



X-CUBE-AWS

rev1.0 09/06/2020

GOAL

Connect STM32 microcontrollers to AWS

PREREQUISITES

Software needed:

- STM32IDE
- X-CUBE-AWS
- TeraTerm

Hardware used in this example:

- 32F769IDISCOVERY

P.S. Be sure to have fully understood the basics of **AWS such as **devices, certificates and JSON messages**.**

X-CUBE-AWS

The X-CUBE-AWS Expansion Package consists of a set of libraries and application examples for STM32L4 Series, STM32F4 Series, and STM32F7 Series microcontrollers acting as end devices.

For our example start with opening the example for the 32F769IDISCOVERY board, you can find it in:

`..\STM32CubeExpansion_Cloud_AWS_Vx.y.z\Projects\STM32F769I -Discovery\Applications\Cloud\AWS`



FreeRTOS

The X-CUBE-AWS libraries works on FreeRTOS, a Real-time operating system for microcontrollers. Using a OS allows the board to perform multiple tasks at almost the same time, indipendently so it's important to have a basic understanding in how it works and the importance of threads.

You can find all the infos you may need [here](#).

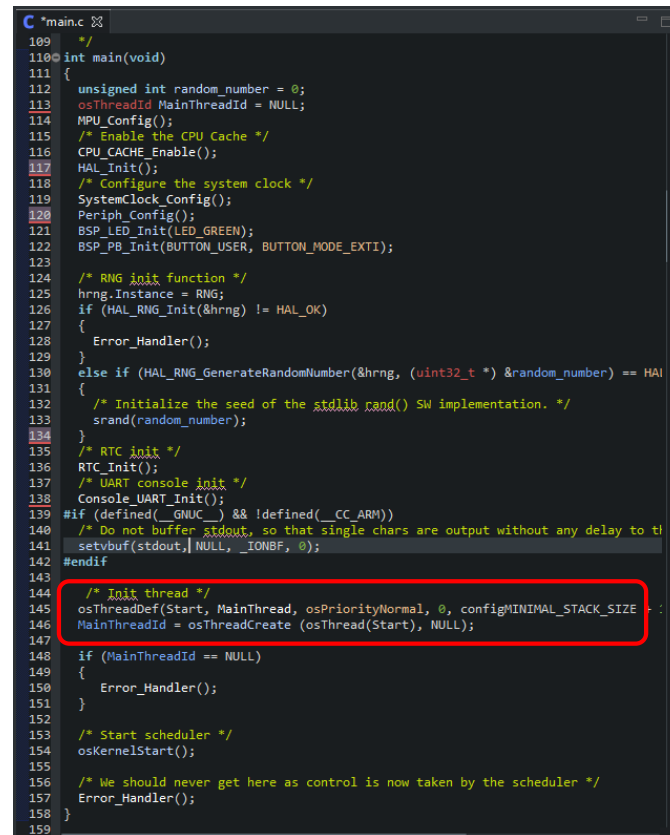


X-CUBE-AWS Example

Open the *main.c* file and go to the main function: after the initialization of the board, the **MainThread** will start: notice that the infinite loop is missing.

Scrolling down (or by searching it on the right tab) find the MainThread function: the aim of this thread is to create all the objects we need for the OS such as threads, tasks, timers and so.

After all of them have been created, the MainThread terminates, while all the other threads will continue to run indipendently.



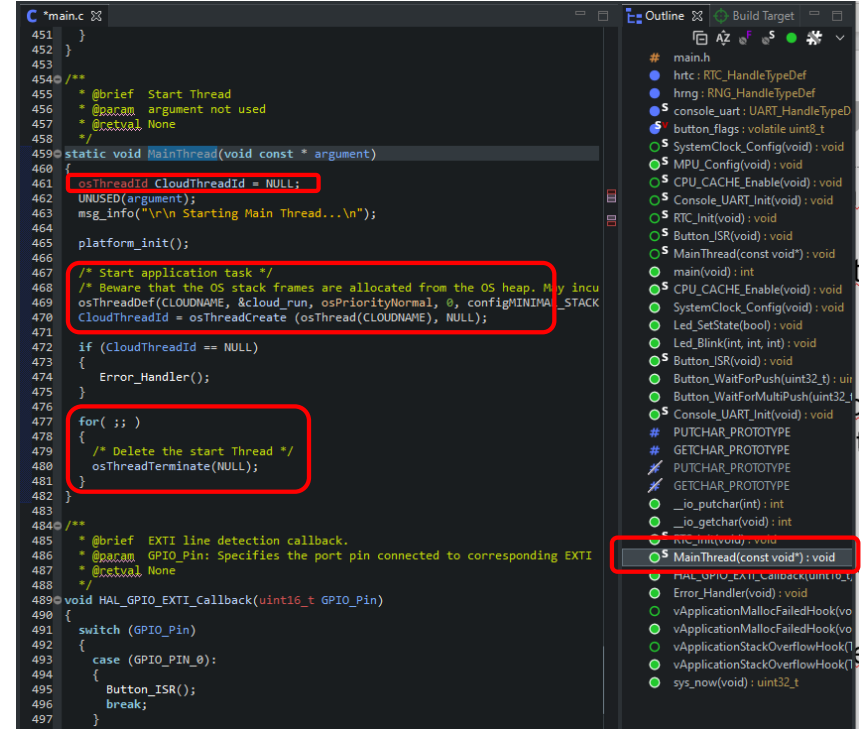
```
C:\main.c
109  /*
110  int main(void)
111  {
112      unsigned int random_number = 0;
113      osThreadId MainThreadId = NULL;
114      MPU_Config();
115      /* Enable the CPU Cache */
116      CPU_CACHE_Enable();
117      HAL_Init();
118      /* Configure the system clock */
119      SystemClock_Config();
120      Periph_Config();
121      BSP_LED_Init(LED_GREEN);
122      BSP_PB_Init(BUTTON_USER, BUTTON_MODE_EXTI);
123
124      /* RNG init function */
125      hrng.Instance = RNG;
126      if (HAL_RNG_Init(&hrng) != HAL_OK)
127      {
128          Error_Handler();
129      }
130      else if (HAL_RNG_GenerateRandomNumber(&hrng, (uint32_t *) &random_number) == HAL
131      {
132          /* Initialize the seed of the stdlib rand() SW implementation. */
133          srand(random_number);
134      }
135      /* RTC init */
136      RTC_Init();
137      /* UART console init */
138      Console_UART_Init();
139      #if (defined(_GNUCC) && !defined(_CC_ARM))
140      /* Do not buffer stdout, so that single chars are output without any delay to t
141      setvbuf(stdout, NULL, _IONBF, 0);
142      #endif
143
144      /* Init thread */
145      osThreadDef(Start, MainThread, osPriorityNormal, 0, configMINIMAL_STACK_SIZE);
146      MainThreadId = osThreadCreate (osThread(Start), NULL);
147
148      if (MainThreadId == NULL)
149      {
150          Error_Handler();
151      }
152
153      /* Start scheduler */
154      osKernelStart();
155
156      /* We should never get here as control is now taken by the scheduler */
157      Error_Handler();
158  }
159
```

X-CUBE-AWS Example

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```
451 }
452
453
454 /**
455  * @brief Start Thread
456  * @param argument not used
457  * @return None
458  */
459 static void MainThread(void const * argument)
460 {
461     osThreadId CloudThreadId = NULL;
462     UNUSED(argument);
463     msg_info("\r\n Starting Main Thread...\n");
464
465     platform_init();
466
467     /* Start application task */
468     /* Beware that the OS stack frames are allocated from the OS heap. My incu
469     osThreadDef(CLOUDNAME, &cloud_run, osPriorityNormal, 0, configMINIMAL_STACK
470     CloudThreadId = osThreadCreate (osThread(CLOUDNAME), NULL);
471
472     if (CloudThreadId == NULL)
473     {
474         Error_Handler();
475     }
476
477     for(;;)
478     {
479         /* Delete the start Thread */
480         osThreadTerminate(NULL);
481     }
482 }
483
484 /**
485  * @brief EXTI line detection callback.
486  * @param GPIO_Pin: Specifies the port pin connected to corresponding EXTI
487  * @return None
488  */
489 void HAL_GPIO_EXTI_Callback(uint16_t GPIO_Pin)
490 {
491     switch (GPIO_Pin)
492     {
493     case (GPIO_PIN_0):
494     {
495         Button_ISR();
496         break;
497     }
498     }
```

cloud_run()

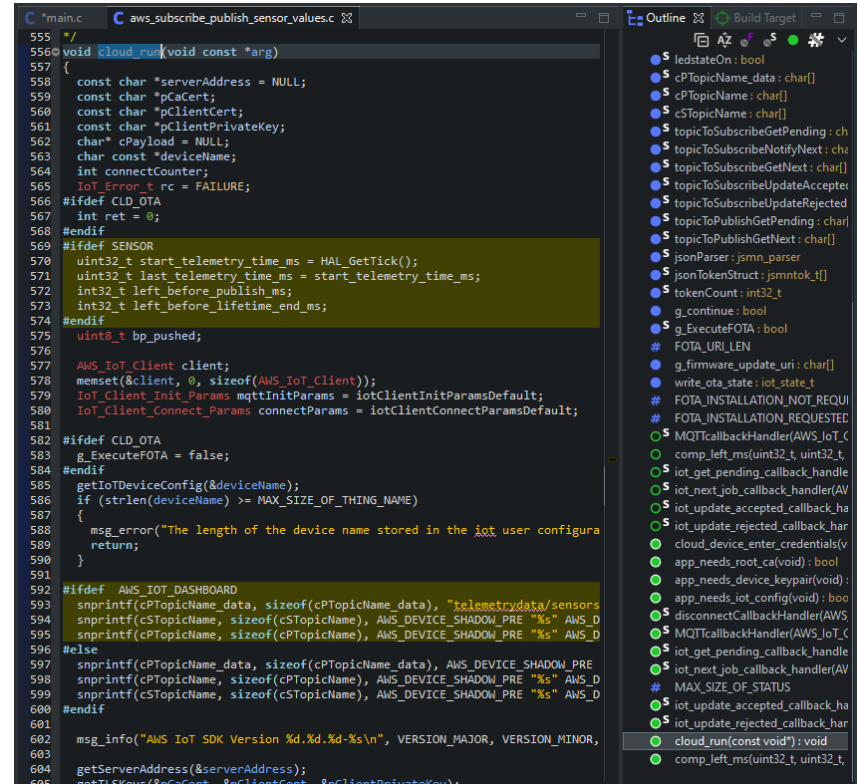
The line:

`osThreadDef(CLOUDNAME, &cloud_run,..)`

Defines a thread called `CLOUDNAME` that will run the `cloud_run` function.

Select `cloud_run`, right click and go to definition: the file `aws_subscribe_publish_sensor_values.c` will open.

Here are written the main functions that allows our system to communicate with AWS.



```
1  "main.c"  C aws_subscribe_publish_sensor_values.c
555  /*
556  void cloud_run(void const *arg)
557  {
558      const char *serverAddress = NULL;
559      const char *pCaCert;
560      const char *pClientCert;
561      const char *pClientPrivateKey;
562      char* cPayload = NULL;
563      char const *deviceName;
564      int connectCounter;
565      IoT_Error_t rc = FAILURE;
566      #ifdef CLD_OTA
567          int ret = 0;
568      #endif
569      #ifdef SENSOR
570          uint32_t start_telemetry_time_ms = HAL_GetTick();
571          uint32_t last_telemetry_time_ms = start_telemetry_time_ms;
572          int32_t left_before_publish_ms;
573          int32_t left_before_lifetime_end_ms;
574      #endif
575          uint8_t bp_pushed;
576      AWS_IoT_Client client;
577      memset(&client, 0, sizeof(AWS_IoT_Client));
578      IoT_Client_Init_Params mqttInitParams = iotClientInitParamsDefault;
579      IoT_Client_Connect_Params connectParams = iotClientConnectParamsDefault;
580      #ifdef CLD_OTA
581          g_ExecuteFOTA = false;
582      #endif
583      getIoTDeviceConfig(&deviceName);
584      if (strlen(deviceName) >= MAX_SIZE_OF_THING_NAME)
585      {
586          msg_error("The length of the device name stored in the iot user configura
587          return;
588      }
589      #ifdef AWS_IOT_DASHBOARD
590          snprintf(cTopicName_data, sizeof(cTopicName_data), "telemetrydata/sensors
591          snprintf(cTopicName, sizeof(cTopicName), AWS_DEVICE_SHADOW_PRE "%s" AWS_D
592          snprintf(cTopicName, sizeof(cTopicName), AWS_DEVICE_SHADOW_PRE "%s" AWS_D
593      #else
594          snprintf(cTopicName_data, sizeof(cTopicName_data), AWS_DEVICE_SHADOW_PRE
595          snprintf(cTopicName, sizeof(cTopicName), AWS_DEVICE_SHADOW_PRE "%s" AWS_D
596          snprintf(cTopicName, sizeof(cTopicName), AWS_DEVICE_SHADOW_PRE "%s" AWS_D
597      #endif
598      msg_info("AWS IoT SDK Version %d.%d.%d-%s\n", VERSION_MAJOR, VERSION_MINOR,
599      getServerAddress(&serverAddress);
600      getTlsKey(&pCaCert, &pClientCert, &pClientPrivateKey);
601      ledstateOn = bool
602      cTopicName_data : char[]
603      cTopicName : char[]
604      cTopicName : char[]
605      topicToSubscribeGetPending : ch
606      topicToSubscribeNotifyNext : chu
607      topicToSubscribeGetNext : char[]
608      topicToSubscribeUpdateAccepted
609      topicToSubscribeUpdateRejected
610      topicToPublishGetPending : char[]
611      topicToPublishGetNext : char[]
612      jsonParser : jsnm_parser
613      jsonTokenStruct : jsmtok_t[]
614      tokenCount : int32_t
615      g_continue : bool
616      g_ExecuteFOTA : bool
617      # FOTA_URI_LEN
618      g_firmware_update_uri : char[]
619      write_ota_state : iot_state_t
620      # FOTA_INSTALLATION_NOT_REQUI
621      # FOTA_INSTALLATION_REQUESTED
622      MQTTcallbackHandler(AWS_IoT_C
623      comp_left_ms(uint32_t, uint32_t
624      iot_get_pending_callback_handle
625      iot_next_job_callback_handler(AV
626      iot_update_accepted_callback_ha
627      iot_update_rejected_callback_ha
628      cloud_device_enter_credentials(v
629      app_needs_root_ca(void) : bool
630      app_needs_device_keypair(void) :
631      app_needs_iot_config(void) : boo
632      disconnectCallbackHandler(AWS
633      MQTTcallbackHandler(AWS_IoT_C
634      iot_get_pending_callback_handle
635      iot_next_job_callback_handler(AV
636      # MAX_SIZE_OF_STATUS
637      iot_update_accepted_callback_ha
638      iot_update_rejected_callback_ha
639      cloud_run(const void*) : void
640      comp_left_ms(uint32_t, uint32_t,
```


ATTENTION



There are 2 errors on the example given by ST.

Using the find tool in the IDE, substitute the following line (the error is repeated twice) :

```
paramsQOS1.payloadLen = strlen(cPayload) + 1;
```

With:

```
paramsQOS1.payloadLen = strlen(cPayload);
```

cloud_run

cloud_run() function provides us connection with AWS cloud, subscribing and publishing to topics, checking for errors all the time.

You should never touch this function for the most part.

As you can read on the ST's papers (you can find the official guide [here](#)), the example provided will publish a message to the specific topic in order to change the built-in LED state when the blue button has been pushed.

This functionality is written between lines 802 and 824.

```
C:\main.c  C:\aws_subscribe_publish_sensor_values.c
777 {
778     msg_info("Reconnected.\n");
779 }
780
781 /* STEP: User interaction */
782 bp_pushed = (sim_bp_pushed != BP_NOT_PUSHED) ? sim_bp_pushed : Button_WaitForMultiPu
783 sim_bp_pushed = BP_NOT_PUSHED;
784
785 /* exit loop on long push */
786 if (bp_pushed == BP_MULTIPLE_PUSH)
787 {
788     msg_info("\nPushed button perceived as a *double push*. Terminates the application
789     break;
790 }
791
792 /* create desired message */
793 if (!cPayload)
794 {
795     cPayload = malloc(AWS_IOT_MQTT_TX_BUF_LEN);
796     if (!cPayload)
797     {
798         msg_error("Unable to allocate memory for the Payload\n");
799     }
800 }
801
802 if (bp_pushed == BP_SINGLE_PUSH)
803 {
804     printf("Sending the desired LED state to AWS.\n");
805     ledstateOn = !ledstateOn;
806
807     (void) snprintf(cPayload, AWS_IOT_MQTT_TX_BUF_LEN, "%s{\"LED_value\":\"%s\"}%s",
808         aws_json_desired, (ledstateOn) ? "On" : "Off", aws_json_post);
809
810     paramsQOS1.payload = cPayload;
811     paramsQOS1.payloadLen = strlen(cPayload) + 1;
812
813     do
814     {
815         rc = aws_iot_mqtt_publish(&client, cPTopicName, strlen(cPTopicName), &paramsQOS1
816
817         if (rc == AWS_SUCCESS)
818         {
819             printf("\nPublished to topic %s:", cPTopicName);
820             printf("%s\n", cPayload);
821         }
822     } while (MQTT_REQUEST_TIMEOUT_ERROR == rc);
823 }
824
825
826 #ifdef SENSOR
827     left before publish = ... left before last before publish = ... left before last before publish = ...
```

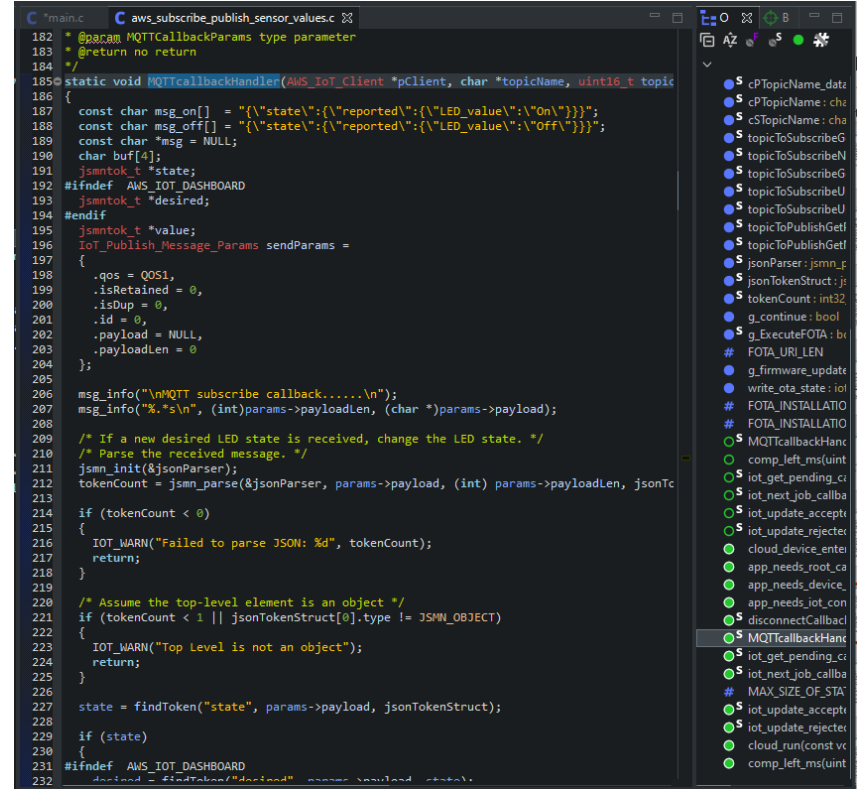
MQTTcallbackHandler

When any message has been published on the topic with the board subscribed, the MQTTcallbackHandler triggers itself.

This function is written in the same file, at line 185 (try to find it with the browser tab at right).

Any message that arrives in the topic is stored as payload: the jsmn parser interprets it and in this example, if the message is valid, the board will publish a message with the result of the led toggle, and set the led state.

But, where are defined the topics ?



```
182 * @param MQTTCallbackParams type parameter
183 * @return no return
184 */
185 static void MQTTcallbackHandler(AWS_IoT_Client *pClient, char *topicName, uint16_t topicNameLength)
186 {
187     const char msg_on[] = "{\"state\":{\"reported\":{\"LED_value\":{\"On\"}}}}";
188     const char msg_off[] = "{\"state\":{\"reported\":{\"LED_value\":{\"Off\"}}}}";
189     const char *msg = NULL;
190     char buff[4096];
191     jsmntok_t *state;
192     #ifndef AWS_IOT_DASHBOARD
193     jsmntok_t *desired;
194     #endif
195     jsmntok_t *value;
196     IoT_Publish_Message_Params sendParams =
197     {
198         .qos = QOS1,
199         .isRetained = 0,
200         .isDup = 0,
201         .id = 0,
202         .payload = NULL,
203         .payloadLen = 0
204     };
205     msg_info("\nMQTT subscribe callback.....\n");
206     msg_info("%.s\n", (int)params->payloadLen, (char *)params->payload);
207
208     /* If a new desired LED state is received, change the LED state. */
209     /* Parse the received message. */
210     jsmn_init(&jsonParser);
211     tokenCount = jsmn_parse(&jsonParser, params->payload, (int) params->payloadLen, jsonTokens);
212
213     if (tokenCount < 0)
214     {
215         IOT_WARN("Failed to parse JSON: %d", tokenCount);
216         return;
217     }
218
219     /* Assume the top-level element is an object */
220     if (tokenCount < 1 || jsonTokensStruct[0].type != JSMN_OBJECT)
221     {
222         IOT_WARN("Top Level is not an object");
223         return;
224     }
225
226     state = findToken("state", params->payload, jsonTokensStruct);
227
228     if (state)
229     {
230         #ifndef AWS_IOT_DASHBOARD
231         desired = findToken("desired", params->payload, jsonTokensStruct);
232         #endif
233     }
234 }
```

Variable Declaration List:

- cTopicName_data
- cTopicName: ch
- cTopicName: cha
- topicToSubscribe
- topicToSubscribeN
- topicToSubscribeG
- topicToSubscribeU
- topicToSubscribeU
- topicToPublishGet
- topicToPublishGet
- jsonParser: jsmn_p
- jsonTokenStruct: j
- tokenCount: int32
- g_continue: bool
- g_ExecuteFOTA: b
- FOTA_URI_LEN
- g_firmware_update
- write_ota_state: i
- FOTA_INSTALLATIO
- FOTA_INSTALLATIO
- MQTTcallbackHanc
- comp_left_ms(uint
- iot_get_pending_ci
- iot_next_job_calba
- iot_update_acceptr
- iot_update_rejecte
- cloud_device ente
- app_needs_root_ca
- app_needs_device_
- app_needs_iot_con
- disconnectCallbac
- MQTTcallbackHanc
- iot_get_pending_ci
- iot_next_job_calba
- MAX_SIZE_OF_STA
- iot_update_acceptr
- iot_update_rejecte
- cloud_run(const vc
- comp_left_ms(uint

Topics

The topics for subscribing and publishing are defined at the beginning of this file at lines 54 and 55 but they are empty. Right click on the topic name and click on call hierarchy: you will find where the topics strings are filled (Lines 592-600).

They consists on a sum of different strings, containing the device name too.

An example is:

\$aws/things/afr_test/shadow/update/accepted

As a *cPTopicName* for a device named *afr_test*.

```
C "main.c" C aws_subscribe_publish_sensor_values.c
47 #define aws_json_post      ""
48
49 /* Private variables -----*/
50 static const char *pDeviceName;
51 static uint8_t sim_bp_pushed = BP_NOT_PUSHED;
52 static bool ledstateOn = false;
53 static char cPTopicName_data[MAX_SHADOW_TOPIC_LENGTH_BYTES] = ""; /* Publish Topic */
54 static char cPTopicName[MAX_SHADOW_TOPIC_LENGTH_BYTES] = ""; /* Publish Topic */
55 static char cSTopicName[MAX_SHADOW_TOPIC_LENGTH_BYTES] = ""; /* Subscribe Topic */
56
57 #ifdef USE_JOBS
58 static char topicToSubscribeGetPending[MAX_JOB_TOPIC_LENGTH_BYTES] = "";
59 static char topicToSubscribeNotifyNext[MAX_JOB_TOPIC_LENGTH_BYTES] = "";
60 static char topicToSubscribeGetNext[MAX_JOB_TOPIC_LENGTH_BYTES] = "";
61 static char topicToSubscribeUpdateAccepted[MAX_JOB_TOPIC_LENGTH_BYTES] = "";
62 static char topicToSubscribeUpdateRejected[MAX_JOB_TOPIC_LENGTH_BYTES] = "";
63 static char topicToPublishGetPending[MAX_JOB_TOPIC_LENGTH_BYTES] = "";
64 static char topicToPublishGetNext[MAX_JOB_TOPIC_LENGTH_BYTES] = "";
65 static jsmn_parser jsonParser;
66 static jsmntok_t jsonTokenStruct[MAX_JSON_TOKEN_EXPECTED];
67 static int32_t tokenCount;
68 #endif
69
```

```
591
592 #ifdef AWS_IOT_DASHBOARD
593     snprintf(cPTopicName_data, sizeof(cPTopicName_data), "telemetry/data/sensors");
594     snprintf(cSTopicName, sizeof(cSTopicName), AWS_DEVICE_SHADOW_PRE "%s" AWS_DEVICE_SHADOW_UPDATE);
595     snprintf(cPTopicName, sizeof(cPTopicName), AWS_DEVICE_SHADOW_PRE "%s" AWS_DEVICE_SHADOW_UPDATE);
596 #else
597     snprintf(cPTopicName_data, sizeof(cPTopicName_data), AWS_DEVICE_SHADOW_PRE "%s" AWS_DEVICE_SHADOW_UPDATE);
598     snprintf(cPTopicName, sizeof(cPTopicName), AWS_DEVICE_SHADOW_PRE "%s" AWS_DEVICE_SHADOW_UPDATE);
599     snprintf(cSTopicName, sizeof(cSTopicName), AWS_DEVICE_SHADOW_PRE "%s" AWS_DEVICE_SHADOW_UPDATE);
600 #endif
601
```

Let's Start !

This was an overview of how the X-CUBE-AWS example works, anyway I suggest you to explore better the functionality of FreeRTOS and of the entire X-CUBE-AWS libraries.

Start with creating a device in the AWS Console (for this example it is *afr_test*), create and attach policies to the device and download the certificates (See the AWS basics slides as reference).

Once done, download the firmware on the board but keep in mind that debugging firmware based on FreeRTOS is not the same as previous examples: it will not work properly. See [here](#) to more infos.

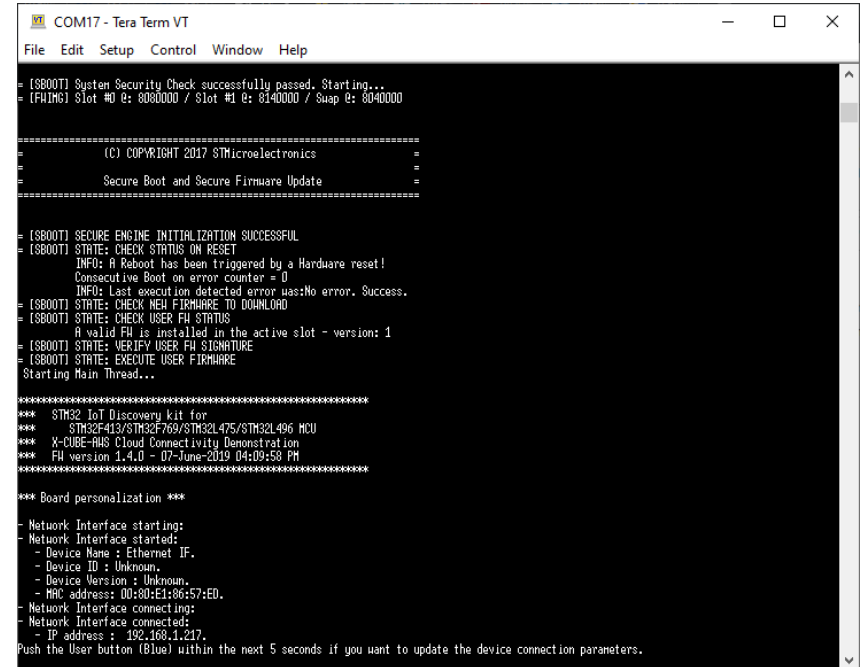


Console Logging

Open *TeraTerm* software select *Setup*→*Restore* setup and choose the file provided with the X-CUBE-AWS library in the utilities folder.

Select *Setup*→*Serial* Port and start the communication, then **reset** the board.

The board will begin to log on the console, asking for credential updates in the first 5 seconds after the network has been configured. Press the blue button within 5 seconds for updating credentials such as broker endpoint, certificates and so.



```
COM17 - Tera Term VT
File Edit Setup Control Window Help

[SB00T] System Security Check successfully passed. Starting...
[Firmware] Slot #0 @: 8080000 / Slot #1 @: 8140000 / Swap @: 8040000

=====
(C) COPYRIGHT 2017 STMicroelectronics
Secure Boot and Secure Firmware Update
=====

[SB00T] SECURE ENGINE INITIALIZATION SUCCESSFUL.
[SB00T] STATE: CHECK STATUS ON RESET
INFO: A Reboot has been triggered by a Hardware reset!
Consecutive Boot on error counter = 0
INFO: Last execution detected error was: No error. Success.
[SB00T] STATE: CHECK NEW FIRMWARE TO DOWNLOAD
[SB00T] STATE: CHECK USER FW STATUS
INFO: A valid FW is installed in the active slot - version: 1
[SB00T] STATE: VERIFY USER FW SIGNATURE
[SB00T] STATE: EXECUTE USER FIRMWARE
Starting Main Thread...

*****
*** STM32 IoT Discovery kit for
*** STM32F413/STM32F769/STM32L475/STM32L496 MCU
*** X-CUBE-AWS Cloud Connectivity Demonstration
*** FW version 1.4.0 - 07-June-2019 04:09:58 PM
*****

*** Board personalization ***

- Network Interface starting:
- Network Interface started:
  - Device Name : Ethernet IF.
  - Device ID : Unknown.
  - Device Version : Unknown.
  - MAC address: 00:80:E1:86:57:E0.
- Network Interface connecting:
- Network Interface connected:
  - IP address : 192.168.1.217.
Push the User button (Blue) within the next 5 seconds if you want to update the device connection parameters.
```

Enter Credential

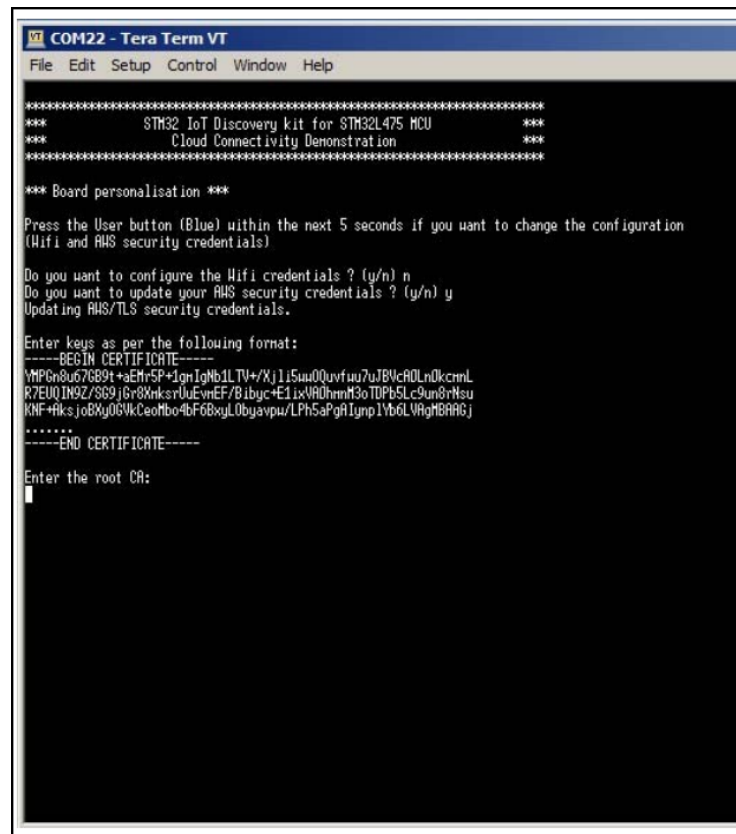
You will be prompted to paste the certificates on the console: open the certificate file with MS Word (notepad will not work) select the text and paste it as in the picture.

If you have any troubles in pasting the text, go to *edit* → *paste*.

Press enter.

If the text has been inserted correctly, it will be echoed in the console, as in the picture.

Continue with the other certificates.



```
COM22 - Tera Term VT
File Edit Setup Control Window Help

*****
***      STH32 IoT Discovery kit for STH32L475 MCU      ***
***      Cloud Connectivity Demonstration              ***
*****

*** Board personalisation ***

Press the User button (Blue) within the next 5 seconds if you want to change the configuration
(Wifi and AWS security credentials)

Do you want to configure the Wifi credentials ? (y/n) n
Do you want to update your AWS security credentials ? (y/n) y
Updating AWS/TLS security credentials.

Enter keys as per the following format:
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
YMPGn8u67G89t+aeHrSP+IgmIgNb1LTv+/Xj1J5uu0Qunvfuu7uJBVcROLn0kcmmL
R7EUQIN9Z/969j6r8Xmksr0uEvneF/Bibyc+E1ixVA0hnnh3oTDP6SLc9un8rNsu
KNF+RksjoBXy0GvkCeotbo4bF68xylUbyavpu/LPh5aPga1ynp1Yb6LVgh6BAGj
-----END CERTIFICATE-----

Enter the root CA:
|
```


Start Sending Data

After all the credential have been written in the flash memory (you have to insert credential only once), after checking for fimware updates, it will connect to the broker endpoint.

Push the blue buttom to publish the message in the topic.

To check if all is working properly, log on AWS IoT core console, subscribe and publish to the same topics.