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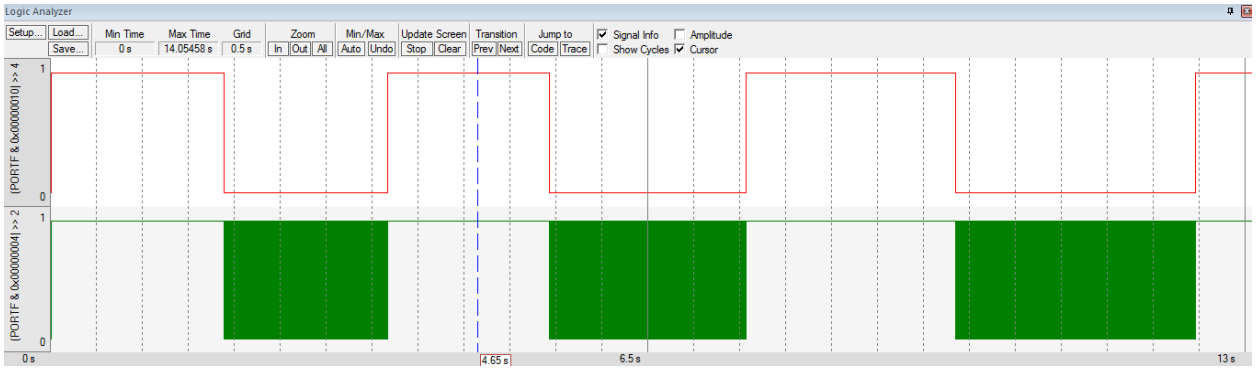
Professor R.Y.

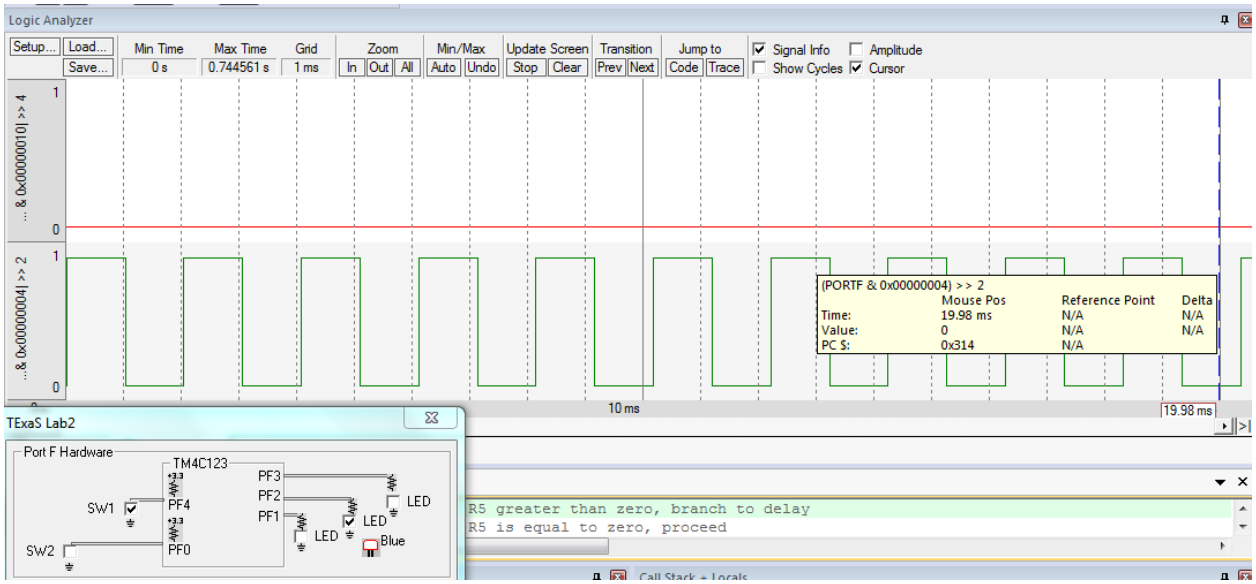
Lab 2 Deliverables

1. Two screenshots

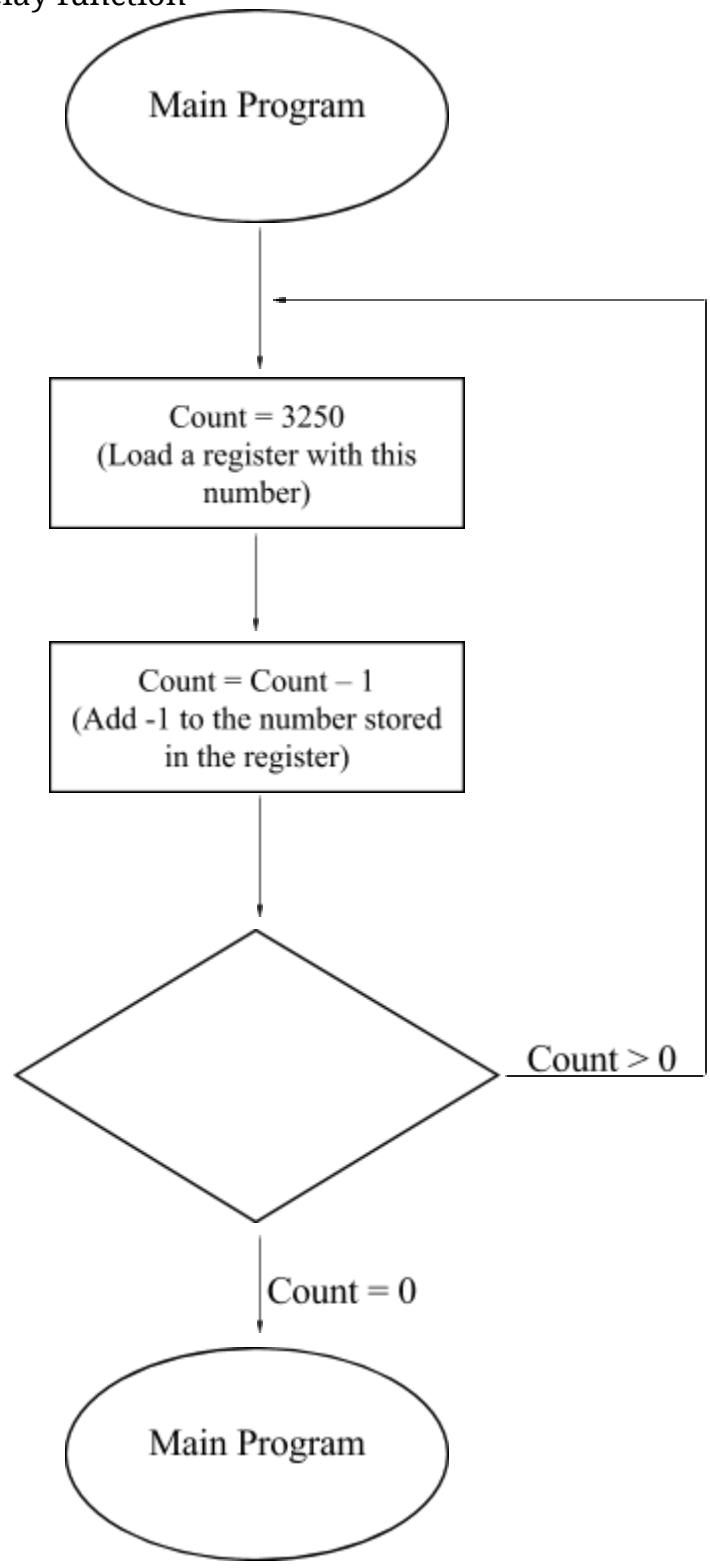
Touch and Release:



Pressed:



2. Flowchart of the delay function



3. Pseudocode of the delay function

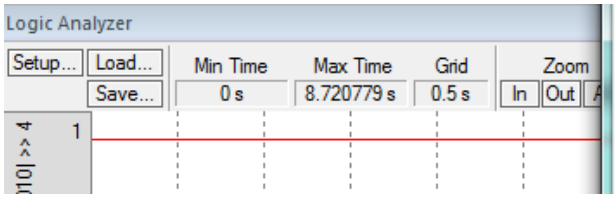
```
start
{
Main code
ADD 3250 to R5
While (R5>0) {
Subtract 1 from R5          }
Main code
        }
```

4. Assembly source code of your final program

```
;****************** main.s ***************
; Program written by: Kassandra Smith and Madhumitha Venkataraman
; Date Created: 1/24/2015
; Last Modified: 2/4/2015
; Section 1-2pm TA: Saugata Bhattacharyya
; Lab number: 2
; Brief description of the program
; The overall objective of this system is a digital lock
; Hardware connections
; PF4 is switch input  (1 means SW1 is not pressed, 0 means SW1 is pressed)
; PF2 is LED output (1 activates blue LED)
; The specific operation of this system
; 1) Make PF2 an output and make PF4 an input (enable PUR for PF4).
; 2) The system starts with the LED ON (make PF2 =1).
; 3) Delay for about 1 ms
; 4) If the switch is pressed (PF4 is 0), then toggle the LED once, else turn the LED ON.
; 5) Repeat steps 3 and 4 over and over

GPIO_PORTF_DATA_R   EQU   0x400253FC
GPIO_PORTF_DIR_REQU   0x40025400
GPIO_PORTF_AFSEL_R  EQU   0x40025420
GPIO_PORTF_PUR_REQU   0x40025510
GPIO_PORTF_DEN_REQU   0x4002551C
GPIO_PORTF_AMSEL_R  EQU   0x40025528
GPIO_PORTF_PCTL_R   EQU   0x4002552C
SYSCTL_RCGCGPIO_R   EQU   0x400FE608
GPIO_PORTF_LOCK_R               EQU   0x40025520
GPIO_PORTF_CR_R                 EQU   0x40025524


  AREA|.text|, CODE, READONLY, ALIGN=2
  THUMB
  EXPORT  Start
Start
                                                                        ;Enable the clock for the port,
                                                                        ;Initialize clock,
        LDR R1, =SYSCTL_RCGCGPIO_R          ;activate clock
        LDR R0, [R1]
        ORR R0, R0, #0x20                           ;set bit 5 to turn on clock
        STR R0, [R1]                                ;put it back
        NOP                                         ;wait for stabilization,
        NOP


        LDR R1, =GPIO_PORTF_LOCK_R  ;unlock the lock register
        LDR R0, =0x4C4F434B ;unlock GPIO Port F Commit Register
        STR R0, [R1]


        LDR R1, =GPIO_PORTF_CR_R;enable commit for Port F
        MOV R0, #0xFF   ;1 means allow access
        STR R0, [R1]


        LDR R1, =GPIO_PORTF_AMSEL_R ;disable analog functionality
        LDR R0, [R1]
        BIC R0, #0x14               ;Clear bits 2 and 4
        STR R0, [R1]


        LDR R1, =GPIO_PORTF_PCTL_R  ;configure as GPIO
        LDR R0, [R1]
        BIC R0, #0x14               ;0 means configure Port F as GPIO
        STR R0, [R1]
```

```
        LDR R1, =GPIO_PORTF_DIR_R       ;set direction register
        LDR R0, [R1]
        ORR R0,#0x04                    ;PortF bit 2 is set to 1
        BIC R0,#0x10                    ;clear bit 4
        STR R0, [R1]


        LDR R1, =GPIO_PORTF_AFSEL_R     ;disable alternate function select
        LDR R0, [R1]
        BIC R0, #0x14                   ;We don't need the pins' special functions so we set it to 0
        STR R0, [R1]


        LDR R1, =GPIO_PORTF_DEN_R       ;Set DEN so that the bits are useable, Port F digital port
        LDR R0, [R1]
        ORR R0, #0xFF                   ;1 enables digital I/O
        STR R0, [R1]


        LDR R1, =GPIO_PORTF_PUR_R       ;enable pull up resistor
        LDR R0, [R1]
        ORR R0, #0x10                   ;enable PUR for bit 4
        STR R0, [R1]


        LDR R1, =GPIO_PORTF_DATA_R
        LDR R0, [R1]
        ORR R0, #0x04                   ;starting the program with the LED on
        STR R0, [R1]


        AND R5, R5, #0                  ;clearing register 5, to be used as counter for delay


loop
        ADD R5, #3250                   ;set R5 to 3250
delay                                   ;delay function
                ADD R5, #-1             ;subtract one from R5
                CMP R5, #0              ;if R5 greater than zero, branch to delay
                BGT delay               ;if R5 is equal to zero, proceed

                LDR R2, =GPIO_PORTF_DATA_R
                LDR R6, =GPIO_PORTF_DATA_R
                LDR R6, [R6]            ;load data from Port F
                AND R6, #0x10           ;masking for bit 4
                CMP R6, #0x10           ;check and see is bit 4 is "1" (switch not pressed)
                BEQ turnon                      ;if switch is not pressed, take the branch
                LDR R6, =GPIO_PORTF_DATA_R
                LDR R6, [R6]            ;load data from Port F
                AND R6, #0x04           ;masking for bit 2
                EOR R6, R6, #0x4        ;NOT bit 2
                STR R6, [R2]                    ;store result back to Port F
        B loop                                  ;Branch back to beginning of loop

turnon                                          ;turning or keeping the LED on
                LDR R1, =GPIO_PORTF_DATA_R
                LDR R2, =GPIO_PORTF_DATA_R
                LDR R1, [R1]            ;load data from Port F
                ORR R1, #0x04           ;set bit 2 to "1"
                STR R1, [R2]            ;store result back to Port F
                                                ;end subroutine
B loop

  ALIGN                                 ;make sure the end of this section is aligned
  END                                   ;end of file
```

5. Measurement of how much microcontroller time is simulated in 10 seconds of actual time.



Other times we measured were:
10.52652 seconds for every real second
6.58 seconds for every real second