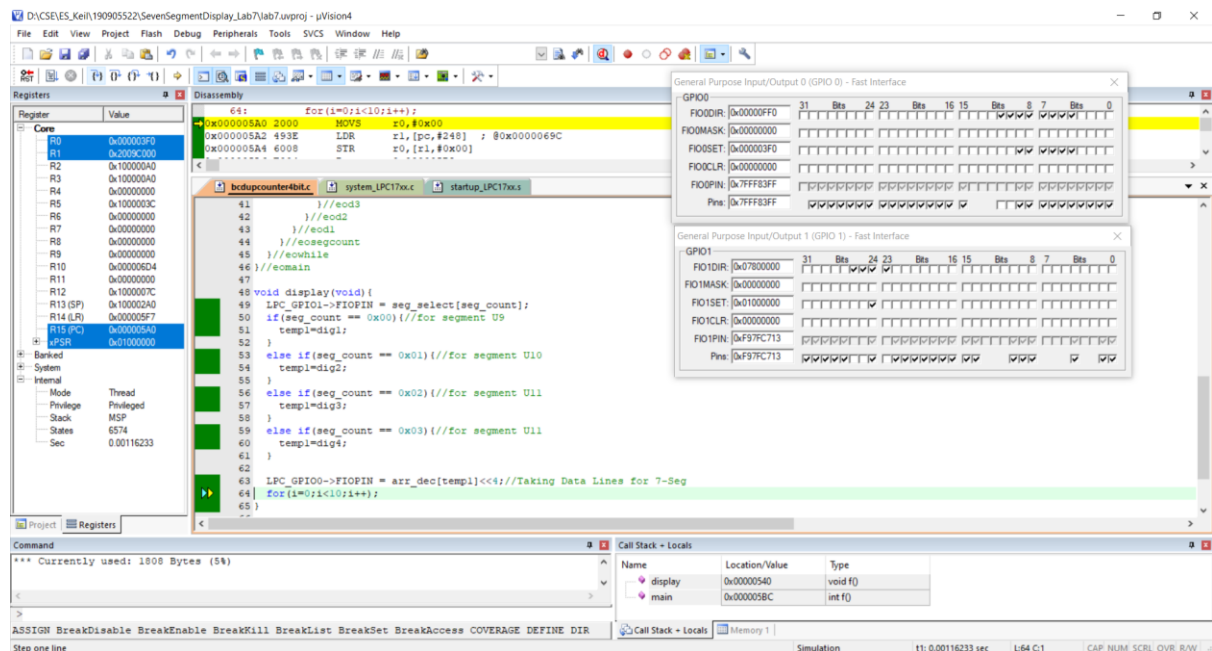
In the first position, the 0<sup>th</sup> bit shown in GPIO1 we can see output of seven segment display of the digit 1 in GPIO0 which is of value 0000 0110 in binary:



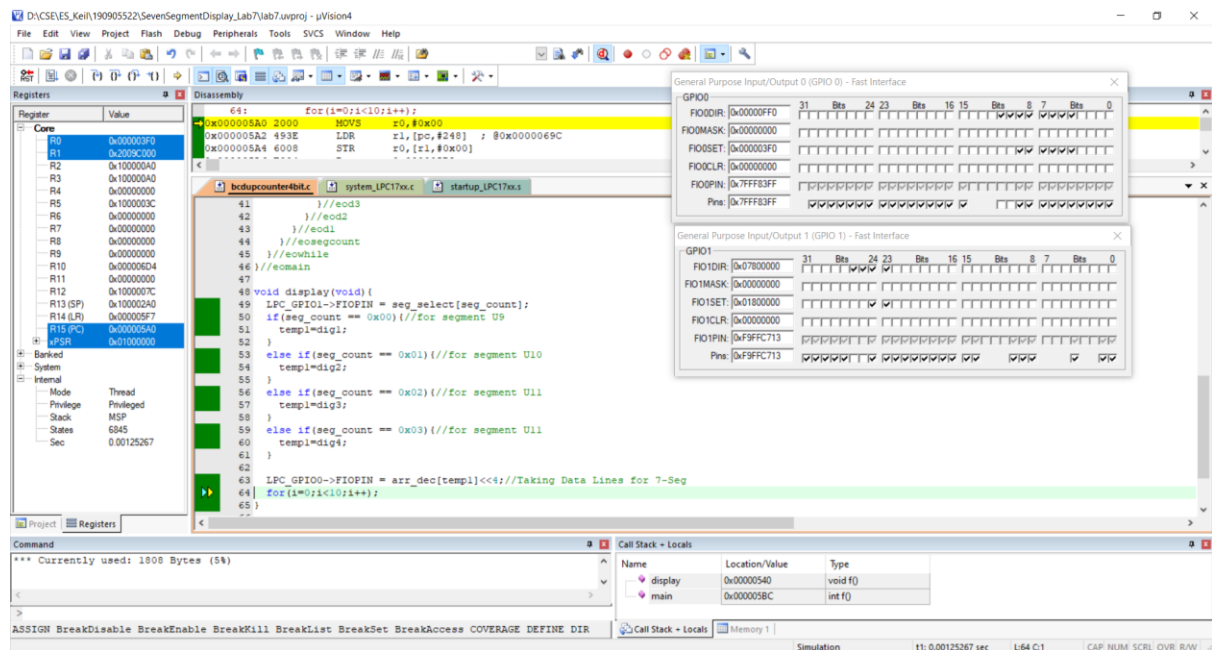
In the second position, the 1<sup>st</sup> bit shown in GPIO1 we can see output of seven segment display of the digit 0 in GPIO0 which is of value 0011 1111 in binary:



In the third position, the 2<sup>nd</sup> bit shown in GPIO1 we can see output of seven segment display of the digit 0 in GPIO0 which is of value 0011 1111 in binary:



In the fourth position, the 3<sup>rd</sup> bit shown in GPIO1 we can see output of seven segment display of the digit 0 in GPIO0 which is of value 0011 1111 in binary:



1. Write a C program to display the number “1 2 3 4” serially in the seven-segment display.

CODE:

```
#include<LPC17xx.h>

unsigned seven_seg[10] = {0x3F, 0x06, 0x5B, 0x4F, 0x66};
unsigned int dig_value[4]={4,3,2,1};
unsigned int dig_select[]={0,1,2,3};
unsigned int i=0;

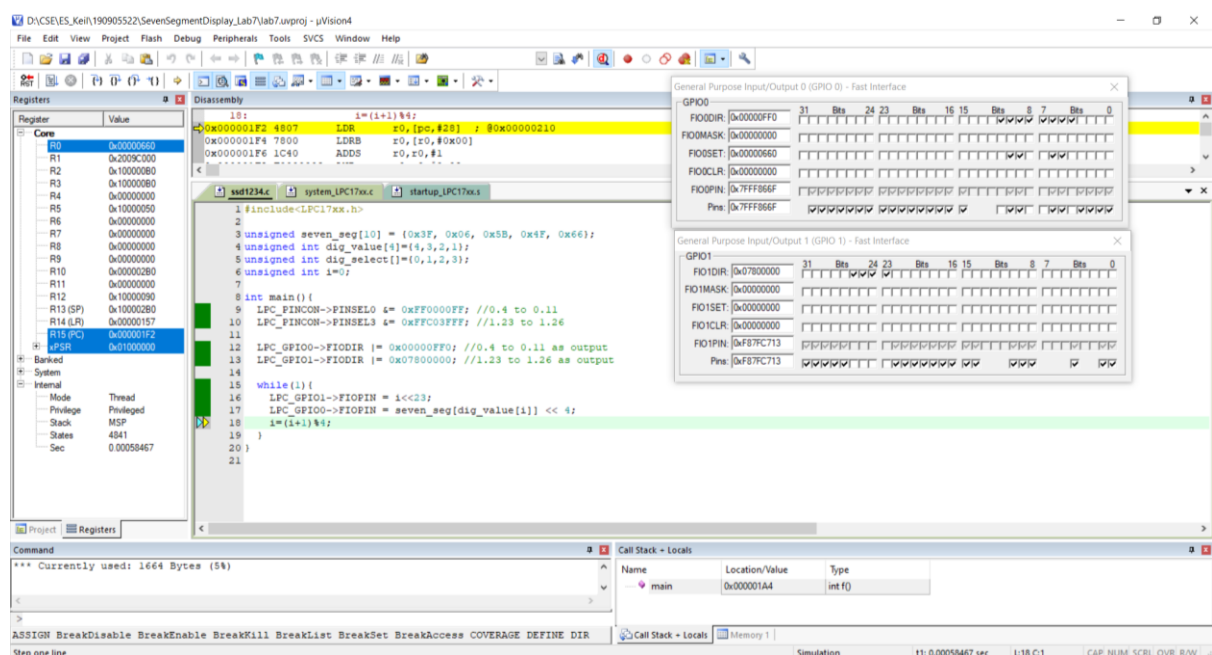
int main(){
    LPC_PINCON->PINSEL0 &= 0xFF0000FF; //0.4 to 0.11
    LPC_PINCON->PINSEL3 &= 0xFFC03FFF; //1.23 to 1.26

    LPC_GPIO0->FIODIR |= 0x00000FF0; //0.4 to 0.11 as output
    LPC_GPIO1->FIODIR |= 0x07800000; //1.23 to 1.26 as output

    while(1){
        LPC_GPIO1->FIOPIN = i<<23;
        LPC_GPIO0->FIOPIN = seven_seg[dig_value[i]] << 4;
        i=(i+1)%4;
    }
}
```

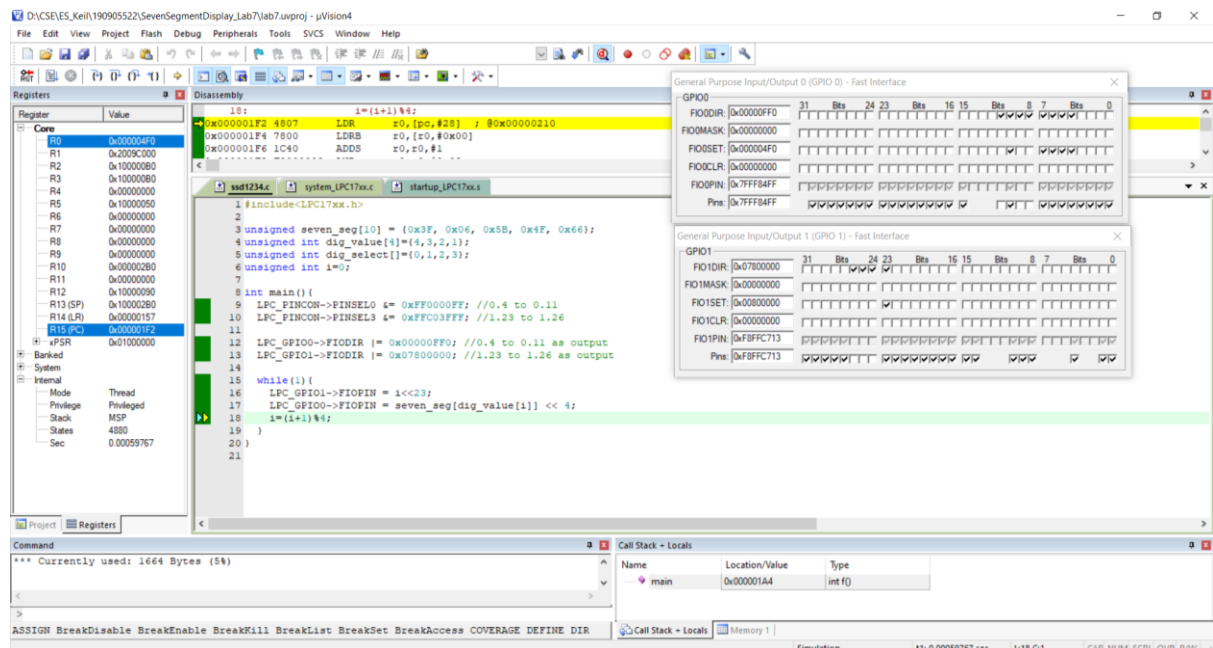
OUTPUT:

In the first position, the 0<sup>th</sup> bit shown in GPIO1 we can see output of seven segment display of the digit 4 in GPIO0 which is of value 0110 0110 in binary:

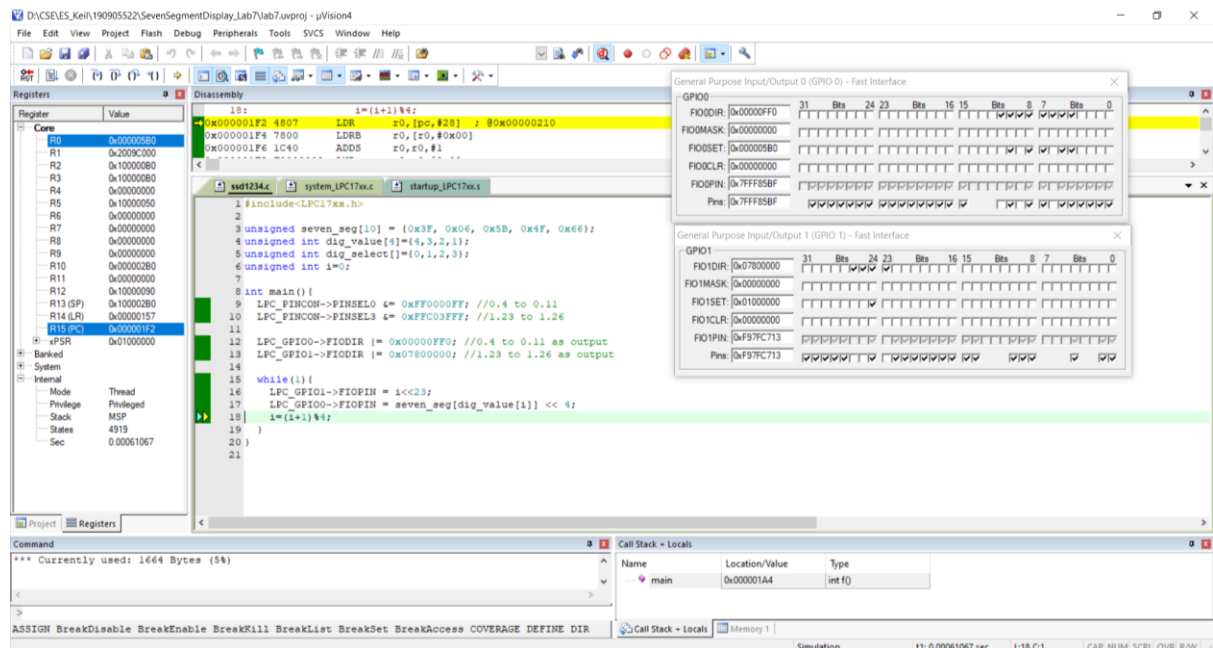




In the second position, the 1<sup>st</sup> bit shown in GPIO1 we can see output of seven segment display of the digit 3 in GPIO0 which is of value 0100 1111 in binary:



In the third position, the 2<sup>nd</sup> bit shown in GPIO1 we can see output of seven segment display of the digit 2 in GPIO0 which is of value 0101 1011 in binary:





In the fourth position, the 3<sup>rd</sup> bit shown in GPIO1 we can see output of seven segment display of the digit 1 in GPIO0 which is of value 0000 0110 in binary:

The screenshot displays the uVision4 IDE interface. The main window shows the disassembly of a C program for an LPC1114 microcontroller. The program is a seven-segment display driver. The GPIO0 register is shown with a value of 0x00000110, and the GPIO1 register is shown with a value of 0x00000000. The code is in assembly, showing instructions like LDR, LDRB, ADDS, and MOV. The registers window shows the current state of the processor registers, and the command window shows the current command being executed.

**Registers:**

Register	Value
R0	0x00000110
R1	0x2009C000
R2	0x10000080
R3	0x10000080
R4	0x00000000
R5	0x10000090
R6	0x00000000
R7	0x00000000
R8	0x00000000
R9	0x00000000
R10	0x00000280
R11	0x00000000
R12	0x10000090
R13 (SP)	0x10000280
R14 (LR)	0x00000157
R15 (PC)	0x00000122
xPSR	0x01000000

**Disassembly:**

```

1: 0x000001F2 4807 LDR     r0,[r0,#28] ; 0x00000210
2: 0x000001F4 7800 LDRB    r0,[r0,#0]
3: 0x000001F6 1C40 ADDS    r0,r0,#1
4: 0x000001F8 1C40 ADDS    r0,r0,#1
5: 0x000001FA 1C40 ADDS    r0,r0,#1
6: 0x000001FC 1C40 ADDS    r0,r0,#1
7: 0x000001FE 1C40 ADDS    r0,r0,#1
8: 0x00000200 1C40 ADDS    r0,r0,#1
9: 0x00000202 1C40 ADDS    r0,r0,#1
10: 0x00000204 1C40 ADDS    r0,r0,#1
11: 0x00000206 1C40 ADDS    r0,r0,#1
12: 0x00000208 1C40 ADDS    r0,r0,#1
13: 0x0000020A 1C40 ADDS    r0,r0,#1
14: 0x0000020C 1C40 ADDS    r0,r0,#1
15: 0x0000020E 1C40 ADDS    r0,r0,#1
16: 0x00000210 1C40 ADDS    r0,r0,#1
17: 0x00000212 1C40 ADDS    r0,r0,#1
18: 0x00000214 1C40 ADDS    r0,r0,#1
19: 0x00000216 1C40 ADDS    r0,r0,#1
20: 0x00000218 1C40 ADDS    r0,r0,#1
21: 0x0000021A 1C40 ADDS    r0,r0,#1

```

**GPIO0 (General Purpose Input/Output 0) - Fast Interface:**

IO0DIR	IO0MASK	IO0SET	IO0CLR	IO0PIN
0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x7FFF80F

**GPIO1 (General Purpose Input/Output 1) - Fast Interface:**

IO1DIR	IO1MASK	IO1SET	IO1CLR	IO1PIN
0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x7FFF80F

**Command Window:**

```

*** Currently used: 1664 Bytes (5%)

```

**Call Stack - Locals:**

Name	Location/Value	Type
main	0x000001A4	int f()

**Simulation Status:** Simulation 11: 0.00062367 sec L18 C:1 CAP. NUM. SCRL. OVR. R/W

THE END