

RX Family

Amazon FreeRTOS download with e² studio

Introduction

Amazon FreeRTOS is a real-time operating system that augments the FreeRTOS kernel with libraries for connectivity, security, and over-the-air (OTA) updates. Amazon FreeRTOS also includes some demo applications that demonstrate Amazon FreeRTOS features on qualified boards.

Renesas e² studio is a development environment based on the popular Eclipse CDT (C/C++ Development Tooling), covers build (editor, compiler and linker control) as well as debug interface. It also supports to integrate the Amazon FreeRTOS demo applications and run them on Renesas boards.

Amazon FreeRTOS configuration feature in Smart Configurator provides a graphical user interface (GUI) configuration and code generation tool for Renesas RX microcontroller family. It helps user save valuable time to import project and take advantage of the functionality provided by the additional libraries. It also provides a function to change the setting of Amazon FreeRTOS kernel through GUI easily.

Objectives

This document helps users to be familiar with the procedures to download, configure and run the Amazon FreeRTOS demo applications using the new features of e² studio: downloading Renesas GitHub Amazon FreeRTOS projects and configuring FreeRTOS libraries using Smart Configurator.

Operating Environment

Operation was confirmed in the following environments.

IDE	e2 studio 7.5.0
Toolchains	CCRX Compiler v3.0.1
Target devices	Renesas RX Family
Emulators	E2, E2 Lite, E1 and E20

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Note

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- GitHub® is a trademark of GitHub, Inc. (<https://github.com/logos>)

1. Outline

This document describes the procedure to perform the demonstration for Amazon FreeRTOS on Renesas RX family by introducing following steps:

- Prepare and configure the demo project
- Select the demo to run
- Set up AWS corresponding to the demo
- Set up hardware (target device)
- Configure debug serial port
- Build and run the demo

2. Downloading from Renesas GitHub

2.1 Download source code from GitHub

Before e² studio v7.5, user must download the source code from GitHub manually, then import the project to e² studio workspace. The new version of e² studio supports user to import the source code right inside the IDE. Amazon FreeRTOS project importing functionality is supported in e² studio v7.5 and above.

At the beginning, user would be able to choose the version of Amazon FreeRTOS package, and the selected version will be downloaded from GitHub and imported automatically into the project. This makes it easier for the user, so that the user can focus only on Amazon FreeRTOS configuration and writing application code.

The figure below shows how to import Amazon FreeRTOS project:

1. Launch e² studio v7.5
2. Select [File] → [Import..]
3. Select “Renesas GitHub Amazon FreeRTOS Project”

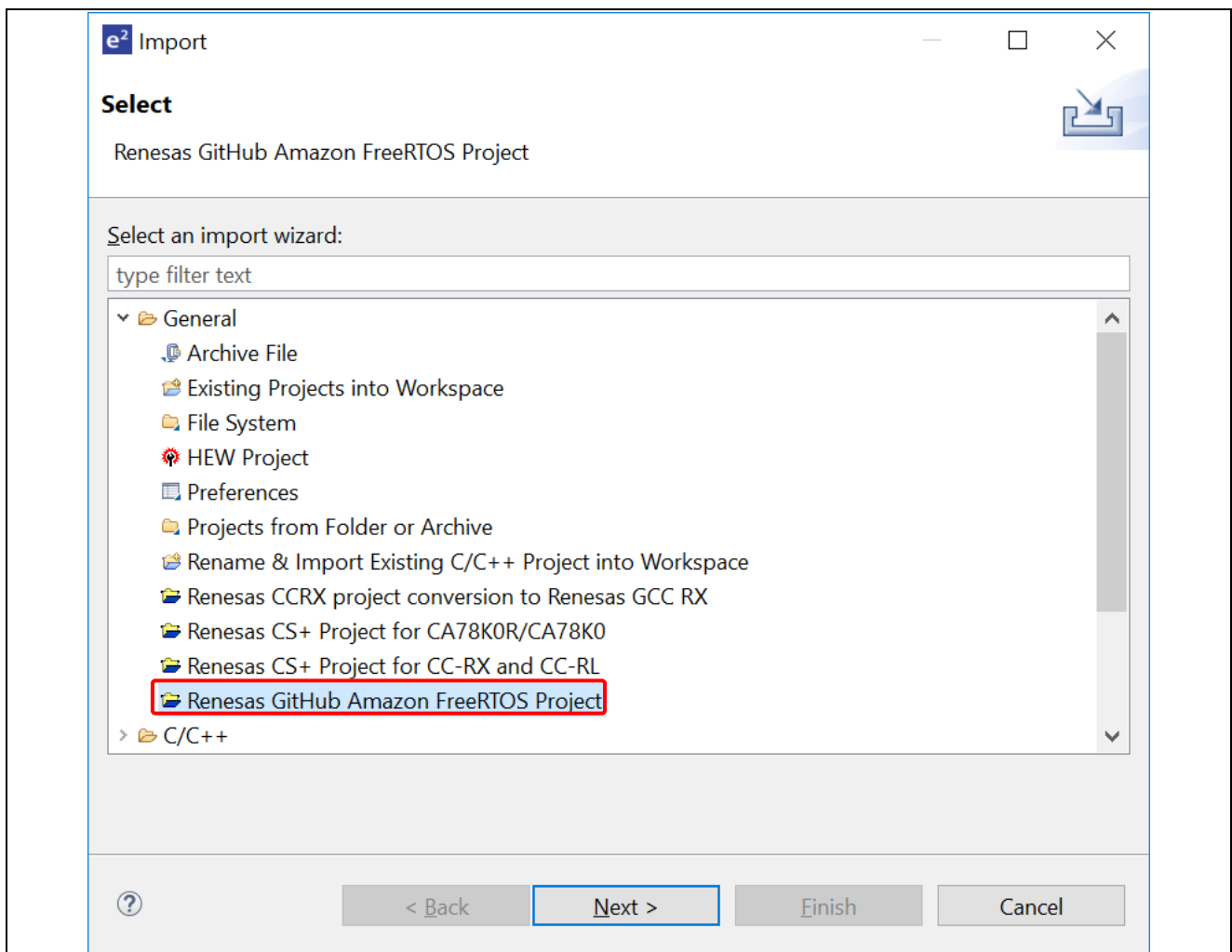


Figure 2-1 Download Amazon FreeRTOS projects from GitHub

- 4. If there is no Renesas GitHub Amazon FreeRTOS project which is already downloaded, “RTOS Version setting” list box will be empty.

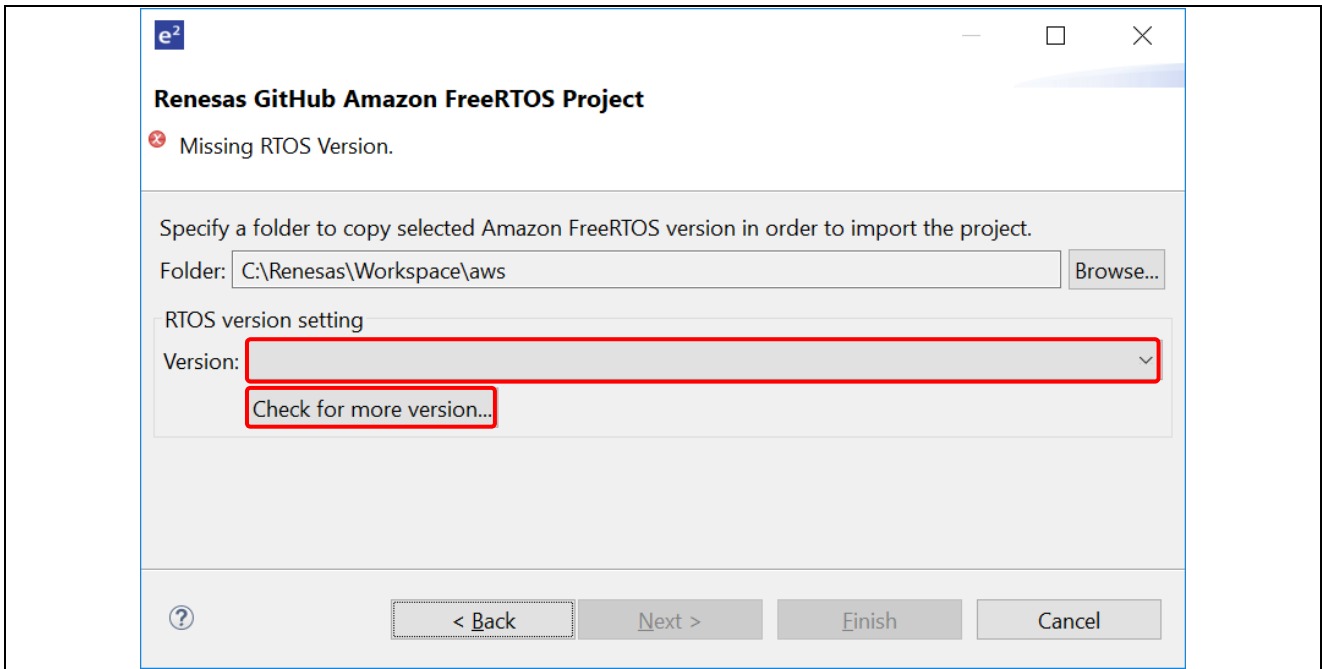


Figure 2-2 There is no Amazon FreeRTOS project downloaded yet

- 5. Select “Check for more version...” to show the download dialog.

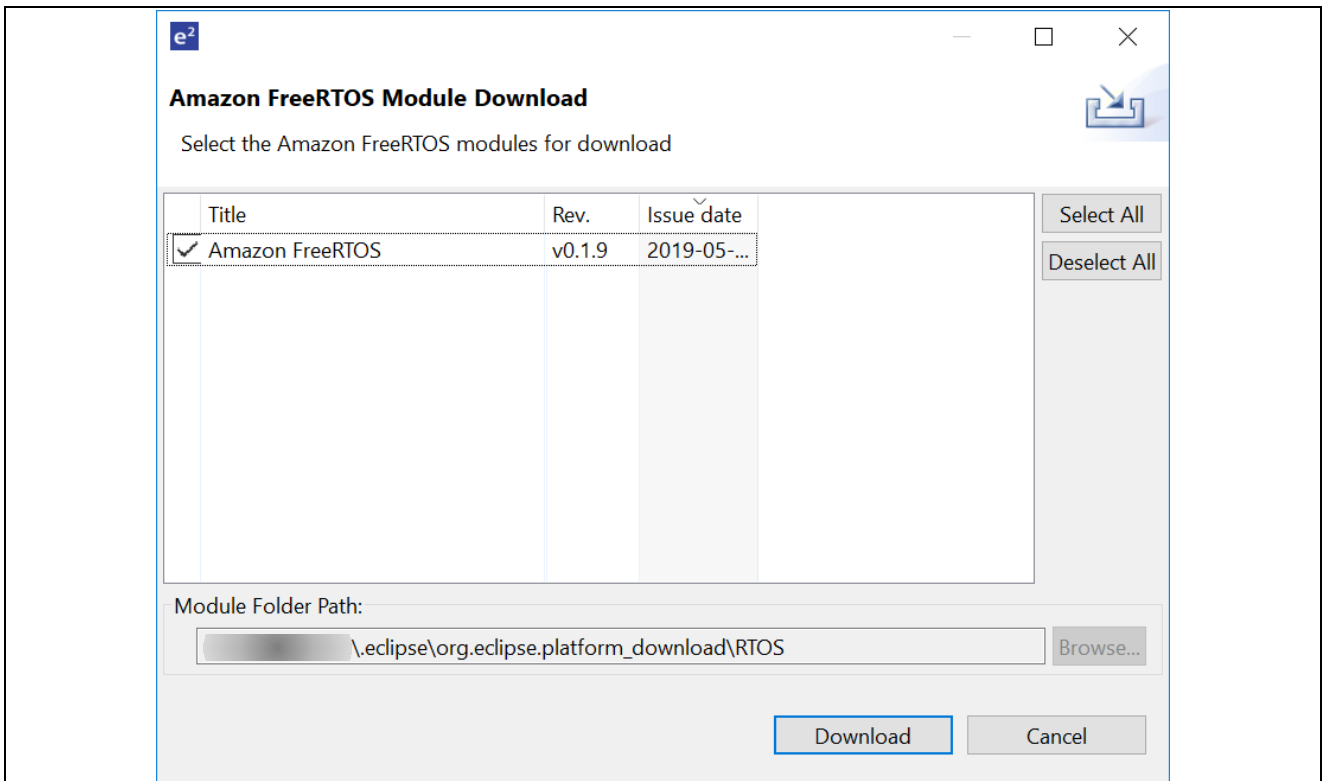


Figure 2-3 Amazon FreeRTOS download dialog

6. Agree the end user license agreement.

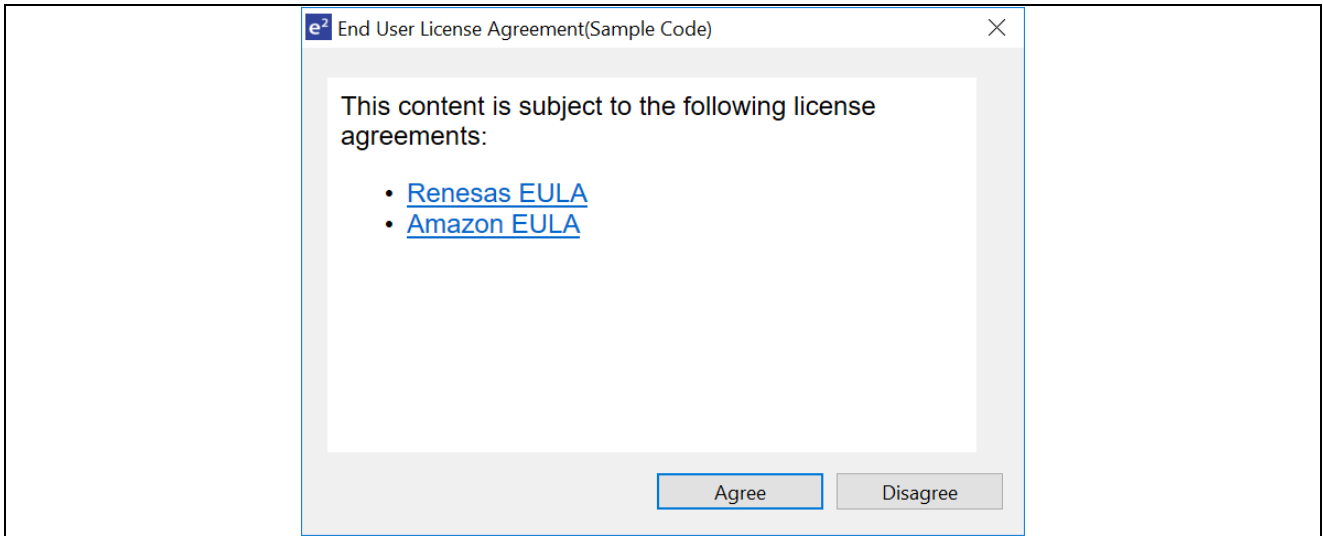


Figure 2-4 User license agreement

7. Wait for downloading completed.

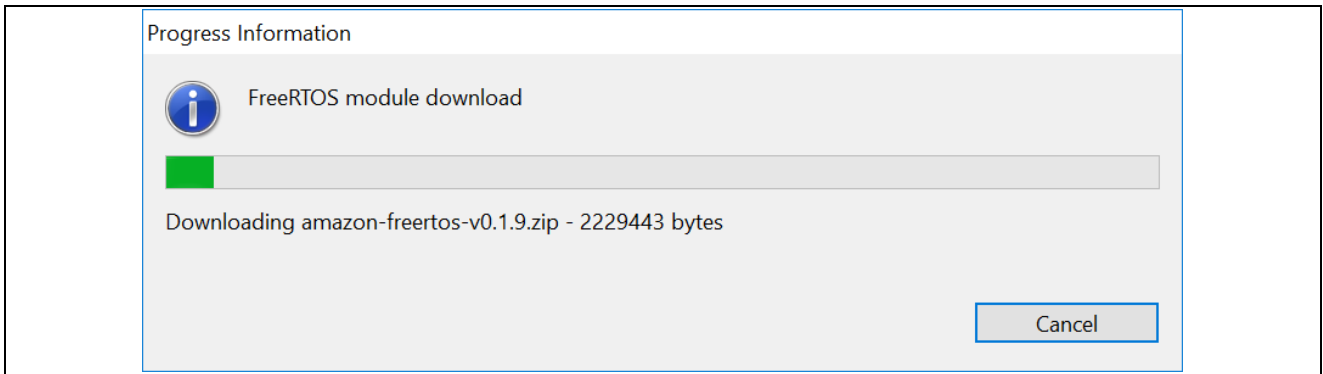


Figure 2-5 Downloading Amazon FreeRTOS project dialog

8. The downloaded version is shown.

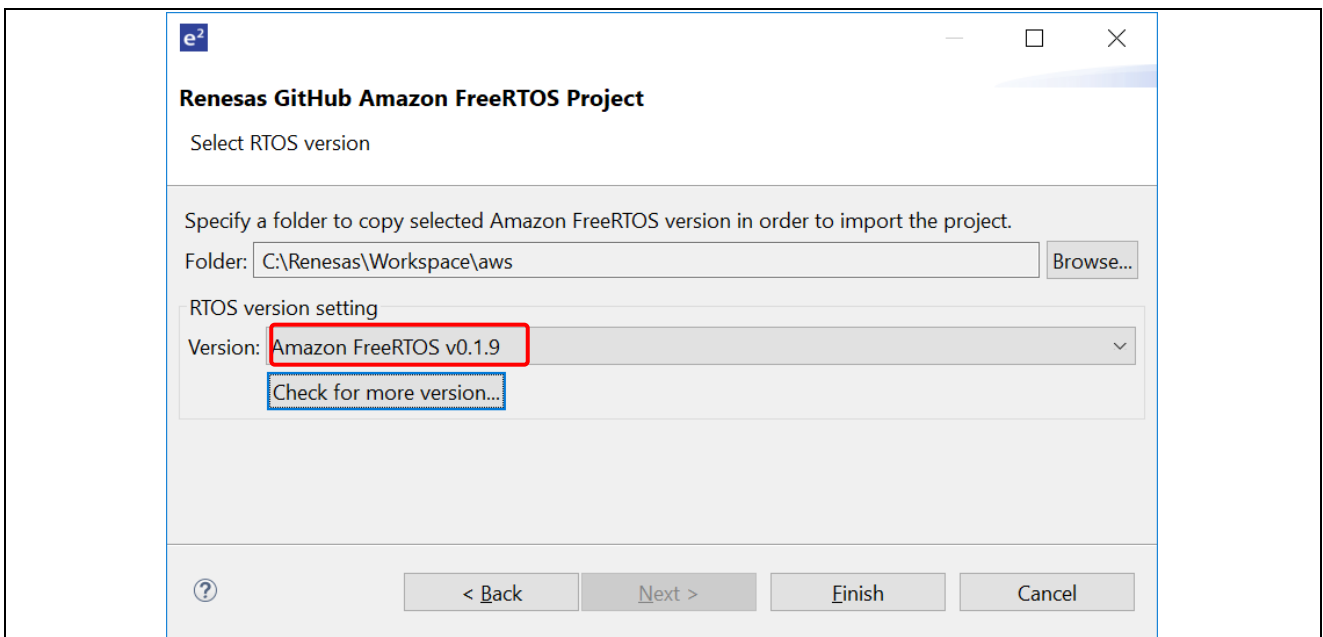


Figure 2-6 Select source code version

9. Select the project to import. Only 1 project can be imported to 1 workspace. Keep “Copy projects into workspace” unchecked.

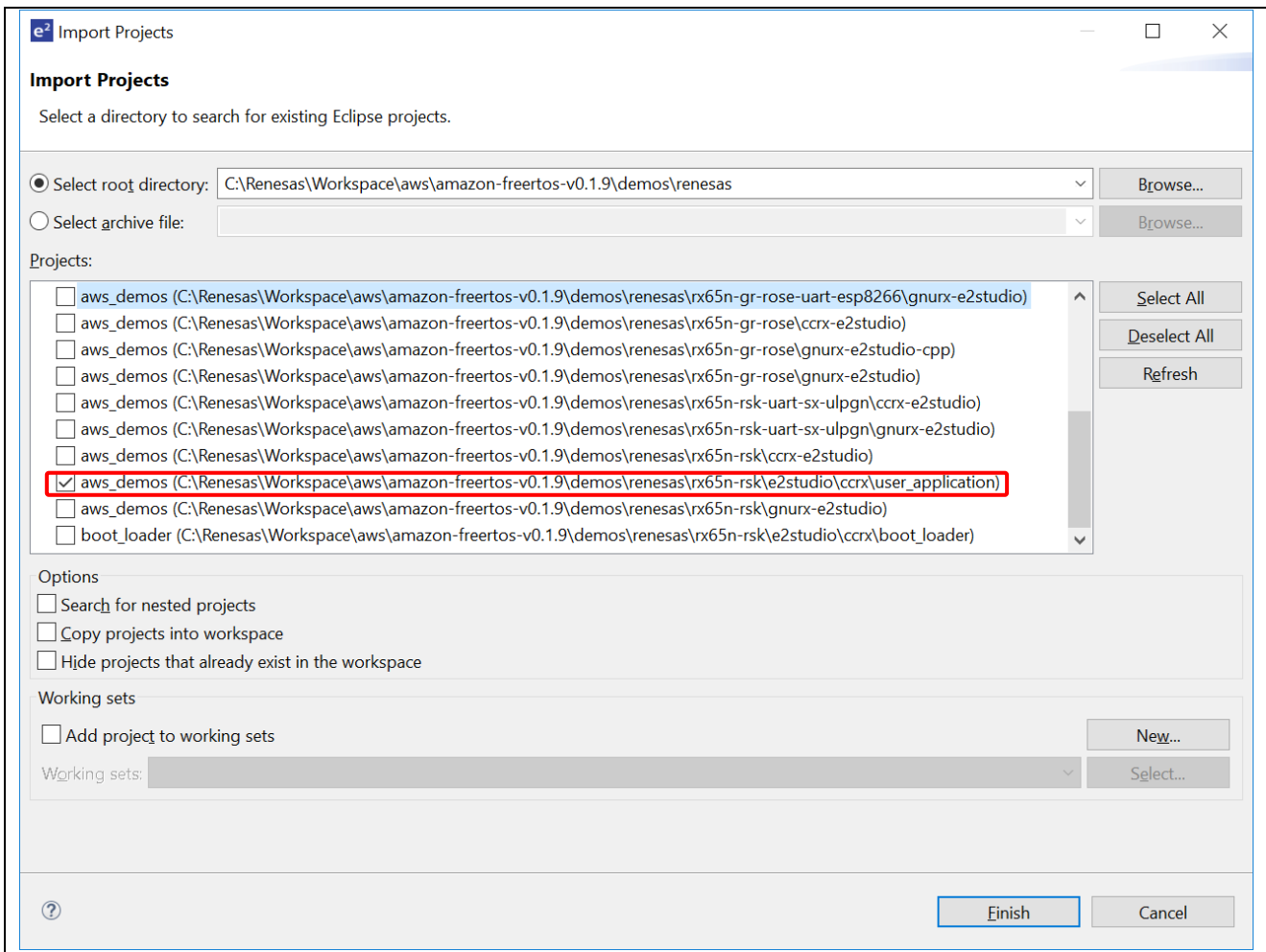
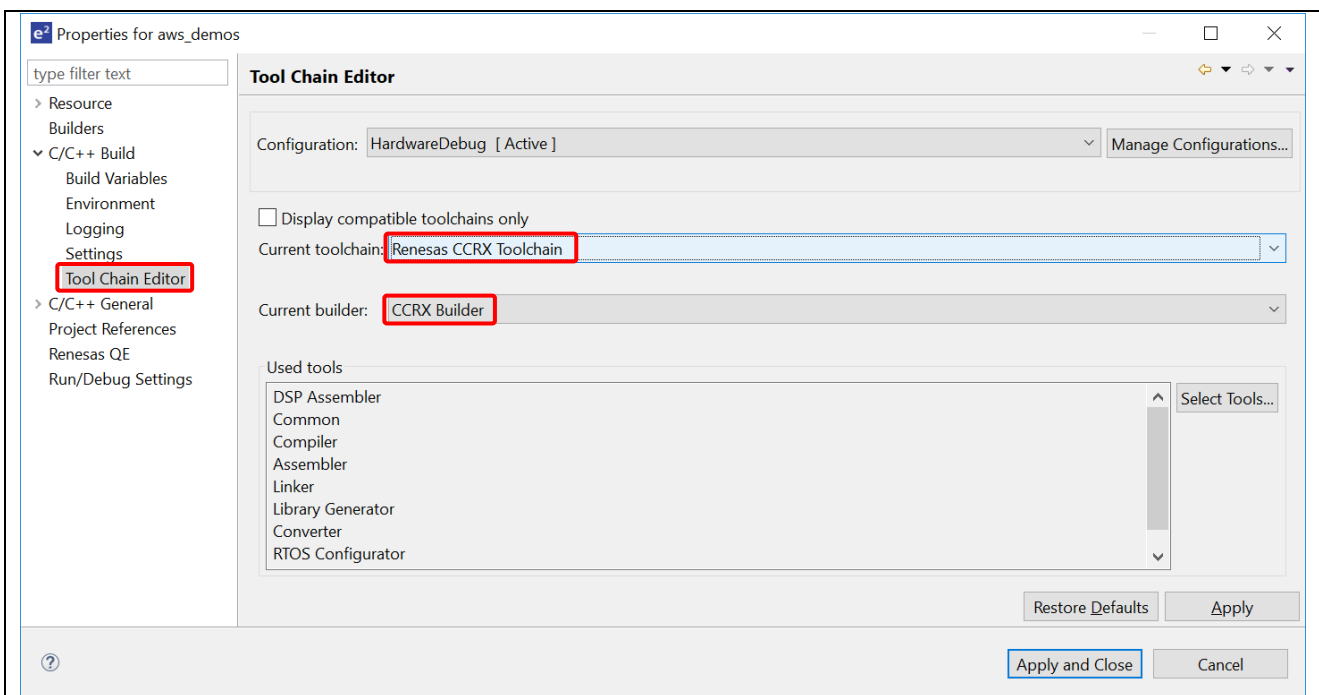


Figure 2-7 Select project to import

10. Open project properties, select toolchain and builder, then specify toolchain version.



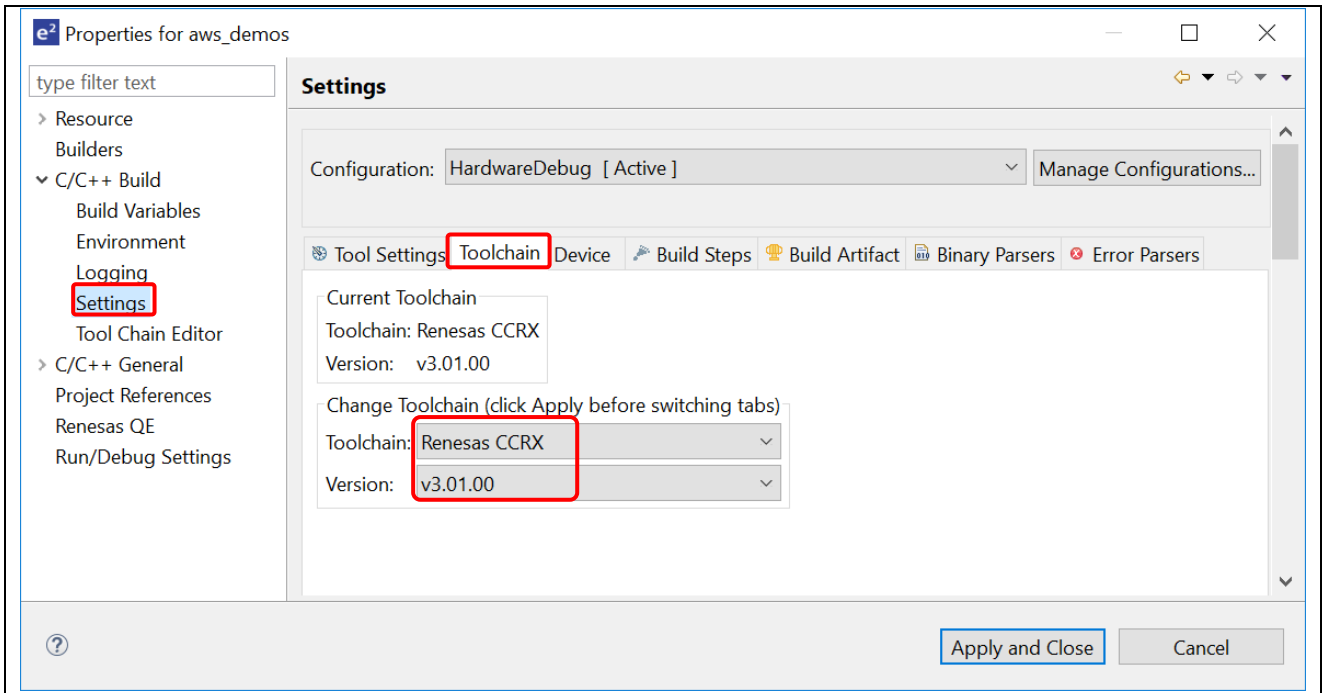


Figure 2-8 Select toolchain

2.2 New folder structure

From version 0.1.9 of GitHub Amazon FreeRTOS source code, Renesas introduces a new folder structure for device driver libraries (FIT). Instead of using generated code from Smart Configurator, a .bat file is added to exclude the generated code from build and refer to modified FIT in the package.

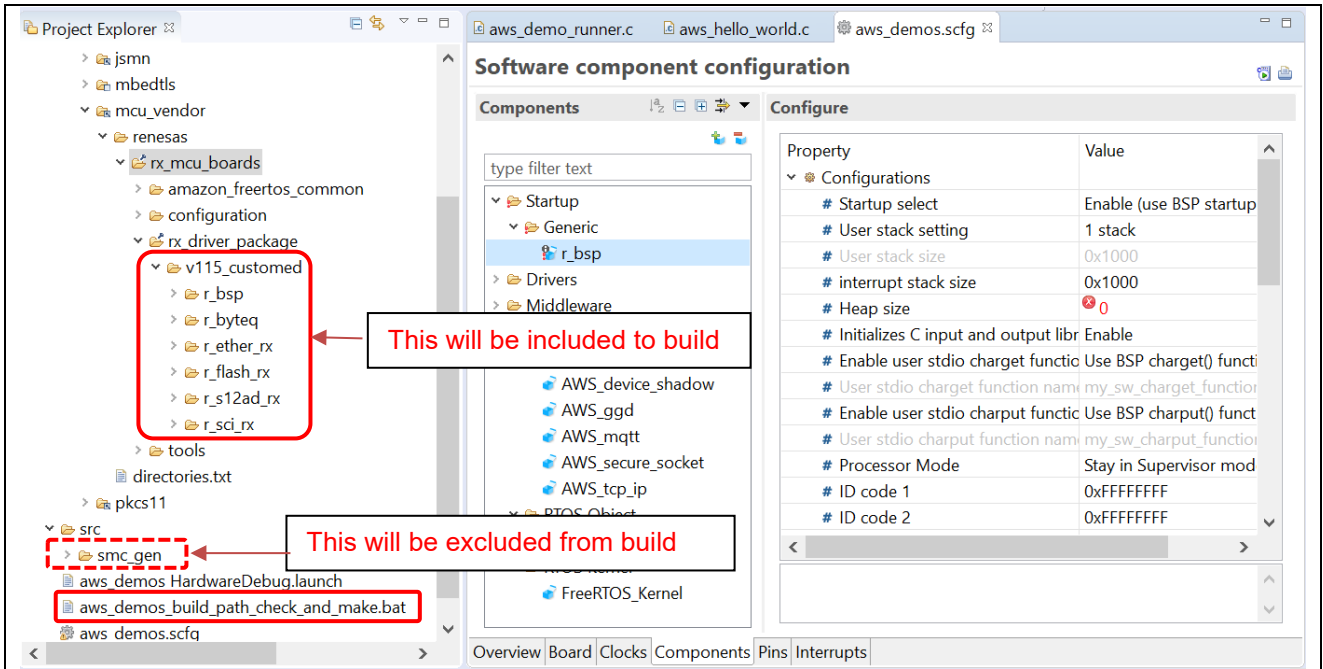


Figure 2-9 New folder structure of the project

3. Configure the Amazon FreeRTOS

Smart Configurator perspective will be launched as shown below. In Amazon_demos.scfg panel, FreeRTOS Kernel, Object and Amazon libraries packages are ready and displayed in Current Configuration in [Overview] tab

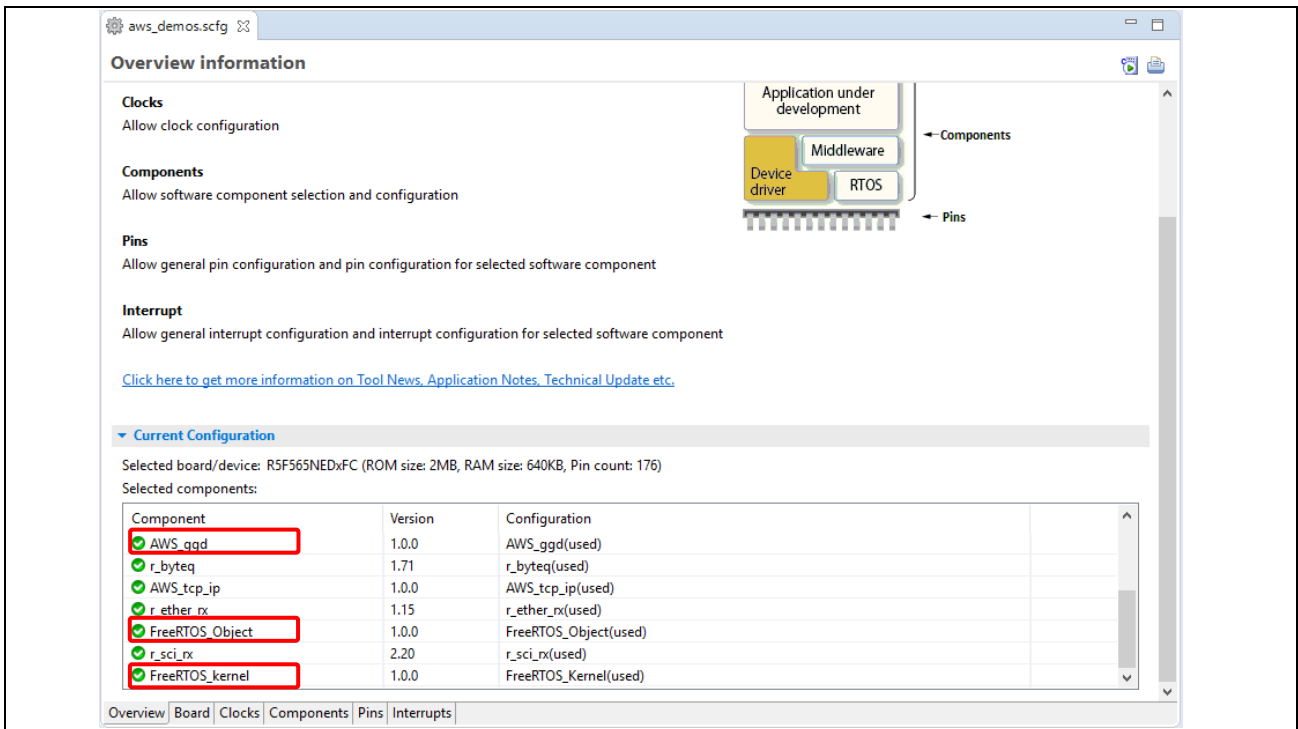


Figure 3-1 Smart Configurator perspective with Amazon FreeRTOS

3.1 Amazon FreeRTOS Kernel

1. In [Components] tab, select [FreeRTOS_kernel] layer in the Components tree at the left panel.
2. The corresponding parameter is displayed in the right panel for users to quickly manage FreeRTOS kernel setting.
This provides all possible configuration setting options for FreeRTOS kernel.
3. Click on any configurations option setting in the right panel to display its definition as shown in the picture below.

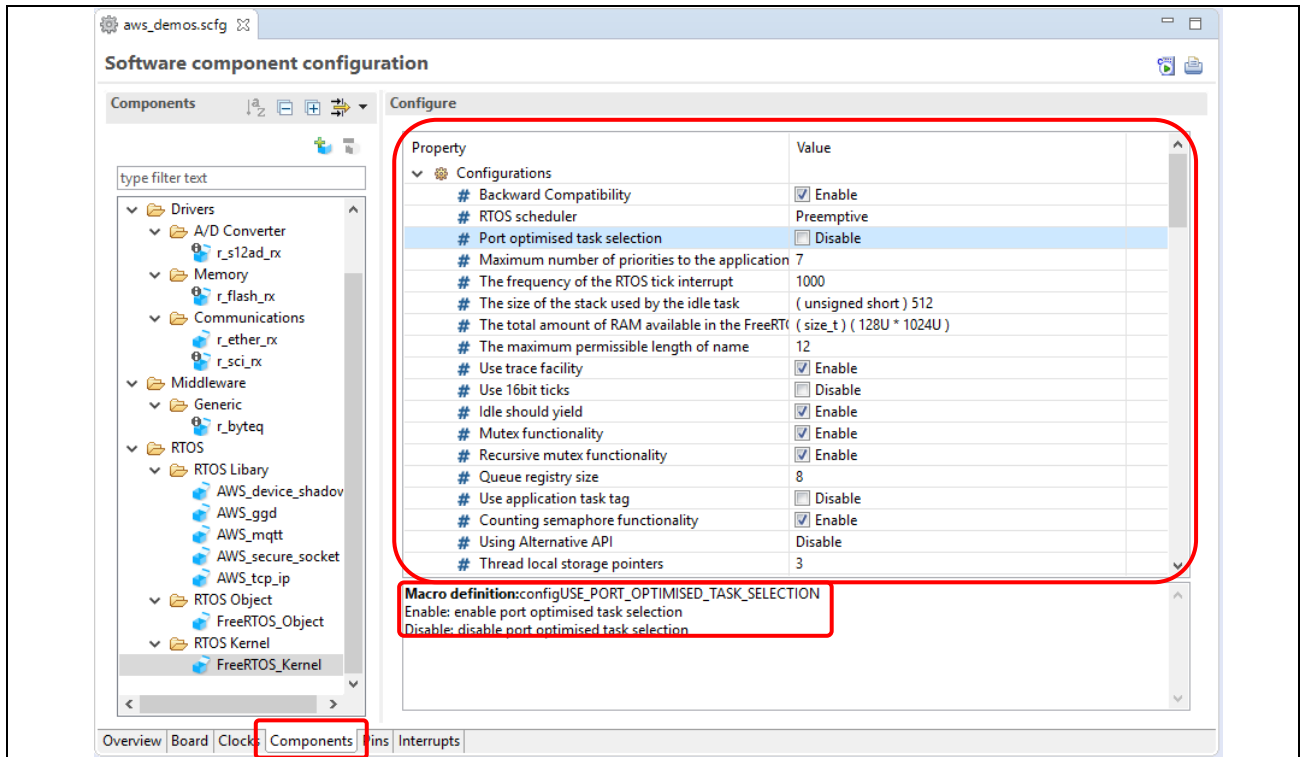


Figure 3-2 FreeRTOS_Kernel configuration panel

3.2 Amazon FreeRTOS Object

1. In [Components] tab, select [FreeRTOS_Object] layer in the Components tree at the left panel.
 2. Go to option setting in the right panel to configure objects such as task, semaphores, queues, software timer, event groups, stream and message buffers.
 3. Under object labels, click +/- buttons to create new objects. All options settings can be edited and updated at any time.
- **Tasks:**
New task will be created/deleted after clicking +/- buttons. Option setting will be showed in the right panel where **Initialize, Task Code, Task Name, Stack Size, Task Handler, Parameter and Priority** can be edited.
The task can be created by two ways:
 - kernel start: created task will be executed after calling vTaskStartScheduler().
 - manual: prepare some tasks that user thinks it will be useful later. The tasks created by this way will not be executed at the beginning after vTaskStarScheduler() is called unless changing to kernel start mode.

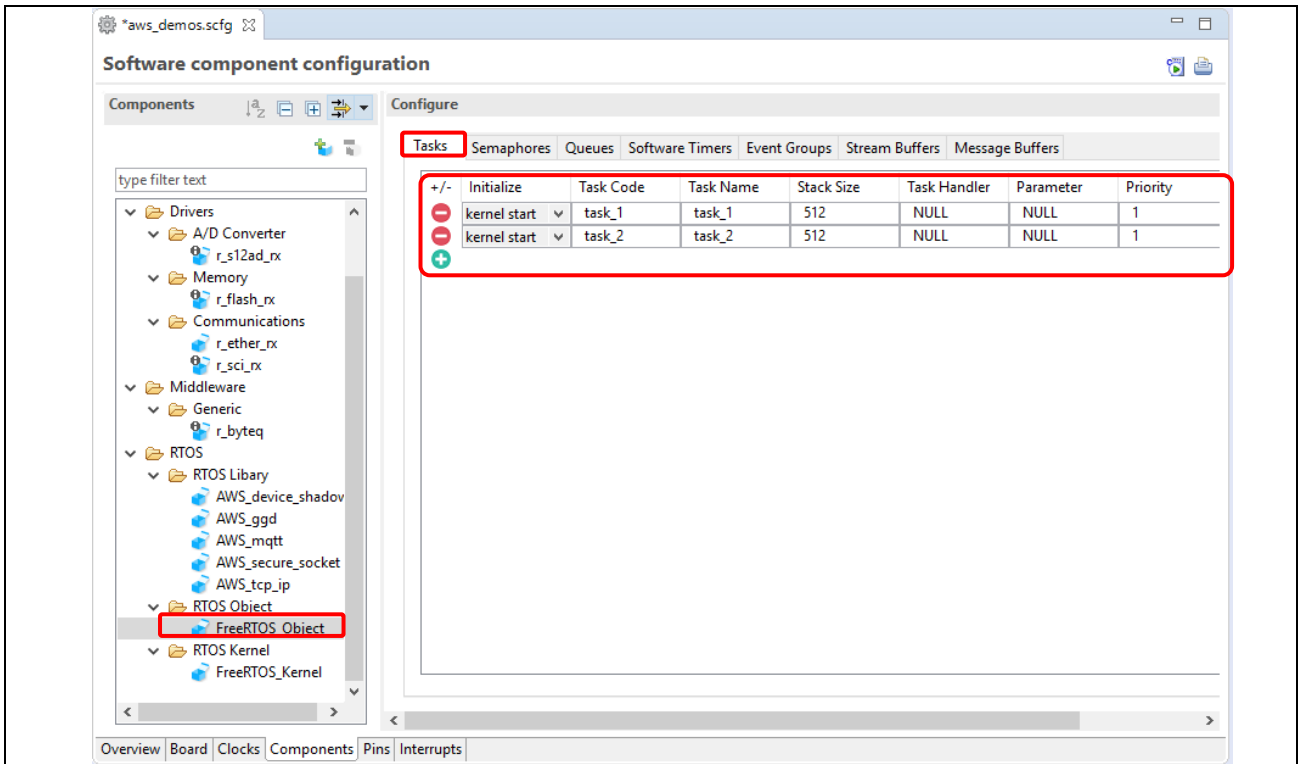


Figure 3-3 Tasks configuration panel

- Semaphores:**
 New **Semaphores** will be created/deleted after clicking +/- buttons. Option setting will be showed in the right panel where **Semaphore Type** and **Semaphore Handler** can be edited.

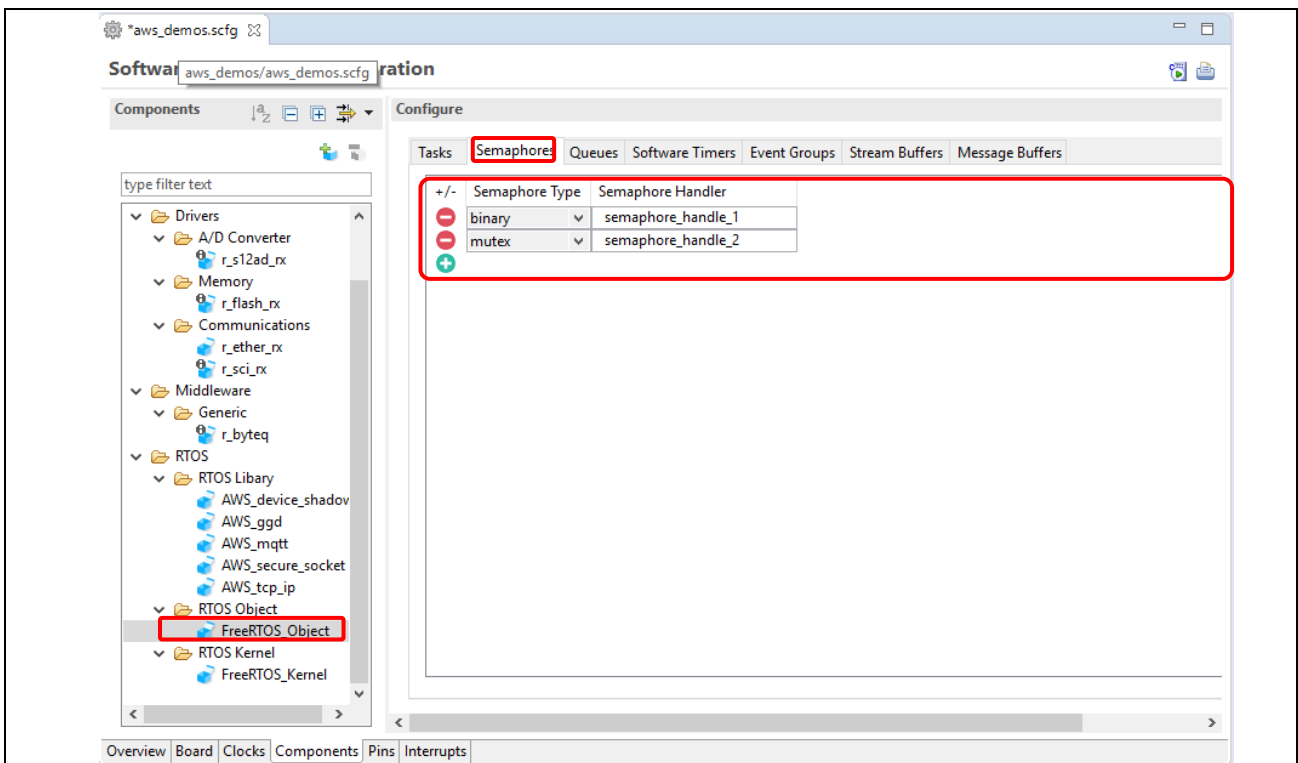


Figure 3-4 Semaphores configuration panel

• **Queues:**

New **Queues** will be created/deleted after clicking +/- buttons. Option setting will be showed in the right panel where **Queue Handler, Queue length and Items size** can be edited.

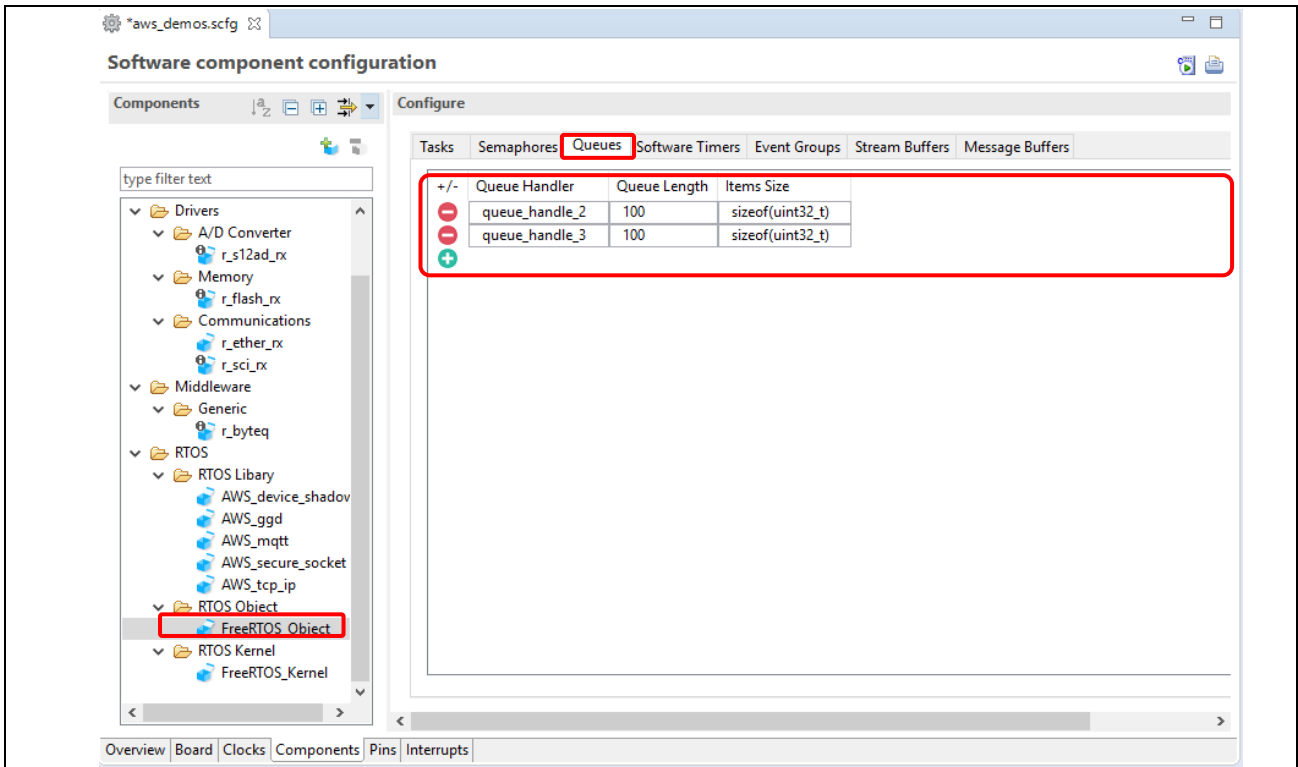


Figure 3-5 Queue configuration panel

• **Software timer:**

New **Software timer** will be created/deleted after clicking +/- buttons. Option setting will be showed in the right panel where **specific parameters** can be edited.

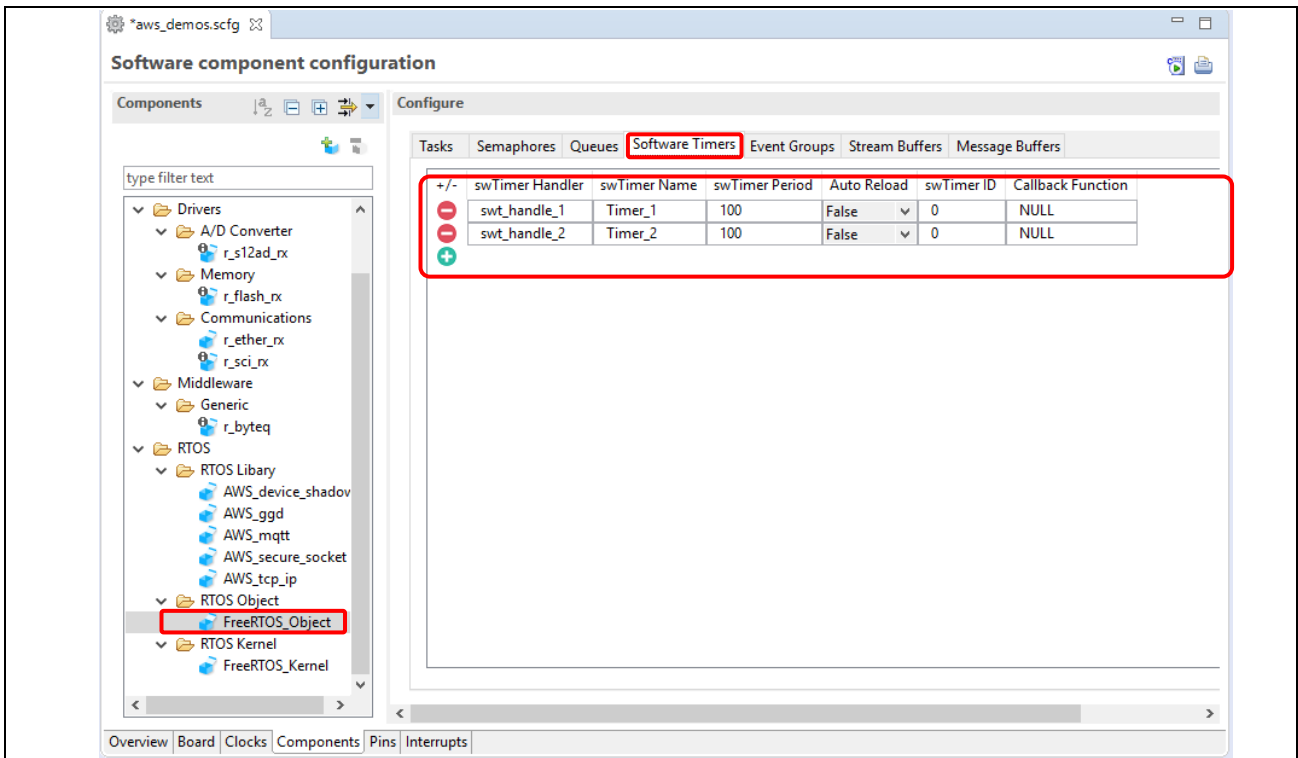


Figure 3-6 Software timer configuration panel

- Event group:**
 New **Event group** will be created/deleted after clicking +/- buttons. Option setting will be showed in the right panel where **specific parameters** can be edited.

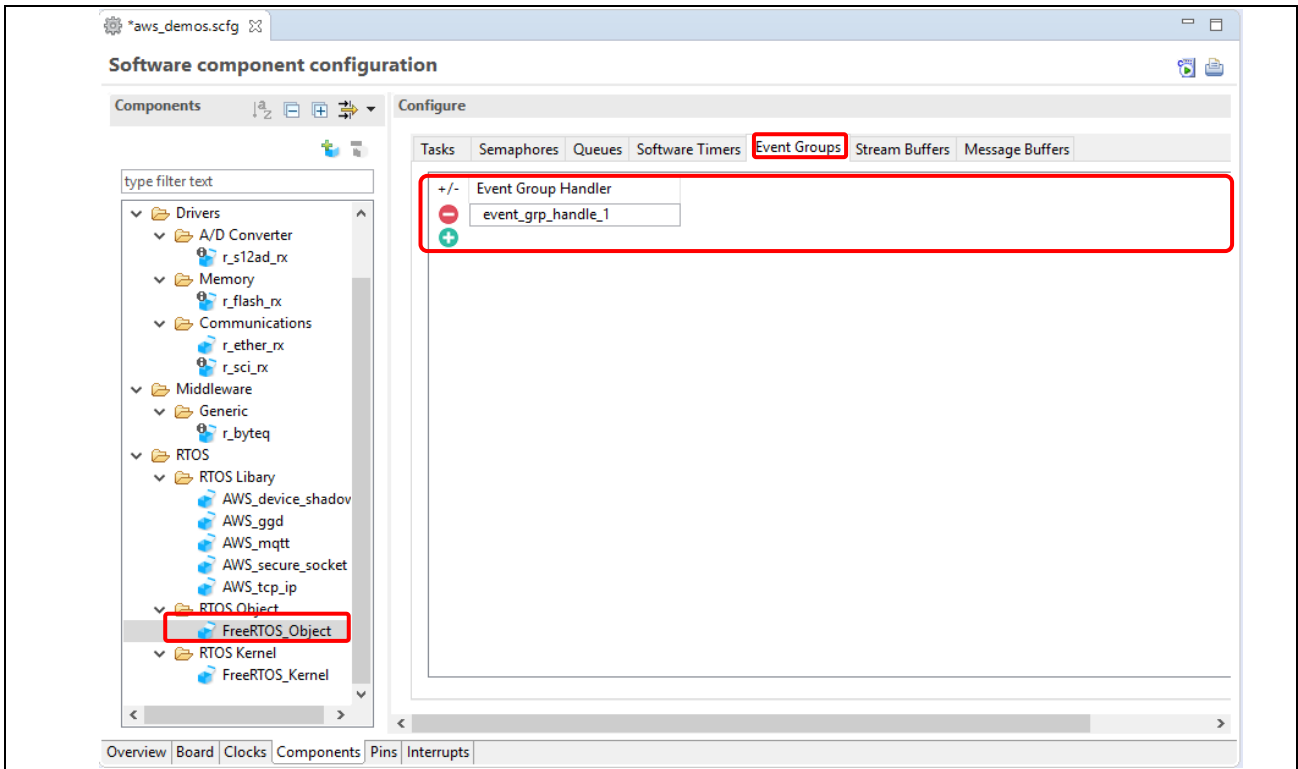


Figure 3-7 Event group configuration panel

- Stream buffers:**
 New **Stream buffers** will be created/deleted after clicking +/- buttons. Option setting will be showed in the right panel where **specific parameters** can be edited.

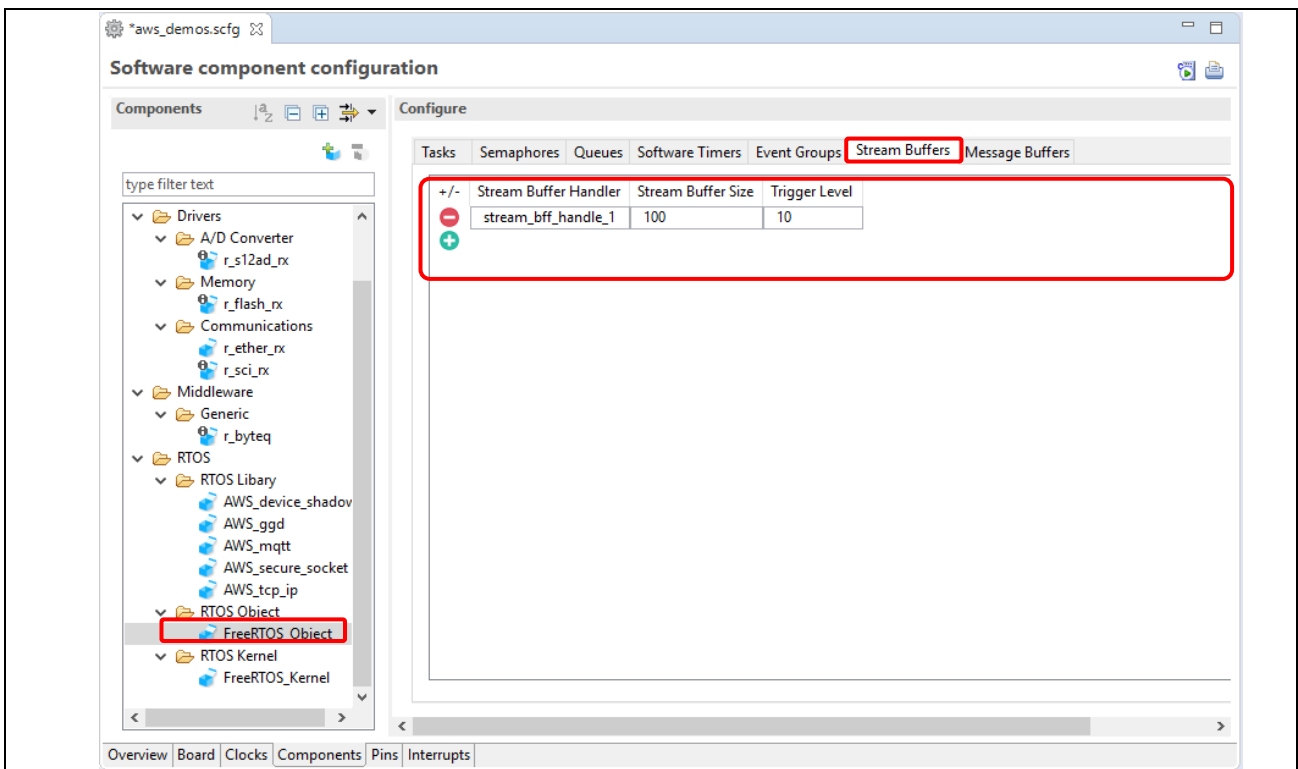


Figure 3-8 Semaphores configuration panel

- **Message buffers:**

New **message buffers** will be created/deleted after clicking +/- buttons. Option setting will be showed in the right panel where **specific parameters** can be edited.

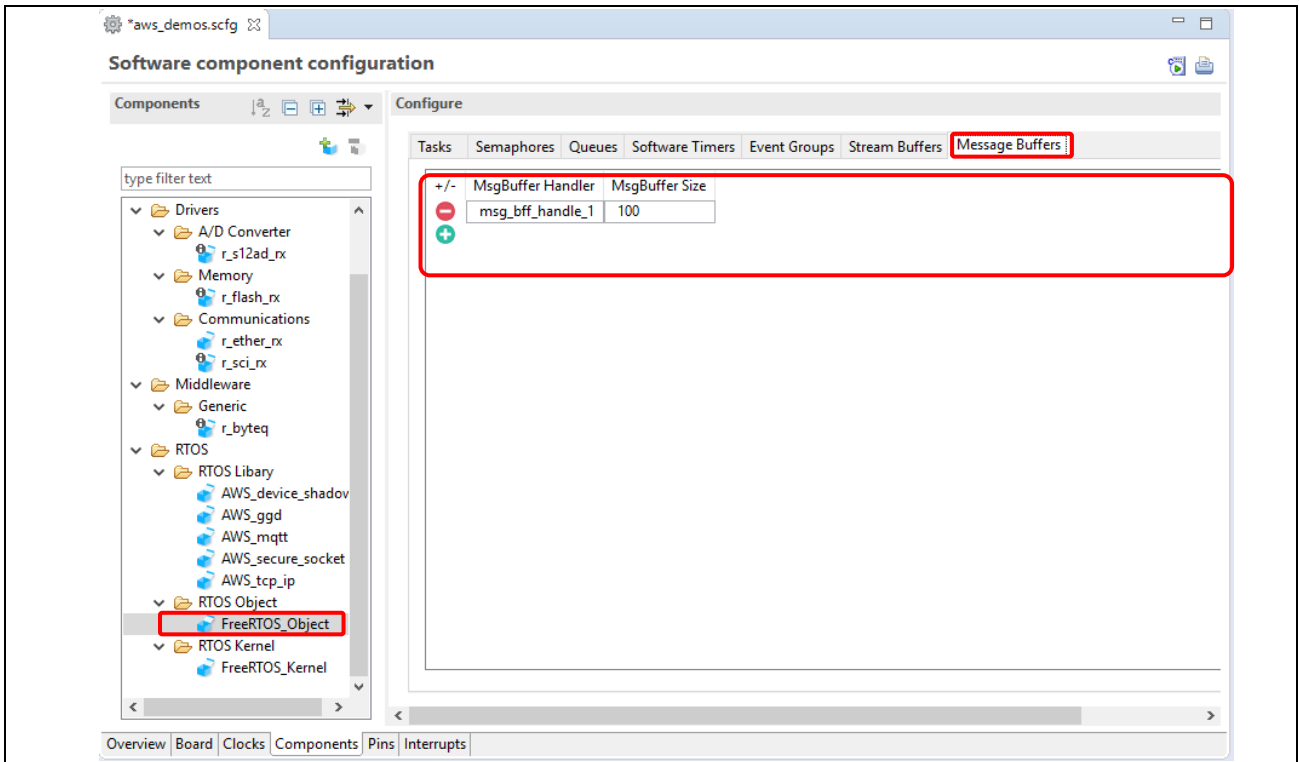


Figure 3-9 Semaphores configuration panel

3.3 Amazon FreeRTOS libraries

All supported configurations of these Amazon FreeRTOS libraries are shown as following contents:

- Device shadow: AWS_device_shadow
- Green Grass: AWS_ggd
- MQTT: AWS_mqtt
- Secure Socket: AWS_secure_socket
- TCP IP: AWS_tcp_ip

1. In [Components] tab, select [RTOS_Library] layer in the Components tree at the left panel.
2. Go to option setting in the right panel to configure these Amazon FreeRTOS libraries as Figure 3-10.

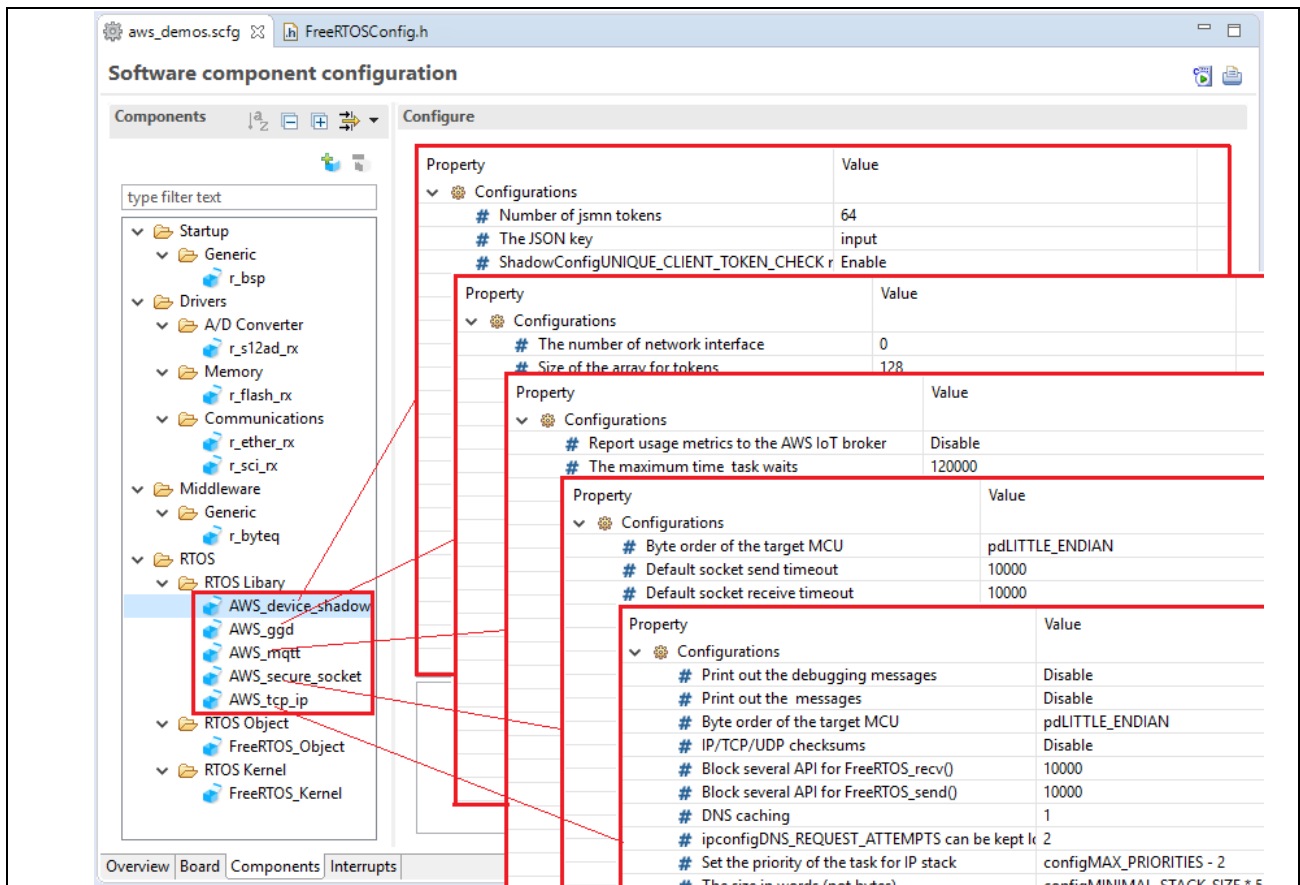


Figure 3-10 Amazon FreeRTOS libraries configuration panel

For example, Amazon TCP IP configuration:

- The corresponding parameter is displayed in the right panel for user to quickly manage the Amazon TCP IP setting. This provides all possible configuration setting options for the Amazon TCP IP setting.
- Click on any configurations option setting in the right panel to display its definition as shown in the picture below.

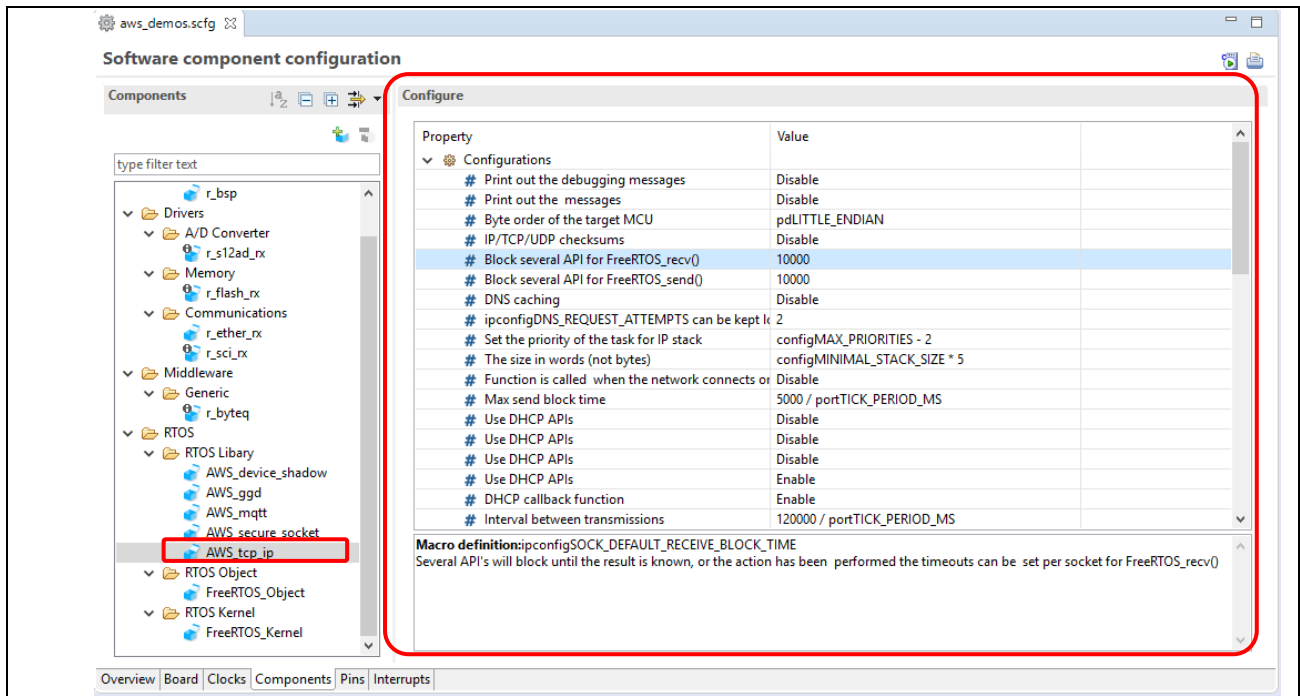


Figure 3-11 TCP IP configuration panel

4. Code generation

1. After configuring, FreeRTOS kernel, object and libraries code or middleware modules can be generated and imported to the project source folder by clicking “Code Generation” button.

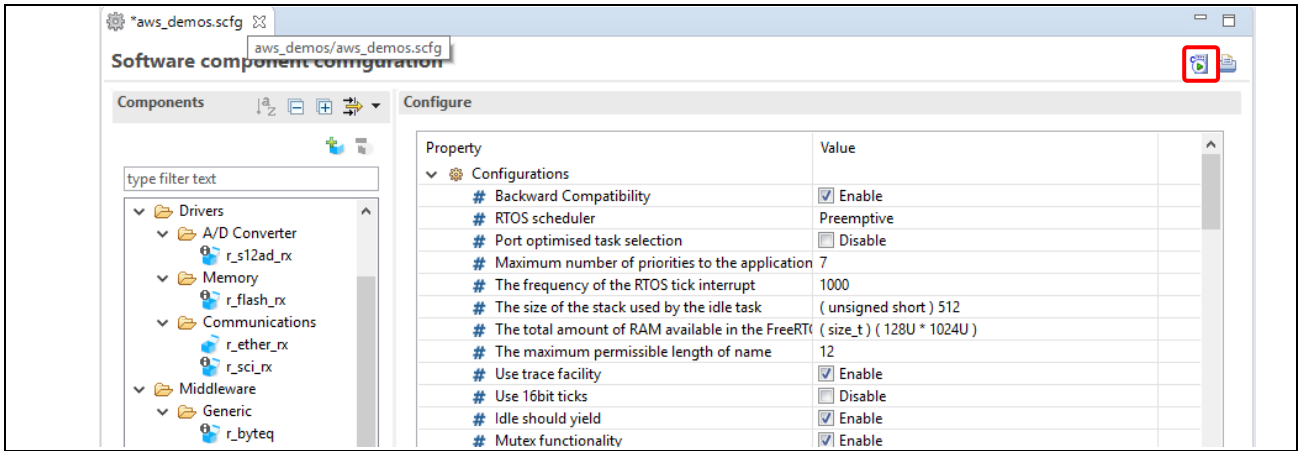


Figure 4-1 “Code Generation” button

2. The source code will be generated under renesas_code folder: [frtos_skeleton] and [frtos_startup]

5. Application development

- 1. Two folders are generated under renesas_code folder: [fRTOS_skeleton] and [fRTOS_startup]

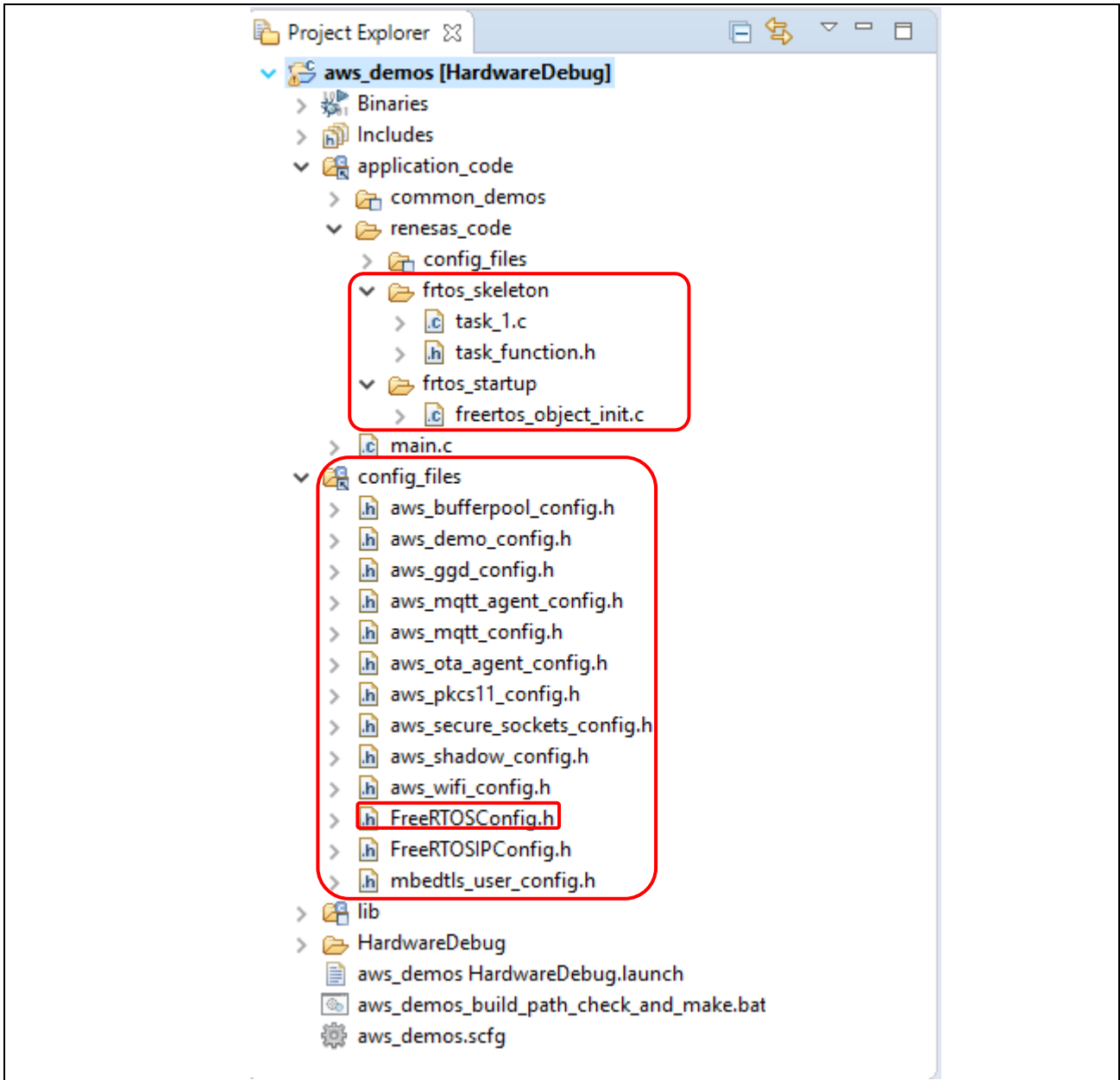


Figure 5-1 Project Explorer

frtos_skeleton includes task's skeleton where user implements own code.

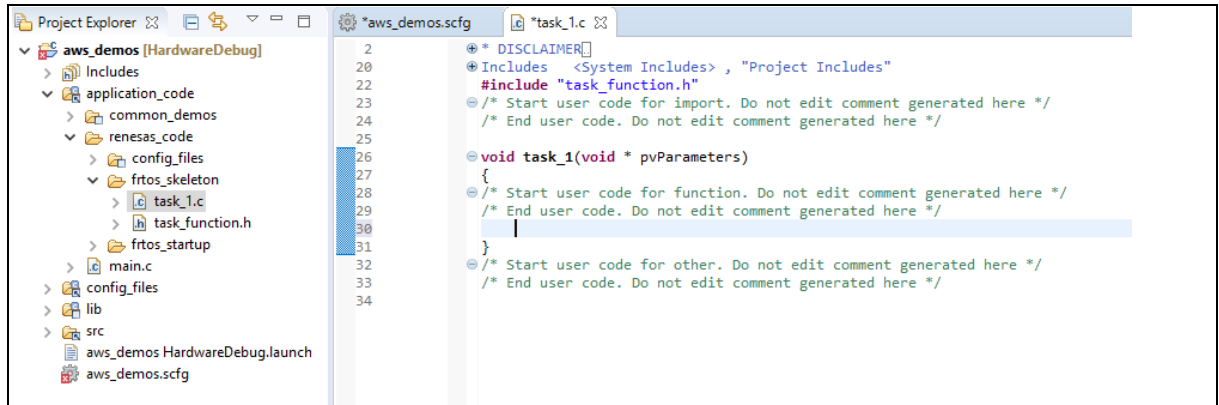



Figure 5-2 Task's skeleton where user implement application

frtos_startup includes corresponding initialization code which is created after clicking generation button 

2. The configurator automatically generates the code reflecting the configuration choices

- Kernel: in <Amazon_demos>/config_files/ FreeRTOSConfig.h”
- Object: in <Amazon_demos>/application_code/renesas_code/frtos_startup/ FreeRTOSConfig.h”
- Amazon libraries: in <Amazon_demos>/config_files/. For example, Amazon_mqtt_config.h

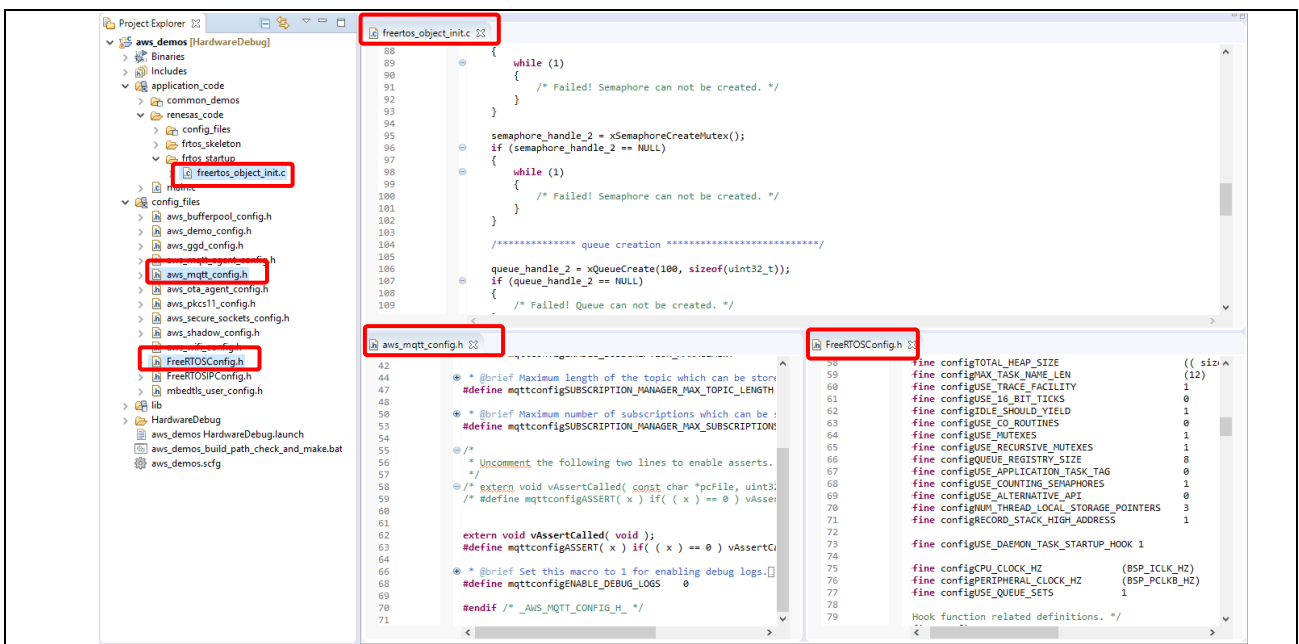


Figure 5-3 Kernel, object and Amazon libraries configuration file

6. Select the demo to run

User can select the project to run in `${PROJECT_LOC}/application_code/common_demos/source/aws_demo_runner.c` by commenting out all functions except the selected one.

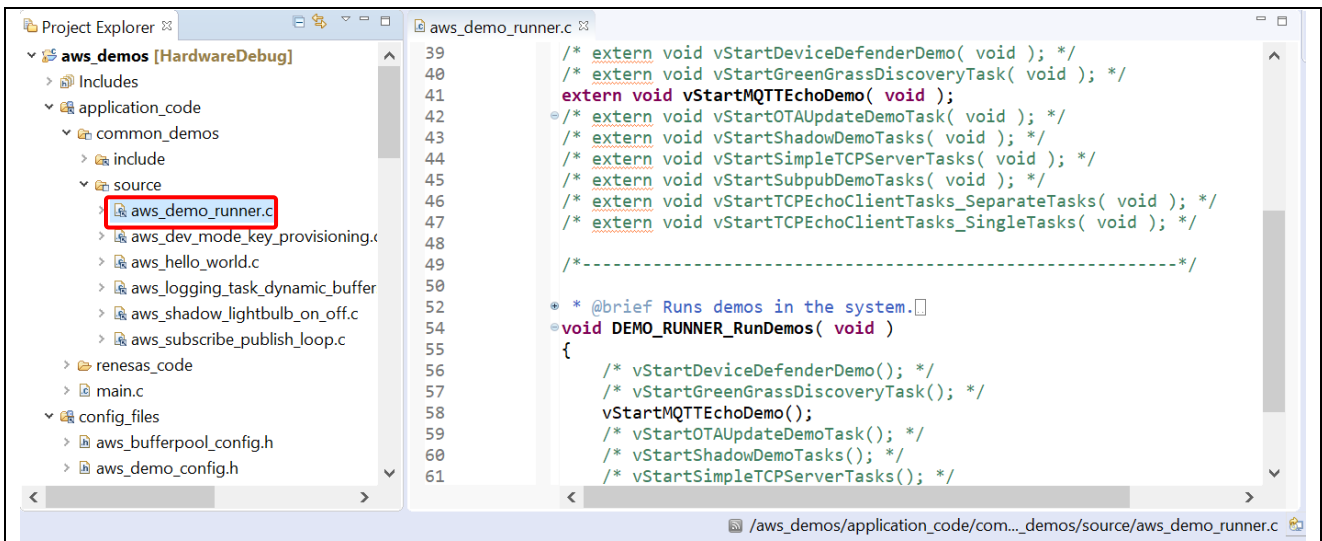


Figure 6-1 Demo runner file

The following table lists the functions in `aws_demo_runner.c` file and their corresponding demos.

Table 6-1 Functions and corresponding demos

Function	Demo	Description
vStartMQTTEchoDemo	MQTT Echo	Appendix 9.1.
vStartGreenGrassDiscoveryTask	Greengrass Discovery	Appendix 9.2.
vStartOTAUpdateDemoTask	OTA Update	T.B.D
vStartShadowDemoTasks	IoT Shadow	T.B.D
vStartSimpleTCPSTasks	Simple TCP Server	Appendix 9.3
vStartTCPEchoClientTasks_SeparateTasks	TCP Echo	Appendix 9.4
vStartTCPEchoClientTasks_SingleTasks		
vStartDeviceDefenderDemo	Device Defender	T.B.D

7. Set up AWS

To run the Amazon FreeRTOS demos, user needs an AWS account, an IAM user with permission to access AWS IoT and Amazon FreeRTOS cloud services.

To set up AWS account and permission, please refer to

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/freertos/latest/userguide/freertos-account-and-permissions.html>.

Next, user needs to register the board with AWS IoT as described at

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/freertos/latest/userguide/get-started-freertos-thing.html>.

To make the demo communicate with AWS, user needs to configure the source code as described at

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/freertos/latest/userguide/freertos-configure.html>.

For steps to set up the services for each demo in the package, please refer to the appendix as Table 3-1.

8. Hardware setup

User also needs to set up the specific hardware to work with the source code setup. For example:

- RSK64M:
 - J3: pin 1-2 shorted.
 - J4: pin 1-2 shorted.
 - Other pins/switches: default settings as RSK schematics.
- RSK71M:
 - J9: pin 1-2 shorted.
 - J13: pin 1-2 shorted.
 - Other pins/switches: default settings as RSK schematics.

9. Debug log

The demo outputs debug log via SCI port. If user wants to check the debug logs, connect a terminal emulator, such as Tera Term, to the serial port which is used by SCI driver.

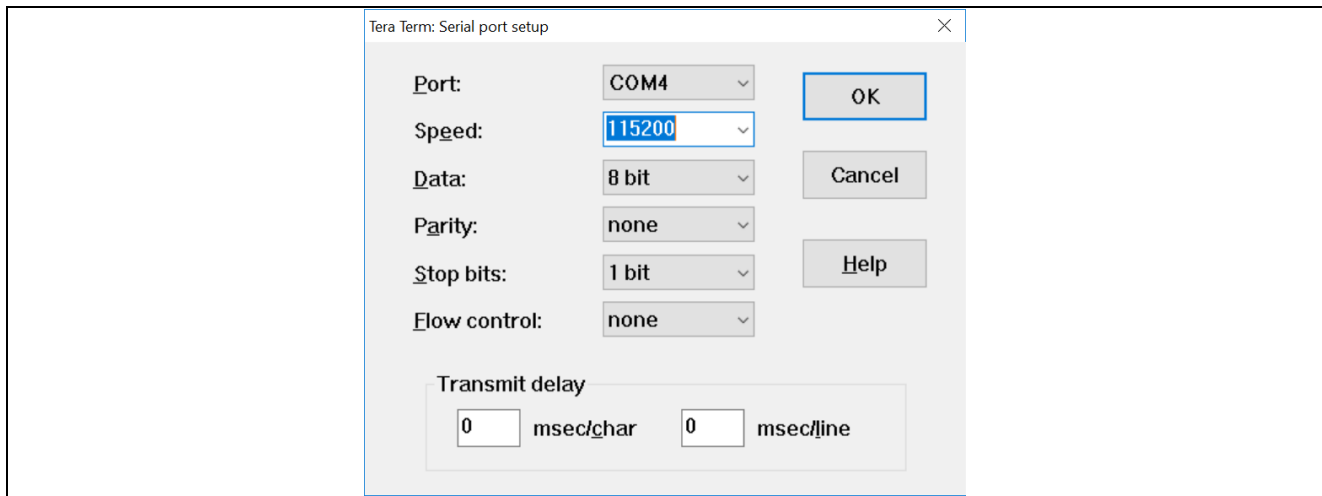


Figure 9-1 Serial port setup for terminal emulator (e.g. Tera Term)

10. Build and run

After performing all above setups, continue following steps to build and run the demo.

1. Right click on the project in Project Explorer, select “Build”.
2. Confirm that the emulator (E2/E2 Lite) is connected to the board.
3. From top menu, select [Run] → [Debug Configuration].
4. Expand Renesas GDB Hardware Debugging, and choose aws_demos HardwareDebug

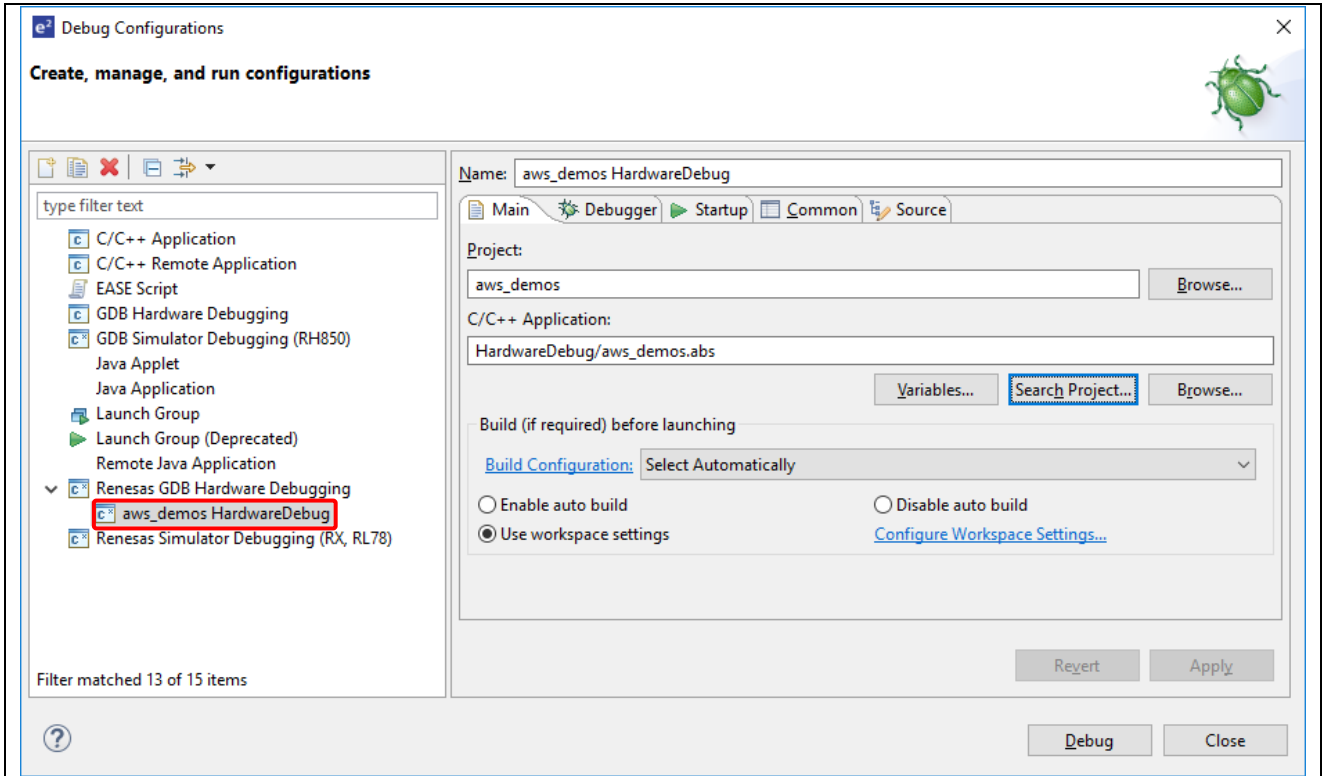


Figure 10-1 Select launch configuration

5. Choose the Debugger tab, and then choose the Connection Settings tab. Confirm that your connection settings are correct.

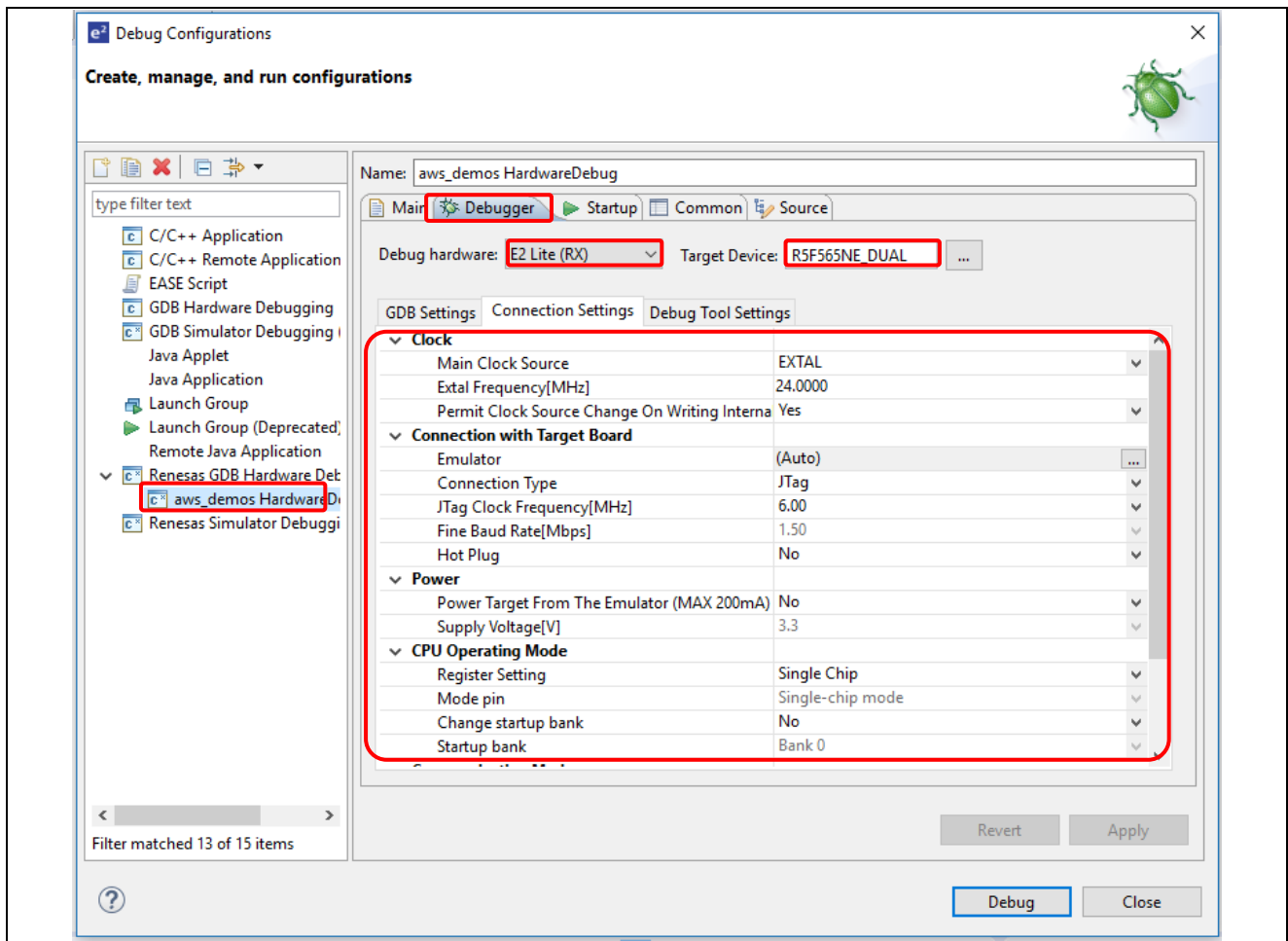


Figure 10-2 Hardware debug configuration

6. Choose Debug to download the code to your board and begin debugging.
7. e² studio might ask to change to Renesas Debug Perspective. Choose [Yes].
8. After the code is downloaded to the board, choose [Resume] to run the code up to the first line of the main function. Choose [Resume] again to run the rest of the code.
9. Check the debug log shown in terminal emulator.
10. Check the expected output on AWS console (if any) as described in appendix.

11. Website and support

AWS Amazon FreeRTOS forum: <http://forums.aws.amazon.com>.

Renesas GitHub for RX MCUs: <https://github.com/renesas-rx/amazon-freertos>.

12. Appendix

The Appendix contains detailed descriptions of AWS setup for each demo, as well as steps to get the expected output.

12.1 MQTT Echo

This demo application uses the Amazon FreeRTOS MQTT library to connect to the AWS Cloud and then periodically publish messages to an MQTT topic hosted by the AWS IoT MQTT broker.

12.1.1 Set up AWS MQTT client

This setup is to check the messages sent by this demo.

1. Sign into the AWS IoT console.
2. In the navigation pane, choose [Test] to open the MQTT client.
3. In Subscription topic, enter “freertos/demos/echo”, and then choose [Subscribe to topic].

Then user can see the messages that device sends to AWS Cloud.

12.2 Greengrass Discovery

The Greengrass Discovery demo publishes a series of messages to the Greengrass core, and to the AWS IoT MQTT client. In addition to the setup described in chapter 4, user needs to set up AWS IoT Greengrass permission, Greengrass group, Greengrass Core.

12.2.1 Set up environment for Greengrass Core

To set up the Greengrass Core, user need a Raspberry Pi 3 Model B+ or Model B with an 8 GB microSD card, or an Amazon EC2 instance.

To set up for Raspberry Pi, please refer to

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/greengrass/latest/developerguide/setup-filter.rpi.html>.

To set up for EC2 instance, please refer to

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/greengrass/latest/developerguide/setup-filter.ec2.html>.

12.2.2 Install Greengrass Core software

This procedure includes steps for configuring and starting the core software on the Greengrass Core device. These instructions are applied for Raspberry Pi, but user can use any supported device.

To configure AWS IoT Greengrass on AWS IoT, please refer to

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/greengrass/latest/developerguide/gg-config.html>.

To start AWS IoT Greengrass on core device, please refer to

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/greengrass/latest/developerguide/gg-device-start.html>.

12.2.3 Set up AWS IoT Greengrass permission

After setting up AWS and AWS IoT Greengrass, user needs to configure some additional permissions for AWS IoT Greengrass. User can achieve this step by referring to

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/freertos/latest/userguide/gg-demo.html> and focusing on following items:

1. To set up AWS IoT Greengrass permissions
2. To create a new AWS IoT Greengrass policy
3. To attach the AWS IoT Greengrass policy to your device's certificate (Renesas RX board)

12.2.4 Add RX board to Greengrass group

In order to communicate with Greengrass Core, user needs to add the IoT thing associated with Renesas RX board to the Greengrass Group.

Note: Greengrass may not be available in some regions. If the existing device is not in the same region with new Greengrass group & core, user needs to create new IoT thing in the same region.

1. In the AWS IoT Core console, choose [Greengrass], choose [Groups], and then choose your group.
2. On the group configuration page, choose [Devices], and then choose [Add your first Device].

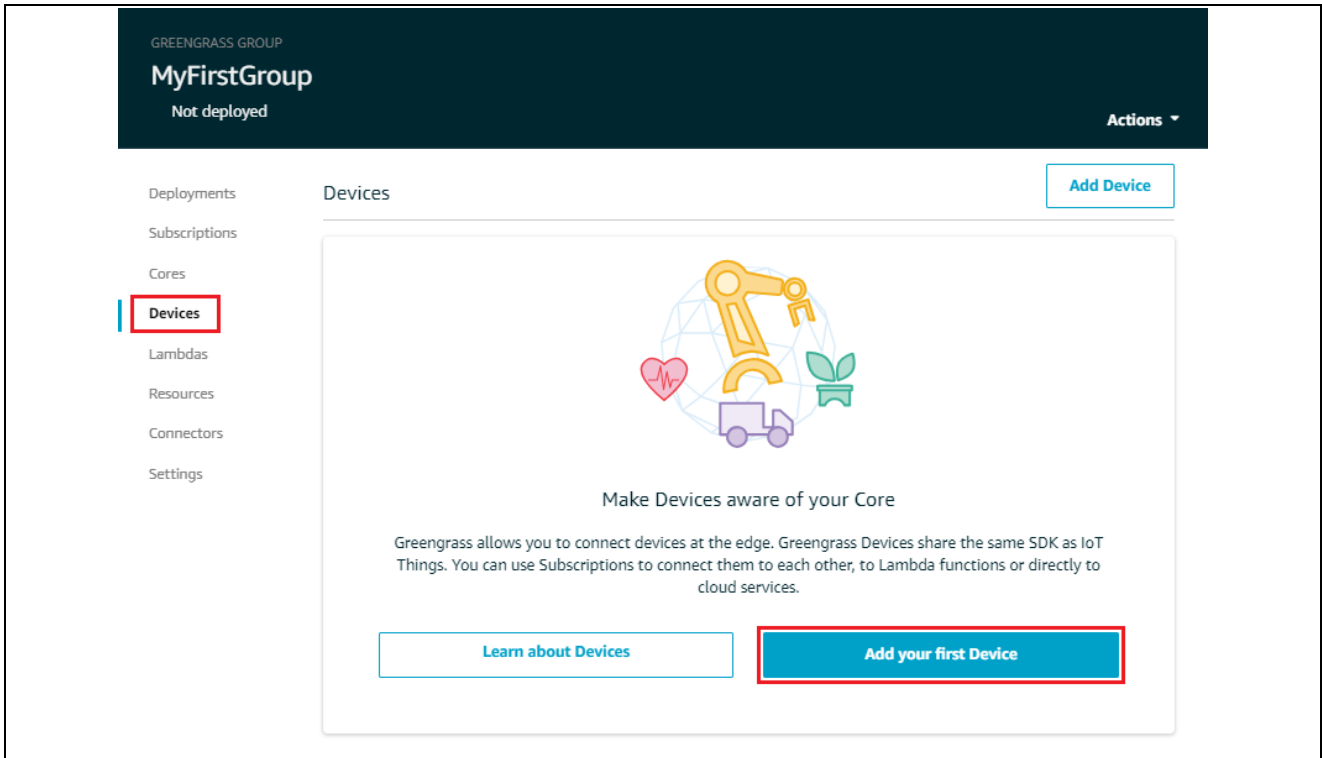


Figure 12-1 Add device to Greengrass group

3. Choose [Select an IoT thing].

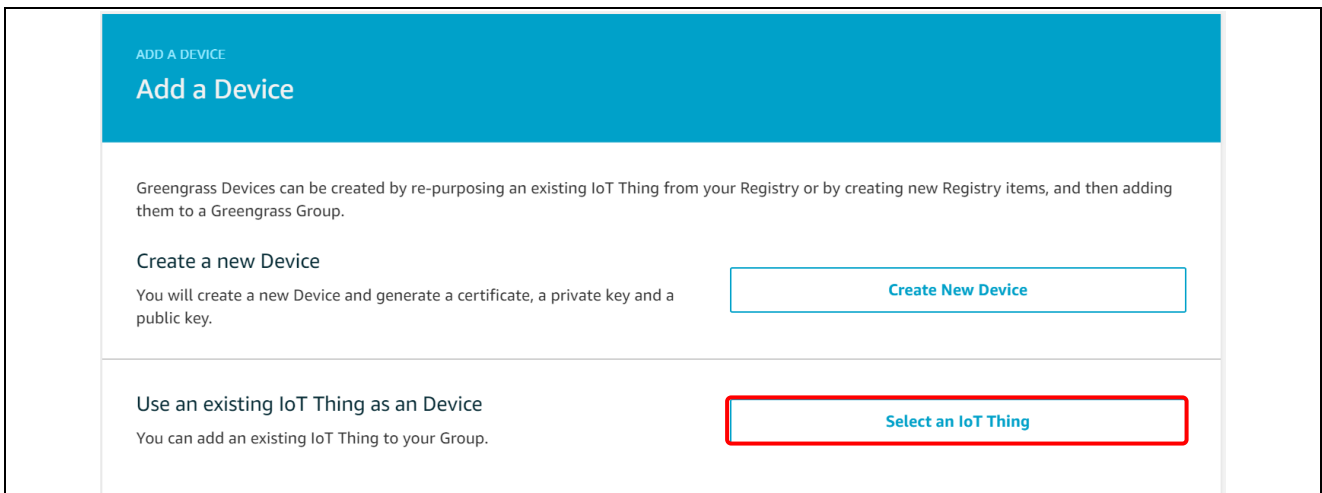


Figure 12-2 Select device to add to Greengrass group

4. Select the IoT thing configured for RX board, then click [Finish].

12.2.5 Create subscription and deploy the Greengrass group

1. On the group configuration page, choose [Subscriptions], and then choose [Add Subscription].
2. Configure the subscription.
 - a. Under [Select a source], choose [Devices], and then choose the IoT thing that associates with RX board.
 - b. Under Select a target, choose [Services], and then choose “IoT Cloud”.
 - c. Choose Next.

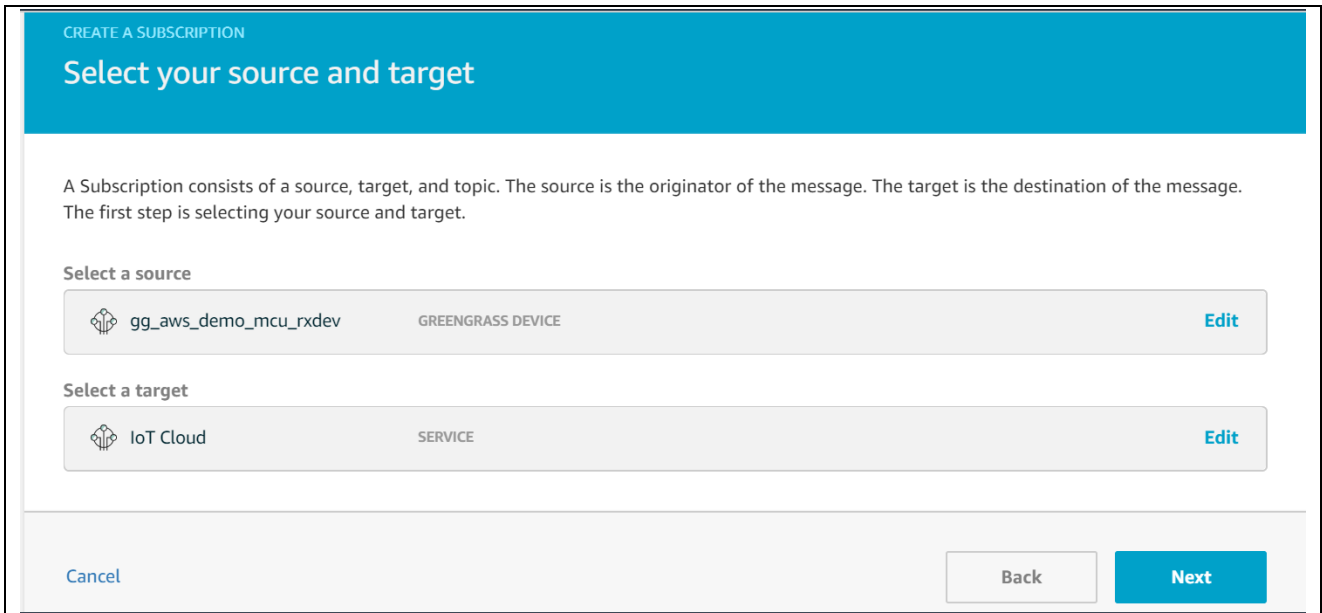


Figure 1212-3 Configure subscription

3. On the group configuration page, from [Actions], choose [Deploy].



Figure 12-4 Deploy Greengrass group

This deploys the group configuration to your AWS IoT Greengrass core device.

12.2.6 Check messages published by RX board

To view messages published by RX board to the Greengrass core, and to the AWS IoT MQTT client, please refer to chapter 8.1.1., but replace the subscription topic by "freertos/demos/ggd".

After build and run the demo, user can see the published messages in MQTT client.

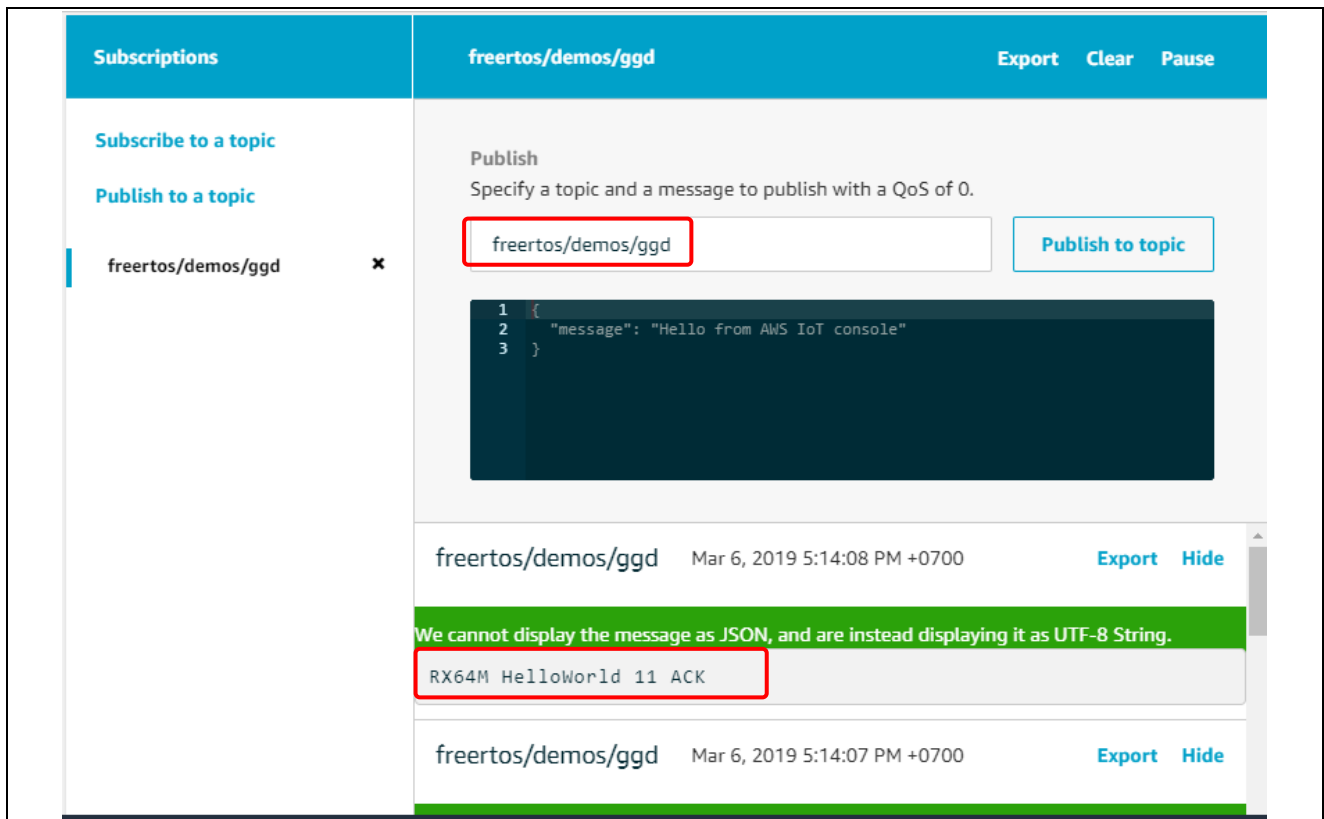


Figure 12-5 Confirm messages sent by Greengrass Discovery demo

12.3 Simple TCP Server

This demo uses FreeRTOS+TCP to create an echo server that listens for echo requests on the standard echo protocol.

12.3.1 Include demo to the build

This demo is not included in the project by default. To include it, please follow below steps.

1. In Project Explorer, right click on the folder `$(PROJECT_LOC)/application_code/common_demos/source` and select [New] → [File].

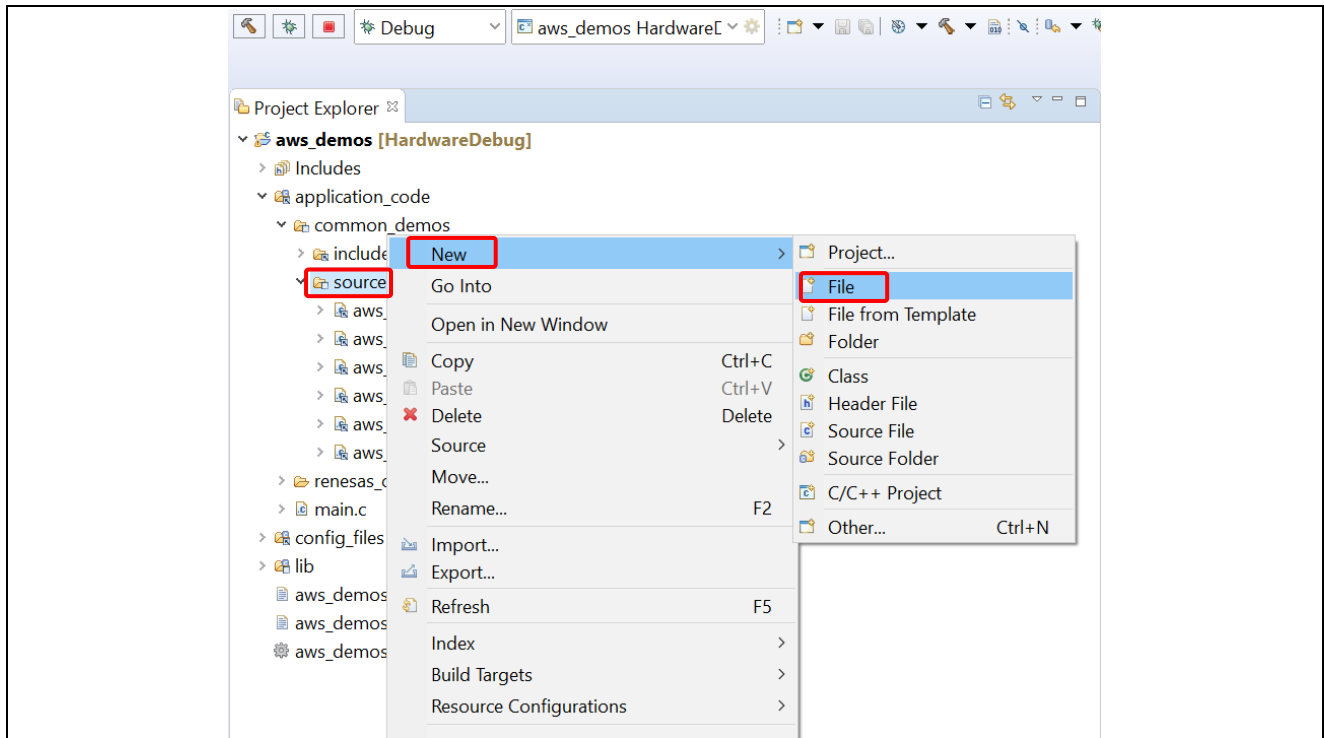


Figure 12-6 Add source for TCP Server demo

2. In the new file dialog, click [Advanced], check “Link to file in the file system”, and input “AFR_HOME \demos\common\tcp\aws_simple_tcp_echo_server.c” to the text box. Click [Finish].

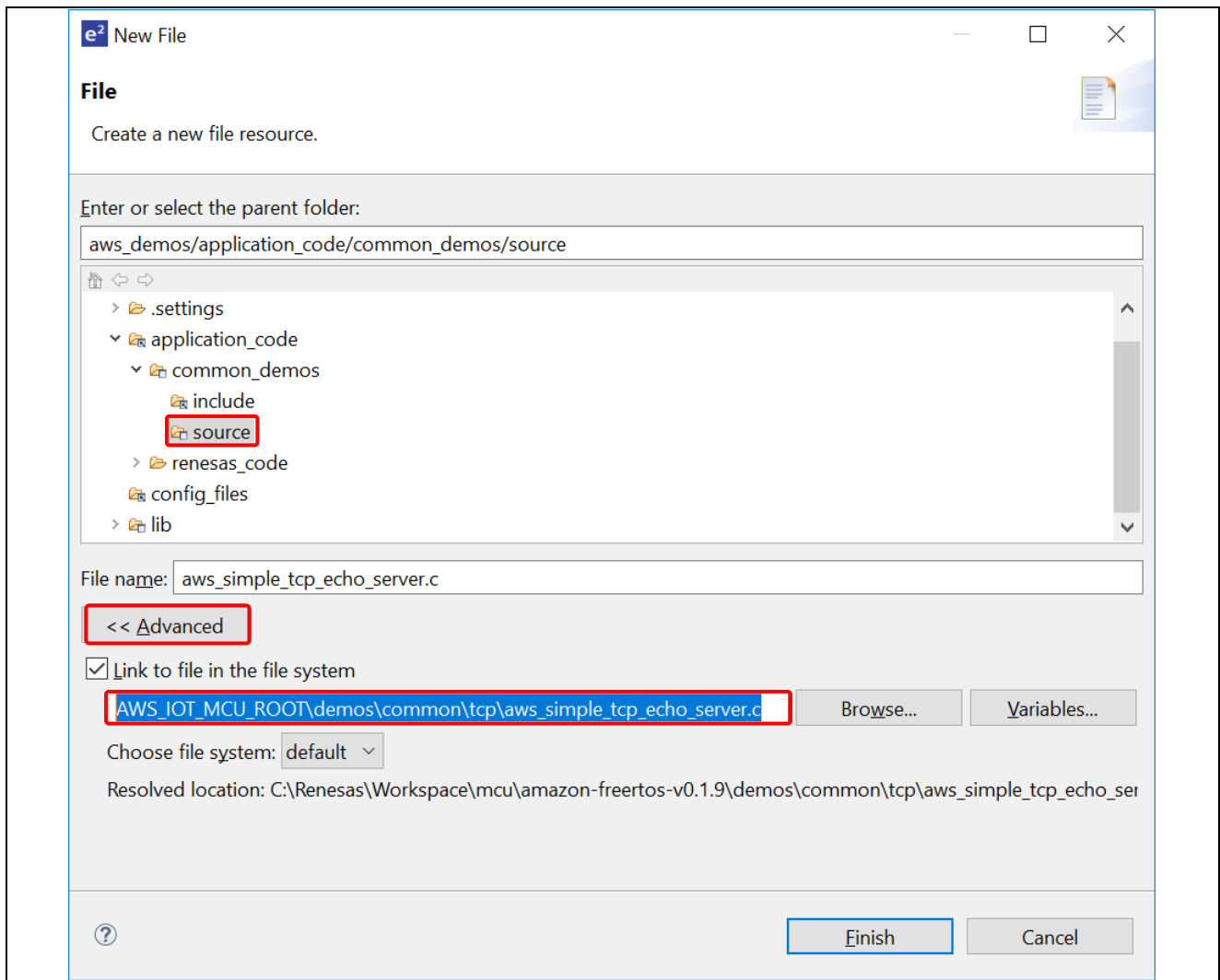


Figure 12-7 Add new source file to the TCP Server demo

3. Select Simple TCP Server demo to run as described in chapter 3, then re-build the source code.

```

aws_simple_tcp_echo_server.c  aws_demo_runner.c
36      #include "aws_demo_runner.h"
37
38      /* Demo declarations. */
39      /* extern void vStartDeviceDefenderDemo( void ); */
40      /* extern void vStartGreenGrassDiscoveryTask( void ); */
41      /* extern void vStartMQTTEchoDemo( void ); */
42      /* extern void vStartOTAUpdateDemoTask( void ); */
43      /* extern void vStartShadowDemoTasks( void ); */
44      extern void vStartSimpleTCPServerTasks( void );
45      /* extern void vStartSubpubDemoTasks( void ); */
46      /* extern void vStartTCPEchoClientTasks_SeparateTasks( void ); */
47      /* extern void vStartTCPEchoClientTasks_SingleTasks( void ); */
48
49      /*-----*/
50
52      * @brief Runs demos in the system.
54      void DEMO_RUNNER_RunDemos( void )
55      {
56          /* vStartDeviceDefenderDemo(); */
57          /* vStartGreenGrassDiscoveryTask(); */
58          /* vStartMQTTEchoDemo(); */
59          /* vStartOTAUpdateDemoTask(); */
60          /* vStartShadowDemoTasks(); */
61          vStartSimpleTCPServerTasks();
62          /* vStartSubpubDemoTasks(); */
63          /* vStartTCPEchoClientTasks_SeparateTasks(); */
64          /* vStartTCPEchoClientTasks_SingleTasks(); */
65      }

```

Figure 12-8 Select Simple TCP Server demo to run

12.3.2 Configure EchoTool

It's necessary to send echo requests to the server (created by the demo) manually. The third party EchoTool utility can be used for this purpose.

User can build the tool from the source code on GitHub or download a pre-built executable. Please refer to this link for detailed information: <https://github.com/PavelBansky/EchoTool>.

Follow below steps to configure the tool.

1. Check the value of configTCP_ECHO_CLIENT_PORT

```

aws_simple_tcp_echo_server.c  aws_demo_runner.c  FreeRTOSConfig.h
223      #define configECHO_SERVER_ADDR0      192
224      #define configECHO_SERVER_ADDR1      168
225      #define configECHO_SERVER_ADDR2      1
226      #define configECHO_SERVER_ADDR3      200
227      #define configTCP_ECHO_CLIENT_PORT    9001
228
229      /* Default MAC address configuration. The demo creates a virtual
230      * connection that uses this MAC address by accessing the raw Ether
231      * to and from a real network connection on the host PC. See the
232      * configNETWORK_INTERFACE_TO_USE definition above for information
233      * configure the real network connection to use. */
234      #define configMAC_ADDR0      0x74
235      #define configMAC_ADDR1      0x90
236      #define configMAC_ADDR2      0x50
237      #define configMAC_ADDR3      0x00
238      #define configMAC_ADDR4      0x79
239      #define configMAC_ADDR5      0x03

```

Figure 12-9 Check echo port

2. Run the demo. Check the IP address of the board assigned by DHCP in debug terminal.

```

File Edit Setup Control Window Help
3 1698 [IP-task] data flash(mirror) hash check...
4 1698 [IP-task] OK
5 1708 [IP-task] prvInitialiseDHCP: start after 250 ticks
6 1708 [IP-task] vDHCPP
rocess: discover
7 6958 [IP-task] vDHCPPProcess: discover
8 6958 [IP-task] vDHCPPro
cess: timeout 10000 ticks
9 6965 [IP-task] vDHCPPProcess: offer c0a80523ip
10 6965
[IP-task] vDHCPPProcess: reply c0a80523ip
11 6975 [IP-task] vDHCPPProcess: offer c0
a80523ip
12 6975 [IP-task] vDHCPPProcess: acked c0a80523ip
13 6975 [IP-task] IP Add
ress: 192.168.5.35
14 6975 [IP-task] Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0
15 6975 [IP-task]
Gateway Address: 192.168.5.1
16 6975 [IP-task] DNS Server Address: 192.168.5.1
17
9000 [Tmr Svc] data flash(main) hash check...
18 9005 [Tmr Svc] OK
19 9005 [Tmr Svc] data flash(mirror) hash check...
20 9010 [Tmr Svc] OK
21 9012 [Tmr Svc] Write certificate...
22 9012 [Tmr Svc] data flash(main) hash check...
23 9017 [Tmr Svc] OK
24 9017 [Tmr Svc] data flash(mirror) hash check...
25 9022 [Tmr Svc] OK
26 9027 [Tmr Svc] erase dataflash(main)...
27 9028 [Tmr Svc] OK
28 9028 [Tmr Svc] write dataflash(main)...
29 9029 [Tmr Svc] OK
30 9029 [Tmr Svc] erase dataflash(mirror)...
31 9030 [Tmr Svc] OK
    
```

Figure 12-10 IP address assigned by DHCP

3. Run the EchoTool to send echo requests to the demo using port and IP as confirmed above: `echotool <ip_address> /p tcp /r <echo_client_port> /n 0.`

```

Command Prompt
d:\Shared\Pics>echotool.exe 192.168.5.35 /p tcp /r 9001 /n 0

Hostname 192.168.5.35 resolved as 192.168.5.35

Reply from 192.168.5.35:9001, time 0 ms OK
Reply from 192.168.5.35:9001, time 0 ms OK
Reply from 192.168.5.35:9001, time 0 ms OK
Reply from 192.168.5.35:9001, time 0 ms OK
Reply from 192.168.5.35:9001, time 0 ms OK
Reply from 192.168.5.35:9001, time 0 ms OK
Reply from 192.168.5.35:9001, time 0 ms OK
Reply from 192.168.5.35:9001, time 0 ms OK
Reply from 192.168.5.35:9001, time 0 ms OK
Reply from 192.168.5.35:9001, time 0 ms OK
Reply from 192.168.5.35:9001, time 0 ms OK
Reply from 192.168.5.35:9001, time 0 ms OK
Reply from 192.168.5.35:9001, time 0 ms OK
Reply from 192.168.5.35:9001, time 0 ms OK
Reply from 192.168.5.35:9001, time 0 ms OK
    
```

Figure 12-11 Run EchoTool

4. Confirm that the messages “Reply from...” appears. This shows that the requests from EchoTool are replied by the demo.

12.4 TCP Echo Client

This demo creates FreeRTOS tasks that send TCP echo requests to an external echo, then wait to receive the echo reply. There are 2 examples for this demo: the 1st one uses the same RTOS task to both send echo requests and listen for echo replies (“single task”); the 2nd one uses the same TCP socket from two different RTOS tasks – one RTOS task sends the echo request and another RTOS tasks receives the echo reply (“separate tasks”).

To run this demo, please follow below steps.

1. Select the demo to run: “vStartTCPEchoClientTasks_SingleTasks” for 1st example, or “vStartTCPEchoClientTasks_SeparateTasks” for 2nd example. Please note that only 1 example can be run at once.

```

36  #include "aws_demo_runner.h"
37
38  /* Demo declarations. */
39  /* extern void vStartDeviceDefenderDemo( void ); */
40  /* extern void vStartGreenGrassDiscoveryTask( void ); */
41  /* extern void vStartMQTTEchoDemo( void ); */
42  /* extern void vStartOTAUpdateDemoTask( void ); */
43  /* extern void vStartShadowDemoTasks( void ); */
44  /* extern void vStartSimpleTCPServerTasks( void ); */
45  /* extern void vStartSubpubDemoTasks( void ); */
46  /* extern void vStartTCPEchoClientTasks_SeparateTasks( void ); */
47  extern void vStartTCPEchoClientTasks_SingleTasks( void );
48
49  /*-----*/
50
51  * @brief Runs demos in the system.
52  *
53  * @param void
54  * @return void
55  *
56  * @note
57  *
58  * @warning
59  *
60  * @error
61  *
62  * @info
63  *
64  * @todo
65  *
66  *

```

Figure 12-12 Select the TCP Echo client demo

2. Build and run the demo.

3. Check the TCP port and IP address as chapter 9.3.2, then run the EchoTool in server mode using information about port and IP: `echotool <IP_address> /p tcp /s <port>`
4. Check the debug message on debug terminal and debug log of the EchoTool to confirm that send & receive is OK.

```

COM4 - Tera Term VT
File Edit Setup Control Window Help
1150 20755 [Echo0] Connecting to echo server
1151 20755 [Echo0] FreeRTOS_connect: 62771 to c0a8052fip:9999
1152 20755 [Echo0] Socket 62771 -> c0a8052fip:9999 State eCLOSED->eCONNECT_SYN 1153 2
0755 [IP-task] prvSocketSetMSS: 1460 bytes for c0a8052fip:9999
1154 20755 [IP-task] Connect[c0a8052fip:9999]: next timeout 1: 3000 ms
1155 20761 [IP-task] Socket 62771 -> c0a8052fip:9999 State eCONNECT_SYN->eESTABLISHED
1156 20761 [Echo0] Connected to echo server
1157 20761 [Echo0] Sending TxRx message number 350 of length 351 to echo server
1158 20770 [Echo0] Received correct string from echo server.
1159 20770 [Echo0] Sending TxRx message number 351 of length 352 to echo server
1160 20778 [Echo0] Received correct string from echo server.
1161 20779 [Echo0] Sending TxRx message number 352 of length 353 to echo server
1162 20783 [Echo0] Received correct string from echo server.
1163 20783 [Echo0] Sending TxRx message number 353 of length 354 to echo server
1164 20793 [Echo0] Received correct string from echo server.
1165 20793 [Echo0] Sending TxRx message number 354 of length 355 to echo server
1166 20801 [Echo0] Received correct string from echo server.
1167 20801 [Echo0] Sending TxRx message number 355 of length 356 to echo server
1168 20803 [Echo0] Received correct string from echo server.
1169 20804 [Echo0] Sending TxRx message number 356 of length 357 to echo server
1170 20806 [Echo0] Received correct string from echo server.
1171 20806 [Echo0] Sending TxRx message number 357 of length 358 to echo server
1172 20810 [Echo0] Received correct string from echo server.
1173 20810 [Echo0] Sending TxRx message number 358 of length 359 to echo server
1174 20815 [Echo0] Received correct string from echo server.
1175 20815 [Echo0] Sending TxRx message number 359 of length 360 to echo server
1176 20819 [Echo0] Received correct string from echo server.
1181 20973 [Echo0] Connecting to echo server
1182 20973 [Echo0] FreeRTOS_connect: 37325 to c0a8052fip:9999
1183 20973 [Echo0] Socket 37325 -> c0a8052fip:9999 State eCLOSED->eCONNECT_SYN 1184 2
0973 [IP-task] prvSocketSetMSS: 1460 bytes for c0a8052fip:9999
1185 20973 [IP-task] Connect[c0a8052fip:9999]: next timeout 1: 3000 ms
1186 20975 [IP-task] Socket 37325 -> c0a8052fip:9999 State eCONNECT_SYN->eESTABLISHED
1187 20976 [Echo0] Connected to echo server
1188 20976 [Echo0] Sending TxRx message number 360 of length 361 to echo server
1189 20988 [Echo0] Received correct string from echo server.
1190 20988 [Echo0] Sending TxRx message number 361 of length 362 to echo server
1191 20993 [Echo0] Received correct string from echo server.
1192 20993 [Echo0] Sending TxRx message number 362 of length 363 to echo server
1193 20999 [Echo0] Received correct string from echo server.
1194 20999 [Echo0] Sending TxRx message number 363 of length 364 to echo server

```

Figure 12-13 Debug terminal shows messages from the demo

```

Command Prompt
Waiting for TCP connection on port 9999. Press any key to exit.
Client 192.168.5.35:41128 accepted at 5:11:54 PM
5:11:54 PM received [T]
5:11:54 PM received [Tx]
5:11:54 PM received [TxR]
5:11:54 PM received [TxRx]
5:11:54 PM received [TxRx ]
5:11:54 PM received [TxRx m]
5:11:54 PM received [TxRx me]
5:11:54 PM received [TxRx mes]
5:11:54 PM received [TxRx mess]
5:11:54 PM received [TxRx messa]
Session closed by peer.
Waiting for TCP connection on port 9999. Press any key to exit.
Client 192.168.5.35:24099 accepted at 5:11:54 PM
5:11:54 PM received [TxRx messag]
5:11:54 PM received [TxRx message]
5:11:54 PM received [TxRx message ]
5:11:54 PM received [TxRx message n]
5:11:54 PM received [TxRx message nu]
5:11:54 PM received [TxRx message num]
5:11:54 PM received [TxRx message numb]
5:11:54 PM received [TxRx message numbe]

```

Figure 12-14 Debug log from EchoTool

Revision History

Rev.	Date	Description	
		Page	Summary
1.00	Aug. 20, 2019	-	First edition issued

General Precautions in the Handling of Microprocessing Unit and Microcontroller Unit Products

The following usage notes are applicable to all Microprocessing unit and Microcontroller unit products from Renesas. For detailed usage notes on the products covered by this document, refer to the relevant sections of the document as well as any technical updates that have been issued for the products.

1. Precaution against Electrostatic Discharge (ESD)

A strong electrical field, when exposed to a CMOS device, can cause destruction of the gate oxide and ultimately degrade the device operation. Steps must be taken to stop the generation of static electricity as much as possible, and quickly dissipate it when it occurs. Environmental control must be adequate. When it is dry, a humidifier should be used. This is recommended to avoid using insulators that can easily build up static electricity.

Semiconductor devices must be stored and transported in an anti-static container, static shielding bag or conductive material. All test and measurement tools including work benches and floors must be grounded. The operator must also be grounded using a wrist strap. Semiconductor devices must not be touched with bare hands. Similar precautions must be taken for printed circuit boards with mounted semiconductor devices.

2. Processing at power-on

The state of the product is undefined at the time when power is supplied. The states of internal circuits in the LSI are indeterminate and the states of register settings and pins are undefined at the time when power is supplied. In a finished product where the reset signal is applied to the external reset pin, the states of pins are not guaranteed from the time when power is supplied until the reset process is completed. In a similar way, the states of pins in a product that is reset by an on-chip power-on reset function are not guaranteed from the time when power is supplied until the power reaches the level at which resetting is specified.

3. Input of signal during power-off state

Do not input signals or an I/O pull-up power supply while the device is powered off. The current injection that results from input of such a signal or I/O pull-up power supply may cause malfunction and the abnormal current that passes in the device at this time may cause degradation of internal elements. Follow the guideline for input signal during power-off state as described in your product documentation.

4. Handling of unused pins

Handle unused pins in accordance with the directions given under handling of unused pins in the manual. The input pins of CMOS products are generally in the high-impedance state. In operation with an unused pin in the open-circuit state, extra electromagnetic noise is induced in the vicinity of the LSI, an associated shoot-through current flows internally, and malfunctions occur due to the false recognition of the pin state as an input signal become possible.

5. Clock signals

After applying a reset, only release the reset line after the operating clock signal becomes stable. When switching the clock signal during program execution, wait until the target clock signal is stabilized. When the clock signal is generated with an external resonator or from an external oscillator during a reset, ensure that the reset line is only released after full stabilization of the clock signal. Additionally, when switching to a clock signal produced with an external resonator or by an external oscillator while program execution is in progress, wait until the target clock signal is stable.

6. Voltage application waveform at input pin

Waveform distortion due to input noise or a reflected wave may cause malfunction. If the input of the CMOS device stays in the area between V_{IL} (Max.) and V_{IH} (Min.) due to noise, for example, the device may malfunction. Take care to prevent chattering noise from entering the device when the input level is fixed, and also in the transition period when the input level passes through the area between V_{IL} (Max.) and V_{IH} (Min.).

7. Prohibition of access to reserved addresses

Access to reserved addresses is prohibited. The reserved addresses are provided for possible future expansion of functions. Do not access these addresses as the correct operation of the LSI is not guaranteed.

8. Differences between products

Before changing from one product to another, for example to a product with a different part number, confirm that the change will not lead to problems. The characteristics of a microprocessing unit or microcontroller unit products in the same group but having a different part number might differ in terms of internal memory capacity, layout pattern, and other factors, which can affect the ranges of electrical characteristics, such as characteristic values, operating margins, immunity to noise, and amount of radiated noise. When changing to a product with a different part number, implement a system-evaluation test for the given product.

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