




MDL-LM4F211CNCD Firmware Development Package

USER'S GUIDE

Copyright

Copyright © 2012-2013 Texas Instruments Incorporated. All rights reserved. Tiva and TivaWare are trademarks of Texas Instruments Instruments. ARM and Thumb are registered trademarks and Cortex is a trademark of ARM Limited. Other names and brands may be claimed as the property of others.

 Please be aware that an important notice concerning availability, standard warranty, and use in critical applications of Texas Instruments semiconductor products and disclaimers thereto appears at the end of this document.

Texas Instruments
108 Wild Basin, Suite 350
Austin, TX 78746
www.ti.com/tiva-c



Revision Information

This is version 1.0 of this document, last updated on April 11, 2013.

Table of Contents

Copyright	2
Revision Information	2
1 Introduction	5
2 Example Applications	7
2.1 Bit-Banding (bitband)	7
2.2 Blinky (blinky)	7
2.3 Hello World (hello)	7
2.4 Timer (timers)	7
2.5 UART Echo (uart_echo)	8
2.6 Watchdog (watchdog)	8
3 Development System Utilities	9
4 Command Line Processing Module	11
4.1 Introduction	11
4.2 API Functions	11
4.3 Programming Example	14
5 CPU Usage Module	17
5.1 Introduction	17
5.2 API Functions	17
5.3 Programming Example	18
6 CRC Module	21
6.1 Introduction	21
6.2 API Functions	21
6.3 Programming Example	24
7 Flash Parameter Block Module	25
7.1 Introduction	25
7.2 API Functions	25
7.3 Programming Example	27
8 Integer Square Root Module	29
8.1 Introduction	29
8.2 API Functions	29
8.3 Programming Example	30
9 Ring Buffer Module	31
9.1 Introduction	31
9.2 API Functions	31
9.3 Programming Example	37
10 Simple Task Scheduler Module	39
10.1 Introduction	39
10.2 API Functions	39
10.3 Programming Example	44
11 Sine Calculation Module	47
11.1 Introduction	47
11.2 API Functions	47
11.3 Programming Example	48
12 Software I2C Module	49
12.1 Introduction	49

12.2	API Functions	50
12.3	Programming Example	57
13	Software SSI Module	61
13.1	Introduction	61
13.2	API Functions	62
13.3	Programming Example	74
14	Software UART Module	79
14.1	Introduction	79
14.2	API Functions	80
14.3	Programming Example	96
15	Micro Standard Library Module	101
15.1	Introduction	101
15.2	API Functions	101
15.3	Programming Example	110
16	UART Standard IO Module	111
16.1	Introduction	111
16.2	API Functions	112
16.3	Programming Example	118
	IMPORTANT NOTICE	120

1 Introduction

The Texas Instruments® Teva® MDL-LM4F211CNCD board is a platform that can be used for software development and to prototype a hardware design. It contains a Teva ARM® Cortex™-M3-based microcontroller and a LED that can be used to exercise the peripherals on the microcontroller. Additionally, the board utilizes the controlCARD format, allowing it to be used with some TI motor driver base boards. The software for utilizing this board when installed on a motor driver base board is supplied with the bundled kit (the DRV8312-LM3-KIT).

This document describes the example applications that are provided for this board when used standalone.

2 Example Applications

The example applications show how to utilize features of the Cortex-M3 microprocessor, the peripherals on the Teva microcontroller, and the drivers provided by the peripheral driver library. These applications are intended for demonstration and as a starting point for new applications.

There is an IAR workspace file (`mdl-lm4f211cncd.eww`) that contains the peripheral driver library project and the board example projects, in a single, easy to use workspace for use with Embedded Workbench version 5.

All of these examples reside in the `boards/mdl-lm4f211cncd` subdirectory of the firmware development package source distribution.

2.1 Bit-Banding (bitband)

This example application demonstrates the use of the bit-banding capabilities of the Cortex-M3 microprocessor. All of SRAM and all of the peripherals reside within bit-band regions, meaning that bit-banding operations can be applied to any of them. In this example, a variable in SRAM is set to a particular value one bit at a time using bit-banding operations (it would be more efficient to do a single non-bit-banded write; this simply demonstrates the operation of bit-banding).

UART1 is connected to the virtual serial port on the MDL-TM4C123ACNCD controlCARD board running at 115,200, 8-N-1 which is used to display messages from this application.

2.2 Blinky (blinky)

A very simple example that blinks the on-board LED using direct hardware accesses.

2.3 Hello World (hello)

A very simple “hello world” example. It simply displays “hello world” on the UART and is a starting point for more complicated applications.

UART1 is connected to the virtual serial port on the LM4F211 controlCARD board running at 115,200, 8-N-1 which is used to display messages from this application.

2.4 Timer (timers)

This example application demonstrates the use of the timers to generate periodic interrupts. One timer is set up to interrupt once per second and the other to interrupt twice per second; each interrupt handler will toggle its own indicator on the display.

UART1 is connected to the virtual serial port on the LM4F211 controlCARD board running at 115,200, 8-N-1 which is used to display messages from this application.

2.5 UART Echo (uart_echo)

This example application utilizes the UART to echo text. The first UART (connected to the virtual serial port on the LM4F211 controlCARD board) will be configured in 115,200 baud, 8-n-1 mode. All characters received on the UART are transmitted back to the UART.

2.6 Watchdog (watchdog)

This example application demonstrates the use of the watchdog as a simple heartbeat for the system. If the watchdog is not periodically fed, it will reset the system. Each time the watchdog is fed, the LED is inverted so that it is easy to see that it is being fed, which occurs once every second.

UART1 is connected to the virtual serial port on the LM4F211 controlCARD board running at 115,200, 8-N-1 which is used to display messages from this application.

3 Development System Utilities

These are tools that run on the development system, not on the embedded target. They are provided to assist in the development of firmware for TI Tiva microcontrollers.

These tools reside in the `tools` subdirectory of the firmware development package source distribution.

Serial Flash Downloader

Usage:

```
sflash [OPTION]... [INPUT FILE]
```

Description:

Downloads a firmware image to a Tiva board using a UART connection to the TivaWare Serial Flash Loader or the TivaWare Boot Loader. This has the same capabilities as the serial download portion of the LM Flash Programmer tool.

The source code for this utility is contained in `tools/sflash`, with a pre-built binary contained in `tools/bin`.

Arguments:

- b **BAUD** specifies the baud rate. If not specified, the default of 115,200 will be used.
- c **PORT** specifies the COM port. If not specified, the default of COM1 will be used.
- d disables auto-baud.
- h displays usage information.
- l **FILENAME** specifies the name of the boot loader image file.
- p **ADDR** specifies the address at which to program the firmware. If not specified, the default of 0 will be used.
- r **ADDR** specifies the address at which to start processor execution after the firmware has been downloaded. If not specified, the processor will be reset after the firmware has been downloaded.
- s **SIZE** specifies the size of the data packets used to download the firmware data. This must be a multiple of four between 8 and 252, inclusive. If using the Serial Flash Loader, the maximum value that can be used is 76. If using the Boot Loader, the maximum value that can be used is dependent upon the configuration of the Boot Loader. If not specified, the default of 8 will be used.

INPUT FILE specifies the name of the firmware image file.

Example:

The following will download a firmware image to the board over COM2 without auto-baud support:

```
sflash -c 2 -d image.bin
```


4 Command Line Processing Module

Introduction	11
API Functions	11
Programming Example	14

4.1 Introduction

The command line processor allows a simple command line interface to be made available in an application, for example via a UART. It takes a buffer containing a string (which must be obtained by the application) and breaks it up into a command and arguments (in traditional C “argc, argv” format). The command is then found in a command table and the corresponding function in the table is called to process the command.

This module is contained in `utils/cmdline.c`, with `utils/cmdline.h` containing the API definitions for use by applications.

4.2 API Functions

Data Structures

- `tCmdLineEntry`

Defines

- `CMDLINE_BAD_CMD`
- `CMDLINE_INVALID_ARG`
- `CMDLINE_TOO_FEW_ARGS`
- `CMDLINE_TOO_MANY_ARGS`

Functions

- `int CmdLineProcess (char *pcCmdLine)`

Variables

- `tCmdLineEntry g_psCmdTable[]`

4.2.1 Data Structure Documentation

4.2.1.1 tCmdLineEntry

Definition:

```
typedef struct
{
    const char *pcCmd;
    pfnCmdLine pfnCmd;
    const char *pcHelp;
}
tCmdLineEntry
```

Members:

pcCmd A pointer to a string containing the name of the command.

pfnCmd A function pointer to the implementation of the command.

pcHelp A pointer to a string of brief help text for the command.

Description:

Structure for an entry in the command list table.

4.2.2 Define Documentation

4.2.2.1 CMDLINE_BAD_CMD

Definition:

```
#define CMDLINE_BAD_CMD
```

Description:

Defines the value that is returned if the command is not found.

4.2.2.2 CMDLINE_INVALID_ARG

Definition:

```
#define CMDLINE_INVALID_ARG
```

Description:

Defines the value that is returned if an argument is invalid.

4.2.2.3 CMDLINE_TOO_FEW_ARGS

Definition:

```
#define CMDLINE_TOO_FEW_ARGS
```

Description:

Defines the value that is returned if there are too few arguments.

4.2.2.4 CMDLINE_TOO_MANY_ARGS

Definition:

```
#define CMDLINE_TOO_MANY_ARGS
```

Description:

Defines the value that is returned if there are too many arguments.

4.2.3 Function Documentation

4.2.3.1 CmdLineProcess

Process a command line string into arguments and execute the command.

Prototype:

```
int  
CmdLineProcess(char *pcCmdLine)
```

Parameters:

pcCmdLine points to a string that contains a command line that was obtained by an application by some means.

Description:

This function will take the supplied command line string and break it up into individual arguments. The first argument is treated as a command and is searched for in the command table. If the command is found, then the command function is called and all of the command line arguments are passed in the normal argc, argv form.

The command table is contained in an array named `g_psCmdTable` containing `tCmdLineEntry` structures which must be provided by the application. The array must be terminated with an entry whose **pcCmd** field contains a NULL pointer.

Returns:

Returns **CMDLINE_BAD_CMD** if the command is not found, **CMDLINE_TOO_MANY_ARGS** if there are more arguments than can be parsed. Otherwise it returns the code that was returned by the command function.

4.2.4 Variable Documentation

4.2.4.1 g_psCmdTable

Definition:

```
tCmdLineEntry g_psCmdTable[ ]
```

Description:

This is the command table that must be provided by the application. The last element of the array must be a structure whose `pcCmd` field contains a NULL pointer.

4.3 Programming Example

The following example shows how to process a command line.

```
//
// Code for the "foo" command.
//
int
ProcessFoo(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    //
    // Do something, using argc and argv if the command takes arguments.
    //
}

//
// Code for the "bar" command.
//
int
ProcessBar(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    //
    // Do something, using argc and argv if the command takes arguments.
    //
}

//
// Code for the "help" command.
//
int
ProcessHelp(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    //
    // Provide help.
    //
}

//
// The table of commands supported by this application.
//
tCmdLineEntry g_sCmdTable[] =
{
    { "foo", ProcessFoo, "The first command." },
    { "bar", ProcessBar, "The second command." },
    { "help", ProcessHelp, "Application help." },
    { 0, 0, 0 }
};

//
// Read a process a command.
//
int
Test(void)
{
    unsigned char pucCmd[256];

    //
    // Retrieve a command from the user into pucCmd.
    //
    ...

    //
    // Process the command line.
    //
}
```

```
        return (CmdLineProcess (pucCmd) ) ;  
    }
```


5 CPU Usage Module

Introduction	17
API Functions	17
Programming Example	18

5.1 Introduction

The CPU utilization module uses one of the system timers and peripheral clock gating to determine the percentage of the time that the processor is being clocked. For the most part, the processor is executing code whenever it is being clocked (exceptions occur when the clocking is being configured, which only happens at startup, and when entering/exiting an interrupt handler, when the processor is performing stacking operations on behalf of the application).

The specified timer is configured to run when the processor is in run mode and to not run when the processor is in sleep mode. Therefore, the timer will only count when the processor is being clocked. Comparing the number of clocks the timer counted during a fixed period to the number of clocks in the fixed period provides the percentage utilization.

In order for this to be effective, the application must put the processor to sleep when it has no work to do (instead of busy waiting). If the processor never goes to sleep (either because of a continual stream of work to do or a busy loop), the processor utilization will be reported as 100%.

Since deep-sleep mode changes the clocking of the system, the computed processor usage may be incorrect if deep-sleep mode is utilized. The number of clocks the processor spends in run mode will be properly counted, but the timing period may not be accurate (unless extraordinary measures are taken to ensure timing period accuracy).

The accuracy of the computed CPU utilization depends upon the regularity with which [CPUUsageTick\(\)](#) is called by the application. If the CPU usage is constant, but [CPUUsageTick\(\)](#) is called sporadically, the reported CPU usage will fluctuate as well despite the fact that the CPU usage is actually constant.

This module is contained in `utils/cpu_usage.c`, with `utils/cpu_usage.h` containing the API definitions for use by applications.

5.2 API Functions

Functions

- void [CPUUsageInit](#) (uint32_t ui32ClockRate, uint32_t ui32Rate, uint32_t ui32Timer)
- uint32_t [CPUUsageTick](#) (void)

5.2.1 Function Documentation

5.2.1.1 CPUUsageInit

Initializes the CPU usage measurement module.

Prototype:

```
void
CPUUsageInit (uint32_t ui32ClockRate,
              uint32_t ui32Rate,
              uint32_t ui32Timer)
```

Parameters:

ui32ClockRate is the rate of the clock supplied to the timer module.

ui32Rate is the number of times per second that [CPUUsageTick\(\)](#) is called.

ui32Timer is the index of the timer module to use.

Description:

This function prepares the CPU usage measurement module for measuring the CPU usage of the application.

Returns:

None.

5.2.1.2 CPUUsageTick

Updates the CPU usage for the new timing period.

Prototype:

```
uint32_t
CPUUsageTick (void)
```

Description:

This function, when called at the end of a timing period, will update the CPU usage.

Returns:

Returns the CPU usage percentage as a 16.16 fixed-point value.

5.3 Programming Example

The following example shows how to use the CPU usage module to measure the CPU usage where the foreground simply burns some cycles.

```
//
// The CPU usage for the most recent time period.
//
unsigned long g_ulCPUUsage;

//
// Handles the SysTick interrupt.
```

```
//
void
SysTickIntHandler(void)
{
    //
    // Compute the CPU usage for the last time period.
    //
    g_ulCPUUsage = CPUUsageTick();
}

//
// The main application.
//
int
main(void)
{
    //
    // Initialize the CPU usage module, using timer 0.
    //
    CPUUsageInit(8000000, 100, 0);

    //
    // Initialize SysTick to interrupt at 100 Hz.
    //
    SysTickPeriodSet(8000000 / 100);
    SysTickIntEnable();
    SysTickEnable();

    //
    // Loop forever.
    //
    while(1)
    {
        //
        // Delay for a little bit so that CPU usage is not zero.
        //
        SysCtlDelay(100);

        //
        // Put the processor to sleep.
        //
        SysCtlSleep();
    }
}
```


6 CRC Module

Introduction	21
API Functions	21
Programming Example	24

6.1 Introduction

The CRC module provides functions to compute the CRC-8-CCITT and CRC-16 of a buffer of data. Support is provided for computing a running CRC, where a partial CRC is computed on one portion of the data, and then continued at a later time on another portion of the data. This is useful when computing the CRC on a stream of data that is coming in via a serial link (for example).

A CRC is useful for detecting errors that occur during the transmission of data over a communications channel or during storage in a memory (such as flash). However, a CRC does not provide protection against an intentional modification or tampering of the data.

This module is contained in `utils/crc.c`, with `utils/crc.h` containing the API definitions for use by applications.

6.2 API Functions

Functions

- `uint16_t` [Crc16](#) (`uint16_t` `ui16Crc`, `const uint8_t *``pui8Data`, `uint32_t` `ui32Count`)
- `uint16_t` [Crc16Array](#) (`uint32_t` `ui32WordLen`, `const uint32_t *``pui32Data`)
- `void` [Crc16Array3](#) (`uint32_t` `ui32WordLen`, `const uint32_t *``pui32Data`, `uint16_t *``pui16Crc3`)
- `uint32_t` [Crc32](#) (`uint32_t` `ui32Crc`, `const uint8_t *``pui8Data`, `uint32_t` `ui32Count`)
- `uint8_t` [Crc8CCITT](#) (`uint8_t` `ui8Crc`, `const uint8_t *``pui8Data`, `uint32_t` `ui32Count`)

6.2.1 Function Documentation

6.2.1.1 Crc16

Calculates the CRC-16 of an array of bytes.

Prototype:

```
uint16_t
Crc16(uint16_t ui16Crc,
      const uint8_t *pui8Data,
      uint32_t ui32Count)
```

Parameters:

ui16Crc is the starting CRC-16 value.

pui8Data is a pointer to the data buffer.

ui32Count is the number of bytes in the data buffer.

Description:

This function is used to calculate the CRC-16 of the input buffer. The CRC-16 is computed in a running fashion, meaning that the entire data block that is to have its CRC-16 computed does not need to be supplied all at once. If the input buffer contains the entire block of data, then **ui16Crc** should be set to 0. If, however, the entire block of data is not available, then **ui16Crc** should be set to 0 for the first portion of the data, and then the returned value should be passed back in as **ui16Crc** for the next portion of the data.

For example, to compute the CRC-16 of a block that has been split into three pieces, use the following:

```
ui16Crc = Crc16(0, pui8Data1, ui32Len1);
ui16Crc = Crc16(ui16Crc, pui8Data2, ui32Len2);
ui16Crc = Crc16(ui16Crc, pui8Data3, ui32Len3);
```

Computing a CRC-16 in a running fashion is useful in cases where the data is arriving via a serial link (for example) and is therefore not all available at one time.

Returns:

The CRC-16 of the input data.

6.2.1.2 Crc16Array

Calculates the CRC-16 of an array of words.

Prototype:

```
uint16_t
Crc16Array(uint32_t ui32WordLen,
           const uint32_t *pui32Data)
```

Parameters:

ui32WordLen is the length of the array in words (the number of bytes divided by 4).

pui32Data is a pointer to the data buffer.

Description:

This function is a wrapper around the running CRC-16 function, providing the CRC-16 for a single block of data.

Returns:

The CRC-16 of the input data.

6.2.1.3 Crc16Array3

Calculates three CRC-16s of an array of words.

Prototype:

```
void
Crc16Array3(uint32_t ui32WordLen,
            const uint32_t *pui32Data,
            uint16_t *pui16Crc3)
```

Parameters:

ui32WordLen is the length of the array in words (the number of bytes divided by 4).
pui32Data is a pointer to the data buffer.
pui16Crc3 is a pointer to an array in which to place the three CRC-16 values.

Description:

This function is used to calculate three CRC-16s of the input buffer; the first uses every byte from the array, the second uses only the even-index bytes from the array (in other words, bytes 0, 2, 4, etc.), and the third uses only the odd-index bytes from the array (in other words, bytes 1, 3, 5, etc.).

Returns:

None

6.2.1.4 Crc32

Calculates the CRC-32 of an array of bytes.

Prototype:

```
uint32_t
Crc32(uint32_t ui32Crc,
      const uint8_t *pui8Data,
      uint32_t ui32Count)
```

Parameters:

ui32Crc is the starting CRC-32 value.
pui8Data is a pointer to the data buffer.
ui32Count is the number of bytes in the data buffer.

Description:

This function is used to calculate the CRC-32 of the input buffer. The CRC-32 is computed in a running fashion, meaning that the entire data block that is to have its CRC-32 computed does not need to be supplied all at once. If the input buffer contains the entire block of data, then ***ui32Crc*** should be set to 0xFFFFFFFF. If, however, the entire block of data is not available, then ***ui32Crc*** should be set to 0xFFFFFFFF for the first portion of the data, and then the returned value should be passed back in as ***ui32Crc*** for the next portion of the data. Once all data has been passed to the function, the final CRC-32 can be obtained by inverting the last returned value.

For example, to compute the CRC-32 of a block that has been split into three pieces, use the following:

```
ui32Crc = Crc32(0xFFFFFFFF, pui8Data1, ui32Len1);
ui32Crc = Crc32(ui32Crc, pui8Data2, ui32Len2);
ui32Crc = Crc32(ui32Crc, pui8Data3, ui32Len3);
ui32Crc ^= 0xFFFFFFFF;
```

Computing a CRC-32 in a running fashion is useful in cases where the data is arriving via a serial link (for example) and is therefore not all available at one time.

Returns:

The accumulated CRC-32 of the input data.

6.2.1.5 Crc8CCITT

Calculates the CRC-8-CCITT of an array of bytes.

Prototype:

```
uint8_t
Crc8CCITT(uint8_t ui8Crc,
          const uint8_t *pui8Data,
          uint32_t ui32Count)
```

Parameters:

ui8Crc is the starting CRC-8-CCITT value.

pui8Data is a pointer to the data buffer.

ui32Count is the number of bytes in the data buffer.

Description:

This function is used to calculate the CRC-8-CCITT of the input buffer. The CRC-8-CCITT is computed in a running fashion, meaning that the entire data block that is to have its CRC-8-CCITT computed does not need to be supplied all at once. If the input buffer contains the entire block of data, then **ui8Crc** should be set to 0. If, however, the entire block of data is not available, then **ui8Crc** should be set to 0 for the first portion of the data, and then the returned value should be passed back in as **ui8Crc** for the next portion of the data.

For example, to compute the CRC-8-CCITT of a block that has been split into three pieces, use the following:

```
ui8Crc = Crc8CCITT(0, pui8Data1, ui32Len1);
ui8Crc = Crc8CCITT(ui8Crc, pui8Data2, ui32Len2);
ui8Crc = Crc8CCITT(ui8Crc, pui8Data3, ui32Len3);
```

Computing a CRC-8-CCITT in a running fashion is useful in cases where the data is arriving via a serial link (for example) and is therefore not all available at one time.

Returns:

The CRC-8-CCITT of the input data.

6.3 Programming Example

The following example shows how to compute the CRC-16 of a buffer of data.

```
unsigned long ulIdx, ulValue;
unsigned char pucData[256];

//
// Fill pucData with some data.
//
for(ulIdx = 0; ulIdx < 256; ulIdx++)
{
    pucData[ulIdx] = ulIdx;
}

//
// Compute the CRC-16 of the data.
//
ulValue = Crc16(0, pucData, 256);
```


7 Flash Parameter Block Module

Introduction	25
API Functions	25
Programming Example	27

7.1 Introduction

The flash parameter block module provides a simple, fault-tolerant, persistent storage mechanism for storing parameter information for an application.

The [FlashPBlockInit\(\)](#) function is used to initialize a parameter block. The primary conditions for the parameter block are that flash region used to store the parameter blocks must contain at least two erase blocks of flash to ensure fault tolerance, and the size of the parameter block must be an integral divisor of the the size of an erase block. [FlashPBlockGet\(\)](#) and [FlashPBlockSave\(\)](#) are used to read and write parameter block data into the parameter region. The only constraints on the content of the parameter block are that the first two bytes of the block are reserved for use by the read/write functions as a sequence number and checksum, respectively.

This module is contained in `utils/flash_pb.c`, with `utils/flash_pb.h` containing the API definitions for use by applications.

7.2 API Functions

Functions

- `uint8_t * FlashPBlockGet (void)`
- `void FlashPBlockInit (uint32_t ui32Start, uint32_t ui32End, uint32_t ui32Size)`
- `void FlashPBlockSave (uint8_t *pui8Buffer)`

7.2.1 Function Documentation

7.2.1.1 FlashPBlockGet

Gets the address of the most recent parameter block.

Prototype:

```
uint8_t *  
FlashPBlockGet (void)
```

Description:

This function returns the address of the most recent parameter block that is stored in flash.

Returns:

Returns the address of the most recent parameter block, or NULL if there are no valid parameter blocks in flash.

7.2.1.2 FlashPBInit

Initializes the flash parameter block.

Prototype:

```
void  
FlashPBInit (uint32_t ui32Start,  
             uint32_t ui32End,  
             uint32_t ui32Size)
```

Parameters:

ui32Start is the address of the flash memory to be used for storing flash parameter blocks; this must be the start of an erase block in the flash.

ui32End is the address of the end of flash memory to be used for storing flash parameter blocks; this must be the start of an erase block in the flash (the first block that is NOT part of the flash memory to be used), or the address of the first word after the flash array if the last block of flash is to be used.

ui32Size is the size of the parameter block when stored in flash; this must be a power of two less than or equal to the flash erase block size (typically 1024).

Description:

This function initializes a fault-tolerant, persistent storage mechanism for a parameter block for an application. The last several erase blocks of flash (as specified by *ui32Start* and *ui32End*) are used for the storage; more than one erase block is required in order to be fault-tolerant.

A parameter block is an array of bytes that contain the persistent parameters for the application. The only special requirement for the parameter block is that the first byte is a sequence number (explained in [FlashPBSave\(\)](#)) and the second byte is a checksum used to validate the correctness of the data (the checksum byte is the byte such that the sum of all bytes in the parameter block is zero).

The portion of flash for parameter block storage is split into N equal-sized regions, where each region is the size of a parameter block (*ui32Size*). Each region is scanned to find the most recent valid parameter block. The region that has a valid checksum and has the highest sequence number (with special consideration given to wrapping back to zero) is considered to be the current parameter block.

In order to make this efficient and effective, three conditions must be met. The first is *ui32Start* and *ui32End* must be specified such that at least two erase blocks of flash are dedicated to parameter block storage. If not, fault tolerance can not be guaranteed since an erase of a single block will leave a window where there are no valid parameter blocks in flash. The second condition is that the size (*ui32Size*) of the parameter block must be an integral divisor of the size of an erase block of flash. If not, a parameter block will end up spanning between two erase blocks of flash, making it more difficult to manage. The final condition is that the size of the flash dedicated to parameter blocks (*ui32End - ui32Start*) divided by the parameter block size (*ui32Size*) must be less than or equal to 128. If not, it will not be possible in all cases to determine which parameter block is the most recent (specifically when dealing with the sequence number wrapping back to zero).

When the microcontroller is initially programmed, the flash blocks used for parameter block storage are left in an erased state.

This function must be called before any other flash parameter block functions are called.

Returns:

None.

7.2.1.3 FlashPBSave

Writes a new parameter block to flash.

Prototype:

```
void  
FlashPBSave(uint8_t *pui8Buffer)
```

Parameters:

pui8Buffer is the address of the parameter block to be written to flash.

Description:

This function will write a parameter block to flash. Saving the new parameter blocks involves three steps:

- Setting the sequence number such that it is one greater than the sequence number of the latest parameter block in flash.
- Computing the checksum of the parameter block.
- Writing the parameter block into the storage immediately following the latest parameter block in flash; if that storage is at the start of an erase block, that block is erased first.

By this process, there is always a valid parameter block in flash. If power is lost while writing a new parameter block, the checksum will not match and the partially written parameter block will be ignored. This is what makes this fault-tolerant.

Another benefit of this scheme is that it provides wear leveling on the flash. Since multiple parameter blocks fit into each erase block of flash, and multiple erase blocks are used for parameter block storage, it takes quite a few parameter block saves before flash is re-written.

Returns:

None.

7.3 Programming Example

The following example shows how to use the flash parameter block module to read the contents of a flash parameter block.

```
unsigned char pucBuffer[16], *pucPB;  
  
//  
// Initialize the flash parameter block module, using the last two pages of  
// a 64 KB device as the parameter block.  
//  
FlashPBInit(0xf800, 0x10000, 16);  
  
//  
// Read the current parameter block.  
//  
pucPB = FlashPBGet();  
if(pucPB)  
{  
    memcpy(pucBuffer, pucPB);  
}
```


8 Integer Square Root Module

Introduction	29
API Functions	29
Programming Example	30

8.1 Introduction

The integer square root module provides an integer version of the square root operation that can be used instead of the floating point version provided in the C library. The algorithm used is a derivative of the manual pencil-and-paper method that used to be taught in school, and is closely related to the pencil-and-paper division method that is likely still taught in school.

For full details of the algorithm, see the article by Jack W. Crenshaw in the February 1998 issue of Embedded System Programming. It can be found online at <http://www.embedded.com/98/9802fe2.htm>.

This module is contained in `utils/isqrt.c`, with `utils/isqrt.h` containing the API definitions for use by applications.

8.2 API Functions

Functions

- `uint32_t isqrt (uint32_t ui32Value)`

8.2.1 Function Documentation

8.2.1.1 isqrt

Compute the integer square root of an integer.

Prototype:

```
uint32_t  
isqrt (uint32_t ui32Value)
```

Parameters:

ui32Value is the value whose square root is desired.

Description:

This function will compute the integer square root of the given input value. Since the value returned is also an integer, it is actually better defined as the largest integer whose square is less than or equal to the input value.

Returns:

Returns the square root of the input value.

8.3 Programming Example

The following example shows how to compute the square root of a number.

```
unsigned long ulValue;  
  
//  
// Get the square root of 52378. The result returned will be 228, which is  
// the largest integer less than or equal to the square root of 52378.  
//  
ulValue = isqrt(52378);
```

9 Ring Buffer Module

Introduction	31
API Functions	31
Programming Example	37

9.1 Introduction

The ring buffer module provides a set of functions allowing management of a block of memory as a ring buffer. This is typically used in buffering transmit or receive data for a communication channel but has many other uses including implementing queues and FIFOs.

This module is contained in `utils/ringbuf.c`, with `utils/ringbuf.h` containing the API definitions for use by applications.

9.2 API Functions

Functions

- void [RingBufAdvanceRead](#) (tRingBufObject *psRingBuf, uint32_t ui32NumBytes)
- void [RingBufAdvanceWrite](#) (tRingBufObject *psRingBuf, uint32_t ui32NumBytes)
- uint32_t [RingBufContigFree](#) (tRingBufObject *psRingBuf)
- uint32_t [RingBufContigUsed](#) (tRingBufObject *psRingBuf)
- bool [RingBufEmpty](#) (tRingBufObject *psRingBuf)
- void [RingBufFlush](#) (tRingBufObject *psRingBuf)
- uint32_t [RingBufFree](#) (tRingBufObject *psRingBuf)
- bool [RingBufFull](#) (tRingBufObject *psRingBuf)
- void [RingBufInit](#) (tRingBufObject *psRingBuf, uint8_t *pui8Buf, uint32_t ui32Size)
- void [RingBufRead](#) (tRingBufObject *psRingBuf, uint8_t *pui8Data, uint32_t ui32Length)
- uint8_t [RingBufReadOne](#) (tRingBufObject *psRingBuf)
- uint32_t [RingBufSize](#) (tRingBufObject *psRingBuf)
- uint32_t [RingBufUsed](#) (tRingBufObject *psRingBuf)
- void [RingBufWrite](#) (tRingBufObject *psRingBuf, uint8_t *pui8Data, uint32_t ui32Length)
- void [RingBufWriteOne](#) (tRingBufObject *psRingBuf, uint8_t ui8Data)

9.2.1 Function Documentation

9.2.1.1 RingBufAdvanceRead

Remove bytes from the ring buffer by advancing the read index.

Prototype:

```
void
RingBufAdvanceRead(tRingBufObject *psRingBuf,
                  uint32_t ui32NumBytes)
```

Parameters:

psRingBuf points to the ring buffer from which bytes are to be removed.
ui32NumBytes is the number of bytes to be removed from the buffer.

Description:

This function advances the ring buffer read index by a given number of bytes, removing that number of bytes of data from the buffer. If *ui32NumBytes* is larger than the number of bytes currently in the buffer, the buffer is emptied.

Returns:

None.

9.2.1.2 RingBufAdvanceWrite

Add bytes to the ring buffer by advancing the write index.

Prototype:

```
void  
RingBufAdvanceWrite(tRingBufObject *psRingBuf,  
                    uint32_t ui32NumBytes)
```

Parameters:

psRingBuf points to the ring buffer to which bytes have been added.
ui32NumBytes is the number of bytes added to the buffer.

Description:

This function should be used by clients who wish to add data to the buffer directly rather than via calls to [RingBufWrite\(\)](#) or [RingBufWriteOne\(\)](#). It advances the write index by a given number of bytes. If the *ui32NumBytes* parameter is larger than the amount of free space in the buffer, the read pointer will be advanced to cater for the addition. Note that this will result in some of the oldest data in the buffer being discarded.

Returns:

None.

9.2.1.3 RingBufContigFree

Returns number of contiguous free bytes available in a ring buffer.

Prototype:

```
uint32_t  
RingBufContigFree(tRingBufObject *psRingBuf)
```

Parameters:

psRingBuf is the ring buffer object to check.

Description:

This function returns the number of contiguous free bytes ahead of the current write pointer in the ring buffer.

Returns:

Returns the number of contiguous bytes available in the ring buffer.

9.2.1.4 RingBufContigUsed

Returns number of contiguous bytes of data stored in ring buffer ahead of the current read pointer.

Prototype:

```
uint32_t  
RingBufContigUsed(tRingBufObject *psRingBuf)
```

Parameters:

psRingBuf is the ring buffer object to check.

Description:

This function returns the number of contiguous bytes of data available in the ring buffer ahead of the current read pointer. This represents the largest block of data which does not straddle the buffer wrap.

Returns:

Returns the number of contiguous bytes available.

9.2.1.5 RingBufEmpty

Determines whether the ring buffer whose pointers and size are provided is empty or not.

Prototype:

```
bool  
RingBufEmpty(tRingBufObject *psRingBuf)
```

Parameters:

psRingBuf is the ring buffer object to empty.

Description:

This function is used to determine whether or not a given ring buffer is empty. The structure is specifically to ensure that we do not see warnings from the compiler related to the order of volatile accesses being undefined.

Returns:

Returns **true** if the buffer is empty or **false** otherwise.

9.2.1.6 RingBufFlush

Empties the ring buffer.

Prototype:

```
void  
RingBufFlush(tRingBufObject *psRingBuf)
```

Parameters:

psRingBuf is the ring buffer object to empty.

Description:

Discards all data from the ring buffer.

Returns:

None.

9.2.1.7 RingBufFree

Returns number of bytes available in a ring buffer.

Prototype:

```
uint32_t  
RingBufFree (tRingBufObject *psRingBuf)
```

Parameters:

psRingBuf is the ring buffer object to check.

Description:

This function returns the number of bytes available in the ring buffer.

Returns:

Returns the number of bytes available in the ring buffer.

9.2.1.8 RingBufFull

Determines whether the ring buffer whose pointers and size are provided is full or not.

Prototype:

```
bool  
RingBufFull (tRingBufObject *psRingBuf)
```

Parameters:

psRingBuf is the ring buffer object to empty.

Description:

This function is used to determine whether or not a given ring buffer is full. The structure is specifically to ensure that we do not see warnings from the compiler related to the order of volatile accesses being undefined.

Returns:

Returns **true** if the buffer is full or **false** otherwise.

9.2.1.9 RingBufInit

Initialize a ring buffer object.

Prototype:

```
void  
RingBufInit (tRingBufObject *psRingBuf,  
             uint8_t *pui8Buf,  
             uint32_t ui32Size)
```

Parameters:

psRingBuf points to the ring buffer to be initialized.
pui8Buf points to the data buffer to be used for the ring buffer.
ui32Size is the size of the buffer in bytes.

Description:

This function initializes a ring buffer object, preparing it to store data.

Returns:

None.

9.2.1.10 RingBufRead

Reads data from a ring buffer.

Prototype:

```
void  
RingBufRead(tRingBufObject *psRingBuf,  
            uint8_t *pui8Data,  
            uint32_t ui32Length)
```

Parameters:

psRingBuf points to the ring buffer to be read from.
pui8Data points to where the data should be stored.
ui32Length is the number of bytes to be read.

Description:

This function reads a sequence of bytes from a ring buffer.

Returns:

None.

9.2.1.11 RingBufReadOne

Reads a single byte of data from a ring buffer.

Prototype:

```
uint8_t  
RingBufReadOne(tRingBufObject *psRingBuf)
```

Parameters:

psRingBuf points to the ring buffer to be written to.

Description:

This function reads a single byte of data from a ring buffer.

Returns:

The byte read from the ring buffer.

9.2.1.12 RingBufSize

Return size in bytes of a ring buffer.

Prototype:

```
uint32_t  
RingBufSize (tRingBufObject *psRingBuf)
```

Parameters:

psRingBuf is the ring buffer object to check.

Description:

This function returns the size of the ring buffer.

Returns:

Returns the size in bytes of the ring buffer.

9.2.1.13 RingBufUsed

Returns number of bytes stored in ring buffer.

Prototype:

```
uint32_t  
RingBufUsed (tRingBufObject *psRingBuf)
```

Parameters:

psRingBuf is the ring buffer object to check.

Description:

This function returns the number of bytes stored in the ring buffer.

Returns:

Returns the number of bytes stored in the ring buffer.

9.2.1.14 RingBufWrite

Writes data to a ring buffer.

Prototype:

```
void  
RingBufWrite (tRingBufObject *psRingBuf,  
              uint8_t *pui8Data,  
              uint32_t ui32Length)
```

Parameters:

psRingBuf points to the ring buffer to be written to.

pui8Data points to the data to be written.

ui32Length is the number of bytes to be written.

Description:

This function write a sequence of bytes into a ring buffer.

Returns:
None.

9.2.1.15 RingBufWriteOne

Writes a single byte of data to a ring buffer.

Prototype:
`void
RingBufWriteOne(tRingBufObject *psRingBuf,
uint8_t ui8Data)`

Parameters:
psRingBuf points to the ring buffer to be written to.
ui8Data is the byte to be written.

Description:
This function writes a single byte of data into a ring buffer.

Returns:
None.

9.3 Programming Example

The following example shows how to pass data through the ring buffer.

```
char pcBuffer[128], pcData[16];  
tRingBufObject sRingBuf;  
  
//  
// Initialize the ring buffer.  
//  
RingBufInit(&sRingBuf, pcBuffer, sizeof(pcBuffer));  
  
//  
// Write some data into the ring buffer.  
//  
RingBufWrite(&sRingBuf, "Hello World", 11);  
  
//  
// Read the data out of the ring buffer.  
//  
RingBufRead(&sRingBuf, pcData, 11);
```


10 Simple Task Scheduler Module

Introduction	39
API Functions	39
Programming Example	44

10.1 Introduction

The simple task scheduler module offers an easy way to implement applications which rely upon a group of functions being called at regular time intervals. The module makes use of an application-defined task table listing functions to be called. Each task is defined by a function pointer, a parameter that will be passed to that function, the period between consecutive calls to the function and a flag indicating whether that particular task is enabled.

The scheduler makes use of the SysTick counter and interrupt to track time and calls enabled functions when the appropriate period has elapsed since the last call to that function.

In addition to providing the task table `g_psSchedulerTable[]` to the module, the application must also define a global variable `g_ulSchedulerNumTasks` containing the number of task entries in the table. The module also requires exclusive access to the SysTick hardware and the application must hook the scheduler's SysTick interrupt handler to the appropriate interrupt vector. Although the scheduler owns SysTick, functions are provided to allow the current system time to be queried and to calculate elapsed time between two system time values or between an earlier time value and the present time.

All times passed to the scheduler or returned from it are expressed in terms of system ticks. The basic system tick rate is set by the application when it initializes the scheduler module.

This module is contained in `utils/scheduler.c`, with `utils/scheduler.h` containing the API definitions for use by applications.

10.2 API Functions

Data Structures

- `tSchedulerTask`

Functions

- `uint32_t SchedulerElapsedTicksCalc` (`uint32_t ui32TickStart`, `uint32_t ui32TickEnd`)
- `uint32_t SchedulerElapsedTicksGet` (`uint32_t ui32TickCount`)
- `void SchedulerInit` (`uint32_t ui32TicksPerSecond`)
- `void SchedulerRun` (`void`)
- `void SchedulerSysTickIntHandler` (`void`)
- `void SchedulerTaskDisable` (`uint32_t ui32Index`)
- `void SchedulerTaskEnable` (`uint32_t ui32Index`, `bool bRunNow`)
- `uint32_t SchedulerTickCountGet` (`void`)

Variables

- `tSchedulerTask g_psSchedulerTable[]`
- `uint32_t g_ui32SchedulerNumTasks`

10.2.1 Data Structure Documentation

10.2.1.1 tSchedulerTask

Definition:

```
typedef struct
{
    void (*pfnFunction) (void *);
    void *pvParam;
    uint32_t ui32FrequencyTicks;
    uint32_t ui32LastCall;
    bool bActive;
}
tSchedulerTask
```

Members:

pfnFunction A pointer to the function which is to be called periodically by the scheduler.

pvParam The parameter which is to be passed to this function when it is called.

ui32FrequencyTicks The frequency the function is to be called expressed in terms of system ticks. If this value is 0, the function will be called on every call to SchedulerRun.

ui32LastCall Tick count when this function was last called. This field is updated by the scheduler.

bActive A flag indicating whether or not this task is active. If true, the function will be called periodically. If false, the function is disabled and will not be called.

Description:

The structure defining a function which the scheduler will call periodically.

10.2.2 Function Documentation

10.2.2.1 SchedulerElapsedTicksCalc

Returns the number of ticks elapsed between two times.

Prototype:

```
uint32_t
SchedulerElapsedTicksCalc (uint32_t ui32TickStart,
                           uint32_t ui32TickEnd)
```

Parameters:

ui32TickStart is the system tick count for the start of the period.

ui32TickEnd is the system tick count for the end of the period.

Description:

This function may be called by a client to determine the number of ticks which have elapsed between provided starting and ending tick counts. The function takes into account wrapping cases where the end tick count is lower than the starting count assuming that the ending tick count always represents a later time than the starting count.

Returns:

The number of ticks elapsed between the provided start and end counts.

10.2.2.2 SchedulerElapsedTicksGet

Returns the number of ticks elapsed since the provided tick count.

Prototype:

```
uint32_t  
SchedulerElapsedTicksGet (uint32_t ui32TickCount)
```

Parameters:

ui32TickCount is the tick count from which to determine the elapsed time.

Description:

This function may be called by a client to determine how much time has passed since a particular tick count provided in the *ui32TickCount* parameter. This function takes into account wrapping of the global tick counter and assumes that the provided tick count always represents a time in the past. The returned value will, of course, be wrong if the tick counter has wrapped more than once since the passed *ui32TickCount*. As a result, please do not use this function if you are dealing with timeouts of 497 days or longer (assuming you use a 10mS tick period).

Returns:

The number of ticks elapsed since the provided tick count.

10.2.2.3 SchedulerInit

Initializes the task scheduler.

Prototype:

```
void  
SchedulerInit (uint32_t ui32TicksPerSecond)
```

Parameters:

ui32TicksPerSecond sets the basic frequency of the SysTick interrupt used by the scheduler to determine when to run the various task functions.

Description:

This function must be called during application startup to configure the SysTick timer. This is used by the scheduler module to determine when each of the functions provided in the `g_psSchedulerTable` array is called.

The caller is responsible for ensuring that [SchedulerSysTickIntHandler\(\)](#) has previously been installed in the SYSTICK vector in the vector table and must also ensure that interrupts are enabled at the CPU level.

Note that this call does not start the scheduler calling the configured functions. All function calls are made in the context of later calls to [SchedulerRun\(\)](#). This call merely configures the SysTick interrupt that is used by the scheduler to determine what the current system time is.

Returns:

None.

10.2.2.4 SchedulerRun

Instructs the scheduler to update its task table and make calls to functions needing called.

Prototype:

```
void  
SchedulerRun(void)
```

Description:

This function must be called periodically by the client to allow the scheduler to make calls to any configured task functions if it is their time to be called. The call must be made at least as frequently as the most frequent task configured in the `g_psSchedulerTable` array.

Although the scheduler makes use of the SysTick interrupt, all calls to functions configured in `g_psSchedulerTable` are made in the context of [SchedulerRun\(\)](#).

Returns:

None.

10.2.2.5 SchedulerSysTickIntHandler

Handles the SysTick interrupt on behalf of the scheduler module.

Prototype:

```
void  
SchedulerSysTickIntHandler(void)
```

Description:

Applications using the scheduler module must ensure that this function is hooked to the SysTick interrupt vector.

Returns:

None.

10.2.2.6 SchedulerTaskDisable

Disables a task and prevents the scheduler from calling it.

Prototype:

```
void  
SchedulerTaskDisable(uint32_t ui32Index)
```

Parameters:

ui32Index is the index of the task which is to be disabled in the global *g_psSchedulerTable* array.

Description:

This function marks one of the configured tasks as inactive and prevents [SchedulerRun\(\)](#) from calling it. The task may be reenabled by calling [SchedulerTaskEnable\(\)](#).

Returns:

None.

10.2.2.7 SchedulerTaskEnable

Enables a task and allows the scheduler to call it periodically.

Prototype:

```
void  
SchedulerTaskEnable(uint32_t ui32Index,  
                    bool bRunNow)
```

Parameters:

ui32Index is the index of the task which is to be enabled in the global *g_psSchedulerTable* array.

bRunNow is **true** if the task is to be run on the next call to [SchedulerRun\(\)](#) or **false** if one whole period is to elapse before the task is run.

Description:

This function marks one of the configured tasks as enabled and causes [SchedulerRun\(\)](#) to call that task periodically. The caller may choose to have the enabled task run for the first time on the next call to [SchedulerRun\(\)](#) or to wait one full task period before making the first call.

Returns:

None.

10.2.2.8 SchedulerTickCountGet

Returns the current system time in ticks since power on.

Prototype:

```
uint32_t  
SchedulerTickCountGet(void)
```

Description:

This function may be called by a client to retrieve the current system time. The value returned is a count of ticks elapsed since the system last booted.

Returns:

Tick count since last boot.

10.2.3 Variable Documentation

10.2.3.1 g_psSchedulerTable

Definition:

```
tSchedulerTask g_psSchedulerTable[ ]
```

Description:

This global table must be populated by the client and contains information on each function that the scheduler is to call.

10.2.3.2 g_ui32SchedulerNumTasks

Definition:

```
uint32_t g_ui32SchedulerNumTasks
```

Description:

This global variable must be exported by the client. It must contain the number of entries in the g_psSchedulerTable array.

10.3 Programming Example

The following example shows how to use the task scheduler module. This code illustrates a simple application which toggles two LEDs at different rates and updates a scrolling text string on the display.

```
//*****  
//  
// Definition of the system tick rate. This results in a tick period of 10mS.  
//  
//*****  
#define TICKS_PER_SECOND 100  
  
//*****  
//  
// Prototypes of functions which will be called by the scheduler.  
//  
//*****  
static void ScrollTextBanner(void *pvParam);  
static void ToggleLED(void *pvParam);  
  
//*****  
//  
// This table defines all the tasks that the scheduler is to run, the periods  
// between calls to those tasks, and the parameter to pass to the task.  
//  
//*****  
tSchedulerTask g_psSchedulerTable[] =  
{  
    //  
    // Scroll the text banner 1 character to the left. This function is called  
    // every 20 ticks (5 times per second).  
    //  
    { ScrollTextBanner, (void *)0, 20, 0, true},  
}
```

```

//
// Toggle LED number 0 every 50 ticks (twice per second).
//
{ ToggleLED, (void *)0, 50, 0, true},

//
// Toggle LED number 1 every 100 ticks (once per second).
//
{ ToggleLED, (void *)1, 100, 0, true},
};

//*****
//
// The number of entries in the global scheduler task table.
//
//*****
unsigned long g_ulSchedulerNumTasks = (sizeof(g_psSchedulerTable) /
                                       sizeof(tSchedulerTask));

//*****
//
// This function is called by the scheduler to toggle one of two LEDs
//
//*****
static void
ToggleLED(void *pvParam)
{
    long lState;

    ulState = GPIOPinRead(LED_GPIO_BASE
                          (pvParam ? LED1_GPIO_PIN : LED0_GPIO_PIN));
    GPIOPinWrite(LED_GPIO_BASE, (pvParam ? LED1_GPIO_PIN : LED0_GPIO_PIN),
                 ~lState);
}

//*****
//
// This function is called by the scheduler to scroll a line of text on the
// display.
//
//*****
static void
ScrollTextBanner(void *pvParam)
{
    //
    // Left as an exercise for the reader.
    //
}

//*****
//
// Application main task.
//
//*****
int
main(void)
{
    //
    // Initialize system clock and any peripherals that are to be used.
    //
    SystemInit();

    //
    // Initialize the task scheduler and configure the SysTick to interrupt
    // 100 times per second.

```

```
//
SchedulerInit(TICKS_PER_SECOND);

//
// Turn on interrupts at the CPU level.
//
IntMasterEnable();

//
// Drop into the main loop.
//
while(1)
{
    //
    // Tell the scheduler to call any periodic tasks that are due to be
    // called.
    //
    SchedulerRun();
}
}
```

11 Sine Calculation Module

Introduction	47
API Functions	47
Programming Example	48

11.1 Introduction

This module provides a fixed-point sine function. The input angle is a 0.32 fixed-point value that is the percentage of 360 degrees. This has two benefits; the sine function does not have to handle angles that are outside the range of 0 degrees through 360 degrees (in fact, 360 degrees can not be represented since it would wrap to 0 degrees), and the computation of the angle can be simplified since it does not have to deal with wrapping at values that are not natural for binary arithmetic (such as 360 degrees or 2π radians).

A sine table is used to find the approximate value for a given input angle. The table contains 128 entries that range from 0 degrees through 90 degrees and the symmetry of the sine function is used to determine the value between 90 degrees and 360 degrees. The maximum error caused by this table-based approach is 0.00618, which occurs near 0 and 180 degrees.

This module is contained in `utils/sine.c`, with `utils/sine.h` containing the API definitions for use by applications.

11.2 API Functions

Defines

- `cosine(ui32Angle)`

Functions

- `int32_t sine (uint32_t ui32Angle)`

11.2.1 Define Documentation

11.2.1.1 cosine

Computes an approximation of the cosine of the input angle.

Definition:

```
#define cosine(ui32Angle)
```

Parameters:

ui32Angle is an angle expressed as a 0.32 fixed-point value that is the percentage of the way around a circle.

Description:

This function computes the cosine for the given input angle. The angle is specified in 0.32 fixed point format, and is therefore always between 0 and 360 degrees, inclusive of 0 and exclusive of 360.

Returns:

Returns the cosine of the angle, in 16.16 fixed point format.

11.2.2 Function Documentation

11.2.2.1 sine

Computes an approximation of the sine of the input angle.

Prototype:

```
int32_t  
sine(uint32_t ui32Angle)
```

Parameters:

ui32Angle is an angle expressed as a 0.32 fixed-point value that is the percentage of the way around a circle.

Description:

This function computes the sine for the given input angle. The angle is specified in 0.32 fixed point format, and is therefore always between 0 and 360 degrees, inclusive of 0 and exclusive of 360.

Returns:

Returns the sine of the angle, in 16.16 fixed point format.

11.3 Programming Example

The following example shows how to produce a sine wave with 7 degrees between successive values.

```
unsigned long ulValue;  
  
//  
// Produce a sine wave with each step being 7 degrees advanced from the  
// previous.  
//  
for(ulValue = 0; ; ulValue += 0x04FA4FA4)  
{  
    //  
    // Compute the sine at this angle and do something with the result.  
    //  
    sine(ulValue);  
}
```


12 Software I2C Module

Introduction	49
API Functions	50
Programming Example	57

12.1 Introduction

The software I2C module uses a timer and two GPIO pins to create a slow-speed software I2C peripheral. Multiple software I2C modules can be in use simultaneously, limited only by the availability of resources (RAM for the per-instance data structure, pins for the interface, timers if unique clock rates are required, and processor cycles to execute the code). The software I2C module supports master mode only; multi-master support is not provided. A callback mechanism is used to simulate the interrupts that would be provided by a hardware I2C module.

The API for the software I2C module has been constructed to be as close as possible to the API provided in the Tiva Peripheral Driver Library for the hardware I2C module. The two notable differences are the function prefix being “SoftI2C” instead of “I2CMaster”, and the first argument of each API is a pointer to the [tSoftI2C](#) data structure instead of the base address of the hardware module.

Timing for the software I2C module is provided by the application. The [SoftI2CTimerTick\(\)](#) function must be called on a periodic basis to provide the timing for the software I2C module. The timer tick function must be called at four times the desired I2C clock rate; for example, to operate the software I2C interface at 10 KHz, the tick function must be called at a 40 KHz rate. By having the application providing the timing, the timer resource can be flexible and multiple software I2C modules can be driven from a single timer resource. Alternatively, if the software I2C module is only needed for brief periods of time and processor usage is not a concern, the timer tick function can simply be called in a loop until the entire I2C transaction has completed (maximizing both I2C clock speed and processor usage, but not requiring a timer).

The software I2C module requires two GPIO pins; one for SCL and one for SDA. The per-instance data structure is approximately 20 bytes in length (the actual length depends on how the structure is packed by the compiler).

As a point of reference, the following are some rough measurements of the processor usage of the software I2C module at various I2C clock speeds with the processor running at 50 MHz. Actual processor usage may vary, depending on how the application uses the software I2C module, processor clock speed, interrupt priority, and compiler.

I2C Clock	% Of Processor	Million Cycles Per Second
5 KHz	4.53	2.26
10 KHz	9.05	4.52
15 KHz	13.53	6.76
20 KHz	18.03	9.01
25 KHz	22.51	11.25
30 KHz	27.05	13.52
35 KHz	31.52	15.76
40 KHz	36.06	18.03
45 KHz	40.54	20.27
50 KHz	44.96	22.48

This module is contained in `utils/softi2c.c`, with `utils/softi2c.h` containing the API definitions for use by applications.

12.2 API Functions

Data Structures

- [tSoftI2C](#)

Functions

- `bool SoftI2CBusy (tSoftI2C *psl2C)`
- `void SoftI2CCallbackSet (tSoftI2C *psl2C, void (*pfnCallback)(void))`
- `void SoftI2CControl (tSoftI2C *psl2C, uint32_t ui32Cmd)`
- `uint32_t SoftI2CDataGet (tSoftI2C *psl2C)`
- `void SoftI2CDataPut (tSoftI2C *psl2C, uint8_t ui8Data)`
- `uint32_t SoftI2CErr (tSoftI2C *psl2C)`
- `void SoftI2CInit (tSoftI2C *psl2C)`
- `void SoftI2CIntClear (tSoftI2C *psl2C)`
- `void SoftI2CIntDisable (tSoftI2C *psl2C)`
- `void SoftI2CIntEnable (tSoftI2C *psl2C)`
- `bool SoftI2CIntStatus (tSoftI2C *psl2C, bool bMasked)`
- `void SoftI2CSCLGPIOSet (tSoftI2C *psl2C, uint32_t ui32Base, uint8_t ui8Pin)`
- `void SoftI2CSDAGPIOSet (tSoftI2C *psl2C, uint32_t ui32Base, uint8_t ui8Pin)`
- `void SoftI2CSlaveAddrSet (tSoftI2C *psl2C, uint8_t ui8SlaveAddr, bool bReceive)`
- `void SoftI2CTimerTick (tSoftI2C *psl2C)`

12.2.1 Data Structure Documentation

12.2.1.1 tSoftI2C

Definition:

```
typedef struct
{
    void (*pfnIntCallback) (void);
    uint32_t ui32SCLGPIO;
    uint32_t ui32SDAGPIO;
    uint8_t ui8Flags;
    uint8_t ui8SlaveAddr;
    uint8_t ui8Data;
    uint8_t ui8State;
    uint8_t ui8CurrentBit;
    uint8_t ui8IntMask;
    uint8_t ui8IntStatus;
}
tSoftI2C
```

Members:

pfIntCallback The address of the callback function that is called to simulate the interrupts that would be produced by a hardware I2C implementation. This address can be set via a direct structure access or using the `SoftI2CCallbackSet` function.

ui32SCLGPIO The address of the GPIO pin to be used for the SCL signal. This member can be set via a direct structure access or using the `SoftI2CSCLGPIOSet` function.

ui32SDAGPIO The address of the GPIO pin to be used for the SDA signal. This member can be set via a direct structure access or using the `SoftI2CSDAGPIOSet` function.

ui8Flags The flags that control the operation of the SoftI2C module. This member should not be accessed or modified by the application.

ui8SlaveAddr The slave address that is currently being accessed. This member should not be accessed or modified by the application.

ui8Data The data that is currently being transmitted or received. This member should not be accessed or modified by the application.

ui8State The current state of the SoftI2C state machine. This member should not be accessed or modified by the application.

ui8CurrentBit The number of bits that have been transmitted and received in the current frame. This member should not be accessed or modified by the application.

ui8IntMask The set of virtual interrupts that should be sent to the callback function. This member should not be accessed or modified by the application.

ui8IntStatus The set of virtual interrupts that are currently asserted. This member should not be accessed or modified by the application.

Description:

This structure contains the state of a single instance of a SoftI2C module.

12.2.2 Function Documentation

12.2.2.1 SoftI2CBusy

Indicates whether or not the SoftI2C module is busy.

Prototype:

```
bool  
SoftI2CBusy(tSoftI2C *psI2C)
```

Parameters:

psI2C specifies the SoftI2C data structure.

Description:

This function returns an indication of whether or not the SoftI2C module is busy transmitting or receiving data.

Returns:

Returns **true** if the SoftI2C module is busy; otherwise, returns **false**.

12.2.2.2 SoftI2CCallbackSet

Sets the callback used by the SoftI2C module.

Prototype:

```
void  
SoftI2CCallbackSet(tSoftI2C *psI2C,  
                  void (*pfnCallback)(void))
```

Parameters:

psI2C specifies the SoftI2C data structure.

pfnCallback is a pointer to the callback function.

Description:

This function sets the address of the callback function that is called when there is an “interrupt” produced by the SoftI2C module.

Returns:

None.

12.2.2.3 SoftI2CControl

Controls the state of the SoftI2C module.

Prototype:

```
void  
SoftI2CControl(tSoftI2C *psI2C,  
               uint32_t ui32Cmd)
```

Parameters:

psI2C specifies the SoftI2C data structure.

ui32Cmd command to be issued to the SoftI2C module.

Description:

This function is used to control the state of the SoftI2C module send and receive operations. The *ui32Cmd* parameter can be one of the following values:

- **SOFTI2C_CMD_SINGLE_SEND**
- **SOFTI2C_CMD_SINGLE_RECEIVE**
- **SOFTI2C_CMD_BURST_SEND_START**
- **SOFTI2C_CMD_BURST_SEND_CONT**
- **SOFTI2C_CMD_BURST_SEND_FINISH**
- **SOFTI2C_CMD_BURST_SEND_ERROR_STOP**
- **SOFTI2C_CMD_BURST_RECEIVE_START**
- **SOFTI2C_CMD_BURST_RECEIVE_CONT**
- **SOFTI2C_CMD_BURST_RECEIVE_FINISH**
- **SOFTI2C_CMD_BURST_RECEIVE_ERROR_STOP**

Returns:

None.

12.2.2.4 SoftI2CDataGet

Receives a byte that has been sent to the SoftI2C module.

Prototype:

```
uint32_t  
SoftI2CDataGet (tSoftI2C *psI2C)
```

Parameters:

psI2C specifies the SoftI2C data structure.

Description:

This function reads a byte of data from the SoftI2C module that was received as a result of an appropriate call to [SoftI2CControl\(\)](#).

Returns:

Returns the byte received by the SoftI2C module, cast as an uint32_t.

12.2.2.5 SoftI2CDataPut

Transmits a byte from the SoftI2C module.

Prototype:

```
void  
SoftI2CDataPut (tSoftI2C *psI2C,  
                uint8_t ui8Data)
```

Parameters:

psI2C specifies the SoftI2C data structure.

ui8Data data to be transmitted from the SoftI2C module.

Description:

This function places the supplied data into SoftI2C module in preparation for being transmitted via an appropriate call to [SoftI2CControl\(\)](#).

Returns:

None.

12.2.2.6 SoftI2CErr

Gets the error status of the SoftI2C module.

Prototype:

```
uint32_t  
SoftI2CErr (tSoftI2C *psI2C)
```

Parameters:

psI2C specifies the SoftI2C data structure.

Description:

This function is used to obtain the error status of the SoftI2C module send and receive operations.

Returns:

Returns the error status, as one of **SOFTI2C_ERR_NONE**, **SOFTI2C_ERR_ADDR_ACK**, or **SOFTI2C_ERR_DATA_ACK**.

12.2.2.7 SoftI2CInit

Initializes the SoftI2C module.

Prototype:

```
void  
SoftI2CInit (tSoftI2C *psI2C)
```

Parameters:

psI2C specifies the SoftI2C data structure.

Description:

This function initializes operation of the SoftI2C module. After successful initialization of the SoftI2C module, the software I2C bus is in the idle state.

Returns:

None.

12.2.2.8 SoftI2CIntClear

Clears the SoftI2C “interrupt”.

Prototype:

```
void  
SoftI2CIntClear (tSoftI2C *psI2C)
```

Parameters:

psI2C specifies the SoftI2C data structure.

Description:

The SoftI2C “interrupt” source is cleared, so that it no longer asserts. This function must be called in the “interrupt” handler to keep it from being called again immediately on exit.

Returns:

None.

12.2.2.9 SoftI2CIntDisable

Disables the SoftI2C “interrupt”.

Prototype:

```
void  
SoftI2CIntDisable (tSoftI2C *psI2C)
```

Parameters:

psI2C specifies the SoftI2C data structure.

Description:

Disables the SoftI2C “interrupt” source.

Returns:

None.

12.2.2.10 SoftI2CIntEnable

Enables the SoftI2C “interrupt”.

Prototype:

```
void  
SoftI2CIntEnable (tSoftI2C *psI2C)
```

Parameters:

psI2C specifies the SoftI2C data structure.

Description:

Enables the SoftI2C “interrupt” source.

Returns:

None.

12.2.2.11 SoftI2CIntStatus

Gets the current SoftI2C “interrupt” status.

Prototype:

```
bool  
SoftI2CIntStatus (tSoftI2C *psI2C,  
                 bool bMasked)
```

Parameters:

psI2C specifies the SoftI2C data structure.

bMasked is **false** if the raw “interrupt” status is requested and **true** if the masked “interrupt” status is requested.

Description:

This returns the “interrupt” status for the SoftI2C module. Either the raw “interrupt” status or the status of “interrupts” that are allowed to reflect to the processor can be returned.

Returns:

The current interrupt status, returned as **true** if active or **false** if not active.

12.2.2.12 SoftI2CSCLogPIOSet

Sets the GPIO pin to be used as the SoftI2C SCL signal.

Prototype:

```
void  
SoftI2CSCLGPIOSet (tSoftI2C *psI2C,  
                   uint32_t ui32Base,  
                   uint8_t ui8Pin)
```

Parameters:

psI2C specifies the SoftI2C data structure.

ui32Base is the base address of the GPIO module.

ui8Pin is the bit-packed representation of the pin to use.

Description:

This function sets the GPIO pin that is used for the SoftI2C SCL signal.

The pin is specified using a bit-packed byte, where bit 0 of the byte represents GPIO port pin 0, bit 1 represents GPIO port pin 1, and so on.

Returns:

None.

12.2.2.13 SoftI2CSDAGPIOSet

Sets the GPIO pin to be used as the SoftI2C SDA signal.

Prototype:

```
void  
SoftI2CSDAGPIOSet (tSoftI2C *psI2C,  
                   uint32_t ui32Base,  
                   uint8_t ui8Pin)
```

Parameters:

psI2C specifies the SoftI2C data structure.

ui32Base is the base address of the GPIO module.

ui8Pin is the bit-packed representation of the pin to use.

Description:

This function sets the GPIO pin that is used for the SoftI2C SDA signal.

The pin is specified using a bit-packed byte, where bit 0 of the byte represents GPIO port pin 0, bit 1 represents GPIO port pin 1, and so on.

Returns:

None.

12.2.2.14 SoftI2CSlaveAddrSet

Sets the address that the SoftI2C module places on the bus.

Prototype:

```
void  
SoftI2CSlaveAddrSet (tSoftI2C *psI2C,  
                    uint8_t ui8SlaveAddr,  
                    bool bReceive)
```


Parameters:

psI2C specifies the SoftI2C data structure.

ui8SlaveAddr 7-bit slave address

bReceive flag indicating the type of communication with the slave.

Description:

This function sets the address that the SoftI2C module places on the bus when initiating a transaction. When the *bReceive* parameter is set to **true**, the address indicates that the SoftI2C module is initiating a read from the slave; otherwise the address indicates that the SoftI2C module is initiating a write to the slave.

Returns:

None.

12.2.2.15 SoftI2CTimerTick

Performs the periodic update of the SoftI2C module.

Prototype:

```
void  
SoftI2CTimerTick(tSoftI2C *psI2C)
```

Parameters:

psI2C specifies the SoftI2C data structure.

Description:

This function performs the periodic, time-based updates to the SoftI2C module. The transmission and reception of data over the SoftI2C link is performed by the state machine in this function.

This function must be called at four times the desired SoftI2C clock rate. For example, to run the SoftI2C clock at 10 KHz, this function must be called at a 40 KHz rate.

Returns:

None.

12.3 Programming Example

The following example shows how to configure the software I2C module and transmit some data to an external peripheral. This example uses Timer 0 as the timing source.

```
//  
// The instance data for the software I2C.  
//  
tSoftI2C g_sI2C;  
  
//  
// The timer tick function.  
//  
void  
Timer0AIntHandler(void)  
{
```

```
//
// Clear the timer interrupt.
//
TimerIntClear(TIMER0_BASE, TIMER_TIMA_TIMEOUT);

//
// Call the software I2C timer tick function.
//
SoftI2CTimerTick(&g_sI2C);
}

//
// The callback function for the software I2C. This function is equivalent
// to the interrupt handler for a hardware I2C.
//
void
I2CCallback(void)
{
    //
    // Clear the interrupt.
    //
    SoftI2CIntClear(&g_sI2C);

    //
    // Handle the interrupt.
    //
    ...
}

//
// Setup the software I2C and send some data.
//
void
TestSoftI2C(void)
{
    //
    // Clear the software I2C instance data.
    //
    memset(&g_sI2C, 0, sizeof(g_sI2C));

    //
    // Set the callback function used for this software I2C.
    //
    SoftI2CCallbackSet(&g_sI2C, I2CCallback);

    //
    // Configure the pins used for the software I2C. This example uses
    // pins PD0 and PE1.
    //
    SoftI2CSCLGPIOSet(&g_sI2C, GPIO_PORTD_BASE, GPIO_PIN_0);
    SoftI2CSDAGPIOSet(&g_sI2C, GPIO_PORTE_BASE, GPIO_PIN_1);

    //
    // Enable the GPIO modules that contains the GPIO pins to be used by
    // the software I2C.
    //
    SysCtlPeripheralEnable(SYSCTL_PERIPH_GPIOD);
    SysCtlPeripheralEnable(SYSCTL_PERIPH_GPIOE);

    //
    // Initialize the software I2C module.
    //
    SoftI2CInit(&g_sI2C);

    //
    // Configure the timer used to generate the timing for the software
```

```

// I2C. The interface will be run at 10 KHz, requiring a timer tick
// at 40 KHz.
//
SysCtlPeripheralEnable(SYSCTL_PERIPH_TIMER0);
TimerConfigure(TIMER0_BASE, TIMER_CFG_32_BIT_PER);
TimerLoadSet(TIMER0_BASE, TIMER_A, SysCtlClockGet() / 40000);
TimerIntEnable(TIMER0_BASE, TIMER_TIMA_TIMEOUT);
IntEnable(INT_TIMER0A);
TimerEnable(TIMER0_BASE, TIMER_A);

//
// Enable the software I2C interrupt.
//
SoftI2CIntEnable(&g_sI2C);

//
// Send a single byte to the slave device.
//
SoftI2CSlaveAddrSet(&g_sI2C, 0x55, 0);
SoftI2CDataPut(&g_sI2C, 0xaa);
SoftI2CControl(&g_sI2C, SOFTI2C_CMD_SINGLE_SEND);

//
// Wait until the software I2C is idle. The completion interrupt will
// be sent to the callback function prior to exiting this loop.
//
while(SoftI2CBusy(&g_sI2C))
{
}
}

```

As a comparison, the following is the equivalent code using the hardware I2C module and the Tiva Peripheral Driver Library.

```

//
// The interrupt handler for the hardware I2C.
//
void
I2C0IntHandler(void)
{
    //
    // Clear the asserted interrupt sources.
    //
    I2CMasterIntClear(I2C0_MASTER_BASE);

    //
    // Handle the interrupt.
    //
    ...
}

//
// Setup the hardware I2C and send some data.
//
void
TestI2C(void)
{
    //
    // Enable the GPIO module that contains the GPIO pins to be used by
    // the I2C, as well as the I2C module.
    //
    SysCtlPeripheralEnable(SYSCTL_PERIPH_GPIOB);
    SysCtlPeripheralEnable(SYSCTL_PERIPH_I2C0);

    //

```

```
// Configure the GPIO pins for use by the I2C module.
//
GPIOPinTypeI2C(GPIO_PORTB_BASE, GPIO_PIN_2 | GPIO_PIN_3);

//
// Initialize the hardware I2C module.
//
I2CMasterInitExpClk(I2C0_MASTER_BASE, SysCtlClockGet(), false);

//
// Enable the hardware I2C.
//
I2CMasterEnable(I2C0_MASTER_BASE);

//
// Enable the interrupt in the hardware I2C.
//
I2CMasterIntEnable(I2C0_MASTER_BASE);
IntEnable(INT_I2C0);

//
// Write some data into the hardware I2C transmit FIFO.
//
I2CMasterSlaveAddrSet(I2C0_MASTER_BASE, 0x55, 0);
I2CMasterDataPut(I2C0_MASTER_BASE, 0xaa);
I2CMasterControl(I2C0_MASTER_BASE, I2C_MASTER_CMD_SINGLE_SEND);

//
// Wait until the hardware I2C is idle. The interrupt will be sent to
// the interrupt handler prior to exiting this loop.
//
while(I2CBusy(I2C0_MASTER_BASE))
{
}
```

13 Software SSI Module

Introduction	61
API Functions	62
Programming Example	74

13.1 Introduction

The software SSI module uses a timer and a few GPIO pins to create a slow-speed software SSI peripheral. Multiple software SSI modules can be in use simultaneously, limited only by the availability of resources (RAM for the per-instance data structure, pins for the interface, timers if unique clock rates are required, and processor cycles to execute the code). The software SSI module supports the Motorola® SPI™ formats with 4 to 16 data bits. A callback mechanism is used to simulate the interrupts that would be provided by a hardware SSI module.

The API for the software SSI module has been constructed to be as close as possible to the API provided in the Tiva Peripheral Driver Library for the hardware SSI module. The two notable differences are the function prefix being “SoftSSI” instead of “SSI”, and the first argument of each API is a pointer to the `tSoftSSI` data structure instead of the base address of the hardware module.

Timing for the software SSI module is provided by the application. The `SoftSSITimerTick()` function must be called on a periodic basis to provide the timing for the software SSI module. The timer tick function must be called at twice the desired SSI clock rate; for example, to operate the software SSI interface at 10 KHz, the tick function must be called at a 20 KHz rate. By having the application providing the timing, the timer resource to be used is flexible and multiple software SSI modules can be driven from a single timer resource. Alternatively, if the software SSI module is only needed for brief periods of time and processor usage is not a concern, the timer tick function can simply be called in a loop until the entire SSI transaction has completed (maximizing both SSI clock speed and processor usage, but not requiring a timer).

The software SSI module requires a few as two and as many as four GPIO pins. The following table shows the possible pin usages for the software SSI module:

Fss	Clk	Tx	Rx	Pins	Description
	yes	yes		2	transmit only
yes	yes	yes		3	
	yes		yes	2	receive only
yes	yes		yes	3	
	yes	yes	yes	3	transmit and receive
yes	yes	yes	yes	4	

For the cases where Fss is not used, it is up to the application to control that signal (either via a separately-controlled GPIO, or by being tied to ground in the hardware).

The per-instance data structure is approximately 52 bytes in length (the actual length will depend upon how the structure is packed by the compiler in use).

As a point of reference, the following are some rough measurements of the processor usage of the software SSI module at various SSI clock speeds with the processor running at 50 MHz. Actual processor usage may vary, depending upon how the application uses the software SSI module, processor clock speed, interrupt priority, and compiler in use.

SSI Clock	% Of Processor	Million Cycles Per Second
10 KHz	5.26	2.63
20 KHz	10.48	5.24
30 KHz	15.68	7.84
40 KHz	20.90	10.45
50 KHz	26.10	13.05
60 KHz	31.38	15.69
70 KHz	36.54	18.27
80 KHz	41.79	20.89
90 KHz	47.06	23.53
100 KHz	52.17	26.08

This module is contained in `utils/softssi.c`, with `utils/softssi.h` containing the API definitions for use by applications.

13.2 API Functions

Data Structures

- [tSoftSSI](#)

Functions

- `bool` [SoftSSIBusy](#) ([tSoftSSI](#) *psSSI)
- `void` [SoftSSICallbackSet](#) ([tSoftSSI](#) *psSSI, `void (*pfnCallback)(void)`)
- `void` [SoftSSIClkGPIOSet](#) ([tSoftSSI](#) *psSSI, `uint32_t` ui32Base, `uint8_t` ui8Pin)
- `void` [SoftSSIConfigSet](#) ([tSoftSSI](#) *psSSI, `uint8_t` ui8Protocol, `uint8_t` ui8Bits)
- `bool` [SoftSSIDataAvail](#) ([tSoftSSI](#) *psSSI)
- `void` [SoftSSIDataGet](#) ([tSoftSSI](#) *psSSI, `uint32_t` *pui32Data)
- `int32_t` [SoftSSIDataGetNonBlocking](#) ([tSoftSSI](#) *psSSI, `uint32_t` *pui32Data)
- `void` [SoftSSIDataPut](#) ([tSoftSSI](#) *psSSI, `uint32_t` ui32Data)
- `int32_t` [SoftSSIDataPutNonBlocking](#) ([tSoftSSI](#) *psSSI, `uint32_t` ui32Data)
- `void` [SoftSSIDisable](#) ([tSoftSSI](#) *psSSI)
- `void` [SoftSSIEnable](#) ([tSoftSSI](#) *psSSI)
- `void` [SoftSSIFssGPIOSet](#) ([tSoftSSI](#) *psSSI, `uint32_t` ui32Base, `uint8_t` ui8Pin)
- `void` [SoftSSIIntClear](#) ([tSoftSSI](#) *psSSI, `uint32_t` ui32IntFlags)
- `void` [SoftSSIIntDisable](#) ([tSoftSSI](#) *psSSI, `uint32_t` ui32IntFlags)
- `void` [SoftSSIIntEnable](#) ([tSoftSSI](#) *psSSI, `uint32_t` ui32IntFlags)
- `uint32_t` [SoftSSIIntStatus](#) ([tSoftSSI](#) *psSSI, `bool` bMasked)
- `void` [SoftSSIRxBufferSet](#) ([tSoftSSI](#) *psSSI, `uint16_t` *pui16RxBuffer, `uint16_t` ui16Len)
- `void` [SoftSSIRxGPIOSet](#) ([tSoftSSI](#) *psSSI, `uint32_t` ui32Base, `uint8_t` ui8Pin)
- `bool` [SoftSSISpaceAvail](#) ([tSoftSSI](#) *psSSI)
- `void` [SoftSSITimerTick](#) ([tSoftSSI](#) *psSSI)
- `void` [SoftSSITxBufferSet](#) ([tSoftSSI](#) *psSSI, `uint16_t` *pui16TxBuffer, `uint16_t` ui16Len)
- `void` [SoftSSITxGPIOSet](#) ([tSoftSSI](#) *psSSI, `uint32_t` ui32Base, `uint8_t` ui8Pin)

13.2.1 Data Structure Documentation

13.2.1.1 tSoftSSI

Definition:

```
typedef struct
{
    void (*pfnIntCallback) (void);
    uint32_t ui32FssGPIO;
    uint32_t ui32ClkGPIO;
    uint32_t ui32TxGPIO;
    uint32_t ui32RxGPIO;
    uint16_t *pui16TxBuffer;
    uint16_t *pui16RxBuffer;
    uint16_t ui16TxBufferLen;
    uint16_t ui16TxBufferRead;
    uint16_t ui16TxBufferWrite;
    uint16_t ui16RxBufferLen;
    uint16_t ui16RxBufferRead;
    uint16_t ui16RxBufferWrite;
    uint16_t ui16TxData;
    uint16_t ui16RxData;
    uint8_t ui8Flags;
    uint8_t ui8Bits;
    uint8_t ui8State;
    uint8_t ui8CurrentBit;
    uint8_t ui8IntMask;
    uint8_t ui8IntStatus;
    uint8_t ui8IdleCount;
}
tSoftSSI
```

Members:

pfnIntCallback The address of the callback function that is called to simulate the interrupts that would be produced by a hardware SSI implementation. This address can be set via a direct structure access or using the SoftSSICallbackSet function.

ui32FssGPIO The address of the GPIO pin to be used for the Fss signal. If this member is zero, the Fss signal is not generated. This member can be set via a direct structure access or using the SoftSSIFssGPIOSet function.

ui32ClkGPIO The address of the GPIO pin to be used for the Clk signal. This member can be set via a direct structure access or using the SoftSSIClkGPIOSet function.

ui32TxGPIO The address of the GPIO pin to be used for the Tx signal. This member can be set via a direct structure access or using the SoftSSITxGPIOSet function.

ui32RxGPIO The address of the GPIO pin to be used for the Rx signal. If this member is zero, the Rx signal is not read. This member can be set via a direct structure access or using the SoftSSIRxGPIOSet function.

pui16TxBuffer The address of the data buffer used for the transmit FIFO. This member can be set via a direct structure access or using the SoftSSITxBufferSet function.

pui16RxBuffer The address of the data buffer used for the receive FIFO. This member can be set via a direct structure access or using the SoftSSIRxBufferSet function.

ui16TxBufferLen The length of the transmit FIFO. This member can be set via a direct structure access or using the SoftSSITxBufferSet function.

- ui16TxBufferRead** The index into the transmit FIFO of the next word to be transmitted. This member should be initialized to zero, but should not be accessed or modified by the application.
- ui16TxBufferWrite** The index into the transmit FIFO of the next location to store data into the FIFO. This member should be initialized to zero, but should not be accessed or modified by the application.
- ui16RxBufferLen** The length of the receive FIFO. This member can be set via a direct structure access or using the `SoftSSIRxBufferSet` function.
- ui16RxBufferRead** The index into the receive FIFO of the next word to be read from the FIFO. This member should be initialized to zero, but should not be accessed or modified by the application.
- ui16RxBufferWrite** The index into the receive FIFO of the location to store the next word received. This member should be initialized to zero, but should not be accessed or modified by the application.
- ui16TxData** The word that is currently being transmitted. This member should not be accessed or modified by the application.
- ui16RxData** The word that is currently being received. This member should not be accessed or modified by the application.
- ui8Flags** The flags that control the operation of the SoftSSI module. This member should not be accessed or modified by the application.
- ui8Bits** The number of data bits in each SoftSSI frame, which also specifies the width of each data item in the transmit and receive FIFOs. This member can be set via a direct structure access or using the `SoftSSIConfigSet` function.
- ui8State** The current state of the SoftSSI state machine. This member should not be accessed or modified by the application.
- ui8CurrentBit** The number of bits that have been transmitted and received in the current frame. This member should not be accessed or modified by the application.
- ui8IntMask** The set of virtual interrupts that should be sent to the callback function. This member should not be accessed or modified by the application.
- ui8IntStatus** The set of virtual interrupts that are currently asserted. This member should not be accessed or modified by the application.
- ui8IdleCount** The number of tick counts that the SoftSSI module has been idle with data stored in the receive FIFO, which is used to generate the receive timeout interrupt. This member should not be accessed or modified by the application.

Description:

This structure contains the state of a single instance of a SoftSSI module.

13.2.2 Function Documentation

13.2.2.1 SoftSSIBusy

Determines whether the SoftSSI transmitter is busy or not.

Prototype:

```
bool  
SoftSSIBusy(tSoftSSI *psSSI)
```

Parameters:

psSSI specifies the SoftSSI data structure.

Description:

Allows the caller to determine whether all transmitted bytes have cleared the transmitter. If **false** is returned, then the transmit FIFO is empty and all bits of the last transmitted word have left the shift register.

Returns:

Returns **true** if the SoftSSI is transmitting or **false** if all transmissions are complete.

13.2.2.2 SoftSSICallbackSet

Sets the callback used by the SoftSSI module.

Prototype:

```
void  
SoftSSICallbackSet (tSoftSSI *psSSI,  
                   void (*pfnCallback) (void))
```

Parameters:

psSSI specifies the SoftSSI data structure.

pfnCallback is a pointer to the callback function.

Description:

This function sets the address of the callback function that is called when there is an “interrupt” produced by the SoftSSI module.

Returns:

None.

13.2.2.3 SoftSSIClkGPIOSet

Sets the GPIO pin to be used as the SoftSSI Clk signal.

Prototype:

```
void  
SoftSSIClkGPIOSet (tSoftSSI *psSSI,  
                  uint32_t ui32Base,  
                  uint8_t ui8Pin)
```

Parameters:

psSSI specifies the SoftSSI data structure.

ui32Base is the base address of the GPIO module.

ui8Pin is the bit-packed representation of the pin to use.

Description:

This function sets the GPIO pin that is used for the SoftSSI Clk signal.

The pin is specified using a bit-packed byte, where bit 0 of the byte represents GPIO port pin 0, bit 1 represents GPIO port pin 1, and so on.

Returns:

None.

13.2.2.4 SoftSSIConfigSet

Sets the configuration of a SoftSSI module.

Prototype:

```
void  
SoftSSIConfigSet (tSoftSSI *psSSI,  
                  uint8_t ui8Protocol,  
                  uint8_t ui8Bits)
```

Parameters:

psSSI specifies the SoftSSI data structure.

ui8Protocol specifies the data transfer protocol.

ui8Bits specifies the number of bits transferred per frame.

Description:

This function configures the data format of a SoftSSI module. The *ui8Protocol* parameter can be one of the following values: **SOFTSSI_FRF_MOTO_MODE_0**, **SOFTSSI_FRF_MOTO_MODE_1**, **SOFTSSI_FRF_MOTO_MODE_2**, or **SOFTSSI_FRF_MOTO_MODE_3**. These frame formats imply the following polarity and phase configurations:

Polarity	Phase	Mode
0	0	SOFTSSI_FRF_MOTO_MODE_0
0	1	SOFTSSI_FRF_MOTO_MODE_1
1	0	SOFTSSI_FRF_MOTO_MODE_2
1	1	SOFTSSI_FRF_MOTO_MODE_3

The *ui8Bits* parameter defines the width of the data transfers, and can be a value between 4 and 16, inclusive.

Returns:

None.

13.2.2.5 SoftSSIDataAvail

Determines if there is any data in the receive FIFO.

Prototype:

```
bool  
SoftSSIDataAvail (tSoftSSI *psSSI)
```

Parameters:

psSSI specifies the SoftSSI data structure.

Description:

This function determines if there is any data available to be read from the receive FIFO.

Returns:

Returns **true** if there is data in the receive FIFO or **false** if there is no data in the receive FIFO.

13.2.2.6 SoftSSIDataGet

Gets a data element from the SoftSSI receive FIFO.

Prototype:

```
void  
SoftSSIDataGet (tSoftSSI *psSSI,  
                uint32_t *pui32Data)
```

Parameters:

psSSI specifies the SoftSSI data structure.

pui32Data is a pointer to a storage location for data that was received over the SoftSSI interface.

Description:

This function gets received data from the receive FIFO of the specified SoftSSI module and places that data into the location specified by the *pui32Data* parameter.

Note:

Only the lower N bits of the value written to *pui32Data* contain valid data, where N is the data width as configured by [SoftSSIConfigSet\(\)](#). For example, if the interface is configured for 8-bit data width, only the lower 8 bits of the value written to *pui32Data* contain valid data.

Returns:

None.

13.2.2.7 SoftSSIDataGetNonBlocking

Gets a data element from the SoftSSI receive FIFO.

Prototype:

```
int32_t  
SoftSSIDataGetNonBlocking (tSoftSSI *psSSI,  
                            uint32_t *pui32Data)
```

Parameters:

psSSI specifies the SoftSSI data structure.

pui32Data is a pointer to a storage location for data that was received over the SoftSSI interface.

Description:

This function gets received data from the receive FIFO of the specified SoftSSI module and places that data into the location specified by the *ui32Data* parameter. If there is no data in the FIFO, then this function returns a zero.

Note:

Only the lower N bits of the value written to *pui32Data* contain valid data, where N is the data width as configured by [SoftSSIConfigSet\(\)](#). For example, if the interface is configured for 8-bit data width, only the lower 8 bits of the value written to *pui32Data* contain valid data.

Returns:

Returns the number of elements read from the SoftSSI receive FIFO.

13.2.2.8 SoftSSIDataPut

Puts a data element into the SoftSSI transmit FIFO.

Prototype:

```
void  
SoftSSIDataPut (tSoftSSI *psSSI,  
                uint32_t ui32Data)
```

Parameters:

psSSI specifies the SoftSSI data structure.

ui32Data is the data to be transmitted over the SoftSSI interface.

Description:

This function places the supplied data into the transmit FIFO of the specified SoftSSI module.

Note:

The upper 32 - N bits of the *ui32Data* are discarded, where N is the data width as configured by [SoftSSIConfigSet\(\)](#). For example, if the interface is configured for 8-bit data width, the upper 24 bits of *ui32Data* are discarded.

Returns:

None.

13.2.2.9 SoftSSIDataPutNonBlocking

Puts a data element into the SoftSSI transmit FIFO.

Prototype:

```
int32_t  
SoftSSIDataPutNonBlocking (tSoftSSI *psSSI,  
                            uint32_t ui32Data)
```

Parameters:

psSSI specifies the SoftSSI data structure.

ui32Data is the data to be transmitted over the SoftSSI interface.

Description:

This function places the supplied data into the transmit FIFO of the specified SoftSSI module. If there is no space in the FIFO, then this function returns a zero.

Note:

The upper 32 - N bits of the *ui32Data* are discarded, where N is the data width as configured by [SoftSSIConfigSet\(\)](#). For example, if the interface is configured for 8-bit data width, the upper 24 bits of *ui32Data* are discarded.

Returns:

Returns the number of elements written to the SSI transmit FIFO.

13.2.2.10 SoftSSIDisable

Disables the SoftSSI module.

Prototype:

```
void  
SoftSSIDisable (tSoftSSI *psSSI)
```

Parameters:

psSSI specifies the SoftSSI data structure.

Description:

This function disables operation of the SoftSSI module. If a data transfer is in progress, it is finished before the module is fully disabled.

Returns:

None.

13.2.2.11 SoftSSIEnable

Enables the SoftSSI module.

Prototype:

```
void  
SoftSSIEnable (tSoftSSI *psSSI)
```

Parameters:

psSSI specifies the SoftSSI data structure.

Description:

This function enables operation of the SoftSSI module. The SoftSSI module must be configured before it is enabled.

Returns:

None.

13.2.2.12 SoftSSIFssGPIOSet

Sets the GPIO pin to be used as the SoftSSI Fss signal.

Prototype:

```
void  
SoftSSIFssGPIOSet (tSoftSSI *psSSI,  
                   uint32_t ui32Base,  
                   uint8_t ui8Pin)
```

Parameters:

psSSI specifies the SoftSSI data structure.

ui32Base is the base address of the GPIO module.

ui8Pin is the bit-packed representation of the pin to use.

Description:

This function sets the GPIO pin that is used for the SoftSSI Fss signal. If there is not a GPIO pin allocated for Fss, the SoftSSI module does not assert/deassert the Fss signal, leaving it to the application either to do manually or to not do at all if the slave device has Fss tied to ground.

The pin is specified using a bit-packed byte, where bit 0 of the byte represents GPIO port pin 0, bit 1 represents GPIO port pin 1, and so on.

Returns:

None.

13.2.2.13 SoftSSIIntClear

Clears SoftSSI “interrupt” sources.

Prototype:

```
void  
SoftSSIIntClear(tSoftSSI *psSSI,  
                uint32_t ui32IntFlags)
```

Parameters:

psSSI specifies the SoftSSI data structure.

ui32IntFlags is a bit mask of the “interrupt” sources to be cleared.

Description:

The specified SoftSSI “interrupt” sources are cleared so that they no longer assert. This function must be called in the “interrupt” handler to keep the “interrupt” from being recognized again immediately upon exit. The *ui32IntFlags* parameter is the logical OR of any of the **SOFTSSI_TXEOT**, **SOFTSSI_RXTO**, and **SOFTSSI_RXOR** values.

Returns:

None.

13.2.2.14 SoftSSIIntDisable

Disables individual SoftSSI “interrupt” sources.

Prototype:

```
void  
SoftSSIIntDisable(tSoftSSI *psSSI,  
                  uint32_t ui32IntFlags)
```

Parameters:

psSSI specifies the SoftSSI data structure.

ui32IntFlags is a bit mask of the “interrupt” sources to be disabled.

Description:

Disables the indicated SoftSSI “interrupt” sources. The *ui32IntFlags* parameter can be any of the **SOFTSSI_TXEOT**, **SOFTSSI_TXFF**, **SOFTSSI_RXFF**, **SOFTSSI_RXTO**, or **SOFTSSI_RXOR** values.

Returns:

None.

13.2.2.15 SoftSSIIntEnable

Enables individual SoftSSI “interrupt” sources.

Prototype:

```
void  
SoftSSIIntEnable(tSoftSSI *psSSI,  
                uint32_t ui32IntFlags)
```

Parameters:

psSSI specifies the SoftSSI data structure.

ui32IntFlags is a bit mask of the “interrupt” sources to be enabled.

Description:

Enables the indicated SoftSSI “interrupt” sources. Only the sources that are enabled can be reflected to the callback function; disabled sources do not result in a callback. The *ui32IntFlags* parameter can be any of the **SOFTSSI_TXEOT**, **SOFTSSI_TXFF**, **SOFTSSI_RXFF**, **SOFTSSI_RXTO**, or **SOFTSSI_RXOR** values.

Returns:

None.

13.2.2.16 SoftSSIIntStatus

Gets the current “interrupt” status.

Prototype:

```
uint32_t  
SoftSSIIntStatus(tSoftSSI *psSSI,  
                bool bMasked)
```

Parameters:

psSSI specifies the SoftSSI data structure.

bMasked is **false** if the raw “interrupt” status is required or **true** if the masked “interrupt” status is required.

Description:

This function returns the “interrupt” status for the SoftSSI module. Either the raw “interrupt” status or the status of “interrupts” that are allowed to reflect to the callback can be returned.

Returns:

The current “interrupt” status, enumerated as a bit field of **SOFTSSI_TXEOT**, **SOFTSSI_TXFF**, **SOFTSSI_RXFF**, **SOFTSSI_RXTO**, and **SOFTSSI_RXOR**.

13.2.2.17 SoftSSIRxBufferSet

Sets the receive FIFO buffer for a SoftSSI module.

Prototype:

```
void  
SoftSSIRxBufferSet (tSoftSSI *psSSI,  
                    uint16_t *pui16RxBuffer,  
                    uint16_t ui16Len)
```

Parameters:

psSSI specifies the SoftSSI data structure.

pui16RxBuffer is the address of the receive FIFO buffer.

ui16Len is the size, in 16-bit half-words, of the receive FIFO buffer.

Description:

This function sets the address and size of the receive FIFO buffer and also resets the read and write pointers, marking the receive FIFO as empty. When the buffer pointer and length are configured as zero, all data received from the slave device is discarded. This capability is useful when there is no GPIO pin allocated for the Rx signal.

Returns:

None.

13.2.2.18 SoftSSIRxGPIOSet

Sets the GPIO pin to be used as the SoftSSI Rx signal.

Prototype:

```
void  
SoftSSIRxGPIOSet (tSoftSSI *psSSI,  
                  uint32_t ui32Base,  
                  uint8_t ui8Pin)
```

Parameters:

psSSI specifies the SoftSSI data structure.

ui32Base is the base address of the GPIO module.

ui8Pin is the bit-packed representation of the pin to use.

Description:

This function sets the GPIO pin that is used for the SoftSSI Rx signal. If there is not a GPIO pin allocated for Rx, the SoftSSI module does not read data from the slave device.

The pin is specified using a bit-packed byte, where bit 0 of the byte represents GPIO port pin 0, bit 1 represents GPIO port pin 1, and so on.

Returns:

None.

13.2.2.19 SoftSSISpaceAvail

Determines if there is any space in the transmit FIFO.

Prototype:

```
bool  
SoftSSISpaceAvail (tSoftSSI *psSSI)
```

Parameters:

psSSI specifies the SoftSSI data structure.

Description:

This function determines if there is space available in the transmit FIFO.

Returns:

Returns **true** if there is space available in the transmit FIFO or **false** if there is no space available in the transmit FIFO.

13.2.2.20 SoftSSITimerTick

Performs the periodic update of the SoftSSI module.

Prototype:

```
void  
SoftSSITimerTick (tSoftSSI *psSSI)
```

Parameters:

psSSI specifies the SoftSSI data structure.

Description:

This function performs the periodic, time-based updates to the SoftSSI module. The transmission and reception of data over the SoftSSI link is performed by the state machine in this function.

This function must be called at twice the desired SoftSSI clock rate. For example, to run the SoftSSI clock at 10 KHz, this function must be called at a 20 KHz rate.

Returns:

None.

13.2.2.21 SoftSSITxBufferSet

Sets the transmit FIFO buffer for a SoftSSI module.

Prototype:

```
void  
SoftSSITxBufferSet (tSoftSSI *psSSI,  
                    uint16_t *puil6TxBuffer,  
                    uint16_t uil6Len)
```

Parameters:

psSSI specifies the SoftSSI data structure.

psTxBuffer is the address of the transmit FIFO buffer.

ui16Len is the size, in 16-bit half-words, of the transmit FIFO buffer.

Description:

This function sets the address and size of the transmit FIFO buffer and also resets the read and write pointers, marking the transmit FIFO as empty.

Returns:

None.

13.2.2.22 SoftSSITxGPIOSet

Sets the GPIO pin to be used as the SoftSSI Tx signal.

Prototype:

```
void  
SoftSSITxGPIOSet (tSoftSSI *psSSI,  
                  uint32_t ui32Base,  
                  uint8_t ui8Pin)
```

Parameters:

psSSI specifies the SoftSSI data structure.

ui32Base is the base address of the GPIO module.

ui8Pin is the bit-packed representation of the pin to use.

Description:

This function sets the GPIO pin that is used for the SoftSSI Tx signal.

The pin is specified using a bit-packed byte, where bit 0 of the byte represents GPIO port pin 0, bit 1 represents GPIO port pin 1, and so on.

Returns:

None.

13.3 Programming Example

The following example shows how to configure the software SSI module and transmit some data to an external peripheral. This example uses Timer 0 as the timing source.

```
//  
// The instance data for the software SSI.  
//  
tSoftSSI g_sSSI;  
  
//  
// The buffer used to hold the transmit data.  
//  
unsigned short g_pusTxBuffer[8];  
  
//  
// The timer tick function.  
//
```

```
void
Timer0AIntHandler(void)
{
    //
    // Clear the timer interrupt.
    //
    TimerIntClear(TIMER0_BASE, TIMER_TIMA_TIMEOUT);

    //
    // Call the software SSI timer tick function.
    //
    SoftSSITimerTick(&g_sSSI);
}

//
// The callback function for the software SSI. This function is equivalent
// to the interrupt handler for a hardware SSI.
//
void
SSICallback(void)
{
    unsigned long ulInts;

    //
    // Read the asserted interrupt sources.
    //
    ulInts = SoftSSIIntStatus(&g_sSSI, true);

    //
    // Clear the asserted interrupt sources.
    //
    SoftSSIIntClear(&g_sSSI, ulInts);

    //
    // Handle the asserted interrupts.
    //
    ...
}

//
// Setup the software SSI and send some data.
//
void
TestSoftSSI(void)
{
    //
    // Clear the software SSI instance data.
    //
    memset(&g_sSSI, 0, sizeof(g_sSSI));

    //
    // Set the callback function used for this software SSI.
    //
    SoftSSICallbackSet(&g_sSSI, SSICallback);

    //
    // Configure the pins used for the software SSI. This example uses
    // pins PD0, PE1, and PF2.
    //
    SoftSSIFssGPIOSet(&g_sSSI, GPIO_PORTD_BASE, GPIO_PIN_0);
    SoftSSIClkGPIOSet(&g_sSSI, GPIO_PORTE_BASE, GPIO_PIN_1);
    SoftSSITxGPIOSet(&g_sSSI, GPIO_PORTF_BASE, GPIO_PIN_2);

    //
    // Configure the data buffer used as the transmit FIFO.
    //
}
```

```
SoftSSITxBufferSet(&g_sSSI, g_pusTxBuffer, 8);

//
// Enable the GPIO modules that contains the GPIO pins to be used by
// the software SSI.
//
SysCtlPeripheralEnable(SYSCTL_PERIPH_GPIOD);
SysCtlPeripheralEnable(SYSCTL_PERIPH_GPIOE);
SysCtlPeripheralEnable(SYSCTL_PERIPH_GPIOF);

//
// Initialize the software SSI module, using mode 3 and 8 data bits.
//
SoftSSIConfigSet(&g_sSSI, SOFTSSI_FRF_MOTO_MODE_3, 8);

//
// Enable the software SSI.
//
SoftSSIEnable(&g_sSSI);

//
// Configure the timer used to generate the timing for the software
// SSI. The interface will be run at 10 KHz, requiring a timer tick
// at 20 KHz.
//
SysCtlPeripheralEnable(SYSCTL_PERIPH_TIMER0);
TimerConfigure(TIMER0_BASE, TIMER_CFG_32_BIT_PER);
TimerLoadSet(TIMER0_BASE, TIMER_A, SysCtlClockGet() / 20000);
TimerIntEnable(TIMER0_BASE, TIMER_TIMA_TIMEOUT);
IntEnable(INT_TIMER0A);
TimerEnable(TIMER0_BASE, TIMER_A);

//
// Enable the transmit FIFO half full interrupt in the software SSI.
//
SoftSSIIntEnable(&g_sSSI, SOFTSSI_TXFF);

//
// Write some data into the software SSI transmit FIFO.
//
SoftSSIDataPut(&g_sSSI, 0x55);
SoftSSIDataPut(&g_sSSI, 0xaa);
SoftSSIDataPut(&g_sSSI, 0x55);
SoftSSIDataPut(&g_sSSI, 0xaa);
SoftSSIDataPut(&g_sSSI, 0x55);
SoftSSIDataPut(&g_sSSI, 0xaa);

//
// Wait until the software SSI is idle. The transmit FIFO half full
// interrupt will be sent to the callback function prior to exiting
// this loop.
//
while(SoftSSIBusy(&g_sSSI))
{
}
}
```

As a comparison, the following is the equivalent code using the hardware SSI module and the Tiva Peripheral Driver Library.

```
//
// The interrupt handler for the hardware SSI.
//
void
SSI0IntHandler(void)
```

```
{
    unsigned long ulInts;

    //
    // Read the asserted interrupt sources.
    //
    ulInts = SSIIntStatus(SSIO_BASE, true);

    //
    // Clear the asserted interrupt sources.
    //
    SSIIntClear(SSIO_BASE, ulInts);

    //
    // Handle the asserted interrupts.
    //
    ...
}

//
// Setup the hardware SSI and send some data.
//
void
TestSSI(void)
{
    //
    // Enable the GPIO module that contains the GPIO pins to be used by
    // the SSI, as well as the SSI module.
    //
    SysCtlPeripheralEnable(SYSCTL_PERIPH_GPIOA);
    SysCtlPeripheralEnable(SYSCTL_PERIPH_SSI0);

    //
    // Configure the GPIO pins for use by the SSI module.
    //
    GPIOPinTypeSSI(GPIO_PORTA_BASE, (GPIO_PIN_2 | GPIO_PIN_3 |
                                     GPIO_PIN_4 | GPIO_PIN_5));

    //
    // Initialize the hardware SSI module, using mode 3 and 8 data bits.
    //
    SSIConfigSetExpClk(SSIO_BASE, SysCtlClockGet(), SSI_FRF_MOTO_MODE_3,
                      SSI_MODE_MASTER, 10000, 8);

    //
    // Enable the hardware SSI.
    //
    SSIEnable(SSIO_BASE);

    //
    // Enable the transmit FIFO half full interrupt in the hardware SSI.
    //
    SSIIntEnable(SSIO_BASE, SSI_TXFF);
    IntEnable(INT_SSI0);

    //
    // Write some data into the hardware SSI transmit FIFO.
    //
    SSIDataPut(SSIO_BASE, 0x55);
    SSIDataPut(SSIO_BASE, 0xaa);
    SSIDataPut(SSIO_BASE, 0x55);
    SSIDataPut(SSIO_BASE, 0xaa);
    SSIDataPut(SSIO_BASE, 0x55);
    SSIDataPut(SSIO_BASE, 0xaa);

    //

```

```
// Wait until the hardware SSI is idle. The transmit FIFO half full
// interrupt will be sent to the interrupt handler prior to exiting
// this loop.
//
while(SSIBusy(SSIO_BASE))
{
}
```

14 Software UART Module

Introduction	79
API Functions	80
Programming Example	96

14.1 Introduction

The software UART module uses two timers and a two GPIO pins to create a software UART peripheral. Multiple software UART modules can be in use simultaneously, limited only by the availability of resources (RAM for the per-instance data structure, pins for the interface, timers, and processor cycles to execute the code). The software UART module supports five through eight data bits, a variety of parity modes (odd, even, one, zero, and none), and one or two stop bits. A callback mechanism is used to simulate the interrupts that would be provided by a hardware UART module.

The API for the software UART module has been constructed to be as close as possible to the API provided in the Tiva Peripheral Driver Library for the hardware UART module. The two notable difference are the function prefix being “SoftUART” instead of “UART”, and the first argument of each API is a pointer to the [tSoftUART](#) data structure instead of the base address of the hardware module.

The software UART transmitter and receiver are handled independently (because of the asynchronous nature of the two). As a result, there are separate timers for each, and if only one is required then the other does not need to be utilized.

Timing for the software UART transmitter is provided by the application. The [SoftUARTTx-TimerTick\(\)](#) function must be called on a periodic basis to provide the timing for the software UART transmitter. The timer tick function must be called at the desired UART baud rate; for example, to operate the software UART transmitter at 38,400 baud, the tick function must be called at a 38,400 Hz rate. Because the application provides the timing, the timer resource can be flexible and multiple software UART transmitters can be driven from a single timer resource.

Timing for the software UART receiver is also provided by the application. Initially, the Rx pin is configured by the software UART module for a GPIO edge interrupt. The GPIO edge interrupt handler must be provided by the application (so that it can be shared with other possible GPIO interrupts on that port). When the interrupt occurs, a timer must be started at the desired baud rate (i.e. for 38,400 baud, it must run at 38,400 Hz) and the [SoftUARTRxTick\(\)](#) function must be called. Then, whenever the timer interrupt occurs, the [SoftUARTRxTick\(\)](#) function must be called. The timer is disabled whenever [SoftUARTRxTick\(\)](#) indicates that it is no longer needed. Because the application provides the timing, the timer resource can be flexible. However, each software UART receiver must have its own timer resource.

The software UART module requires one or two GPIO pins. The following table shows the possible pin usages for the software UART module:

Tx	Rx	Pins	Description
yes		1	transmit only
	yes	1	receive only
yes	yes	2	transmit and receive

The per-instance data structure is approximately 52 bytes in length (the actual length depends on how the structure is packed by the compiler in use).

The following table shows some approximate measurements of the processor usage of the software UART module at various baud rates with the processor running at 50 MHz. Actual processor usage may vary, depending on how the application uses the software UART module, processor clock speed, interrupt priority, and compiler in use.

UART Baud Rate	% Of Processor	Million Cycles Per Second
9600	5.32	2.66
14400	7.99	3.99
19200	10.65	5.32
28800	15.96	7.98
38400	21.28	10.64
57600	32.00	16.00
115200	64.04	32.02

This module is contained in `utils/softuart.c`, with `utils/softuart.h` containing the API definitions for use by applications.

14.2 API Functions

Data Structures

- [tSoftUART](#)

Functions

- void [SoftUARTBreakCtl](#) ([tSoftUART](#) *psUART, bool bBreakState)
- bool [SoftUARTBusy](#) ([tSoftUART](#) *psUART)
- void [SoftUARTCallbackSet](#) ([tSoftUART](#) *psUART, void (*pfnCallback)(void))
- int32_t [SoftUARTCharGet](#) ([tSoftUART](#) *psUART)
- int32_t [SoftUARTCharGetNonBlocking](#) ([tSoftUART](#) *psUART)
- void [SoftUARTCharPut](#) ([tSoftUART](#) *psUART, uint8_t ui8Data)
- bool [SoftUARTCharPutNonBlocking](#) ([tSoftUART](#) *psUART, uint8_t ui8Data)
- bool [SoftUARTCharsAvail](#) ([tSoftUART](#) *psUART)
- void [SoftUARTConfigGet](#) ([tSoftUART](#) *psUART, uint32_t *pui32Config)
- void [SoftUARTConfigSet](#) ([tSoftUART](#) *psUART, uint32_t ui32Config)
- void [SoftUARTDisable](#) ([tSoftUART](#) *psUART)
- void [SoftUARTEnable](#) ([tSoftUART](#) *psUART)
- void [SoftUARTFIFOLevelGet](#) ([tSoftUART](#) *psUART, uint32_t *pui32TxLevel, uint32_t *pui32RxLevel)
- void [SoftUARTFIFOLevelSet](#) ([tSoftUART](#) *psUART, uint32_t ui32TxLevel, uint32_t ui32RxLevel)
- void [SoftUARTInit](#) ([tSoftUART](#) *psUART)
- void [SoftUARTIntClear](#) ([tSoftUART](#) *psUART, uint32_t ui32IntFlags)
- void [SoftUARTIntDisable](#) ([tSoftUART](#) *psUART, uint32_t ui32IntFlags)
- void [SoftUARTIntEnable](#) ([tSoftUART](#) *psUART, uint32_t ui32IntFlags)

- uint32_t [SoftUARTIntStatus](#) (tSoftUART *psUART, bool bMasked)
- uint32_t [SoftUARTParityModeGet](#) (tSoftUART *psUART)
- void [SoftUARTParityModeSet](#) (tSoftUART *psUART, uint32_t ui32Parity)
- void [SoftUARTRxBufferSet](#) (tSoftUART *psUART, uint16_t *pui16RxBuffer, uint16_t ui16Len)
- void [SoftUARTRxErrorClear](#) (tSoftUART *psUART)
- uint32_t [SoftUARTRxErrorGet](#) (tSoftUART *psUART)
- void [SoftUARTRxGPIOSet](#) (tSoftUART *psUART, uint32_t ui32Base, uint8_t ui8Pin)
- uint32_t [SoftUARTRxTick](#) (tSoftUART *psUART, bool bEdgeInt)
- bool [SoftUARTSpaceAvail](#) (tSoftUART *psUART)
- void [SoftUARTTxBufferSet](#) (tSoftUART *psUART, uint8_t *pui8TxBuffer, uint16_t ui16Len)
- void [SoftUARTTxGPIOSet](#) (tSoftUART *psUART, uint32_t ui32Base, uint8_t ui8Pin)
- void [SoftUARTTxTimerTick](#) (tSoftUART *psUART)

14.2.1 Data Structure Documentation

14.2.1.1 tSoftUART

Definition:

```
typedef struct
{
    void (*pfnIntCallback) (void);
    uint32_t ui32TxGPIO;
    uint32_t ui32RxGPIOPort;
    uint8_t *pui8TxBuffer;
    uint16_t *pui16RxBuffer;
    uint16_t ui16TxBufferLen;
    uint16_t ui16TxBufferRead;
    uint16_t ui16TxBufferWrite;
    uint16_t ui16TxBufferLevel;
    uint16_t ui16RxBufferLen;
    uint16_t ui16RxBufferRead;
    uint16_t ui16RxBufferWrite;
    uint16_t ui16RxBufferLevel;
    uint16_t ui16IntStatus;
    uint16_t ui16IntMask;
    uint16_t ui16Config;
    uint8_t ui8Flags;
    uint8_t ui8TxState;
    uint8_t ui8TxNext;
    uint8_t ui8TxData;
    uint8_t ui8RxPin;
    uint8_t ui8RxState;
    uint8_t ui8RxData;
    uint8_t ui8RxFlags;
    uint8_t ui8RxStatus;
}
tSoftUART
```

Members:

pfnIntCallback The address of the callback function that is called to simulate the interrupts

that would be produced by a hardware UART implementation. This address can be set via a direct structure access or using the `SoftUARTCallbackSet` function.

ui32TxGPIO The address of the GPIO pin to be used for the Tx signal. This member can be set via a direct structure access or using the `SoftUARTTxGPIOSet` function.

ui32RxGPIOPort The address of the GPIO port to be used for the Rx signal. This member can be set via a direct structure access or using the `SoftUARTRxGPIOSet` function.

pui8TxBuffer The address of the data buffer used for the transmit buffer. This member can be set via a direct structure access or using the `SoftUARTTxBufferSet` function.

pui16RxBuffer The address of the data buffer used for the receive buffer. This member can be set via a direct structure access or using the `SoftUARTRxBufferSet` function.

ui16TxBufferLen The length of the transmit buffer. This member can be set via a direct structure access or using the `SoftUARTTxBufferSet` function.

ui16TxBufferRead The index into the transmit buffer of the next character to be transmitted. This member should not be accessed or modified by the application.

ui16TxBufferWrite The index into the transmit buffer of the next location to store a character into the buffer. This member should not be accessed or modified by the application.

ui16TxBufferLevel The transmit buffer level at which the transmit interrupt is asserted. This member should not be accessed or modified by the application.

ui16RxBufferLen The length of the receive buffer. This member can be set via a direct structure access or using the `SoftUARTRxBufferSet` function.

ui16RxBufferRead The index into the receive buffer of the next character to be read from the buffer. This member should not be accessed or modified by the application.

ui16RxBufferWrite The index into the receive buffer of the location to store the next character received. This member should not be accessed or modified by the application.

ui16RxBufferLevel The receive buffer level at which the receive interrupt is asserted. This member should not be accessed or modified by the application.

ui16IntStatus The set of virtual interrupts that are currently asserted. This member should not be accessed or modified by the application.

ui16IntMask The set of virtual interrupts that should be sent to the callback function. This member should not be accessed or modified by the application.

ui16Config The configuration of the SoftUART module. This member can be set via the `SoftUARTConfigSet` and `SoftUARTFIFOLevelSet` functions.

ui8Flags The flags that control the operation of the SoftUART module. This member should not be accessed or modified by the application.

ui8TxState The current state of the SoftUART transmit state machine. This member should not be accessed or modified by the application.

ui8TxNext The value that is written to the Tx pin at the start of the next transmit timer tick. This member should not be accessed or modified by the application.

ui8TxData The character that is currently being sent via the Tx pin. This member should not be accessed or modified by the application.

ui8RxPin The GPIO pin to be used for the Rx signal. This member can be set via a direct structure access or using the `SoftUARTRxGPIOSet` function.

ui8RxState The current state of the SoftUART receive state machine. This member should not be accessed or modified by the application.

ui8RxData The character that is currently being received via the Rx pin. This member should not be accessed or modified by the application.

ui8RxFlags The flags that indicate any errors that have occurred during the reception of the current character via the Rx pin. This member should not be accessed or modified by the application.

ui8RxStatus The receive error status. This member should only be accessed via the SoftUARTRxErrorGet and SoftURATRxErrorClear functions.

Description:

This structure contains the state of a single instance of a SoftUART module.

14.2.2 Function Documentation

14.2.2.1 SoftUARTBreakCtl

Causes a BREAK to be sent.

Prototype:

```
void  
SoftUARTBreakCtl(tSoftUART *psUART,  
                 bool bBreakState)
```

Parameters:

psUART specifies the SoftUART data structure.

bBreakState controls the output level.

Description:

Calling this function with **bBreakState** set to **true** asserts a break condition on the SoftUART. Calling this function with **bBreakState** set to **false** removes the break condition. For proper transmission of a break command, the break must be asserted for at least two complete frames.

Returns:

None.

14.2.2.2 SoftUARTBusy

Determines whether the UART transmitter is busy or not.

Prototype:

```
bool  
SoftUARTBusy(tSoftUART *psUART)
```

Parameters:

psUART specifies the SoftUART data structure.

Description:

Allows the caller to determine whether all transmitted bytes have cleared the transmitter hardware. If **false** is returned, the transmit buffer is empty and all bits of the last transmitted character, including all stop bits, have left the hardware shift register.

Returns:

Returns **true** if the UART is transmitting or **false** if all transmissions are complete.

14.2.2.3 SoftUARTCallbackSet

Sets the callback used by the SoftUART module.

Prototype:

```
void  
SoftUARTCallbackSet (tSoftUART *psUART,  
                     void (*pfnCallback) (void))
```

Parameters:

psUART specifies the SoftUART data structure.
pfnCallback is a pointer to the callback function.

Description:

This function sets the address of the callback function that is called when there is an “interrupt” produced by the SoftUART module.

Returns:

None.

14.2.2.4 SoftUARTCharGet

Waits for a character from the specified port.

Prototype:

```
int32_t  
SoftUARTCharGet (tSoftUART *psUART)
```

Parameters:

psUART specifies the SoftUART data structure.

Description:

Gets a character from the receive buffer for the specified port. If there are no characters available, this function waits until a character is received before returning.

Returns:

Returns the character read from the specified port, cast as a *int32_t*.

14.2.2.5 SoftUARTCharGetNonBlocking

Receives a character from the specified port.

Prototype:

```
int32_t  
SoftUARTCharGetNonBlocking (tSoftUART *psUART)
```

Parameters:

psUART specifies the SoftUART data structure.

Description:

Gets a character from the receive buffer for the specified port.

Returns:

Returns the character read from the specified port, cast as a *int32_t*. A **-1** is returned if there are no characters present in the receive buffer. The [SoftUARTCharsAvail\(\)](#) function should be called before attempting to call this function.

14.2.2.6 SoftUARTCharPut

Waits to send a character from the specified port.

Prototype:

```
void  
SoftUARTCharPut (tSoftUART *psUART,  
                 uint8_t ui8Data)
```

Parameters:

psUART specifies the SoftUART data structure.

ui8Data is the character to be transmitted.

Description:

Sends the character *ui8Data* to the transmit buffer for the specified port. If there is no space available in the transmit buffer, this function waits until there is space available before returning.

Returns:

None.

14.2.2.7 SoftUARTCharPutNonBlocking

Sends a character to the specified port.

Prototype:

```
bool  
SoftUARTCharPutNonBlocking (tSoftUART *psUART,  
                             uint8_t ui8Data)
```

Parameters:

psUART specifies the SoftUART data structure.

ui8Data is the character to be transmitted.

Description:

Writes the character *ui8Data* to the transmit buffer for the specified port. This function does not block, so if there is no space available, then a **false** is returned, and the application must retry the function later.

Returns:

Returns **true** if the character was successfully placed in the transmit buffer or **false** if there was no space available in the transmit buffer.

14.2.2.8 SoftUARTCharsAvail

Determines if there are any characters in the receive buffer.

Prototype:

```
bool  
SoftUARTCharsAvail (tSoftUART *psUART)
```

Parameters:

psUART specifies the SoftUART data structure.

Description:

This function returns a flag indicating whether or not there is data available in the receive buffer.

Returns:

Returns **true** if there is data in the receive buffer or **false** if there is no data in the receive buffer.

14.2.2.9 SoftUARTConfigGet

Gets the current configuration of a UART.

Prototype:

```
void  
SoftUARTConfigGet (tSoftUART *psUART,  
                   uint32_t *pui32Config)
```

Parameters:

psUART specifies the SoftUART data structure.

pui32Config is a pointer to storage for the data format.

Description:

Returns the data format of the SoftUART. The data format returned in *pui32Config* is enumerated the same as the *ui32Config* parameter of [SoftUARTConfigSet\(\)](#).

Returns:

None.

14.2.2.10 SoftUARTConfigSet

Sets the configuration of a SoftUART module.

Prototype:

```
void  
SoftUARTConfigSet (tSoftUART *psUART,  
                   uint32_t ui32Config)
```

Parameters:

psUART specifies the SoftUART data structure.

ui32Config is the data format for the port (number of data bits, number of stop bits, and parity).

Description:

This function configures the SoftUART for operation in the specified data format, as specified in the *ui32Config* parameter.

The *ui32Config* parameter is the logical OR of three values: the number of data bits, the number of stop bits, and the parity. **SOFTUART_CONFIG_WLEN_8**, **SOFTUART_CONFIG_WLEN_7**, **SOFTUART_CONFIG_WLEN_6**, and **SOFTUART_CONFIG_WLEN_5** select from eight to five data bits per byte (respectively). **SOFTUART_CONFIG_STOP_ONE** and **SOFTUART_CONFIG_STOP_TWO** select one or two stop bits (respectively). **SOFTUART_CONFIG_PAR_NONE**, **SOFTUART_CONFIG_PAR_EVEN**, **SOFTUART_CONFIG_PAR_ODD**, **SOFTUART_CONFIG_PAR_ONE**, and **SOFTUART_CONFIG_PAR_ZERO** select the parity mode (no parity bit, even parity bit, odd parity bit, parity bit always one, and parity bit always zero, respectively).

Returns:

None.

14.2.2.11 SoftUARTDisable

Disables the SoftUART.

Prototype:

```
void  
SoftUARTDisable(tSoftUART *psUART)
```

Parameters:

psUART specifies the SoftUART data structure.

Description:

This function disables the SoftUART after waiting for it to become idle.

Returns:

None.

14.2.2.12 SoftUARTEnable

Enables the SoftUART.

Prototype:

```
void  
SoftUARTEnable(tSoftUART *psUART)
```

Parameters:

psUART specifies the SoftUART data structure.

Description:

This function enables the SoftUART, allowing data to be transmitted and received.

Returns:

None.

14.2.2.13 SoftUARTFIFOLevelGet

Gets the buffer level at which “interrupts” are generated.

Prototype:

```
void  
SoftUARTFIFOLevelGet (tSoftUART *psUART,  
                      uint32_t *pui32TxLevel,  
                      uint32_t *pui32RxLevel)
```

Parameters:

psUART specifies the SoftUART data structure.

pui32TxLevel is a pointer to storage for the transmit buffer level, returned as one of **UART_FIFO_TX1_8**, **UART_FIFO_TX2_8**, **UART_FIFO_TX4_8**, **UART_FIFO_TX6_8**, or **UART_FIFO_TX7_8**.

pui32RxLevel is a pointer to storage for the receive buffer level, returned as one of **UART_FIFO_RX1_8**, **UART_FIFO_RX2_8**, **UART_FIFO_RX4_8**, **UART_FIFO_RX6_8**, or **UART_FIFO_RX7_8**.

Description:

This function gets the buffer level at which transmit and receive “interrupts” are generated.

Returns:

None.

14.2.2.14 SoftUARTFIFOLevelSet

Sets the buffer level at which “interrupts” are generated.

Prototype:

```
void  
SoftUARTFIFOLevelSet (tSoftUART *psUART,  
                      uint32_t ui32TxLevel,  
                      uint32_t ui32RxLevel)
```

Parameters:

psUART specifies the SoftUART data structure.

ui32TxLevel is the transmit buffer “interrupt” level, specified as one of **UART_FIFO_TX1_8**, **UART_FIFO_TX2_8**, **UART_FIFO_TX4_8**, **UART_FIFO_TX6_8**, or **UART_FIFO_TX7_8**.

ui32RxLevel is the receive buffer “interrupt” level, specified as one of **UART_FIFO_RX1_8**, **UART_FIFO_RX2_8**, **UART_FIFO_RX4_8**, **UART_FIFO_RX6_8**, or **UART_FIFO_RX7_8**.

Description:

This function sets the buffer level at which transmit and receive “interrupts” are generated.

Returns:

None.

14.2.2.15 SoftUARTInit

Initializes the SoftUART module.

Prototype:

```
void  
SoftUARTInit (tSoftUART *psUART)
```

Parameters:

psUART specifies the soft UART data structure.

Description:

This function initializes the data structure for the SoftUART module, putting it into the default configuration.

Returns:

None.

14.2.2.16 SoftUARTIntClear

Clears SoftUART “interrupt” sources.

Prototype:

```
void  
SoftUARTIntClear (tSoftUART *psUART,  
                  uint32_t ui32IntFlags)
```

Parameters:

psUART specifies the SoftUART data structure.

ui32IntFlags is a bit mask of the “interrupt” sources to be cleared.

Description:

The specified SoftUART “interrupt” sources are cleared, so that they no longer assert. This function must be called in the callback function to keep the “interrupt” from being recognized again immediately upon exit.

The *ui32IntFlags* parameter has the same definition as the *ui32IntFlags* parameter to [SoftUARTIntEnable\(\)](#).

Returns:

None.

14.2.2.17 SoftUARTIntDisable

Disables individual SoftUART “interrupt” sources.

Prototype:

```
void  
SoftUARTIntDisable (tSoftUART *psUART,  
                    uint32_t ui32IntFlags)
```

Parameters:

psUART specifies the SoftUART data structure.

ui32IntFlags is the bit mask of the “interrupt” sources to be disabled.

Description:

Disables the indicated SoftUART “interrupt” sources. Only the sources that are enabled can be reflected to the SoftUART callback.

The *ui32IntFlags* parameter has the same definition as the *ui32IntFlags* parameter to [SoftUARTIntEnable\(\)](#).

Returns:

None.

14.2.2.18 SoftUARTIntEnable

Enables individual SoftUART “interrupt” sources.

Prototype:

```
void  
SoftUARTIntEnable(tSoftUART *psUART,  
                  uint32_t ui32IntFlags)
```

Parameters:

psUART specifies the SoftUART data structure.

ui32IntFlags is the bit mask of the “interrupt” sources to be enabled.

Description:

Enables the indicated SoftUART “interrupt” sources. Only the sources that are enabled can be reflected to the SoftUART callback.

The *ui32IntFlags* parameter is the logical OR of any of the following:

- **SOFTUART_INT_OE** - Overrun Error “interrupt”
- **SOFTUART_INT_BE** - Break Error “interrupt”
- **SOFTUART_INT_PE** - Parity Error “interrupt”
- **SOFTUART_INT_FE** - Framing Error “interrupt”
- **SOFTUART_INT_RT** - Receive Timeout “interrupt”
- **SOFTUART_INT_TX** - Transmit “interrupt”
- **SOFTUART_INT_RX** - Receive “interrupt”

Returns:

None.

14.2.2.19 SoftUARTIntStatus

Gets the current SoftUART “interrupt” status.

Prototype:

```
uint32_t  
SoftUARTIntStatus(tSoftUART *psUART,  
                  bool bMasked)
```

Parameters:

psUART specifies the SoftUART data structure.

bMasked is **false** if the raw “interrupt” status is required and **true** if the masked “interrupt” status is required.

Description:

This returns the “interrupt” status for the SoftUART. Either the raw “interrupt” status or the status of “interrupts” that are allowed to reflect to the SoftUART callback can be returned.

Returns:

Returns the current “interrupt” status, enumerated as a bit field of values described in [SoftUARTIntEnable\(\)](#).

14.2.2.20 SoftUARTParityModeGet

Gets the type of parity currently being used.

Prototype:

```
uint32_t  
SoftUARTParityModeGet (tSoftUART *psUART)
```

Parameters:

psUART specifies the SoftUART data structure.

Description:

This function gets the type of parity used for transmitting data and expected when receiving data.

Returns:

Returns the current parity settings, specified as one of **SOFTUART_CONFIG_PAR_NONE**, **SOFTUART_CONFIG_PAR_EVEN**, **SOFTUART_CONFIG_PAR_ODD**, **SOFTUART_CONFIG_PAR_ONE**, or **SOFTUART_CONFIG_PAR_ZERO**.

14.2.2.21 SoftUARTParityModeSet

Sets the type of parity.

Prototype:

```
void  
SoftUARTParityModeSet (tSoftUART *psUART,  
                       uint32_t ui32Parity)
```

Parameters:

psUART specifies the SoftUART data structure.

ui32Parity specifies the type of parity to use.

Description:

Sets the type of parity to use for transmitting and expect when receiving. The *ui32Parity* parameter must be one of **SOFTUART_CONFIG_PAR_NONE**, **SOFTUART_CONFIG_PAR_EVEN**, **SOFTUART_CONFIG_PAR_ODD**, **SOFTUART_CONFIG_PAR_ONE**, or **SOFTUART_CONFIG_PAR_ZERO**. The last two allow direct control of the parity bit; it is always either one or zero based on the mode.

Returns:
None.

14.2.2.22 SoftUARTRxBufferSet

Sets the receive buffer for a SoftUART module.

Prototype:

```
void  
SoftUARTRxBufferSet (tSoftUART *psUART,  
                     uint16_t *pui16RxBuffer,  
                     uint16_t ui16Len)
```

Parameters:

psUART specifies the SoftUART data structure.
pui16RxBuffer is the address of the receive buffer.
ui16Len is the size, in 16-bit half-words, of the receive buffer.

Description:

This function sets the address and size of the receive buffer. It also resets the read and write pointers, marking the receive buffer as empty.

Returns:
None.

14.2.2.23 SoftUARTRxErrorClear

Clears all reported receiver errors.

Prototype:

```
void  
SoftUARTRxErrorClear (tSoftUART *psUART)
```

Parameters:

psUART specifies the SoftUART data structure.

Description:

This function is used to clear all receiver error conditions reported via [SoftUARTRxErrorGet\(\)](#). If using the overrun, framing error, parity error or break interrupts, this function must be called after clearing the interrupt to ensure that later errors of the same type trigger another interrupt.

Returns:
None.

14.2.2.24 SoftUARTRxErrorGet

Gets current receiver errors.

Prototype:

```
uint32_t
SoftUARTRxErrorGet (tSoftUART *psUART)
```

Parameters:

psUART specifies the SoftUART data structure.

Description:

This function returns the current state of each of the 4 receiver error sources. The returned errors are equivalent to the four error bits returned via the previous call to [SoftUARTCharGet\(\)](#) or [SoftUARTCharGetNonBlocking\(\)](#) with the exception that the overrun error is set immediately when the overrun occurs rather than when a character is next read.

Returns:

Returns a logical OR combination of the receiver error flags, **SOFTUART_RXERROR_FRAMING**, **SOFTUART_RXERROR_PARITY**, **SOFTUART_RXERROR_BREAK** and **SOFTUART_RXERROR_OVERRUN**.

14.2.2.25 SoftUARTRxGPIOSet

Sets the GPIO pin to be used as the SoftUART Rx signal.

Prototype:

```
void
SoftUARTRxGPIOSet (tSoftUART *psUART,
                   uint32_t ui32Base,
                   uint8_t ui8Pin)
```

Parameters:

psUART specifies the SoftUART data structure.

ui32Base is the base address of the GPIO module.

ui8Pin is the bit-packed representation of the pin to use.

Description:

This function sets the GPIO pin that is used when the SoftUART must sample the Rx signal. If there is not a GPIO pin allocated for Rx, the SoftUART module will not read data from the slave device.

The pin is specified using a bit-packed byte, where bit 0 of the byte represents GPIO port pin 0, bit 1 represents GPIO port pin 1, and so on.

Returns:

None.

14.2.2.26 SoftUARTRxTick

Performs the periodic update of the SoftUART receiver.

Prototype:

```
uint32_t
SoftUARTRxTick (tSoftUART *psUART,
                bool bEdgeInt)
```

Parameters:

psUART specifies the SoftUART data structure.

bEdgeInt should be **true** if this function is being called because of a GPIO edge interrupt and **false** if it is being called because of a timer interrupt.

Description:

This function performs the periodic, time-based updates to the SoftUART receiver. The reception of data to the SoftUART is performed by the state machine in this function.

This function must be called by the GPIO interrupt handler, and then periodically at the desired SoftUART baud rate. For example, to run the SoftUART at 115,200 baud, this function must be called at a 115,200 Hz rate.

Returns:

Returns **SOFTUART_RXTIMER_NOP** if the receive timer should continue to operate or **SOFTUART_RXTIMER_END** if it should be stopped.

14.2.2.27 SoftUARTSpaceAvail

Determines if there is any space in the transmit buffer.

Prototype:

```
bool  
SoftUARTSpaceAvail (tSoftUART *psUART)
```

Parameters:

psUART specifies the SoftUART data structure.

Description:

This function returns a flag indicating whether or not there is space available in the transmit buffer.

Returns:

Returns **true** if there is space available in the transmit buffer or **false** if there is no space available in the transmit buffer.

14.2.2.28 SoftUARTTxBufferSet

Sets the transmit buffer for a SoftUART module.

Prototype:

```
void  
SoftUARTTxBufferSet (tSoftUART *psUART,  
                     uint8_t *pui8TxBuffer,  
                     uint16_t ui16Len)
```

Parameters:

psUART specifies the SoftUART data structure.

pui8TxBuffer is the address of the transmit buffer.

ui16Len is the size, in 8-bit bytes, of the transmit buffer.

Description:

This function sets the address and size of the transmit buffer. It also resets the read and write pointers, marking the transmit buffer as empty.

Returns:

None.

14.2.2.29 SoftUARTTxGPIOSet

Sets the GPIO pin to be used as the SoftUART Tx signal.

Prototype:

```
void  
SoftUARTTxGPIOSet (tSoftUART *psUART,  
                   uint32_t ui32Base,  
                   uint8_t ui8Pin)
```

Parameters:

psUART specifies the SoftUART data structure.

ui32Base is the base address of the GPIO module.

ui8Pin is the bit-packed representation of the pin to use.

Description:

This function sets the GPIO pin that is used when the SoftUART must assert the Tx signal.

The pin is specified using a bit-packed byte, where bit 0 of the byte represents GPIO port pin 0, bit 1 represents GPIO port pin 1, and so on.

Returns:

None.

14.2.2.30 SoftUARTTxTimerTick

Performs the periodic update of the SoftUART transmitter.

Prototype:

```
void  
SoftUARTTxTimerTick (tSoftUART *psUART)
```

Parameters:

psUART specifies the SoftUART data structure.

Description:

This function performs the periodic, time-based updates to the SoftUART transmitter. The transmission of data from the SoftUART is performed by the state machine in this function.

This function must be called at the desired SoftUART baud rate. For example, to run the SoftUART at 115,200 baud, this function must be called at a 115,200 Hz rate.

Returns:

None.

14.3 Programming Example

The following example shows how to configure the software UART module and transmit some data to an external peripheral. This example uses Timer 0 as the timing source.

```
//
// The instance data for the software UART.
//
tSoftUART g_sUART;

//
// The buffer used to hold the transmit data.
//
unsigned char g_pucTxBuffer[16];

//
// The buffer used to hold the receive data.
//
unsigned short g_pusRxBuffer[16];

//
// The number of processor clocks in the time period of a single bit on the
// software UART interface.
//
unsigned long g_ulBitTime;

//
// The transmit timer tick function.
//
void
Timer0AIntHandler(void)
{
    //
    // Clear the timer interrupt.
    //
    TimerIntClear(TIMER0_BASE, TIMER_TIMA_TIMEOUT);

    //
    // Call the software UART transmit timer tick function.
    //
    SoftUARTTxTimerTick(&g_sUART);
}

//
// The receive timer tick function.
//
void
Timer0BIntHandler(void)
{
    //
    // Clear the timer interrupt.
    //
    TimerIntClear(TIMER0_BASE, TIMER_TIMA_TIMEOUT);

    //
    // Call the software UART receive timer tick function, and see if the
    // timer should be disabled.
    //
    if(SoftUARTRxTick(&g_sUART, false) == SOFTUART_RXTIMER_END)
    {
        //
        // Disable the timer interrupt since the software UART doesn't need
        // it any longer.
        //
    }
}
```



```
        TimerDisable(TIMER0_BASE, TIMER_B);
    }
}

//
// The interrupt handler for the software UART GPIO edge interrupt.
//
void
GPIOIntHandler(void)
{
    //
    // Configure the software UART receive timer so that it samples at the
    // mid-bit time of this character.
    //
    TimerDisable(TIMER0_BASE, TIMER_B);
    TimerLoadSet(TIMER0_BASE, TIMER_B, g_ulBitTime);
    TimerIntClear(TIMER0_BASE, TIMER_TIMB_TIMEOUT);
    TimerEnable(TIMER0_BASE, TIMER_B);

    //
    // Call the software UART receive timer tick function.
    //
    SoftUARTRxTick(&g_sUART, true);
}

//
// The callback function for the software UART. This function is
// equivalent to the interrupt handler for a hardware UART.
//
void
UARTCallback(void)
{
    unsigned long ulInts;

    //
    // Read the asserted interrupt sources.
    //
    ulInts = SoftUARTIntStatus(&g_sUART, true);

    //
    // Clear the asserted interrupt sources.
    //
    SoftUARTIntClear(&g_sUART, ulInts);

    //
    // Handle the asserted interrupts.
    //
    ...
}

//
// Setup the software UART and send some data.
//
void
TestSoftUART(void)
{
    //
    // Initialize the software UART instance data.
    //
    SoftUARTInit(&g_sUART);

    //
    // Set the callback function used for this software UART.
    //
    SoftUARTCallbackSet(&g_sUART, UARTCallback);
}
```

```
//
// Configure the pins used for the software UART. This example uses
// pins PD0 and PE1.
//
SoftUARTTxGPIOSet(&g_sUART, GPIO_PORTD_BASE, GPIO_PIN_0);
SoftUARTRxGPIOSet(&g_sUART, GPIO_PORTE_BASE, GPIO_PIN_1);

//
// Configure the data buffers used as the transmit and receive buffers.
//
SoftUARTTxBufferSet(&g_sUART, g_pucTxBuffer, 16);
SoftUARTRxBufferSet(&g_sUART, g_pusRxBuffer, 16);

//
// Enable the GPIO modules that contains the GPIO pins to be used by
// the software UART.
//
SysCtlPeripheralEnable(SYSCTL_PERIPH_GPIOD);
SysCtlPeripheralEnable(SYSCTL_PERIPH_GPIOE);

//
// Configure the software UART module: 8 data bits, no parity, and one
// stop bit.
//
SoftUARTConfigSet(&g_sUART,
                  (SOFTUART_CONFIG_WLEN_8 | SOFTUART_CONFIG_PAR_NONE |
                   SOFTUART_CONFIG_STOP_ONE));

//
// Compute the bit time for 38,400 baud.
//
g_ulBitTime = (SysCtlClockGet() / 38400) - 1;

//
// Configure the timers used to generate the timing for the software
// UART. The interface in this example is run at 38,400 baud,
// requiring a timer tick at 38,400 Hz.
//
SysCtlPeripheralEnable(SYSCTL_PERIPH_TIMER0);
TimerConfigure(TIMER0_BASE,
               (TIMER_CFG_16_BIT_PAIR | TIMER_CFG_A_PERIODIC |
                TIMER_CFG_B_PERIODIC));
TimerLoadSet(TIMER0_BASE, TIMER_A, g_ulBitTime);
TimerIntEnable(TIMER0_BASE, TIMER_TIMA_TIMEOUT | TIMER_TIMB_TIMEOUT);
TimerEnable(TIMER0_BASE, TIMER_A);

//
// Set the priorities of the interrupts associated with the software
// UART. The receiver is higher priority than the transmitter, and the
// receiver edge interrupt is higher priority than the receiver timer
// interrupt.
//
IntPrioritySet(INT_GPIOE, 0x00);
IntPrioritySet(INT_TIMER0B, 0x40);
IntPrioritySet(INT_TIMER0A, 0x80);

//
// Enable the interrupts associated with the software UART.
//
IntEnable(INT_GPIOE);
IntEnable(INT_TIMER0A);
IntEnable(INT_TIMER0B);

//
// Enable the transmit FIFO half full interrupt in the software UART.
//
```

```
SoftUARTIntEnable(&g_sUART, SOFTUART_INT_TX);

//
// Write some data into the software UART transmit FIFO.
//
SoftUARTCharPut(&g_sUART, 0x55);
SoftUARTCharPut(&g_sUART, 0xaa);
SoftUARTCharPut(&g_sUART, 0x55);
SoftUARTCharPut(&g_sUART, 0xaa);
SoftUARTCharPut(&g_sUART, 0x55);
SoftUARTCharPut(&g_sUART, 0xaa);
SoftUARTCharPut(&g_sUART, 0x55);
SoftUARTCharPut(&g_sUART, 0xaa);
SoftUARTCharPut(&g_sUART, 0x55);
SoftUARTCharPut(&g_sUART, 0xaa);
SoftUARTCharPut(&g_sUART, 0x55);
SoftUARTCharPut(&g_sUART, 0xaa);

//
// Wait until the software UART is idle. The transmit FIFO half full
// interrupt is sent to the callback function prior to exiting this
// loop.
//
while(SoftUARTBusy(&g_sUART))
{
}
}
```

As a comparison, the following is the equivalent code using the hardware UART module and the Tiva Peripheral Driver Library.

```
//
// The interrupt handler for the hardware UART.
//
void
UART0IntHandler(void)
{
    unsigned long ulInts;

    //
    // Read the asserted interrupt sources.
    //
    ulInts = UARTIntStatus(UART0_BASE, true);

    //
    // Clear the asserted interrupt sources.
    //
    UARTIntClear(UART0_BASE, ulInts);

    //
    // Handle the asserted interrupts.
    //
    ...
}

//
// Setup the hardware UART and send some data.
//
void
TestUART(void)
{
    //
    // Enable the GPIO module that contains the GPIO pins to be used by
    // the UART, as well as the UART module.
    //
}
```

```
SysCtlPeripheralEnable(SYSCTL_PERIPH_GPIOA);
SysCtlPeripheralEnable(SYSCTL_PERIPH_UART0);

//
// Configure the GPIO pins for use by the UART module.
//
GPIOPinTypeUART(GPIO_PORTA_BASE, GPIO_PIN_0 | GPIO_PIN_1);

//
// Initialize the hardware UART module: 8 data bits, no parity, one stop
// bit, and 38,400 baud rate.
//
UARTConfigSetExpClk(UART0_BASE, SysCtlClockGet(), 38400,
                    (UART_CONFIG_WLEN_8 | UART_CONFIG_PAR_NONE |
                     UART_CONFIG_STOP_ONE));

//
// Enable the transmit FIFO half full interrupt in the hardware UART.
//
UARTIntEnable(UART0_BASE, UART_INT_TX);
IntEnable(INT_UART0);

//
// Write some data into the hardware UART transmit FIFO.
//
UARTCharPut(UART0_BASE, 0x55);
UARTCharPut(UART0_BASE, 0xaa);
UARTCharPut(UART0_BASE, 0x55);
UARTCharPut(UART0_BASE, 0xaa);
UARTCharPut(UART0_BASE, 0x55);
UARTCharPut(UART0_BASE, 0xaa);
UARTCharPut(UART0_BASE, 0x55);
UARTCharPut(UART0_BASE, 0xaa);
UARTCharPut(UART0_BASE, 0x55);
UARTCharPut(UART0_BASE, 0xaa);
UARTCharPut(UART0_BASE, 0x55);
UARTCharPut(UART0_BASE, 0xaa);

//
// Wait until the hardware UART is idle. The transmit FIFO half full
// interrupt is sent to the interrupt handler prior to exiting this
// loop.
//
while(UARTBusy(UART0_BASE))
{
}
}
```

15 Micro Standard Library Module

Introduction	101
API Functions	101
Programming Example	110

15.1 Introduction

The micro standard library module provides a set of small implementations of functions normally found in the C library. These functions provide reduced or greatly reduced functionality in order to remain small while still being useful for most embedded applications.

The following functions are provided, along with the C library equivalent:

Function	C library equivalent
<code>ulocaltime</code>	<code>localtime</code>
<code>umktime</code>	<code>mktime</code>
<code>urand</code>	<code>rand</code>
<code>usnprintf</code>	<code>snprintf</code>
<code>usprintf</code>	<code>sprintf</code>
<code>usrand</code>	<code>srand</code>
<code>ustrcasecmp</code>	<code>strcasecmp</code>
<code>strcmp</code>	<code>strcmp</code>
<code>strlen</code>	<code>strlen</code>
<code>strncmp</code>	<code>strncmp</code>
<code>strncpy</code>	<code>strncpy</code>
<code>strnicmp</code>	<code>strnicmp</code>
<code>strstr</code>	<code>strstr</code>
<code>strtouf</code>	<code>strtouf</code>
<code>strtoul</code>	<code>strtoul</code>
<code>uvsnprintf</code>	<code>vsnprintf</code>

This module is contained in `utils/ustdlib.c`, with `utils/ustdlib.h` containing the API definitions for use by applications.

15.2 API Functions

Functions

- void `ulocaltime` (time_t timer, struct tm *tm)
- time_t `umktime` (struct tm *timeptr)
- int `urand` (void)
- int `usnprintf` (char *restrict s, size_t n, const char *restrict format,...)
- int `usprintf` (char *restrict s, const char *format,...)
- void `usrand` (unsigned int seed)
- int `ustrcasecmp` (const char *s1, const char *s2)

- int [ustrcmp](#) (const char *s1, const char *s2)
- size_t [ustrlen](#) (const char *s)
- int [ustrncasecmp](#) (const char *s1, const char *s2, size_t n)
- int [ustrncmp](#) (const char *s1, const char *s2, size_t n)
- char * [ustrncpy](#) (char *restrict s1, const char *restrict s2, size_t n)
- char * [ustrstr](#) (const char *s1, const char *s2)
- float [ustrtof](#) (const char *nptr, const char **endptr)
- unsigned long [ustrtoul](#) (const char *restrict nptr, const char **restrict endptr, int base)
- int [uvsnprintf](#) (char *restrict s, size_t n, const char *restrict format, va_list arg)

15.2.1 Function Documentation

15.2.1.1 `ulocaltime`

Converts from seconds to calendar date and time.

Prototype:

```
void
ulocaltime(time_t timer,
           struct tm *tm)
```

Parameters:

timer is the number of seconds.

tm is a pointer to the time structure that is filled in with the broken down date and time.

Description:

This function converts a number of seconds since midnight GMT on January 1, 1970 (traditional Unix epoch) into the equivalent month, day, year, hours, minutes, and seconds representation.

Returns:

None.

15.2.1.2 `umktime`

Converts calendar date and time to seconds.

Prototype:

```
time_t
umktime(struct tm *timeptr)
```

Parameters:

timeptr is a pointer to the time structure that is filled in with the broken down date and time.

Description:

This function converts the date and time represented by the *timeptr* structure pointer to the number of seconds since midnight GMT on January 1, 1970 (traditional Unix epoch).

Returns:

Returns the calendar time and date as seconds. If the conversion was not possible then the function returns (uint32_t)(-1).

15.2.1.3 urand

Generate a new (pseudo) random number

Prototype:

```
int
urand(void)
```

Description:

This function is very similar to the C library `rand()` function. It will generate a pseudo-random number sequence based on the seed value.

Returns:

A pseudo-random number will be returned.

15.2.1.4 usnprintf

A simple `snprintf` function supporting %c, %d, %p, %s, %u, %x, and %X.

Prototype:

```
int
usnprintf(char *restrict s,
          size_t n,
          const char *restrict format,
          ...)
```

Parameters:

s is the buffer where the converted string is stored.

n is the size of the buffer.

format is the format string.

... are the optional arguments, which depend on the contents of the format string.

Description:

This function is very similar to the C library `sprintf()` function. Only the following formatting characters are supported:

- %c to print a character
- %d or %i to print a decimal value
- %s to print a string
- %u to print an unsigned decimal value
- %x to print a hexadecimal value using lower case letters
- %X to print a hexadecimal value using upper case letters (not lower case letters as would typically be used)
- %p to print a pointer as a hexadecimal value
- %% to print out a % character

For %d, %i, %p, %s, %u, %x, and %X, an optional number may reside between the % and the format character, which specifies the minimum number of characters to use for that value; if preceded by a 0 then the extra characters will be filled with zeros instead of spaces. For example, “%8d” will use eight characters to print the decimal value with spaces added to reach eight; “%08d” will use eight characters as well but will add zeros instead of spaces.

The type of the arguments after *format* must match the requirements of the format string. For example, if an integer was passed where a string was expected, an error of some kind will most likely occur.

The function will copy at most $n - 1$ characters into the buffer *s*. One space is reserved in the buffer for the null termination character.

The function will return the number of characters that would be converted as if there were no limit on the buffer size. Therefore it is possible for the function to return a count that is greater than the specified buffer size. If this happens, it means that the output was truncated.

Returns:

Returns the number of characters that were to be stored, not including the NULL termination character, regardless of space in the buffer.

15.2.1.5 `usprintf`

A simple `sprintf` function supporting `%c`, `%d`, `%p`, `%s`, `%u`, `%x`, and `%X`.

Prototype:

```
int
usprintf(char *restrict s,
         const char *format,
         ...)
```

Parameters:

s is the buffer where the converted string is stored.

format is the format string.

... are the optional arguments, which depend on the contents of the format string.

Description:

This function is very similar to the C library `sprintf()` function. Only the following formatting characters are supported:

- `%c` to print a character
- `%d` or `%i` to print a decimal value
- `%s` to print a string
- `%u` to print an unsigned decimal value
- `%x` to print a hexadecimal value using lower case letters
- `%X` to print a hexadecimal value using upper case letters (not lower case letters as would typically be used)
- `%p` to print a pointer as a hexadecimal value
- `%%` to print out a `%` character

For `%d`, `%i`, `%p`, `%s`, `%u`, `%x`, and `%X`, an optional number may reside between the `%` and the format character, which specifies the minimum number of characters to use for that value; if preceded by a 0 then the extra characters will be filled with zeros instead of spaces. For example, `"%8d"` will use eight characters to print the decimal value with spaces added to reach eight; `"%08d"` will use eight characters as well but will add zeros instead of spaces.

The type of the arguments after *format* must match the requirements of the format string. For example, if an integer was passed where a string was expected, an error of some kind will most likely occur.

The caller must ensure that the buffer *s* is large enough to hold the entire converted string, including the null termination character.

Returns:

Returns the count of characters that were written to the output buffer, not including the NULL termination character.

15.2.1.6 `usrand`

Set the random number generator seed.

Prototype:

```
void  
usrand(unsigned int seed)
```

Parameters:

seed is the new seed value to use for the random number generator.

Description:

This function is very similar to the C library `srand()` function. It will set the seed value used in the `urand()` function.

Returns:

None

15.2.1.7 `ustrcasecmp`

Compares two strings without regard to case.

Prototype:

```
int  
ustrcasecmp(const char *s1,  
             const char *s2)
```

Parameters:

s1 points to the first string to be compared.

s2 points to the second string to be compared.

Description:

This function is very similar to the C library `strcasecmp()` function. It compares two strings without regard to case. The comparison ends if a terminating NULL character is found in either string. In this case, the `int16_t` string is deemed the lesser.

Returns:

Returns 0 if the two strings are equal, -1 if *s1* is less than *s2* and 1 if *s1* is greater than *s2*.

15.2.1.8 `ustrcmp`

Compares two strings.

Prototype:

```
int
ustrcmp(const char *s1,
        const char *s2)
```

Parameters:

- s1** points to the first string to be compared.
- s2** points to the second string to be compared.

Description:

This function is very similar to the C library `strcmp()` function. It compares two strings, taking case into account. The comparison ends if a terminating NULL character is found in either string. In this case, the `int16_t` string is deemed the lesser.

Returns:

Returns 0 if the two strings are equal, -1 if *s1* is less than *s2* and 1 if *s1* is greater than *s2*.

15.2.1.9 `ustrlen`

Returns the length of a null-terminated string.

Prototype:

```
size_t
ustrlen(const char *s)
```

Parameters:

- s** is a pointer to the string whose length is to be found.

Description:

This function is very similar to the C library `strlen()` function. It determines the length of the null-terminated string passed and returns this to the caller.

This implementation assumes that single byte character strings are passed and will return incorrect values if passed some UTF-8 strings.

Returns:

Returns the length of the string pointed to by *s*.

15.2.1.10 `ustrncasecmp`

Compares two strings without regard to case.

Prototype:

```
int
ustrncasecmp(const char *s1,
             const char *s2,
             size_t n)
```

Parameters:

- s1** points to the first string to be compared.
- s2** points to the second string to be compared.
- n** is the maximum number of characters to compare.

Description:

This function is very similar to the C library `strncasecmp()` function. It compares at most *n* characters of two strings without regard to case. The comparison ends if a terminating NULL character is found in either string before *n* characters are compared. In this case, the shorter string is deemed the lesser.

Returns:

Returns 0 if the two strings are equal, -1 if *s1* is less than *s2* and 1 if *s1* is greater than *s2*.

15.2.1.11 `ustrncmp`

Compares two strings.

Prototype:

```
int
ustrncmp(const char *s1,
         const char *s2,
         size_t n)
```

Parameters:

- s1** points to the first string to be compared.
- s2** points to the second string to be compared.
- n** is the maximum number of characters to compare.

Description:

This function is very similar to the C library `strncmp()` function. It compares at most *n* characters of two strings taking case into account. The comparison ends if a terminating NULL character is found in either string before *n* characters are compared. In this case, the `int16_t` string is deemed the lesser.

Returns:

Returns 0 if the two strings are equal, -1 if *s1* is less than *s2* and 1 if *s1* is greater than *s2*.

15.2.1.12 `ustrncpy`

Copies a certain number of characters from one string to another.

Prototype:

```
char *
ustrncpy(char *restrict s1,
         const char *restrict s2,
         size_t n)
```

Parameters:

- s1** is a pointer to the destination buffer into which characters are to be copied.

s2 is a pointer to the string from which characters are to be copied.
n is the number of characters to copy to the destination buffer.

Description:

This function copies at most *n* characters from the string pointed to by *s2* into the buffer pointed to by *s1*. If the end of *s2* is found before *n* characters have been copied, remaining characters in *s1* will be padded with zeroes until *n* characters have been written. Note that the destination string will only be NULL terminated if the number of characters to be copied is greater than the length of *s2*.

Returns:

Returns *s1*.

15.2.1.13 ustrstr

Finds a substring within a string.

Prototype:

```
char *  
ustrstr(const char *s1,  
        const char *s2)
```

Parameters:

s1 is a pointer to the string that will be searched.
s2 is a pointer to the substring that is to be found within *s1*.

Description:

This function is very similar to the C library `strstr()` function. It scans a string for the first instance of a given substring and returns a pointer to that substring. If the substring cannot be found, a NULL pointer is returned.

Returns:

Returns a pointer to the first occurrence of *s2* within *s1* or NULL if no match is found.

15.2.1.14 strttof

Converts a string into its floating-point equivalent.

Prototype:

```
float  
strttof(const char *nptr,  
        const char **endptr)
```

Parameters:

nptr is a pointer to the string containing the floating-point value.
endptr is a pointer that will be set to the first character past the floating-point value in the string.

Description:

This function is very similar to the C library `strttof()` function. It scans a string for the first token (that is, non-white space) and converts the value at that location in the string into a floating-point value.

Returns:

Returns the result of the conversion.

15.2.1.15 strtoul

Converts a string into its numeric equivalent.

Prototype:

```
unsigned long
strtoul(const char *restrict nptr,
        const char **restrict endptr,
        int base)
```

Parameters:

nptr is a pointer to the string containing the integer.

endptr is a pointer that will be set to the first character past the integer in the string.

base is the radix to use for the conversion; can be zero to auto-select the radix or between 2 and 16 to explicitly specify the radix.

Description:

This function is very similar to the C library `strtoul()` function. It scans a string for the first token (that is, non-white space) and converts the value at that location in the string into an integer value.

Returns:

Returns the result of the conversion.

15.2.1.16 uvsnprintf

A simple `vsprintf` function supporting `%c`, `%d`, `%p`, `%s`, `%u`, `%x`, and `%X`.

Prototype:

```
int
uvsnprintf(char *restrict s,
           size_t n,
           const char *restrict format,
           va_list arg)
```

Parameters:

s points to the buffer where the converted string is stored.

n is the size of the buffer.

format is the format string.

arg is the list of optional arguments, which depend on the contents of the format string.

Description:

This function is very similar to the C library `vsprintf()` function. Only the following formatting characters are supported:

- `%c` to print a character
- `%d` or `%i` to print a decimal value

- %s to print a string
- %u to print an unsigned decimal value
- %x to print a hexadecimal value using lower case letters
- %X to print a hexadecimal value using upper case letters (not lower case letters as would typically be used)
- %p to print a pointer as a hexadecimal value
- %% to print out a % character

For %d, %i, %p, %s, %u, %x, and %X, an optional number may reside between the % and the format character, which specifies the minimum number of characters to use for that value; if preceded by a 0 then the extra characters will be filled with zeros instead of spaces. For example, “%8d” will use eight characters to print the decimal value with spaces added to reach eight; “%08d” will use eight characters as well but will add zeroes instead of spaces.

The type of the arguments after *format* must match the requirements of the format string. For example, if an integer was passed where a string was expected, an error of some kind will most likely occur.

The *n* parameter limits the number of characters that will be stored in the buffer pointed to by *s* to prevent the possibility of a buffer overflow. The buffer size should be large enough to hold the expected converted output string, including the null termination character.

The function will return the number of characters that would be converted as if there were no limit on the buffer size. Therefore it is possible for the function to return a count that is greater than the specified buffer size. If this happens, it means that the output was truncated.

Returns:

Returns the number of characters that were to be stored, not including the NULL termination character, regardless of space in the buffer.

15.3 Programming Example

The following example shows how to use some of the micro standard library functions.

```
unsigned long ulValue;
char pcBuffer[32];
tTime sTime;

//
// Convert the number in pcBuffer (previous read from somewhere) into an
// integer. Note that this supports converting decimal values (such as
// 4583), octal values (such as 036583), and hexadecimal values (such as
// 0x3425).
//
ulValue = strtoul(pcBuffer, 0, 0);

//
// Convert that integer from a number of seconds into a broken down date.
//
ulocaltime(ulValue, &sTime);

//
// Print out the corresponding time of day in military format.
//
usprintf(pcBuffer, "%02d:%02d", sTime.ucHour, sTime.ucMin);
```

16 UART Standard IO Module

Introduction	111
API Functions	112
Programming Example	118

16.1 Introduction

The UART standard IO module provides a simple interface to a UART that is similar to the standard IO package available in the C library. Only a very small subset of the normal functions are provided; [UARTprintf\(\)](#) is an equivalent to the C library `printf()` function and [UARTgets\(\)](#) is an equivalent to the C library `fgets()` function.

This module is contained in `utils/uartstdio.c`, with `utils/uartstdio.h` containing the API definitions for use by applications.

16.1.1 Unbuffered Operation

Unbuffered operation is selected by not defining **UART_BUFFERED** when building the UART standard IO module. In unbuffered mode, calls to the module will not return until the operation has been completed. So, for example, a call to [UARTprintf\(\)](#) will not return until the entire string has been placed into the UART's FIFO. If it is not possible for the function to complete its operation immediately, it will busy wait.

16.1.2 Buffered Operation

Buffered operation is selected by defining **UART_BUFFERED** when building the UART standard IO module. In buffered mode, there is a larger UART data FIFO in SRAM that extends the size of the hardware FIFO. Interrupts from the UART are used to transfer data between the SRAM buffer and the hardware FIFO. It is the responsibility of the application to ensure that [UARTStdioIntHandler\(\)](#) is called when the UART interrupt occurs; typically this is accomplished by placing it in the vector table in the startup code for the application.

In addition to providing a larger UART buffer, the behavior of [UARTprintf\(\)](#) is slightly modified. If the output buffer is full, [UARTprintf\(\)](#) will discard the remaining characters from the string instead of waiting until space becomes available in the buffer. If this behavior is not desired, [UARTFlushTx\(\)](#) may be called to ensure that the transmit buffer is emptied prior to adding new data via [UARTprintf\(\)](#) (though this will not work if the string to be printed is larger than the buffer).

[UARTPeek\(\)](#) can be used to determine whether a line end is present prior to calling [UARTgets\(\)](#) if a non-blocking operation is required. In cases where the buffer supplied on [UARTgets\(\)](#) fills before a line termination character is received, the call will return with a full buffer.

16.2 API Functions

Functions

- void [UARTEchoSet](#) (bool bEnable)
- void [UARTFlushRx](#) (void)
- void [UARTFlushTx](#) (bool bDiscard)
- unsigned char [UARTgetc](#) (void)
- int [UARTgets](#) (char *pcBuf, uint32_t ui32Len)
- int [UARTPeek](#) (unsigned char ucChar)
- void [UARTprintf](#) (const char *pcString,...)
- int [UARTRxBytesAvail](#) (void)
- void [UARTStdioConfig](#) (uint32_t ui32PortNum, uint32_t ui32Baud, uint32_t ui32SrcClock)
- void [UARTStdioIntHandler](#) (void)
- int [UARTTxBytesFree](#) (void)
- void [UARTvprintf](#) (const char *pcString, va_list vaArgP)
- int [UARTwrite](#) (const char *pcBuf, uint32_t ui32Len)

16.2.1 Function Documentation

16.2.1.1 UARTEchoSet

Enables or disables echoing of received characters to the transmitter.

Prototype:

```
void
UARTEchoSet (bool bEnable)
```

Parameters:

bEnable must be set to **true** to enable echo or **false** to disable it.

Description:

This function, available only when the module is built to operate in buffered mode using **UART_BUFFERED**, may be used to control whether or not received characters are automatically echoed back to the transmitter. By default, echo is enabled and this is typically the desired behavior if the module is being used to support a serial command line. In applications where this module is being used to provide a convenient, buffered serial interface over which application-specific binary protocols are being run, however, echo may be undesirable and this function can be used to disable it.

Returns:

None.

16.2.1.2 UARTFlushRx

Flushes the receive buffer.

Prototype:

```
void
UARTFlushRx(void)
```

Description:

This function, available only when the module is built to operate in buffered mode using **UART_BUFFERED**, may be used to discard any data received from the UART but not yet read using [UARTgets\(\)](#).

Returns:

None.

16.2.1.3 UARTFlushTx

Flushes the transmit buffer.

Prototype:

```
void
UARTFlushTx(bool bDiscard)
```

Parameters:

bDiscard indicates whether any remaining data in the buffer should be discarded (**true**) or transmitted (**false**).

Description:

This function, available only when the module is built to operate in buffered mode using **UART_BUFFERED**, may be used to flush the transmit buffer, either discarding or transmitting any data received via calls to [UARTprintf\(\)](#) that is waiting to be transmitted. On return, the transmit buffer will be empty.

Returns:

None.

16.2.1.4 UARTgetc

Read a single character from the UART, blocking if necessary.

Prototype:

```
unsigned char
UARTgetc(void)
```

Description:

This function will receive a single character from the UART and store it at the supplied address.

In both buffered and unbuffered modes, this function will block until a character is received. If non-blocking operation is required in buffered mode, a call to [UARTRxAvail\(\)](#) may be made to determine whether any characters are currently available for reading.

Returns:

Returns the character read.

16.2.1.5 UARTgets

A simple UART based get string function, with some line processing.

Prototype:

```
int
UARTgets(char *pcBuf,
          uint32_t ui32Len)
```

Parameters:

pcBuf points to a buffer for the incoming string from the UART.

ui32Len is the length of the buffer for storage of the string, including the trailing 0.

Description:

This function will receive a string from the UART input and store the characters in the buffer pointed to by *pcBuf*. The characters will continue to be stored until a termination character is received. The termination characters are CR, LF, or ESC. A CRLF pair is treated as a single termination character. The termination characters are not stored in the string. The string will be terminated with a 0 and the function will return.

In both buffered and unbuffered modes, this function will block until a termination character is received. If non-blocking operation is required in buffered mode, a call to [UARTPeek\(\)](#) may be made to determine whether a termination character already exists in the receive buffer prior to calling [UARTgets\(\)](#).

Since the string will be null terminated, the user must ensure that the buffer is sized to allow for the additional null character.

Returns:

Returns the count of characters that were stored, not including the trailing 0.

16.2.1.6 UARTPeek

Looks ahead in the receive buffer for a particular character.

Prototype:

```
int
UARTPeek(unsigned char ucChar)
```

Parameters:

ucChar is the character that is to be searched for.

Description:

This function, available only when the module is built to operate in buffered mode using **UART_BUFFERED**, may be used to look ahead in the receive buffer for a particular character and report its position if found. It is typically used to determine whether a complete line of user input is available, in which case *ucChar* should be set to CR ('\r') which is used as the line end marker in the receive buffer.

Returns:

Returns -1 to indicate that the requested character does not exist in the receive buffer. Returns a non-negative number if the character was found in which case the value represents the position of the first instance of *ucChar* relative to the receive buffer read pointer.

16.2.1.7 UARTprintf

A simple UART based printf function supporting %c, %d, %p, %s, %u, %x, and %X.

Prototype:

```
void
UARTprintf(const char *pcString,
           ...)
```

Parameters:

pcString is the format string.

... are the optional arguments, which depend on the contents of the format string.

Description:

This function is very similar to the C library `fprintf()` function. All of its output will be sent to the UART. Only the following formatting characters are supported:

- %c to print a character
- %d or %i to print a decimal value
- %s to print a string
- %u to print an unsigned decimal value
- %x to print a hexadecimal value using lower case letters
- %X to print a hexadecimal value using upper case letters (not lower case letters as would typically be used)
- %p to print a pointer as a hexadecimal value
- %% to print out a % character

For %s, %d, %i, %u, %p, %x, and %X, an optional number may reside between the % and the format character, which specifies the minimum number of characters to use for that value; if preceded by a 0 then the extra characters will be filled with zeros instead of spaces. For example, “%8d” will use eight characters to print the decimal value with spaces added to reach eight; “%08d” will use eight characters as well but will add zeroes instead of spaces.

The type of the arguments after *pcString* must match the requirements of the format string. For example, if an integer was passed where a string was expected, an error of some kind will most likely occur.

Returns:

None.

16.2.1.8 UARTRxBytesAvail

Returns the number of bytes available in the receive buffer.

Prototype:

```
int
UARTRxBytesAvail(void)
```

Description:

This function, available only when the module is built to operate in buffered mode using **UART_BUFFERED**, may be used to determine the number of bytes of data currently available in the receive buffer.

Returns:

Returns the number of available bytes.

16.2.1.9 UARTStdioConfig

Configures the UART console.

Prototype:

```
void
UARTStdioConfig(uint32_t ui32PortNum,
                 uint32_t ui32Baud,
                 uint32_t ui32SrcClock)
```

Parameters:

ui32PortNum is the number of UART port to use for the serial console (0-2)

ui32Baud is the bit rate that the UART is to be configured to use.

ui32SrcClock is the frequency of the source clock for the UART module.

Description:

This function will configure the specified serial port to be used as a serial console. The serial parameters are set to the baud rate specified by the *ui32Baud* parameter and use 8 bit, no parity, and 1 stop bit.

This function must be called prior to using any of the other UART console functions: [UARTprintf\(\)](#) or [UARTgets\(\)](#). This function assumes that the caller has previously configured the relevant UART pins for operation as a UART rather than as GPIOs.

Returns:

None.

16.2.1.10 UARTStdioIntHandler

Handles UART interrupts.

Prototype:

```
void
UARTStdioIntHandler(void)
```

Description:

This function handles interrupts from the UART. It will copy data from the transmit buffer to the UART transmit FIFO if space is available, and it will copy data from the UART receive FIFO to the receive buffer if data is available.

Returns:

None.

16.2.1.11 UARTTxBytesFree

Returns the number of bytes free in the transmit buffer.

Prototype:

```
int
UARTTxBytesFree(void)
```

Description:

This function, available only when the module is built to operate in buffered mode using **UART_BUFFERED**, may be used to determine the amount of space currently available in the transmit buffer.

Returns:

Returns the number of free bytes.

16.2.1.12 UARTvprintf

A simple UART based vprintf function supporting %c, %d, %p, %s, %u, %x, and %X.

Prototype:

```
void
UARTvprintf(const char *pcString,
            va_list vaArgP)
```

Parameters:

pcString is the format string.

vaArgP is a variable argument list pointer whose content will depend upon the format string passed in *pcString*.

Description:

This function is very similar to the C library `vprintf()` function. All of its output will be sent to the UART. Only the following formatting characters are supported:

- %c to print a character
- %d or %i to print a decimal value
- %s to print a string
- %u to print an unsigned decimal value
- %x to print a hexadecimal value using lower case letters
- %X to print a hexadecimal value using upper case letters (not lower case letters as would typically be used)
- %p to print a pointer as a hexadecimal value
- %% to print out a % character

For %s, %d, %i, %u, %p, %x, and %X, an optional number may reside between the % and the format character, which specifies the minimum number of characters to use for that value; if preceded by a 0 then the extra characters will be filled with zeros instead of spaces. For example, "%8d" will use eight characters to print the decimal value with spaces added to reach eight; "%08d" will use eight characters as well but will add zeroes instead of spaces.

The type of the arguments in the variable arguments list must match the requirements of the format string. For example, if an integer was passed where a string was expected, an error of some kind will most likely occur.

Returns:

None.

16.2.1.13 UARTwrite

Writes a string of characters to the UART output.

Prototype:

```
int
UARTwrite(const char *pcBuf,
          uint32_t ui32Len)
```

Parameters:

pcBuf points to a buffer containing the string to transmit.

ui32Len is the length of the string to transmit.

Description:

This function will transmit the string to the UART output. The number of characters transmitted is determined by the *ui32Len* parameter. This function does no interpretation or translation of any characters. Since the output is sent to a UART, any LF (/n) characters encountered will be replaced with a CRLF pair.

Besides using the *ui32Len* parameter to stop transmitting the string, if a null character (0) is encountered, then no more characters will be transmitted and the function will return.

In non-buffered mode, this function is blocking and will not return until all the characters have been written to the output FIFO. In buffered mode, the characters are written to the UART transmit buffer and the call returns immediately. If insufficient space remains in the transmit buffer, additional characters are discarded.

Returns:

Returns the count of characters written.

16.3 Programming Example

The following example shows how to use the UART standard IO module to write a string to the UART “console”.

```
//
// Configure the appropriate pins as UART pins; in this case, PA0/PA1 are
// used for UART0.
//
SysCtlPeripheralEnable(SYSCTL_PERIPH_GPIOA);
GPIOPinTypeUART(GPIO_PORTA_BASE, GPIO_PIN_0 | GPIO_PIN_1);

//
// Initialize the UART standard IO module.
//
UARTStdioInit(0);

//
// Print a string.
//
UARTprintf("Hello world!\n");
```

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Texas Instruments Incorporated and its subsidiaries (TI) reserve the right to make corrections, enhancements, improvements and other changes to its semiconductor products and services per JESD46, latest issue, and to discontinue any product or service per JESD48, latest issue. Buyers should obtain the latest relevant information before placing orders and should verify that such information is current and complete. All semiconductor products (also referred to herein as “components”) are sold subject to TI's terms and conditions of sale supplied at the time of order acknowledgment.

TI warrants performance of its components to the specifications applicable at the time of sale, in accordance with the warranty in TI's terms and conditions of sale of semiconductor products. Testing and other quality control techniques are used to the extent TI deems necessary to support this warranty. Except where mandated by applicable law, testing of all parameters of each component is not necessarily performed.

TI assumes no liability for applications assistance or the design of Buyers' products. Buyers are responsible for their products and applications using TI components. To minimize the risks associated with Buyers' products and applications, Buyers should provide adequate design and operating safeguards.

TI does not warrant or represent that any license, either express or implied, is granted under any patent right, copyright, mask work right, or other intellectual property right relating to any combination, machine, or process in which TI components or services are used. Information published by TI regarding third-party products or services does not constitute a license to use such products or services or a warranty or endorsement thereof. Use of such information may require a license from a third party under the patents or other intellectual property of the third party, or a license from TI under the patents or other intellectual property of TI.

Reproduction of significant portions of TI information in TI data books or data sheets is permissible only if reproduction is without alteration and is accompanied by all associated warranties, conditions, limitations, and notices. TI is not responsible or liable for such altered documentation. Information of third parties may be subject to additional restrictions.

Resale of TI components or services with statements different from or beyond the parameters stated by TI for that component or service voids all express and any implied warranties for the associated TI component or service and is an unfair and deceptive business practice. TI is not responsible or liable for any such statements.

Buyer acknowledges and agrees that it is solely responsible for compliance with all legal, regulatory and safety-related requirements concerning its products, and any use of TI components in its applications, notwithstanding any applications-related information or support that may be provided by TI. Buyer represents and agrees that it has all the necessary expertise to create and implement safeguards which anticipate dangerous consequences of failures, monitor failures and their consequences, lessen the likelihood of failures that might cause harm and take appropriate remedial actions. Buyer will fully indemnify TI and its representatives against any damages arising out of the use of any TI components in safety-critical applications.

In some cases, TI components may be promoted specifically to facilitate safety-related applications. With such components, TI's goal is to help enable customers to design and create their own end-product solutions that meet applicable functional safety standards and requirements. Nonetheless, such components are subject to these terms.

No TI components are authorized for use in FDA Class III (or similar life-critical medical equipment) unless authorized officers of the parties have executed a special agreement specifically governing such use.

Only those TI components which TI has specifically designated as military grade or “enhanced plastic” are designed and intended for use in military/aerospace applications or environments. Buyer acknowledges and agrees that any military or aerospace use of TI components which have **not** been so designated is solely at the Buyer's risk, and that Buyer is solely responsible for compliance with all legal and regulatory requirements in connection with such use.

TI has specifically designated certain components as meeting ISO/TS16949 requirements, mainly for automotive use. In any case of use of non-designated products, TI will not be responsible for any failure to meet ISO/TS16949.

Products

Audio	www.ti.com/audio
Amplifiers	amplifier.ti.com
Data Converters	dataconverter.ti.com
DLP® Products	www.dlp.com
DSP	dsp.ti.com
Clocks and Timers	www.ti.com/clocks
Interface	interface.ti.com
Logic	logic.ti.com
Power Mgmt	power.ti.com
Microcontrollers	microcontroller.ti.com
RFID	www.ti-rfid.com
OMAP Applications Processors	www.ti.com/omap
Wireless Connectivity	www.ti.com/wirelessconnectivity

Applications

Automotive and Transportation	www.ti.com/automotive
Communications and Telecom	www.ti.com/communications
Computers and Peripherals	www.ti.com/computers
Consumer Electronics	www.ti.com/consumer-apps
Energy and Lighting	www.ti.com/energy
Industrial	www.ti.com/industrial
Medical	www.ti.com/medical
Security	www.ti.com/security
Space, Avionics and Defense	www.ti.com/space-avionics-defense
Video and Imaging	www.ti.com/video

TI E2E Community

e2e.ti.com

Mailing Address: Texas Instruments, Post Office Box 655303, Dallas, Texas 75265
Copyright © 2012-2013, Texas Instruments Incorporated