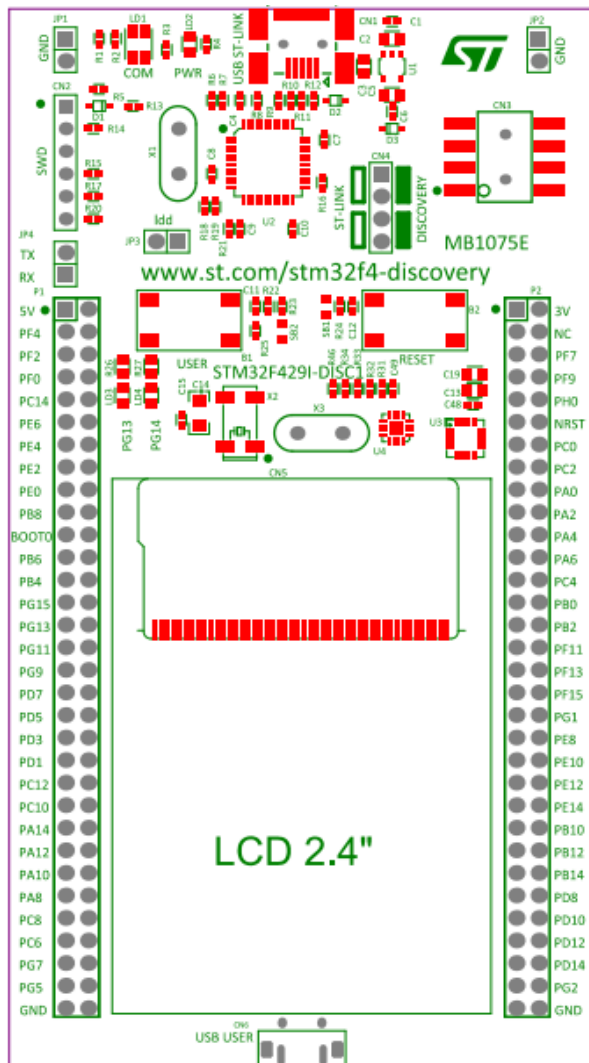


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DSL - Lab -9

diagram for stm board



Task-1

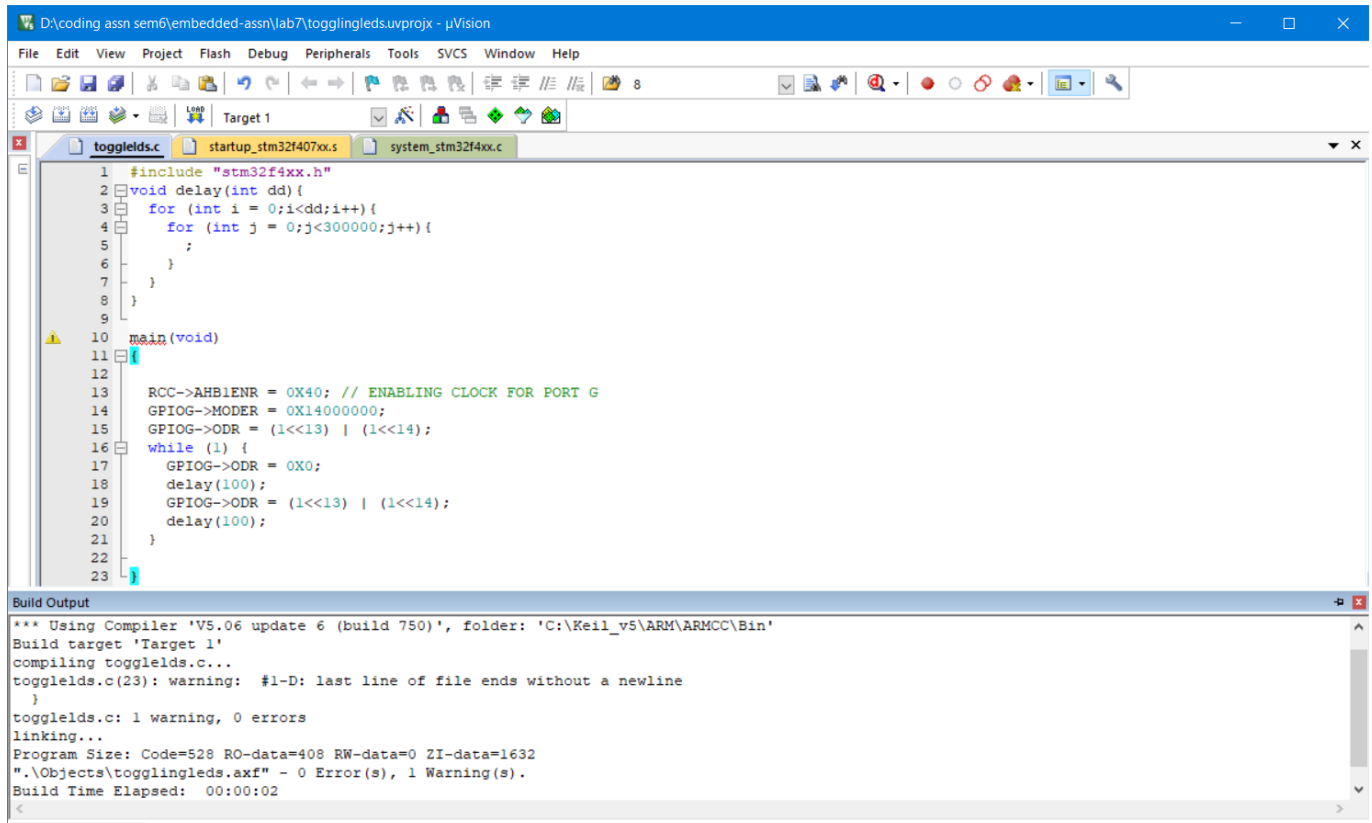
```
#include "stm32f4xx.h"
void delay(int dd){
    for (int i = 0;i<dd;i++){
        for (int j = 0;j<300000;j++){
            ;
        }
    }
}

main(void)
{
    RCC->AHB1ENR = 0X40; // ENABLING CLOCK FOR PORT G
```

```

GPIOG->MODER = 0X14000000;
GPIOG->ODR = (1<<13) | (1<<14);
while (1) {
    GPIOG->ODR = 0X0;
    delay(100);
    GPIOG->ODR = (1<<13) | (1<<14);
    delay(100);
}
}

```



logic

1. first set GPIOG clock using 0x40
2. then set $PG13$, $PG14$ on output mode (01) using 0x14000000
3. then set odr to $((1 << 13)|(1 << 14))$ to enable 13th and 14th pin or glow them.
4. then run a while loop and simply set the values accordingly in order to toggle led's with some delay

Task-2

<https://controllerstech.com/pwm-in-stm32/>

part-a

```

#include "stm32f4xx.h"
void delay(int dd){
    for (int i = 0;i<dd;i++){

```

```

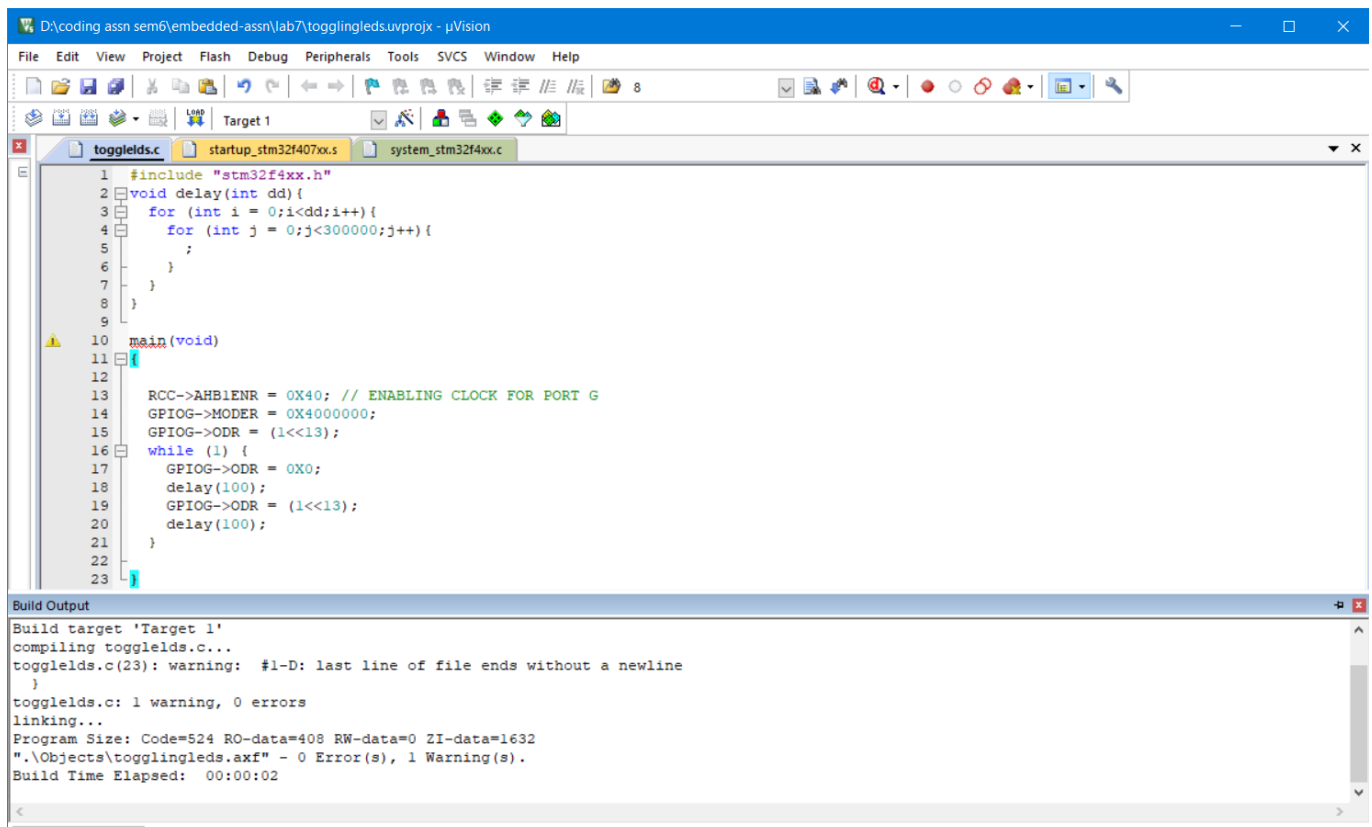
        for (int j = 0;j<300000;j++){
            ;
        }
    }
}

main(void)
{

    RCC->AHB1ENR = 0X40; // ENABLING CLOCK FOR PORT G
    GPIOG->MODER = 0X40000000;
    GPIOG->ODR = (1<<13);
    while (1) {
        GPIOG->ODR = 0X0;
        delay(100);
        GPIOG->ODR = (1<<13);
        delay(100);
    }

}

```



logic

- the logic is same as above, the difference is that only one led (*PG13*) is glowing here and for that moder is set to *0x40000000*

part-b

```

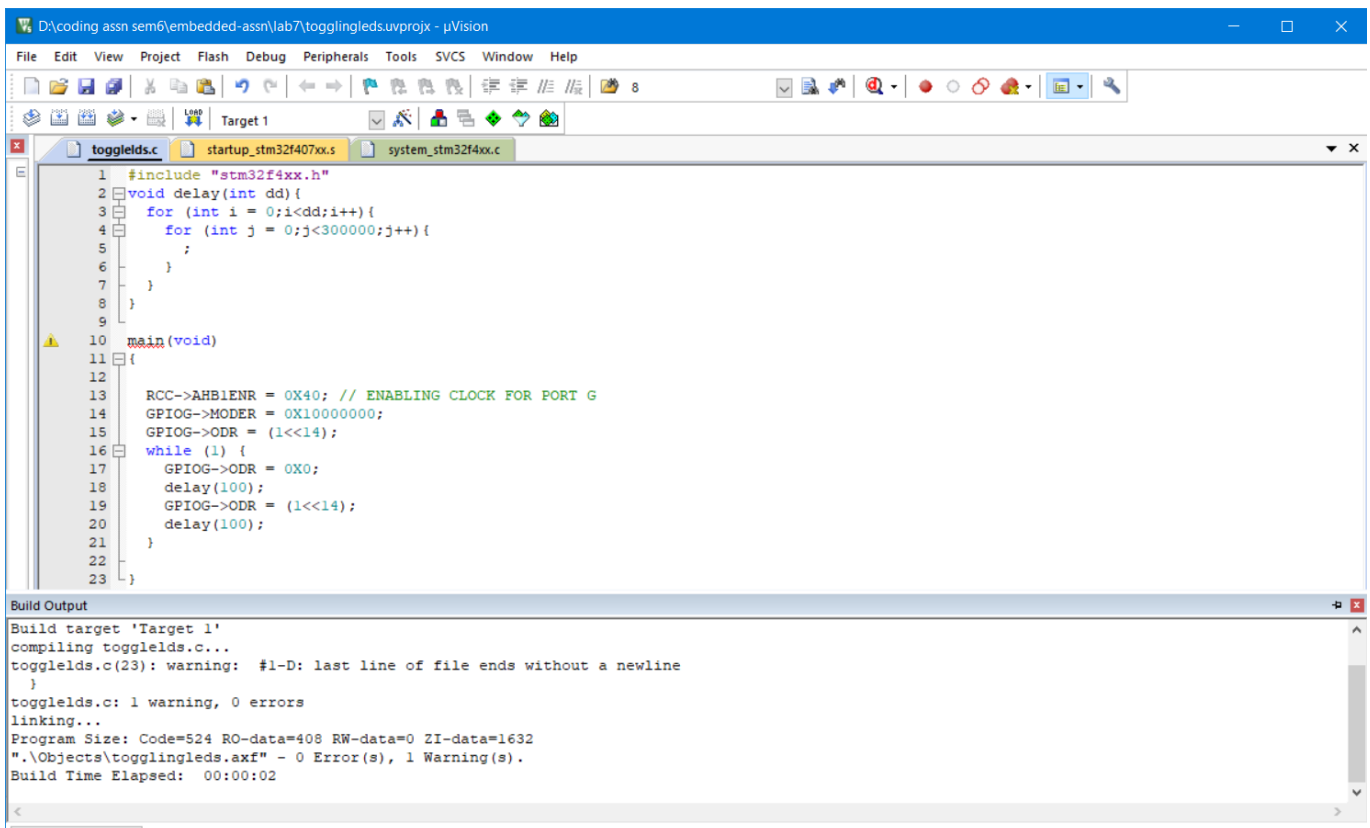
#include "stm32f4xx.h"
void delay(int dd){
    for (int i = 0;i<dd;i++){
        for (int j = 0;j<300000;j++){
            ;
        }
    }
}

main(void)
{

    RCC->AHB1ENR = 0X40; // ENABLING CLOCK FOR PORT G
    GPIOG->MODER = 0X10000000;
    GPIOG->ODR = (1<<14);
    while (1) {
        GPIOG->ODR = 0X0;
        delay(100);
        GPIOG->ODR = (1<<14);
        delay(100);
    }

}

```



logic

- the logic is same as above, the difference is that only one led (*PG13*) is glowing here and for that moder is set to `0x10000000`

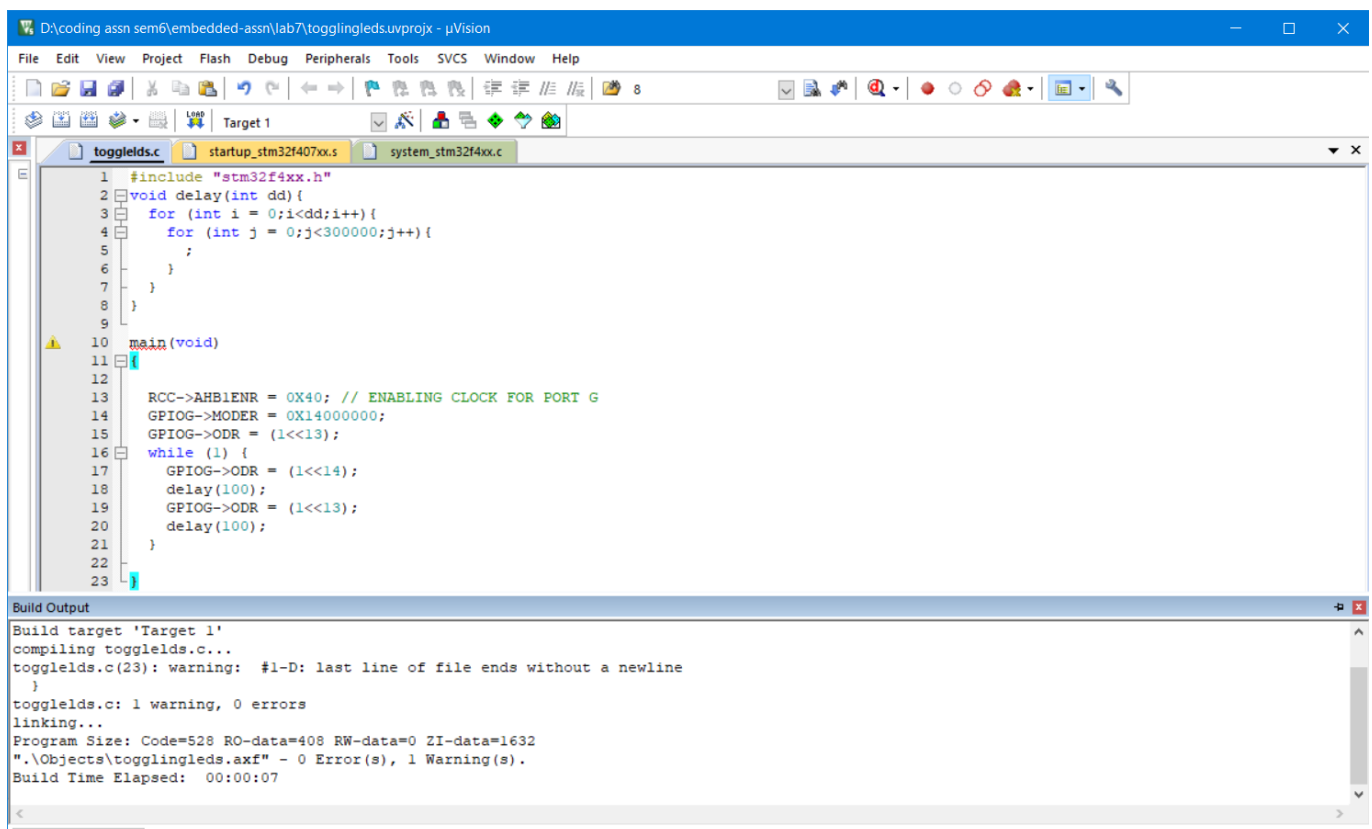
part-c

```
#include "stm32f4xx.h"
void delay(int dd){
    for (int i = 0;i<dd;i++){
        for (int j = 0;j<300000;j++){
            ;
        }
    }
}

main(void)
{

    RCC->AHB1ENR = 0X40; // ENABLING CLOCK FOR PORT G
    GPIOG->MODER = 0X14000000;
    GPIOG->ODR = (1<<13);
    while (1) {
        GPIOG->ODR = (1<<14);
        delay(100);
        GPIOG->ODR = (1<<13);
        delay(100);
    }

}
```



logic

- basic logic is same just the difference is that we are now toggling both led's alternatively.

Task-3

```
#include "stm32f4xx.h"
void delay(int dd){
    for (int i = 0;i<dd;i++){
        for (int j = 0;j<300000;j++){
            ;
        }
    }
}

main(void)
{

    RCC->AHB1ENR = 0X41; // ENABLING CLOCK FOR PORT G & A
    GPIOG->MODER = 0X14000000;
    GPIOA->MODER = 0x0;

    while (1) {
        if (GPIOA->IDR & 0X01) {
            GPIOG->ODR = (1<<13) | (1<<14);
            while (GPIOA->IDR & 0X01) {
                ;
            }
        }
        GPIOA->ODR = 0X0;
    }
}
```

The screenshot shows the µVision IDE with the file 'togglingleds.c' open. The code includes a delay function and a main function that configures the RCC, GPIOG, and GPIOA, then enters a while loop waiting for a button press on GPIOA. The Build Output window at the bottom shows the compilation and linking process, including a warning about a missing newline at the end of the file.

```

1 #include "stm32f4xx.h"
2 void delay(int dd){
3     for (int i = 0;i<dd;i++){
4         for (int j = 0;j<300000;j++){
5             ;
6         }
7     }
8 }
9
10 main(void)
11 {
12     RCC->AHB1ENR = 0x41; // ENABLING CLOCK FOR PORT G & A
13     GPIOG->MODER = 0x14000000;
14     GPIOA->MODER = 0x0;
15
16     while (1) {
17         if (GPIOA->IDR & 0x01) {
18             GPIOG->ODR = (1<<13) | (1<<14);
19             while (GPIOA->IDR & 0x01) {
20                 ;
21             }
22         }
23     }
24 }

```

Build Output

```

Build target 'Target 1'
compiling togglingleds.c...
togglingleds.c(28): warning: #1-D: last line of file ends without a newline
}
togglingleds.c: 1 warning, 0 errors
linking...
Program Size: Code=508 RO-data=408 RW-data=0 ZI-data=1632
".\Objects\togglingleds.axf" - 0 Error(s), 1 Warning(s).
Build Time Elapsed: 00:00:02

```

logic

- for internal led's we need to glow when the push button is pressed and push button is at PA0
- set the RCC->AHB1ENR as 0x41 to enable clock for port G,A
- set Moder for G as 0x14000000
- set Moder for A as 0x00 for making it in input mode
- inside while loop we are waiting for GPIOA->IDR to be 1 since it is 1 when we press it.
- and then if it is 1 then light the led and wait till it is pressed
- and then make led off once the button is not pressed

Task-4

```

#include "stm32f4xx.h"
void delay(int dd){
    for (int i = 0;i<dd;i++){
        for (int j = 0;j<300000;j++){
            ;
        }
    }
}

main(void)
{

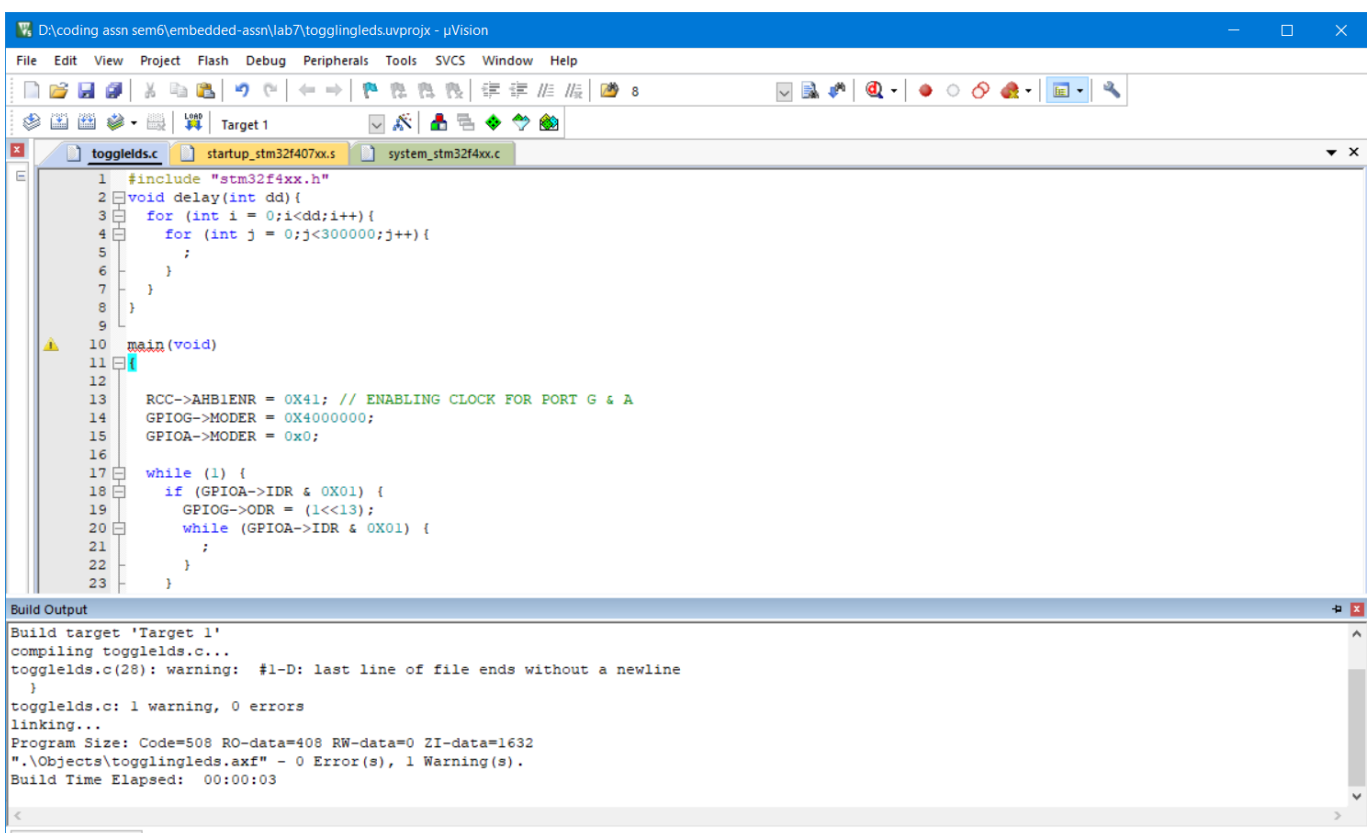
    RCC->AHB1ENR = 0x41; // ENABLING CLOCK FOR PORT G & A
    GPIOG->MODER = 0x4000000;
    GPIOA->MODER = 0x0;

```

```

while (1) {
    if (GPIOA->IDR & 0X01) {
        GPIOG->ODR = (1<<13);
        while (GPIOA->IDR & 0X01) {
            ;
        }
    }
    GPIOA->ODR = 0X0;
}
}

```



logic

- In this logic we are connecting external led at *PG13* port and hence logic is to just make that pin high so that 5V voltage is created and light the external led

Task-5

```

#include "stm32f4xx.h"
void delay(int dd){
    for (int i = 0;i<dd;i++){
        for (int j = 0;j<300000;j++){
            ;
        }
    }
}

```

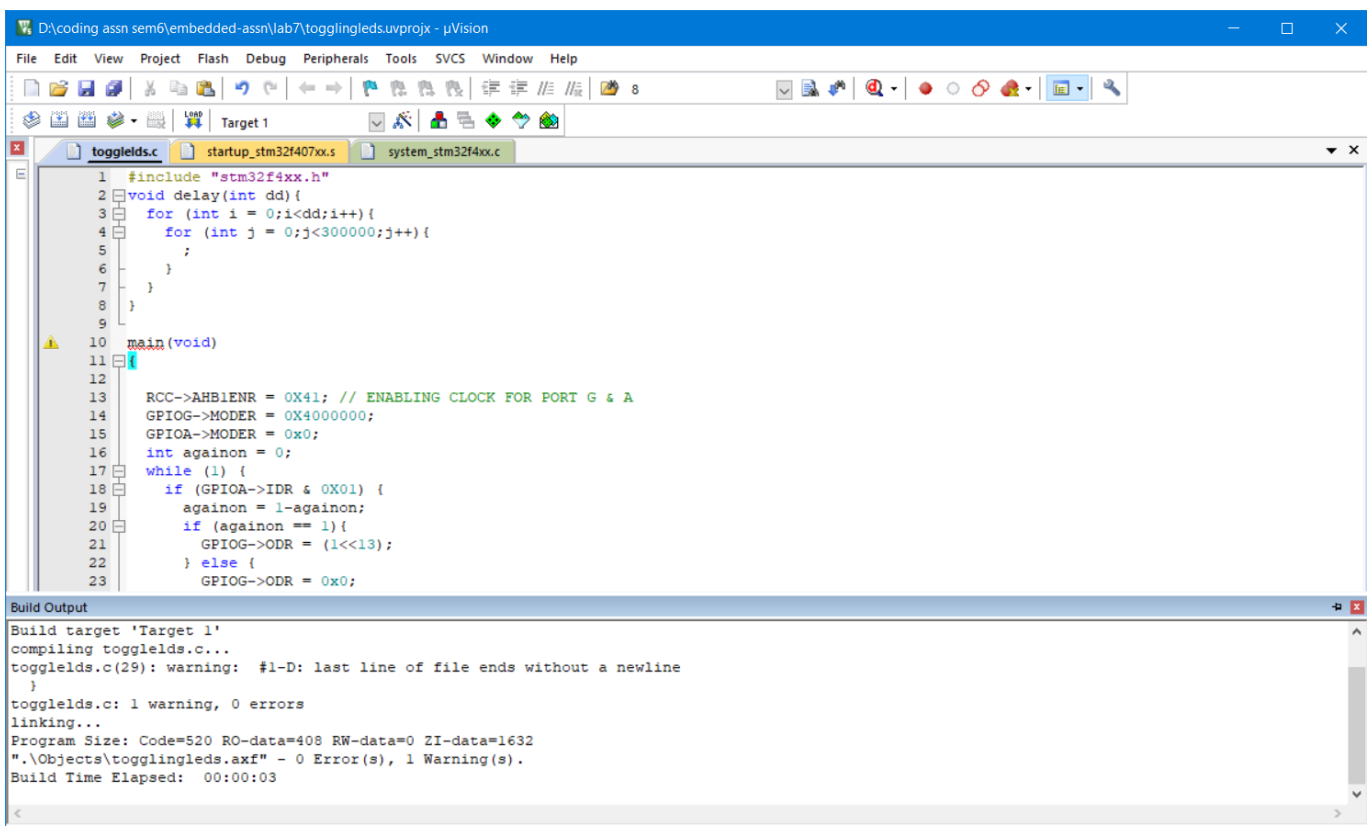


```

    }
}

main(void)
{
    RCC->AHB1ENR = 0X41; // ENABLING CLOCK FOR PORT G & A
    GPIOG->MODER = 0X4000000;
    GPIOA->MODER = 0x0;
    int againon = 0;
    while (1) {
        if (GPIOA->IDR & 0X01) {
            againon = 1-againon;
            if (againon == 1){
                GPIOG->ODR = (1<<13);
            } else {
                GPIOG->ODR = 0x0;
            }
            while (GPIOA->IDR & 0X01);
        }
    }
}
}

```

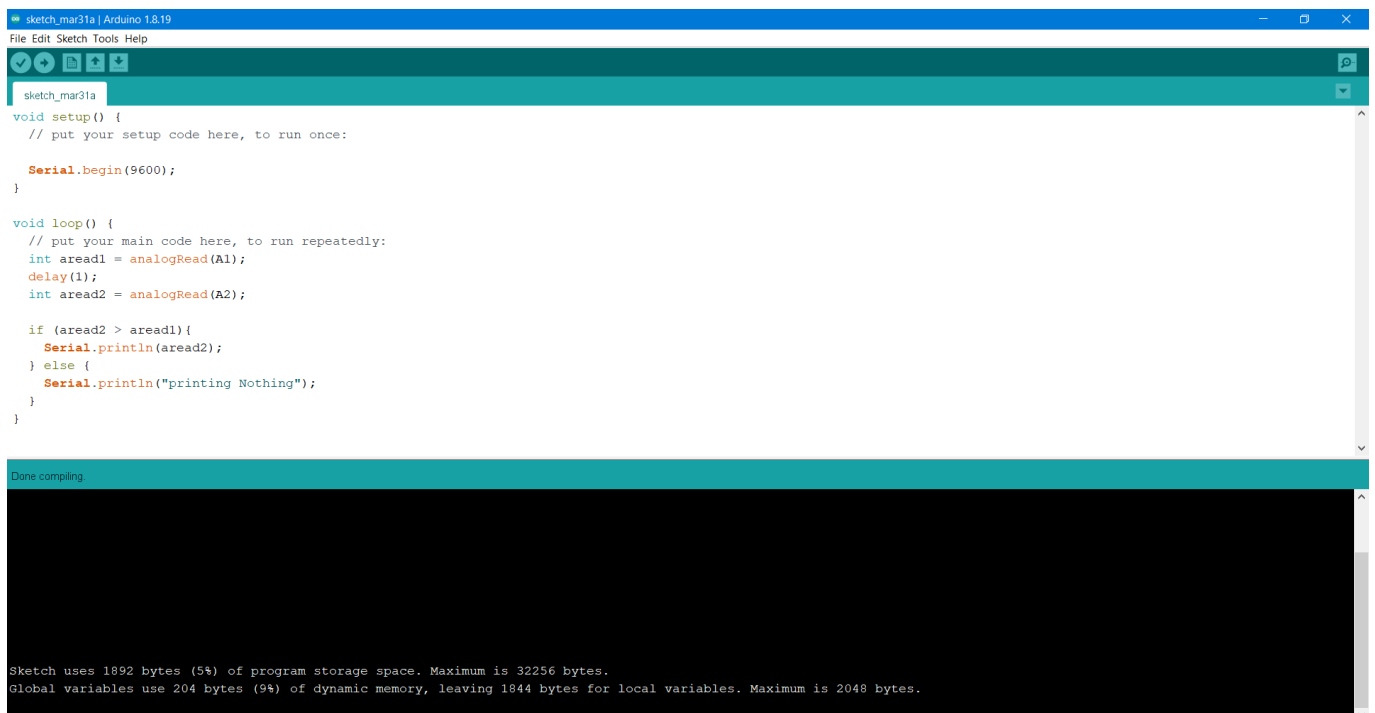


logic

- in this the external led is connected at *PG13* only but we are toggling it by pressing button

Task-6

```
void setup() {  
  // put your setup code here, to run once:  
  
  Serial.begin(9600);  
}  
  
void loop() {  
  // put your main code here, to run repeatedly:  
  int aread1 = analogRead(A1);  
  delay(1);  
  int aread2 = analogRead(A2);  
  
  if (aread2 > aread1){  
    Serial.println(aread2);  
  } else {  
    Serial.println("printing Nothing");  
  }  
}
```



logic

- logic is that read two values from analog A1 and A2 and check if $(a_2 > a_1)$ if it is true then print value read from analog 2