**Date Submitted: 12/13/2019**

**Task 00: Execute provided code**

**Youtube Link:**

[**https://youtu.be/rcyBsHq1Bfs**](https://youtu.be/rcyBsHq1Bfs)

**Task 01:**

**Youtube link:**

**<https://youtu.be/x5O3dgzbKeE>**

**Modified Code:**

**#include** <stdbool.h>

**#include** <stdint.h>

**#include** "inc\hw\_memmap.h"

**#include** "inc\hw\_types.h"

**#include** "driverlib\gpio.h"

**#include** "driverlib\pin\_map.h"

**#include** "driverlib\ssi.h"

**#include** "driverlib\sysctl.h"

**#include** "driverlib\uart.h"

**#include** "utils\uartstdio.h"

**#include** "driverlib\adc.h"

**#include** "driverlib\debug.h"

**#define** NUM\_SSI\_DATA 1

//

//

// This function sets up UART0 to be used for a console to display information

// as the example is running.

//

//

**void** **InitConsole**(**void**)

{

// Enable GPIO port A which is used for UART0 pins.

**SysCtlPeripheralEnable**(SYSCTL\_PERIPH\_GPIOA);

// Configure the pin muxing for UART0 functions on port A0 and A1.

// This step is not necessary if your part does not support pin muxing.

// **TODO**: change this to select the port/pin you are using.

**GPIOPinConfigure**(GPIO\_PA0\_U0RX);

**GPIOPinConfigure**(GPIO\_PA1\_U0TX);

// Enable UART0 so that we can configure the clock.

**SysCtlPeripheralEnable**(SYSCTL\_PERIPH\_UART0);

// Use the internal 16MHz oscillator as the UART clock source.

**UARTClockSourceSet**(UART0\_BASE, UART\_CLOCK\_PIOSC);

// Select the alternate (UART) function for these pins.

**GPIOPinTypeUART**(GPIO\_PORTA\_BASE, GPIO\_PIN\_0 | GPIO\_PIN\_1);

// Initialize the UART for console I/O.

**UARTStdioConfig**(0, 115200, 16000000);

}

// Configure SSI0 in master Freescale (SPI) mode. This example will send out

// 3 bytes of data, then wait for 3 bytes of data to come in. This will all be

// done using the polling method.

**int** **main**(**void**)

{

uint32\_t pui32DataTx[NUM\_SSI\_DATA];

uint32\_t pui32DataRx[NUM\_SSI\_DATA];

uint32\_t ui32Index;

**SysCtlClockSet**(SYSCTL\_SYSDIV\_5|SYSCTL\_USE\_PLL|SYSCTL\_OSC\_MAIN|SYSCTL\_XTAL\_16MHZ);

// Set up the serial console to use for displaying messages. This is

// just for this example program and is not needed for SSI operation.

InitConsole();

// Display the setup on the console.

**UARTprintf**("SSI ->\n");

**UARTprintf**(" Mode: SPI\n");

**UARTprintf**(" Data: 8-bit\n\n");

// The SSI0 peripheral must be enabled for use.

**SysCtlPeripheralEnable**(SYSCTL\_PERIPH\_SSI0);

// For this example SSI0 is used with PortA[5:2]. The actual port and pins

// used may be different on your part, consult the data sheet for more

// information. GPIO port A needs to be enabled so these pins can be used.

// **TODO**: change this to whichever GPIO port you are using.

**SysCtlPeripheralEnable**(SYSCTL\_PERIPH\_GPIOA);

// Configure the pin muxing for SSI0 functions on port A2, A3, A4, and A5.

// This step is not necessary if your part does not support pin muxing.

// **TODO**: change this to select the port/pin you are using.

**GPIOPinConfigure**(GPIO\_PA2\_SSI0CLK);

**GPIOPinConfigure**(GPIO\_PA3\_SSI0FSS);

**GPIOPinConfigure**(GPIO\_PA4\_SSI0RX);

**GPIOPinConfigure**(GPIO\_PA5\_SSI0TX);

// Configure the GPIO settings for the SSI pins. This function also gives

// control of these pins to the SSI hardware. Consult the data sheet to

// see which functions are allocated per pin.

// The pins are assigned as follows:

// PA5 - SSI0Tx

// PA4 - SSI0Rx

// PA3 - SSI0Fss

// PA2 - SSI0CLK

// **TODO**: change this to select the port/pin you are using.

**GPIOPinTypeSSI**(GPIO\_PORTA\_BASE, GPIO\_PIN\_5 | GPIO\_PIN\_4 | GPIO\_PIN\_3 |GPIO\_PIN\_2);

// Configure and enable the SSI port for SPI master mode. Use SSI0,

// system clock supply, idle clock level low and active low clock in

// freescale SPI mode, master mode, 1MHz SSI frequency, and 8-bit data.

// For SPI mode, you can set the polarity of the SSI clock when the SSI

// unit is idle. You can also configure what clock edge you want to

// capture data on. Please reference the datasheet for more information on

// the different SPI modes.

**SSIConfigSetExpClk**(SSI0\_BASE, **SysCtlClockGet**(), SSI\_FRF\_MOTO\_MODE\_0, SSI\_MODE\_MASTER, 1000000, 8);

// Enable the SSI0 module.

**SSIEnable**(SSI0\_BASE);

// Variables for ADC

uint32\_t ui32ADC0Value[4];

**volatile** uint32\_t ui32TempAvg;

**volatile** uint32\_t ui32TempValueC;

**volatile** uint32\_t ui32TempValueF;

// Enable ADC

**SysCtlPeripheralEnable**(SYSCTL\_PERIPH\_ADC0);

// Step Configure

**ADCSequenceConfigure**(ADC0\_BASE, 1, ADC\_TRIGGER\_PROCESSOR, 0);

**ADCSequenceStepConfigure**(ADC0\_BASE, 1, 0, ADC\_CTL\_TS);

**ADCSequenceStepConfigure**(ADC0\_BASE, 1, 1, ADC\_CTL\_TS);

**ADCSequenceStepConfigure**(ADC0\_BASE, 1, 2, ADC\_CTL\_TS);

**ADCSequenceStepConfigure**(ADC0\_BASE,1,3,ADC\_CTL\_TS|ADC\_CTL\_IE|ADC\_CTL\_END);

// Enable Sequence

**ADCSequenceEnable**(ADC0\_BASE, 1);

**SSIEnable**(SSI0\_BASE);

**while**(1)

{

// Read any residual data from the SSI port. This makes sure the receive

// FIFOs are empty, so we don't read any unwanted junk. This is done here

// because the SPI SSI mode is full-duplex, which allows you to send and

// receive at the same time. The SSIDataGetNonBlocking function returns

// "true" when data was returned, and "false" when no data was returned.

// The "non-blocking" function checks if there is any data in the receive

// FIFO and does not "hang" if there isn't.

**while**(**SSIDataGetNonBlocking**(SSI0\_BASE, &pui32DataRx[0]));

// Initialize the data to send.

pui32DataTx[0] = 'a';

**ADCIntClear**(ADC0\_BASE, 1);

**ADCProcessorTrigger**(ADC0\_BASE, 1);

**while**(!**ADCIntStatus**(ADC0\_BASE, 1, false));

// Conversion

**ADCSequenceDataGet**(ADC0\_BASE, 1, ui32ADC0Value);

ui32TempAvg = (ui32ADC0Value[0] + ui32ADC0Value[1] + ui32ADC0Value[2] + ui32ADC0Value[3] + 2)/4;

ui32TempValueC = (1475 - ((2475 \* ui32TempAvg)) / 4096)/10;

ui32TempValueF = ((ui32TempValueC \* 9) + 160) / 5;

**while**(**SSIDataGetNonBlocking**(SSI0\_BASE, &pui32DataRx[0]));

pui32DataTx[0] = ui32TempValueF;

// Display indication that the SSI is transmitting data.

**UARTprintf**("\nSent:\n ");

// Send 3 bytes of data.

**for**(ui32Index = 0; ui32Index < NUM\_SSI\_DATA; ui32Index++)

{

// Display the data that SSI is transferring.

**UARTprintf**("%u", pui32DataTx[ui32Index]);

// Send the data using the "blocking" put function. This function

// will wait until there is room in the send FIFO before returning.

// This allows you to assure that all the data you send makes it into

// the send FIFO.

**SSIDataPut**(SSI0\_BASE, pui32DataTx[ui32Index]);

}

// Wait until SSI0 is done transferring all the data in the transmit FIFO.

**while**(**SSIBusy**(SSI0\_BASE))

{

}

**SysCtlDelay**(10000000);

// Display indication that the SSI is receiving data.

**UARTprintf**("\nReceived:\n ");

// Receive 3 bytes of data.

**for**(ui32Index = 0; ui32Index < NUM\_SSI\_DATA; ui32Index++)

{

// Receive the data using the "blocking" Get function. This function

// will wait until there is data in the receive FIFO before returning.

**SSIDataGet**(SSI0\_BASE, &pui32DataRx[ui32Index]);

// Since we are using 8-bit data, mask off the MSB.

pui32DataRx[ui32Index] &= 0x00FF;

// Display the data that SSI0 received.

**UARTprintf**("%u", pui32DataTx[ui32Index]);

}

}

}

}

**Task 02:**

**Youtube Link:**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vb5Sgt5roI0>

**Modified Code:**

**#include** <stdbool.h>

**#include** <stdint.h>

**#include** "inc/hw\_memmap.h"

**#include** "driverlib/gpio.h"

**#include** "driverlib/pin\_map.h"

**#include** "driverlib/ssi.h"

**#include** "driverlib/sysctl.h"

**#include** "driverlib/uart.h"

**#include** "utils/uartstdio.h"

**#include** "driverlib/adc.h"

**#include** "driverlib/debug.h"

**#define** MAX\_RED 255

**#define** MAX\_GREEN 255

**#define** MAX\_BLUE 255

**#define** NUM\_LEDS 8

uint8\_t frame\_buffer[NUM\_LEDS\*3];

**void** **send\_data**(uint8\_t\* data, uint8\_t num\_leds);

**void** **fill\_frame\_buffer**(uint8\_t r, uint8\_t g, uint8\_t b, uint32\_t num\_leds);

**static** **volatile** uint32\_t ssi\_lut[] =

{

0b100100100,

0b110100100,

0b100110100,

0b110110100,

0b100100110,

0b110100110,

0b100110110,

0b110110110

};

**int** **main**(**void**) {

**FPULazyStackingEnable**();

// 80MHz

**SysCtlClockSet**(SYSCTL\_SYSDIV\_2\_5 | SYSCTL\_USE\_PLL | SYSCTL\_XTAL\_16MHZ | SYSCTL\_OSC\_MAIN);

**SysCtlPeripheralEnable**(SYSCTL\_PERIPH\_GPIOA);

**SysCtlDelay**(50000);

**SysCtlPeripheralEnable**(SYSCTL\_PERIPH\_SSI0);

**SysCtlDelay**(50000);

//GPIO Instantiations

**GPIOPinConfigure**(GPIO\_PA5\_SSI0TX);

**GPIOPinConfigure**(GPIO\_PA2\_SSI0CLK);

**GPIOPinConfigure**(GPIO\_PA4\_SSI0RX);

**GPIOPinConfigure**(GPIO\_PA3\_SSI0FSS);

**GPIOPinTypeSSI**(GPIO\_PORTA\_BASE, GPIO\_PIN\_5);

**GPIOPinTypeSSI**(GPIO\_PORTA\_BASE, GPIO\_PIN\_2);

**GPIOPinTypeSSI**(GPIO\_PORTA\_BASE, GPIO\_PIN\_4);

**GPIOPinTypeSSI**(GPIO\_PORTA\_BASE, GPIO\_PIN\_3);

//20 MHz data rate

**SSIConfigSetExpClk**(SSI0\_BASE, 80000000, SSI\_FRF\_MOTO\_MODE\_0, SSI\_MODE\_MASTER, 2400000, 9);

**SSIEnable**(SSI0\_BASE);

//fill\_frame\_buffer(48, 255, 255, NUM\_LEDS);

**while**(1)

{

// Red

fill\_frame\_buffer(MAX\_RED, 0, 0,NUM\_LEDS );

send\_data(frame\_buffer, NUM\_LEDS);

**SysCtlDelay**((**SysCtlClockGet**()/5));

// Green

fill\_frame\_buffer( 0, MAX\_GREEN, 0, NUM\_LEDS);

send\_data(frame\_buffer, NUM\_LEDS);

**SysCtlDelay**((**SysCtlClockGet**()/5));

// Blue

fill\_frame\_buffer( 0, 0,MAX\_BLUE, NUM\_LEDS);

send\_data(frame\_buffer, NUM\_LEDS);

**SysCtlDelay**((**SysCtlClockGet**()/5));

// Yellow

fill\_frame\_buffer(MAX\_RED, MAX\_GREEN, 0, NUM\_LEDS);

send\_data(frame\_buffer, NUM\_LEDS);

**SysCtlDelay**((**SysCtlClockGet**()/4));

// Purple

fill\_frame\_buffer(MAX\_RED,0, MAX\_BLUE, NUM\_LEDS);

send\_data(frame\_buffer, NUM\_LEDS);

**SysCtlDelay**((**SysCtlClockGet**()/4));

// Cyan

fill\_frame\_buffer(0, MAX\_GREEN, MAX\_BLUE, NUM\_LEDS);

send\_data(frame\_buffer, NUM\_LEDS);

**SysCtlDelay**((**SysCtlClockGet**()/4));

// White

fill\_frame\_buffer(MAX\_RED, MAX\_GREEN, MAX\_BLUE, NUM\_LEDS);

send\_data(frame\_buffer, NUM\_LEDS);

**SysCtlDelay**((**SysCtlClockGet**()/4));

}

}

// Sends data to HighDensity NeoPixel board (DIN)

**void** **send\_data**(uint8\_t\* data, uint8\_t num\_leds)

{

uint32\_t i, j, curr\_lut\_index, curr\_rgb;

**for**(i = 0; i < (num\_leds\*3); i = i + 3) {

curr\_rgb = (((uint32\_t)data[i + 2]) << 16) | (((uint32\_t)data[i + 1]) << 8) | data[i];

**for**(j = 0; j < 24; j = j + 3) {

curr\_lut\_index = ((curr\_rgb>>j) & 0b111);

**SSIDataPut**(SSI0\_BASE, ssi\_lut[curr\_lut\_index]);

}

}

**SysCtlDelay**(50000);

}

**void** **fill\_frame\_buffer**(uint8\_t r, uint8\_t g, uint8\_t b, uint32\_t num\_leds)

{

uint32\_t i;

uint8\_t\* frame\_buffer\_index = frame\_buffer;

**for**(i = 0; i < num\_leds; i++) {

\*(frame\_buffer\_index++) = g;

\*(frame\_buffer\_index++) = r;

\*(frame\_buffer\_index++) = b;

}

}