

This is the code I wrote (and ran) on my Raspberry Pi Pico. It runs on a board I made which sends the data out through a uart port. A CH340 converts it to USB for a PC running AccessPort Terminal program.
<http://www.sudt.com/en/ap/>

```
void test10()
{
#define PAGE 4160 // Sector is 260
  uint32_t myflash_target_address;
  uint16_t n;
  unsigned char flash_buffer[256];

  myflash_target_address = FLASH_TARGET_OFFSET + (PAGE<<8); // 256 bytes per Page;

  ints = save_and_disable_interrupts(); // Disable Interrupts

// Erase the sector
  uart_puts(UART_ID,"Erase");
  flash_range_erase(myflash_target_address, FLASH_SECTOR_SIZE);

// Show that it is erased
  read_page(PAGE, 256); // Read Page and send it out through uart in Hex

// Make first buffer
  for(n=0; n<256; n++) { flash_buffer[n] = 0xFF;} // Start with all 0xFF
  for(n=0; n<32; n++) { flash_buffer[n] = n;} // first data address 0 to 31

// write
  flash_range_program(myflash_target_address, flash_buffer, FLASH_PAGE_SIZE);

// Display the page
  uart_puts(UART_ID,"Bytes 0 to 31");
  read_page(PAGE, 256); // Read Page and send it out through uart in Hex

// Make second buffer
  for(n=32; n<64; n++) { flash_buffer[n] = n;} // second data is 32 to 63

// write
  flash_range_program(myflash_target_address, flash_buffer, FLASH_PAGE_SIZE);

// Display the page
  uart_puts(UART_ID,"Bytes 32 to 63");
  read_page(PAGE, 256); // Read Page and send it out through uart in Hex

// Make third buffer
  for(n=64; n<96; n++) { flash_buffer[n] = n;} // thurst data is 64 to 95

// write
  flash_range_program(myflash_target_address, flash_buffer, FLASH_PAGE_SIZE);

// Display the page
```

```

uart_puts(UART_ID,"Bytes 64 to 95");
read_page(PAGE, 256);    // Read Page and send it out through uart in Hex

// Make fourth buffer
for(n=96; n<128; n++) {flash_buffer[n] = n;} // thirst data is 64 to 95

// write
flash_range_program(myflash_target_address, flash_buffer, FLASH_PAGE_SIZE);

// Display the page
uart_puts(UART_ID,"Bytes 96 to 127");
read_page(PAGE, 256);    // Read Page and send it out through uart in Hex

restore_interrupts(ints);

LED_break();
}
//=====
void read_page(uint16_t page, uint16_t number)
{
// #define FLASH_TARGET_OFFSET (512 * 1024) // start of my flash data
// FLASH_PAGE_SIZE is 256 // already defined

uint32_t myflash_target;
uint32_t myflash_read_address;
char *ptr;
unsigned int m, n;

myflash_target = FLASH_TARGET_OFFSET + (page<<8);
myflash_read_address = XIP_BASE + myflash_target;

strcpy(line, "\nFlash Page: ");
my_itoa(page, nstr);
strcat(line, nstr);
strcat(line, "\n");
uart_puts(UART_ID, line);

// read the page
ptr = (char *)myflash_read_address;

m = 32;
line[0] = 0; // Start with NULL
for(n=0; n<256; n++)
{
my_hextoa2(*ptr++, nstr);
strcat(line,nstr);

if(--m == 0)
{
strcat(line, "\n");
}
}
}

```

```
    uart_puts(UART_ID, line);
    m = 32;
    line[0] = 0; // start new line
}
else { strcat(line, " "); }
}
strcat(line, "\n\n");
uart_puts(UART_ID, line);

}
//=====
```