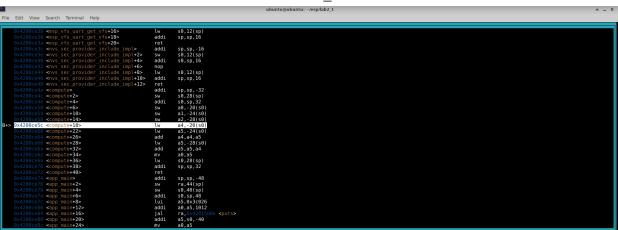
CSE121 Lab Report 2

Lab 2.1

Compute 1st argument is 55 and is passed via a0
Compute 2nd argument is 0 and is passed via a1
Compute 3rd argument is 4 and is passed via a2
Return value is 59 and is returned via 0x4200ce72
The entry point of the "compute" function is at address 0x4200ce4a
The instruction that returns the value is at address 0x4200ce72

The screenshot below shows the addresses for lab2_1.



The screenshot below shows the addresses for lab2 1.

```
>_
                            ubuntu@ubuntu: ~/esp/lab2_1
                                                                                 ^ _ D X
 File Edit View Search Terminal Help
b2/lab2 debug/main/lab2 debug.c:17
         in /home/siero/lec_lab2/lab2_debug/main/lab2_debug.c
(gdb) i r a
zero
ra
                 0x4200cfb6
                                    0x4200cfb6 <app main+322>
                 0x3fc9ae40
sp
                 0x3fc96400
gp
                 0x3fc8f608
tр
t0
                 0x4005890e
                                    1074104590
t1
                 0×50000000
                                    1342177280
t2
                 0x0
fp
s1
                 0x3fc9ae60
                 0x3c022a84
                                    1006774916
a0
                 0x37
                           55
a1
                 0 \times 0
                           0
a2
                 0x4
                           4
a3
                 0x0
                           0
a4
                           4
                 0x4
а5
                 0x0
                           0
a6
                 0 \times 0
                           0
a7
s2
s3
s4
                 0xa
                           10
                           0
                 0 \times 0
                 0x0
                           0
                 0x0
                           0
s5
                           0
                 0x0
s6
                 0x0
--Type <RET> for more,
                         q to quit, c to continue without paging--
s7
                 0x0
s8
                 0x0
                           0
s9
                           0
                 0x0
s10
                 0x0
                           0
                           0
s11
                 0x0
t3
                           0
                 0x0
t4
                 0 \times 0
                           0
t5
                 0x0
                           0
t6
                 0x0
                           0
рс
                 0x4200ce5c
                                    0x4200ce5c <compute+18>
mstatus
                 Ignoring packet error, continuing...
Invalid hex digit 116
misa
                 Ignoring packet error, continuing...
Invalid hex digit 116
mtvec
                 Ignoring packet error, continuing...
Invalid hex digit 116
mscratch
                 Ignoring packet error, continuing...
```

While trying to get the debugger to work, I also used the following links to fix my bugs.

Problem 1: Configuring JTAG rules on esp32

https://docs.espressif.com/projects/esp-idf/en/latest/esp32c3/api-guides/jtag-debugging/configure -builtin-itag.html

Problem 2: Run openocd and flash binary onto chip

https://docs.espressif.com/projects/esp-idf/en/latest/esp32/api-guides/jtag-debugging/index.html

Problem 3: Convert .elf file to binary image

 $\underline{https://docs.espressif.com/projects/esptool/en/latest/esp32s3/esptool/basic-commands.html\#convert-elf-to-binary-elf2image$

Problem 4: Openocd process does not have permissions to access the JTAG/serial device

ChatGPT Answer: The error message "OpenOCD process does not have permissions to access the USB JTAG/serial device" typically indicates that the OpenOCD process doesn't have the necessary permissions to access the JTAG/serial device, which is commonly connected via USB. To resolve this issue, you can follow these steps:

1. Add User to the Dialout Group:

The most common reason for this error is that the user running OpenOCD does not have the necessary permissions to access the USB device. To fix this, you can add your user to the "dialout" group, which often has the required permissions.

Run the following command to add your user to the "dialout" group: bash

sudo usermod -a -G dialout your_username

Replace your_username with your actual username.

Log Out and Log In:

After adding your user to the "dialout" group, you may need to log out and then log back in for the group changes to take effect.

Check udev Rules:

Ensure that the USB JTAG/serial device has the correct udev rules. These rules define the permissions and access rights for USB devices. Check whether there are specific udev rules for your device and whether they are correctly configured.

Reload udev Rules:

After modifying udev rules, you may need to reload the rules to apply the changes. Run the following command to reload udev rules:

bash

sudo udevadm control --reload-rules

Unplug and Replug the Device:

Sometimes, simply unplugging and replugging the USB JTAG/serial device can resolve the issue. This can help in cases where the device was detected with incorrect permissions or if the device wasn't recognized when you added your user to the "dialout" group.

Run OpenOCD with sudo:

If you are still facing permission issues, as a last resort, you can run OpenOCD with sudo. However, using sudo should be used with caution because it grants the program root privileges, and it might not be recommended for security reasons.

For example:

bash

```
sudo openocd -f interface/your_interface.cfg -f
target/your_target.cfg
```

1. Replace your_interface.cfg and your_target.cfg with the appropriate configuration files for your setup.

Please note that running OpenOCD with sudo should be a temporary solution, and you should try to resolve the permissions issues using the previous steps. It's essential to balance the need for device access with system security and permissions best practices.

Lab2.2

My code for Lab 2.2 was adapted from the following code provided by chatGPT.

Prompt

Build a C program that uses SHTC3 sensor on esp32c3 to display the temperature and humidity every 2 seconds using I2C protocol

Answer:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include "freertos/FreeRTOS.h"
#include "freertos/task.h"
#include "driver/i2c.h"

#define I2C_MASTER_SCL_IO 22
#define I2C_MASTER_SDA_IO 21
#define I2C MASTER NUM I2C NUM 0
```

```
#define I2C MASTER FREQ HZ 100000 // I2C frequency
#define SHTC3 ADDR
                          0x70 // SHTC3 I2C address
void app main()
      i2c config t conf;
      conf.mode = I2C MODE MASTER;
      conf.sda io num = I2C MASTER SDA IO;
      conf.sda pullup en = GPIO PULLUP ENABLE;
      conf.scl io num = I2C MASTER SCL IO;
      conf.scl pullup en = GPIO PULLUP ENABLE;
      conf.master.clk speed = I2C MASTER FREQ HZ;
      i2c param config(I2C MASTER NUM, &conf);
      i2c driver install(I2C MASTER NUM, I2C MODE MASTER, 0, 0, 0);
      uint8 t data[6];
      int16 t temperature;
      int16 t humidity;
      while (1)
      i2c cmd handle t cmd = i2c_cmd_link_create();
      i2c master start(cmd);
      i2c master write byte(cmd, (SHTC3_ADDR << 1) | I2C_MASTER_READ, true);
      i2c master read(cmd, data, 6, I2C MASTER LAST NACK);
      i2c master stop(cmd);
      esp err t ret = i2c master cmd begin(I2C MASTER NUM, cmd, 1000 /
portTICK RATE MS);
      i2c cmd link delete(cmd);
      if (ret == ESP OK)
      temperature = (data[0] << 8) \mid data[1];
      humidity = (data[3] \ll 8) \mid data[4);
      float temp degC = -45 + 175 * (temperature / 65535.0);
      float hum percent = 100 * (humidity / 65535.0);
      printf("Temperature: %.2f°C, Humidity: %.2f%%\n", temp_degC, hum_percent);
```

```
}
else
{
    printf("Failed to read data from SHTC3 sensor\n");
}

vTaskDelay(2000 / portTICK_PERIOD_MS); // Wait for 2 seconds
}
}
```

##

For my code, I set the SDA and SCL I/O pins to be 10 and 8 because I was having issues with the ones provided by chatGPT. I also changed the conf definition to a dictionary because I was getting an invalid flags/frequency error. I got the idea to change it to a dictionary from this link: https://esp32.com/viewtopic.php?t=21030

After making those changes, I just added an equation to set the Fahrenheit temperature to 1.8*degC + 32 and formatted the printing using ESP LOGI.