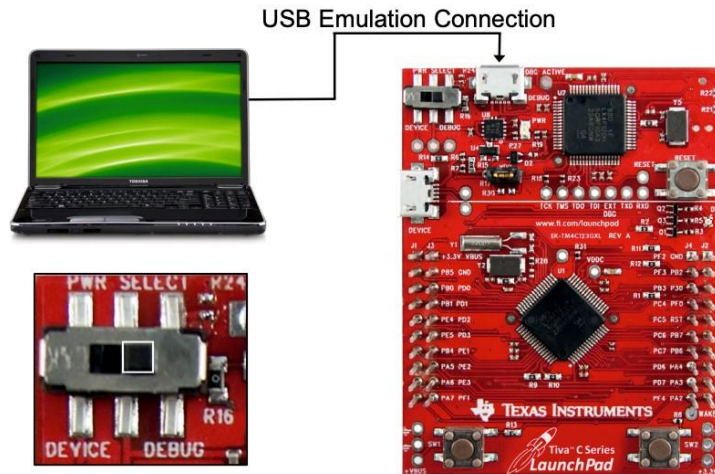


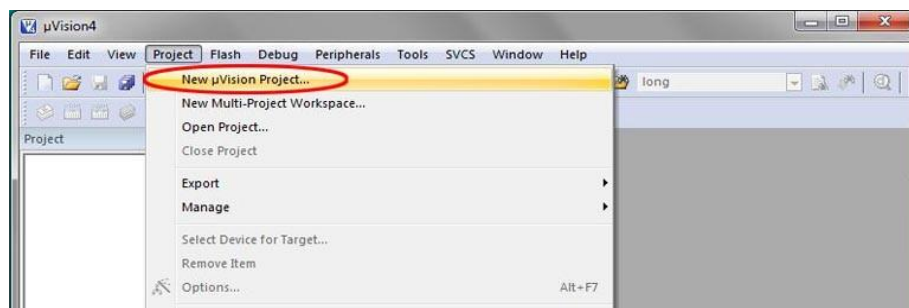
Getting Started in C programming with Keil uVision

Board Connection and Power Switch Setting

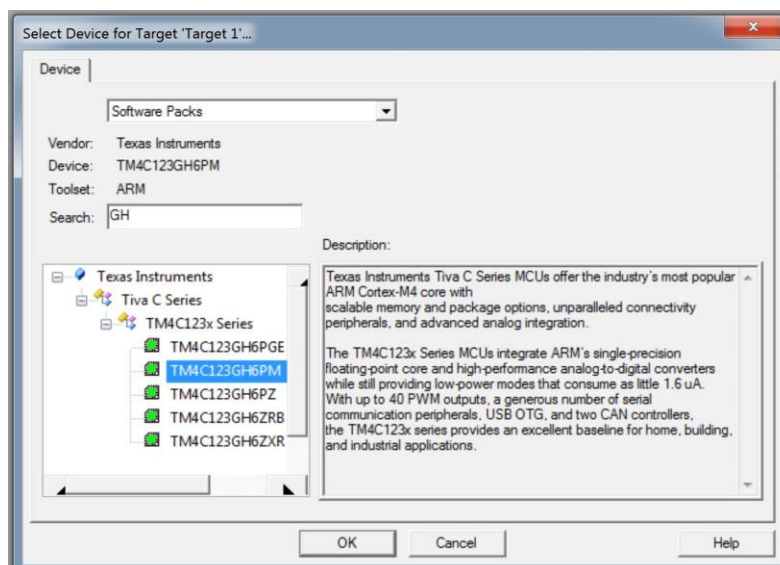


Create a Project with the Guidance of Project Wizard

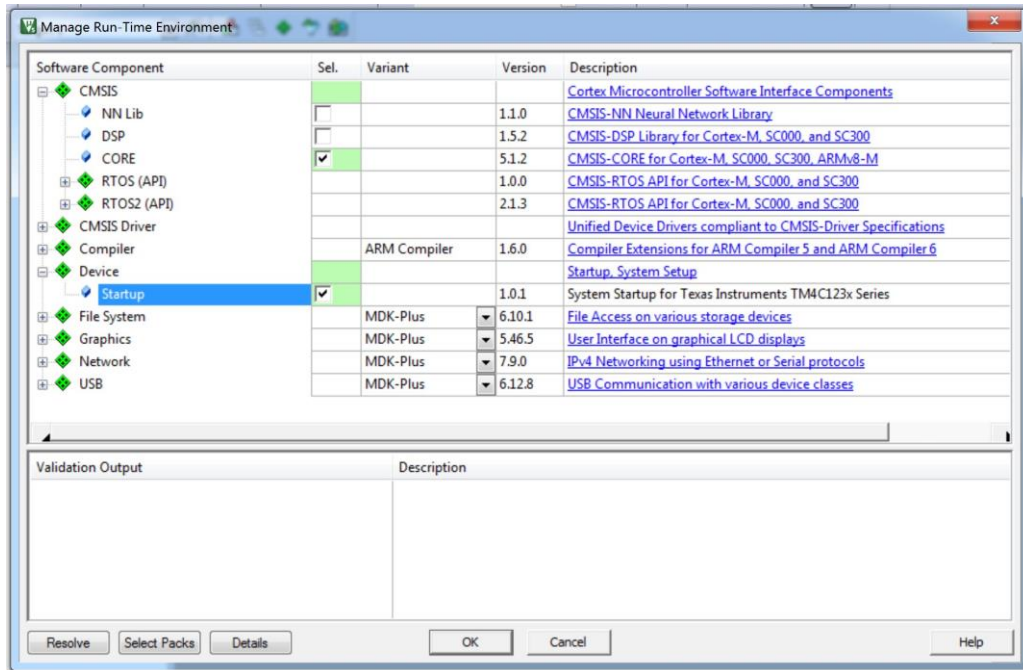
1. From the menu, select Project > New uVision Project...



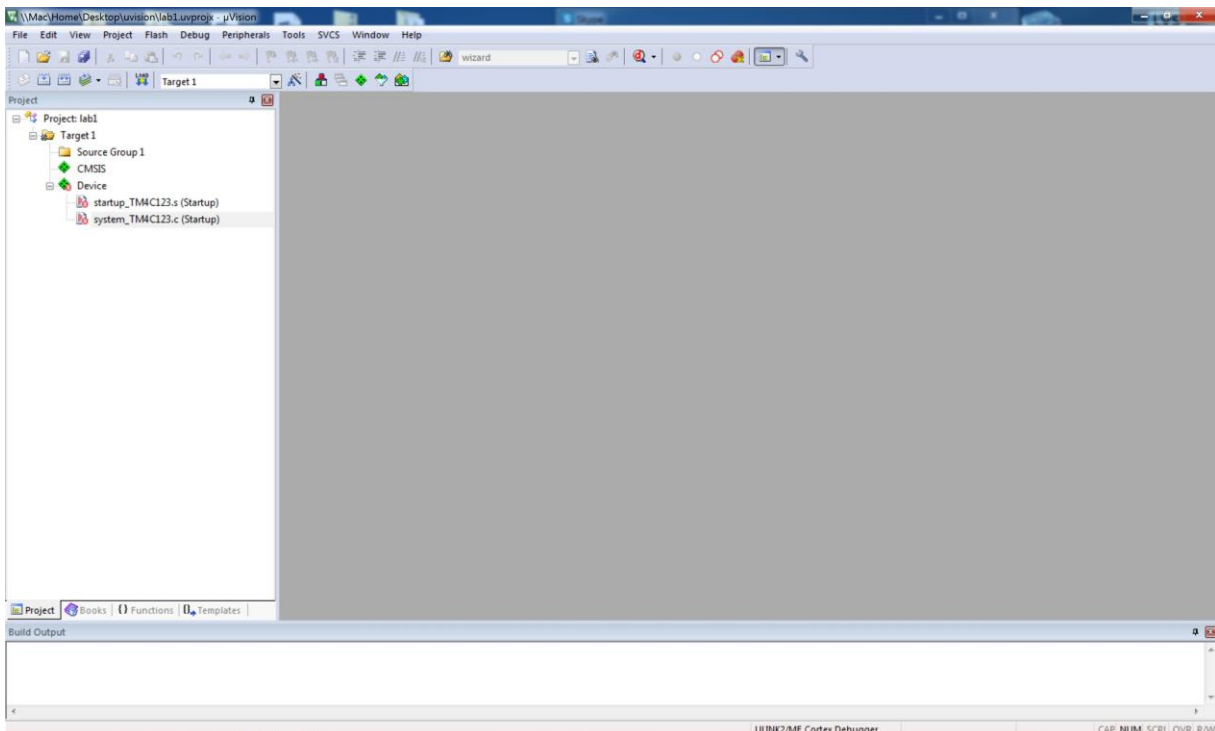
2. A **Select Device for Target 'Target 1'...** window will pop up. The device used on the Tiva LaunchPad is Texas Instruments TM4C123GH6PM. To select this device, first you need to click on the + sign to the left of Texas Instruments to expand the selections.



3. Scroll down the device selections to find **TM4C123GH6PM** (you may type “GH” in the search field to filter the devices), click on the device name then click **OK**.
4. A dialog pops up to manage the run-time environment. Select CMSIS → CORE and Device → Startup.

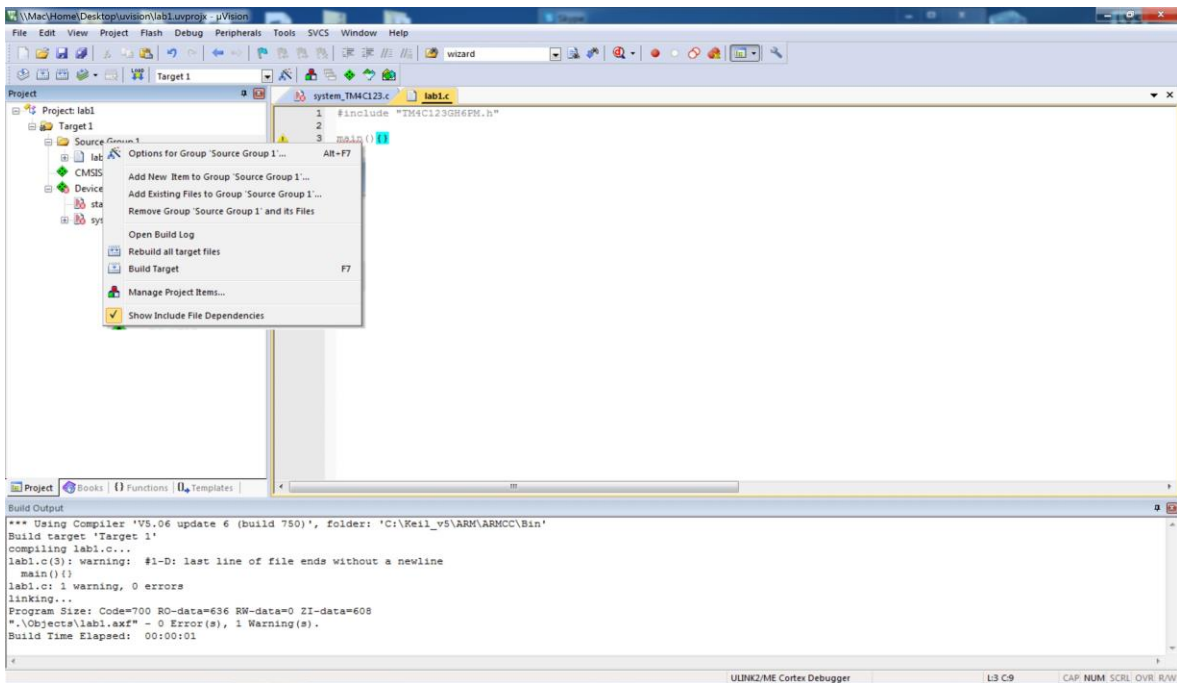


5. In the Project window, a target is created with the default name **Target1**. Click on the + sign to the left of Target1 to expand the folder.



Add a Source File to the Project

6. To configure the clock, double click on the “system_TM4C.c” file, then select the “Configuration Wizard” tab



12. In the dialog box, browse to the project folder if it is not already there. Click select **main.c** then click **Add**.
13. The file should appear in the project window under Source Group 1 folder. Click Close to close the dialog box.
14. Copy and paste the following code into the main.c editor window.

```

/* This program blinks the red LED on the
 * TI Tiva LaunchPad. The connections are:
 * PF1 - red LED
 * PF2 - blue LED
 * PF3 - green LED
 * They are high active (a '1' turns on the LED).
 */
#include "TM4C123GH6PM.h"
void delayMs(int n);
int main(void)
{
    // enable clock to GPIOF at clock gating control register
    SYSCTL->RCGCGPIO |= 0x20;
    // enable the GPIO pins for the LED (PF3, 2 1) as output
    GPIOF->DIR |= 0x0e;
    // enable the GPIO pins for digital function
    GPIOF->DEN |= 0x0e;
    while(1)
    {
        GPIOF->DATA = 0x02;    // turn on red LED
        delayMs(500);
        GPIOF->DATA = 0;      // turn off red LED
        delayMs(500);
    }
}

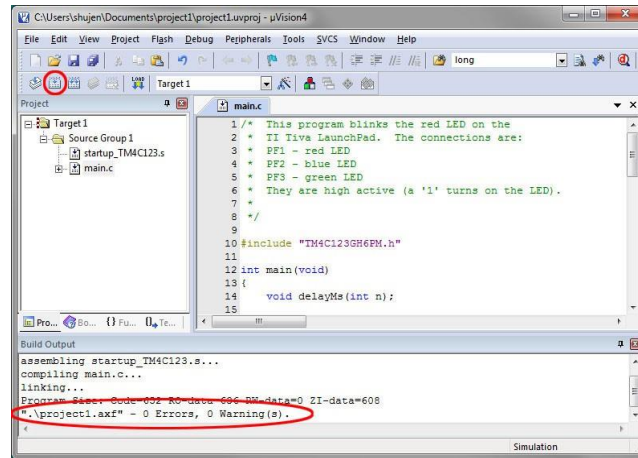
// delay in milliseconds (16 MHz CPU clock)
void delayMs(int n)
{
    int i, j;
    for(i = 0 ; i < n; i++)
        for(j = 0; j < 3180; j++)
            {} // do nothing for 1 ms
}

```

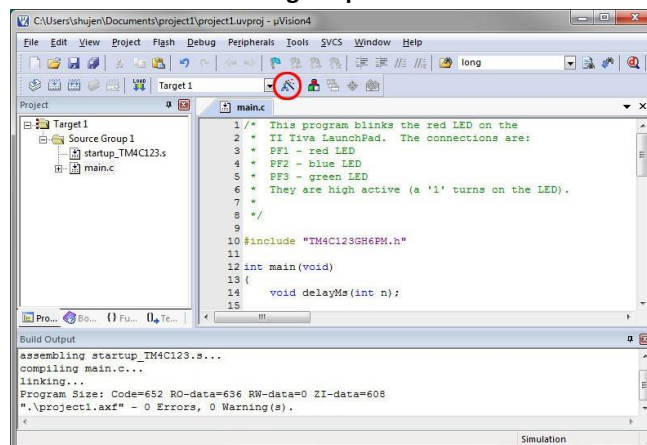
15. The file name in the tab will have an '*' next to it. It symbolizes that the file has been changed without saving. You may click the save button to save the file or proceed to build the project. By default the file is automatically saved before the build.

Build the Project and Download to the Target

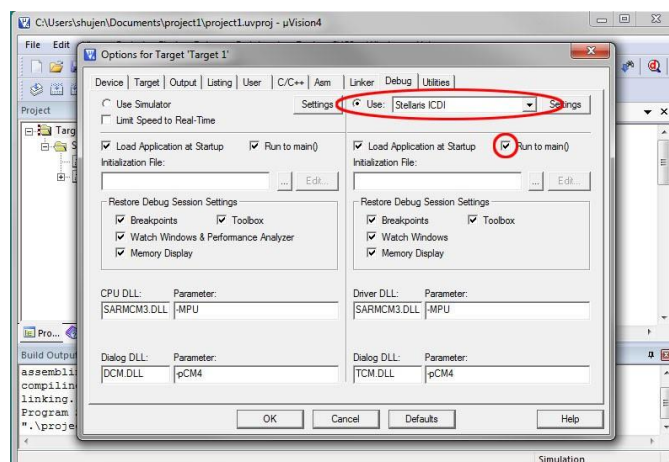
16. Click on the "Options for target" button, then press "target" tab, then for ARM compiler choose "use default compiler version 5".
17. Click on the **Build** button and wait for the build to complete. Make sure there are no error messages and review all the warning messages.



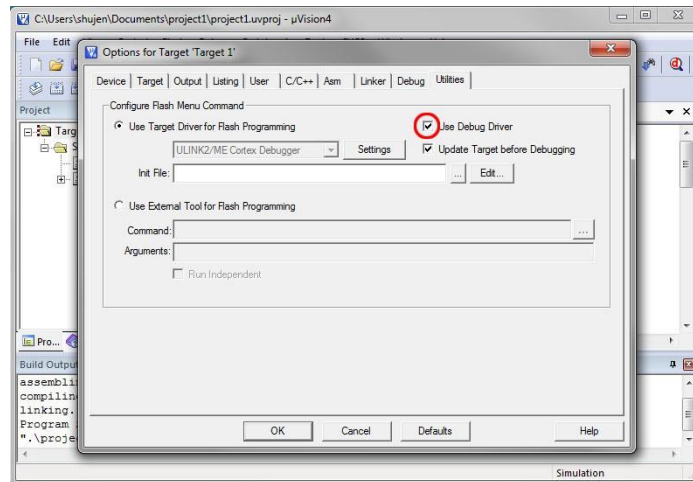
18. Before downloading the program to the target, we need to set up the connection between the uVision IDE and the debugger on the target circuit board. Click on the **Target Options** button.



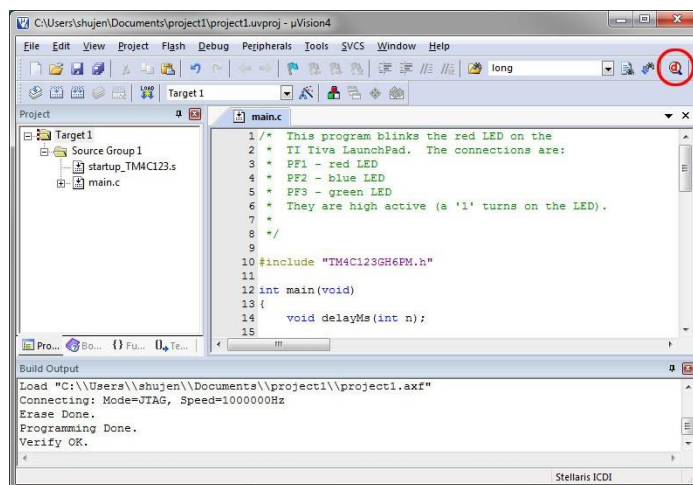
19. Select **Debug** tab and click the radio button and select Stellaris ICD1 in the pull-down menu if you intend to run the program on the target circuit. Alternatively, you may select the radio button of **Use Simulator** on the left to test the code with the simulator.
20. Check the box **Run to main()**.



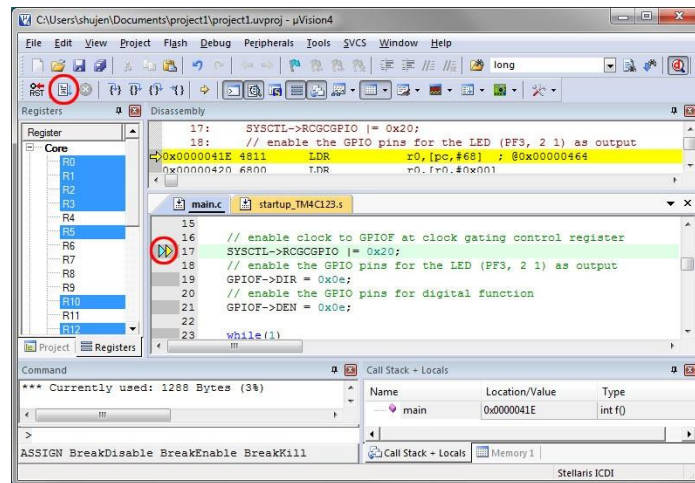
21. Select Utilities tab and check the **Use Debug Driver**.
22. Click **OK** button to close the Options window



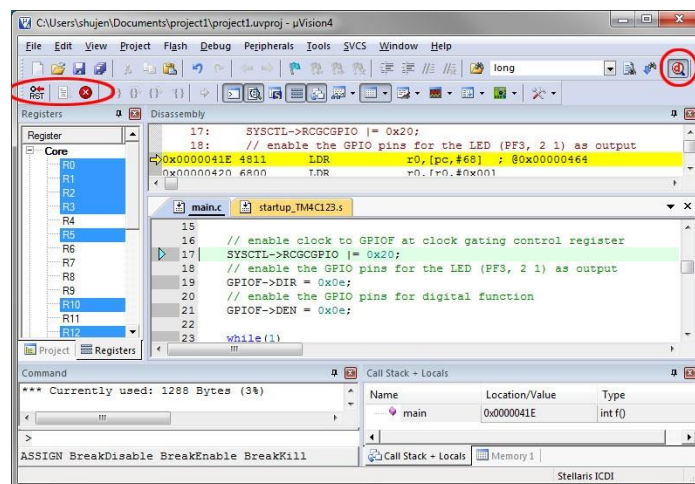
23. You should have the ICDI device drivers installed on your computer. If you have not done so, download Stellaris ICDI device drivers and the installation guide from Texas Instrument at http://www.ti.com/tool/stellaris_icdi_drivers. Follow the instructions to install the drivers.
24. Also download Stellaris AddOn from <https://developer.arm.com/documentation/ka002280/latest/>
25. To download and debug the program, you need to go into the debugger. Click the **Debug** button. If you are running MDKARM Lite Edition, a message window will pop up to warn of the code size limitation. Click **OK** to proceed.



26. When entering the debugger, the IDE changes the view to the debug view. The program counter is at the first executable line of the main() function as indicated by the arrows. Click the **Run** button and the program execution should start. If everything has been done correctly, the red LED on the LaunchPad should be blinking.



27. To the left, you will find the stop button (red circle with a white cross) and the reset button (with RST in it). To stop debugging, click on the debug button on the right. When you left the debugger, the program in the Tiva LaunchPad will continue running. The program will run whenever the power is applied to it.



28. Congratulations! You have finished your first Keil uVision programming for the Tiva LaunchPad.

Explanations of the Program

Line 10: Include the register definition file. Starting from uVision version 4.72, the register definitions are following the CMSIS format.

Line 14: function prototype for delayMs().

```

1 /* This program blinks the red LED on the
2 * TI Tiva LaunchPad. The connections are:
3 * PF1 - red LED
4 * PF2 - blue LED
5 * PF3 - green LED
6 * They are high active (a '1' turns on the LED).
7 *
8 */
9
10 #include "TM4C123GH6PM.h"
11
12 int main(void)
13 {
14     void delayMs(int n);
15 }

```

Line 17: All the peripherals are powered up without clock to conserve energy. Before configuring the port setting, the clock needs to be enabled. This line turns on the clock to Port F.

Line 19, 21: In order to drive the LEDs, the port pins need to be digital output. They are powered up with these bits set to zero. These two statements set those three bits to digital output.

```
15
16 // enable clock to GPIOF at clock gating control register
17 SYSCCTL->RCGCGPIO |= 0x20;
18 // enable the GPIO pins for the LED (PF3, 2 1) as output
19 GPIOF->DIR = 0x0e;
20 // enable the GPIO pins for digital function
21 GPIOF->DEN = 0x0e;
22
```

Line 23: The infinite loop. An embedded system program does not exit. It must have an infinite loop.

Line 25-26: Turn on the red LED for 500 ms.

Line 28-29: Turn off the red LED for 500 ms.

```
22
23 while(1)
24 {
25     GPIOF->DATA = 0x02;    // turn on red LED
26     delayMs(500);
27
28     GPIOF->DATA = 0;       // turn off red LED
29     delayMs(500);
30 }
31 }
32
```

Line 34-40: This delay function takes a parameter and loops as many times as the parameter specifies. Each loop consists of four clock cycles. If the clock runs at 16 MHz so delay(500); results in 500 ms.

```
32
33 // delay n milliseconds (16 MHz CPU clock)
34 void delayMs(int n)
35 {
36     int i, j;
37     for(i = 0 ; i < n; i++)
38         for(j = 0; j < 3180; j++)
39             {} // do nothing for 1 ms
40 }
41
```

Line 44-50: In the uVision, the initialization function is eliminated from the startup_TM4C123.s assembly file but the assembly code calls for a function SystemInit(). The programmer needs to provide the function and in the function enable coprocessor access.

Line 51: uVision expects a newline at the end of the file, otherwise, you will receive a warning message.

```
41
42 // This function is called by the startup assembly
43 // code to perform system specific initialization tasks.
44 void SystemInit(void)
45 {
46     // Grant coprocessor access
47     // This is required since TM4C123G has
48     // a floating point coprocessor
49     SCB->CPACR |= 0x00F00000;
50 }
51
```