STM hands-on session

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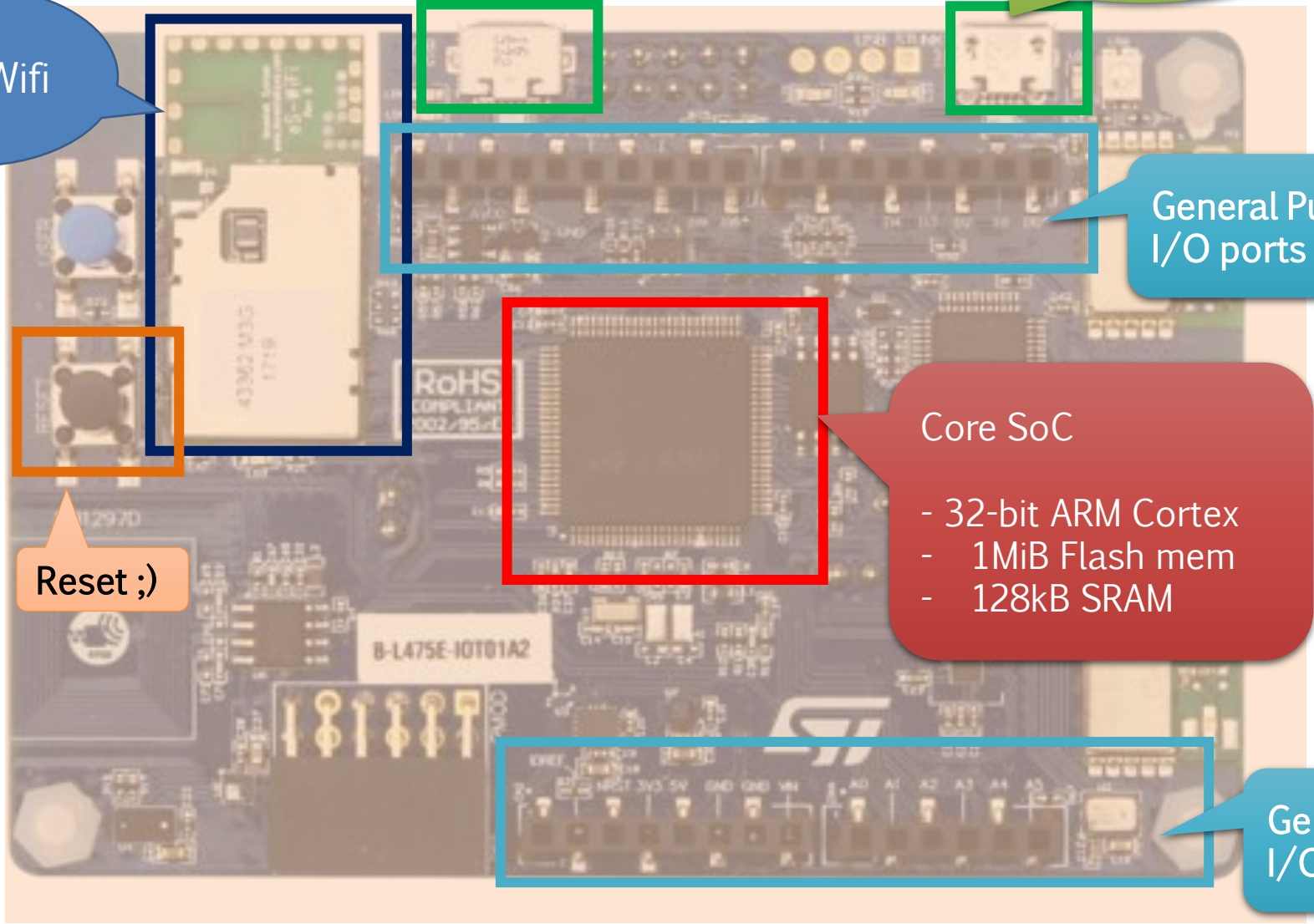
UNIMORE
UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI
MODENA E REGGIO EMILIA

High Performance
Real Time Lab

Programming is a skill best acquired by practice and example rather than from books.

ALAN TURING

Our guy (IoT node)



Software

Micro-kernel

› No OS, need to flash al memory regions

ST proprietary

› STM32 CubeIDE

› Debug via STLink (won't see this)

How to work

› No way is to compile our code directly on IoT Node

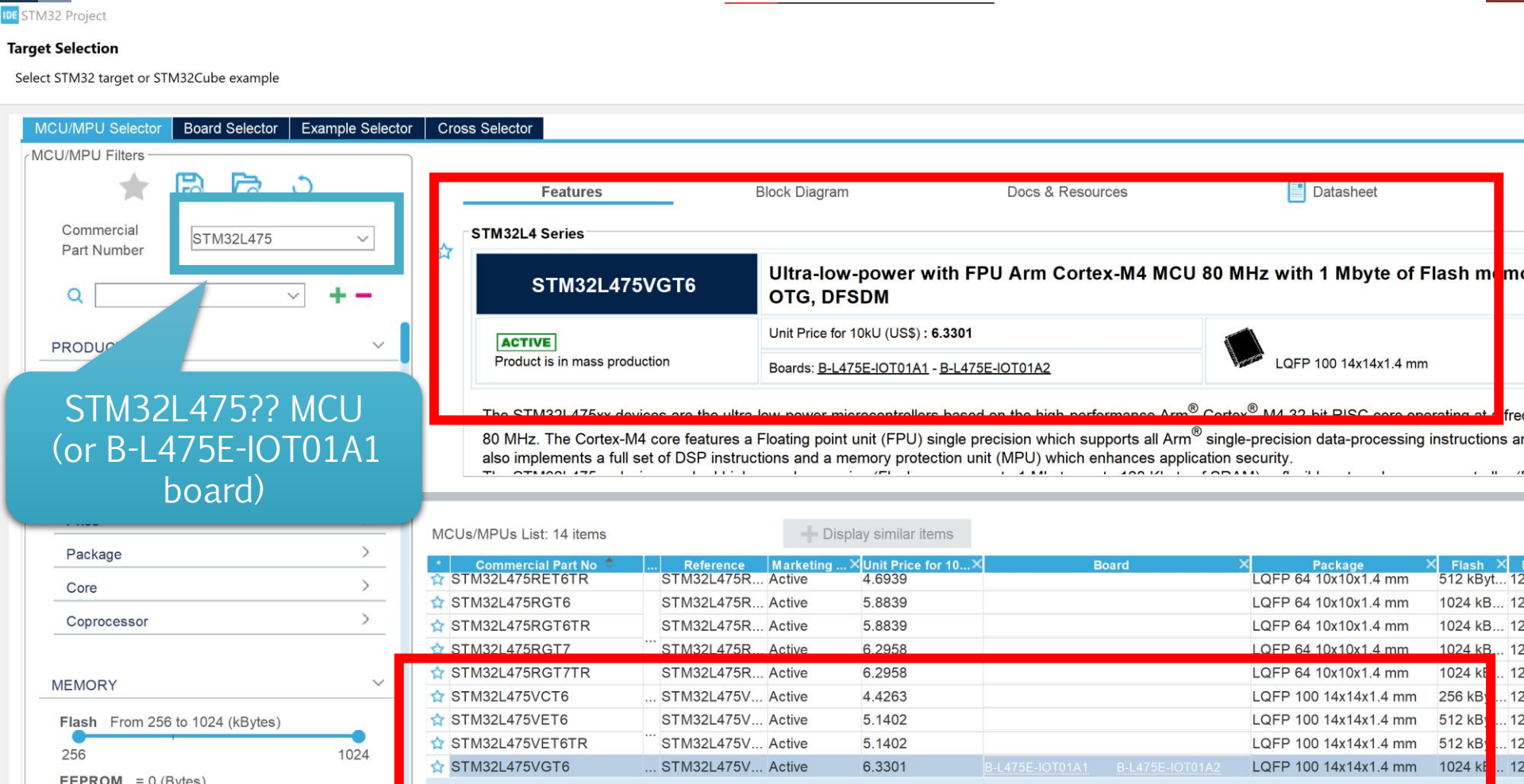
› Cross-compilation *via* the CubeIDE

› Flash the whole OS+program via USB

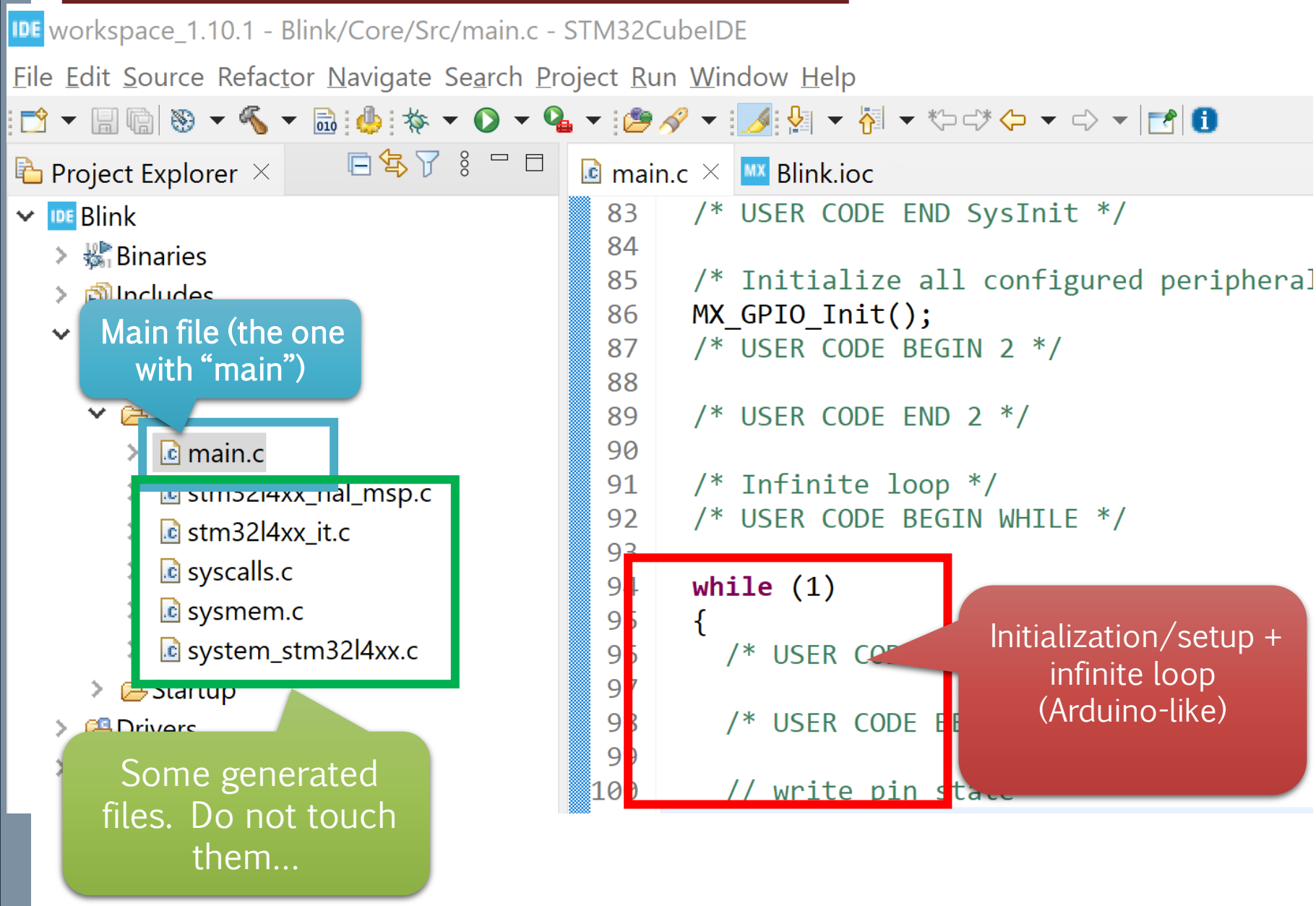
A simple application

Create a new “Blink” project

- File -> New Project
- Then. Select the MCU (or the board)
- **DO NOT initialize the peripherals in default mode!!!** (for this time..)



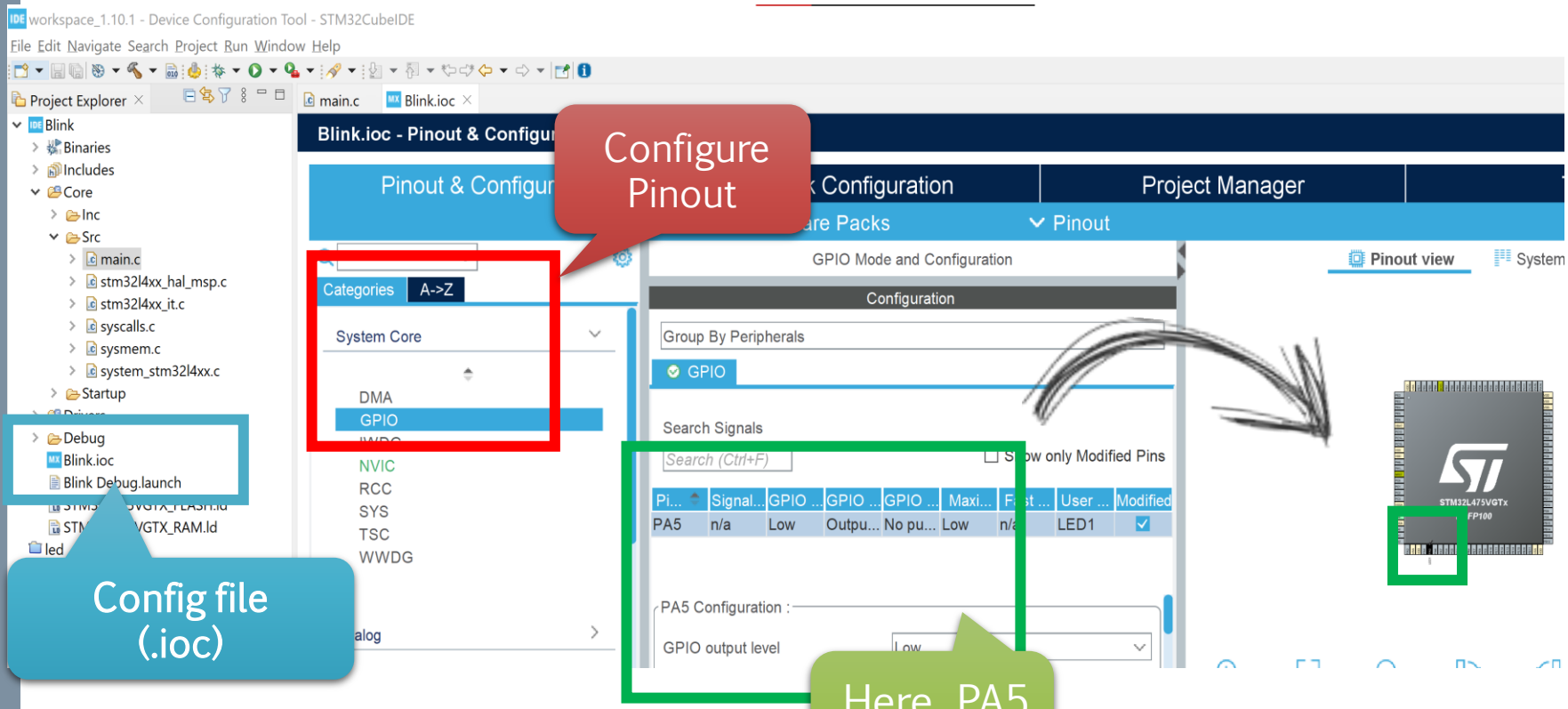
IDE


workspace_1.10.1 - Blink/Core/Src/main.c - STM32CubeIDE
File Edit Source Refactor Navigate Search Project Run Window Help
Project Explorer
Blink
Binaries
Includes
Main file (the one with "main")
main.c
stm32l4xx_hal_msp.c
stm32l4xx_it.c
syscalls.c
sysmem.c
system_stm32l4xx.c
Startup
Drivers
Some generated files. Do not touch them...
main.c
Blink.ioc
83 /* USER CODE END SysInit */
84
85 /* Initialize all configured peripheral
86 MX_GPIO_Init();
87 /* USER CODE BEGIN 2 */
88
89 /* USER CODE END 2 */
90
91 /* Infinite loop */
92 /* USER CODE BEGIN WHILE */
93
94 while (1)
95 {
96 /* USER CO
97
98 /* USER CODE E
99
100 // write pin
Initialization/setup + infinite loop (Arduino-like)

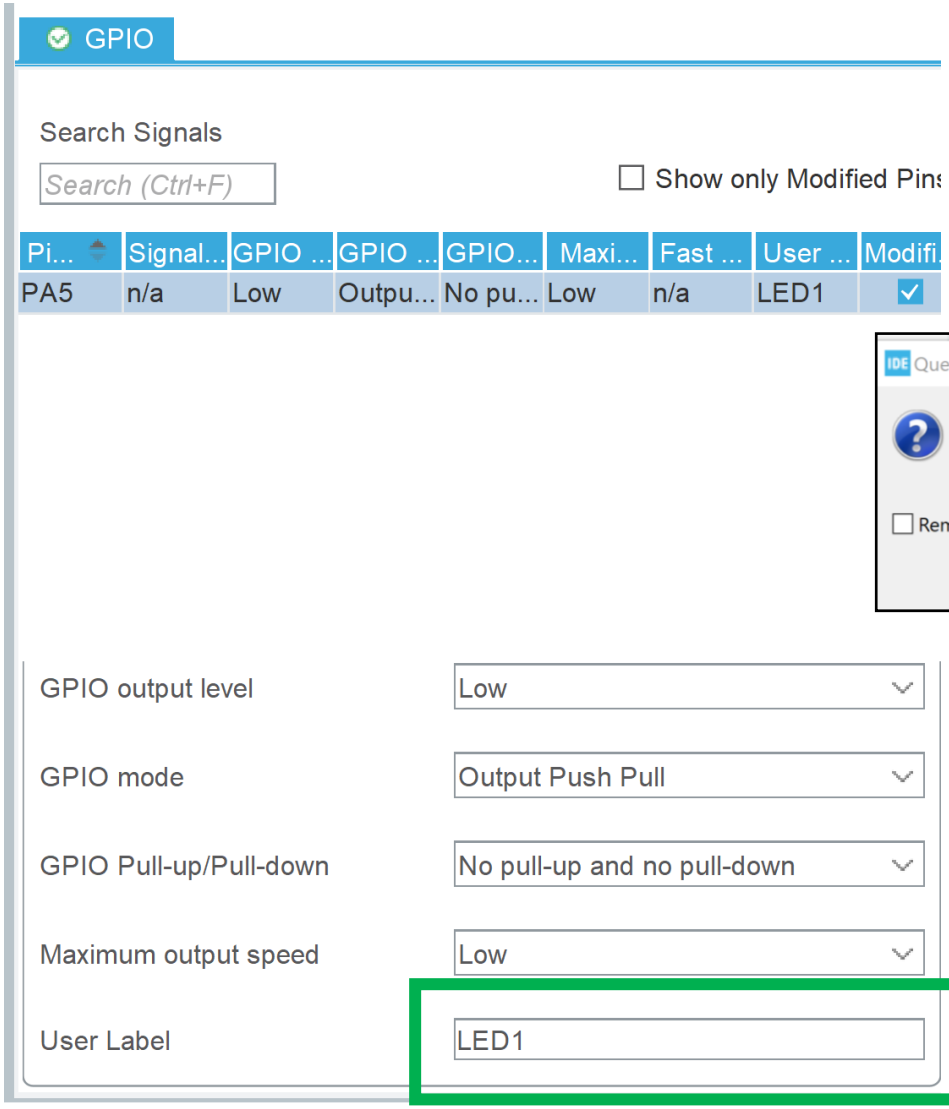
Configure LEDs

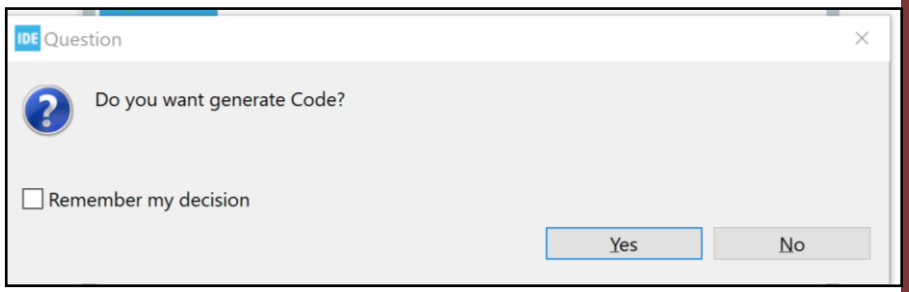
We want to create **an alias** for GPIOs

› So we don't need to change code when we change LEDs



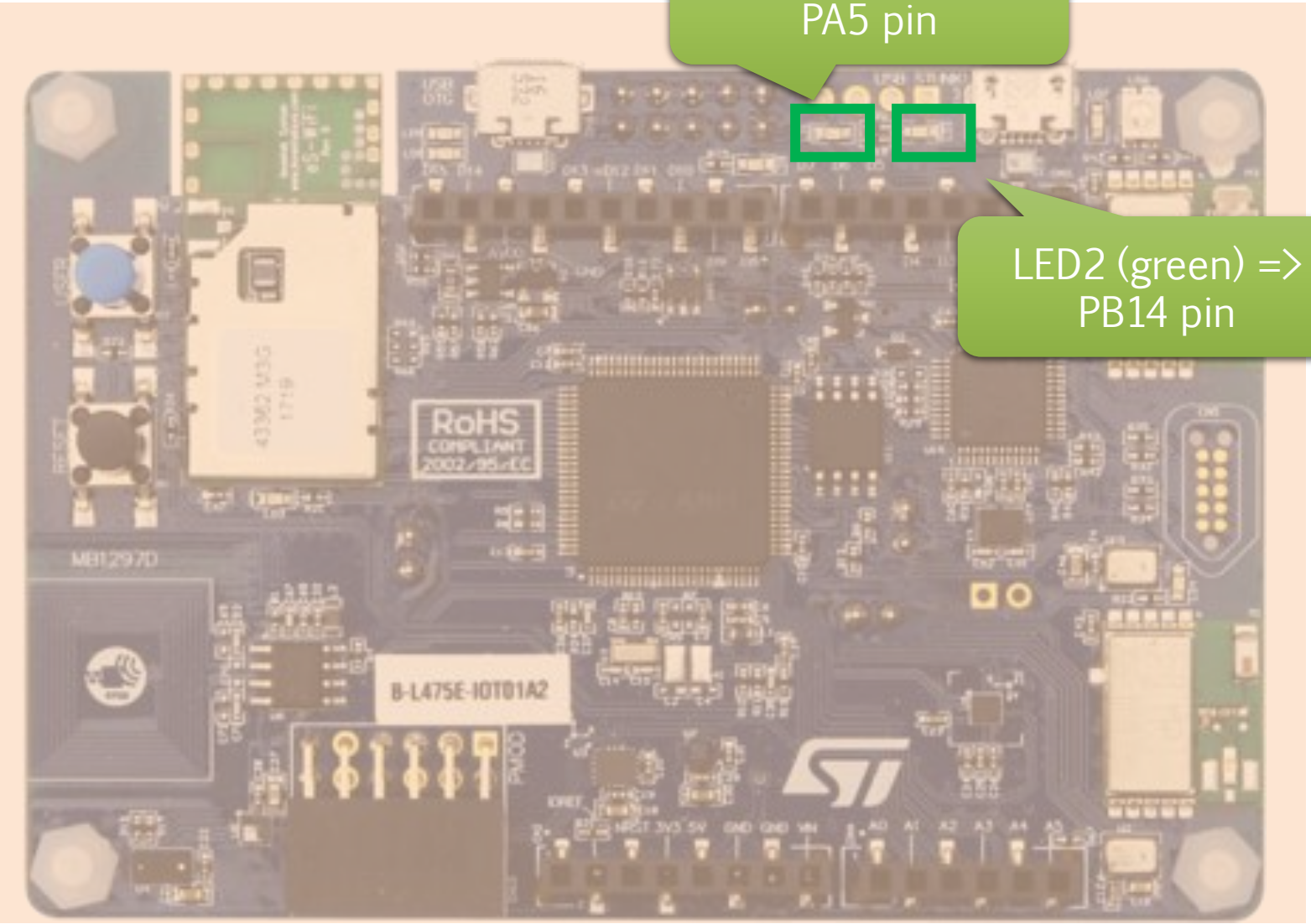
Let's configure PA5





That's our Alias!!

Leds and GPIOs



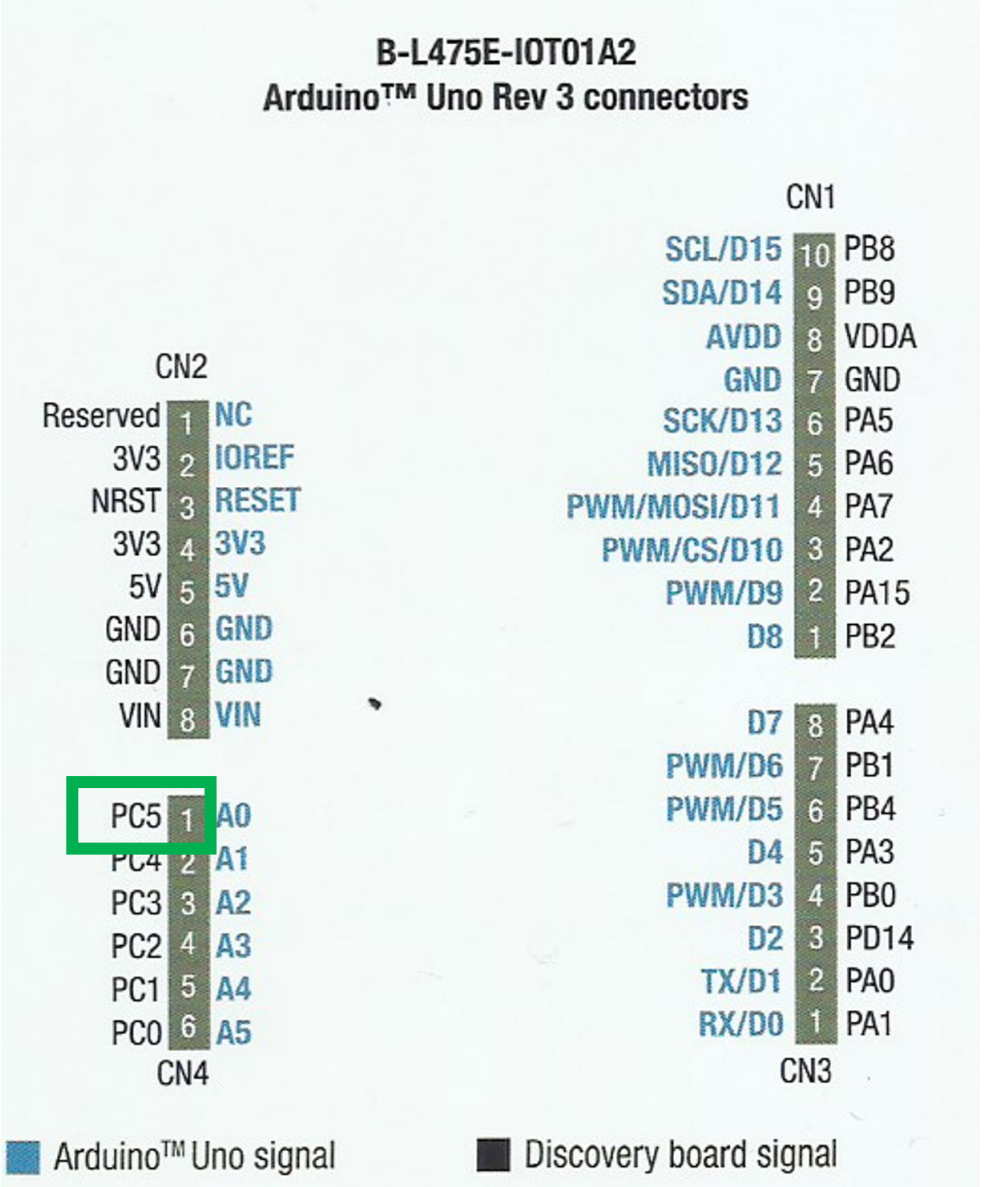
General Purpose I/O Ports

Our interface towards the external world

- Also supports Arduino Uno R3
- Let's skip this…

GPIOs are divided into two **board blocks**, and five **SoC ports**

- CN1,2
- Port A, B, C, D, E
- (not all ports are available on the board!!!)



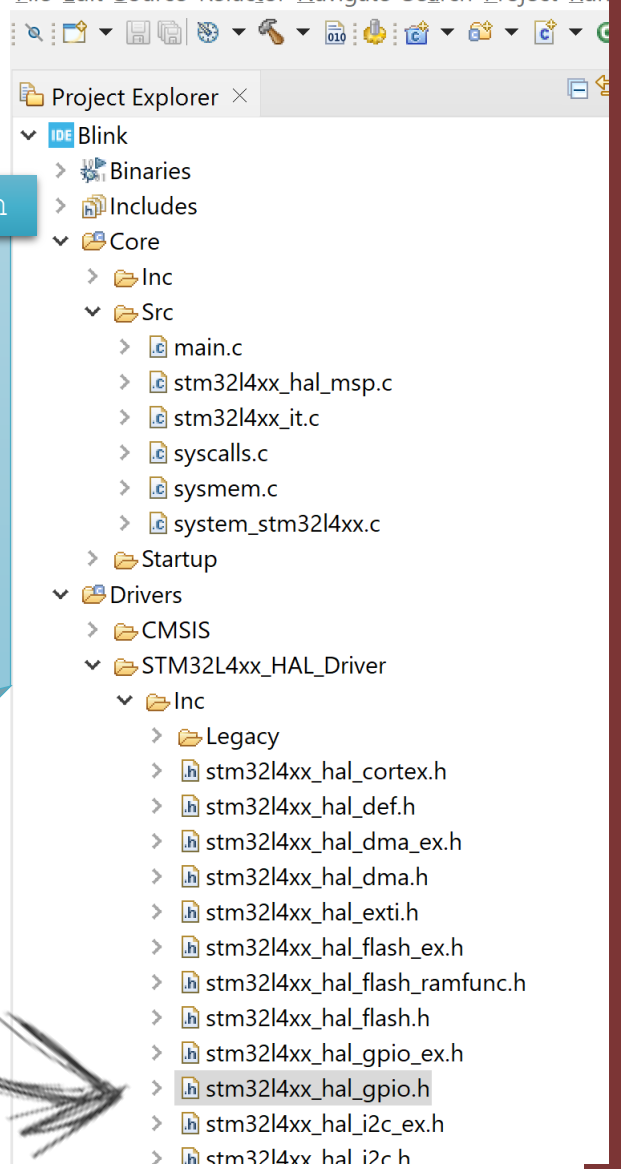
Write on GPIO PINs

stm32l4xx_hal_gpio.h

```
void HAL_GPIO_TogglePin (GPIO_TypeDef *GPIOx,
                         int16_t GPIO_Pin );

GPIO_PinSTate HAL_GPIO_ReadPin (GPIO_TypeDef *GPIOx,
                                int16_t GPIO_Pin );

void HAL_GPIO_WritePin (GPIO_TypeDef *GPIOx,
                        int16_t GPIO_Pin,
                        GPIO_PinSTate PinState);
```



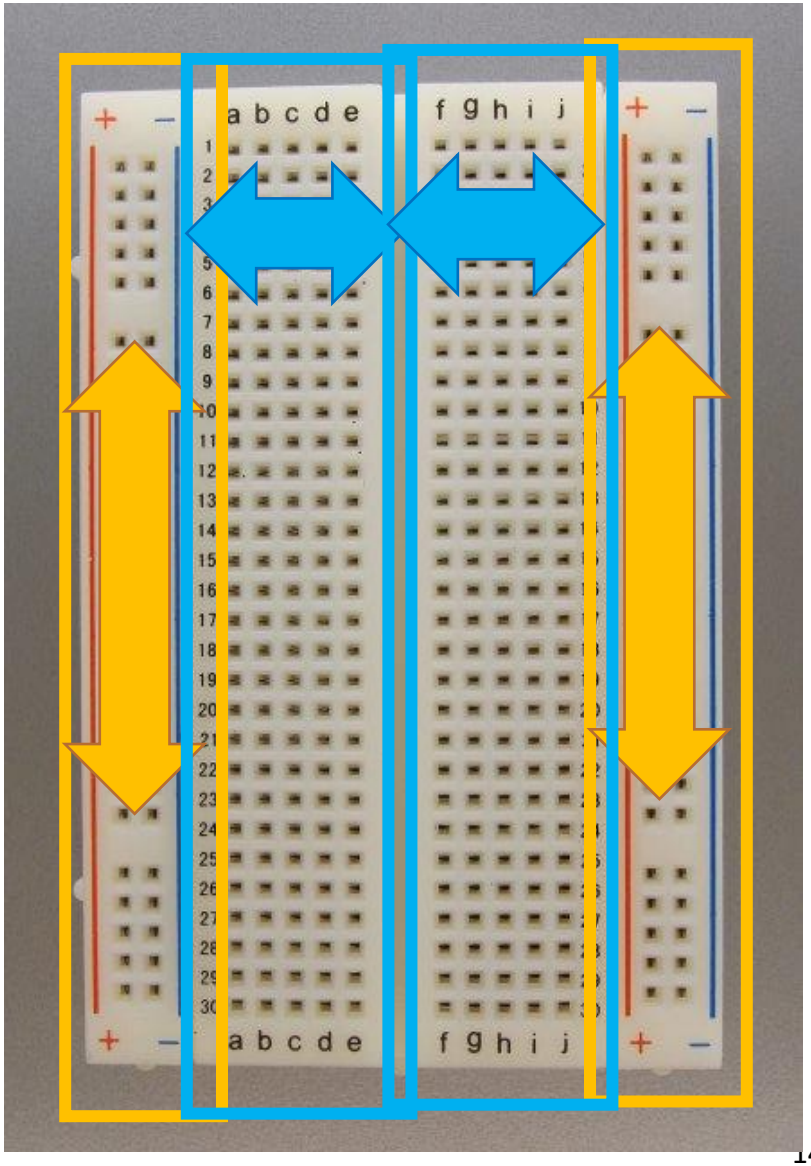
It's a generated file!!

Let's play!

Breadboard

Provides electrical connectivity

- Vertical vs. horizontal rails
- (Typically, power vs other)
- Can use jumper wires



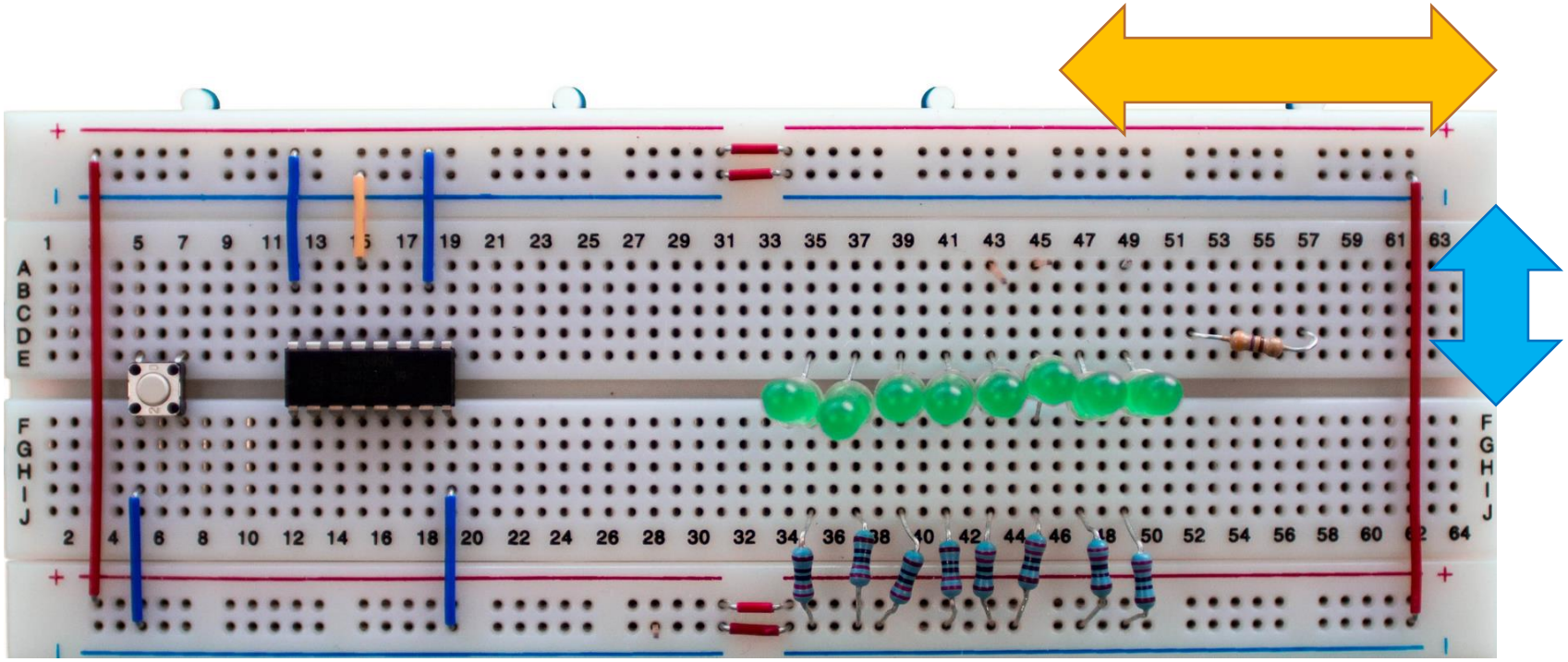
Breadboard

The two sides of the + and - rails are wired together

› Typically, used for power/GND

Brought to the internal rails with jumper wires

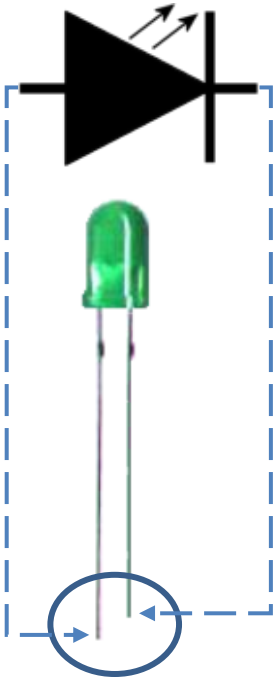
› Where core/chip and other stuff reside



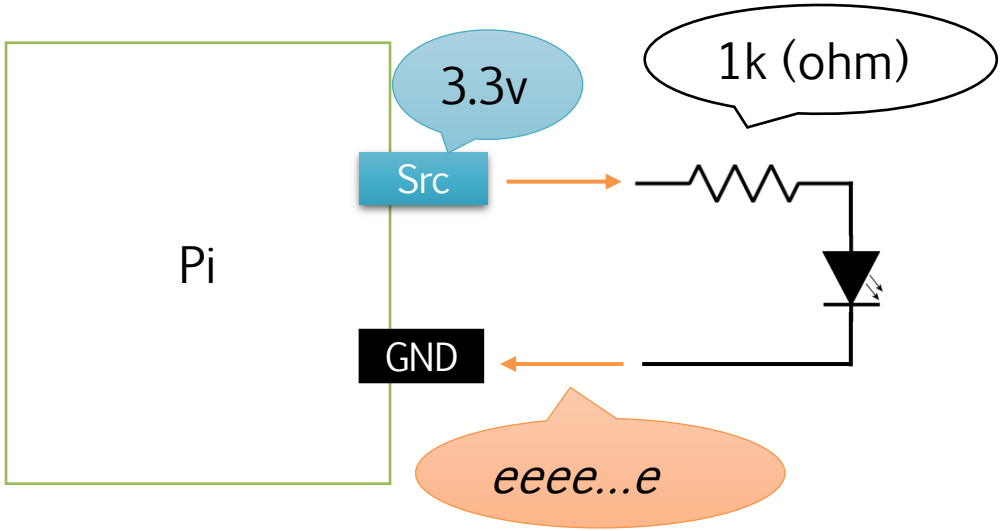
Finally...LEDs

Light Emitting Diodes

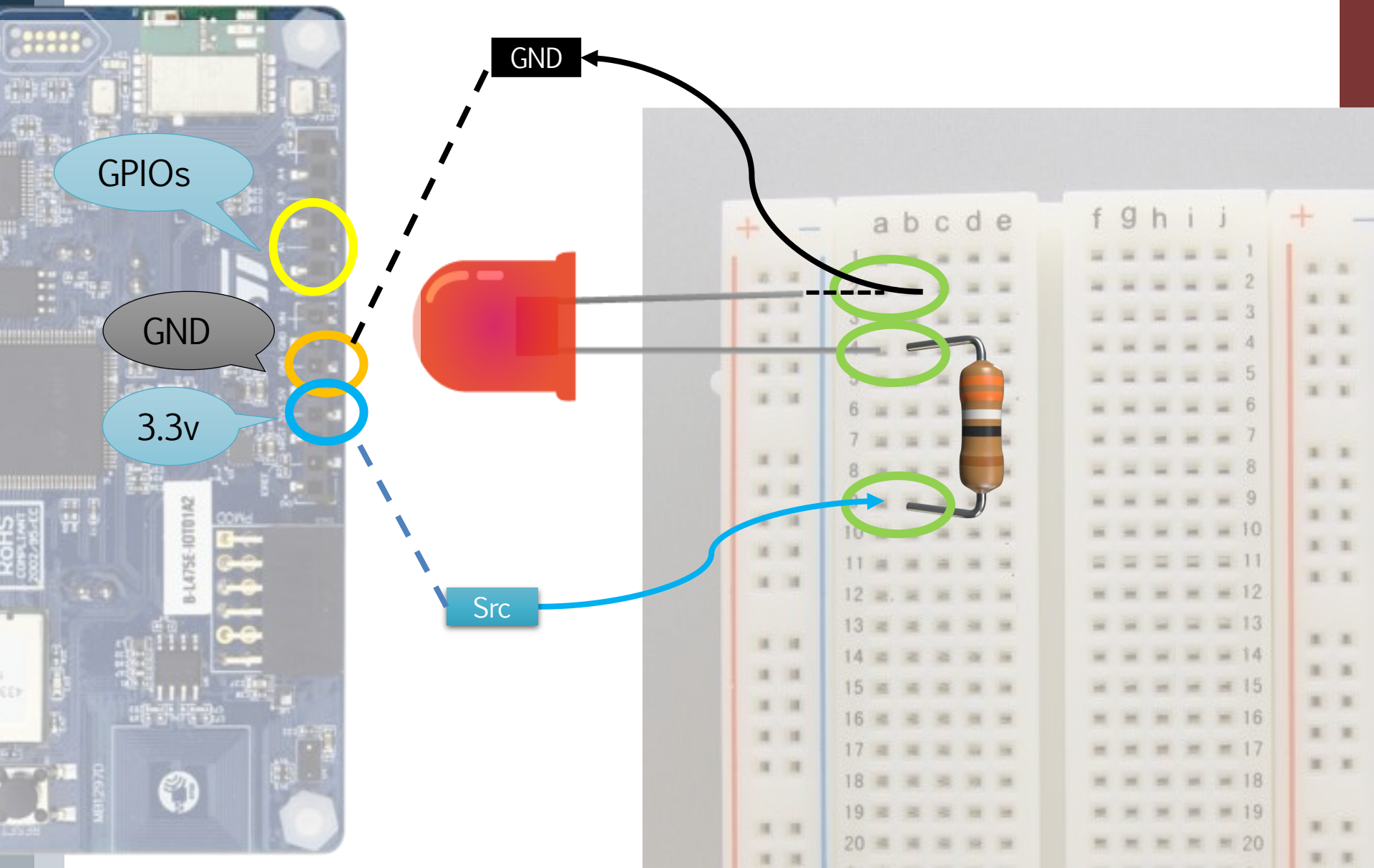
- You feed with electrons; they light up
- They have a side!!!!
- They need a resistance to lower the charge



Wrong wiring => you burn them...



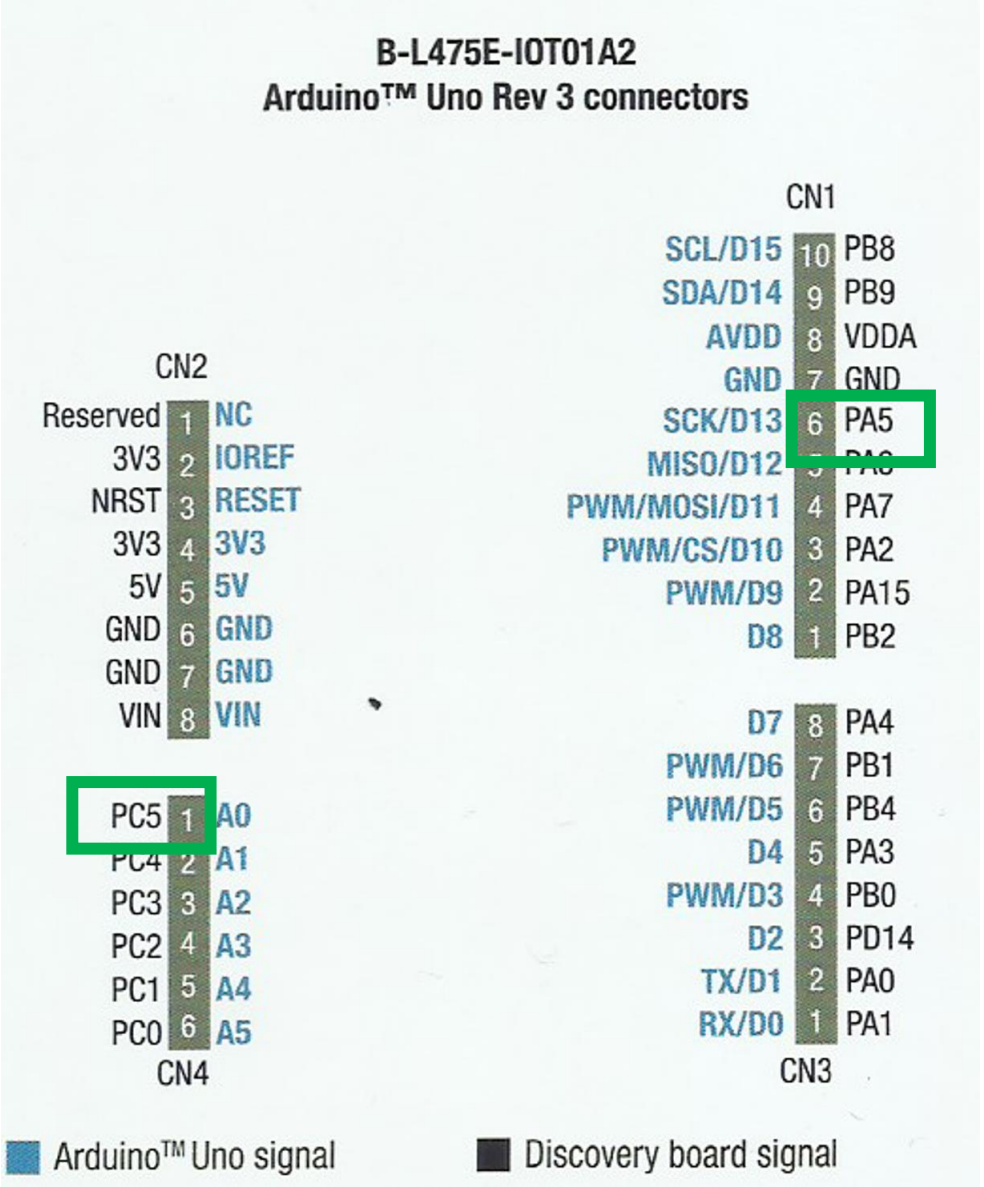
E/E system



Let's play with Pins

PA5 is also in board pinout

- Connect our led to them
- PB14 is not...



Exercise

Let's code!

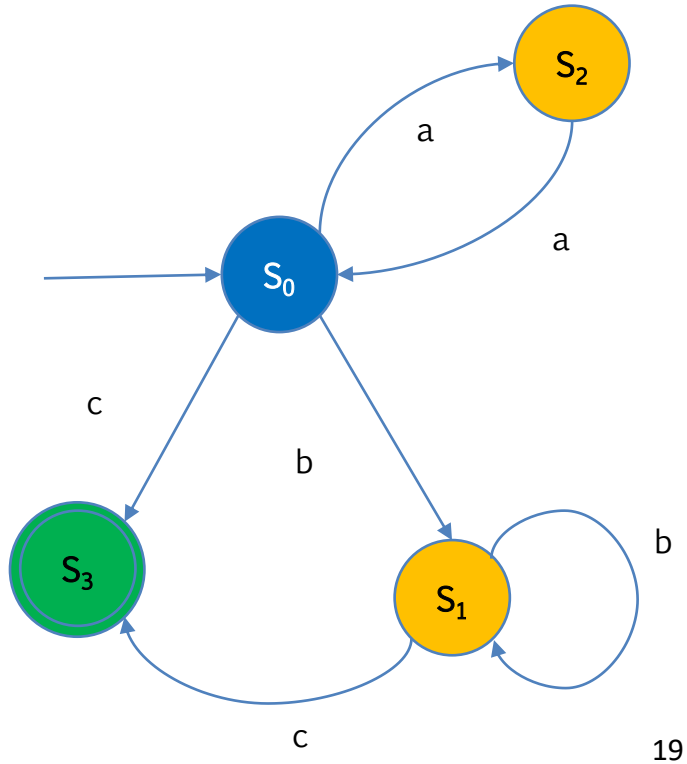
› Implement the Moore machine of the FSM that understands whether a words is from L

"Identify even sequences of a (even empty),

followed by one, or more, or no, b, ended by c"

› ..and turns on the corresponding led color

- Blue => GPIO 0
- Red (error state) => GPIO 1
- Yellow => GPIO 2
- Green => GPIO 3



References

Course website

- http://hipert.unimore.it/people/paolob/pub/Industrial_Informatics/index.html

My contacts

- paolo.burgio@unimore.it
- http://hipert.mat.unimore.it/people/paolob/

Resources

- ….
- A "small blog -> http://www.google.com