

# FreeMASTER for Embedded Applications



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# Chapter 1

## Introduction

### 1.1 Overview

This user's guide describes the FreeMASTER application developed by NXP's engineers to control an embedded application using a graphical environment running on a PC. The application was initially created for developers of real-time motor-control applications, but many users found it very useful for their specific development.

The FreeMASTER 3.0 application is fully backward compatible with previous 2.x and 1.x versions and even with the oldest "PC Master" 1.0 version.

### 1.2 Supported platforms

The FreeMASTER desktop application can be installed on any Windows® OS-based system supported today.

The FreeMASTER 3.0 package also contains the FreeMASTER "Lite" service which may run on other operating systems (like Linux OS) and may act as a communication interface between various control pages and target microcontrollers.

For the target microcontroller side, communication drivers supporting the latest version V4 of the FreeMASTER communication protocol are available through the NXP MCUXpresso SDK suite, other SDKs, and also as a standalone downloadable package. An older driver supporting previous versions of the protocol is available as a standalone package for legacy Freescale microcontroller platforms like HCS08, S12, S12X, S12Z, ColdFire, and Power Architecture.

#### 1.2.1 Going around UART and SCI

The FreeMASTER installation comes with several plug-in modules, enabling it to access the target hardware over alternative communication interfaces.

The **BDM Communication Plug-in** enables basic memory access operations to be performed by FreeMASTER on the HCS08, S12Z, ColdFire, and Arm® Cortex®-M platforms without any target CPU intervention. In other words, no embedded-side communication driver is needed, and the FreeMASTER is still able to perform its basic tasks, which are reading and writing the target memory. This plug-in supports the BDM and JTAG debugging probes like P&E Multilink, Segger jLink, and Arm CMSIS-DAP.

The **Packet-driven BDM Communication Plug-in** can be used as an additional layer on top of the BDM plug-in to enable high-level protocol commands like Recorder, TSA, or memory protection. This plug-in uses the JTAG or BDM interface to exchange communication protocol frames with the target driver, rather than just accessing the data directly. The serial driver is needed to run on the target in this case, and it should be configured properly for the packet-driven BDM interface.

The **FreeMASTER-over-CAN Plug-in** enables using FreeMASTER services over a CAN interface. Use this plug-in with the Serial Driver running on the target, configured for the msCAN, FlexCAN, or other kinds of peripheral modules.

For more details about the communication plug-in modules, see the "readme" documents installed together with the latest FreeMASTER application.

### 1.3 Where to find the latest version

The latest installation package of the FreeMASTER package can be found at [www.nxp.com/freemaster](http://www.nxp.com/freemaster) in the "Downloads" section. The page also contains older versions of the tool.

The target microcontroller drivers are at the same page for a standalone download. However, it is recommended to use the driver from the MCUXpresso SDK at [www.nxp.com/mcuxpresso/sdk](http://www.nxp.com/mcuxpresso/sdk) or other kinds of SDKs provided by NXP. Visit [mcuxpresso.nxp.com](http://mcuxpresso.nxp.com) and use the SDK Builder to generate an SDK package with the FreeMASTER middleware component and example applications.

## 1.4 FreeMASTER features

- Graphical environment and easy-to-understand navigation
- Simple serial native connection and other options possible on selected platforms (BDM, JTAG, CAN, and others)
- Real-time access to C variables in a running target microcontroller application
- Visualization of real-time data in the Oscilloscope window
- Acquisition of fast data changes using the on-target Recorder
- Built-in support for standard variable types (integer, floating point, bit fields) and extended types (fractional)
- Value interpretation using custom-defined text messages
- Several built-in transformations for real-type variables
- Automatic variable address and size extraction from compiler output files
- Support for Target-Side Addressing (TSA) information about variable objects and types to be retrieved from the target application
- Demo mode with password protection support
- HTML-based control or description pages rendered by Internet Explorer or Chromium engines
- ActiveX interface to enable VBScript or JavaScript control over embedded applications from Internet Explorer pages or any 3<sup>rd</sup> party application that supports the ActiveX technology
- JSON-RPC interface to enable control from a Chromium page, a standalone Chrome browser, *node.js* scripts, Python scripts, or any 3<sup>rd</sup> party application that supports the JSON-RPC protocol.

## 1.5 FreeMASTER online community

FreeMASTER community forum is available online at <https://community.nxp.com/community/freemaster>. Use it to post questions, share feedback, or reach out to the development or support teams.

# Chapter 2

## Questions and answers

While writing this user's guide, the following questions were raised. Because the answers to these questions clarify the terms and topics described further in the document, this section comes before the sections that are more detailed and perhaps more difficult to understand.

### 2.1 Why do I need FreeMASTER?

The primary goal of developing FreeMASTER was to deliver a tool for debugging and demonstrating of motor-control algorithms and applications. The result is a versatile tool that can be used for multi-purpose algorithms and applications. Some of the real-world uses are:

- Real-time debugging—FreeMASTER enables users to debug applications in a true real-time fashion through its ability to watch variables. Moreover, it allows debugging at the algorithm level, which helps to shorten the development phase.
- Diagnostic tool—FreeMASTER's remote control capability allows it to be used as a diagnostic tool for debugging customer applications remotely across a network.
- Demonstrations—FreeMASTER is an outstanding tool to demonstrate the algorithm or application execution and variable outputs.
- Education—FreeMASTER may be used for educational purposes. Its application-control features enable students to play with the application in the demonstration mode, learning how to control program execution.

### 2.2 What does FreeMASTER do?

FreeMASTER communicates with the target system application via serial communication to read and write application internal variables. FreeMASTER provides the following visualization features for displaying variable information in a user-friendly format:

- Variable Watch—the values of selected variables are presented in a grid in a defined text-based format. Values can be modified directly in the grid.
- Oscilloscope—provides monitoring/visualization of application variables in the same manner as a standard oscilloscope with a CRT. In this case, the monitoring rates are limited by the serial communication speed.
- Recorder—provides the monitoring/visualization of application variables that are changing at a rate faster than the sampling rate of the Oscilloscope. While the Oscilloscope periodically reads the FreeMASTER variable values and plots them in real time, the Recorder runs on the target board. Variable values are sampled into a memory buffer on the board and the sampled data is downloaded from the board to FreeMASTER. This mechanism allows a much shorter sampling period and enables sampling and plotting of very quick actions.

### 2.3 Why is FreeMASTER such a great demonstration tool?

The embedded-side algorithm can be demonstrated in one block or divided into several blocks, depending on which possibility better reflects the algorithm structure. Each block's input parameters can be explored to observe how they affect output parameters. Each block has a description tab to explain algorithm details using a multimedia-capable and scriptable HTML format.

### 2.4 What can I do with FreeMASTER if I follow the instructions?

Using the demo project included with the embedded-side implementation, it is easy to learn how to use FreeMASTER by toying with the project's defined blocks and parameters. The demo project enables you to understand how to control the application as well. You can go into details of each item, check its properties, change parameters, and determine how they can be used in your application. For a detailed explanation of the parameters, see [FreeMASTER usage](#).

## 2.5 How is FreeMASTER connected to a target development board?

FreeMASTER requires a serial communication port on the target development hardware. The connection is made using a standard RS-232 serial cable. On one side, the cable is plugged to the PC serial port (COM1, COM2, or other), and on the opposite side, to the target development board's serial connector.

In addition to the RS232 link, custom communication plug-in modules can be written and used by FreeMASTER. There are communication plug-ins available for the CAN Calibration Protocol, JTAG Real-time Data Exchange port on 56F800E, BDM interface on HCS08/12 devices, and so on.

## 2.6 What are all of these dialog boxes for?

In [FreeMASTER usage](#), there are pictures with dialog boxes. These dialog boxes are used as a questionnaire, where you enter the parameters that describe, for example, one algorithm block or application variable and its visualization.

## 2.7 How does a project relate to my application?

There can be many FreeMASTER projects related to a single target-board application. For example, three specific FreeMASTER projects can work with the same board application to provide three different purposes:

- To provide information used during the debug process
- To provide service maintenance capabilities
- To learn about your application during the operator-training phase

## 2.8 How do I set up remote control and why would I want to?

For remote control, you need at least two computers connected via a network, one running the standalone mini-application called FreeMASTER Remote Communication Server, and the second running the standard FreeMASTER application. The target development board is then connected to the computer running the FreeMASTER Server.

Remote control operation is valuable for performing remote debugging or diagnostics. An application may be diagnosed remotely by connecting the target development board to the remote PC, and then running the FreeMASTER locally with a service project for the customer application.

## 2.9 What is the Watch-grid?

The Watch-grid is one of the panes in the FreeMASTER application window. It shows selected application variables and their content in a user-friendly format. The application variables displayed are selected separately in the block property settings of each project block.

## 2.10 What is the Recorder?

The Recorder is created in the software on the target development board, and stores the changes of variables in real time. You can define the list of variables to record by the embedded-side timer periodic interrupt service routine. After the requested variable samples are stored within the Recorder buffer on the target board, they are downloaded from the board and displayed in the FreeMASTER "Recorder" pane as a graph. The main advantage of the Recorder is the ability to sample very fast actions.

## 2.11 What is the Oscilloscope?

FreeMASTER Oscilloscope is similar to a standard hardware oscilloscope. It shows graphically-selected variables in real time. The variable values are read from the board application in real time through the serial communication line. The Oscilloscope GUI looks similar to the Recorder GUI, except that the sampling speed of variables is limited by the communication data link.

## 2.12 What is the Control Page?

The Control Page is a page encoded in the HTML tagging language and equipped with a JavaScript code. The page is displayed inside the FreeMASTER window using a built-in Internet Explorer or Chromium browser component. The control page behaves just like a common web page loaded from a local computer file.

FreeMASTER users may create any control page and code a script which may communicate with the “parent” FreeMASTER to gain access to the target MCU variables. Such a page and script may show variable values using graphical objects in the page (like gauges or sliders) and it may contain push-buttons and other controls to control the embedded application.

## 2.13 Has the Control Page changed in FreeMASTER 3.0?

FreeMASTER 3.0 still supports the old Internet Explorer rendering engine and ActiveX interface which enables the JavaScript code to access the FreeMASTER features. This should assure full backward compatibility with older projects.

However, version 3.0 brings brand new support of the built-in Chromium browser component. The Control Page may now be also displayed in a standalone Chrome browser running on the same or even remote computer and communicate with the FreeMASTER tool using the modern JSON-RPC protocol. Because Chromium does not support the old ActiveX technology, the existing pages and scripts must be rewritten to use the JSON-RPC communication. On the other hand, JSON-RPC brings support for asynchronous JavaScript programming using a Promise interface and a lot of modern coding techniques used in today's progressive web applications.

A standalone Chrome browser may be used as a perfect JavaScript debugger environment when developing the new-style FreeMASTER Control Pages.

## 2.14 What is FreeMASTER Lite?

FreeMASTER Lite is a new software service whose first version appears in the FreeMASTER 3.0 package.

The service may be started on a computer which is physically attached to the target microcontroller board and provides a JSON-RPC interface for remote clients to access the board. The JSON-RPC interface implemented by the service is almost identical to that provided by the standard FreeMASTER tool, as discussed in the previous question. Unlike the full FreeMASTER application though, the Lite service does not have a user interface. It is configured by a local configuration file and runs silently on the user computer.

The control pages and other clients (like script applications written in *node.js* or Python) may connect to the service from local or remote computers and access the target microcontroller application. The major difference from the standard FreeMASTER application is that the Lite service also acts as a standard web server and may provide control pages and their resources to remote clients like tablets or mobile phones.

## 2.15 Can I access connect to multiple target boards at once?

One running FreeMASTER instance may only be connected to a single target board. However, you can run multiple instances and connect each of them to a different board. It is even possible to create a Control Page which uses multiple JSON-RPC connections to collect data from multiple running FreeMASTERS and show all of them in a single page. Each FreeMASTER instance must use a different JSON-RPC server port to make this scenario possible. There is also a way to access multiple running instances using older ActiveX technology.

# Chapter 3

## Installation

### 3.1 System requirements

The FreeMASTER application requirements can be easily met by almost any Windows OS-based host PC available today. It was tested with the latest versions of Windows OS (7, 8, and 10).

**Operating system:** Microsoft Windows 7 or later

**Required software:** Internet Explorer 10 or later

**Hard drive space:** 400 MB (additional 500 MB while installing)

**Other hardware requirements:** mouse, serial RS-232 or USB port for communication with the target board, network access for remote operation

### 3.2 Enabling connection to the target application

To enable the FreeMASTER connection to the target board application, use the driver acquired from MCUXpresso SDK available at [www.nxp.com/mcuxpresso/sdk](http://www.nxp.com/mcuxpresso/sdk) or downloaded from the [www.nxp.com/freemaster](http://www.nxp.com/freemaster) home page.

The recommended and fastest way to start using FreeMASTER is by trying one of the sample applications.

When using a microcontroller driver supporting the FreeMASTER communication protocol, you may see references to the new version (v4) of the protocol as well as some older versions. The v4 protocol version has been defined in 2019 and is supported by FreeMASTER version 2.5 and later.

FreeMASTER desktop application version 2.5 and all future versions will support the v4 protocol and will remain backward compatible with older protocol versions.

### 3.3 How to install FreeMASTER

The FreeMASTER application is distributed as a standalone, single-file, self-extracting, executable file. Download the installer file from the FreeMASTER [home page](#), run it, and proceed according to the instructions on the screen.

The FreeMASTER desktop application is available only for Windows OS. A Linux OS intaller is also available, but includes only FreeMASTER Lite service.

FreeMASTER Lite installation requires an activation code that can be acquired free of charge from [www.nxp.com](http://www.nxp.com) web page. Direct link to the FreeMASTER product license page is available on the component selection window during the installation process. The license key can be also accessed in the FreeMASTER Lite [Product Information](#) section of the main *Software Licensing and Support* page. In both cases you should be logged into your NXP account.

### 3.4 Running FreeMASTER

After the installation is complete, run the FreeMASTER using an icon in the Windows OS Start menu. This runs FreeMASTER in the default mode with all features enabled and both JSON-RPC and ActiveX servers activated and listening for incoming connections (see more details in [HTML and scripting](#)). The FreeMASTER main executable (*pcmaster.exe*) may also be started from a command line or manually created Windows OS shortcut. This enables you to specify one or more command line options and optionally also a project file name to open by default. Use the `/help` option to display all possible command line options.



# Chapter 4

## FreeMASTER usage

### 4.1 Application window description

When the application starts, the main window is displayed on the screen. When there is no project loaded, the welcome page is displayed in the main pane of the window. The initial look of the main window is shown in this figure:

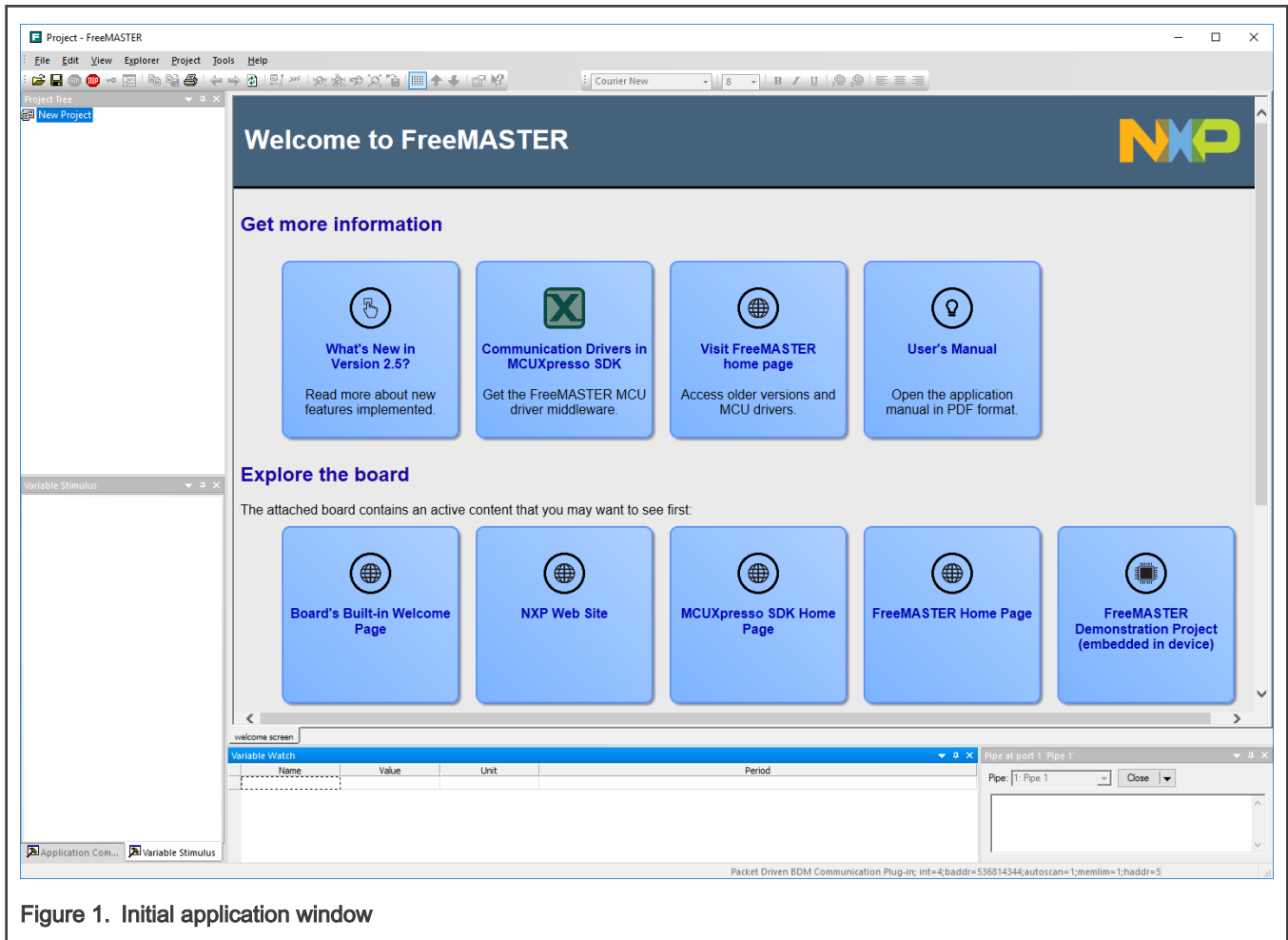


Figure 1. Initial application window

The welcome page contains links to the documentation and to the application help. There are also several other links corresponding to the standard menu commands (for example, the *Open project* command).

In the remaining part of this chapter, the application usage is demonstrated using an example of a simple demo application, which is a part of the MCUXpresso SDK example application.

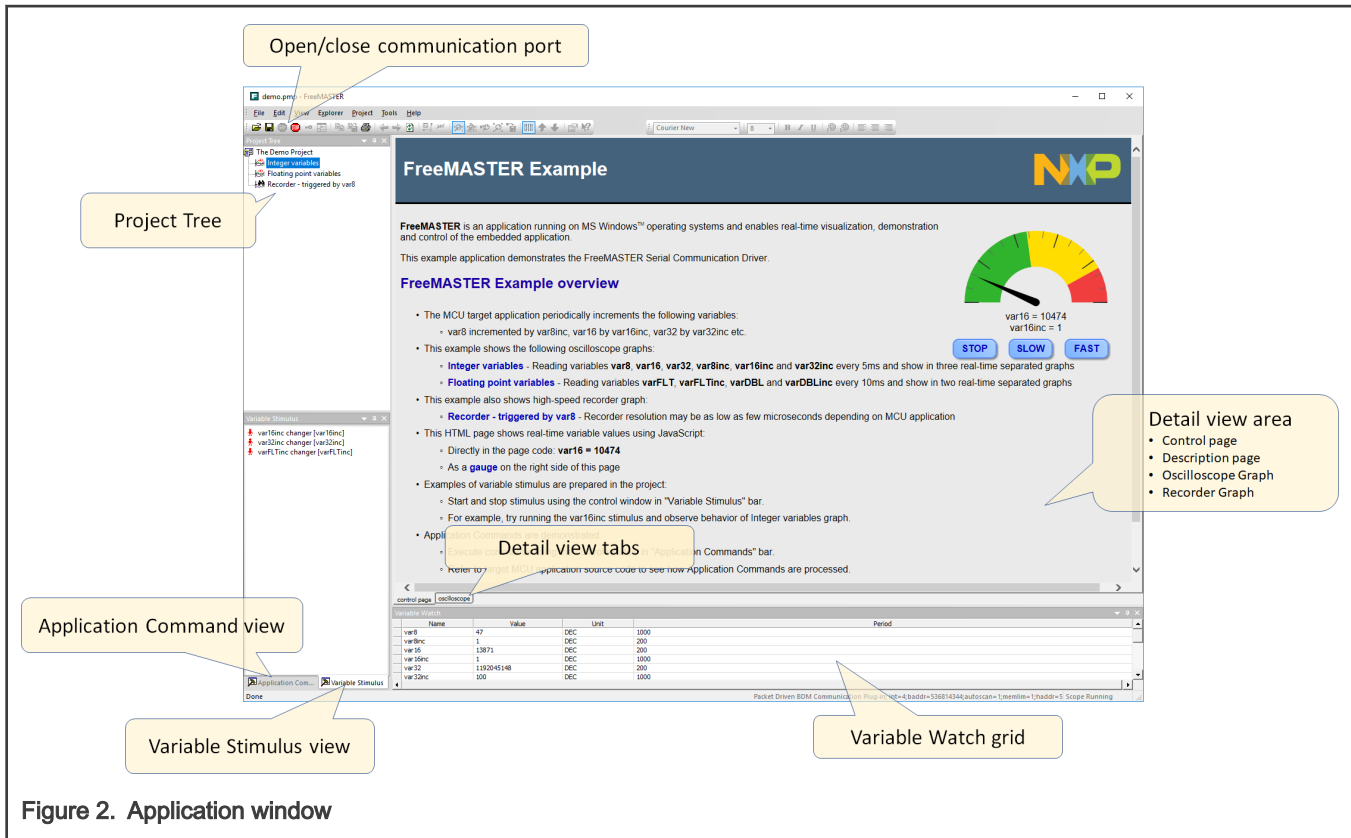


Figure 2. Application window

The Project Tree pane contains a logical tree structure of the application being monitored/controlled. Users can add project sub-blocks, Oscilloscope, Recorder, and Pipe definitions to the project block in a logical structure to form the Project Tree. This pane provides point-and-click selection of the defined Project Tree elements.

The Detail View pane dynamically changes its content depending on the item selected in the Project Tree element. Depending on the type of the item selected in the tree, this pane also provides several tabs with sub-pages of additional information associated to the item.

- Control page = an HTML page created to control the target system. When Control Page is defined, it is instantly available regardless of what item is selected in the Project Tree items to enable the user to control the board at any time.
- Algorithm block description = an HTML page or another document whose URL is defined in the selected Project Tree item's properties. The content of this view changes when the Project Tree item selection changes.
- Current item help = another HTML document whose URL is defined in the Scope or Recorder properties.
- Oscilloscope = a real-time graph displaying the application variables, as defined in the Scope properties.
- Recorder = a graph displaying the recorded application variables, as defined in the Recorder properties.
- Pipe = A text-based or graph-based view of FreeMASTER Pipe data.

The Variable Watch pane contains the list of variables assigned to the watch. The pane displays the immediate variable values and enables the user to change them if it is enabled in the variable definition.

All the information related to an application is stored in a single project file with a *\*.pmp* extension or a newer XML-formatted *\*.pmpx* extension. Such project file includes the communication settings and options, the Project Tree, HTML pages, real-time chart definitions, Variable Watch interface settings, variables, commands, stimulators, and all other objects used.

The project file may be open any time to restore all objects and settings in the FreeMASTER application. The new *\*.pmpx* format also enables the user to save the window layout and the layout of all view panes used in the project. To enable it, select the Store Layout in Project File item in the View menu.

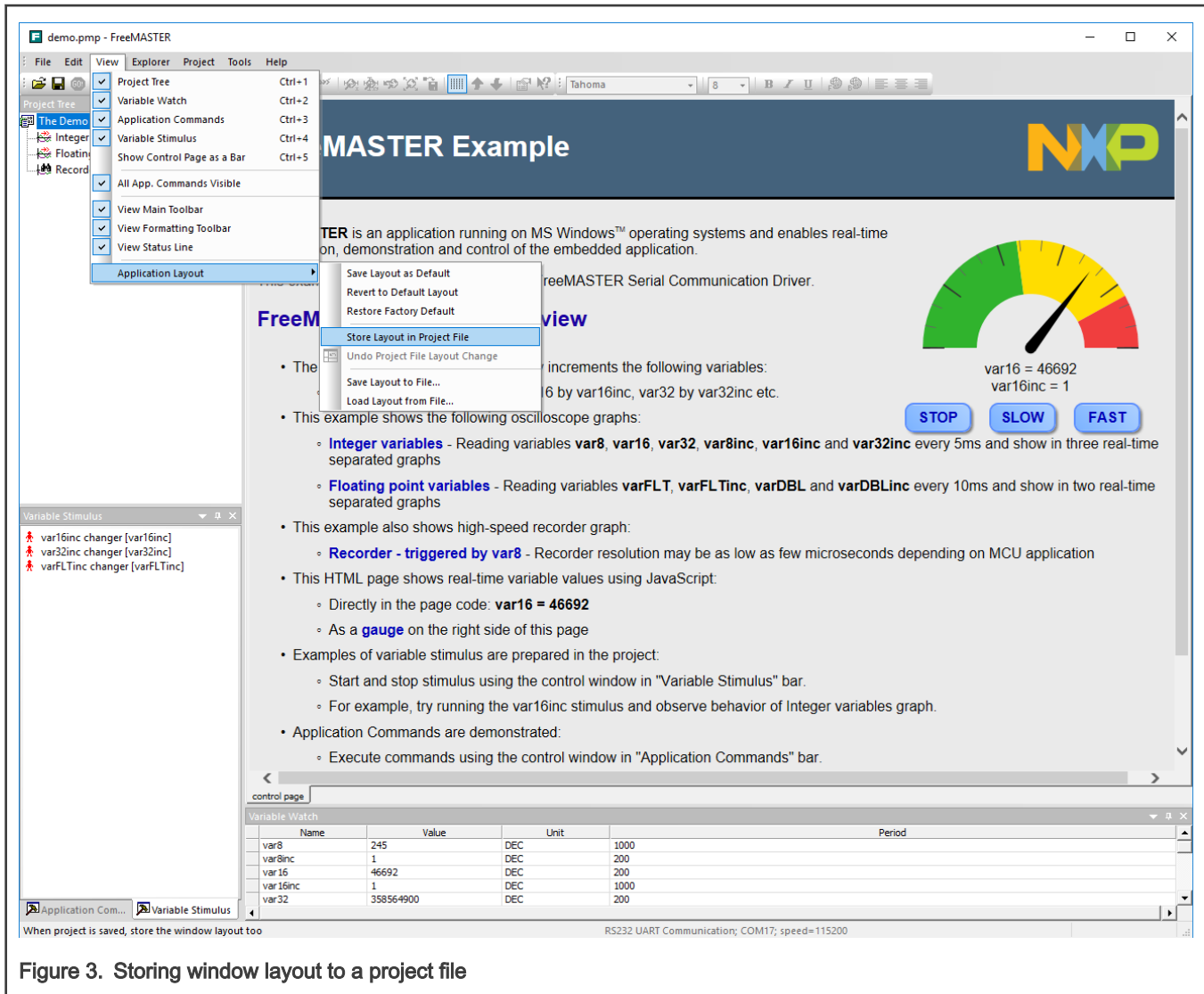


Figure 3. Storing window layout to a project file

### 4.1.1 Project Tree

When a new project is created, the Project Tree window contains an empty structure with just one root project block called "New Project". The user can change the properties of this block or add sub-blocks, Oscilloscopes, Recorders, or Pipes to the structure.

The properties can be changed and new Project Tree items can be added in the context menu which appears after right-clicking the tree item to be modified.

#### 4.1.1.1 Project block and sub-block

A project block typically covers an integral component of the application or algorithm demonstrated with FreeMASTER.

Sub-blocks may be added when you break the algorithm into multiple blocks. Each block has its own algorithm block description page, watch variables, and commands. All of these can be defined in the Project Block Properties dialog, as shown in this figure:

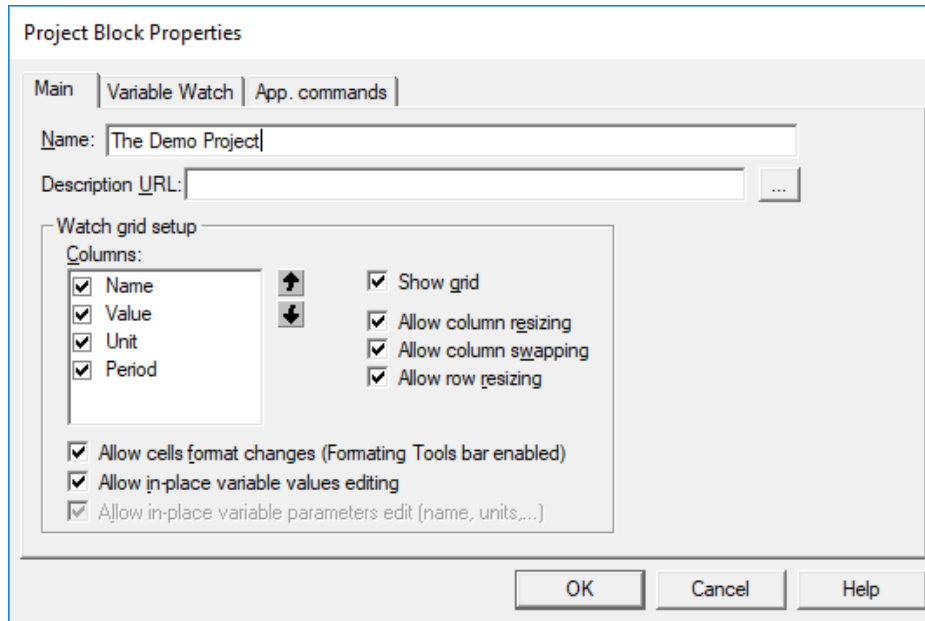


Figure 4. Project Block Properties dialog—Main page

The Main page contains the following user configuration items:

- Name = the name of the project block that is displayed in the Project Tree.
- Description URL = select a description URL or a path to the *\*.htm* or *\*.html* files to be shown in the Detail View pane under the Algorithm Block Description tab. With the demo application used as an example, the description page is left empty, causing the Algorithm Block Description tab to be hidden. See [Detail View](#) for more details.
- Watch-grid setup = select the columns to display in the watch-grid (Name, Value, Unit, Period), specify the column order using the Up and Down arrow buttons, check the grid behavior options (column resizing/swapping, row resizing), allow format changes to the grid cells with the Toolbar (see [Formatting Bar](#)), and edit the in-place variable values by checking the next option boxes.

The Watch page shown in the following figure selects which FreeMASTER project variables are to be watched in the context of this project block.

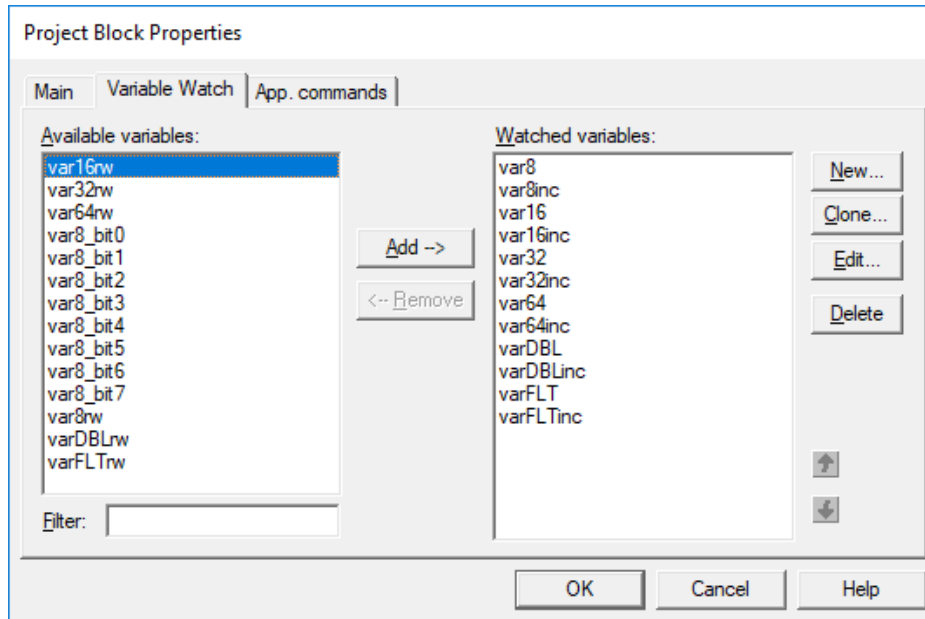


Figure 5. Project Block Properties window—Variable Watch page

The variables in the Watched variables list are the project variables which are currently selected for watching in the Watch-grid. The Available variables list contains the remaining available project variables not selected for watching with the current block item selected in the tree. Use the following buttons:

- Add/Remove = moves variables into and out of the Watched variables window.
- New = creates a new variable (see [Variables](#)).
- Clone = creates a new variable based on a copy of the selected variable.
- Edit = changes the selected variable properties.
- Delete = deletes the selected variable from the project.
- Up/Down arrows = set the display order of the watched variables in the Watch-grid.

FreeMASTER communicates with the board application by reading/writing variables and/or sending the so-called “application commands” (see [Commands](#)). As the variable appearance in the Watch-grid can be dependent on the block selected in the Project Tree pane, the availability of application commands can also be dependent on the selected block. The App. commands page (shown in the following figure) sets which commands are available in the Commands pane in the context of this project block and also enables the management of application commands.

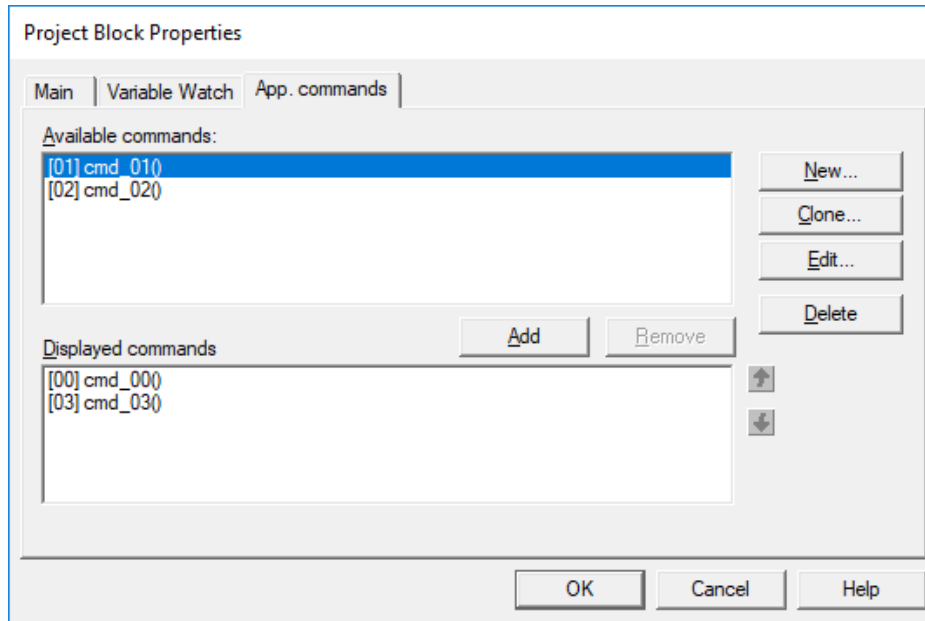


Figure 6. Project Block Properties window—App. commands page

The commands are listed in the Available commands window. Use the Add button to move a command into the Displayed commands window and to make it available in the Commands pane. Use the Remove button for reverse operation. Use the following buttons:

- New = creates a new command (see [Commands](#)).
- Clone = creates a new command based on a copy of the selected command.
- Edit = changes the selected command properties.
- Delete = deletes the selected command.
- Up/Down arrows = set the display order of the commands in the Fast Access pane.

**Note:** It is often more convenient to show all Application Commands in the Commands pane, regardless of what item is selected in the Project Tree. There is an All App. Commands Visible item in the View menu, which causes all commands to be visible always and unconditionally.

#### 4.1.1.2 Oscilloscope

The Oscilloscope item in the Project Tree structure defines a real-time oscilloscope chart to be shown in the Detail View pane. The properties window (shown in the following figure) enables you to configure the appearance and characteristics of the oscilloscope chart.

The Main page contains these user configuration items:

- Name = the name of the Oscilloscope item that is displayed in the Project Tree.
- Description URL = specify the URL of the document or a local path to a file to be shown in the Detail View pane under the current item help tab. This document explains the chart variables and settings to the user.
- Oscilloscope properties = common properties for all oscilloscopes variables.
- Period = Oscilloscope sampling period.
- Buffer = the number of samples kept in the chart's local buffer. Enlarge this value to be able to scroll back to more recent points within the chart.
- Legend location = set the visibility and location of the chart legend.

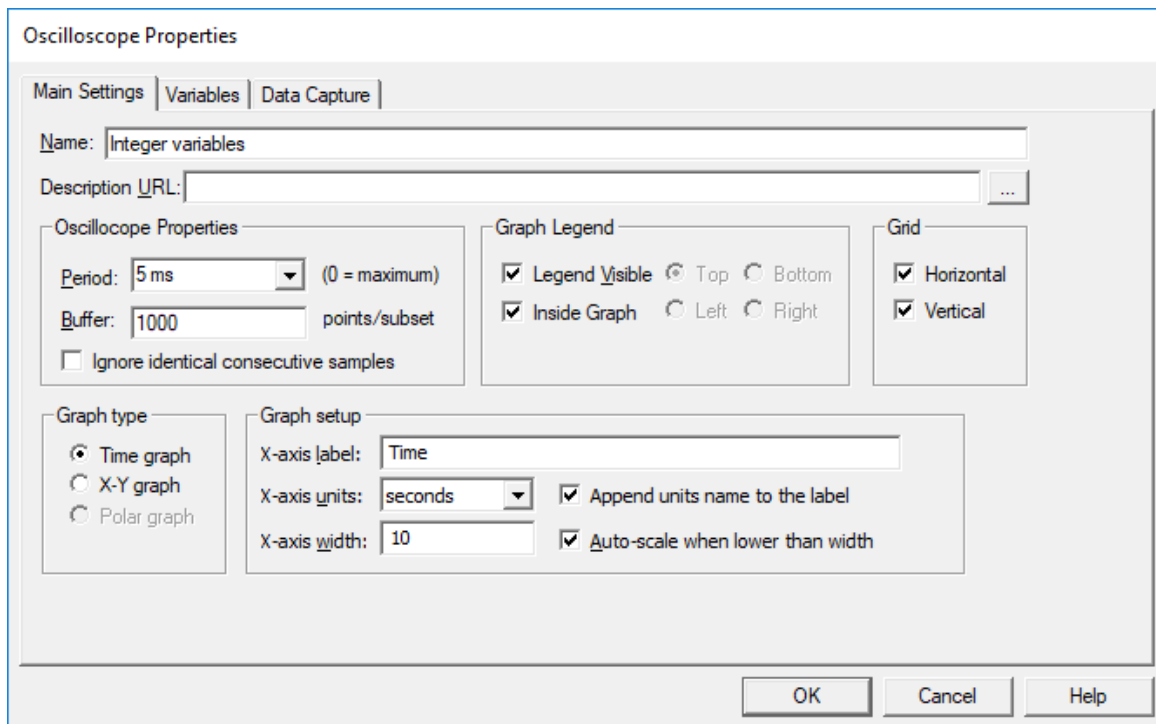


Figure 7. Oscilloscope Properties window—Main page

- Grid = choose the horizontal and/or vertical grid lines to be displayed in the chart.
- Graph type = select the mode of oscilloscope operation.
- Time graph = a variable (values versus time) is displayed in the chart.
- X-Y graph = inter-variable dependencies (value versus value) are displayed in the chart.
- Graph setup (for Time graph):
  - X-axis label = specify the name displayed for the X-axis.
  - X-axis units = select the axis units.
  - X-axis width = specify the range of the X-axis.
  - Auto-scale X-axis until width is reached = scales the axis width after the Oscilloscope starts to operate when the length of subset is shorter than the X-axis width.
- Graph setup (for X-Y graph):
  - X-variable = selects the variable whose values are used for the X-axis values.
  - X-axis min = sets the X-axis lower limit value.
  - X-axis max = sets the X-axis upper limit value.

The Variables page is used to assign variables to be displayed in the Oscilloscope chart. The number of variables displayed is limited by FreeMASTER driver settings in the target microcontroller application. Use the Add Variable button to add a new slot in the chart and use the drop-down list to assign a variable into the slot.

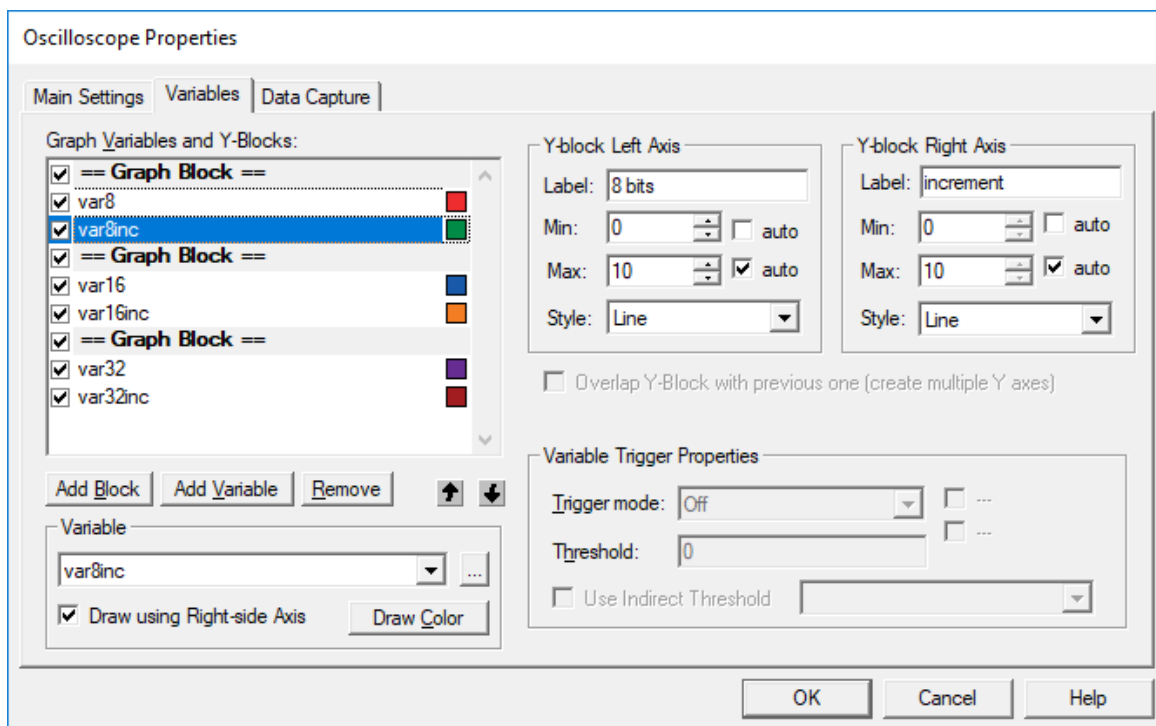


Figure 8. Oscilloscope Properties window—Variables page

The Y block is a graph element represented by one left Y axis and, optionally, also one right Y axis. The Y blocks can be drawn separately, or overlapped in the graph. Use the Add Block button to create a new Y block separator and use the mouse to drag and drop it within the variable list. The separator items separate groups of variables which are put to a common Y block in the graph.

- In the Y-block Left Axis frame, set the axis name and range by specifying the minimum and maximum axis value, or tick the auto box to enable automatic minimum and/or maximum tracking. Select the Style of drawing the data subsets from the drop-down list box.
- Tick the Draw using Right-side Axis option for any selected variable to assign the variable to the right axis of the Y-block. With this option checked, edit the right axis properties in the Y-block Right Axis frame.

The resulting oscilloscope chart is displayed in the following figure. Note that the var8inc, var16inc, and var32inc variables were assigned to the right axis.



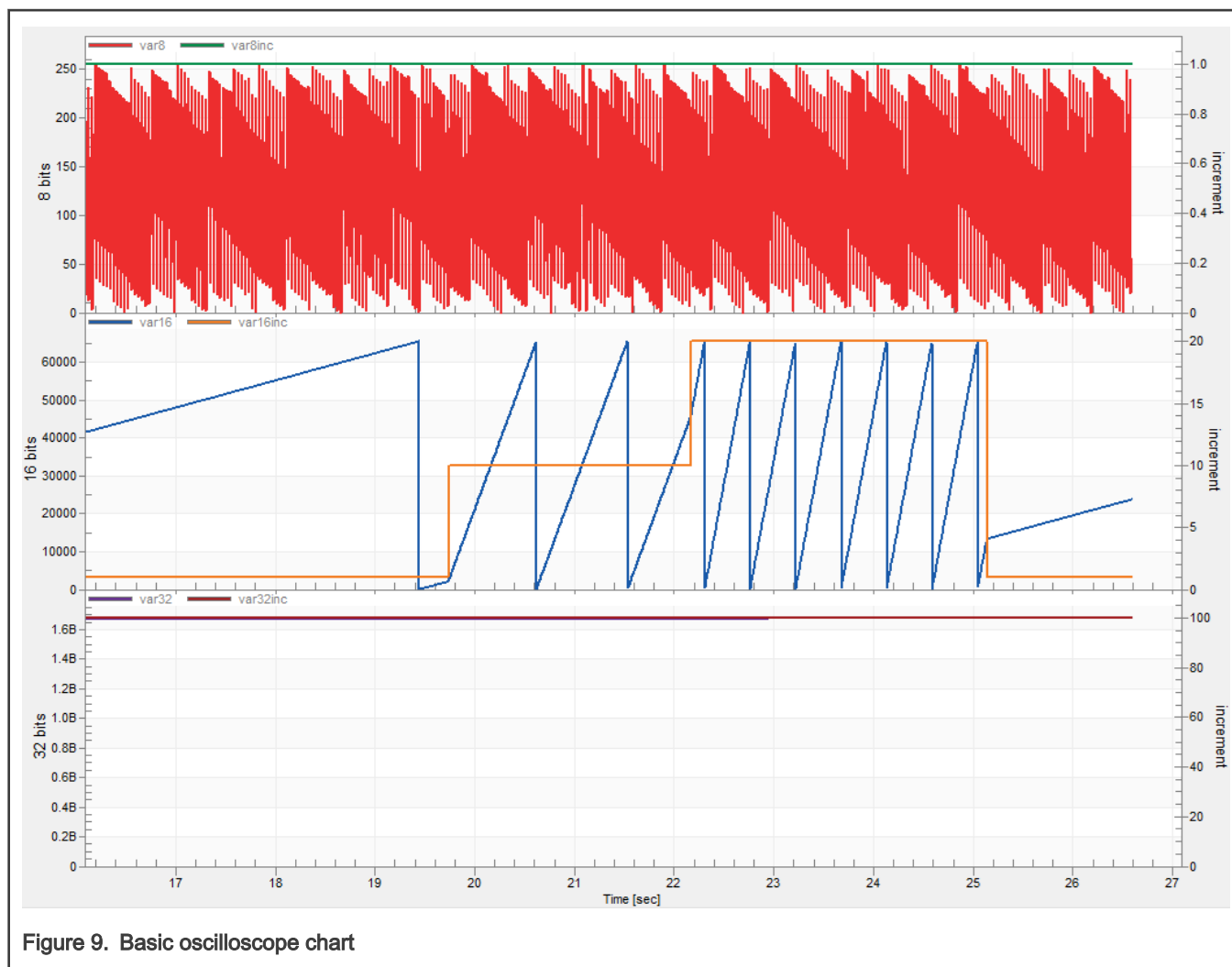


Figure 9. Basic oscilloscope chart

The subsequent Y-blocks may overlap in the graph, causing multiple Y axes to be displayed. Use the Overlap Y-block with previous one option:

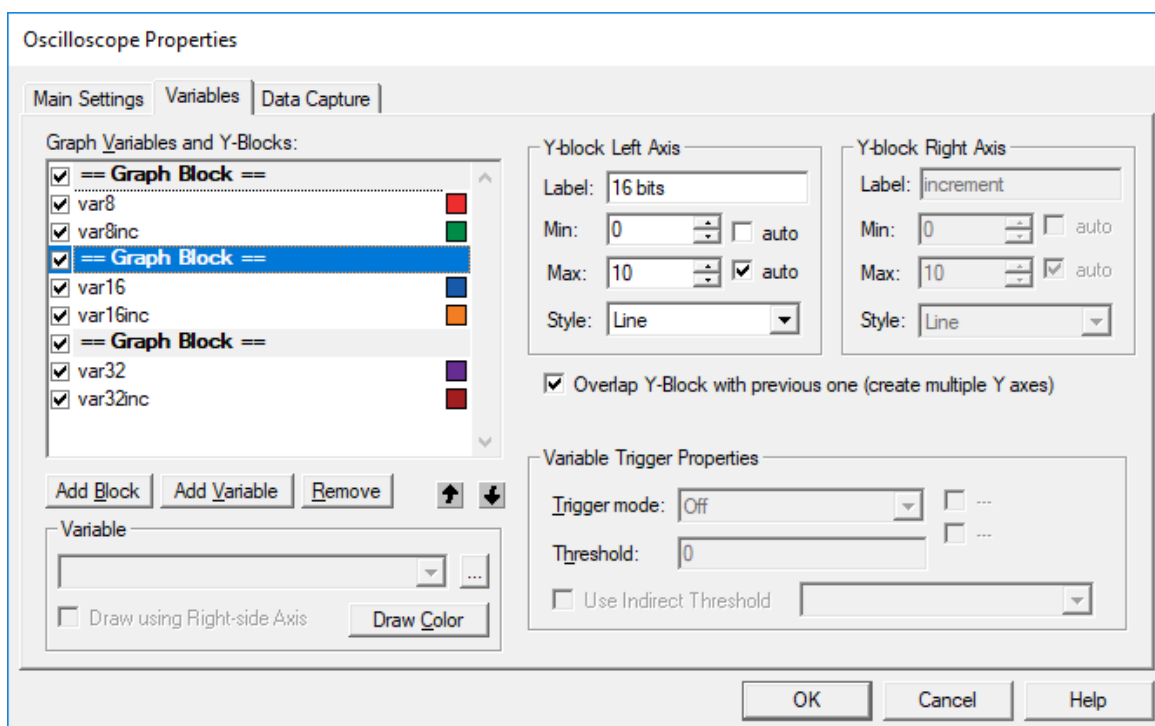


Figure 10. Joining two Y blocks

The resulting chart is shown in the following figure.

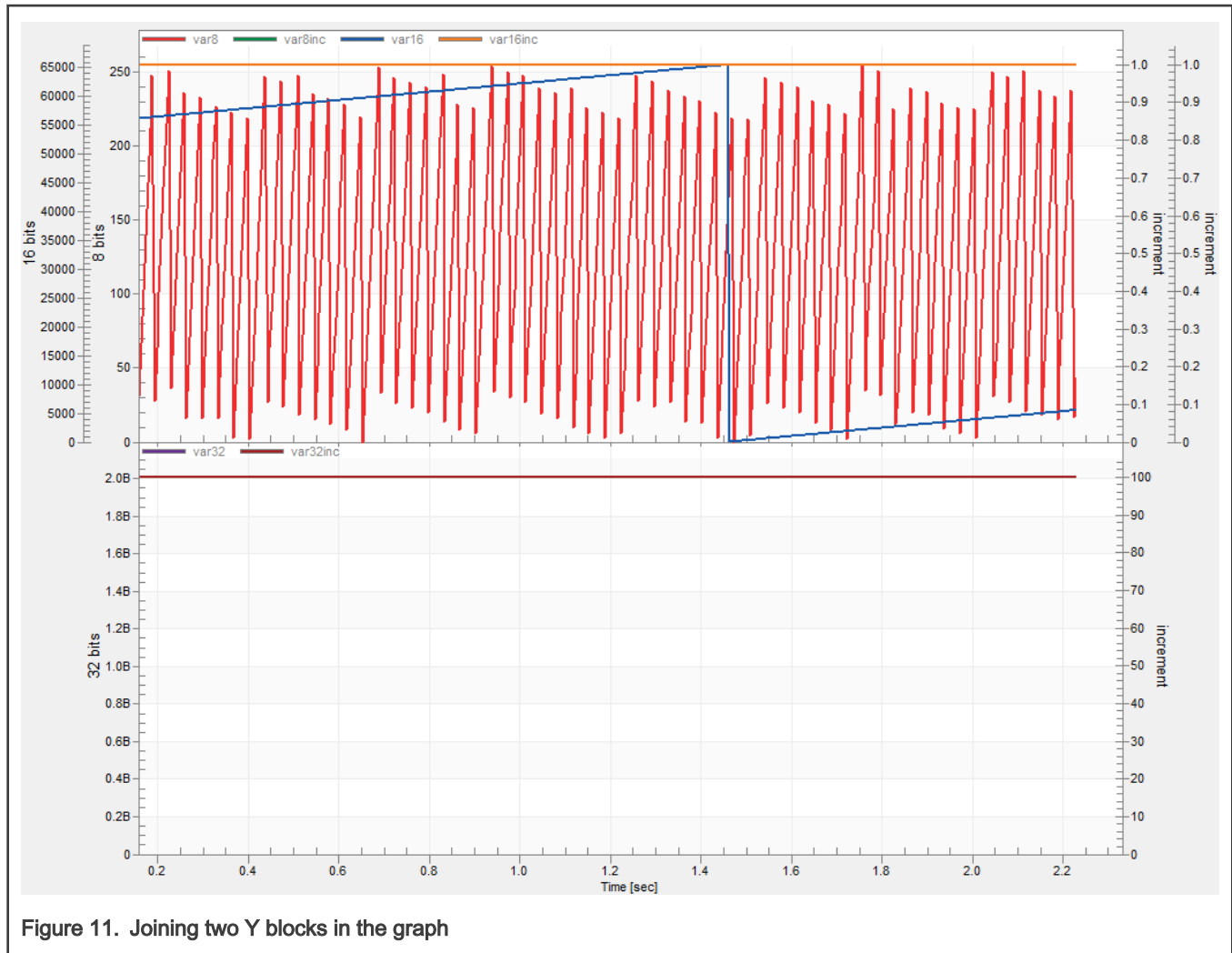


Figure 11. Joining two Y blocks in the graph

#### 4.1.1.3 Recorder

The Recorder item in the Project Tree structure defines a real-time recorder chart to be shown in the Detail View pane. While the Oscilloscope periodically reads variable values and plots them in real time, the Recorder runs on the target board, reads application variables, and sends them to the FreeMASTER tool in a burst mode. The recorder variables are continually sampled and stored into a circular buffer in the target board application. When the trigger event is detected by the target, data samples are counted until the number of Recorder samples is reached. At this point, data is sent to the FreeMASTER application. This mechanism enables the use of a much shorter sampling period and enables sampling and plotting of very fast actions.

Figure 12. Recorder Properties window—Main page

The Main page contains the following user configuration items:

- Name = the name of the Recorder item that is displayed in the Project Tree.
- Description URL = specify the document's URL or local path to a file to be shown in the Detail View pane under the current item help tab.
- Hardware Instance = identifier of the Recorder instance defined in the target microcontroller application. The application may define multiple recorders and let each of them be sampled in different functions. The application also assigns a name to each recorder instance, for example: Periodic-Timer Recorder, PWM-Interrupt Recorder, ADC Sampler Recorder, and so on. Multiple recorders of different hardware instances may run simultaneously in FreeMASTER.
- Recorder properties = common properties for all Recorder variables
  - Board time base = a sampling period preset by the board application. Use the FMSTR\_REC\_TIMEBASE configuration option in the target microcontroller application to define the recording period. Leave this option at 0 when the recording base changes or cannot be specified.
  - Time base multiple = sets an integer multiple of the time base to extend the sampling period used for the Recorder operation.
  - Recorded samples = the number of samples buffered for one recorded subset.
  - On-board recorder memory = displays the amount of on-board application memory allocated for the Recorder operation. Based on the memory size, recorded variables format, and the number of recorded variables, the maximum number of points which fit in the Recorder memory is calculated and displayed. The Recorded samples' value set should be lower than this result.
- Legend location = sets the visibility and location of the chart legend.
- Grid = chooses the horizontal and/or vertical grid lines to be displayed in the chart.
- Graph type = selects the mode of Recorder operation.
  - Time graph = a variable (values versus time) is displayed in the chart.
  - X-Y graph = inter-variable dependencies (value versus value) are displayed in the chart.

- Graph setup (for the Time graph):
  - X-axis label = specify the name displayed for the X-axis.
  - X-axis units = selects the axis units.
- Graph setup (for the X-Y graph):
  - X-variable = selects the variable whose values are used for the X-axis values.
  - X-axis min = sets the lower limit value of the X-axis.
  - X-axis max = sets the upper limit value of the X-axis.

The Variables page of the Recorder properties dialog (shown in the following figure) looks exactly the same as the appropriate page of the Scope properties dialog. For more information about how to add variables to the Recorder chart and how to set up the chart itself, see [Oscilloscope](#).

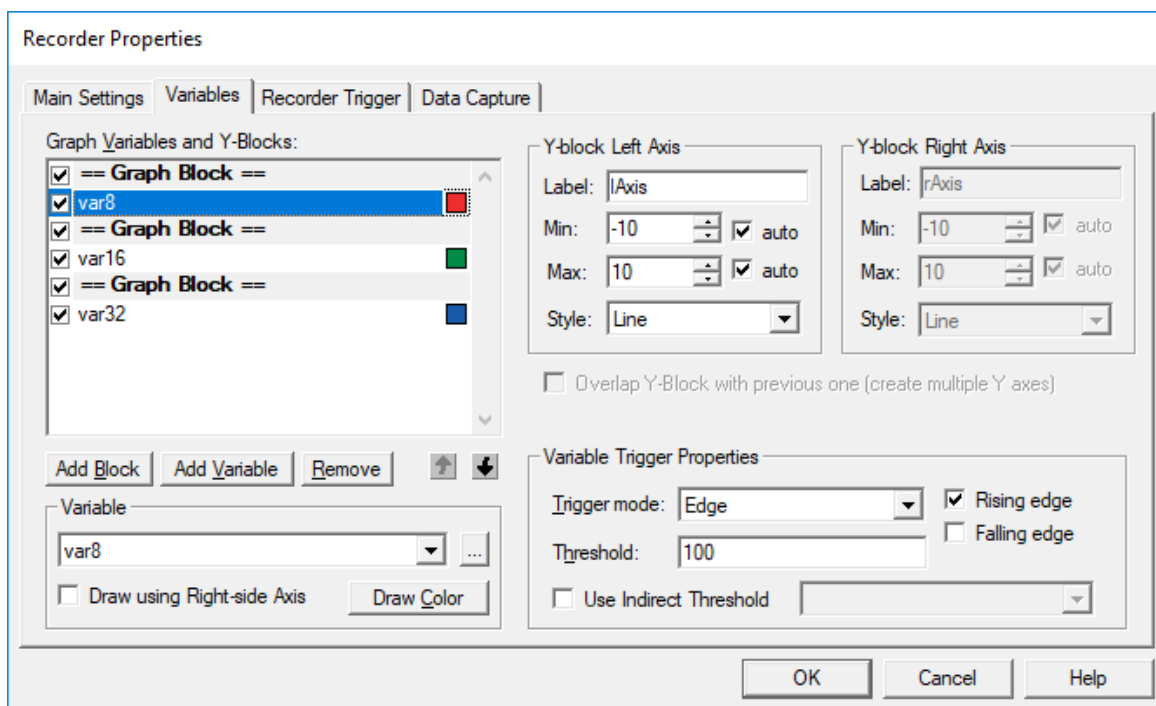


Figure 13. Recorder Properties window—Variables page

In addition to the general variable list configuration, the Recorder setup is extended by the Variable Trigger Properties options. One or more variables in the list may be configured to act as so-called “trigger” variables. When such a trigger variable value exceeds a defined threshold, the Recorder is set to stop recording after a defined period of time elapses. During this “stopping” period, the Recorder records the remaining data points which follow the trigger event. It also preserves the defined number of points sampled before the trigger event – so-called “pre-trigger” samples.

The triggering is configured in the Recorder Trigger tab.

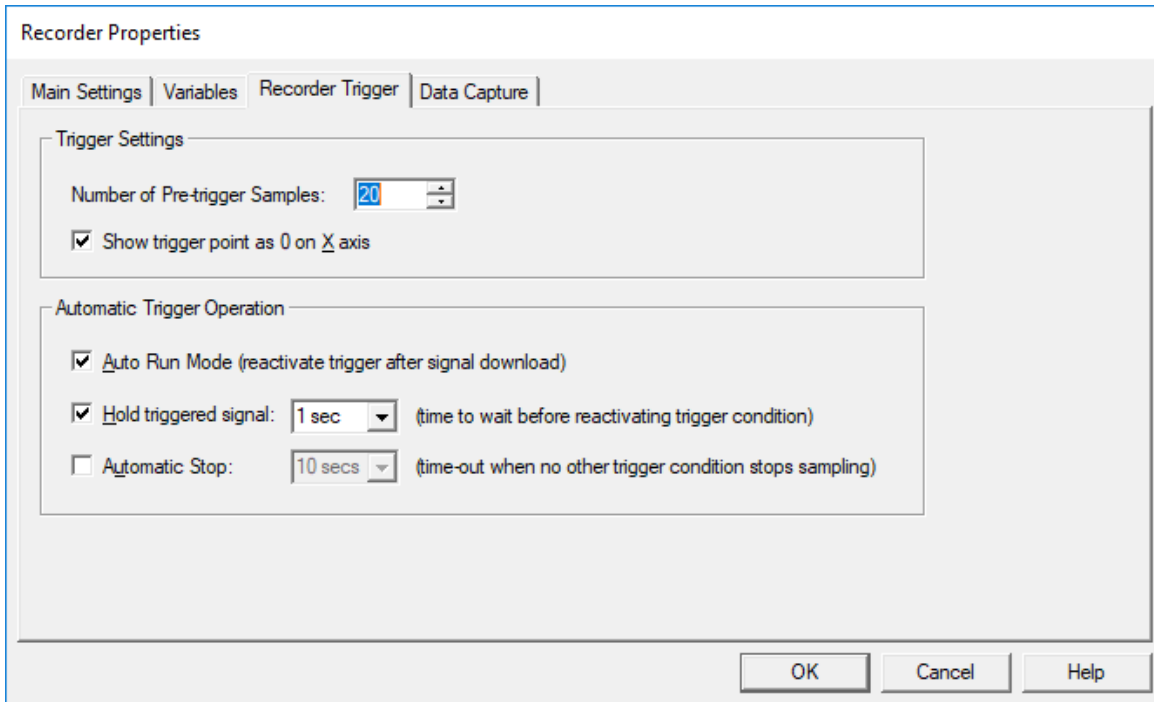


Figure 14. Recorder Properties window—Trigger page

- Number of Pre-trigger Samples = specify the number of samples to save and display before the trigger event.
- Show trigger point as 0 on X axis = when checked, the X-axis origin is put to the time of the trigger event.
- Automatic Trigger Operation = specify the conditions to reactivate the trigger for repeated recording.
  - Auto run mode = enables repeated recording. After detecting the trigger event, filling the buffer, and downloading the buffer data to FreeMASTER, the trigger is automatically reactivated and new data is downloaded immediately after the next trigger event occurs.
  - Hold triggered signal = tick this box and specify how long to wait after a signal is displayed in the chart before reactivating the trigger.
  - Automatic Stop = tick this box and specify the maximum time period for detecting the trigger event. If there is no trigger event detected within the specified time, the sampling is unconditionally stopped and the actual buffer data is downloaded.

## 4.1.2 Detail View

The Detail View is a multi-page pane. The availability of various pages in the Detail View depends on the type of item selected in the Project Tree.

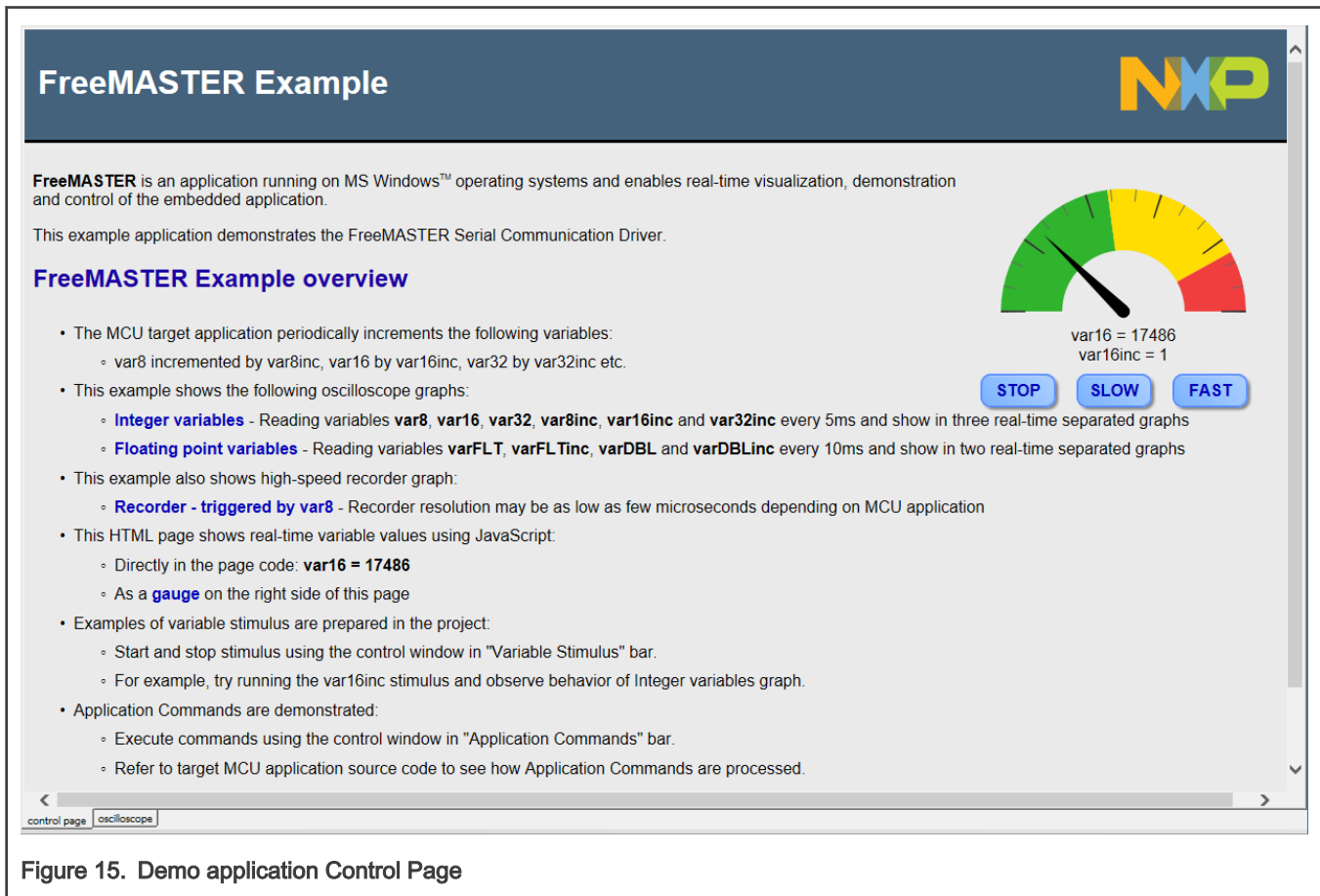
When the control page is defined in the project Options ([HTML pages](#)), all Project Tree items enable you to control the board at any time. The content of the algorithm block description page changes with the Project Tree item selected. When the Scope or Recorder items are selected in the Project Tree, the current item help and oscilloscope/recorder chart pages are also available.

### 4.1.2.1 Control Page

The Control Page is an HTML page created for board application control. It typically contains the scripts-enhanced form or forms which provide a user-friendly control of the embedded application. The URL of the page or the path to the HTML file with a page source code can be specified in the project Options dialog, described in [HTML pages](#).

The control page for the demo application used as an example is shown in the below figure. Despite its name, there are very few “control” features utilized in this simple application. Just three buttons setting a value of the var16inc variable which controls how

much the var16 variable increments. The page also demonstrates the JavaScript scripting technique to display variable values directly in the HTML-coded page and a more advanced gauge object. For more details about the HTML coding and scripting, see [FreeMASTER ActiveX interface](#).



By default, the demonstration control page uses a backward-compatible option with Internet Explorer and ActiveX interfaces, so the project works in all FreeMASTER versions (2.x and 3.x). Version 3.0 enables modern JavaScript techniques to be used with the asynchronous JSON-RPC interface in pages rendered by the Chromium web browser engine. The same pages can be used also in a standalone Chrome browser with an extra benefit of printing, editing, and debugging of the script code.

Using the Chromium rendering with the JSON-RPC interface is the recommended option when designing new FreeMASTER control pages. Such pages also operate well in a standalone Chrome browser connected to the FreeMASTER Lite service.

A few more sophisticated Control Page screenshots are shown below. The applications shown here use some third-party instrumentation components, inserted into the HTML code as embedded ActiveX objects.

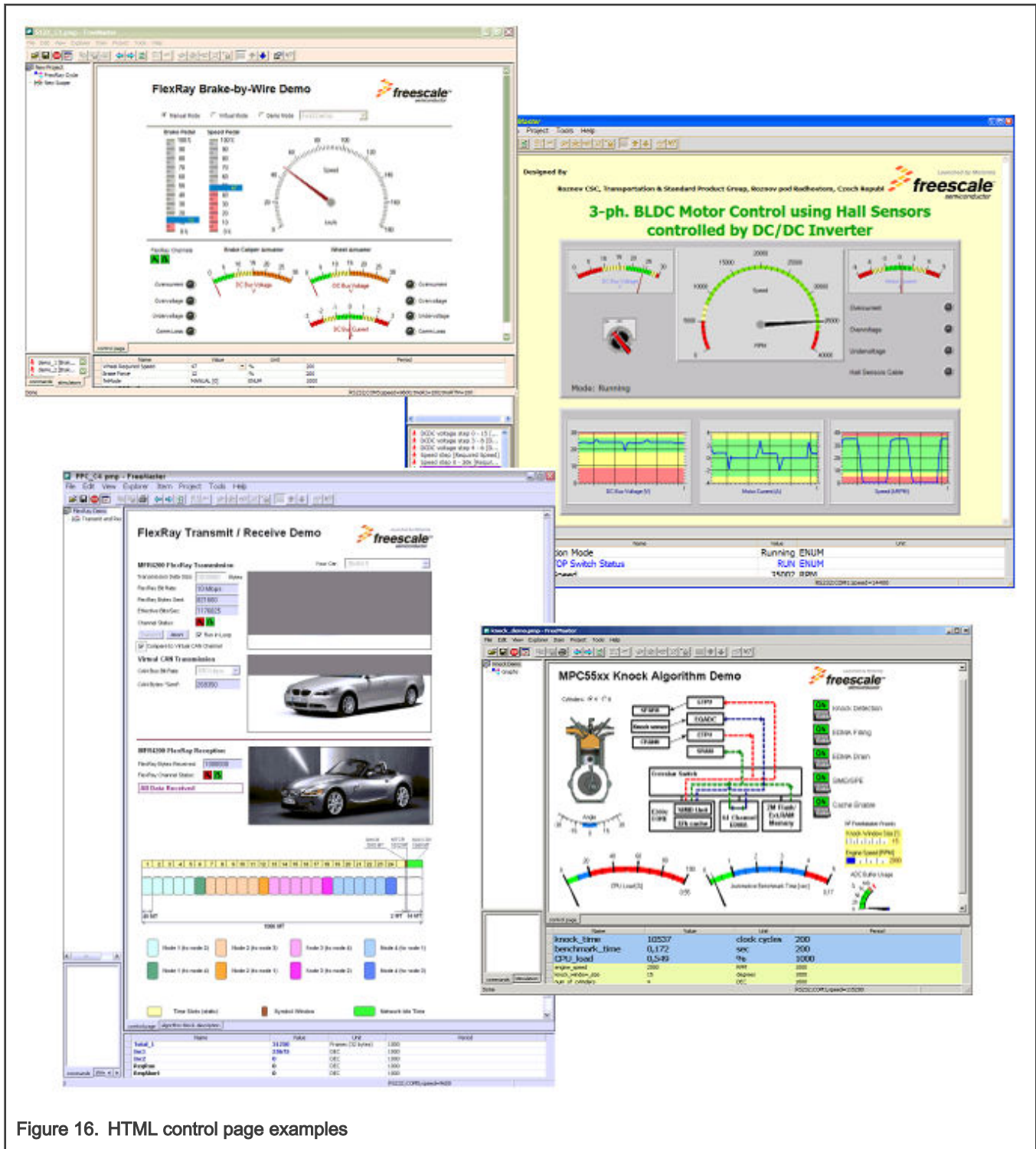


Figure 16. HTML control page examples

#### 4.1.2.2 Algorithm Block Description

The Algorithm Block Description page in the Detail View pane contains an HTML page that describes the selected block functionality. The URL or local path to the source file is specified in the block item properties dialog, described in [Project block and sub-block](#). This page is displayed when it is defined and when you select the appropriate block item or any of its child Scope or Recorder items.



As the standard HTML page, this page can also contain the scripts and other controls, but it is not a common practice. All control-specific features should be concentrated in the Control Page.

#### 4.1.2.3 Current item help

The Current item help tab contains an HTML page which describes the Scope or Recorder selected. This page should contain such information as definitions or use instructions. It is specified as the description URL. The use of scripting or other control features is also not recommended on this page.

#### 4.1.2.4 Oscilloscope/Recorder

The Oscilloscope page in the Detail View pane contains the real-time chart-representing tracked variables, as shown in [Oscilloscope](#). Similarly, the Recorder page contains the chart created from the recorded data, as described in [Recorder](#).

### 4.1.3 Watch-Grid

The Watch-Grid pane at the bottom of the application window contains the list of watch variables. The selection of watch variables and their graphical properties are defined separately for each project block. As a result, the Watch-Grid pane changes its contents each time a different project block is selected.

During the definition of a variable, the variable name, units, and number format are specified. Moreover, the Formatting bar can be used to change the graphical look of a variable, including font type and size, foreground and background color, and alignment. See [Formatting Bar](#) for details.

The read-only variables can only be monitored. Variables with changes allowed can be altered from the Watch-Grid pane. For details about variables, see [Variables](#).

## 4.2 Variables

FreeMASTER communicates with the board application via a well-defined communication protocol. This protocol supports sending commands from the PC application to the target board application and reading or writing its variables. All commands and variables used in the FreeMASTER project must be specified within the project.

The Variables List dialog box, shown in the following figure, can be opened by selecting the Variables item from the Project menu. It can also be opened from other project-development points, where it can be used to manage variables (for example, from Variables tab in the Oscilloscope Properties dialog).

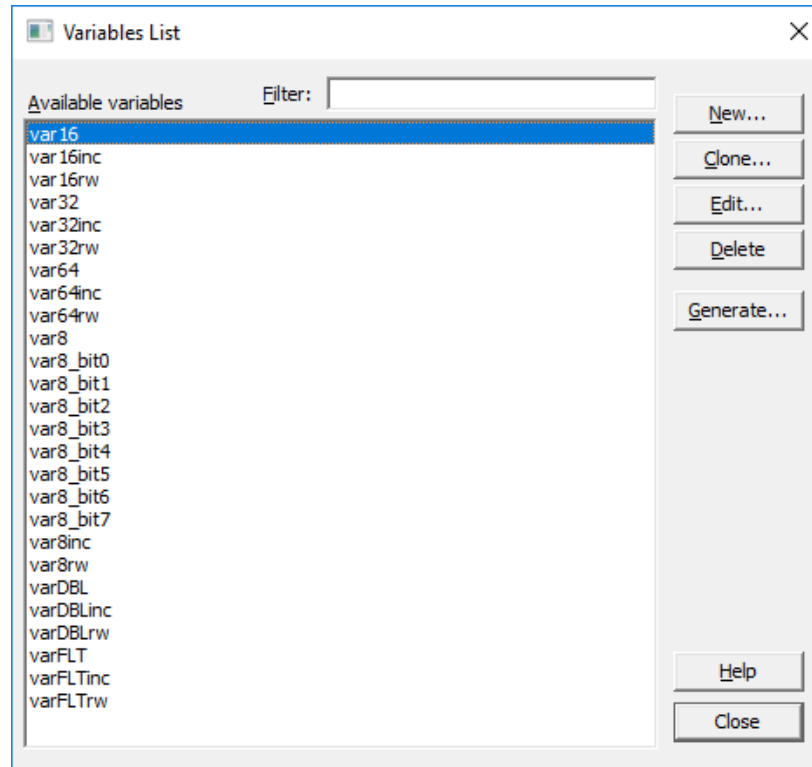


Figure 17. Variables list dialog box

To define a new variable, use the New button. This opens the Variable dialog box, where you can set the variable properties. When you want to create a copy of an existing variable, select the original variable and press the Clone button.

The Edit button opens the same Variable dialog box for changing the selected variable properties. After pressing the Delete button, you are asked for a confirmation of deletion and the selected variable is deleted.

The Generate button opens the interface for mass creation of variable objects based on the symbols loaded from an embedded application executable file. It is described in [Generating variables](#). The loading of symbol files is described in [Symbol files](#).

#### *Variable Settings*

The Variable definition dialog has two tabs: Definition, shown in [Figure 18](#), and Modifying, shown in [Figure 19](#).

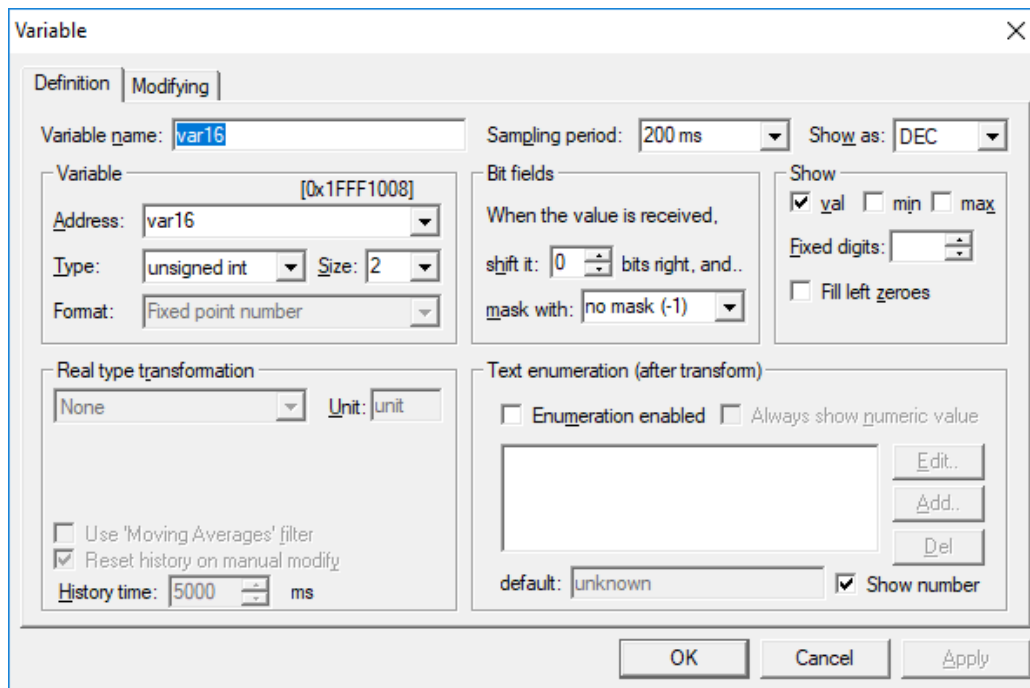


Figure 18. Variable dialog box—Definition tab

In the Definition tab, specify the general variable properties.

- Variable name = specify the variable name as the variable identifier in the project.
- Sampling period = the time period of reading the variable value from the board when the variable is displayed in the variable watch.
- Shows as = a format in which the variable value is printed in the watch window. Select the proper format from the drop-down list (DEC, HEX, BIN, ASCII, or REAL).
- Variable panel = information about the variable, as it is defined in the embedded application.
  - Address = the physical address of the variable in the target application memory. Although you can type the direct hexadecimal value, it is recommended that you select a symbol name of the application variable from the drop-down list. A symbol table can be loaded directly from the target application if a TSA feature is enabled or from embedded application executable file in the ELF format. You can also specify expressions in the address field which involve mathematical operations, sizeof() operator, and array-dereferencing operator [].
  - Type = select the variable type, as it is defined in the target application (unsigned fixed point, signed fixed point, floating point IEEE, fractional, unsigned fractional, or string).
  - Size = specify the size of the variable, as it is defined in the target application.
  - Format = extended binary format parameters must be provided to properly decode fractional types.
- Bit fields = the parameters for extracting a single bit or bit groups from a given variable.
  - Shift = specify the number of bits by which the received value is right-shifted before it is masked.
  - Mask = select or specify the mask value which is AND-ed with the shifted value.
  - Using the Shift and Mask fields, you can extract any bit field from the received variable. For example, to extract the most significant bit from the 16-bit integer value, you would specify 15-bit shifting and one-bit mask (0x1).
- Show = according to the value display format selected in the Show as field, this set of parameters controls how the variable value is actually printed.

- val, min, max = tick these boxes if you want the variable watch to display the immediate variable value and/or the detected peak values. The peak values can be reset by right-clicking the variable entry in the watch window and selecting the menu command Reset MIN/MAX.
- Fixed digits (for Show as set to DEC, HEX, or BIN ) = prints numeric values left-padded by zeroes or spaces to a given number of digits.
- Fixed digits (for Show as set to REAL) = prints floating-point numeric values with a constant number of digits after the decimal point.
- Zero terminated (for Show as set to string) = the string values are printed only to the first occurrence of a zero character. For string values, you can also select whether to display unprintable characters as HEX numbers (or question marks) and a few other string-specific settings.
- Real type transformation = when the Show as format is set to REAL, you can define further post-processing numeric transformation, which is applied to the variable value.
  - Transformation type
 

linear:  $ax + b$ : specify the 'a' and 'b' constants of the linear transformation  $y = ax + b$ . The 'a' and 'b' parameters can be specified as numeric values or by the name of the project variables whose immediate value (last valid value) is then used as the parameter.

linear two points: if it is more convenient for you to specify the linear transformation by two points, rather than by parameters 'a' and 'b', fill in the two coordinate points: (x1, y1) and (x2, y2). You can again specify the numeric values or variable names as the parameter values.

hyp:  $d/(ax+b) + c$ : specify the parameters 'a', 'b', 'c', and 'd' of a hyperbolic transformation function.
  - Unit = the name of the unit displayed in the variable watch.
  - Use “Moving Averages” filter = when monitoring a noisy action, you may want to display the average value instead of the immediate one.
  - History time = the time interval from which the average value is computed.
- Text enumeration = this enables you to describe the meaning of certain variable values and assign the text label to each of them, which is then displayed in the variable watch together with or instead of the numeric value. Use the Edit, Add, and Del buttons to manage the look-up table with the value to text label assignment.
  - Default = specify the default text label which is displayed when no matching text is found in the look-up table.

The Modifying page, shown in the following figure, contains the settings and restrictions for variable value modifications.

Figure 19. Variable box—Modifying tab

- Modifying mode
    - Don't allow any modifications = the variable is read-only; all other settings on this page are disabled.
    - Any value within proper limits = you can specify the Min and/or Max values. The value you enter into the watch window is then validated with the specified limits.
    - One of listed values only = when you specify a list of values, only those values are accepted in the watch window to be written. The acceptable values can be specified in the Pre-defined values group.
- All numbers from min to max = all the numbers from 'min' to 'max' by 'step' are treated as predefined values.
- Text enumeration = treat all values from the text enumeration look-up table as predefined.
- Other = specify any other predefined values (separated by a comma or a semicolon).
- Edit style = select the look of the edit interface for a given variable, which is displayed in the appropriate cell in the watch window grid.
    - Edit box with spin control = the variable value edit interface is displayed in the form of an edit box with two spin arrows to increment and decrement the value.
    - Combo box with pre-defined values = the variable value edit interface is displayed in the form of a drop-down list box. The predefined values are available in the list.
    - Hide edit interface at inactive cells = the variable edit interface is hidden when the appropriate cell in the watch grid loses the keyboard focus.
  - Write style = specify exactly when the new variable value is actually sent to the board application.
    - Write immediately after each value changes = the modified variable value is sent to the embedded application each time you press the spin arrow button or select a new value from the drop-down list box.
    - Write after ENTER or kill focus only = the modified variable value is not sent to the embedded application until you press the Enter key.

## 4.2.1 Generating variables

The Generate button in the variable list dialog (Figure 17) opens the Generate variables dialog box shown in the following figure.

In this dialog, you can automatically generate the variable objects for the variable objects for one or more symbols loaded from a connected embedded application (TSA), from its executable file (ELF), or a linker MAP file (see [Symbol files](#) for more information about symbol tables).

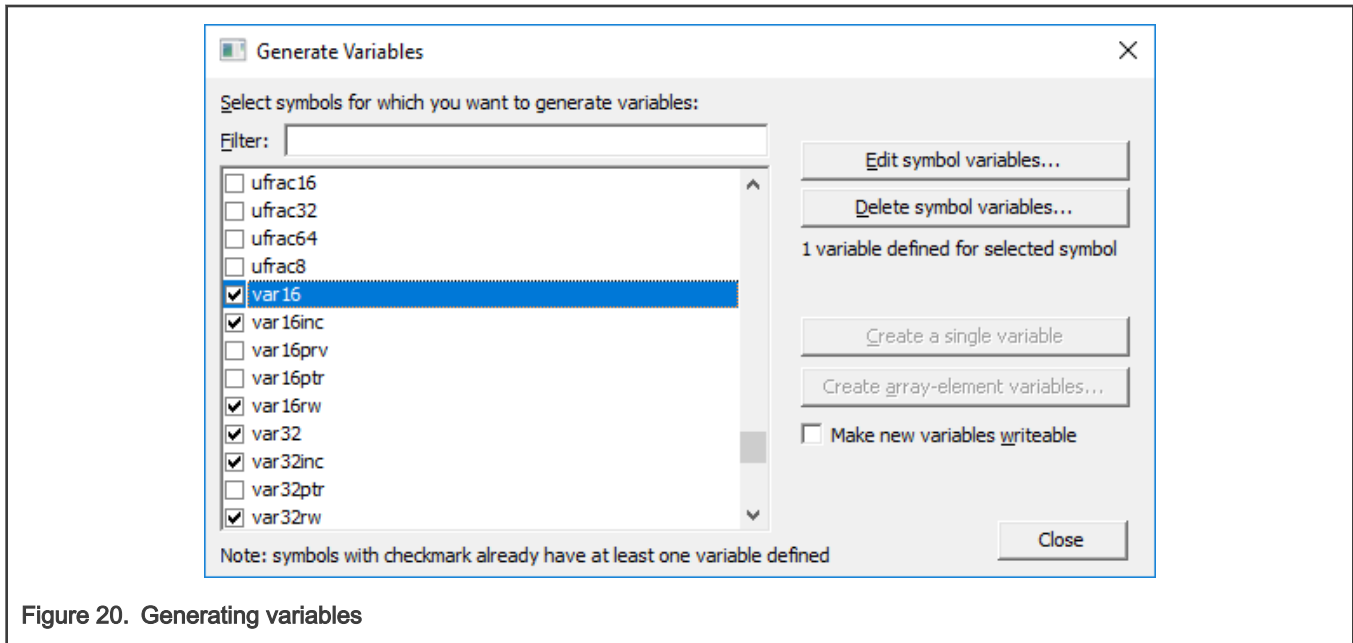


Figure 20. Generating variables

The list in the dialog shows all the symbols available in the project as they are read from the current symbol file. The symbols, for which the variables are already defined, are marked with a check mark. Typically, you will want to create variables for symbols without the checkmark.

- Edit symbol variable = click this button to edit a variable bound to the selected symbol (if there is one).
- Delete symbol variable = click this button to delete a variable bound to the selected symbol(s).
- Create a single variable = for all selected symbols, this option generates (creates) a new variable with the same name as the symbol and with proper address, type, and size settings. After creation, you can use the Edit symbol variable to see and change parameters of newly-created variable objects.
- Generate array-element variables... = enables you to generate a set of variables encapsulating individual elements of an array.

### 4.2.1.1 Generating array-element variables

There are two symbols representing arrays in the FreeMASTER symbol list. One symbol represents the whole array while the other represents the first (or any other) array element.

The demo microcontroller application declares an array of short integers as follows:

```
short int arr16[10];
```

In FreeMASTER, the `arr16` symbol represents the 20 bytes of memory area used by the array as a whole. In addition to that, a symbol named `arr16[0]` represents the first 2-byte element of the array.

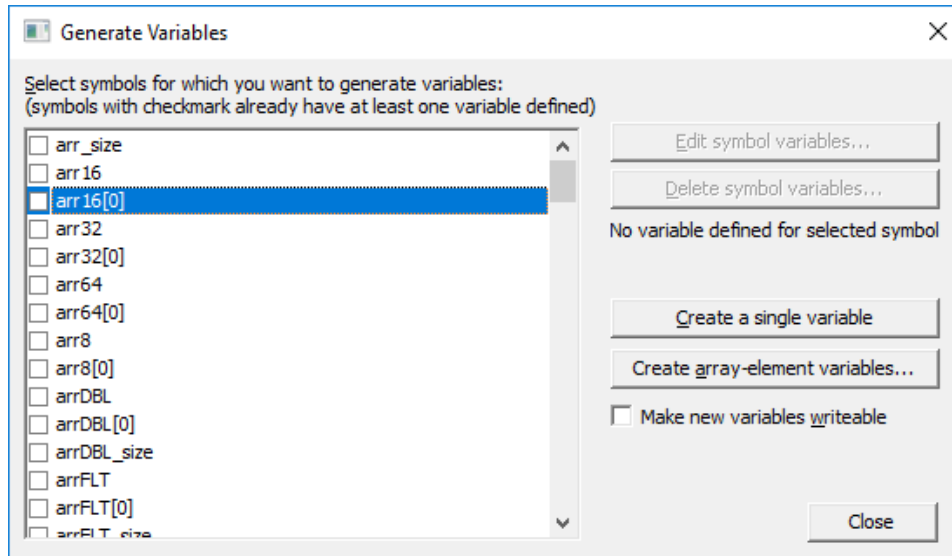


Figure 21. Generating array-element variables

When defining a single variable, `arr16[0]` and any other indexed element (like `arr16[1]`, `arr16[2]`, and so on) can be used as a variable address. Mass-creating several array element variables may be automated in the *Generate Variables* dialog described in the previous section. Select an array element symbol (for example, `arr16[0]`) and click the *Create array-element variables...* button.

A simple dialog opens and enables to specify a range of array indices for which the variables are to be generated.

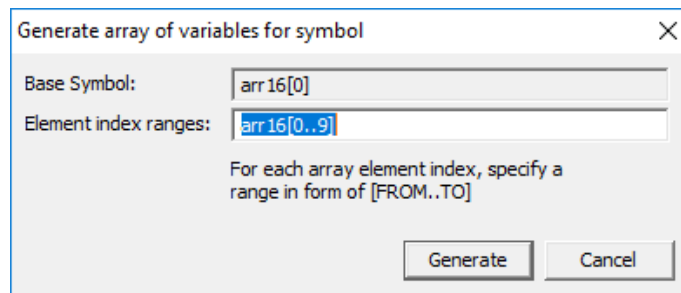


Figure 22. Generating array of variables for symbol

### 4.3 Commands

The list of Application Commands defined in the project can be opened by selecting the Project / Commands menu and it is shown in the following figure. Use the New, Clone, Edit, and Delete buttons to manage the list. It is very similar to the variables' management:

- New button = creates a new application command.
- Edit button = edits the properties of the selected application command.
- Clone button = creates a new command as a copy of the selected command.
- Delete button = deletes the selected command.
- Send button = opens the interface which enables the command to be sent to the embedded application.

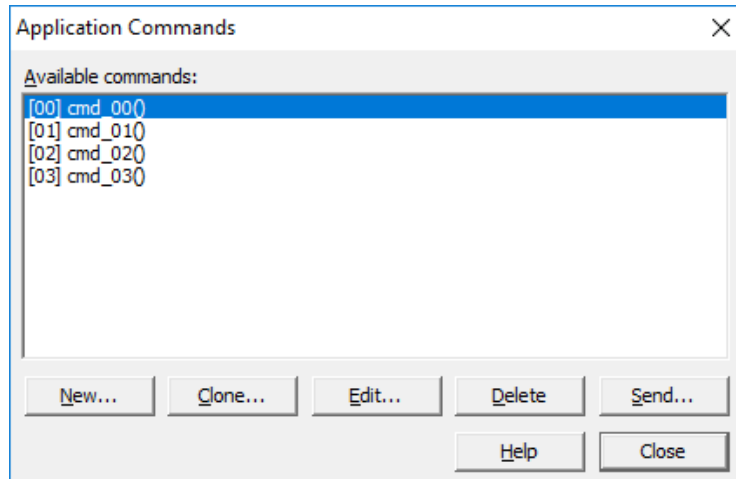


Figure 23. Project application commands

In the Sending application command dialog box (which shows up after pressing the Send button), specify the command parameters (if any) and you can send the command to the embedded application. The dialog is shown in Figure 24. For each argument, you can define the help message, which is displayed in this dialog when typing the argument value, as shown in Figure 25.

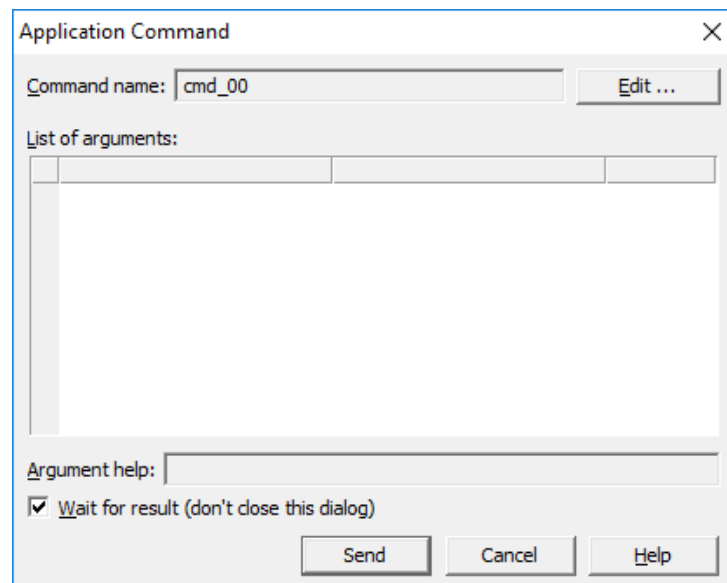


Figure 24. Sending application command

If you want to wait for data to be returned from the board (a command result) without closing the dialog, tick the Wait for result box. Before sending the command, you can review or edit the command definition.

When defining or editing the command, the Application Command dialog box opens. The first of the three pages of the dialog is shown in the following figure.



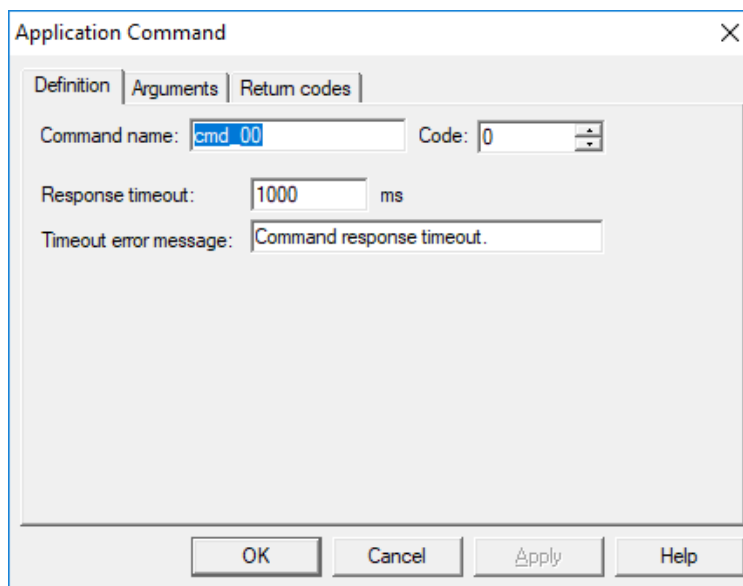


Figure 25. Application Command window—Definition tab

In the Definition tab, enter the Command name used in the project and specify the Code one-byte command which identifies the command in the target board application. The command codes and their purposes, as well as the command return codes and their purposes, come from the board application developer.

The Response time-out is the maximum time interval (in milliseconds) that FreeMASTER waits for a response from the board application. If the embedded application does not acknowledge the command and neither responds to it before this timeout occurs, the text entered into the Timeout error message field appears in the alert window.

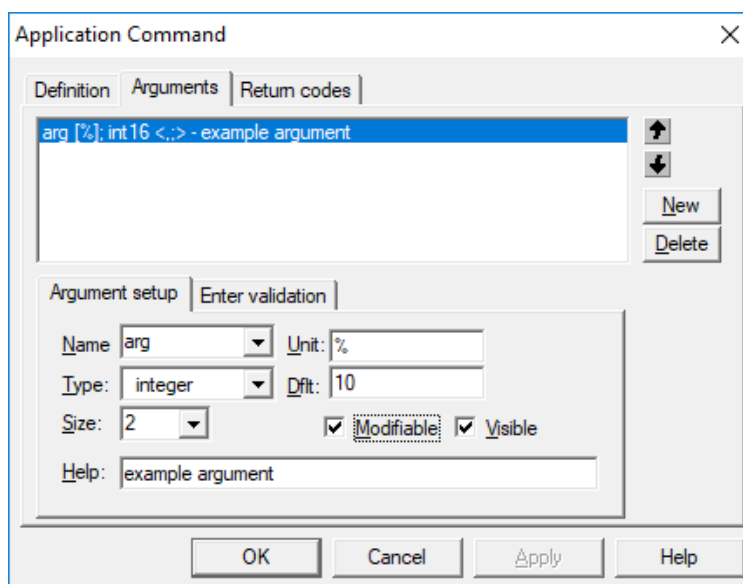


Figure 26. Application Command window—Arguments tab (page 1)

The Arguments tab, shown in the above figure, is used for the definition of command arguments. The commands that do not have any arguments have an empty argument list. The commands can have arguments to pass a value to the target board application together with the command code.

Use the New button to create a new argument, the Delete button to delete an argument selected in the list, and the up and down arrows to change the arguments' order.

In the Argument setup sub-page, define the selected argument parameters:

- Name = specify the argument name as it shall appear in the list and in the Send application command dialog when you are prompted for argument values. You can also select the existing argument name from the drop-down list box.
- Type = specify the argument numeric value (integer or floating-point).
- Size = specify the argument value size (in bytes).
- Unit = specify any text to be displayed as argument units. This text is not sent to the target application.
- Dflt = enter the default value of the argument. This value is set in the argument list of the Send application command dialog. If it is empty, type the value every time you send the command.
- Modifiable = unless this box is ticked, you are not allowed to change the default argument value in the argument list of the Send application command dialog.
- Visible = if this box is not ticked, the argument is not displayed in the argument list and its default value is always sent to the target application.
- Help = write any text information to be shown in the Send application command dialog when you are prompted for an argument value.

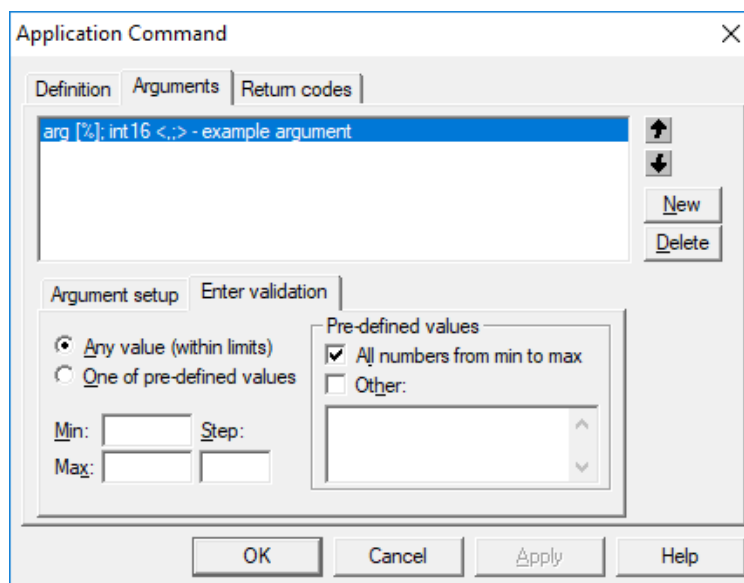


Figure 27. Application Command window—Arguments tab (page 2)

In the Enter validation sub-page shown in the above figure, define the validation criteria for the argument value:

- Specify which values are allowed for the argument:
  - Any value = any numeric value is allowed as the argument value. The value must be between the Min and Max limits, if they are set.
  - One of predefined values = only one of the values defined in the *Pre-defined values* fields can be supplied as an argument value.
- Pre-defined values:
  - All numbers from min to max = when this box is ticked, all numbers between the Min and Max limits (incremented by Step) are considered to be valid for the argument value.
  - Other = tick this box and specify the list of other values (separated by a comma) that are valid as the argument value.

The Return codes page, shown in the following figure, is used to specify the command return code messages. To create a return code, enter the return code value in a hexadecimal (0x00) or decimal form in the code field at the lower left-hand side of the page, enter the return code message in the next field, and click the New button. The return code item appears in the list. Repeat this procedure to create all desired return codes. The Message icon may be assigned to each return code message from the panel at the lower right-hand side of the page. Then it appears in the message dialog, together with the text of the message.

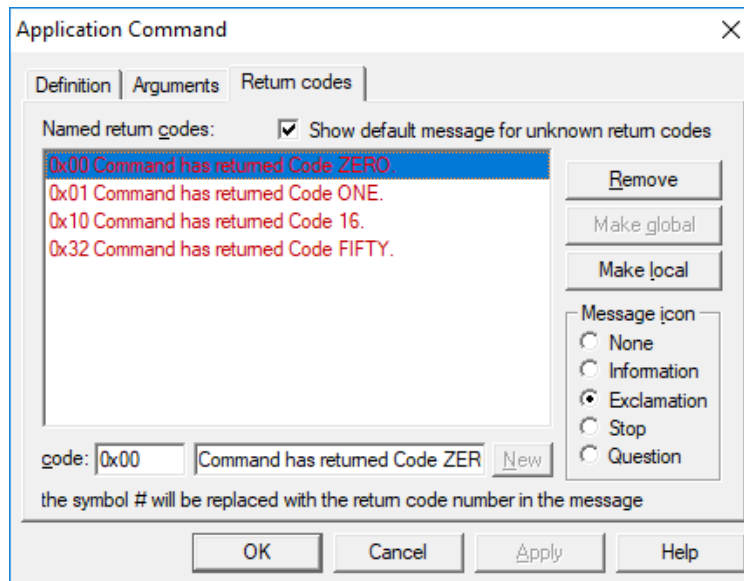


Figure 28. Application Command window—Return codes tab

Return codes can be local or global. The local return codes apply to a single command, while the global commands' return codes are valid for all commands of the project. To switch between the local and global validity, use the Make local and Make global buttons.

Check the Show default messages for unknown return codes box at the top of the page to pop up a standard message box with the return code when an unlisted code returns from the board application.

## 4.4 Importing project files

When preparing your project, you may want to reuse the variables, commands, scope, and recorder definitions or watch the definitions you created in previous projects. Selecting the *File / Import* menu command opens a dialog in which you can select objects defined in different projects and import them to the current project.

The first dialog of the Import procedure is shown in Figure 29. After specifying the name of the original project file, select and check the project tree items you wish to have in your current project. You can also select the target block item under which you want the imported items to be created.

Together with the imported tree items, all referenced objects, such as variables or application commands, are also automatically imported. Using the switch radio-buttons below the lists, specify how the referenced objects are created:

- Overwrite existing = when there is an object (such as a variable) imported with a tree item (for example, an oscilloscope), the current project is searched for an object of the same type (variable) and with the same name. If found, it is overwritten with the imported one.
- Bind to existing = if an object with the same name is found, it is not overwritten, but the imported tree item binds to it.
- Always create new = all referenced objects are created, even if they already exist in the current document (in such case, the name is duplicated).
- Merge imported root item = when importing the root item, it is possible to merge its variable watch definition with the watch of the root item in the current project. When this option is not checked, the root item is imported and inserted as a standard block item.

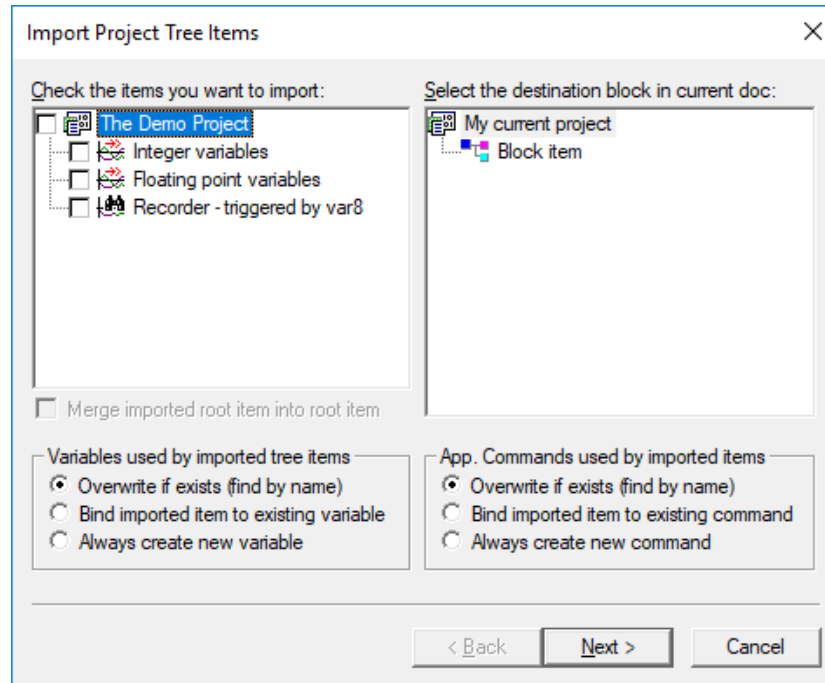


Figure 29. Import Project Tree Items window

Pressing the Next button opens the second part of the Import procedure, where you can select additional objects to be imported. The second dialog is shown in [Figure 30](#). The three check-box lists contain the objects found in the source project file:

- Variables = tick each variable you want to import. You don't have to import variables that are referenced from the tree items selected in the previous dialog from [Figure 29](#); such variables are always unconditionally imported.
- App. commands = tick each application command definitions you want to import. As with the variable objects, you do not have to tick the commands that are referenced from the block tree items selected in the previous dialog.
  - Global return messages = if this box is ticked, the application commands' return codes and messages are imported from the source document.
  - Overwrite existing = the existing return codes are overwritten with those being imported.
- Stimulators = put a check mark next to each variable stimulator you want to import.

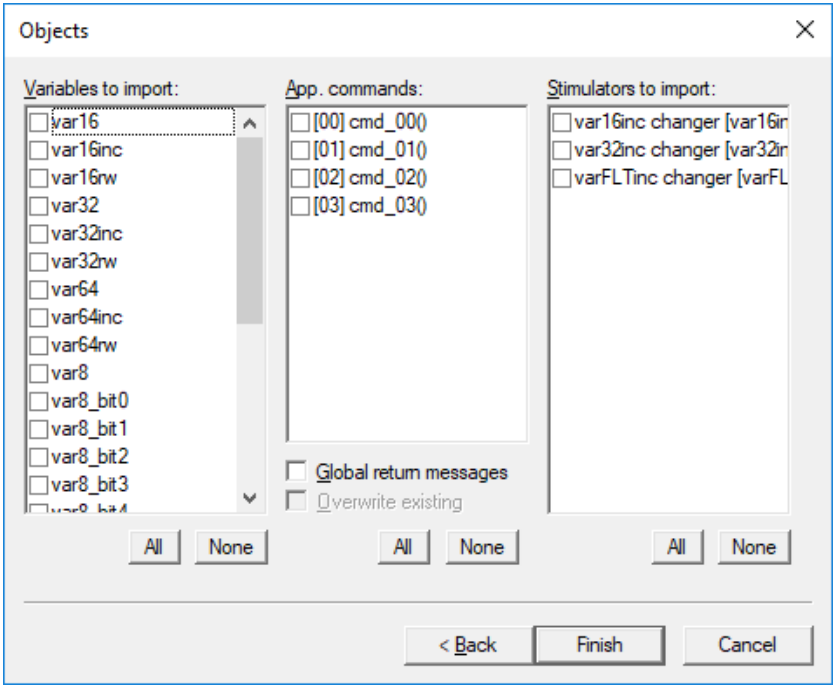


Figure 30. Import project objects

4.5 Menu description

The following sections describe the commands available in the FreeMASTER main application menu. Note that each menu command with an icon assigned is also available in one of the toolbars for faster and more convenient access.

4.5.1 File menu

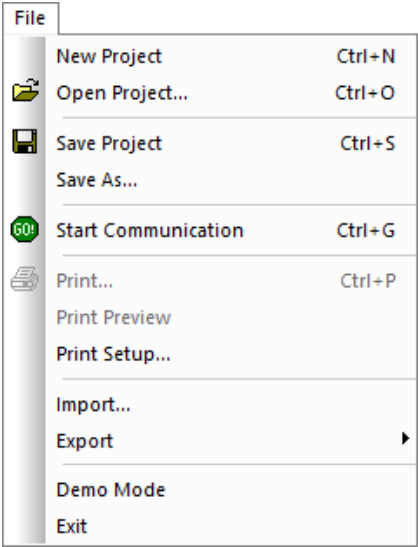


Figure 31. File menu

Selecting New Project creates a new empty project, while Open Project opens an existing project file, which has the \*.pmp extension.

Save Project saves the open project into the current file, while Save As enables you to specify a new filename for the current project.

Start or Stop Communication starts or pauses the communication. When started, the TSA symbol table and symbol file are automatically checked for changes. If a difference is found, the user can choose to apply new address variables.

Print prints the content of a current window, when possible. Currently, printing is supported only for the Internet Explorer HTML description and control pages. Print Setup opens the standard Print Setup dialog.

Import... enables you to import selected objects (Project Tree items, variables, commands, stimulators) from an existing project file (\*.pmp or \*.pmpx file) into the current project. Importing is also possible from the FreeMASTER Lite configuration file with an \*.fmcfg extension.

Export enables to save current project settings and definition of variable objects into a FreeMASTER Lite Service configuration file. Note that when exporting to a file which already exists, the export only modifies the relevant entries in the JSON output file, while the other entries are preserved.

Demo Mode is a switch to enter or leave the application demonstration mode. While in the Demo Mode, you cannot modify any important project settings.

Exit exits the application.

## 4.5.2 Edit menu

The Edit menu contains standard clipboard manipulation commands (Cut, Copy, and Paste).

Copy Special is enabled when the Oscilloscope or Recorder graph is active. The command enables saving the graph image to the clipboard or to a file in a different format or size. The setup dialog is shown in the following figure.

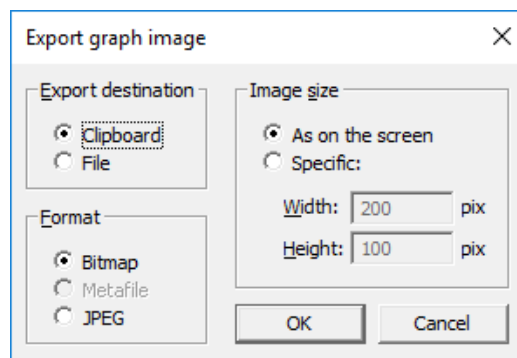


Figure 32. Export graph image dialog

## 4.5.3 View menu

In the View menu, you can select whether to show or hide the Toolbar, the Formatting Bar, or the Status Line.

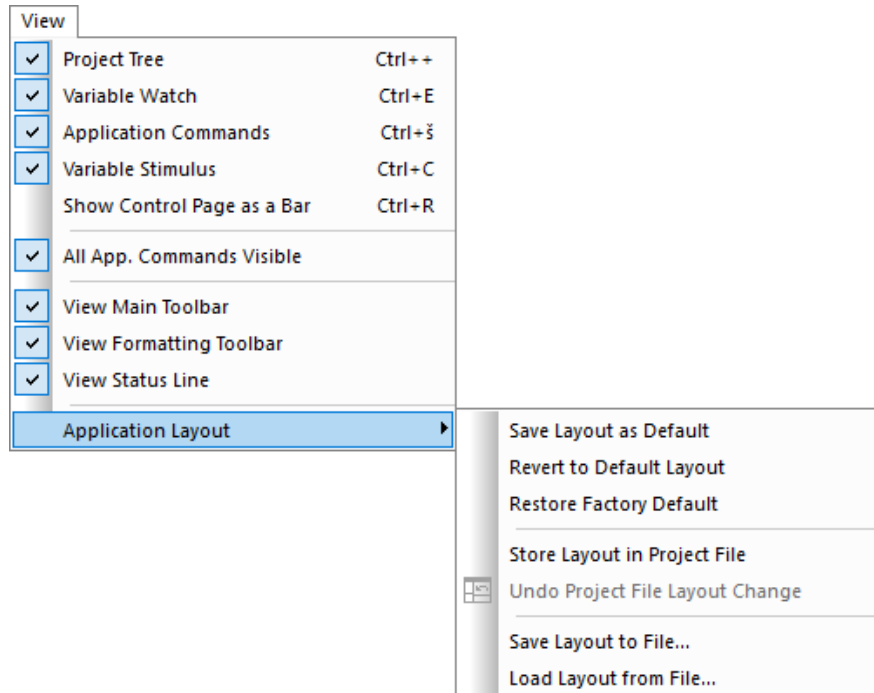


Figure 33. View menu

- Show Control Page as a Bar enables to undock the Control Page view from the main tabbed area in the application window and makes it a floating window, which may be optionally docked just like the Project Tree, Variable Watch, and other views.
- All App. Commands Visible makes all Application Commands defined in the project to be always displayed in the Commands view. When not ticked, only the Commands selected in the Project Block Properties is visible whenever a given block item is selected in the Project Tree.
- Application Layout enables the user to save immediate layout of bars and view panes or to restore them again.
  - Store Layout in Project File may be used to get the window layout saved to a project file whenever it is saved the next time. When such a project file with layout is loaded, the stored window layout is applied.
  - Undo Project File Layout Change is available to users who load the project with the window layout stored. This option gives users a chance to revert the restored layout back to the recently used one.

When creating FreeMASTER projects targeted to other users, you should never assume that a certain window layout that you store to a project is going to be actually applied.

#### 4.5.4 Explorer menu

The Explorer sub-menu is available when an HTML page (Control page or other) is displayed in the Detail View. The menu is the same for Internet Explorer and Chromium rendering modes.

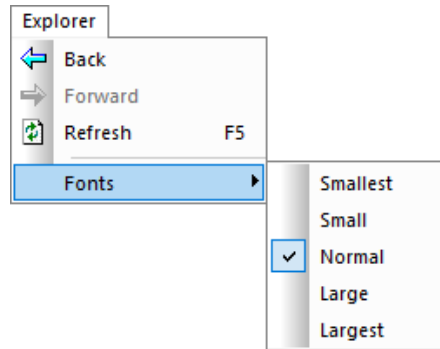


Figure 34. Explorer menu

The Back, Forward, and Refresh items represent the commands for the embedded web browser window. They are used to move through previously-visited pages and refresh the page contents.

Fonts sets the font size for the current window.

#### 4.5.5 Oscilloscope menu

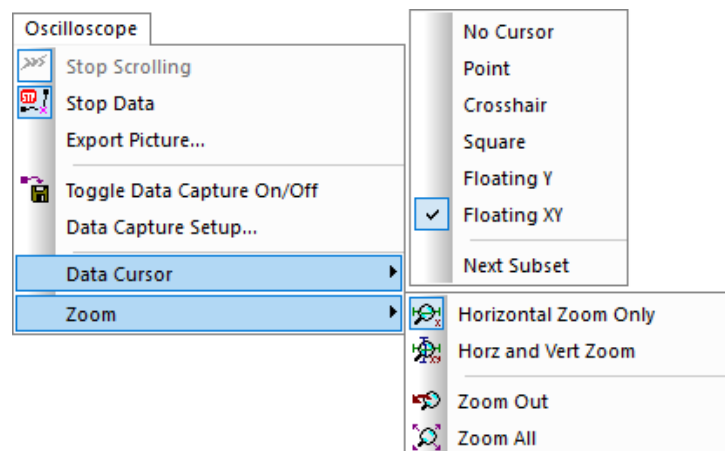


Figure 35. Oscilloscope menu

- The Stop Scrolling and Stop Data commands cause FreeMASTER to stop moving (rolling) the oscilloscope chart and to enter a mode in which the chart can be zoomed and the data series can be examined with the data cursor.
- The difference between these two commands is that Stop Scrolling stops the picture, but allows the incoming data to be appended to the end of the chart, while Stop Data also stops the incoming data.
- Export Picture opens the Export graph image dialog, where you can specify the picture format and export the picture to the clipboard or to a file.
- Data cursor enables you to select the style of data cursor to examine the chart values. The Next Subset sub-item selects the next chart line to be examined. Note that the data cursor is controlled using the arrow keys on the keyboard. Use the mouse to click any graph data point (when the cursor changes to a “hand” shape) to position the cursor.
- The Zoom sub-menu consists of zooming modes and commands. The Horizontal Zoom Only mode allows x-axis-only zooming. The Horizontal and Vertical Zoom allows free rectangle zooming.

#### 4.5.6 Project menu

The Project menu items are used to access project settings, define the Variable and Command objects, and manage other project resources.



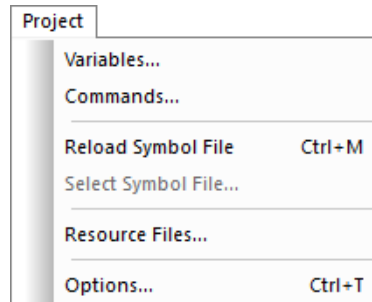


Figure 36. Project menu

- Variables opens the Variables List dialog box, where you can manage all project variables, create new variables, or mass-generate variables from loaded symbols.
- Commands opens the Application Commands dialog box, where you can manage project commands.
- The Reload Map File command updates the physical addresses of the board application variables from the currently selected ELF or MAP files. Note that the TSA-loaded symbols are updated automatically whenever a board is connected.
- Select Symbol File... is available when multiple ELF or MAP files are specified in Project Options. It lets you select what file to load the symbols from.
- Resource Files... enables to review what HTML, ELF, or MAP files are referenced by the project. This may be useful before distributing the project file to other users to verify if the resources are only accessed using relative paths. Always avoid using absolute paths, because they become invalid when a project is opened on a different host computer.
- Options... opens the main dialog box with all project options and settings.

## 4.6 Toolbars

### 4.6.1 Main Toolbar

Main Toolbar allows quick access to the most commonly used menu commands.

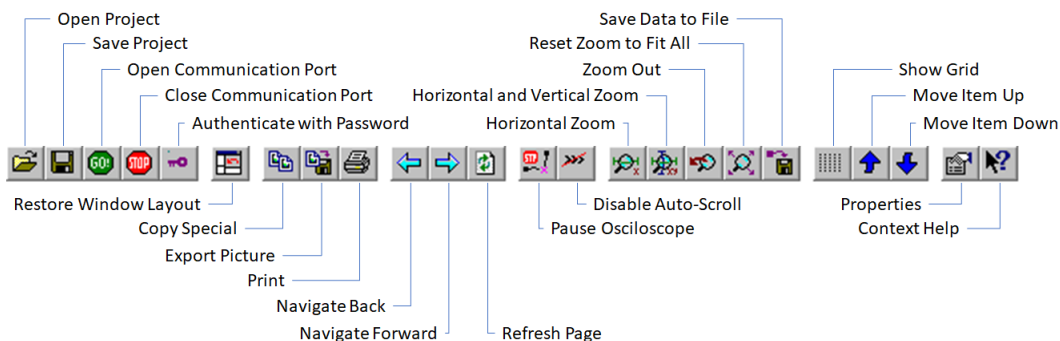


Figure 37. Main Toolbar

### 4.6.2 Formatting Bar

Formatting Bar is available when the Watch-Grid pane, Pipe pane, or some other view that enables to format fonts and colors has the input focus.

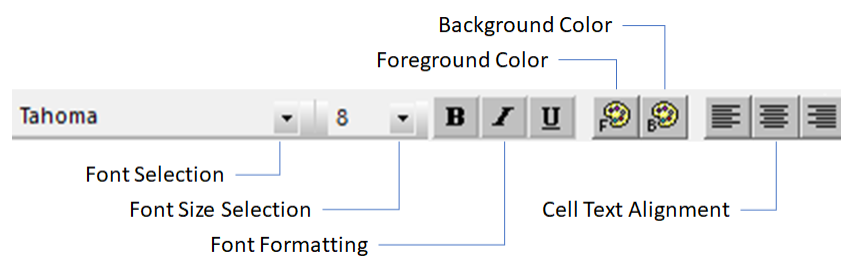


Figure 38. Formatting Bar

# Chapter 5

## Project options

To set application and project options, use the Options dialog, which can be activated by selecting Options from the Project menu. The dialog consists of several pages, each dedicated to a different group of settings.

### 5.1 Communication

To set up the parameters related to the communication between the FreeMASTER application and the target board, select the first tab, as shown in [Figure 39](#).

- Communication
  - RS232 = the standard serial interface (3-wire RS232 cable) is used to connect to the target application.
  - Port selects the serial port on which the board is accessed. Either specify the port system name (like "COM1") or use any word from the associated description text, as displayed next the the selection drop-down list. Some USB-to-serial cables tend to be mapped to different COM ports each time they are connected. Using the name from their description may help to simplify the connection process.
  - Speed = select or specify the communication baud rate. This speed must correspond to the embedded application settings.
  - Press the Timeouts button to set the time-out values related to the serial communication on the host PC.
  - Plug-in Module Interface = the communication with an embedded device is handled by a separate (custom) plug-in module. The module must conform to the Microsoft COM+ specification and it must be registered in the system registry database. See the protocol and communication library documentation for more information. A set of plugins is installed along with the FreeMASTER application, which enables the communication over the DCOM (or other network protocol), CAN, or a BDM/JTAG debugger module.

The drop-down list contains all plugin modules registered in the local system.

- Connect string = the plug-in module configuration is saved in a string form, internally called a "connect string". You can directly specify this string, or click the Build button to open the module-specific configuration dialog.
- Save settings to project file = if ticked, the communication parameters are stored within the project file during the next Save Project operation. When the project is loaded the next time, the communication settings are restored and used instead of the defaults.

Be aware that the communication port and options valid on your computer are not necessarily valid on other computers. Use this option with care.

- Save settings to registry = if ticked, the settings are stored in the local computer registry database. These settings are used by default when the application is started the next time.

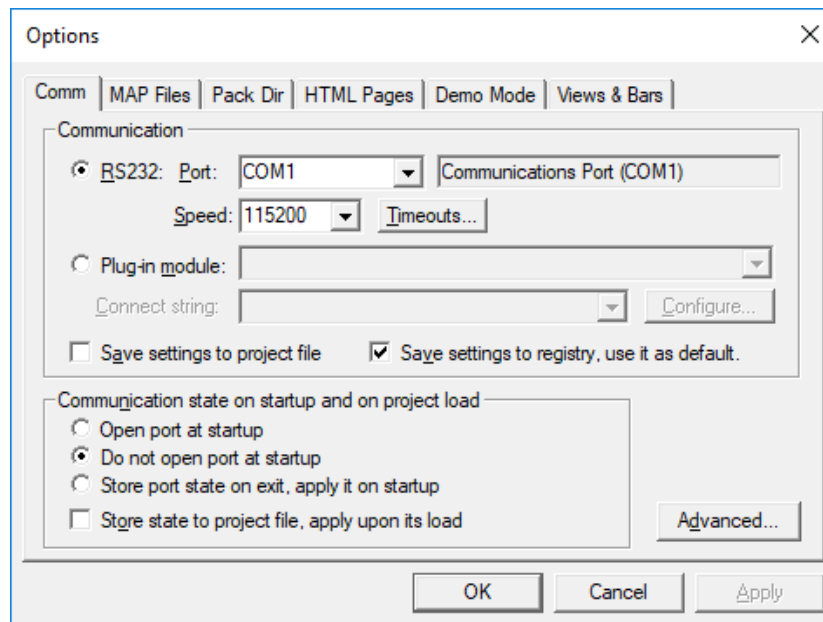


Figure 39. Communication options

**NOTE**

There are two communication plug-in modules distributed within the FreeMASTER installation pack that handle the communication with the FreeMASTER Remote Server application. The difference between the two is the protocol used to connect to the server. One uses the Microsoft DCOM remote procedure call interface, while the other uses a standard HTTP text-based protocol. When using the DCOM-based communication with the remote server, the security issues must be considered when connecting over the network. Both sides of the communication must have the DCOM properly set up on the system level by running the DCOMCNFG utility. The remote server must be properly installed also on the remote side. If you have problems connecting to the remote computer, contact your local network administrator.

- Communication state = by selecting one of three options, you can set whether the communication port is opened when the application is started or not.
  - Open port at start up.
  - Do not open port at start up.
  - Store port status on exit, apply it on start up.
  - Store status to a project file, apply it on its load = if ticked, the state of the communication port is saved to a project file during the next Save Project operation. The state is then restored the next time the project is loaded.
- Press the Advanced button to open the dialog with communication thread priority settings. However, these settings typically do not need to be changed.

## 5.2 Symbol files

When defining the project variables, it is often useful to specify the physical address of the target memory location as the symbol name instead of the direct hexadecimal value. The symbol table can be loaded directly from the embedded application executable, if it is the standard ELF debugging format. For other cases, the text MAP file generated by the linker may be loaded and parsed for symbol information.

In the project, you can specify multiple files that contain the symbol table. Later, you can switch between different symbol tables from different files by selecting the menu command Project / Select Symbol File. For example, with an embedded application

tested on an evaluation board, you can have two symbol files specified in the project—one for the code running from the RAM memory and the other one for the code running from the flash.

#### NOTE

In addition to loading the application executable or a symbol file, the feature called Target-Side Addressing (TSA) may be enabled in the target MCU driver. The TSA enables the application programmer to define the so-called TSA tables which describe the data types and variables to be displayed in FreeMASTER. FreeMASTER reads the TSA tables and uses the information automatically when an MCU board is connected. The TSA information takes a precedence if both the TSA application and the symbol file are used. A great benefit of using the TSA are also safety and security reasons. The variables described by TSA tables may be read-only, so even if FreeMASTER attempts to write the variable, the value is actively denied by the target MCU side. The variables not described by any TSA tables may also become invisible and protected even for read-only access.

The following figure shows the MAP Files tab in the project Options dialog.

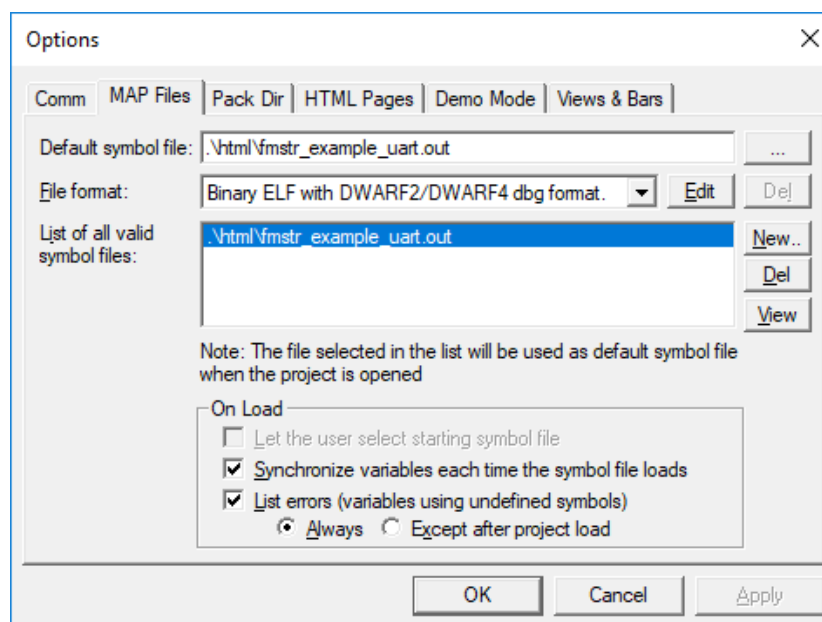


Figure 40. Symbol files options

- Default symbol file = specify the name of the symbol file to be loaded by default. Press the browse button (...) to locate the file in the standard open file dialog.
- File format = select the file format.
  - Standard binary ELF = choose this option for an ELF file.
  - Hiware MAP File 509 = choose this option for the HiWare Smart Linker v5.0.9.
  - Define new Regular Expression-based parser = choose this option to define a new text file parser based on the regular expression pattern matching; see [Regular expression-based MAP file parser](#).
- List of valid symbol files = the list of symbol files defined in the project. Use the New and Del buttons to manage the list.
- View = view the symbol table parsed from the selected file.

#### NOTE

The paths to symbol files may be specified in several forms. It can be the absolute path on the local disk, the path relative to the directory where the project file is stored, or the path relative to the current “pack” directory. The latter is most suitable for project deployment to other computers; see [Packing resource files into a project file](#) for more information.

- The On Load panel options control the actions performed with the symbol files after the project is loaded:
  - Let the user select the symbol file = when ticked, you are prompted to select the initial symbol file when the project is loaded.
  - Synchronize variables each time the map file loads = when ticked, the variables are automatically updated by new symbol addresses after the project is loaded.
  - List errors = when this box is checked, all the variables using the symbols missing in the loaded symbol table are listed in a special dialog box. You can edit the corrupted variables or select another symbol file.

### 5.2.1 Regular expression-based MAP file parser

When your compiler or linker does not support the ELF output format and the MAP file cannot be parsed by the built-in HiWare parser, describe the internal MAP file structure using the regular expression pattern.

It is out of the scope of this document to describe the theory of regular expression pattern matching. However, a simple example may help to understand the strength of this technology. In the example, we define the parser of the xMap files generated by the Compiler and Linker for the NXP DSC56F800E processor family.

The example of the xMap line, which describes the global symbol length, may look like this:

```
00002320 00000001 .bss Flength (bsp.lib pcmasterdrv.o )
00002321 00000001 .bss Fpos (bsp.lib pcmasterdrv.o )
```

Firstly, describe the line format by the regular expression pattern. The pattern

```
[0-9a-fA-F]+\s+[0-9a-fA-F]+\s+\S+\s+F\w+
```

can be read as follows:

- There are one or more hexadecimal digits: `[0-9a-fA-F]+`
  - followed by one or more spaces (or another white characters): `\s+`
  - followed again by one or more hexadecimal digits: `[0-9a-fA-F]+`
  - followed again by one or more white characters: `\s+`
  - followed by a set of any non-white characters: `\S+`
  - followed by one or more white characters again: `\s+`
  - followed by the character `F`
  - followed by one or more alphanumeric (word) characters: `\w+`

To identify the sub-patterns that describe the symbol parameters, put them in round parentheses:

```
([0-9a-fA-F]+\s+([0-9a-fA-F]+\s+\S+\s+F)\w+)
```

Now identify the sub-pattern indexes for individual symbol values:

- The first sub-pattern corresponds to the symbol address (index 1).
- The next sub-pattern corresponds to the symbol size (index 2).
- The next sub-pattern corresponds to the symbol name (index 3).

Supply all the parameters prepared above in the regular expression dialog, as shown in the following figure.

Figure 41. Regular expression-based xMap file parser

By pressing the Test your regular expression button, the dialog expands vertically and the test panel is displayed, as shown in the following figure. Cut and paste a single line from the xMap file to the Input line field and press the Execute reg. expression button:

Figure 42. Testing your regular expression

The Symbol name, Symbol address, and Symbol size output fields shall be displayed, as shown in the above figure. If you get errors, make sure that you have Internet Explorer 5.5 (or higher) installed on your machine for the regular expression functionality.

To finish the example, set the One-bit shifting of the Size value in the Symbol post-processing parameters. This is done because the symbol size is printed in word units (16-bit) in the xMap file, but this value is needed in bytes.

#### NOTE

All created regular-expression parsers are automatically saved to the project file and to the local computer registry database for future use.

## 5.3 Packing resource files into a project file

The project often uses data from many different files. For example, each HTML page displayed for a project tree item or each image used on such page is stored in a separate file. This may cause problems when you want to deploy or distribute a project to different computers. Using the Pack Dir options shown in the below figure, you can choose to pack the resource files into the project file when it is saved.

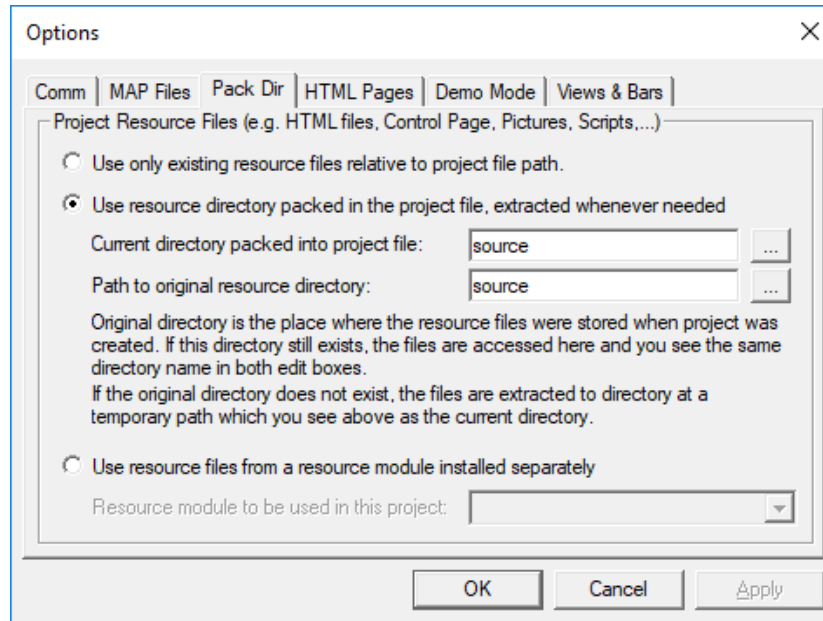


Figure 43. Pack directory options

To pack the resource files into the project file, put all these files into one directory or a directory structure and specify the path to that directory in both fields of the Pack Dir page. By pressing the browse button (...), you can find and select the directory in the standard open directory dialog. The path to the directory should be specified by a path relative to the directory where the project file is saved.

When the project with the packed files is loaded by the application the next time, the original path, entered in the second entry of the Pack Dir page, is checked. If it is missing, or if one of the files in it differs from the files originally packed in the project, a temporary directory is created in the system temporary space and the packed files are extracted into that directory. The temporary directory is then set as the default one for the rest of resource files. It is very important to specify the FreeMASTER paths to the HTML files or to the symbol file relative to the directory specified in the Pack Dir dialog.

The Pack Dir page displays the path to the temporary directory if it is currently in use, but it still remembers the path to the original resource directory and checks its existence any time the project opens in the future.



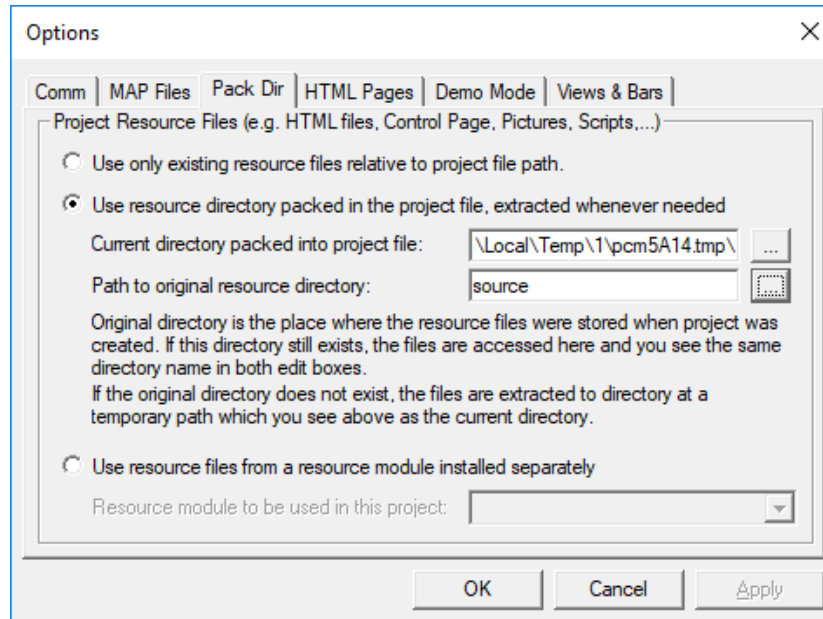
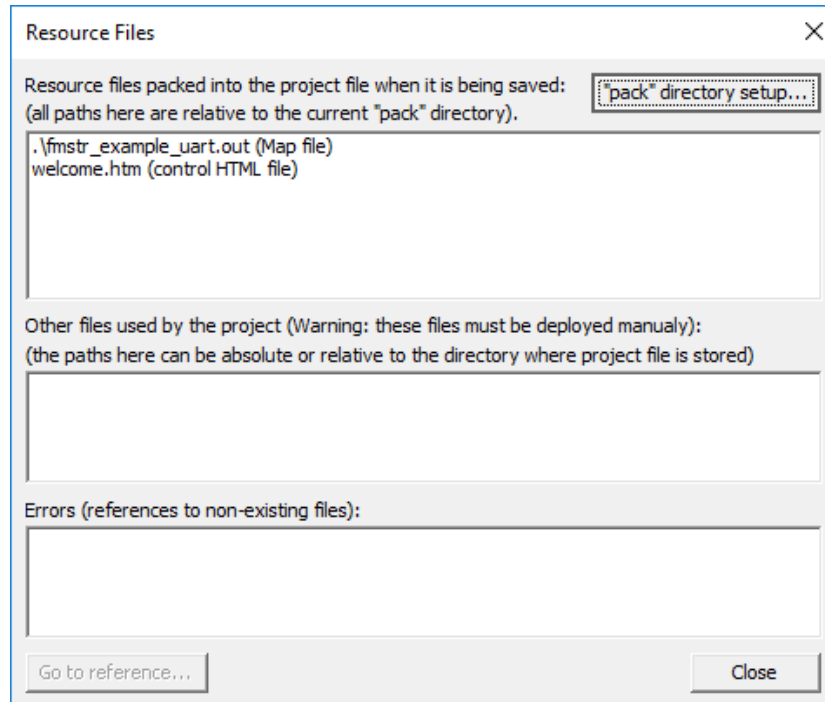


Figure 44. Pack directory options in use

### 5.3.1 Resource files manager

Before deploying a complex project that uses many external resources or symbol files, it is worth verifying that all file paths are correct and in the proper relative format. The path-relative format must in turn be properly evaluated when the files are extracted to a temporary directory on different hosts.

The resource files manager can be activated in the Project / Resource Files menu. The typical look of the window is shown in the following figure.



**Figure 45. Resource files manager**

The dialog displays all external files directly referenced by the project. Note that there can also be other files (for example, images) referenced indirectly from the HTML pages. You should verify whether the files lie in the pack directory and whether the HTML pages point to them using a relative path.

- The first list in the dialog contains the files located in the current pack directory. These files are properly stored in the project file when it is saved. On other hosts, the files are extracted to a temporary space (if needed).
- The second list in the dialog contains the files that are successfully used by the project but located outside the pack directory. Their file names are specified either by the absolute path or by a path relative to the directory where the project is stored. However, the files are not automatically stored in the project file and you must deploy them manually.
- The third list contains references to non-existing files.
- "Pack" directory setup = pressing this button opens the project Options dialog, where you can redefine the pack directory location and other settings.
- Go to reference = opens the dialog in which the selected file is referenced. This can be either the Properties dialog for a project tree item or the project Options dialog for the shared HTML or symbol files.

## 5.4 HTML pages

The project uses HTML pages to display the description and controls related to the selected item in the project tree. The paths or URLs of the pages are specified in the property dialog for each tree item. In the HTML Pages options tab (shown in the following figure), you can specify the paths to common HTML files, displayed in the application main window.

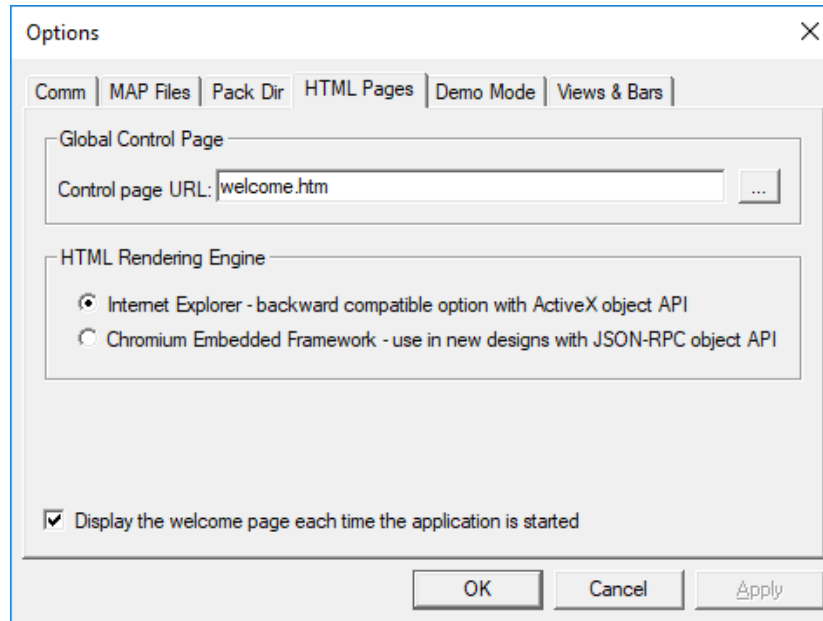


Figure 46. HTML pages options

Set the Control page URL to the name of the HTML file used as a general control page in the FreeMASTER project. The control page is accessible all the time from the main FreeMASTER window. It is typically used to host a custom user interface related to the target microcontroller application.

The control page typically contains graphical control elements (like push-buttons or gauges) and also embeds the JavaScript code that implements the elements' logic and behavior. There are two HTML rendering engines supported by FreeMASTER:

- Internet Explorer = this option is backward compatible with older FreeMASTER releases. Scripts should use the ActiveX technology to communicate with the FreeMASTER application object and get access to the target microcontroller resources.
- Chromium Embedded Framework = this option is available since FreeMASTER 3.0 and uses an embedded Chromium view to render the HTML pages and run the JavaScript code. Use the JSON-RPC protocol to communicate with the FreeMASTER application object.

See the related information in [Control Page](#) and [HTML and scripting](#).

## 5.5 Demo mode

An important part of the FreeMASTER capabilities is the demonstration and description of the target board application. It is essential that the demonstration project, when prepared, is not accidentally modified. To prevent modification, the project's author can prevent the project from changes by switching it to the Demo Mode. See the following figure for details of the Demo Mode tab.

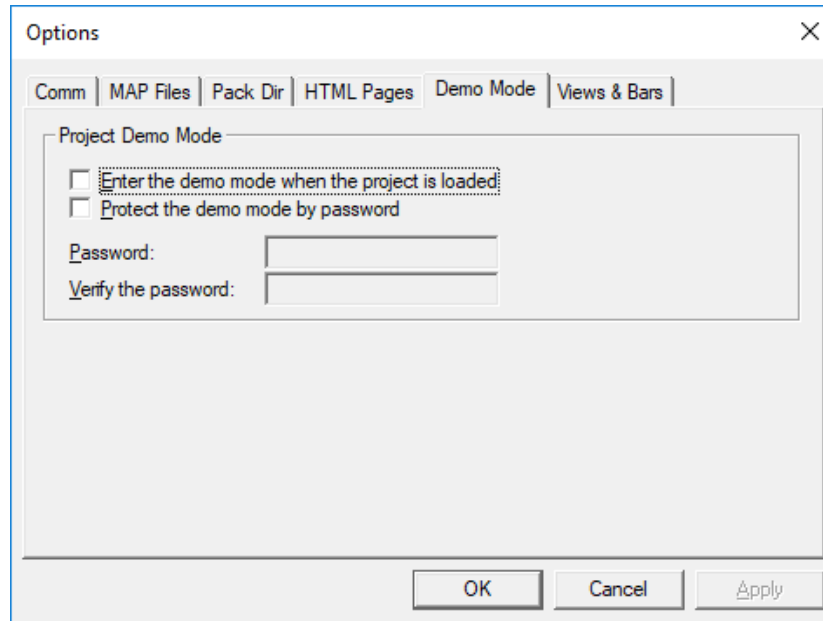


Figure 47. Demo mode options

When the Enter the Demo Mode... box is checked, the demo mode is activated automatically after the project is loaded. The demo mode can be started manually by selecting Demo Mode from the File menu. The exit from the demo mode can be protected by a password.

In the demo mode, you cannot change the Project Tree item properties, add or remove the tree items, nor change any project options, except for those in the communication page.

When you want to leave the demo mode, the warning message shown in the following figure appears and you are prompted for the password if the demo mode is password-protected.

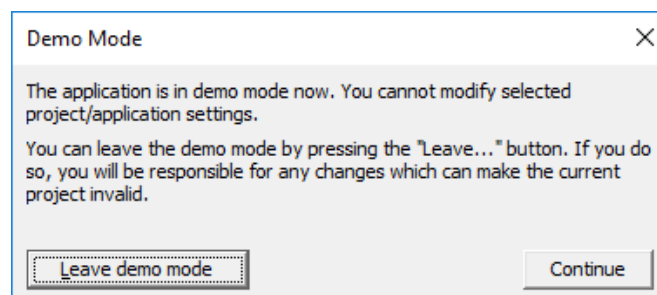


Figure 48. Exit demo mode confirmation dialog

# Chapter 6

## HTML and scripting

FreeMASTER version 2.x renders all HTML pages using the standard Microsoft Internet Explorer component. FreeMASTER 3.0 adds an option to switch from Internet Explorer to the Chromium rendering engine.

Both ways enable the user to create HTML pages extended by JavaScript code which may access the FreeMASTER features. Using this approach, a powerful user interface with custom logic, data processing, and graphical controls can be created. This user interface may be hosted directly inside the FreeMASTER main window, so it appears as an integral part of the FreeMASTER application to the end users.

Choose Internet Explorer based the following criteria:

- It is backward compatible, so it works with older FreeMASTER versions (2.x) as well.
- It supports ActiveX objects, so it is the only option to use when your graphical design relies on third-party objects.
- The communication with the FreeMASTER ActiveX interface is synchronous, which simplifies the script design. On the other hand, synchronous waiting for the ActiveX method completion may cause the user interface to be less responsive.

Benefits of the Chromium engine:

- Supports asynchronous JavaScript programming and other modern scripting technologies.
- Communicates with both FreeMASTER 3.0 and FreeMASTER "Lite" using the JSON-RPC protocol and a fully asynchronous promise-like interface.
- Pages can be developed and tested in a standalone Chrome browser, supported by a powerful JavaScript debugger.

The following text is recommended primarily for Control Page authors experienced with the HTML page design and scripting.

### 6.1 Special HTML hyperlinks

When creating HTML pages that are to be displayed in the FreeMASTER environment, you can use special hyperlinks to let the users navigate in the project tree or to invoke selected application commands.

- "HREF=pcmaster:selitem:itemname:tabname" selects a project tree item named "itemname", displays the selected tab in the detail view, and sets the other view content exactly as if you had selected the item manually.
- The valid "tabname" identifiers are:
  - ctl = Control Page tab
  - blk = Algorithm Block Description tab
  - info = Current Item Help tab
  - osc = Oscilloscope tab
  - rec = Recorder tab

The application command invocation hyperlinks include:

- "HREF=pcmaster:cmdw:cmdname(arguments)" sends the "cmdname" application command and waits until the target application processes it.
- "HREF=pcmaster:cmddlg:cmdname(arguments)" displays the "Send Application Command" dialog for the "cmdname" application command. Any specified argument values are filled into the appropriate fields in the dialog.
- "HREF=pcmaster:cmd:cmdname(arguments)" sends the "cmdname" application command. The command argument values can be specified in round brackets. An argument with a defined default value may be omitted.

## 6.2 FreeMASTER ActiveX interface

The FreeMASTER object is registered in the system registry during each start of the FreeMASTER application. Its class ID (CLSID) is:

```
{48A185F1-FFDB-11D3-80E3-00C04F176153}
```

The registry name is " MCB.PCM.1 "; the version-independent name is " MCB.PCM ".

The FreeMASTER functions can be called from any HTML code via the FreeMASTER ActiveX control. Insert the FreeMASTER ActiveX control into your HTML code by the Class ID number (see the example below) and set the dimensions (height and width) to zero to make the object invisible.

```
<object name="freemaster" width="0" height="0" classid="clsid:48A185F1-FFDB-11D3-80E3-00C04F176153">
```

The FreeMASTER ActiveX control provides these functions:

- "GetAppVersion" retrieves the application version.
- "OpenProject" opens a specified project file.
- "StartStopComm" opens or closes the communication port.
- "IsCommPortOpen" and "IsBoardDetected" can be used to determine the connection status.
- "GetHtmlDocument" retrieves the HTML DOM object from the FreeMASTER window.
- "SendCommand" sends a FreeMASTER-defined command.
- "SendCommandDlg" opens a command dialog and sends a FreeMASTER-defined command.
- "ReadVariable" reads a value from a FreeMASTER-defined variable.
- "WriteVariable" writes a value to a FreeMASTER-defined variable.
- "ReadMemory" and "ReadMemoryHex" read a block of memory from a specified location.
- "ReadIntArray", "ReadUIntArray", "ReadFloatArray", and "ReadDoubleArray" read numeric arrays from a specified location.
- "WriteIntArray", "WriteUIntArray", "WriteFloatArray", and "WriteDoubleArray" write numeric arrays to a specified location.
- "ReadIntVariable", "ReadUIntVariable", "ReadFloatVariable", and "ReadDoubleVariable" read a single value from a specified location.
- "WriteIntVariable", "WriteUIntVariable", "WriteFloatVariable", and "WriteDoubleVariable" write a single value to a specified location.
- "GetCurrentRecorderData" retrieves the data currently displayed in the recorder chart.
- "GetCurrentRecorderSeries" retrieves one data series from the currently-displayed recorder chart.
- "StartCurrentRecorder" starts the currently-displayed recorder.
- "StopCurrentRecorder" stops the currently-displayed recorder.
- "GetCurrentRecorderState" retrieves the current recorder status code and text.
- "LocalFileOpen" and "LocalFileClose" enable you to open and close a local file for temporary text-based storage.
- "LocalFileWriteString" writes text-based data to a file.
- "LocalFileReadString" reads text-based data from a file.
- "GetSymbolInfo", "GetStructMember", and "GetAddressInfo" retrieve information about symbols in the target application.
- "DefineSymbol" and "DeleteAllScriptSymbols" manipulate the symbolic information on top of the ones provided by the target application.
- "SubscribeVariable" and "UnSubscribeVariable" enable the script to be notified when a variable value changes.

- "SelectItem" selects the project item in the FreeMASTER project tree view.
- "DefineVariable", "DefineScope", and "DefineRecorder" are complex functions which can be used to dynamically create or modify FreeMASTER variable objects or Scope/Recorder graphs.
- "IsBoardWithActiveContent", "EnumHrefLinks", and "EnumProjectFiles" can be used to enumerate the TSA Active Content items. Refer to the FreeMASTER Serial Driver documentation for more information about the TSA and Active Content.
- "PipeOpen", "PipeClose", "PipeWrite", and many other "Pipe" functions are used for lossless communication with the target board.
- "EnumVariables" and "EnumSymbols" enumerate the variables and symbols loaded in the current project.
- "GetDetectedBoardInfo" to retrieve information about the connected board.
- "GetCommPortInfo" to retrieve information about the current communication port settings.

These callback events are implemented:

- "OnRecorderDone" is called when the currently-selected recorder finishes downloading the new recorder data.
- "OnCommPortStateChanged" is called when the communication port status changes.
- "OnBoardDetected" is called when a valid connection to a target board is established.
- "OnVariableChanged" is called when a subscribed variable changes.

### 6.3 FreeMASTER JSON-RPC interface

When the FreeMASTER application starts, it initializes the JSON-RPC server listening on port number 41000. The server accepts plain TCP or WebSocket connections from the clients. The listening port may be changed using the /rpcs command-line option with the port number as a parameter.

There are many ways how the client script connects and how it calls the JSON-RPC methods remotely. The way recommended and demonstrated in the default FreeMASTER examples uses a JavaScript object wrapping the functionality of a popular "simple-jsonrpc-js" implementation available on GitHub. The wrapper object is named PCM (for sentimental and legacy reasons) and it is implemented in the "freemaster-client.js" file available in the FreeMASTER installation folder. This file is also instantly available to all clients of the FreeMASTER Lite web server.

With the PCM wrapper object, calling the remote JSON-RPC methods is as simple as calling general asynchronous JavaScript methods locally with standard arguments. All the methods available in the legacy ActiveX interface are also available in the PCM objects with the same order of parameters.

By default, the PCM object only wraps the methods that are common to both FreeMASTER and FreeMASTER Lite servers. To access the "extra" methods, which only apply to a full FreeMASTER application (for example, ActivateWindow, SelectItem, Exit, and so on), call the EnableExtraFeatures() method first. Note that using any extra methods usually breaks the functionality when used with the FreeMASTER Lite service.

Any result data returned by the JSON-RPC methods are accessible in the "data" member of the response object. The format of the data member depends on the method called. See [ActiveX and JSON-RPC methods](#) for more details. The response object returned by the FreeMASTER desktop application may also contain the "extra" object member with additional information that is not part of the FreeMASTER Lite responses.

For example, there is a basic JSON-RPC method to retrieve the variable value:

```
ReadVariable("variable_name")
```

When the read is successful, both the FreeMASTER and FreeMASTER Lite servers return a response object which contains the "data" member with the returned variable value. The FreeMASTER desktop application also returns the "extra.formatted" value with the same value, formatted according to the variable object settings.

## 6.4 FreeMASTER Lite

FreeMASTER Lite was first introduced with FreeMASTER 3.0. It is a service-like application that can be started on the host computer to enable the remote access from various clients to the target microcontroller board. Clients access the service using the JSON-RPC protocol with an API that is almost the same as the one provided by the desktop FreeMASTER application. The major difference from the desktop application is that FreeMASTER Lite does not have any user interface. It is configured using a local JSON configuration file which specifies the physical connection parameters, describes the ELF file to load symbols from, and also defines the Variable objects that are accessible to clients. When the service starts, it runs silently on the host computer and listens for incoming client connections.

FreeMASTER Lite also runs a classic web server which supplies HTML pages and other local files to remote clients. This radically simplifies the deployment of graphical control pages to mobile devices like phones or tablets. The mobile device simply starts a web browser and opens the internet address of the computer that runs the FreeMASTER Lite service.

Here are typical FreeMASTER Lite use cases:

- A back-end engine of the FreeMASTER Control Page applications running solely in a web browser; either on a remote mobile device (like a tablet) or on the same computer using a localhost connection.
- A service that enables standalone, custom, third-party applications to connect to the target microcontroller application. Any application that supports scripting and network communication can connect to FreeMASTER Lite. For example, Matlab, LabView, and others.
- A service that enables custom JavaScript or Python scripts to connect to a microcontroller board. This may be useful for testing scripts and other automated environments.
- It provides FreeMASTER connectivity on Windows and Linux operating systems.

### 6.4.1 FreeMASTER vs. FreeMASTER Lite

The following list highlights the major differences between FreeMASTER Lite and the desktop FreeMASTER application.

**FreeMASTER Lite is cross-platform.**

- The desktop FreeMASTER only runs on the Windows operating system.
- FreeMASTER Lite runs on Windows and Linux operating systems.

**The JSON-RPC API is similar, but not identical.**

- Both APIs can be accessed using the JavaScript PCM wrapper object which encapsulates the JSON-RPC remote calls. See the "freemaster-client.js" file in the FreeMASTER installation for the implementation details. This file is also served by FreeMASTER Lite's built-in web server.
- The desktop FreeMASTER has additional methods which only make sense in this application. For example, SelectItem, OpenProject, or Exit enable the manipulation with the user interface and are not available in FreeMASTER Lite.
- The desktop FreeMASTER has also more information about the "visual" aspect of variables as defined by the user (like print formatting, value transformation, or value-to-text enumeration). Therefore, reading a variable by FreeMASTER Lite only returns the variable value. The desktop FreeMASTER also returns an 'extra' object with additional information that may be the formatted text-based value.
- Unlike the Lite service, the desktop FreeMASTER runs its own background processing and may provide its own timing. This enables the variable Stimulator to be started using a JSON-RPC call after which the stimulator keeps running independently. With FreeMASTER Lite, the client application handles the whole periodic or time-based processing.
- Similarly, the desktop FreeMASTER monitors the connection to the target board and generates the so-called events. The events are asynchronous JSON-RPC notification messages generated by the server and handled on the client side. The events are: OnBoardDetected, OnRecorderDone, OnVariableChanged (for subscribed variables), and so on.
- The PCM wrapper object exports the FreeMASTER Lite-compatible API by default. The extra desktop functions must be explicitly enabled by calling the EnableExtraFeatures() method of the PCM wrapper object.



## 6.5 ActiveX and JSON-RPC methods

The following sections may be used as a reference of the FreeMASTER ActiveX methods and their counterparts from the JSON-RPC API.

The full reference of the JSON-RPC methods supported by the FreeMASTER Lite server is available separately in a form of hypertext document generated automatically from the script source code. See the *html/index.html* file in the FreeMASTER Lite installation folder for more details. You can also launch the service executable either from the installation folder or created shortcut to automatically open the mentioned page in the system default web browser.

Note that the method declarations described below use the input and output parameters as well as the return value. Such a full declaration is only usable in the VB script, Visual Basic for Applications, and other languages that support returning by-reference "output" parameters. Other languages (like JavaScript) only get the general return value, but they cannot get the output parameter values.

There are two ways to access the output values:

- When using the ActiveX interface, the output parameters are accessible after the call returns by using the LastResult, LastRetMsg, and other LastXXX properties of the main interface object.
- When using the JSON-RPC interface, the response object contains the "data" return value and also the "extra" object with additional members containing the remaining output values. Note that the "extra" object is not returned by the FreeMASTER Lite server.

### NOTE

The true value returned by the methods of the PCM object, which wraps the JSON-RPC calls, is a standard Promise object representing a remote call. If a remote call is successful, the Promise object resolves the response object with the "data" and "extra" members. To signal a successful execution, the response object also contains the "succeeded" member set to the "true" value. When the remote call fails due to communication issues or when the response object contains "succeeded" set to "false", the Promise object is rejected.

It is strongly recommended to study rich Internet sources to become familiar with the Promise interface and asynchronous JavaScript programming concepts before starting to code scripts using the JSON-RPC interface.

The following API reference pages contain these markings in the method prototype specification:

- [in] - denotes the required input parameter.
- [in, optional] - denotes an optional input parameter; the value may be omitted when calling a method.
- [out] - denotes the by-reference output parameter. See the "Outputs" tables in the below text to determine how to access the output value. All output parameters are also optional.

Each method is also marked with these compatibility signs:

- ActiveX - when checked ✓, the method is available in the ActiveX interface.
- JSON-RPC - when checked ✓, the method is available in the JSON-RPC interface implemented by the desktop FreeMASTER application. Use the PCM object which wraps the JSON-RPC remote calls using the *freemaster-client.js* file.
- Lite - when checked ✓, the method is available in the JSON-RPC interface implemented by FreeMASTER Lite. When not checked, or marked with ✗, the function is not supported by FreeMASTER Lite. Also, when using the desktop application, you must call the EnableExtraFeatures method to enable access to this function.

### 6.5.1 GetAppVersion

**Prototype:**

```
GetAppVersion([out] retMsg)
```

**Description:**

Gets the FreeMASTER application version.

**Compatibility:**

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✓ Lite - APIs not fully compatible

**Inputs:**

None

**Outputs:**

| Parameter                   | ActiveX access | JSON-RPC access      | Description  |
|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------------|--|
| return value (ActiveX only) | LastResult     | response.xtra.retval | Version number as a scalar numeric value.  |
| retMsg                      | LastRetMsg     | response.data        | Version number formatted as a text. This value is returned by the JSON-RPC method. |

## 6.5.2 OpenProject

**Prototype:**

```
OpenProject ([in] project)
```

**Description:**

Opens the specified project file.

**Compatibility:**

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✗ Lite

**Inputs:**

| Argument | Description                              |
|----------|--|
| project  | String containing the project file path. |

**Outputs:**

| Parameter    | ActiveX access | JSON-RPC access      | Description  |
|--------------|----------------|----------------------|--|
| return value | LastResult     | response.xtra.retval | Boolean return value, true if project open was successful. |

## 6.5.3 StartStopComm

**Prototype:**

```
StartStopComm ([in] start)
```

**Description:**

Opens or closes the FreeMASTER communication port selected in the currently loaded project.

**Compatibility:**

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✗ Lite

**Inputs:**

| Argument | Description  |
|----------|--|
| start    | Boolean value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>true</b> - start communication</li> <li>• <b>false</b> - stop communication</li> </ul> |

**Outputs:**

| Parameter    | ActiveX access | JSON-RPC access      | Description  |
|--------------|----------------|----------------------|--|
| return value | LastResult     | response.xtra.retval | Boolean return value if port operation was successful. |

**Remarks:**

The FreeMASTER Lite interface contains distinct StartComm and StopComm methods which are also recommended to use with the desktop FreeMASTER application in new designs.

## 6.5.4 StartComm

**Prototype:**

```
StartComm ([in] name)
```

**Description:**

Opens the FreeMASTER communication port identified by the name.

**Compatibility:**

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✓ Lite

**Inputs:**

| Argument | Description   |
|----------|---|
| name     | String identifying the connection name in the FreeMASTER Lite configuration file. Use a special name "preset" to identify the default conneciton built in the FreeMASTER desktop application. |

**Outputs:**

| Parameter    | ActiveX access | JSON-RPC access      | Description  |
|--------------|----------------|----------------------|--|
| return value | LastResult     | response.xtra.retval | Boolean return value if port operation was successful. |

## 6.5.5 StopComm

**Prototype:**

```
StopComm ()
```

**Description:**

Closes the currently open FreeMASTER communication port.

**Compatibility:**

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✓ Lite

**Inputs:**

None

**Outputs:**

| Parameter    | ActiveX access | JSON-RPC access      | Description  |
|--------------|----------------|----------------------|--|
| return value | LastResult     | response.xtra.retval | Boolean return value if port operation was successful. |

### 6.5.6 IsCommPortOpen

**Prototype:**

```
IsCommPortOpen ()
```

**Description:**

Returns the current state of the communication port.

**Compatibility:**

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✓ Lite

**Inputs:**

None

**Outputs:**

| Parameter    | ActiveX access | JSON-RPC access | Description   |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|---|
| return value | LastResult     | response.data   | Boolean value representing the current communication port open state. |

### 6.5.7 IsBoardDetected

**Prototype:**

```
IsBoardDetected ()
```

**Description**

Returns the state of a connection to the target board.

**Compatibility:**

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✓ Lite

**Inputs:**

None

**Outputs:**

| Parameter    | ActiveX access | JSON-RPC access | Description  |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|--|
| return value | LastResult     | response.data   | Boolean "true" value if the board is currently detected. |

### 6.5.8 IsBoardWithActiveContent

#### Prototype:

```
IsBoardWithActiveContent ()
```

#### Description:

This function can be used to determine if Active Content is present in the currently connected target MCU application. Active Content is enabled using the Target-Side Addressing (TSA) tables in the MCU application and includes HTML pages, project files, hyperlinks, and other file-like resources. See the FreeMASTER Serial Driver documentation for more details about TSA.

#### Compatibility:

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✗ Lite

#### Inputs:

None

#### Outputs:

| Parameter    | ActiveX access | JSON-RPC access | Description   |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|---|
| return value | LastResult     | response.data   | Boolean "true" value if the board is currently detected and has TSA Active Content available. |

#### Remarks:

See the JavaScript example of using this function in the source code of the FreeMASTER Welcome page which is displayed as soon as FreeMASTER starts. The Welcome page detects and displays the hyperlinks and project files embedded in the target MCU application code.

### 6.5.9 GetHtmlDocument

#### Prototype:

```
GetHtmlDocument ([in] winId, [in] activate)
```

#### Description:

Get a handle to the Document Object Model (DOM) object representing the HTML document in the Internet Explorer rendering engine.

#### Compatibility:

✓ ActiveX, ✗ JSON-RPC, ✗ Lite

#### Inputs:

| Argument | Description  |
|----------|--|
| winId    | A number identifying the HTML pane to access. Use one of these values: |

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| Argument | Description  |
|----------|--|
|          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>0</b> - Control page</li> <li>• <b>1</b> - Block description page</li> <li>• <b>2</b> - Detailed description page (for Oscilloscope and Recorder items)</li> </ul> |
| activate | Boolean value which selects whether to activate the selected HTML view.  |

#### Outputs:

| Parameter              | ActiveX access | JSON-RPC access | Description   |
|------------------------|----------------|-----------------|---|
| Object dispatch handle | LastResult     | N/A             | The returned handle can be used in the script to access the HTML Document object. |

### 6.5.10 SendCommand

#### Prototype:

```
SendCommand ([in] cmd, [out] retMsg)
```

#### Description:

Sends the FreeMASTER Application Command.

#### Compatibility:

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✗ Lite

#### Inputs:

| Argument | Description  |
|----------|--|
| cmd      | String value with the command name and arguments that should be sent. The command must be defined in the currently-open FreeMASTER project. Use the function call-like syntax when sending a command. For example, if a command has three parameters, use "command_name(1, 2, 3)". |

#### Outputs:

| Parameter    | ActiveX access             | JSON-RPC access       | Description   |
|--------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| return value | LastResult                 | response.xtra.retval  | A boolean "true" value is returned if the command was sent without errors. "False" is returned if the command could not be found in the FreeMASTER project. |
| retMsg       | LastRetMsg                 | response.xtra.message | Text returned after the command invocation. When an error occurs, this value contains an error message.   |
|              | LastAppCommand<br>_retCode | response.xtra.retCode | Command return code.  |

## 6.5.11 SendCommandDlg

### Prototype:

```
SendCommandDlg ([in] cmd, [out] retMsg)
```

### Description:

Invokes the FreeMASTER *Send Application Command* [dialog](#).

### Compatibility:

✓ ActiveX, ✗ JSON-RPC, ✗ Lite

### Inputs:

| Argument | Description  |
|----------|--|
| cmd      | String value with the command name and arguments that should be displayed in the dialog. The command must be defined in the currently open FreeMASTER project. |

### Outputs:

| Parameter    | ActiveX access | JSON-RPC access | Description   |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|---|
| return value | LastResult     | N/A             | A boolean "true" value is returned if the command was sent without errors. "False" is returned if the command could not be found in the FreeMASTER project. |
| retMsg       | LastRetMsg     | N/A             | Text returned after the command invocation. When an error occurs, this value contains an error message.   |

## 6.5.12 ReadVariable

### Prototype:

```
ReadVariable ([in] var, [out] numValue, [out] textValue, [out] retMsg)
```

### Description:

Read a value of a FreeMASTER variable. The variable must be defined in the current FreeMASTER project or in the FreeMASTER Lite configuration file.

**For the desktop FreeMASTER application only:** This method may return the "cached" value of the variable if it is newer than the sampling time defined. For example, if the variable sampling time is set to one second, a script calling the `ReadVariable` function more often does not retrieve the live value from the target. To disable this caching mechanism, use an exclamation mark ("!") before the variable name in the `var` parameter.

### Compatibility:

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✓ Lite

### Inputs:

| Argument | Description  |
|----------|--|
| var      | String value with the name of the variable to be read. The variable must be defined in the FreeMASTER project that is currently open or in the FreeMASTER Lite configuration file. |

**Outputs:**

| Parameter    | ActiveX access      | JSON-RPC access         | Description   |
|--------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---|
| return value | LastResult          | response.xtra.retval    | A Boolean "true" value is returned if the variable was read without errors. "False" is returned if the specified variable was not found in the FreeMASTER project or if a communication error occurred. |
| numValue     | LastVariable_vValue | response.data           | Returns a numeric representation of the variable <i>var</i> .   |
| textValue    | LastVariable_tValue | response.xtra.formatted | Returns a string value which represents the variable format and units necessary for displaying the variable value.  |
| retMsg       | LastRetMsg          | response.error.msg      | When an error occurs, this value contains an error message; otherwise, it is empty.   |

**6.5.13 WriteVariable****Prototype:**

```
WriteVariable ([in] var, [in] value, [out] retMsg)
```

**Description:**

Write a value to a FreeMASTER variable. The variable must be defined in the current FreeMASTER project or in the FreeMASTER Lite configuration file.

**Compatibility:**

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✓ Lite

**Inputs:**

| Argument | Description   |
|----------|---|
| var      | A string value with the name of the variable to be written. The variable must be defined in the FreeMASTER project that is currently open or in the FreeMASTER Lite configuration file. |
| value    | The value to write to the variable.   |

**Outputs:**

| Parameter    | ActiveX access | JSON-RPC access      | Description  |
|--------------|----------------|----------------------|--|
| return value | LastResult     | response.xtra.retval | A boolean "true" value is returned if the variable was written without errors. "False" is returned if the specified variable was not found in the FreeMASTER project, if the value passed was invalid, or if a communication error occurred. |
| retMsg       | LastRetMsg     | response.error.msg   | When an error occurs, this value contains an error message. Otherwise, it is empty.  |



## 6.5.14 ReadMemory

### Prototypes:

```
ReadMemory ([in] addr, [in] size, [out] data, [out] retMsg)
ReadMemoryHex ([in] addr, [in] size, [out] textData, [out] retMsg)
```

### Description:

Reads a block of memory from the target application.

- *ReadMemory* returns data compatible with any scripting environment.
  - ActiveX: data are returned as a safe array of variants, which can be used in scripting languages, such as VBScript, and in compiled languages, such as Visual Basic. For JavaScript, the safe array must be converted to JavaScript array using the `toArray()` method.
  - JSON-RPC: data are returned as a native JSON array.

For ActiveX only, there are also other optional functions that can be used in different scripting environments:

- *ReadMemory\_t* returns data in the safe array of strictly typed values, which can be used in compiled languages, such as Visual Basic. Using typed arrays is significantly faster than using arrays of variants.
- *ReadMemoryHex* returns data in the string value. Each byte is represented by two characters in a hexadecimal format.

### Compatibility:

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✗ Lite

### Inputs:

| Argument | Description   |
|----------|---|
| addr     | The address of the memory block to be read. This can be either an absolute numeric address, a symbol name valid in the current FreeMASTER project, or a complex expression which involves the symbol name, offset value additions, multiplication, or using an array de-referencing operator. |
| size     | The size of the memory block to be read.  |

### Outputs:

| Parameter                        | ActiveX access    | JSON-RPC access      | Description  |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|--|
| return value                     | LastResult        | response.xtra.retval | A boolean "true" value is returned if the memory block was read without errors. "False" is returned if the specified address was invalid or if a communication error occurred. |
| data                             | LastMemory_data   | response.data        | The return array of values.  |
| textData<br>(ReadMemoryHex only) | LastMemory_hexstr | response.xtra.hex    | The return data in the string format.  |
| retMsg                           | LastRetMsg        | response.error.msg   | When an error occurs, this value contains an error message; otherwise, it is empty.  |

### Remarks:

This function is provided for backward compatibility only. Use [ReadUIntArray](#) with the element size set to 1 byte instead.

## 6.5.15 WriteMemory

### Prototype:

```
WriteMemory ([in] addr, [in] size, [in] data, [out] retMsg)
```

### Description:

Write a block of bytes to the target application's memory.

### Compatibility:

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✗ Lite

### Inputs:

| Argument | Description   |
|----------|---|
| addr     | The address of the memory area to be written. This can be either an absolute numeric address, a symbol name valid in the current FreeMASTER project, or a complex expression which involves the symbol name, offset value additions, multiplication, or using an array de-referencing operator. |
| size     | The size of the memory block to be written.   |
| data     | The safe array of bytes to be written. It must contain at least the <i>size</i> elements.   |

### Outputs:

| Parameter    | ActiveX access | JSON-RPC access      | Description  |
|--------------|----------------|----------------------|--|
| return value | LastResult     | response.xtra.retval | A boolean "true" is returned if the memory block was read without errors. "False" is returned if the specified address was invalid or if a communication error occurred. |
| retMsg       | LastRetMsg     | response.error.msg   | When an error occurs, this value contains an error message. Otherwise, it is empty.  |

### Remarks:

This function is provided for backward compatibility only. Use [WriteUIntArray](#) with the element size set to 1 byte instead.

## 6.5.16 ReadXxxArray

### Prototypes:

To access an array of 1, 2, or 4-byte signed integers:

```
ReadIntArray ([in] addr, [in] size, [in] elemSize, [out] data, [out] retMsg)
```

To access an array of 1, 2, or 4-byte unsigned integers:

```
ReadUIntArray ([in] addr, [in] size, [in] elemSize, [out] data, [out] retMsg)
```

To access an array of 4-byte floating-point numbers:

```
ReadFloatArray ([in] addr, [in] size, [out] data, [out] retMsg)
```

To access an array of 8-byte floating-point numbers:

```
ReadDoubleArray ([in] addr, [in] size, [out] data, [out] retMsg)
```

#### Description:

Reads a block of memory from the target application and returns it to the caller as an array of integer or floating-point numbers.

- ReadXxxArray returns data compatible with any scripting environment.
  - ActiveX: data are returned as a safe array of variants, which can be used in scripting languages, such as VB script, and in compiled languages, such as Visual Basic. Because the VB script engine does not handle variants encapsulating 2 and 4-byte unsigned integer types, this method converts such values to a floating-point format before returning. For JavaScript: the safe array must be converted to the JavaScript array using the `toArray()` method.
  - JSON-RPC: data are returned as a native JSON array.

For ActiveX only, there are also other optional functions that can be used in different scripting environments:

- ReadXxxArray\_v is the same as ReadXxxArray, except that it does not perform the VB script translation for 2 and 4-byte unsigned integer types.
- ReadXxxArray\_t returns data in the safe array of strictly typed values, which can be used in compiled languages, such as Visual Basic. Using typed arrays is significantly faster than using arrays of variants.

#### Compatibility:

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✓ Lite

#### Inputs:

| Argument | Description   |
|----------|---|
| addr     | The address of the memory block to be read. This can be either an absolute numeric address, a symbol name valid in the current FreeMASTER project, or a complex expression which involves the symbol name, offset value additions, multiplication, or using an array de-referencing operator. |
| size     | The number of elements to be read from the array.   |
| elemSize | The size of an array element in bytes. The total number of bytes read from the target can be calculated as <i>size * elemSize</i> .   |

#### Outputs:

| Parameter    | ActiveX access  | JSON-RPC access      | Description  |
|--------------|-----------------|----------------------|--|
| return value | LastResult      | response.xtra.retval | A boolean "true" value is returned if the memory block was read without errors. "False" is returned if the specified address was invalid or if a communication error occurred. |
| data         | LastMemory_data | response.data        | The return array of the values.  |
| retMsg       | LastRetMsg      | response.error.msg   | When an error occurs, this value contains an error message. Otherwise, it is empty.  |

## 6.5.17 WriteXxxArray

### ActiveX Prototypes:

To access an array of 1, 2, or 4-byte signed integers:

```
WriteIntArray ([in] addr, [in] size, [in] elemSize, [in] data, [out] retMsg)
```

To access an array of 1, 2, or 4-byte unsigned integers:

```
WriteUIntArray ([in] addr, [in] size, [in] elemSize, [in] data, [out] retMsg)
```

To access an array of 4-byte floating-point numbers:

```
WriteFloatArray ([in] addr, [in] size, [in] data, [out] retMsg)
```

To access an array of 8-byte floating-point numbers:

```
WriteDoubleArray ([in] addr, [in] size, [in] data, [out] retMsg)
```

### JSON-RPC Prototypes:

JSON-RPC functions do not have the "size" argument; array size is inferred from data automatically.

```
WriteIntArray ([in] addr, [in] elemSize, [in] data, [out] retMsg)
WriteUIntArray ([in] addr, [in] elemSize, [in] data, [out] retMsg)
WriteFloatArray ([in] addr, [in] data, [out] retMsg)
WriteDoubleArray ([in] addr, [in] data, [out] retMsg)
```

### Description:

Translate an array of numbers passed by the caller into a block of bytes suitable for the target CPU and write it into the target memory.

### Compatibility:

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✓ Lite - APIs not fully compatible

### Inputs:

| Argument            | Description  |
|---------------------|--|
| addr                | The address of the memory block to be written. This can be either an absolute numeric address, a symbol name valid in the current FreeMASTER project, or a complex expression which involves the symbol name, offset value additions, multiplication, or using an array de-referencing operator. |
| size (ActiveX only) | The number of elements to be written to the target memory. Set it to 0 to write all array elements as passed in the <i>data</i> parameter.   |
| elemSize            | The size of an array element in bytes. The total number of bytes to be written to the target can be calculated as <i>size</i> * <i>elemSize</i> .  |
| data                | The array of the values to be written.   |

### Outputs:

| Parameter    | ActiveX access | JSON-RPC access      | Description   |
|--------------|----------------|----------------------|---|
| return value | LastResult     | response.xtra.retval | A boolean "true" value is returned if the memory block was written without errors. "False" is returned if the specified address was invalid or if a communication error occurred. |

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| Parameter | ActiveX access | JSON-RPC access    | Description   |
|-----------|----------------|--------------------|---|
| retMsg    | LastRetMsg     | response.error.msg | When an error occurs, this value contains an error message. Otherwise, it is empty. |

### 6.5.18 ReadXxxVariable

#### Prototypes:

To access 1, 2, or 4-byte signed integers:

```
ReadIntVariable ([in] addr, [in] size, [out] value, [out] retMsg)
```

To access 1, 2, or 4-byte unsigned variable:

```
ReadUIntVariable ([in] addr, [in] size, [out] value, [out] retMsg)
```

To access 4-byte floating-point variable:

```
ReadFloatVariable ([in] addr, [out] value, [out] retMsg)
```

To access 8-byte floating-point variable:

```
ReadDoubleVariable ([in] addr, [out] value, [out] retMsg)
```

#### Description:

Reads a memory from the target application and returns it to the caller in the form of an integer or floating-point number. Unlike the [ReadVariable](#) function, these functions access the memory directly, without a FreeMASTER variable object defined. For each call, there is an optional function that can be used in different scripting environments:

- ReadXxxVariable returns data compatible with any scripting environment.
  - ActiveX: a value is returned as a variant which can be used in scripting languages, such as VB script, and in compiled languages, such as Visual Basic. Because the VB script engine does not handle variants encapsulating 2 and 4-byte unsigned integer types, this method converts such values to a floating-point format before returning.
  - JSON-RPC: a value is returned as a native JSON value.

For ActiveX only, there is also another optional function that can be used in different scripting environments:

- ReadXxxVariable\_v is the same as ReadXxxVariable, except that it does not perform the VB script translation for 2 and 4-byte unsigned integer types.

#### Compatibility:

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✓ Lite

#### Inputs:

| Argument | Description   |
|----------|---|
| addr     | The address of the memory block to be read. This can be either an absolute numeric address, a symbol name valid in the current FreeMASTER project, or a complex expression which involves the symbol name, offset value additions, multiplication, or using an array de-referencing operator. |
| size     | The size of the variable to read.   |

#### Outputs:

| Parameter    | ActiveX access      | JSON-RPC access      | Description  |
|--------------|---------------------|----------------------|--|
| return value | LastResult          | response.xtra.retval | A boolean "true" value is returned if the memory was read without errors. "False" is returned if the specified address was invalid or if a communication error occurred. |
| value        | LastVariable_vValue | response.data        | The return value.  |
| retMsg       | LastRetMsg          | response.error.msg   | When an error occurs, this value contains an error message. Otherwise, it is empty.  |

### 6.5.19 WriteXxxVariable

#### Prototypes:

To write 1, 2, or 4-byte signed integer:

```
WriteIntVariable ([in] addr, [in] size, [in] value, [out] retMsg)
```

To write 1, 2, or 4-byte unsigned integer:

```
WriteUIntVariable ([in] addr, [in] size, [in] value, [out] retMsg)
```

To write 4-byte floating-point number:

```
WriteFloatVariable ([in] addr, [in] size, [in] value, [out] retMsg)
```

To write 8-byte floating-point number:

```
WriteDoubleVariable ([in] addr, [in] size, [in] value, [out] retMsg)
```

#### Description:

Writes a single variable to the target memory. Unlike the WriteVariable function, these functions access the memory directly, without a FreeMASTER variable object defined.

#### Compatibility:

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✓ Lite

#### Inputs:

| Argument | Description  |
|----------|--|
| addr     | The address of the memory block to be written. This can be either an absolute numeric address, a symbol name valid in the current FreeMASTER project, or a complex expression which involves the symbol name, offset value additions, multiplication, or using an array de-referencing operator. |
| size     | The size of the target variable.   |
| value    | The value to be written.   |

#### Outputs:

| Parameter    | ActiveX access | JSON-RPC access      | Description   |
|--------------|----------------|----------------------|---|
| return value | LastResult     | response.xtra.retval | A boolean "true" value is returned if the memory block was written without errors. "False" is returned if the specified address was invalid or if a communication error occurred. |
| retMsg       | LastRetMsg     | response.error.msg   | When an error occurs, this value contains an error message. Otherwise, it is empty.   |

## 6.5.20 GetCurrentRecorderData

### Prototype:

```
GetCurrentRecorderData ([out] data, [out] serieNames, [out] timeBaseSec, [out] retMsg)
```

### Description:

Retrieves the data currently displayed in the recorder chart.

- GetCurrentRecorderData returns two-dimensional array data compatible with any scripting environment. The first dimension is the series index, the second dimension is the value index.
  - ActiveX: data are returned as two-dimensional safe array of variants, which can be used in scripting languages, such as VB script, and in compiled languages, such as Visual Basic. Because the VB script engine does not handle variants encapsulating 2 and 4-byte unsigned integer types, this method converts such values to a floating-point format before returning. For JavaScript: the safearray must be converted to a JavaScript array using the `toArray()` method.
  - JSON-RPC: data are returned as a native JSON array of arrays, one for each recorder data series.

For ActiveX only, there are also other optional functions that can be used in different scripting environments:

- GetCurrentRecorderData\_t returns data in the safe array of the "double floating-point" type, which can be used in compiled languages, such as Visual Basic. Using typed arrays is faster than using arrays of variants.

### Compatibility:

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✗ Lite

### Inputs:

None.

### Outputs:

| Parameter    | ActiveX access          | JSON-RPC access      | Description  |
|--------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--|
| return value | LastResult              | response.xtra.retval | A boolean "true" value is returned if the data was retrieved successfully from the recorder item. "False" is returned if there is no valid data in the recorder or if there is no currently-active recorder. |
| data         | LastRecorder_data       | response.xtra.data   | Returns two-dimensional array of values; the first dimension is the series index, the second dimension is the value index.   |
| serieNames   | LastRecorder_serieNames | response.xtra.names  | Returns an array with the names of series on appropriate indexes.  |

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| Parameter   | ActiveX access           | JSON-RPC access           | Description  |
|-------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| timeBaseSec | LastRecorder_timeBaseSec | response.xtra.baseRateSec | Returns the time between individual recorded samples in seconds; this value can be 0 if the target does not supply such value. |
| retMsg      | LastRetMsg               | response.error.msg        | When an error occurs, this value contains an error message. Otherwise, it is empty.  |

#### Remarks:

FreeMASTER Lite does not support this method as there is no concept of a "currently selected" recorder item as is common for the desktop application. FreeMASTER Lite provides methods to control and read the recorder directly.

### 6.5.21 GetCurrentRecorderSeries

#### Prototype:

```
GetCurrentRecorderSeries ([in] serieName, [out] data, [out] timeBaseSec, [out] retMsg)
```

#### Description:

Retrieve one data series from the currently displayed recorder chart.

- GetCurrentRecorderSeries returns one-dimensional array data compatible with any scripting environment.
  - ActiveX: data are returned as a safe array of variants, which can be used in scripting languages, such as VB script, and in compiled languages, such as Visual Basic. Because the VB script engine does not handle variants encapsulating 2 and 4-byte unsigned integer types, this method converts such values to a floating-point format before returning. For JavaScript: the safearray must be converted to a JavaScript array using the `toArray()` method.
  - JSON-RPC: data are returned as a native JSON array

For ActiveX only, there are also other optional functions that can be used in different scripting environments:

- GetCurrentRecorderSeries\_t returns data in the safe array of "double floating-point" type, which can be used in compiled languages, such as Visual Basic. Using typed arrays is faster than using arrays of variants.

#### Compatibility:

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✗ Lite

#### Inputs:

| Argument  | Description  |
|-----------|--|
| serieName | String with the name of the data series (which is a recorded variable name) whose data is to be retrieved. |

#### Outputs:

| Parameter    | ActiveX access | JSON-RPC access      | Description   |
|--------------|----------------|----------------------|---|
| return value | LastResult     | response.xtra.retval | A boolean "true" is returned if the data was retrieved successfully from the recorder item. |

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| Parameter   | ActiveX access           | JSON-RPC access           | Description   |
|-------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---|
|             |                          |                           | "False" is returned if there is no valid data in the recorder or if there is no recorder currently active.                  |
| data        | LastRecorder_data        | response.xtra.data        | Return array of the values.   |
| timeBaseSec | LastRecorder_timeBaseSec | response.xtra.baseRateSec | Returned time between individual recorded samples in seconds; this value can be 0 if the target does not supply such value. |
| retMsg      | LastRetMsg               | response.error.msg        | When an error occurs, this value contains an error message. Otherwise, it is empty.   |

#### Remarks:

FreeMASTER Lite does not support this method as there is no concept of a "currently selected" recorder item as it is common for the desktop application. FreeMASTER Lite provides methods to control and read the recorder directly.

### 6.5.22 StartCurrentRecorder

#### Prototype:

```
StartCurrentRecorder ([out] retMsg)
```

#### Description:

Starts the recorder which is currently displayed in the FreeMASTER window.

#### Compatibility:

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✗ Lite

#### Inputs:

None

#### Outputs:

| Parameter    | ActiveX access | JSON-RPC access      | Description  |
|--------------|----------------|----------------------|--|
| return value | LastResult     | response.xtra.retval | A boolean "true" value is returned if the recorder was started successfully. "False" is returned if there is no recorder currently active. |
| retMsg       | LastRetMsg     | response.error.msg   | When an error occurs, this value contains an error message. Otherwise, it is empty.  |

#### Remarks:

FreeMASTER Lite does not support this method as there is no concept of a "currently selected" recorder item as is common for the desktop application. FreeMASTER Lite provides methods to control and read the recorder directly.

### 6.5.23 StopCurrentRecorder

#### Prototype:

```
StopCurrentRecorder ([out] retMsg)
```

**Description:**

Manually stops the Recorder which is currently displayed in the FreeMASTER window.

**Compatibility:**

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✗ Lite

**Inputs:**

None

**Outputs:**

| Parameter    | ActiveX access | JSON-RPC access      | Description  |
|--------------|----------------|----------------------|--|
| return value | LastResult     | response.xtra.retval | A boolean "true" value is returned if the recorder was successfully stopped. "False" is returned if there is no recorder currently active. |
| retMsg       | LastRetMsg     | response.error.msg   | When an error occurs, this value contains an error message. Otherwise, it is empty.  |

**Remarks:**

FreeMASTER Lite does not support this method as there is no concept of a "currently selected" recorder item as is common for the desktop application. FreeMASTER Lite provides methods to control and read the recorder directly.

## 6.5.24 GetCurrentRecorderState

**Prototype:**

```
GetCurrentRecorderState ([out] state, [out] retMsg)
```

**Description:**

Retrieve the current recorder status code and the assigned status text.

**Compatibility:**

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✗ Lite

**Inputs:**

None

**Outputs:**

| Parameter    | ActiveX access     | JSON-RPC access      | Description   |
|--------------|--------------------|----------------------|---|
| return value | LastResult         | response.xtra.retval | A boolean "true" value is returned if the recorder state was read successfully. "False" is returned if there is no recorder currently active.                                   |
| state        | LastRecorder_state | response.xtra.state  | Returns a numeric value identifying the current recorder state. The valid state codes are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0 - idle</li> <li>• 1 - starting</li> </ul> |

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| Parameter | ActiveX access | JSON-RPC access    | Description   |
|-----------|----------------|--------------------|---|
|           |                |                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>2</b> - running</li> <li>• <b>3</b> - downloading results</li> <li>• <b>4</b> - holding received signal</li> <li>• <b>5</b> - error</li> <li>• <b>6</b> - manually stopping</li> <li>• <b>7</b> - not initialized</li> <li>• <b>8</b> - holding in error</li> <li>• <b>9</b> - ready to download</li> </ul> |
| retMsg    | LastRetMsg     | response.error.msg | When an error occurs, this value contains an error message. Otherwise, it contains a text description of the current recorder state.  |

#### Remarks:

FreeMASTER Lite does not support this method as there is no concept of a "currently selected" recorder item as is common for the desktop application. FreeMASTER Lite provides methods to control and read the recorder directly.

## 6.5.25 RunStimulators

#### Prototype:

```
RunStimulators ([in] stimNames)
```

#### Description:

Starts one (or more) FreeMASTER variable stimulators.

#### Compatibility:

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✗ Lite

#### Inputs:

| Argument  | Description  |
|-----------|--|
| stimNames | A semicolon-delimited list of stimulators to be started. |

#### Outputs:

| Parameter    | ActiveX access | JSON-RPC access      | Description  |
|--------------|----------------|----------------------|--|
| return value | LastResult     | response.xtra.retval | The number of stimulators actually started. This number may be equal or lesser than the number of semicolon-delimited stimulator names passed in the <i>stimNames</i> parameter. The return count does not include the stimulators not found by name and the stimulators that are already running. |

## 6.5.26 StopStimulators

### Prototype:

```
StopStimulators ([in] stimNames)
```

### Description:

Halt one (or more) FreeMASTER variable stimulators.

### Compatibility:

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✗ Lite

### Inputs:

| Argument  | Description  |
|-----------|--|
| stimNames | A semicolon-delimited list of stimulators to be stopped. |

### Outputs:

| Parameter    | ActiveX access | JSON-RPC access      | Description  |
|--------------|----------------|----------------------|--|
| return value | LastResult     | response.xtra.retval | The number of stimulators actually stopped. This number may be equal or lesser than the number of semicolon-delimited stimulator names passed in the <i>stimNames</i> parameter. The return count does not include stimulators not found by name and stimulators that are not running. |

## 6.5.27 LocalFileOpen

### Prototype:

```
LocalFileOpen ([in] fileName, [in] openMode)
```

### Description:

Open a file stored locally in the project area and return a handle to the file for subsequent operations.

### Compatibility:

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✓ Lite

### Inputs:

| Argument | Description   |
|----------|---|
| fileName | <p>Name of the file to be opened, optionally with a relative path. Due to security reasons, this function denies to open files on absolute path or files with unsafe extensions. The permitted extensions are:</p> <p>.txt, .xml, .htm, .html, .c, .cpp, .asm, .h, .hpp</p> <p>The relative path can start with one of the virtual folder names:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FMSTR_PROJECT_PATH - location of the current project file.</li> </ul> |

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| Argument              | Description  |
|-----------------------|--|
|                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>FMSTR_PACKDIR_PATH</code> - location of the current resource module folder.</li> </ul>  |
| <code>openMode</code> | <p>Specifies the access mode of the open file:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>'r'</code> – open file for reading (default).</li> <li>• <code>'w'</code> – create or open file for writing, original file gets truncated to zero length if it already exists.</li> <li>• <code>'a'</code> – create or open file for writing in append mode, original file is not truncated if it already exists.</li> </ul> |

#### Outputs:

| Parameter    | ActiveX access | JSON-RPC access | Description   |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|---|
| return value | LastResult     | response.data   | Numeric handle to file or a "false" boolean value in case the file could not be opened. |

### 6.5.28 LocalFileClose

#### Prototype:

```
LocalFileClose ([in] handle)
```

#### Description:

Close the file identified by the *handle* parameter as returned by a previous [LocalFileOpen](#) call.

#### Compatibility:

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✓ Lite

#### Inputs:

| Argument | Description                      |
|----------|----------------------------------|
| handle   | Handle to the file to be closed. |

#### Outputs:

| Parameter    | ActiveX access | JSON-RPC access      | Description   |
|--------------|----------------|----------------------|---|
| return value | LastResult     | response.xtra.retval | A boolean "true" value is returned if the file was successfully closed. "False" is returned in case the file handle is not valid. |

### 6.5.29 LocalFileWriteString

#### ActiveX prototype:

```
LocalFileWriteString ([in] handle, [in] data, [in, optional] charsToWrite, [in, optional] unicode)
```

**JSON-RPC prototype:**

JSON-RPC function does not have the *charsToWrite* argument, the string size is inferred from data automatically.

```
LocalFileWriteString ([in] handle, [in] data, [in, optional] unicode)
```

**Description:**

Write data to a file identified by the *handle* parameter as returned by a previous [LocalFileOpen](#) call.

**Compatibility:**

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✓ Lite - APIs not fully compatible

**Inputs:**

| Argument                    | Description   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| handle                      | Handle to open the file.  |
| data                        | Text to be written to the file.   |
| charsToWrite (ActiveX only) | The number of characters to be actually written. If this parameter is omitted or set to 0, the whole text passed in the <i>data</i> parameter is written. |
| unicode                     | "True" - write the data in unicode format.<br>"False" - write data in the ASCII format.   |

**Outputs:**

| Parameter    | ActiveX access | JSON-RPC access | Description   |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|---|
| return value | LastResult     | response.data   | Returns the number of characters written to the file. |

**6.5.30 LocalFileReadString****Prototype:**

```
LocalFileReadString ([in] handle, [in] charsToRead, [in, optional] unicode, [out] retString)
```

**Description:**

Reads data from a file identified by the *handle* parameter as returned by a previous [LocalFileOpen](#) call.

**Compatibility:**

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✓ Lite

**Inputs:**

| Argument    | Description                           |
|-------------|---------------------------------------|
| handle      | Handle to open the file.              |
| charsToRead | The number of characters to read.     |
| unicode     | "True" - read data in unicode format. |

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| Argument | Description                          |
|----------|--------------------------------------|
|          | "False" - read data in ASCII format. |

#### Outputs:

| Parameter    | ActiveX access       | JSON-RPC access      | Description   |
|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|---|
| return value | LastResult           | response.xtra.retval | Returns the number of characters actually read from the file. |
| retString    | LastLocalFile_string | response.data        | The return data containing the characters read from the file. |

### 6.5.31 GetSymbolInfo

#### ActiveX prototype:

```
GetSymbolInfo ([in] symbol, [out] symAddr, [out] symSize, [out] retMsg, [in] useVBScriptTypes)
```

#### JSON-RPC prototype:

```
GetSymbolInfo ([in] symbol)
```

#### Description:

Returns the information about the symbol as parsed from the application's ELF or MAP files or obtained in the runtime using the TSA feature.

#### Compatibility:

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✗ Lite

#### Inputs:

| Argument                        | Description   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| symbol                          | Name of the symbol.   |
| useVBScriptTypes (ActiveX only) | Use "true" to return the address and size as floating-point numbers compatible with the VB script scripting language. |

#### Outputs:

| Parameter    | ActiveX access      | JSON-RPC access      | Description   |
|--------------|---------------------|----------------------|---|
| return value | LastResult          | response.xtra.retval | A boolean "true" value is returned if the symbol exists and the information was retrieved. "False" is returned when the symbol was not found. |
| symAddr      | LastSymbolInfo_addr | response.xtra.addr   | Address of the symbol.  |
| symSize      | LastSymbolInfo_size | response.xtra.size   | Size of the symbol.   |

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| Parameter | ActiveX access | JSON-RPC access    | Description   |
|-----------|----------------|--------------------|---|
| retMsg    | LastRetMsg     | response.error.msg | When an error occurs, this value contains an error message. Otherwise, it is empty. |

### 6.5.32 GetStructMemberInfo

**ActiveX prototype:**

```
GetStructMemberInfo ([in] typeName, [in] member, [out] membOff, [out] membSize, [out] retMsg,
[in] useVBScriptTypes)
```

**JSON-RPC prototype:**

```
GetStructMemberInfo ([in] typeName, [in] member)
```

**Description:**

Returns the information about the structure data type member as parsed from the application's ELF file or obtained in the runtime using the TSA feature.

**Compatibility:**

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✗ Lite

**Inputs:**

| Argument                           | Description   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| typeName                           | Name of the structure or union data type.   |
| member                             | Name of the structure or union member.  |
| useVBScriptTypes<br>(ActiveX only) | Use "true" to return the address and size as floating-point numbers compatible with the VB script scripting language. |

**Outputs:**

| Parameter    | ActiveX access        | JSON-RPC access      | Description   |
|--------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---|
| return value | LastResult            | response.xtra.retval | A boolean "true" value is returned if the type exists and information was retrieved. "False" is returned when the structure type was not found. |
| membOff      | LastMemberInfo_offset | response.xtra.offset | Returns the offset of the structure member.   |
| membSize     | LastMemberInfo_size   | response.xtra.size   | Returns the size of the structure member.   |
| retMsg       | LastRetMsg            | response.error.msg   | When an error occurs, this value contains an error message. Otherwise, it is empty.   |



### 6.5.33 GetAddressInfo

#### Prototype:

```
GetAddressInfo ([in] addr, [in] size, [out] isExactMatch, [out] symbolName)
```

#### Description:

Returns the information about the memory location as parsed from the application's ELF file or obtained in the runtime using the TSA feature. All global and static target symbols are evaluated to see if they overlap at least partly with the memory area specified. The algorithm tries to find the best matching name of the memory area, also including the structure members and array elements.

#### Compatibility:

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✗ Lite

#### Inputs:

| Argument | Description                         |
|----------|-------------------------------------|
| addr     | Memory address.                     |
| size     | Size of the memory area to look up. |

#### Outputs:

| Parameter    | ActiveX access        | JSON-RPC access            | Description  |
|--------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|--|
| return value | LastResult            | response.xtra.retval       | A boolean "true" value is returned if the memory area was mapped to any global or static symbol. A "false" value is returned when the memory area was not mapped to any symbols. |
| isExactMatch | LastAddressInfo_exact | response.xtra.isExactMatch | Returns the "true" value if the returned symbol exactly matches the memory address and size.   |
| symbolName   | LastAddressInfo_name  | response.xtra.symbolName   | Returns the best-matching name of the memory area.   |

### 6.5.34 DefineSymbol

#### Prototype:

```
DefineSymbol ([in] symbol, [in] addr, [in] typeName, [in] size, [out] retMsg)
```

#### Description:

This function can be used to extend the symbol information normally obtained by parsing the target application executable file (ELF or MAP files) or obtained in the runtime using the TSA feature. This may be useful to define the symbols for dynamically allocated variables or other non-global objects for which you know the address and type. When the symbol is defined, a FreeMASTER variable can be defined for the symbol in the desktop application interface or using the DefineVariable function.

#### Compatibility:

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✗ Lite

#### Inputs:

| Argument | Description   |
|----------|---|
| symbol   | Symbol name. It can also contain special characters, such as dot ., ->, or brackets [], when defining complex symbols mapping structure members.  |
| addr     | Symbol address.   |
| typeName | Name of the type behind the symbol. Typically, this is the name of an existing structure type loaded from the debugging information of the application ELF file. When not specified or if an empty string is passed, no type is assigned to the symbol. |
| size     | Symbol size. You may also use special expressions, such as <code>sizeof(TYPE)</code> or mathematical expressions.   |

**Outputs:**

| Parameter    | ActiveX access | JSON-RPC access      | Description  |
|--------------|----------------|----------------------|--|
| return value | LastResult     | response.xtra.retval | A boolean "true" value is returned if the symbol was defined with the type information as specified. "False" is returned when the type name was specified, but no such type was found in the type information loaded from the application executable file. |
| retMsg       | LastRetMsg     | response.error.msg   | When an error occurs, this value contains an error message. Otherwise, it is empty.  |

**6.5.35 DeleteAllScriptSymbols****Prototype:**

```
DeleteAllScriptSymbols()
```

**Description:**

This function deletes all symbols defined previously with the [DefineSymbol](#) call.

**Compatibility:**

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✗ Lite

**Inputs:**

None.

**Outputs:**

| Parameter    | ActiveX access | JSON-RPC access      | Description                           |
|--------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| return value | LastResult     | response.xtra.retval | This method returns the "true" value. |

**6.5.36 SubscribeVariable****Prototype:**

```
SubscribeVariable ([in] varName, [in] interval, [out] retMsg)
```

**Description:**

Enables event-driven processing of variable value changes. When a variable is "subscribed", the script receives the OnVariableChanged notification [event](#) whenever FreeMASTER detects that the variable value changed. All subscribed variables are periodically sampled by FreeMASTER at a specified time interval.

**Compatibility:**

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✗ Lite

**Inputs:**

| Argument | Description   |
|----------|---|
| varName  | Variable name; this must be a valid FreeMASTER variable name not just a symbol name.  |
| interval | An interval in which the variable is tested for changes. The OnVariableChanged event is only called once per this interval value, even if the variable changes more frequently. |

**Outputs:**

| Parameter    | ActiveX access | JSON-RPC access              | Description  |
|--------------|----------------|------------------------------|--|
| return value | LastResult     | response.xtra.subscriptionId | A value other than zero is the Subscription ID which can be used to unsubscribe the variable. This ID also identifies the variable in the OnVariableChanged event callback.<br><br>Zero value when the variable could not be subscribed. |
| retMsg       | LastRetMsg     | response.error.msg           | When an error occurs, this value contains an error message. Otherwise, it is empty.  |

**Remarks:**

For the JSON-RPC interface, call the EnableEvents function to activate notification sending.

## 6.5.37 UnSubscribeVariable

**Prototype:**

```
UnSubscribeVariable ([in] nameOrId, [out] retMsg)
```

**Description:**

Cancels the variable subscription and stops the OnVariableChanged [event](#) calls for the variable identified by the first parameter.

**Compatibility:**

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✗ Lite

**Inputs:**

| Argument | Description   |
|----------|---|
| nameOrId | Variable name used to subscribe the variable (or subscription ID) which was returned from the SubscribeVariable call. |

**Outputs:**

| Parameter    | ActiveX access | JSON-RPC access      | Description  |
|--------------|----------------|----------------------|--|
| return value | LastResult     | response.xtra.retval | A boolean "true" value is returned if the variable was unsubscribed. "False" is returned if an error occurred. |
| retMsg       | LastRetMsg     | response.error.msg   | When an error occurs, this value contains an error message. Otherwise, it is empty.                            |

### 6.5.38 SelectItem

#### Prototype:

```
SelectItem ([in] name, [in] tabPage)
```

#### Description:

Selects the project tree item in the FreeMASTER window and activates one of the view tabs assigned to the item.

#### Compatibility:

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✗ Lite

#### Inputs:

| Argument | Description  |
|----------|--|
| name     | Name of the item as it appears in the FreeMASTER project tree view.  |
| tabPage  | Name of the FreeMASTER view tab which is to be activated after the tree item is selected.<br>Use one of these values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>control</b> - Control Page tab</li> <li>• <b>blkinfo</b> - Parent Block description page</li> <li>• <b>iteminfo</b> - Item description page</li> <li>• <b>scope</b> - Scope graph tab</li> <li>• <b>recorder</b> - Recorder graph tab</li> </ul> |

#### Outputs:

| Parameter    | ActiveX access | JSON-RPC access      | Description   |
|--------------|----------------|----------------------|---|
| return value | LastResult     | response.xtra.retval | A boolean "true" value is returned when the item was found and selected. "False" is returned otherwise. |

### 6.5.39 DefineVariable

#### ActiveX prototype:

```
DefineVariable ([in] name, [in] defString, [out] retMsg)
```

**JSON-RPC prototype:**

```
DefineVariable ([in] defString)
```

**Description:**

Define the FreeMASTER variable object with all its properties. The script must use a JSON notation to describe all properties of the object. The variable object is created or modified if it already exists. All properties that are not defined in the JSON text are assigned a default value.

It is out of scope of this document to describe how to generate the JSON text notation. For JavaScript users, it is easy to map the object properties, lists, and arrays to this format.

To get a list of valid JSON parameter names, save the existing FreeMASTER project that contains any variable as an XML format and see the XML tags describing the variable items. The JSON notation uses the same property names.

**Compatibility:**

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✓ Lite - APIs not fully compatible

**Inputs:**

| Argument            | Description   |
|---------------------|---|
| name (ActiveX only) | Name of the FreeMASTER variable to be created or modified.  |
| defString           | ActiveX: String with a JSON-formatted definition.<br><br>JSON-RPC: definition object itself. The new variable name may also be specified in this definition object as the "name" value. |

**Outputs:**

| Parameter    | ActiveX access | JSON-RPC access      | Description   |
|--------------|----------------|----------------------|---|
| return value | LastResult     | response.xtra.retval | A boolean "true" value is returned when the object was created or modified. "False" is returned if an error occurred. |
| retMsg       | LastRetMsg     | response.error.msg   | When an error occurs, this value contains an error message. Otherwise, it is empty.                                   |

**JavaScript example:**

```
function define_variable(name, symbol, size, period)
{
    var def = {
        "address" : symbol,
        "byte_size" : size,
        "period" : period,
    };
    ok = pcm.DefineVariable(name, JSON.stringify(def));
}
```

## 6.5.40 DefineOscilloscope

### JSON-RPC prototype:

```
DefineOscilloscope ([in] name, [in] defString, [out] retMsg)
```

### Description:

Defines the FreeMASTER Oscilloscope object with all its properties. The script must use a JSON notation to describe all properties of the object. The scope object is created or modified (if it already exists). All properties that are not defined in the JSON text are assigned a default value.

It is out of scope of this document to describe how to generate the JSON text notation. For JavaScript users, it is easy to map the object properties, lists, and arrays to this format.

To get a list of valid JSON parameter names, save the existing FreeMASTER project which contains a scope as an XML format and see the XML tags describing the scope item. The JSON notation uses the same property names.

### Compatibility:

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✗ Lite

### Inputs:

| Argument  | Description   |
|-----------|---|
| name      | Name of the FreeMASTER oscilloscope item to be created or modified in the project tree. |
| defString | ActiveX: string with a JSON-formatted definition<br>JSON-RPC: definition object itself  |

### Outputs:

| Parameter    | ActiveX access | JSON-RPC access      | Description   |
|--------------|----------------|----------------------|---|
| return value | LastResult     | response.xtra.retval | A boolean "true" value is returned when the object was created or modified. "False" is returned if an error occurred. |
| retMsg       | LastRetMsg     | response.error.msg   | When an error occurs, this value contains an error message. Otherwise, it is empty.                                   |

### Remarks:

This function is also available as DefineScope in the ActiveX interface for backward compatibility.

### JavaScript example:

```
function define_my_scope()
{
    // array of oscilloscope variables, my_variable_x should already be valid FreeMASTER
    // variable objects, first two variables will share the Y graph block
    var vars = [
        { "variable": "my_variable_1", "visible": true, "y_block": 0 },
        { "variable": "my_variable_2", "visible": true, "y_block": 0 },
        { "variable": "my_variable_3", "visible": true, "y_block": 1 },
    ];
    // array of scope Y-blocks, we have two, not joined
    var yblocks = [
```

```

        { "laxis_label":"raw signal", "join_class":0,
          "laxis_min_auto":true, "laxis_max_auto":true },
        { "laxis_label":"touch status", "join_class":1,
          "laxis_min_auto":true, "laxis_max_auto":true },
      ];
      // scope definition
      var def = {};
      def["var_info"] = vars;
      def["yblock_info"] = yblocks;
      def["scope_period"] = 0.025; // 25ms
      def["href"] = "my_description_page.htm";

      pcm.DefineScope("my oscilloscope", JSON.stringify(def));
    }

```

### 6.5.41 DefineRecorder

#### Prototype:

```
DefineRecorder ([in] name, [in] defString, [out] retMsg)
```

#### Description:

This function exactly matches the DefineScope method described above. Use it to create or modify the Recorder object in the FreeMASTER project tree.

#### Compatibility:

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✗ Lite

### 6.5.42 EnumHrefLinks

#### Prototype:

```
EnumHrefLinks ([in] index, [out] hrefName)
```

#### Description:

Enumerates the hyperlinks referenced by the target MCU application's Active Content. The caller script is expected to call this function with an increasing "index" value until an invalid "false" value is returned.

#### Compatibility:

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✗ Lite

#### Inputs:

| Argument | Description                         |
|----------|-------------------------------------|
| index    | Index of hyperlink to be retrieved. |

#### Outputs:

| Parameter    | ActiveX access | JSON-RPC access      | Description  |
|--------------|----------------|----------------------|--|
| return value | LastResult     | response.xtra.retval | Hyperlink URL value in a string form when a hyperlink at a given "index" exists. Otherwise, a "false" boolean value is returned. |
| hrefName     | LastLinkName   | response.xtra.name   | Hyperlink text name - the string to be displayed for the user.   |

**JavaScript example:**

See the JavaScript example of using this function in the source code of the FreeMASTER Welcome page, which is displayed when FreeMASTER starts. The Welcome page detects and displays the hyperlinks contained by the target MCU Active Content feature.

**6.5.43 EnumProjectFiles****Prototype:**

```
EnumProjectFiles ([in] index, [out] prjName)
```

**Description:**

Enumerates the project files referenced by the target MCU application's Active Content. The caller script is expected to call this function with an increasing "index" value until an invalid "false" value is returned.

**Compatibility:**

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✗ Lite

**Inputs:**

| Argument | Description   |
|----------|---|
| index    | Index of the embedded project file to be retrieved. |

**Outputs:**

| Parameter    | ActiveX access | JSON-RPC access      | Description   |
|--------------|----------------|----------------------|---|
| return value | LastResult     | response.xtra.retval | Project file URL in a string form when a project at a given "index" exists. Otherwise, a "false" value is returned. |
| prjName      | LastLinkName   | response.xtra.name   | Project name - the string to be displayed to the user.  |

**JavaScript example:**

See the JavaScript example of using this function in the source code of the FreeMASTER Welcome page which is displayed when FreeMASTER starts. The Welcome page detects and displays the hyperlinks contained by the target MCU Active Content feature.

**6.5.44 PipeOpen****Prototype:**

```
PipeOpen ([in] port, [in, optional] txBufferSize, [in, optional] rxBufferSize, [out] retMsg)
```



**Description:**

Initializes the FreeMASTER Pipe object used to communicate with the target MCU using a lossless stream I/O channel. Each Pipe is fully identified by a port number. The Pipe with the same port must also be initialized and periodically processed on the target MCU side for the communication to run correctly. See the FreeMASTER Serial Driver documentation for more details.

**Compatibility:**

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✓ Lite

**Inputs:**

| Argument     | Description  |
|--------------|--|
| port         | The port number that identifies the Pipe channel. Only the lower 16 bits of the value are used.  |
| txBufferSize | Local transmit buffer size. This buffer is used to accumulate the data being transmitted to the target MCU by calling a PipeWrite function until the MCU is ready to accept it.<br>Optional, defaults to 0x1000. |
| rxBufferSize | Local receive buffer size. This buffer is used to accumulate the data being received from the target MCU until the script reads them by calling a PipeRead function.<br>Optional, defaults to 0x1000.            |

**Outputs:**

| Parameter    | ActiveX access | JSON-RPC access      | Description   |
|--------------|----------------|----------------------|---|
| return value | LastResult     | response.xtra.retval | A boolean "true" value is returned when the Pipe was successfully initialized. "False" is returned otherwise. |
| retMsg       | LastRetMsg     | response.error.msg   | When an error occurs, this value contains an error message. Otherwise, it is empty.                           |

**6.5.45 PipeClose****Prototype:**

```
PipeClose ([in] port)
```

**Description:**

De-initializes the Pipe object.

**Compatibility:**

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✓ Lite

**Inputs:**

| Argument | Description   |
|----------|---|
| port     | The port number that identifies the Pipe channel. Only the lower 16 bits of the value are used. |

**Outputs:**

| Parameter    | ActiveX access | JSON-RPC access      | Description  |
|--------------|----------------|----------------------|--|
| return value | LastResult     | response.xtra.retval | A boolean "true" value is returned when the Pipe was successfully closed. "False" is returned otherwise. |

### 6.5.46 PipeFlush

#### Prototype:

```
PipeFlush ([in] port, [in] timeout_ms)
```

#### Description:

Attempts to deliver pending data to the target MCU. It also receives any new data waiting to be transmitted at the MCU side.

#### Compatibility:

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✓ Lite

#### Inputs:

| Argument   | Description   |
|------------|---|
| port       | The port number that identifies the Pipe channel. Only the lower 16 bits of the value are used.   |
| timeout_ms | The maximum time (in milliseconds) to spend trying to deliver the pending data.<br>When zero, only a single attempt to deliver the data is performed. |

#### Outputs:

| Parameter    | ActiveX access | JSON-RPC access | Description  |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|--|
| return value | LastResult     | response.data   | This function returns the number of bytes that remain in the local transmit buffer after this flush attempt. |

### 6.5.47 PipeSetDefaultTxMode

#### Prototype:

```
PipeSetDefaultTxMode ([in] txAllOrNothing)
```

#### Description:

Sets the default transmission mode for the subsequent calls to any PipeWrite functions.

#### Compatibility:

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✗ Lite

#### Inputs:

| Argument       | Description  |
|----------------|--|
| txAllOrNothing | Boolean value to be used as a default in the next call to any PipeWrite functions. |

**Outputs:**

None.

### 6.5.48 PipeSetDefaultRxMode

**Prototype:**

```
PipeSetDefaultRxMode ([in] rxAllOrNothing, [in] rxTimeout_ms)
```

**Description:**

Sets the default receiving mode for the subsequent calls to any PipeRead functions.

**Compatibility:**

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✓ Lite

**Inputs:**

| Argument       | Description   |
|----------------|---|
| rxAllOrNothing | Boolean value to be used as a default in the next call to any PipeRead functions. |
| rxTimeout_ms   | Default timeout (in milliseconds) to be used by the subsequent PipeRead calls.    |

**Outputs:**

None.

### 6.5.49 PipeSetDefaultStringMode

**Prototype:**

```
PipeSetDefaultStringMode ([in] unicode)
```

**Description:**

Sets the default string encoding used with the PipeWriteString and PipeReadString functions.

**Compatibility:**

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✓ Lite

**Inputs:**

| Argument | Description   |
|----------|---|
| unicode  | Boolean value to be used as a default in the next call to the PipeWriteString and PipeReadString functions. |

**Outputs:**

None.

### 6.5.50 PipeGetRxBytes

**Prototype:**

```
PipeGetRxBytes ([in] port)
```

**Description:**

Returns the number of bytes available in the local receive buffer to be read by any PipeRead function.

**Compatibility:**

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✓ Lite

**Inputs:**

| Argument | Description  |
|----------|--|
| port     | The port number which identifies the Pipe channel. Only the lower 16 bits of the value are used. |

**Outputs:**

| Parameter    | ActiveX access | JSON-RPC access | Description   |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|---|
| return value | LastResult     | response.data   | Number of bytes that are ready in the local receive buffer. |

**6.5.51 PipeGetTxBytes****Prototype:**

```
PipeGetTxBytes ([in] port)
```

**Description:**

Returns the number of bytes pending in the local transmit buffer.

**Compatibility:**

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✓ Lite

**Inputs:**

| Argument | Description  |
|----------|--|
| port     | The port number which identifies the Pipe channel. Only the lower 16 bits of the value are used. |

**Outputs:**

| Parameter    | ActiveX access | JSON-RPC access | Description  |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|--|
| return value | LastResult     | response.data   | The number of bytes that are pending in the local transmit buffer to be delivered to the target MCU. |

**6.5.52 PipeGetTxFree****Prototype:**

```
PipeGetTxFree ([in] port)
```

**Description:**

Returns free space in the local transmit buffer. Use this function before calling any PipeWrite functions to determine if the write would succeed.

**Compatibility:**

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✓ Lite

**Inputs:**

| Argument | Description  |
|----------|--|
| port     | The port number which identifies the Pipe channel. Only the lower 16 bits of the value are used. |

**Outputs:**

| Parameter    | ActiveX access | JSON-RPC access | Description                              |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|--|
| return value | LastResult     | response.data   | Free space in the local transmit buffer. |

**6.5.53 PipeGetRxBufferSize****Prototype:**

```
PipeGetRxBufferSize ([in] port)
```

**Description:**

Returns the local receive buffer size. This is the size specified when initializing the Pipe object with the PipeOpen call.

**Compatibility:**

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✓ Lite

**Inputs:**

| Argument | Description   |
|----------|---|
| port     | The port number that identifies the pipe channel. Only the lower 16 bits of the value are used. |

**Outputs:**

| Parameter    | ActiveX access | JSON-RPC access | Description                |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| return value | LastResult     | response.data   | Local receive buffer size. |

**6.5.54 PipeGetTxBufferSize****Prototype:**

```
PipeGetTxBufferSize ([in] port)
```

**Description:**

Returns the local transmit buffer size. This is the size specified when initializing the Pipe object with a PipeOpen call.

**Compatibility:**

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✓ Lite

**Inputs:**

| Argument | Description   |
|----------|---|
| port     | The port number that identifies the Pipe channel. Only the lower 16 bits of the value are used. |

**Outputs:**

| Parameter    | ActiveX access | JSON-RPC access | Description                 |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| return value | LastResult     | response.data   | Local transmit buffer size. |

### 6.5.55 PipeWriteString

**ActiveX prototype:**

```
PipeWriteString ([in] port, [in] string, [in] charsToWrite, [in] allOrNothing, [in] unicode)
```

**JSON-RPC prototype:**

```
PipeWriteString ([in] port, [in] string, [in] allOrNothing, [in] unicode)
```

**Description:**

Writes the characters from an input string into the selected Pipe.

**Compatibility:**

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✓ Lite - APIs not fully compatible

**Inputs:**

| Argument                    | Description   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| port                        | The port number that identifies the pipe channel. Only the lower 16 bits of the value are used.   |
| string                      | The string to be written.   |
| charsToWrite (ActiveX only) | The number of characters to be written to a pipe. This is an optional parameter. When omitted, the whole string is written.   |
| allOrNothing                | When non-zero, the PipeWrite function attempts to write all data to the local transmit buffer at once. When the data do not fit into the buffer, no data are transmitted.<br><br>This is an optional parameter, the default value is determined by the PipeSetDefaultTxMode function.                                 |
| unicode                     | When non-zero, the individual characters are written in Unicode encoding, two bytes per character. The Unicode characters are always written atomically, there is no risk of sending a partial value.<br><br>This is an optional parameter; the default value is determined by the PipeSetDefaultStringMode function. |

**Outputs:**

| Parameter    | ActiveX access | JSON-RPC access | Description   |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|---|
| return value | LastResult     | response.data   | This function returns the number of characters written. |

## 6.5.56 PipeWriteXxxArray

### ActiveX prototypes:

To write an array of 1, 2, or 4-byte signed integers:

```
PipeWriteIntArray ([in] port, [in] elemSize, [in] data, [in, optional] count, [in, optional] allOrNothing)
```

To write an array of 1, 2, or 4-byte unsigned integers:

```
PipeWriteUIntArray ([in] port, [in] elemSize, [in] data, [in, optional] count, [in, optional] allOrNothing)
```

To write an array of 4-byte floating-point numbers:

```
PipeWriteFloatArray ([in] port, [in] data, [in, optional] count, [in, optional] allOrNothing)
```

To write an array of 8-byte floating-point numbers:

```
PipeWriteDoubleArray ([in] port, [in] data, [in, optional] count, [in, optional] allOrNothing)
```

### JSON-RPC prototypes:

JSON-RPC functions do not have the "count" argument, the array size is inferred from the data automatically.

```
PipeWriteIntArray ([in] port, [in] elemSize, [in] data, [in, optional] allOrNothing)
PipeWriteUIntArray ([in] port, [in] elemSize, [in] data, [in, optional] allOrNothing)
PipeWriteFloatArray ([in] port, [in] data, [in, optional] allOrNothing)
PipeWriteDoubleArray ([in] port, [in] data, [in, optional] allOrNothing)
```

### Description:

Translates an array of numbers passed by the caller to a block of bytes and writes the data into the selected pipe. The individual array members are always written atomically to the transmit buffer, so there is no risk of having any values transmitted partially.

### Compatibility:

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✓ Lite - APIs not fully compatible

### Inputs:

| Argument             | Description   |
|----------------------|---|
| port                 | The port number which identifies the pipe channel. Only the lower 16 bits of the value are used.  |
| elemSize             | The size of an array element in bytes. The total number of bytes to be written to the target can be calculated as <i>count</i> * <i>elemSize</i> .  |
| data                 | The array of values to be written.  |
| count (ActiveX only) | The number of elements to be written to the pipe. This is an optional parameter. When omitted, the whole array is written.  |
| allOrNothing         | When non-zero, the PipeWrite function attempts to write all data to the local transmit buffer at once. When the data do not fit to the buffer, no data are transmitted.<br><br>This is an optional parameter, the default value is determined by the PipeSetDefaultTxMode function. |

### Outputs:

| Parameter    | ActiveX access | JSON-RPC access | Description  |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|--|
| return value | LastResult     | response.data   | This function returns the number of array elements successfully written. |

### 6.5.57 PipeReadString

#### Prototype:

```
PipeReadString ([in] port, [in] rxTimeout_ms, [in] charsToRead, [in, optional] allOrNothing, [in, optional] unicode, [out] retString)
```

#### Description:

Reads the characters from a selected pipe.

#### Compatibility:

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✓ Lite

#### Inputs:

| Argument     | Description   |
|--------------|---|
| port         | The port number that identifies the pipe channel. Only the lower 16 bits of the value are used.   |
| rxTimeout_ms | Time (in milliseconds) to wait for the requested number of characters to be received.<br>This is an optional parameter, the default value is determined by PipeSetDefaultRxMode.  |
| charsToRead  | The number of characters to be read from the pipe. This is an optional parameter. When omitted, the maximum number of characters available until the timeout expires is read.   |
| allOrNothing | When non-zero and "charsToRead" count is not zero, the function attempts to read all required data at once. When the data are not available until the timeout expires, no data are received.<br>This is an optional parameter. The default value is determined by the PipeSetDefaultRxMode function.                |
| unicode      | When non-zero, the individual characters are read in Unicode encoding, two bytes per character. The Unicode characters are always read atomically and there is no risk of receiving a partial value.<br>This is an optional parameter and the default value is determined by the PipeSetDefaultStringMode function. |

#### Outputs:

| Parameter    | ActiveX access | JSON-RPC access      | Description  |
|--------------|----------------|----------------------|--|
| return value | LastResult     | response.xtra.retval | This function returns the number of characters read. |
| retString    | LastPipe_data  | response.data        | This parameter variable receives the string.         |

### 6.5.58 PipeReadXxxArray

#### Prototypes:



To read 1, 2, or 4-byte signed integers:

```
PipeReadIntArray ([in] port, [in] elemSize, [in] rxTimeout_ms, [in] count, [in] allOrNothing,
[out] data)
```

To read a 1, 2, or 4-byte unsigned variable:

```
PipeReadUIntArray ([in] port, [in] elemSize, [in] rxTimeout_ms, [in] count, [in] allOrNothing,
[out] data)
```

To access a 4-byte floating-point variable:

```
PipeReadFloatArray ([in] port, [in] rxTimeout_ms, [in] count, [in] allOrNothing, [out] data)
```

To access an 8-byte floating-point variable:

```
PipeReadDoubleArray ([in] port, [in] rxTimeout_ms, [in] count, [in] allOrNothing, [out] data)
```

#### Description:

Read a requested count of integer or floating-point numbers from a pipe and return it to the caller as an array of integer or floating-point numbers.

For each call, there is an optional function which can be used in different scripting environments:

- PipeReadXxxArray returns data compatible with any scripting environment.
  - ActiveX: data are returned as a safe array of variants, which can be used in scripting languages, such as VB script, and in compiled languages, such as Visual Basic. Because the VB script engine does not handle variants encapsulating 2 and 4-byte unsigned integer types, this method converts such values to a floating-point format before returning. For JavaScript: the safearray must be converted to a JavaScript array using the toArray() method.
  - JSON-RPC: data are returned as a native JSON array.

For ActiveX only, there are also other optional functions that can be used in different scripting environments:

- PipeReadXxxArray\_v is the same as PipeReadXxxArray, except that it does not perform the VB script translation for 2 and 4-byte unsigned integer types.
- PipeReadXxxArray\_t returns the data in the VB array of strictly typed values, which can be used in compiled languages, such as Visual Basic. Using typed arrays is significantly faster than using arrays of variants.

#### Compatibility:

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✓ Lite

#### Inputs:

| Argument     | Description   |
|--------------|---|
| port         | The port number which identifies the pipe channel. Only the lower 16 bits of the value are used.  |
| elemSize     | The size of an array element in bytes. The total number of bytes to be read from a pipe can be calculated as <i>count</i> * <i>elemSize</i> .                                       |
| rxTimeout_ms | Time (in milliseconds) to wait for the requested number of characters to be received.<br>This is an optional parameter and the default value is determined by PipeSetDefaultRxMode. |
| count        | The number of elements to be written to a pipe. This is an optional parameter. When omitted, the maximum number of values available until the timeout expires are read.             |

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| Argument     | Description   |
|--------------|---|
| allOrNothing | When true and the "count" is not zero, the function attempts to read all required data at once. When the data are not available until the timeout expires, no data are received.<br><br>This is an optional parameter and the default value is determined by the PipeSetDefaultRxMode function. |

#### Outputs:

| Parameter    | ActiveX access | JSON-RPC access      | Description  |
|--------------|----------------|----------------------|--|
| return value | LastResult     | response.xtra.retval | This function returns the number of array elements read. |
| data         | LastPipe_data  | response.data        | This parameter variable receives the resulting array.    |

## 6.5.59 EnumVariables

#### Prototype:

```
EnumVariables ([in] index, [out] variableName)
```

#### Description:

Enumerate the FreeMASTER variables in the current project. The caller script is expected to call this function with an increasing "index" value until an invalid "false" value is returned.

#### Compatibility:

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✓ Lite

#### Inputs:

| Argument | Description                            |
|----------|--|
| index    | Index of the variable to be retrieved. |

#### Outputs:

| Parameter    | ActiveX access | JSON-RPC access      | Description  |
|--------------|----------------|----------------------|--|
| return value | LastResult     | response.xtra.retval | A boolean "true" value when a valid value is being returned. "False" when the "index" does not map to any valid variable object and the enumeration should be stopped. |
| variableName | LastEnum_name  | response.data        | Variable name.   |

## 6.5.60 EnumSymbols

### Prototype:

```
EnumSymbols ([in] index, [out] symbolName)
```

### Description:

Enumerate the target application symbols, as loaded in the current project. The caller script is expected to call this function with an increasing "index" value until an invalid "false" value is returned.

### Compatibility:

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✓ Lite

### Inputs:

| Argument | Description                          |
|----------|--------------------------------------|
| index    | Index of the symbol to be retrieved. |

### Outputs:

| Parameter    | ActiveX access | JSON-RPC access      | Description  |
|--------------|----------------|----------------------|--|
| return value | LastResult     | response.xtra.retval | A boolean "true" value when a valid value is being returned. "False" when the "index" does not map to any valid symbol object and the enumeration should be stopped. |
| symbolName   | LastEnum_name  | response.data        | Symbol name.   |

## 6.5.61 GetDetectedBoardInfo

### Prototype:

```
GetDetectedBoardInfo ()
```

### Description:

Retrieves the information obtained during the initial FreeMASTER protocol handshake between the Host PC and the target MCU application. With the introduction of FreeMASTER communication protocol version 4, this function and the returned parameters got obsolete. Protocol V4 enables to define multiple Oscilloscope, Recorder, and Pipe objects which cannot be described by this legacy data structure.

Use one of the [GetConfigParamXxx](#) functions to retrieve the configuration parameters of protocol V4.

### Compatibility:

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✓ Lite

### Inputs:

None

### Outputs:

| Parameter    | ActiveX access              | JSON-RPC access            | Description   |
|--------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| return value | LastResult                  | response.xtra.retval       | A boolean "true" value when the board information was retrieved. "False" otherwise.   |
|              | LastBoardInfo _protVer      | response.data. protVer     | Protocol version byte. When value 4 (or higher) is returned, use <a href="#">GetConfigParamXxx</a> to retrieve additional configuration values. |
|              | LastBoardInfo _dataBusWidth | response.data. dataBusWdt  | Data bus width, typically 1 on most MCU platforms. May be 2 on some DSC platforms.  |
|              | LastBoardInfo _versionWord  | response.data. globVer     | FreeMASTER driver version word.   |
|              | LastBoardInfo _cmdBuffSize  | response.data. cmdBuffSize | Size of the FreeMASTER serial communication buffer.   |
|              | LastBoardInfo _recBuffSize  | response.data. recBuffSize | Size of the data buffer for Recorder use (protocol v4: Recorder #0 information only).   |
|              | LastBoardInfo _recTimeBase  | response.data. recTimeBase | Base Recorder sampling rate encoded in units described in the Serial Driver documentation for protocol v3.                                      |
|              | LastBoardInfo _description  | response.data. descr       | Board or FreeMASTER driver description string.  |

## 6.5.62 GetConfigParamXxx

### Prototypes:

```
GetConfigParamU8 ([in] name, [out] paramValue)
GetConfigParamULEB ([in] name, [out] paramValue)
GetConfigParamString ([in] name, [out] paramValue)
```

### Description:

Reads the configuration parameter from the target MCU application. With the introduction of FreeMASTER protocol version 4, this set of functions replaces the [GetDetectedBoardInfo](#) function.

### Compatibility:

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✓ Lite

### Inputs:

| Argument | Description  |
|----------|--|
| name     | String containing configuration parameter name. The list of default parameter names follows, an application may define custom parameters too.<br><br>U8 parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>F1</b> - Flags</li> <li>• <b>RC</b> - Number of recorders implemented on target</li> </ul> |

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| Argument | Description   |
|----------|---|
|          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>SC</b> - Number of oscilloscopes implemented on target</li> <li>• <b>PC</b> - Number of pipes implemented on target</li> </ul> <p>ULEB parameters (ULEB is a general unsigned numeric value):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>MTU</b> - Size of an internal communication buffer for handling command and response frames</li> <li>• <b>BA</b> - Base address used by optimized memory read/write commands</li> </ul> <p>String parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>VS</b> - Version string</li> <li>• <b>NM</b> - Application name string</li> <li>• <b>DS</b> - Description string</li> <li>• <b>BD</b> - Build date/time string</li> </ul> |

**Outputs:**

| Parameter    | ActiveX access        | JSON-RPC access      | Description   |
|--------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---|
| return value | LastResult            | response.xtra.retval | A boolean "true" value if the configuration value was obtained successfully. "False" otherwise. |
| paramValue   | LastConfigParam_value | response.data        | The actual parameter value in numeric or string formats.  |

**6.5.63 GetCommPortInfo****Prototype:**

```
GetCommPortInfo ([in, optional] name)
```

**Description**

This function can be used to retrieve information about the communication port settings. FreeMASTER Lite clients may use this method to also determine information about the configured ELF file.

**Compatibility:**

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✓ Lite - APIs not fully compatible

**Inputs:**

| Argument | Description  |
|----------|--|
| name     | Name identifying the connection. This parameter is optional for desktop FreeMASTER as there is only one valid connection configured at the moment. This built-in connection may also be identified by a special name "preset". |

**Outputs:**

| Parameter    | ActiveX access                     | JSON-RPC access                 | Description   |
|--------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| return value | LastResult                         | response.xtra.retval            | True when the board is detected and information retrieved. False otherwise..  |
|              |                                    | response.data.name              | Name of the connection.   |
|              | LastCommPortInfo<br>_description   | response.data.<br>description   | Connection description text.  |
|              | LastCommPortInfo<br>_connectString | response.data.<br>connectString | Full connection string used by FreeMASTER to open the port.   |
|              |                                    | response.data.elf               | ELF file name used to load symbolic information.  |
|              | LastCommPortInfo<br>_isPlugin      | response.xtra.isPlugin          | True when a communication plug-in is used.  |
|              | LastCommPortInfo<br>_isRS232       | response.xtra.isRS232           | True when the native serial port or the USB-to-serial port is used.   |
|              | LastCommPortInfo<br>_speed         | response.xtra.speed             | Serial baudrate used. Valid only if the isRS232 member is true.   |
|              | LastCommPortInfo<br>_portNum       | response.xtra.portHint          | COM port number. Valid only if the isRS232 member is true.  |
|              | LastCommPortInfo<br>_portHint      | response.xtra.portNum           | Hint word used to lookup the serial port. Valid only if the isRS232 member is true. The hint may be any word contained in the serial port description and may be specified by the user instead of the direct COM port number. |

## 6.6 ActiveX properties

The FreeMASTER ActiveX methods contain input and output parameters. Passing the input parameters is straightforward, but handling the output values may present an issue in languages like JavaScript. Such languages do not support the reception of output values, so you must omit them when calling the method. After the call is made, all output values can be fetched using different ActiveX properties, as described in the below table.

For each property in the FreeMASTER ActiveX interface, there is also the "GetLast..." function available and it implements the same functionality as when reading the property value itself. Such functions can be used in scripting environment where accessing the ActiveX object properties is not possible. For example, to read the "LastRetMsg" property, use the GetLastRetMsg() function in languages that are only able to call methods.

### NOTE

These properties are meaningless when using the JSON-RPC interface. The JSON-RPC server returns all output data in the response object, which makes it very easy for the client to process them.

**Table 1. FreeMASTER ActiveX object properties**

| Property name | Description  |
|---------------|--|
| LastResult    | The return value of the last ActiveX function called.  |
| LastRetMsg    | The error message returned by the last ActiveX function called (the value of the "retMsg" output parameter). |

*Table continues on the next page...*

Table 1. FreeMASTER ActiveX object properties (continued)

| Property name            | Description  |
|--------------------------|--|
| LastVariable_vValue      | The value of the "numeric value" output parameter returned by the last <i>ReadVariable</i> method called.  |
| LastVariable_tValue      | The value of the "text value" output parameter returned by the last <i>ReadVariable</i> method called.   |
| LastMemory_data          | The array of values returned in the "arrData" output parameter by the last call to one of the <i>ReadMemory</i> or <i>ReadXxxArray</i> methods.                  |
| LastRecorder_data        | The array of values returned in the "arrData" output parameter by the last call to the <i>GetCurrentRecorderData</i> or <i>GetCurrentRecorderSeries</i> methods. |
| LastRecorder_serieNames  | The array of values returned in the "arrSerieNames" output parameter by the last call to the <i>GetCurrentRecorderData</i> method.                               |
| LastRecorder_timeBaseSec | The value of the "timeBaseSec" output parameter returned by the last call to the <i>GetCurrentRecorderData</i> method.   |
| LastRecorder_state       | The value of the "state" output parameter returned by the last call to the <i>GetCurrentRecorderState</i> method.  |
| LastLocalFile_string     | The "retString" text buffer returned by the last call to the <i>LocalFileReadString</i> method.  |
| LastSymbolInfo_size      | The "symSize" value returned by the last call to the <i>GetSymbolInfo</i> method.  |
| LastSymbolInfo_addr      | The "symAddr" value returned by the last call to the <i>GetSymbolInfo</i> method.  |
| LastMemberInfo_size      | The "membSize" value returned by the last call to the <i>GetStructMember</i> method.   |
| LastMemberInfo_offset    | The "membOff" value returned by the last call to the <i>GetStructMember</i> method.  |
| LastAddressInfo_name     | The "symbolName" value returned by the last call to the <i>GetAddressInfo</i> method.  |
| LastAddressInfo_exact    | The "isExactMatch" value returned by the last call to the <i>GetAddressInfo</i> method.  |
| LastLinkName             | The name returned by the last call to the <i>EnumHrefLinks</i> or <i>EnumProjectFiles</i> methods.   |
| LastPipe_data            | The pipe data returned by the last call to any of the <i>PipeRead</i> methods.   |
| LastEnum_name            | The enumerated name returned by the last call to the <i>EnumVariables</i> or <i>EnumSymbols</i> methods.   |
| LastBoardInfo_xxx        | Multiple properties returned by the <i>GetDetectedBoardInfo</i> method.  |
| LastCommPortInfo_xxx     | Multiple properties returned by the <i>GetCommPortInfo</i> method.   |

## 6.7 ActiveX and JSON-RPC events

Events are notification messages that FreeMASTER uses to inform the client about asynchronous changes of states or other events. Handling events is quite straightforward for the ActiveX and JSON-RPC interfaces.

For Internet Explorer and ActiveX, the most robust and simplest way to install an event handler is to use a VBScript subroutine which forwards the execution further to the VBScript or JavaScript functions. For example, to handle an "OnBoardDetected" event of a FreeMASTER ActiveX object named "pcm", use this subroutine:

```
<script language="VBScript">
Sub pcm_OnBoardDetected()
    ' call JavaScript or VBScript handler function
    my_handler_code()
End Sub
</script>
```

In JSON-RPC, the events are sent as notification messages from the server to the client. Different JSON-RPC client implementations may differ in event handling. The PCM wrapper object distributed with the FreeMASTER installation uses the "simple-jsonrpc-js" implementation, which makes it very easy to handle any server events. The PCM code simplifies the event handler installation even more. The user code assigns the handler function to the PCM object property named after the event itself. For the OnBoardDetected event, the code may look like this:

```
function my_handler_code()
{
    console.log("event received");
}

// enable FreeMASTER desktop application features
pcm.EnableExtraFeatures();

// enable events to be received
pcm.EnableEvents().then(() => {
    // install the handler
    pcm.OnBoardDetected = my_handler_code;
});
```

The following sections describe the events generated by the FreeMASTER desktop application.

### 6.7.1 OnRecorderDone

#### Prototype:

```
OnRecorderDone()
```

#### Compatibility:

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✗ Lite

#### Description:

This event is called when the active recorder finishes downloading new data. The data may then be retrieved using the [GetCurrentRecorderData](#) or [GetCurrentRecorderSeries](#) methods.

### 6.7.2 OnCommPortStateChanged

#### Prototype:

```
OnCommPortStateChanged(portOpen)
```

#### Compatibility:

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✗ Lite

#### Description

This event is called when the communication port is open (**portOpen** is *true*) or closed (**portOpen** is *false*).

### 6.7.3 OnBoardDetected

#### Prototype:

```
OnBoardDetected()
```

#### Compatibility:

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✗ Lite

#### Description



This event is called when the FreeMASTER detects a valid target board and gets the first handshake information from it.

### 6.7.4 OnVariableChanged

#### Prototype:

```
OnVariableChanged(varName, subscriptionId)
```

#### Compatibility:

✓ ActiveX, ✓ JSON-RPC, ✗ Lite

#### Description

This event is called when a subscribed variable value changes. See more details in the [SubscribeVariable](#) method description.

## 6.8 Scripting examples

The example applications shown in this section demonstrate how to initialize and use the ActiveX or JSON-RPC functions in different scripting environments. For all examples, have the target board connected and running the default demo application distributed within the FreeMASTER Serial Driver package.

Refer to FreeMASTER Lite package for more JS examples on JSON-RPC usage, including Jupyter Notebooks containing NodeJS and Python examples.

### 6.8.1 VisualBasic script embedded in HTML page

The VisualBasic (VB) script used to be widely used scripting language used in web pages when Internet Explorer was a standard browser. This technology is not as popular today, because it is not supported by other web browsers, but it is still used by many users to provide active code behind locally rendered pages. The VB script is one of few scripting languages that natively supports by-reference [output] parameters returned from the ActiveX methods. Using a FreeMASTER object with the VB script is very straightforward.

```
<html>
<head>
  <script language="VBScript">

  Function onError(err)
    'Errors are reported in the status field.
    document.getElementById("status").innerHTML = err
  End Function

  Function read_variable(name, span_id)
    'ReadVariable uses FreeMASTER variable object from current project. Use
    'ReadUIntVariable to access the memory directly using a symbol name.
    bSucc = pcm.ReadVariable(name, vValue, tValue, bsRetMsg)

    If bSucc then
      document.getElementById(span_id).innerHTML = tValue
    else
      onError("Error when reading variable " & name & ". " + bsRetMsg)
    End If
  End Function

  Function read_array(name, elemSize, length, span_id)
    'Arrays are accessed in memory directly, using a symbol name and element size.
    bSucc = pcm.ReadUIntArray(name, length, elemSize, arr, bsRetMsg)

    If bSucc then
      document.getElementById(span_id).innerHTML = ""
```

```

        For i = 0 to uBound(arr)
            document.getElementById(span_id).innerHTML =
                document.getElementById(span_id).innerHTML & arr(i) & ", "
        Next
    else
        onError("Error when reading variable " & name & ". " + bsRetMsg)
    End If
End Function

Function write_variable(name, input_id)
    val = document.getElementById(input_id).value

    'WriteVariable uses FreeMASTER variable object from current project. Use
    'WriteUIntVariable to access the memory directly using a symbol name.
    bSucc = pcm.WriteVariable(name, val, bsRetMsg)

    If bSucc then
        document.getElementById("status").innerHTML = "Write of the " & name & " succeeded."
    else
        onError("Error when reading variable " & name & ". " + bsRetMsg)
    End If
End Function

</script>
</head>
<body>
    <!-- The main FreeMASTER ActiveX communication object -->
    <object id="pcm" height="0" width="0" classid="clsid:48A185F1-FFDB-11D3-80E3-00C04F176153">
    </object>

    <!-- User form -->
    Read var16 = <span id="var16_read">N/A</span> <input type="button" value="Read var16"
        onclick="call read_variable('var16', 'var16_read')" /> <br />
    Read var16inc = <span id="var16inc_read">N/A</span> <input type="button" value="Read var16inc"
        onclick="call read_variable('var16inc', 'var16inc_read')" /> <br />
    Read arr16 = <span id="arr16_read">N/A</span> <input type="button" value="Read arr16"
        onclick="call read_array('arr16', 2, 10, 'arr16_read')" /> <br />

    Write var16inc: <input type="text" id="var16inc_val" value="10" />
    <input type="button" value="Write var16inc"
        onclick="call write_variable('var16inc', 'var16inc_val')" /> <br />

    Status: <span id="status">No errors.</span> <br />
</body>
</html>

```

## 6.8.2 JavaScript and JSON-RPC embedded in HTML page

This example shows the use of the JSON-RPC communication in JavaScript, as introduced in FreeMASTER 3.0. This example works in the Chromium view embedded in the FreeMASTER main window, as well as in the Chrome web browser running externally.

```

<html>
<head>
    <!-- load JSON-RPC and FreeMASTER wrapper object -->
    <script type="text/javascript" src="./simple-jsonrpc-js.js"></script>
    <script type="text/javascript" src="./freemaster-client.js"></script>

    <script type="text/javascript">

```

```

var pcm; // the main FreeMASTER communication object

function main()
{
    /* Desktop FreeMASTER listens on port 41000 by default, unless this is
     * overridden on command line using /rpcs option. FreeMASTER Lite
     * is configurable. */
    pcm = new PCM("localhost:41000", on_connected, on_error, on_error);
    pcm.OnServerError = on_error;
    pcm.OnSocketError = on_error;
}

function on_connected()
{
    /* Typically, you want to enable extra features to make use of the full API
     * provided by desktop application. Leave this disabled and avoid any extra
     * features when creating pages compatible with FreeMASTER Lite. */
    //pcm.EnableExtraFeatures(true);
}

function on_error(err)
{
    /* Errors are reported in the status field. */
    document.getElementById("status").innerHTML = err;
}

function read_variable(name, span_id)
{
    /* ReadVariable uses FreeMASTER variable object from current project. Use
     * ReadUIntVariable to access the memory directly using a symbol name. */
    return pcm.ReadVariable(name)
        .then((value) => {
            document.getElementById(span_id).innerHTML = value.data;
        })
        .catch((err) => {
            on_error(err.msg);
        });
}

function read_array(name, elemSize, length, span_id)
{
    /* Arrays are accessed in memory directly, using a symbol name and element size. */
    pcm.ReadUIntArray(name, length, elemSize)
        .then((value) => {
            document.getElementById(span_id).innerHTML = "";
            for(i=0; i<value.data.length; i++)
                document.getElementById(span_id).innerHTML += value.data[i] + ", ";
        })
        .catch((err) => {
            on_error(err.msg);
        });
}

function write_variable(name, input_id)
{
    var val = document.getElementById(input_id).value;

    /* WriteVariable uses FreeMASTER variable object from current project. Use
     * WriteUIntVariable to access the memory directly using a symbol name. */
    pcm.WriteVariable(name, val)

```

```

        .then(() => {
            document.getElementById("status").innerHTML = "Write of the " + name + " succeeded.";
        })
        .catch((err) => {
            on_error(err.msg);
        });
    }

</script>
</head>
<body onload="main()">
    <!-- User form -->
    Read var16 = <span id="var16_read">N/A</span> <input type="button" value="Read"
        onclick="read_variable('var16', 'var16_read')" /> <br />
    Read var16inc = <span id="var16inc_read">N/A</span> <input type="button" value="Read"
        onclick="read_variable('var16inc', 'var16inc_read')" /> <br />
    Read arr16 = <span id="arr16_read">N/A</span> <input type="button" value="Read"
        onclick="read_array('arr16', 2, 10, 'arr16_read')" /> <br />
    Write var16inc: <input type="text" id="var16inc_val" value="10" />
    <input type="button" value="Write"
        onclick="write_variable('var16inc', 'var16inc_val')" /> <br />

    Status: <span id="status">No errors.</span> <br />
</body>
</html>

```

### 6.8.3 JavaScript with ActiveX embedded in HTML page

JavaScript is one of the most popular scripting languages for creating dynamic HTML pages. There are some special techniques needed to use it with the FreeMASTER ActiveX control:

- JavaScript does not natively support the by-reference [output] parameters. The parameters should be avoided and the output values should be retrieved from the LastResult and other LastXxx property members. See [ActiveX properties](#) for more details.
- JavaScript uses a different format of arrays which is not compatible with the “safearray” format used by the ActiveX interface. Special conversion routines must be used, as demonstrated in the following example code:

```

<html>
<head>
    <script type="text/javascript">

        function on_error(err)
        {
            /* Errors are reported in the status field. */
            document.getElementById("status").innerHTML = err;
        }

        function read_variable(name, span_id)
        {
            /* ReadVariable uses FreeMASTER variable object from current project. Use
             * ReadUIntVariable to access the memory directly using a symbol name. */
            if(pcm.ReadVariable(name))
                document.getElementById(span_id).innerHTML = pcm.LastVariable_vValue;
            else
                on_error("Error when reading variable " + name + ". " + pcm.LastRetMsg);
        }

        function read_array(name, elemSize, length, span_id)

```

```

{
    /* Arrays are accessed in memory directly, using a symbol name and element size. */
    if(pcm.ReadUIntArray(name, length, elemSize))
    {
        var rarr = pcm.LastResult ? pcm.LastMemory_data.toArray() : new Array();
        document.getElementById(span_id).innerHTML = "";
        for(i=0; i<rarr.length; i++)
            document.getElementById(span_id).innerHTML += rarr[i] + ", ";
    }
    else
    {
        on_error("Error when reading array " + name + ". " + pcm.LastRetMsg);
    }
}

function write_variable(name, input_id)
{
    var val = document.getElementById(input_id).value;

    /* WriteVariable uses FreeMASTER variable object from current project. Use
    * WriteUIntVariable to access the memory directly using a symbol name. */
    if(pcm.WriteVariable(name, val))
        document.getElementById("status").innerHTML = "Write of the " + name + " succeeded.";
    else
        on_error("Error when writting variable " + name + ". " + pcm.LastRetMsg);
}

</script>
</head>
<body>
    <!-- The main FreeMASTER ActiveX communication object -->
    <object id="pcm" height="0" width="0" classid="clsid:48A185F1-FFDB-11D3-80E3-00C04F176153">
    </object>

    <!-- User form -->
    Read var16 = <span id="var16_read">N/A</span> <input type="button" value="Read var16"
        onclick="read_variable('var16', 'var16_read')" /> <br />
    Read var16inc = <span id="var16inc_read">N/A</span> <input type="button" value="Read var16inc"
        onclick="read_variable('var16inc', 'var16inc_read')" /> <br />
    Read arr16 = <span id="arr16_read">N/A</span> <input type="button" value="Read arr16"
        onclick="read_array('arr16', 2, 10, 'arr16_read')" /> <br />

    Write var16inc: <input type="text" id="var16inc_val" value="10" /> <input type="button"
        value="Write var16inc" onclick="write_variable('var16inc', 'var16inc_val')" /> <br />

    Status: <span id="status">No errors.</span> <br />
</body>
</html>

```

## 6.8.4 VisualBasic for Applications in Excel

The FreeMASTER object can also be used in the Visual Basic for Applications (VBA) project in Excel. Before writing the code, register a reference to the "FreeMASTER ActiveX Type Library" in the "Tools / References..." dialog, which is available in the VisualBasic development environment.

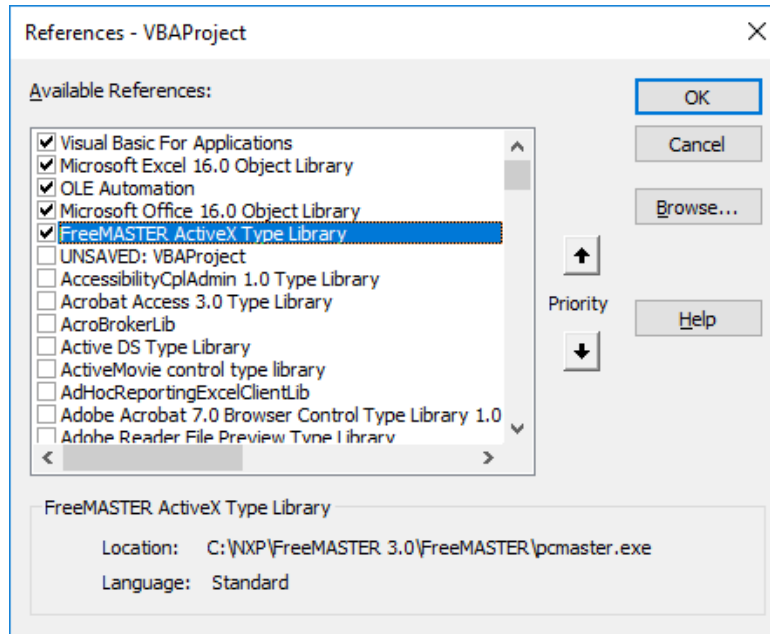


Figure 49. Registering FreeMASTER Type Library in VBA

The name of the FreeMASTER ActiveX object that should be declared in the VB code is `McbPcm`. If the type library is registered properly, the editor should automatically detect the FreeMASTER object and enable intelligent object method look-up while typing the code.

```
' declare FreeMASTER object
Dim pcm As McbPcm
Set pcm = New McbPcm

' read variable method
bSucc = pcm.ReadVariable(name, vValue, tValue, bsRetMsg)
```

Figure 50. Editing code in VBA environment

```
Dim pcm As McbPcm
Dim sht

Private Sub Form_Load()
    'initialize FreeMASTER object
    Set pcm = New McbPcm

    Set sht = Worksheets("sheet1")
End Sub

Sub OnError(err)
    'Show error in status cell
    sht.Range("B7").Value = "ERROR: " & err
```

```

End Sub

Sub ShowStatus(text)
    'Show status in status cell
    sht.Range("B7").Value = text
End Sub

Sub ReadVar16()
    'Macro read var16
    Call ReadVariable("var16", "B1")
End Sub

Sub ReadVar16inc()
    'Macro read var16inc
    Call ReadVariable("var16inc", "B2")
End Sub

Sub ReadArr16()
    'Macro read arr16
    Call ReadArray("arr16", 2, 10, "B3:K3")
End Sub

Sub WriteVar16inc()
    'Macro write var16
    Call WriteVariable("var16inc", "B5")
End Sub

Sub ClearArray()
    'Macro clear cells for array
    sht.Range("B3:K3").Value = ""
    ShowStatus ("Array was cleared")
End Sub

Sub ReadVariable(name, cell)
    Dim bSucc As Boolean

    If pcm Is Nothing Then
        Call Form_Load
    End If

    'ReadVariable uses FreeMASTER variable object from current project. Use
    'ReadUIntVariable to access the memory directly using a symbol name.
    bSucc = pcm.ReadVariable(name, vValue, tValue, bsRetMsg)
    If bSucc Then
        sht.Range(cell).Value = tValue
        ShowStatus ("Readvariable OK")
    Else ' something failed
        OnError (bsRetMsg)
    End If
End Sub

Sub ReadArray(name, elemSize, length, cell)
    Dim bSucc As Boolean

    If pcm Is Nothing Then
        Call Form_Load
    End If

    'Arrays are accessed in memory directly, using a symbol name and element size.
    bSucc = pcm.ReadUIntArray(name, length, elemSize, arr, bsRetMsg)

```

```

    If bSucc Then
        sht.Range(cell).Value = arr
        ShowStatus ("ReadUIntArray OK")
    Else ' something failed
        OnError (bsRetMsg)
    End If
End Sub

Sub WriteVariable(name, cell)
    Dim bSucc As Boolean
    Dim val As String

    If pcm Is Nothing Then
        Call Form_Load
    End If

    val = sht.Range(cell).Value

    'WriteVariable uses FreeMASTER variable object from current project. Use
    'WriteUIntVariable to access the memory directly using a symbol name.
    bSucc = pcm.WriteVariable(name, val, bsRetMsg)
    If bSucc Then
        ShowStatus ("Write of " & name & " was successful.")
    Else ' something failed
        OnError (bsRetMsg)
    End If
End Sub

```

|   | A              | B                | C              | D                 | E  | F  | G  | H  | I  | J  | K  |
|---|----------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1 | Read var16     | 59969            | Read var16     |                   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 2 | Read var16inc  | 5                | Read var16inc  |                   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 3 | Read arr16     | 0                | 10             | 20                | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 |
| 4 |                |                  | Read arr16     | Clear arr16 cells |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 5 | Write var16inc | 5                | Write var16inc |                   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 6 |                |                  |                |                   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 7 | STATUS         | ReadUIntArray OK |                |                   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |

Figure 51. Excel form

## 6.8.5 Matlab m-script

Test this code in the Matlab console:

```

% create FreeMASTER ActiveX object
pcm = actxserver ('MCB.PCM');

% write 10 value into "var16" variable
bSucc = pcm.WriteVariable('var16inc', 10);
var16 = 0;

% read the "var16" variable as defined in FreeMASTER project
bSucc = pcm.ReadVariable('var16');
if bSucc

```



```

    var16 = pcm.LastVariable_vValue;
end
% show the value
var16

% configure matlab to accept safe array as single dimension
feature('COM_SafeArraySingleDim', 1) ;
% write 4 bytes to 'arr8' array. WriteMemory function expects SafeArray as input data
bSucc = pcm.WriteMemory('arr8', 4, {11;22;33;44})
% reads 4 bytes from memory at address of var32inc variable
bSucc = pcm.ReadMemory('var32inc', 4);
if bSucc
    % reads data of last call the ReadMemory()function.
    readMemResult = pcm.LastMemory_data
end

```

## 6.9 Script accessing multiple running FreeMASTER instances

Complex scripts or control pages can access multiple running FreeMASTER instances. This may be useful when more target boards are attached to a computer and a script must collect data from all of them.

For COM+/ActiveX interface:

- A special ActiveX object named “Multi-FreeMASTER Class” (identifier is MCB.MULT) enables you to run, stop, and control multiple instances of FreeMASTER application.
- The object can be instantiated in an Internet Explorer control page "<OBJECT id="mult" name="mult" height="1" width="1" classid="clsid:A8E26DF5-85A1-4552-AD0E-6C8AA10641EA"></OBJECT>".
- The object has just one method ("GetAppObject(instanceName, runMode, openProject)") which returns a common FreeMASTER object instance to be controlled using the API described earlier in this section.
- Parameters:
  - "instanceName" - a string identifier of the running instance. You can name instances using the "/sharex NAME" command line parameter. When a required instance is not found, then a new FreeMASTER instance is started.
  - "runMode" - a number: 1 = normal, 2 = minimized, which can be added to: 0x10 = port closed, 0x20 = port open, 0x30 = port open verbose.
  - "openProject" - the project to open if an instance is not found and it is being started.
- As a result, a single "MCB.MULT" object can be used to run or attach to multiple named FreeMASTER instances. All instances can then be controlled from a single script.

For JSON-RPC interface:

- Run each FreeMASTER with a different "/rpcs PORT" command line option to start the JSON-RPC server at a given port. The default port is 41000.
- In the script acting as a JSON-RPC client, you can connect to as many server instances as needed at proper ports and use the connection interface to control each of them.

# Chapter 7

## FreeMASTER low level

FreeMASTER enables users to monitor and control the target microcontroller application. The monitoring is done using a text-based Variable Watch grid or using the Oscilloscope and Recorder charts graphically. The basic control features are achieved using the Application Commands or by modifying the variables in the Watch grid. A bidirectional communication using FreeMASTER pipes is also available.

On top of this basic functionality, custom Control Pages can be written in HTML and JavaScript and use additional graphical objects (like buttons, gauges, sliders, and so on). Using the ActiveX or JSON-RPC interfaces, the Control Page has access to the FreeMASTER object and its programming interface. From the software layering perspective, the Control Page implements an upper layer built on top of the FreeMASTER foundation framework.

The Control Pages are not the only way of using the FreeMASTER technology for custom development. The FreeMASTER software itself is internally split to several layers which may be interfaced directly. Such a customization is definitely not trivial and may require some support from NXP. Reach out to the FreeMASTER [community](#) forum for more information.

### 7.1 Communication library

The communication library is a low layer of the FreeMASTER desktop application, which handles the entire communication with the target MCU application. It has a form of dynamically-loaded library which may also be used by custom applications that use the FreeMASTER communication protocol. In Windows, the library is named `mcbcXX.dll`.

For FreeMASTER versions between 1.2 and 2.0, `mcbc12.dll` is used. FreeMASTER 2.5 and 3.0 introduce `mcbc30.dll`. The FreeMASTER Lite uses similar communication library updated for cross-platform operation with the same API.

The DLL can be interfaced from almost any programming languages that generate a native code for the Windows operating system and even several scripting languages. An interface header file and a `*.lib` file for compile-time linking of the library is available in the FreeMASTER installation in the `userdev` directory.

- `mcbcom.h` - main communication library header file
- `mcberr.h` - error code definition header file

#### NOTE

Obey the NXP licensing terms and conditions when designing custom applications with the FreeMASTER protocol or FreeMASTER communication library. The license only permits using the FreeMASTER tool with applications and systems that utilize NXP Semiconductors processors.

### 7.2 Communication plugins

Communication plugins are dynamically-loaded libraries that may be used by FreeMASTER (namely by the FreeMASTER Communication Library) to implement alternate ways of physical communication with the target. The native serial communication protocol is implemented by the FreeMASTER communication library directly, using a low-level RS232 or USB communication interface available in the operating system. The general routines to send protocol frames and receive response frames are provided in the library. Any other means of physical communication may be provided in the form of plugins which supply alternate send-and-receive implementations suitable for the selected physical media.

FreeMASTER comes with several communication plugins installed automatically along with the main application:

- The "CAN communication plug-in" uses CAN messages to send and receive serial protocol frames. The FreeMASTER driver must be configured for the CAN interface also in the target MCU application.
- The "BDM/JTAG communication plug-in" emulates the serial protocol, catches any variable-access protocol frames, and emulates the same behavior using a direct memory access over the JTAG interface. With this plugin, no protocol driver needs to be used in the target MCU application. All memory accesses are made on a background without any MCU CPU intervention.

Advanced features (like Recorder or Pipes) do not work with this plugin, because there is no "cooperating" driver code in the MCU application.

- The "Packet-Driven BDM communication plug-in" uses the JTAG interface as a communication interface instead of a direct access to the target memory. In this case, the FreeMASTER driver must be again present in the target MCU application and must be configured for the PD-BDM communication.

The FreeMASTER desktop application and FreeMASTER Lite both support communication plugins, but the technology differs:

- FreeMASTER uses Microsoft COM+ technology to implement plug-ins and invoke their methods. The interface files needed to design custom communication plugins are available in the FreeMASTER installation in the *userdev* directory.
  - *mcbcom\_i.idl* - the main COM+ interface definition file
  - *mcbcom\_i.c* and *mcbcom\_i.h* - defines the interface and related GUID identifiers
- FreeMASTER Lite uses general localhost RPC over a TCP protocol.

The development of custom plug-in modules may be a challenging task. Reach out to the NXP FreeMASTER [community](#) forum to seek support or to discuss your development plans.

#### NOTE

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# Appendix A

## References

- *FreeMASTER Usage Serial Driver Implementation* (document [AN4752](#))
- *Integrating FreeMASTER Time Debugging Tool With CodeWarrior For Microcontrollers v10.X Project* (document [AN4771](#))
- *Flash Driver Library For MC56F847xx And MC56F827xx DSC Family* (document [AN4860](#))
- FreeMASTER tool home: [www.nxp.com/freemaster](http://www.nxp.com/freemaster)
- FreeMASTER community area: [community.nxp.com/community/freemaster](http://community.nxp.com/community/freemaster)
- MCUXpresso SDK home: [www.nxp.com/mcuxpresso](http://www.nxp.com/mcuxpresso)
- MCUXpresso SDK builder: [mcuxpresso.nxp.com/en](http://mcuxpresso.nxp.com/en)

## Appendix B

### Revision history

The following revision history table summarizes the changes to this document since the initial release.

| Revision | Date    | Description  |
|----------|---------|--|
| 0        | 2/2002  | Published as 56F800 SDK document SDK111/D  |
| 1.0      | 6/2004  | Updated for FreeMASTER Application. Made as separate document.   |
| 2.0      | 9/2007  | Updated for FreeMASTER version 1.3. New application screen shots used. New Freescale document template used. |
| 2.1      | 6/2011  | Updated comments for GetCurrentRecorderState function.   |
| 2.2      | 10/2012 | Added description of new ActiveX methods, added examples of ActiveX object use.                              |
| 2.3      | 03/2014 | New ActiveX methods documented for version 1.4.1   |
| 2.4      | 06/2014 | Removed obsolete license text. See installation package for up-to-date license file.                         |
| 2.5      | 05/2016 | New ActiveX methods documented for version 2.0.2   |
| 3.0      | 06/2019 | Reformatted the document to the current NXP look and feel.   |
| 4.0      | 11/2019 | Accompanying the FreeMASTER 3.0 release.   |
| 4.1      | 10/2020 | Updated command line options. Accompanying the FreeMASTER 3.1 release.                                       |

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