



System Timer Interface Design Manual

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1. Documentation introduction.....

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References.4[1].

1. Documentation introduction

1.1. Documentation Purpose

The system timer interface provides a timing api interface for the application layer, and this document provides a reference for users.

1.2. References

[1].

1.3. Keywords

abbreviations, terms	explain

2. Function overview

2.1. Timer Types

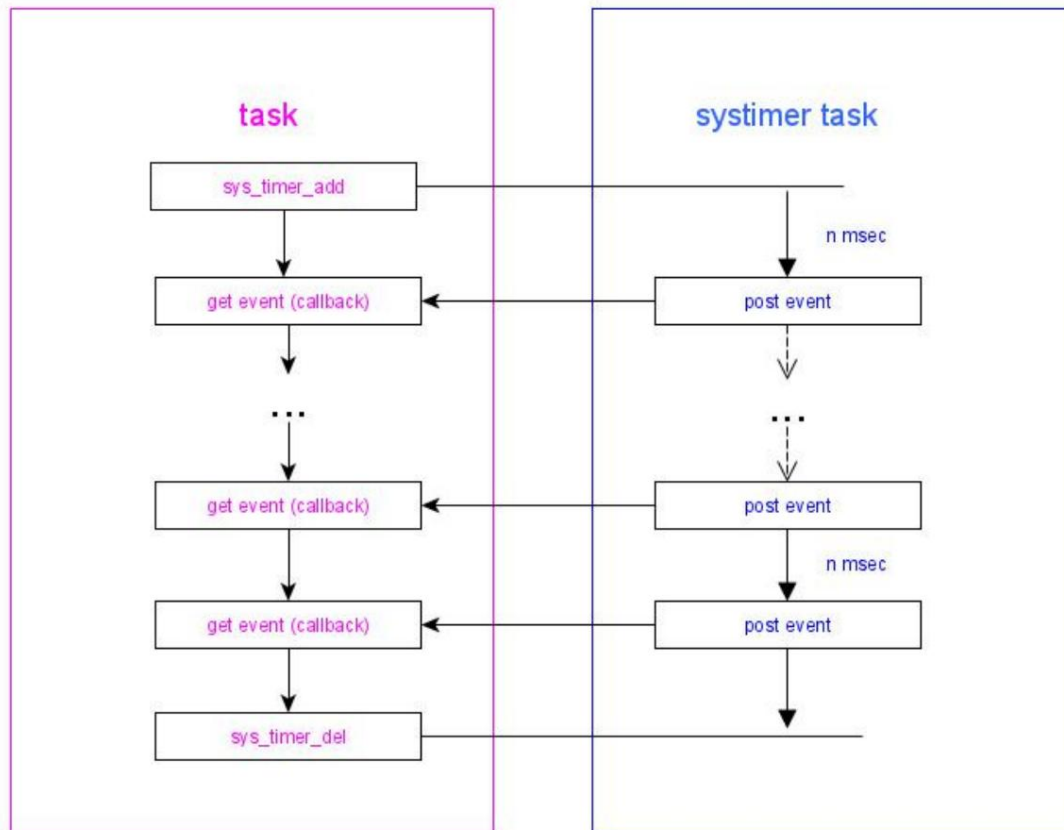
beat	interface	Priority	sync/async	Parse
Strong beat	usr_timer	1	asynchronous	<p>1. The parameter priority of usr_timer is 1, so that</p> <p>With this type of timer, the system cannot enter low power consumption</p> <p>2. usr_timer is an asynchronous interface, it is registered when add</p> <p>The scan function will be called when the time base in the hardware timer use.</p>
weak beat	usr_timer	0	asynchronous	<p>1. The parameter priority of usr_timer is 0, so that</p> <p>With this type of timer, the low power consumption of the system will ignore the beat, Beats will not be lost, but the cycle will change</p> <p>2. usr_timer is an asynchronous interface, it is registered when add</p> <p>The callback function of the hardware timer will be called when the time base is up. use.</p>
normal beat sys timer		none	Synchronization 1.	<p>The system will enter low power consumption and the beat will not be lost</p> <p>2. sys_timer provides the time base by the systimer thread, which belongs to the same Step interface, that is to say in which thread add the sys_timer,</p> <p>When the timing time base reaches the systimer thread, an event notification will be sent to the corresponding</p> <p>The add thread responds (the callback function is executed).</p> <p>3. Pay attention to the thread response problem corresponding to timer add, do not build</p> <p>It is recommended to do a scan with a very short period of time in the main loop thread of the system.</p>

2.2. Difference between timer and timeout

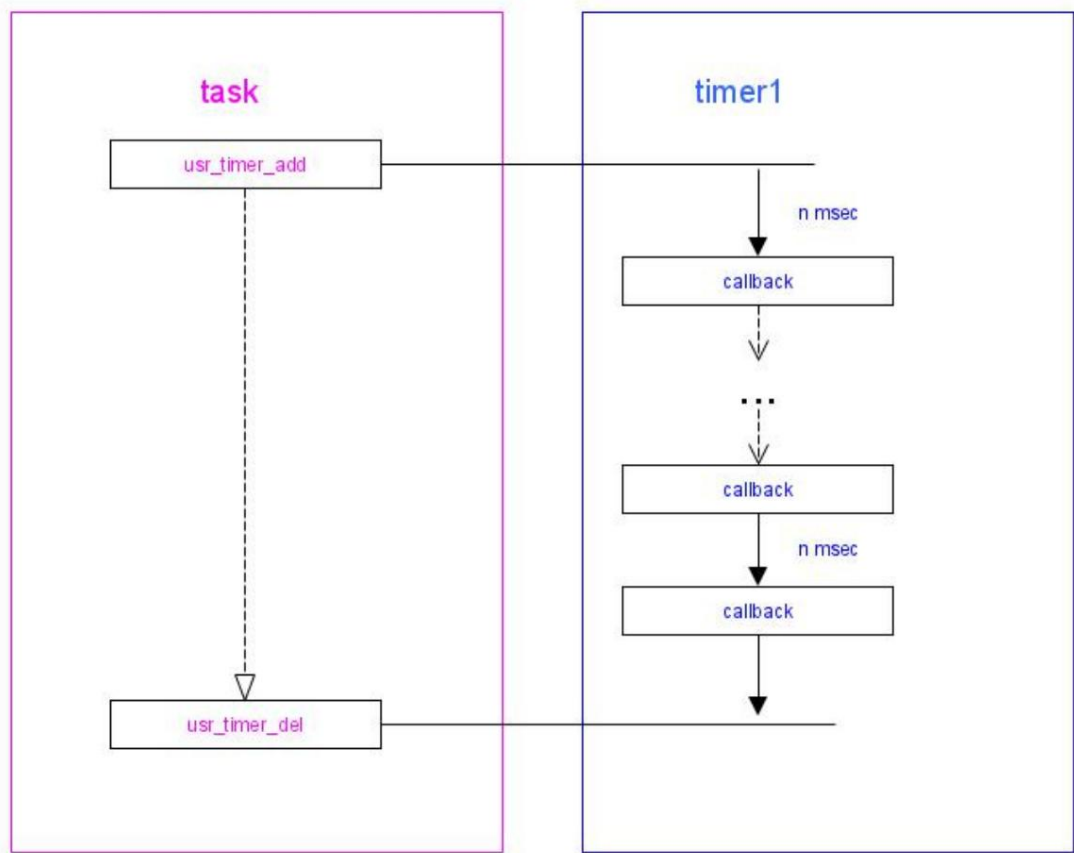
The difference between the sys_timer/usr_timer and sys_timeout/usr_timeout interfaces is that the callback of the timeout interface will only be done once, that is, It is to set a future time, and when the time is up, the life cycle of the timer ends.

3. Process Framework

3.1. sys_timer process framework



3.2. usr_timer process framework



4. Detailed interface description

4.1. sys_timer detailed interface description

```
/*-----*/  
/**@brief sys_timer add interface @param for regular scan
```

priv: private
parameter func: timing scan
callback function msec: timing time, unit: milliseconds

@return The id number assigned by the timer

@note 1. The system will enter low power consumption, and the beat will not be

lost. 2. sys_timer is provided by the systimer thread as a time base, which is a synchronous interface.

That is to say, in the sys_timer of which thread is added, when the timing time base reaches the systimer thread, it will send an event to notify the corresponding add thread to respond (the callback function is executed). 3. Use in pairs with sys_timer_del

```
*/
```

```
/*-----*/
```

```
u16 sys_timer_add(void *priv, void (*func)(void *priv), u32 msec);
```

```
/*-----*/
```

```
/**@brief sys_timer regularly scans and deletes the
```

```
interface @param
```

```
id: id number assigned by sys_timer_add
```

```
@return
```

```
@note 1. Pair with sys_timer_add
```

```
*/
```

```
/*-----*/
```

```
void sys_timer_del (u16);
```

```
/*-----*/
```

```
/**@brief sys_timer timeout increase interface
```

```
@param
```

```
priv: private
```

```
parameter func: timing scan
```

```
callback function msec: timing time, unit: milliseconds
```

```
@return The id number assigned by the timer
```

```
@note 1. The system will enter low power consumption, and the beat will not
```

```
be lost. 2. sys_timerout is provided by the systimer thread, which belongs to the synchronous
```

```
interface, that is, in which thread add sys_timerout, the timing time base When the systimer
```

```
thread arrives, it will send an event to notify the corresponding add thread to respond (the callback function
```

```
is executed) 3. The timeout callback will only be executed once 4. It is used in pairs with sys_timerout_del
```

```
*/
```

```
/*-----*/
```

```
u16 sys_timeout_add(void *priv, void (*func)(void *priv), u32 msec);
```

```
/*-----*/
```

```
/**@brief sys_timer timeout delete interface @param
```

```
id: id number assigned by sys_timerout_add
```



```
@return
@note 1. Pair with sys_timeout_add
*/
/*-----*/

void sys_timeout_del(u16);

/*-----*/ /**@brief
sys_timer timer reset @param

        id: id number assigned by sys_timer

@return
@note 1. Re-time after reset
*/
/*-----*/

void sys_timer_re_run(u16 id);

/*-----*/ /**@brief
sys_timer timer setting private parameter @param

        id: id number assigned by sys_timer
        priv: private parameter

@return
@note
*/
/*-----*/

void sys_timer_set_user_data(u16 id, void *priv);

/*-----*/
/**@brief sys_timer timer gets private parameter @param

        id: The id number assigned by
sys_timer @return Returns the private
parameter when adding @note Note: If the private parameter is reset through sys_timer_set_user_data, the set private parameter will be returned
*/
/*-----*/
```

```
void *sys_timer_get_user_data(u16 id);
```

4.2. usr_timer detailed interface description

illustrate:

1. usr_timer is declared in include_lib/system/timer.h 2. sys_hi_timer is equivalent to usr_timer with priority 1, defined by macro in include_lib/system/timer.h 3. sys_s_hi_timer is equivalent to usr_timer with priority 0, in include_lib/system/timer.h is macro defined

```
/*-----*/
```

```
/**@brief usr_timer Add interface @param for regular scan
```

```
priv: private
```

```
parameter func: timing scan
```

```
callback function msec: timing time, unit:
```

```
millisecond priority: priority, range: 0/1
```

```
@return id number assigned by the timer @note
```

```
1. The priority of the usr_timer parameter is 1. Using this type of timer, the system cannot enter low power consumption. 2. The
```

```
priority of the usr_timer parameter is 0. Using this type of timer, the system will ignore the low power consumption. This beat, the beat will not
```

```
be lost, but the cycle will change to 3. usr_timer belongs to an asynchronous interface, and the scan function registered during add will be adjusted when the time
```

```
base in the hardware timer arrives.
```

```
use.
```

```
4. Corresponding to the release interface usr_timer_del
```

```
*/
```

```
/*-----*/
```

```
u16 usr_timer_add(void *priv, void (*func)(void *priv), u32 msec, u8 priority);
```

```
/*-----*/ /**@brief usr_timer
```

```
timeout increase interface @param
```

```
priv: private
```

```
parameter func: timeout
```

```
callback function msec: timing time, unit:
```

```
millisecond priority: priority, range: 0/1
```

```
@return id number assigned by timer 1, parameter priority
```

```
infringement must be investigated. priority is 1, use this Class timer, the system cannot enter low power consumption @note All rights reserved,
```

2. The parameter priority of `usr_timeout` is 0. Using this type of timer, the system will ignore the tick in low power consumption, and the rhythm will not be lost, but the cycle will change. 3. `usr_timeout` is an asynchronous interface, and the scan registered during add The function will time the time base in the hardware timer is called.

4. Corresponding to the release interface `usr_timeout_del`

5. The timeout callback will only be executed once

*/

/*-----*/

`u16 usr_timeout_add(void *priv, void (*func)(void *priv), u32 msec, u8 priority);`

/*-----*/ /**@brief usr_timer

Modify the timing scan time interface @param

id: id number assigned when `usr_timer_add`

msec: Timing time, unit: milliseconds

@return

@note

*/

/*-----*/

`int usr_timer_modify(u16 id, u32 msec);`

/*-----*/

/**@brief usr_timeout Modify the timeout interface @param

id: id number assigned when `usr_timeout_add`

msec: Timing time, unit: milliseconds

@return

@note

*/

/*-----*/

`int usr_timeout_modify(u16 id, u32 msec);`

/*-----*/ /**@brief usr_timer

delete interface @param

id: id number assigned when `usr_timer_add`

@return

```
@note Note paired with usr_timer_add
*/
/*-----*/

void usr_timer_del (u16 id);

/*-----*/
/**@brief usr_timeout delete interface
    @param
        id: id number assigned when usr_timerout_add
    @return
    @note Note paired with usr_timerout_add
*/
/*-----*/

void usr_timeout_del(u16 id);

/*-----*/
/**@brief usr_time output debugging information
    @param

    @return
    @note 1. Available for
        debugging 2. It will output the ids of all added timers and their time (msec)
*/
/*-----*/

void usr_timer_dump(void);
```