

# RT-Thread 学习笔记--线程创建与官方 Pin 设备驱动调用

严文年-2018-01-08 记于苏州

## 一、背景：

通过简单实例，初步了解 RT-Thread 以下功能：

- ◆ ENV 工具简单使用方法。
- ◆ 实际工程中线程的创建方法。
- ◆ RT-Thread BSP 中官方提供的设备驱动调用。

## 二、配置环境：

- ✧ 系统：Windows 7 旗舰版 （64 位）
- ✧ ENV：env\_released\_0.6.4
- ✧ RT-Thread：rt-thread-3.0.2
- ✧ IDE：Keil 5.24
- ✧ 下载器：J-Link V9.3 | ST-Link V2
- ✧ 目标芯片：STM32F103RCT6

### 三、参考文档：（编程指南第 2 章，第六章）

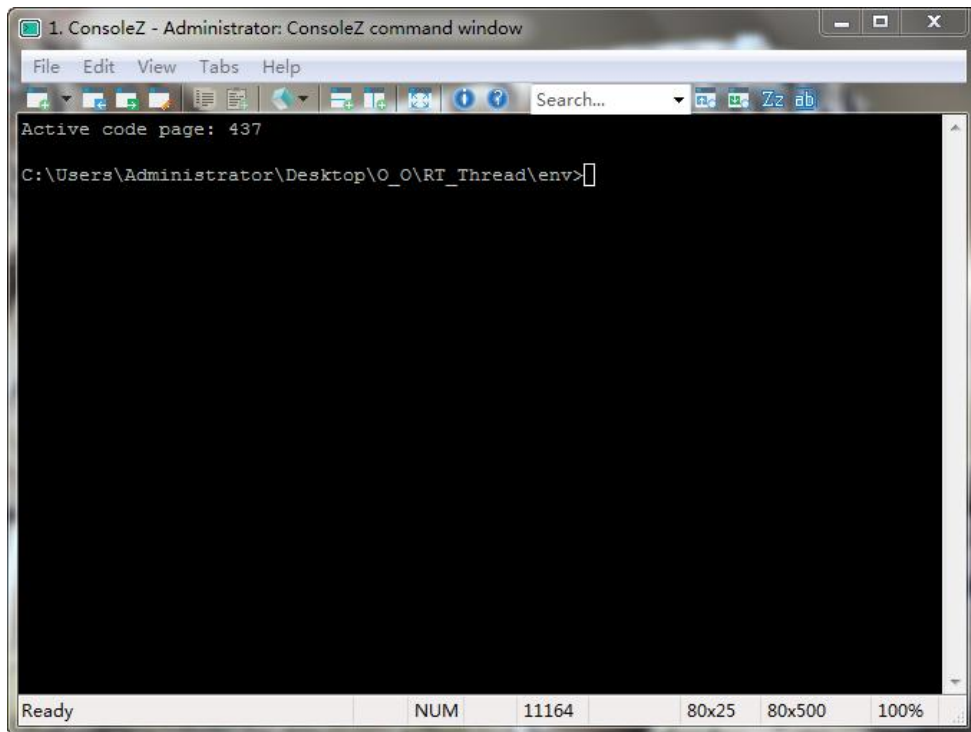
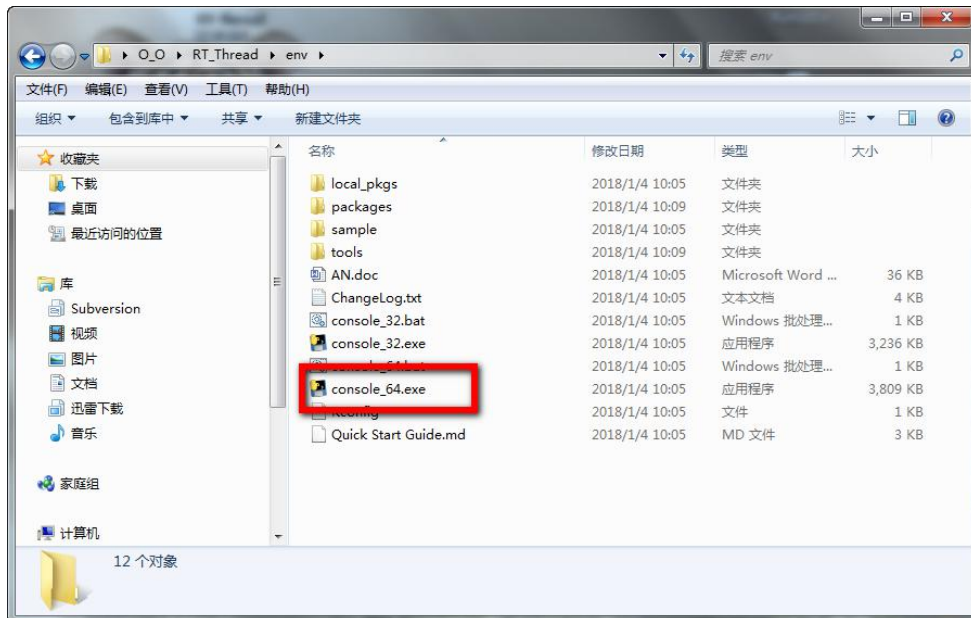
2	线程调度与管理
2.1	实时系统的需求
2.2	线程调度器
2.3	线程控制块
2.4	线程状态
2.5	空闲线程
2.6	调度器相关接口
2.7	线程相关接口
2.7.1	线程创建
2.7.2	线程删除
2.7.3	线程初始化
2.7.4	线程脱离
2.7.5	线程启动
2.7.6	当前线程
2.7.7	线程让出处理器
2.7.8	线程睡眠
2.7.9	线程挂起
2.7.10	线程恢复
2.7.11	线程控制
2.7.12	初始化空闲线程
2.7.13	设置空闲线程钩子
2.8	线程设计

6	I/O设备管理
6.1	块设备
6.2	I/O设备控制块
6.3	I/O设备管理接口
6.3.1	注册设备
6.3.2	移除设备
6.3.3	初始化所有设备
6.3.4	查找设备
6.3.5	初始化设备
6.3.6	打开设备
6.3.7	关闭设备
6.3.8	读设备
6.3.9	写设备
6.3.10	控制设备
6.3.11	设置数据接收指示
6.3.12	设置发送完成指示
6.4	设备驱动

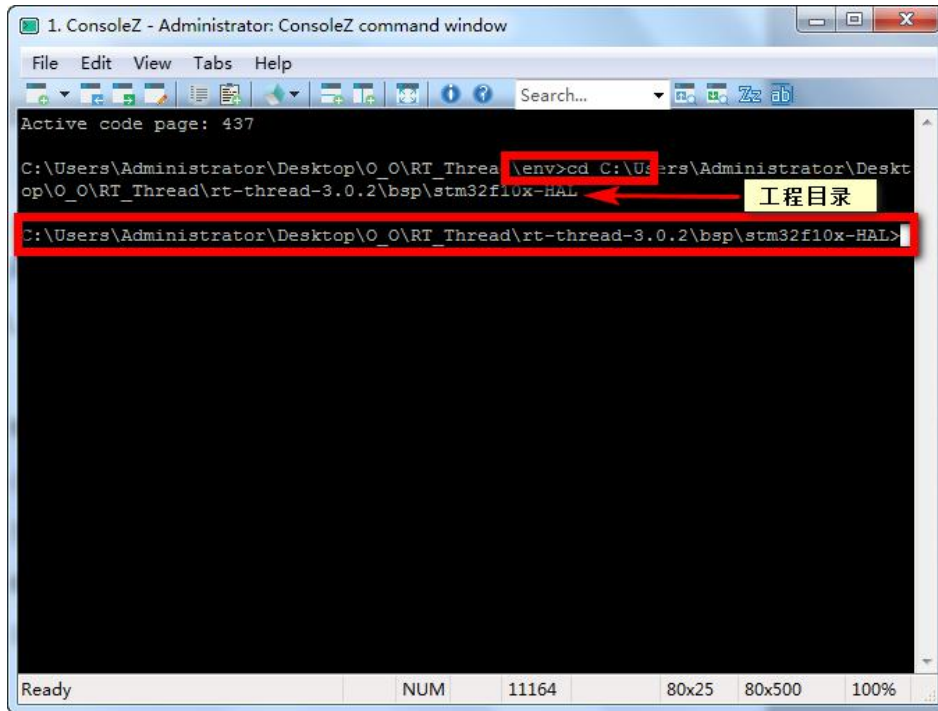
#### 四、配置步骤：

1. 打开 ENV 工具：（根据自己电脑系统选择要打开的可执行文件：

console\_xx.exe）



2. 切换到 BSP 待配置工程目录：（命令：cd [待配置工程目录]）为  
方便目录切换，可将 ENV 与 RT-Thread 放置到相同根目录。

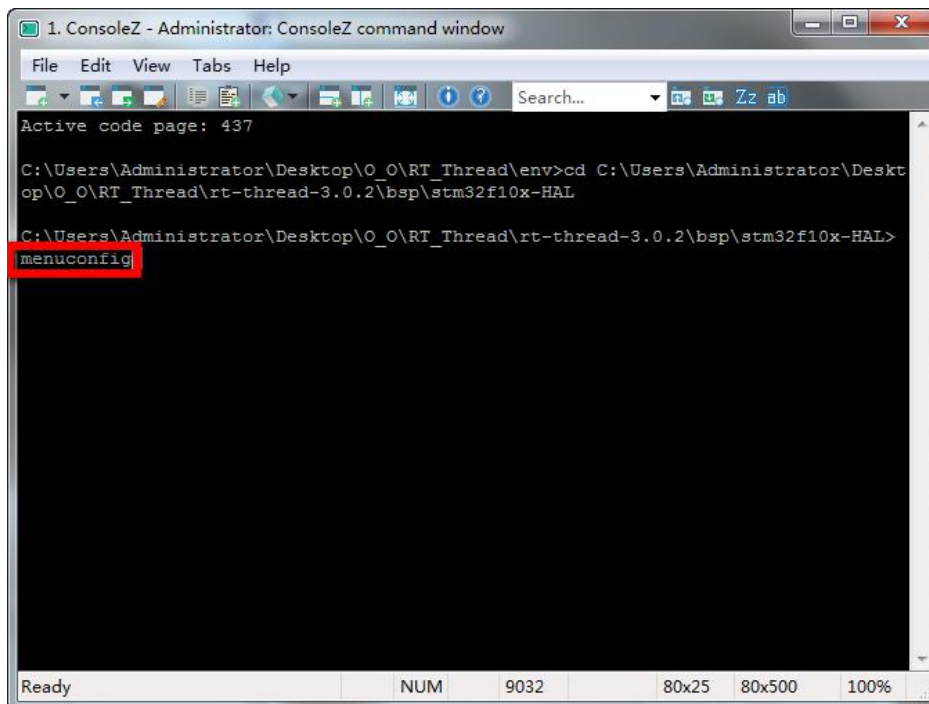


The screenshot shows a ConsoleZ window titled "1. ConsoleZ - Administrator: ConsoleZ command window". The command prompt displays the following text:

```
Active code page: 437
C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\O_O\RT_Thread\env>cd C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\O_O\RT_Thread\rt-thread-3.0.2\bsp\stm32f10x-HAL
C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\O_O\RT_Thread\rt-thread-3.0.2\bsp\stm32f10x-HAL>
```

A red box highlights the command `cd C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\O_O\RT_Thread\rt-thread-3.0.2\bsp\stm32f10x-HAL`. A red arrow points from the text "工程目录" (Project Directory) to the path in the command. The status bar at the bottom shows "Ready", "NUM", "11164", "80x25", "80x500", and "100%".

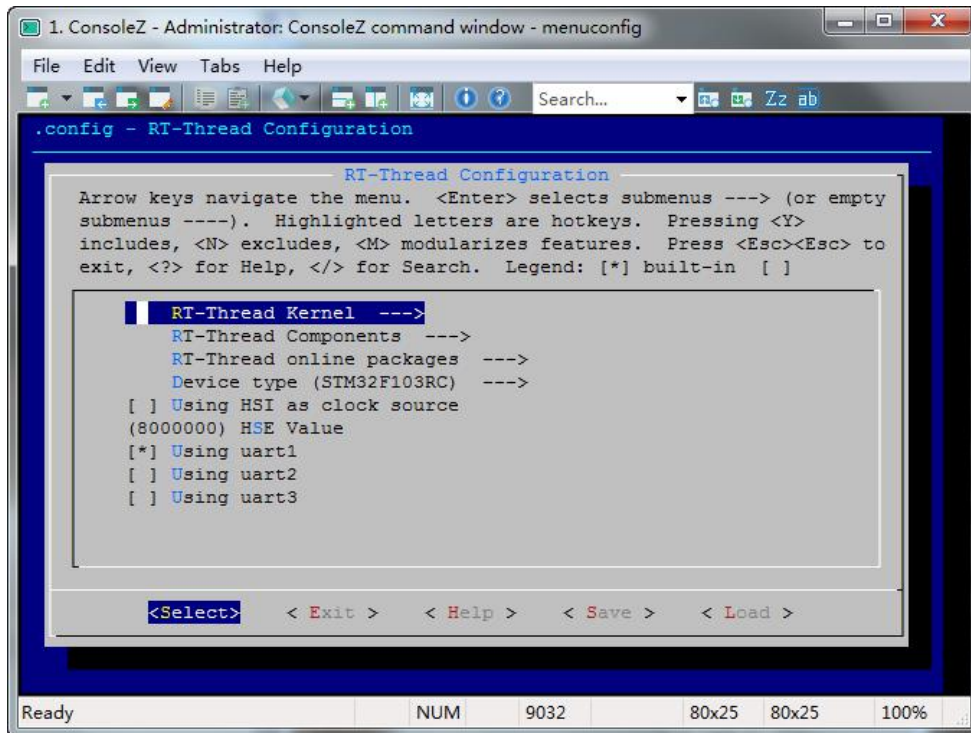
3. 打开配置界面：（命令：menuconfig）



The screenshot shows a ConsoleZ window titled "1. ConsoleZ - Administrator: ConsoleZ command window". The command prompt displays the following text:

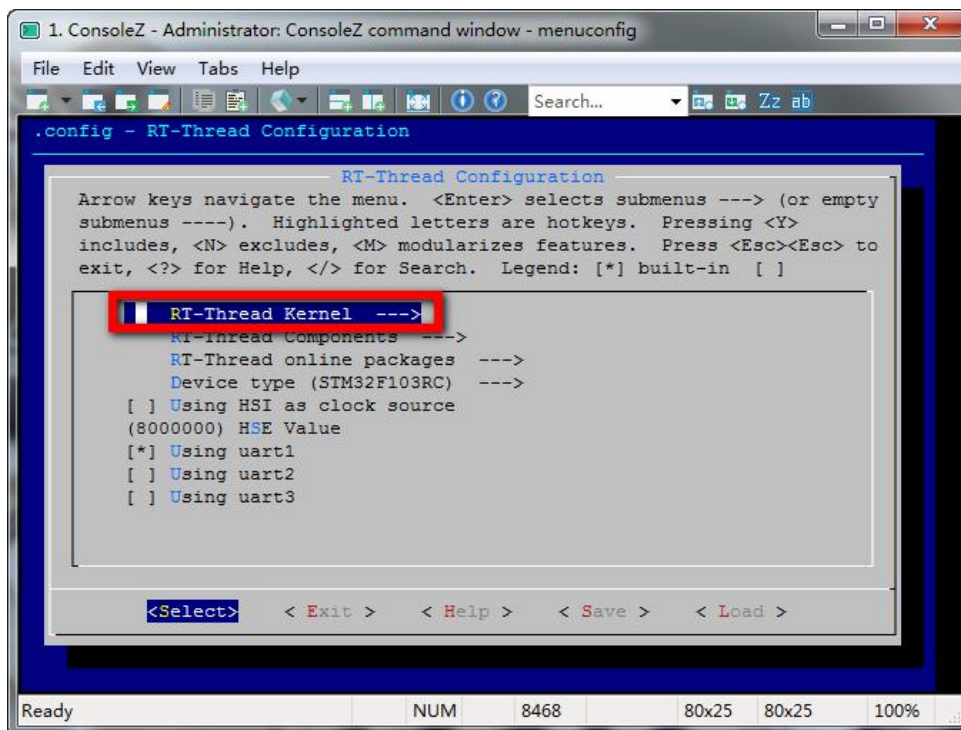
```
Active code page: 437
C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\O_O\RT_Thread\env>cd C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\O_O\RT_Thread\rt-thread-3.0.2\bsp\stm32f10x-HAL
C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\O_O\RT_Thread\rt-thread-3.0.2\bsp\stm32f10x-HAL>menuconfig
```

A red box highlights the command `menuconfig`. The status bar at the bottom shows "Ready", "NUM", "9032", "80x25", "80x500", and "100%".



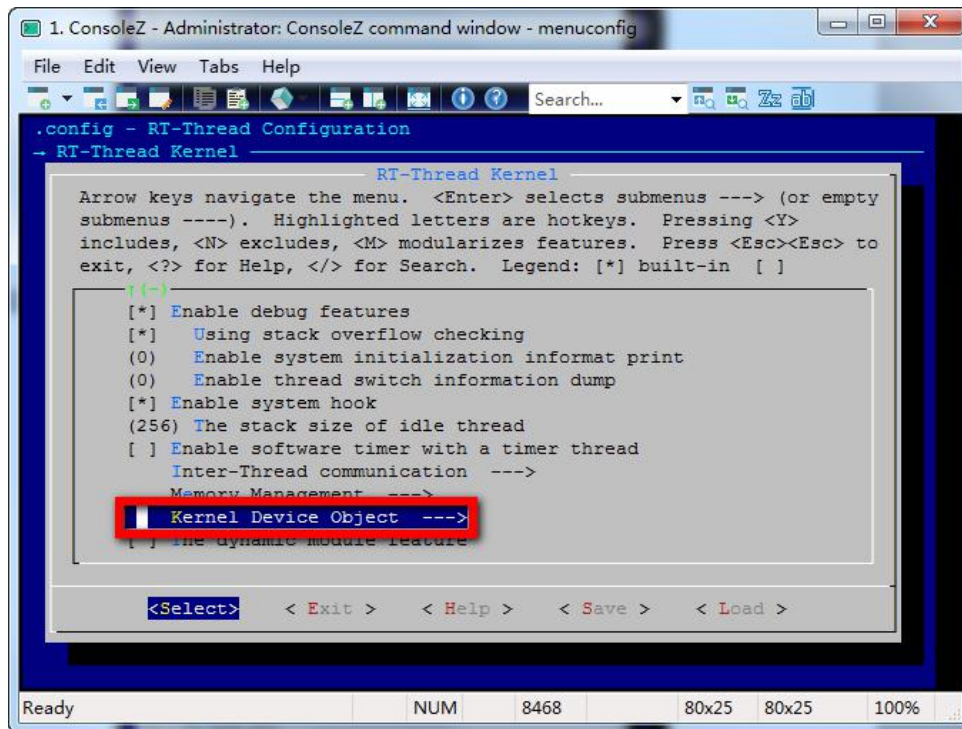
4. 配置 Finish shell 默认串口为 uart1，进入 RT-Thread Kernel --->

目录:

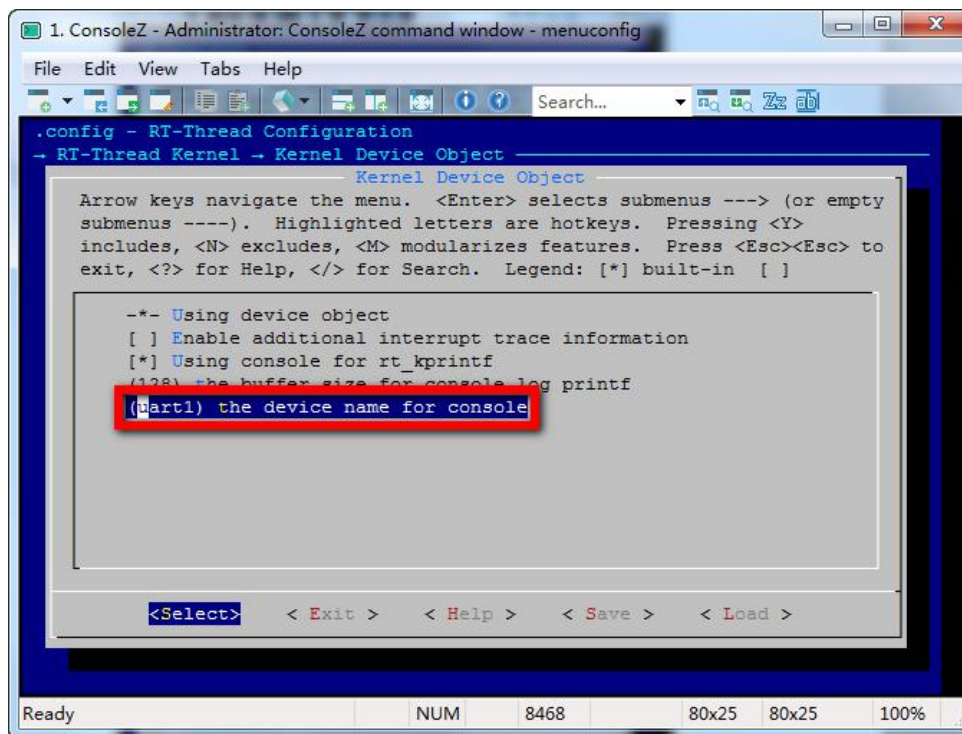




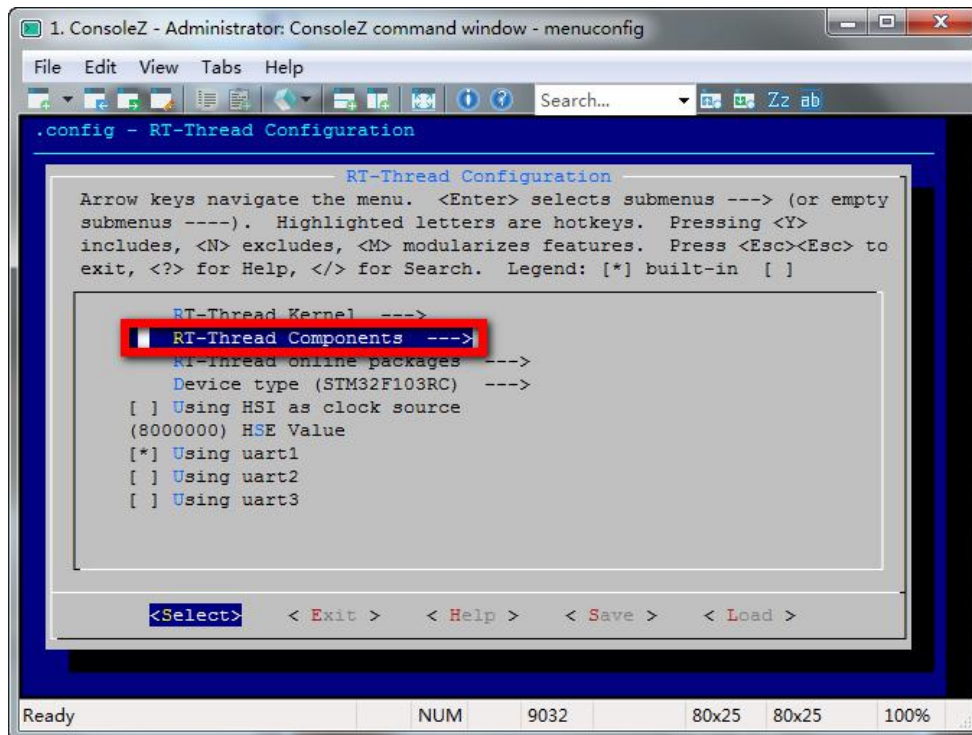
## 5. 进入 Kernel Device Object --->子目录:



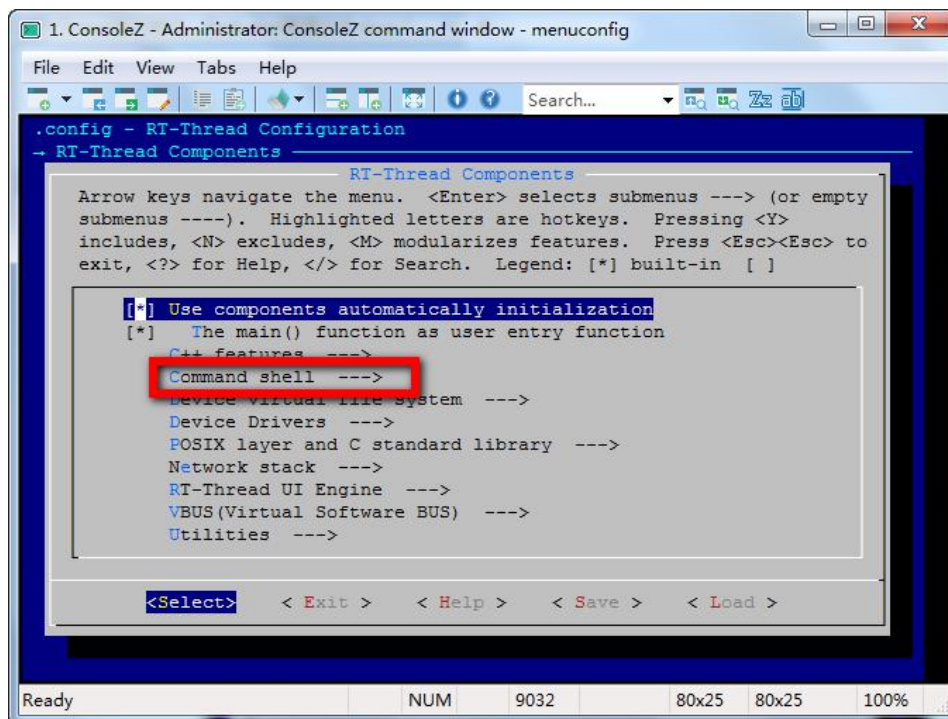
## 6. 设置 finsh shell 默认串口为: 【uart1】



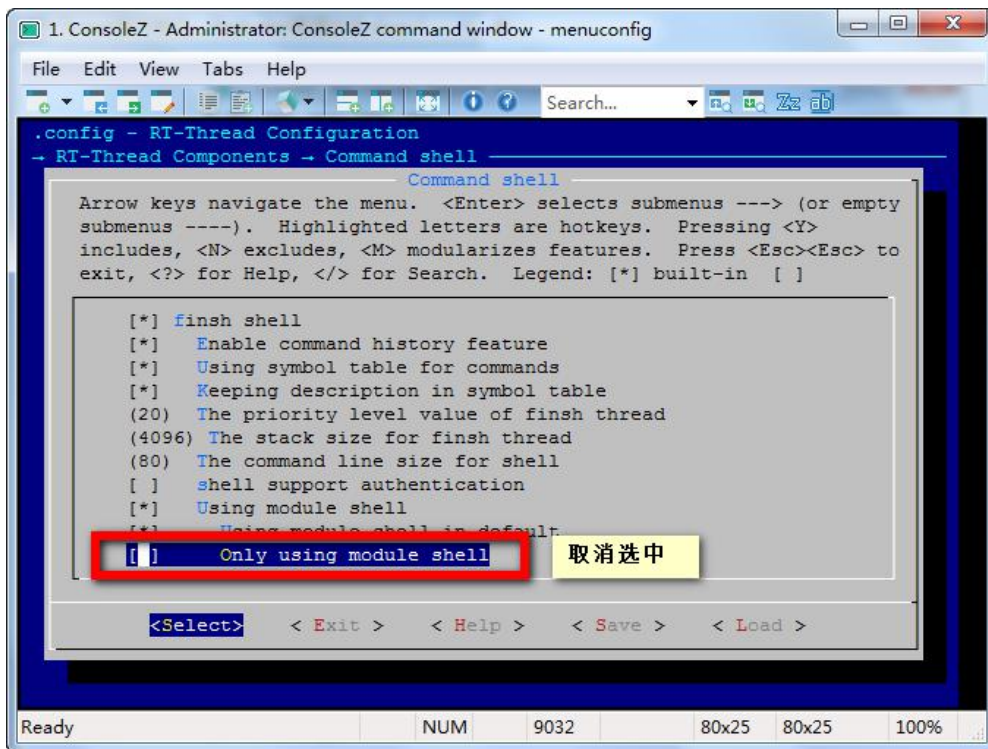
7. 设置 finsh 为全功能模式，进入 finsh 配置目录：



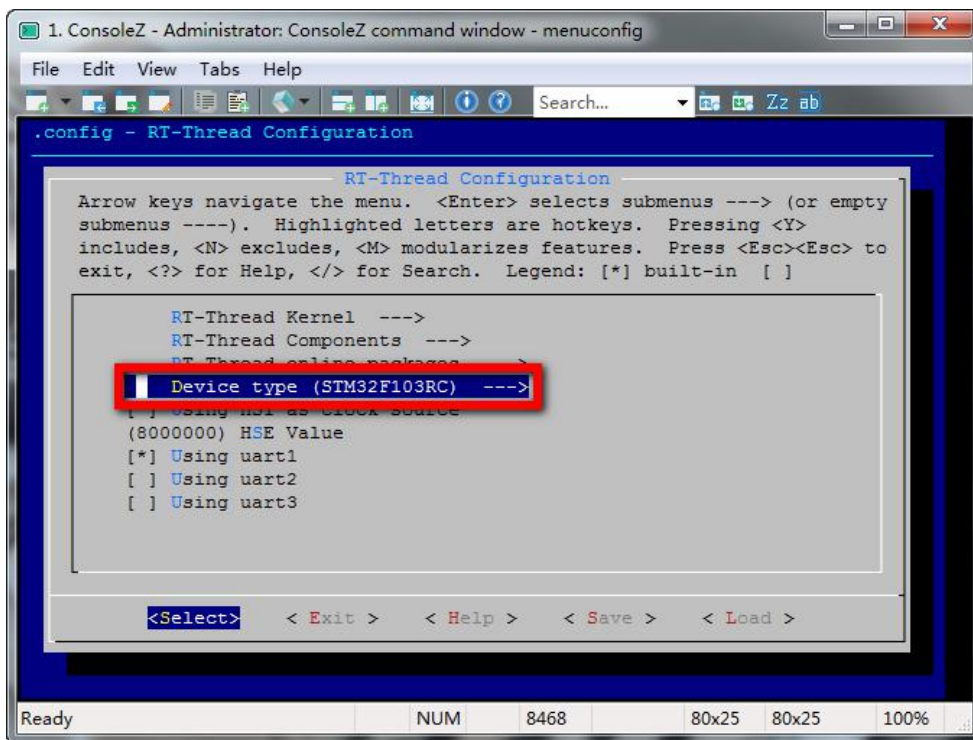
8. 进入 Command shell ---> 子目录



## 9. 配置 Finsh: (取消仅为 msh 模式)

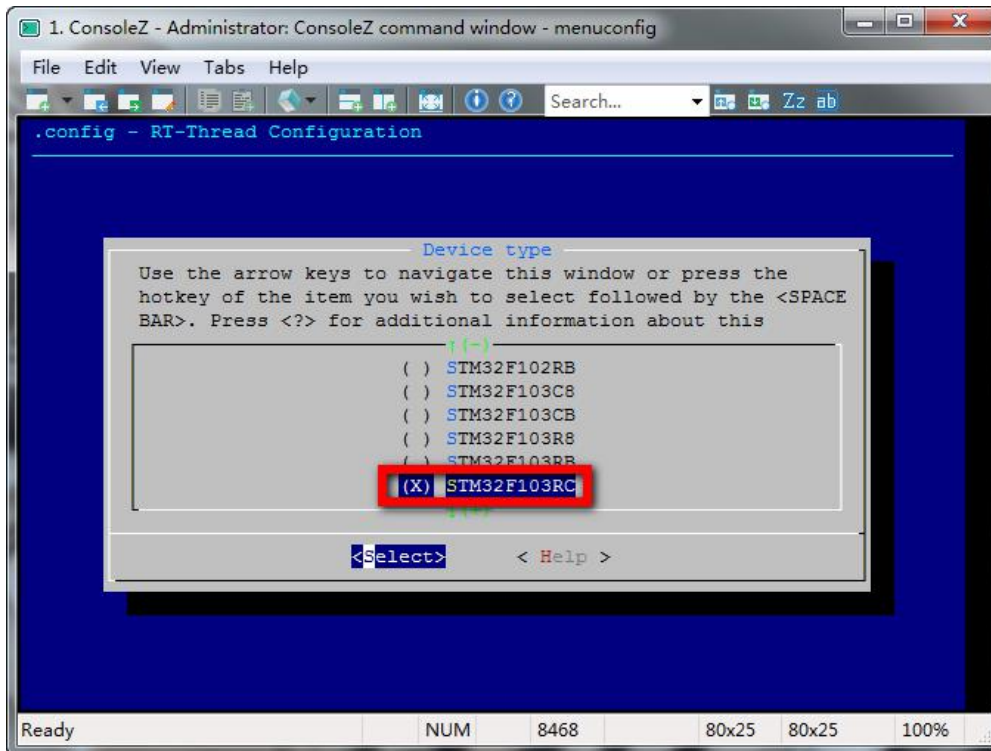


## 10. 配置目标 IC, 进入 Device type (STM32F103RC) ---> 目录

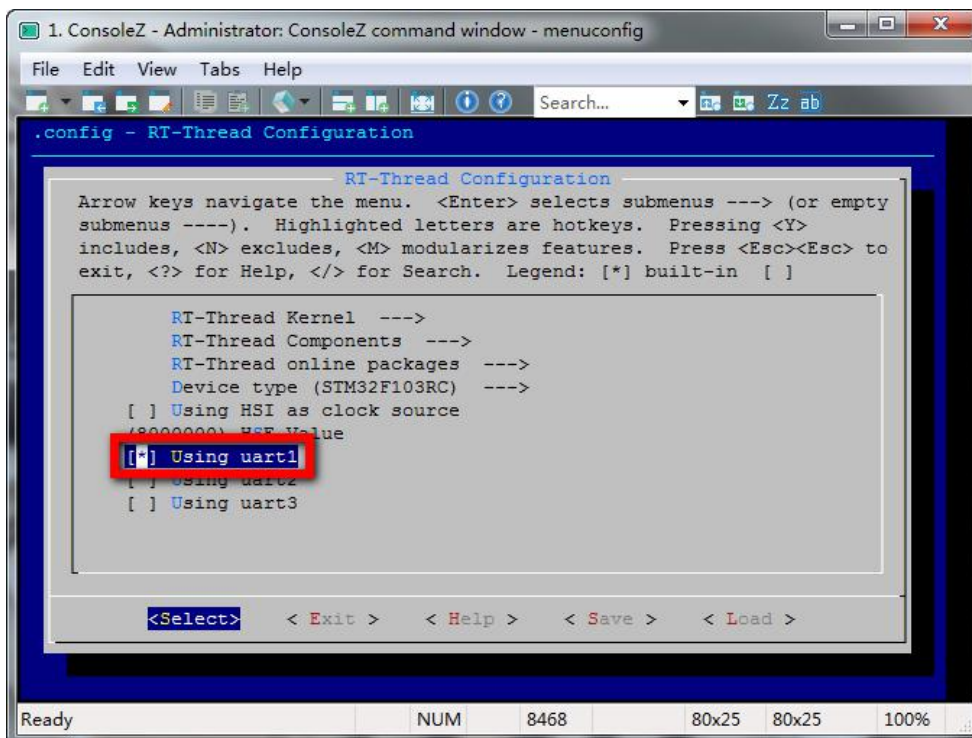




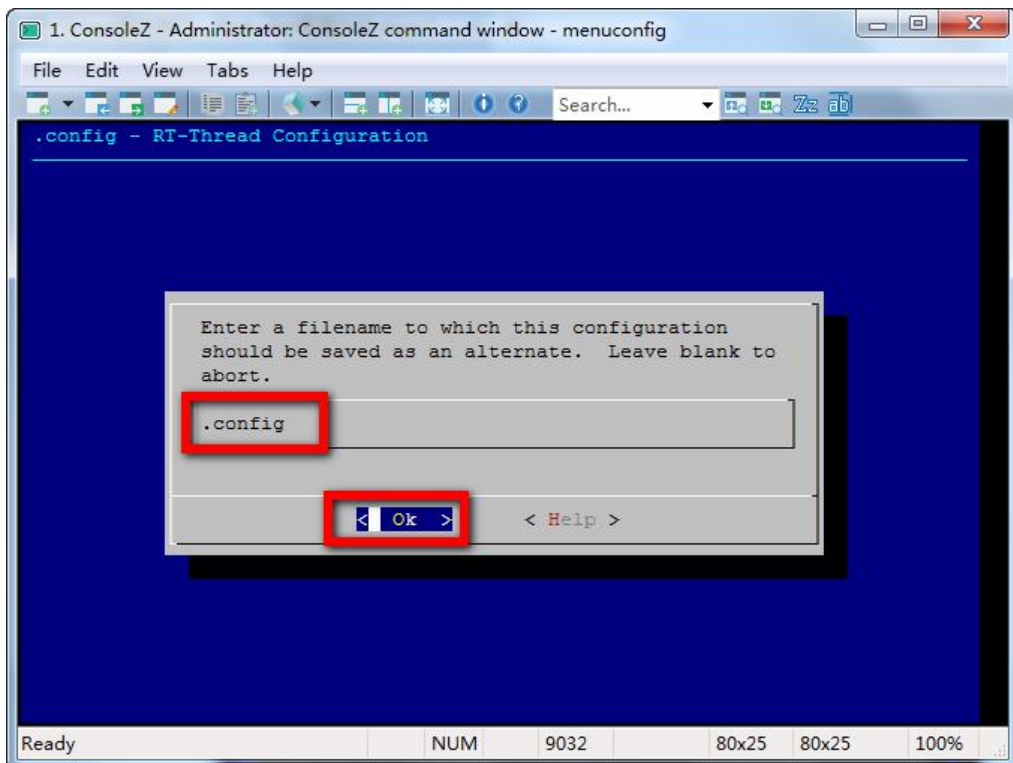
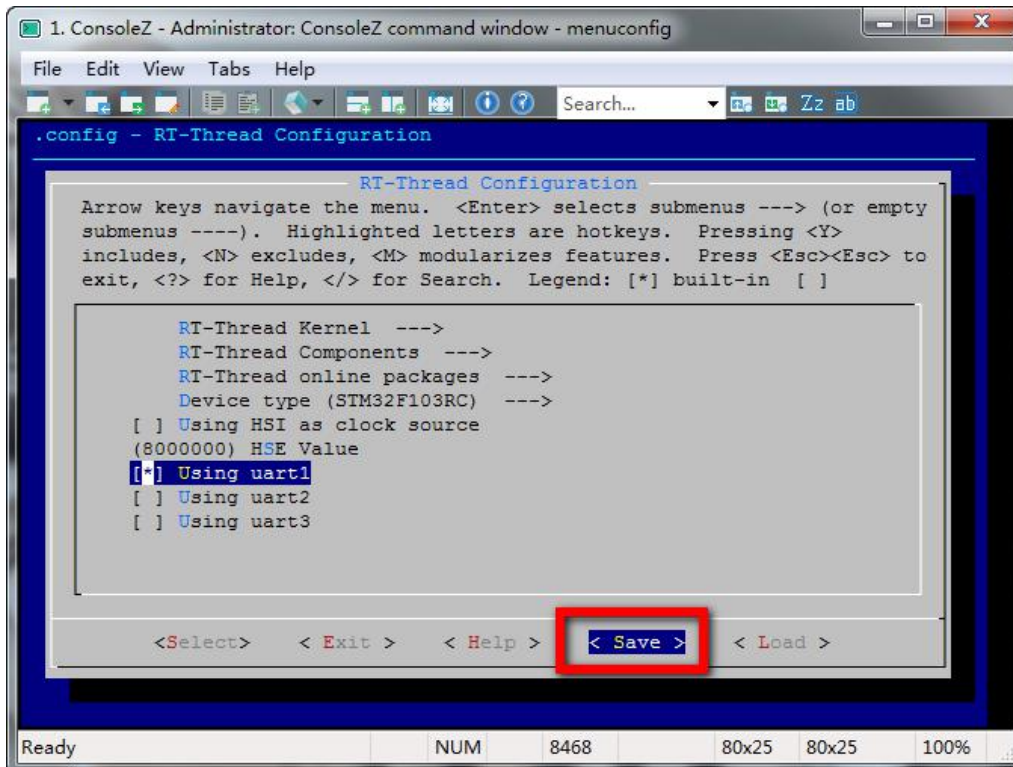
## 11. 选择目标 IC:

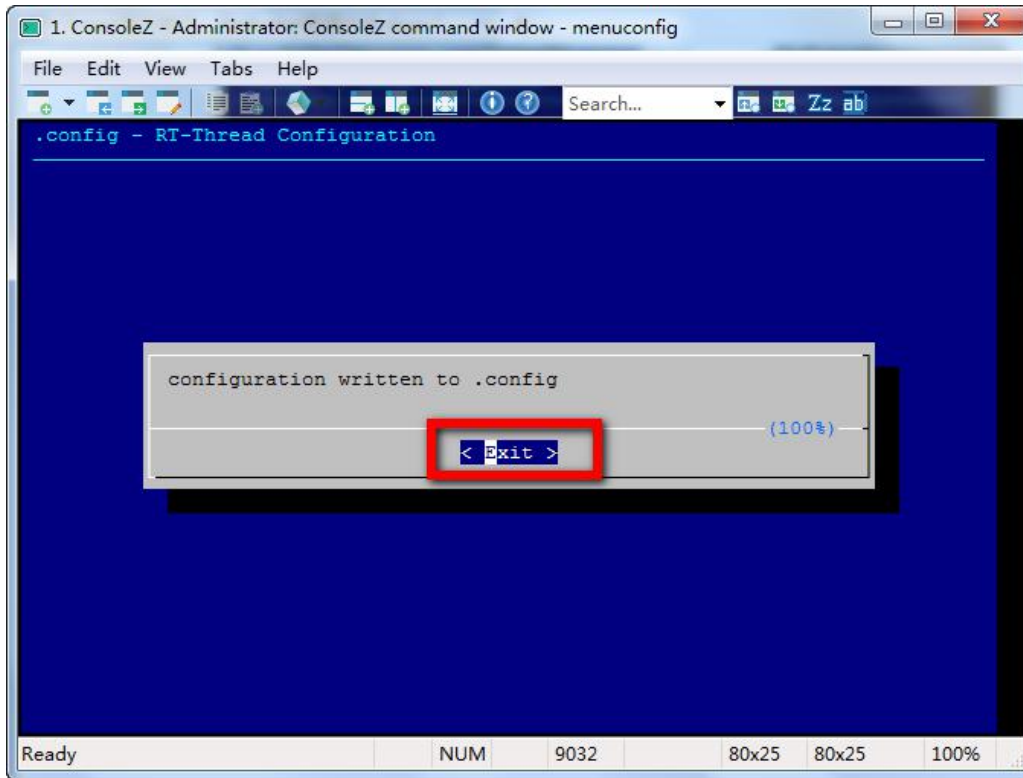


## 12. 选择串口 1 设备:

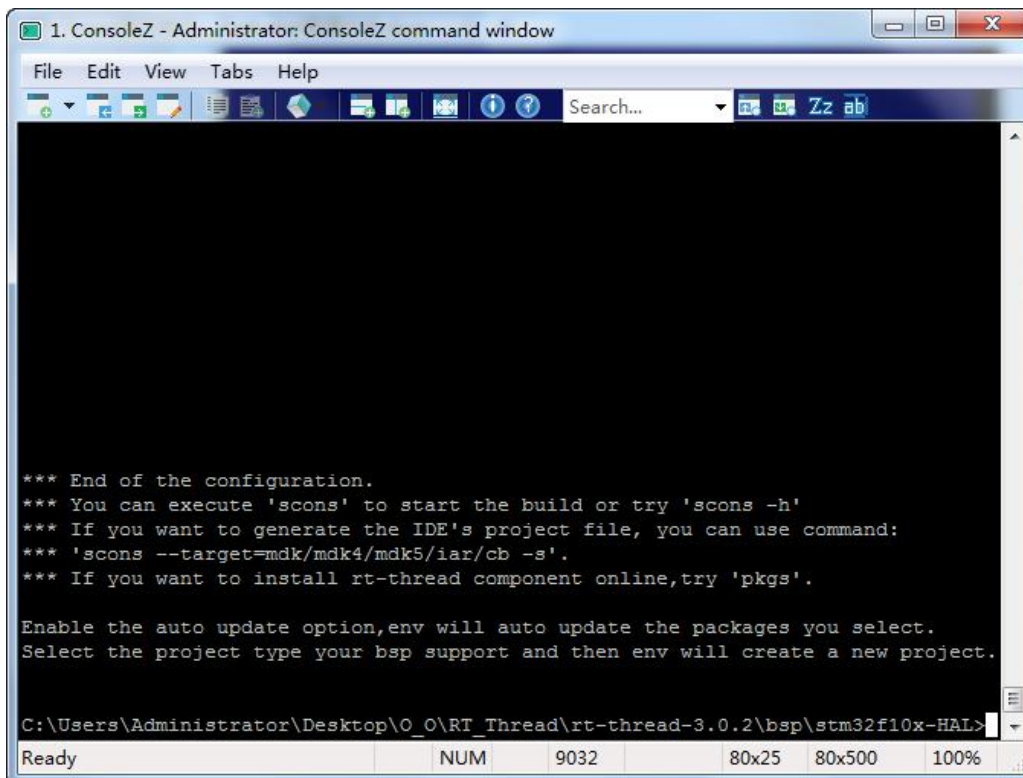


### 13. 保存配置:



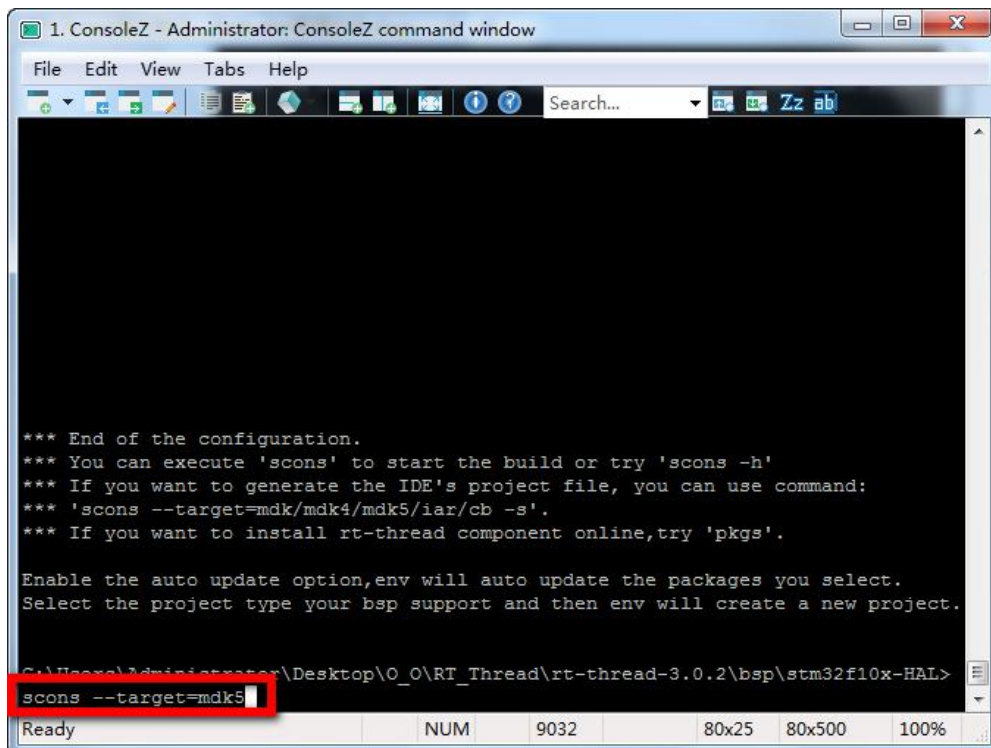


14. 退出 ENV 配置：（连续按键盘 ESC 按键）



## 五、更新工程：

1. 将重新配置的参数更新到工程文档：（命令：scons --target=mdk5）

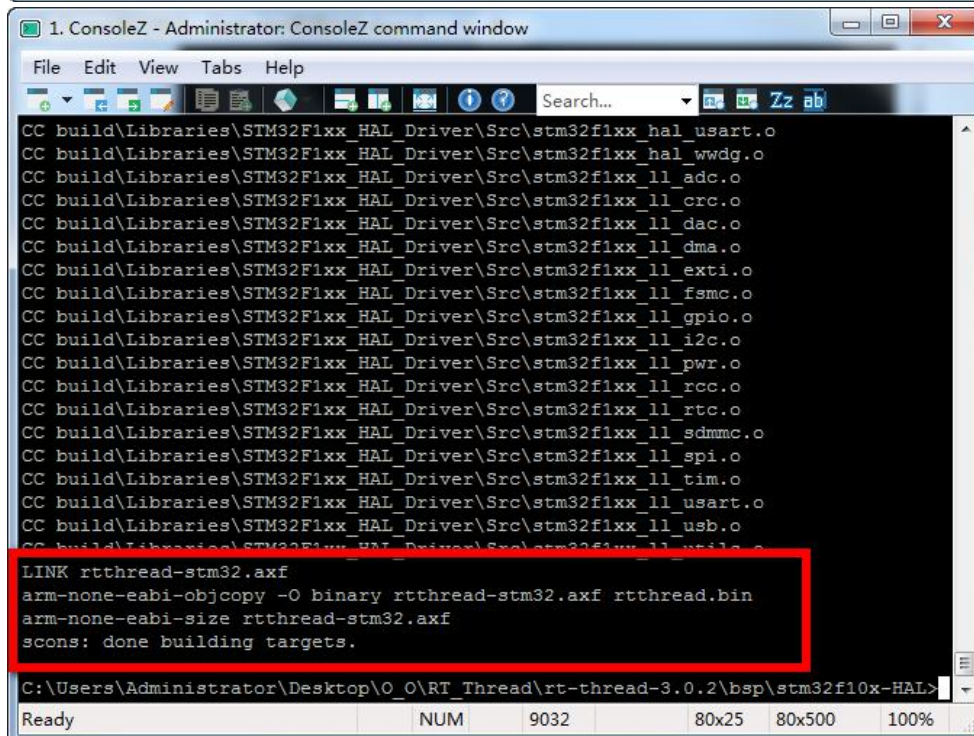


The screenshot shows a ConsoleZ window titled "1. ConsoleZ - Administrator: ConsoleZ command window". The command prompt is at the directory `C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\O_O\RT_Thread\rt-thread-3.0.2\bsp\stm32f10x-HAL`. The command `scons --target=mdk5` has been entered and is highlighted with a red box. The output text is as follows:

```
*** End of the configuration.
*** You can execute 'scons' to start the build or try 'scons -h'
*** If you want to generate the IDE's project file, you can use command:
*** 'scons --target=mdk/mdk4/mdk5/iar/cb -s'.
*** If you want to install rt-thread component online, try 'pkgs'.

Enable the auto update option, env will auto update the packages you select.
Select the project type your bsp support and then env will create a new project.

C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\O_O\RT_Thread\rt-thread-3.0.2\bsp\stm32f10x-HAL>
scons --target=mdk5
```



The screenshot shows the same ConsoleZ window after the command has executed. The output lists various object files being built, followed by the linking of `rtthread-stm32.axf` into `rtthread.bin`. The final line of the build process is `scons: done building targets.`, which is highlighted with a red box. The command prompt is now at the same directory as before.

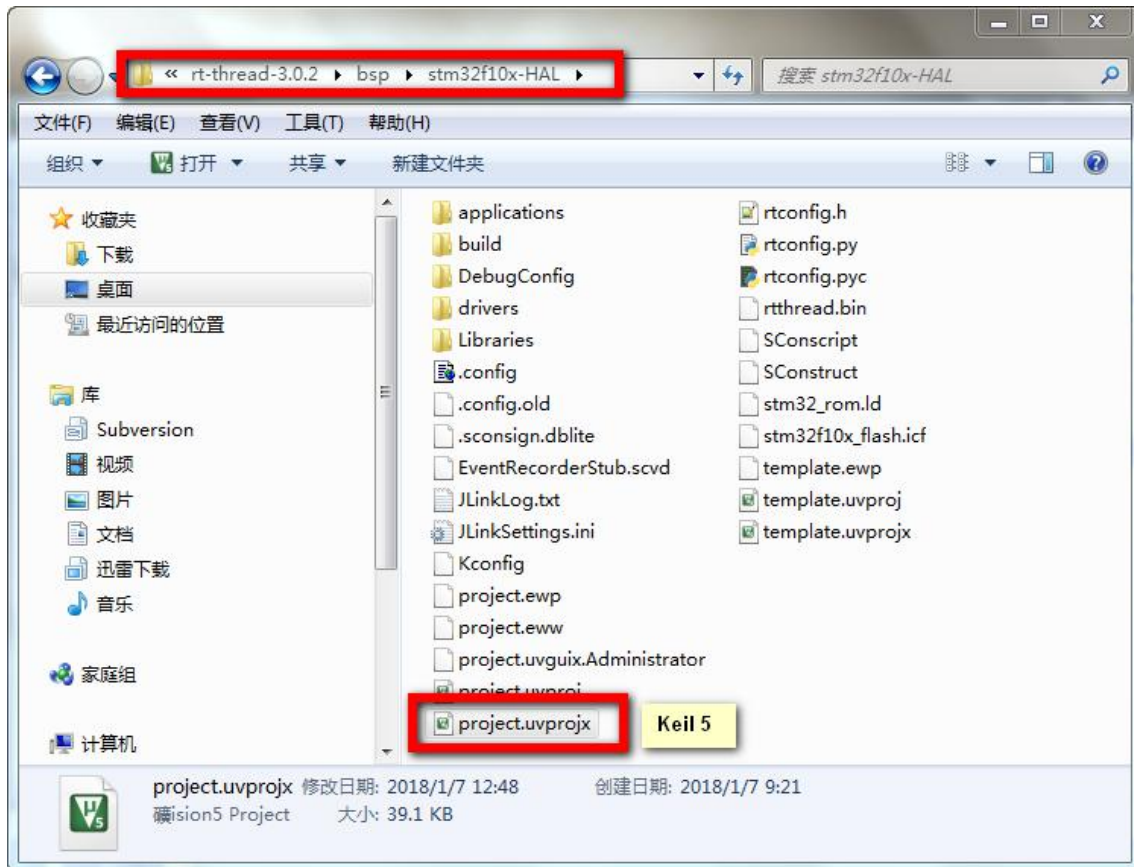
```
CC build\Libraries\STM32F1xx_HAL_Driver\Src\stm32f1xx_hal_usart.o
CC build\Libraries\STM32F1xx_HAL_Driver\Src\stm32f1xx_hal_wwdg.o
CC build\Libraries\STM32F1xx_HAL_Driver\Src\stm32f1xx_ll_adc.o
CC build\Libraries\STM32F1xx_HAL_Driver\Src\stm32f1xx_ll_crc.o
CC build\Libraries\STM32F1xx_HAL_Driver\Src\stm32f1xx_ll_dac.o
CC build\Libraries\STM32F1xx_HAL_Driver\Src\stm32f1xx_ll_dma.o
CC build\Libraries\STM32F1xx_HAL_Driver\Src\stm32f1xx_ll_exti.o
CC build\Libraries\STM32F1xx_HAL_Driver\Src\stm32f1xx_ll_fsmc.o
CC build\Libraries\STM32F1xx_HAL_Driver\Src\stm32f1xx_ll_gpio.o
CC build\Libraries\STM32F1xx_HAL_Driver\Src\stm32f1xx_ll_i2c.o
CC build\Libraries\STM32F1xx_HAL_Driver\Src\stm32f1xx_ll_pwr.o
CC build\Libraries\STM32F1xx_HAL_Driver\Src\stm32f1xx_ll_rcc.o
CC build\Libraries\STM32F1xx_HAL_Driver\Src\stm32f1xx_ll_rtc.o
CC build\Libraries\STM32F1xx_HAL_Driver\Src\stm32f1xx_ll_sdmmc.o
CC build\Libraries\STM32F1xx_HAL_Driver\Src\stm32f1xx_ll_spi.o
CC build\Libraries\STM32F1xx_HAL_Driver\Src\stm32f1xx_ll_tim.o
CC build\Libraries\STM32F1xx_HAL_Driver\Src\stm32f1xx_ll_usart.o
CC build\Libraries\STM32F1xx_HAL_Driver\Src\stm32f1xx_ll_usb.o
CC build\Libraries\STM32F1xx_HAL_Driver\Src\stm32f1xx_ll_utils.o
LINK rtthread-stm32.axf
arm-none-eabi-objcopy -O binary rtthread-stm32.axf rtthread.bin
arm-none-eabi-size rtthread-stm32.axf
scons: done building targets.

C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\O_O\RT_Thread\rt-thread-3.0.2\bsp\stm32f10x-HAL>
```

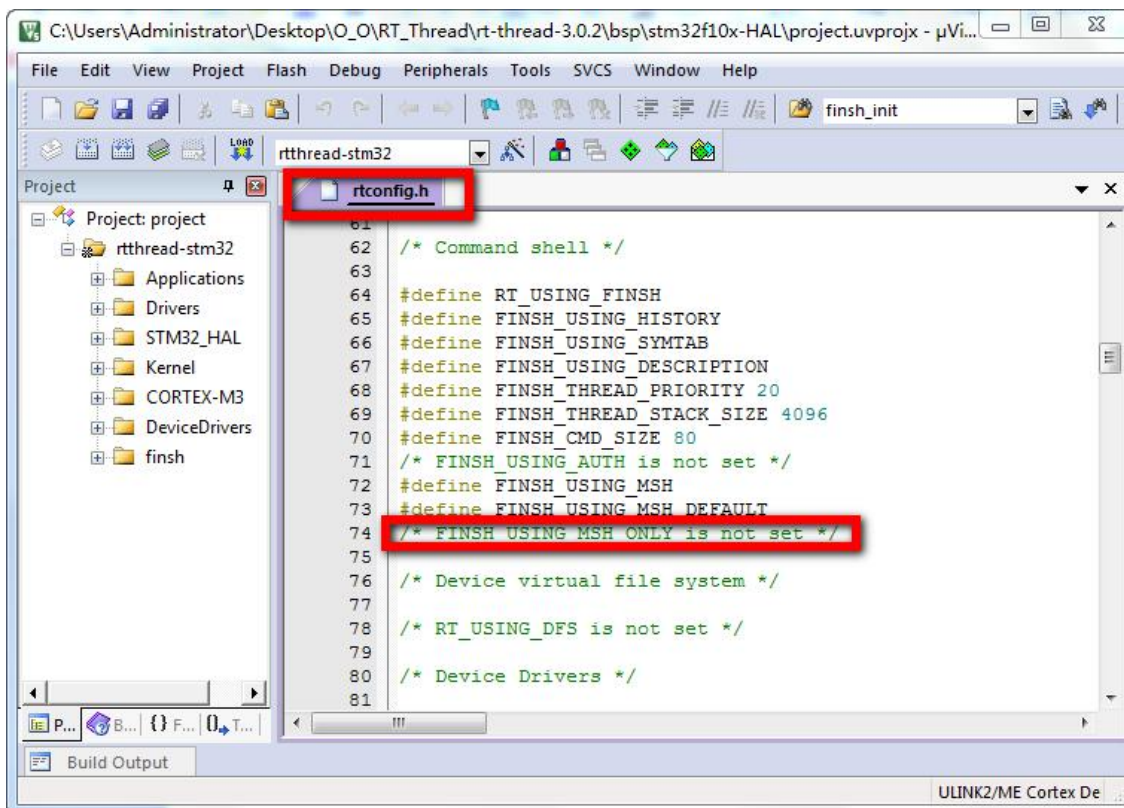
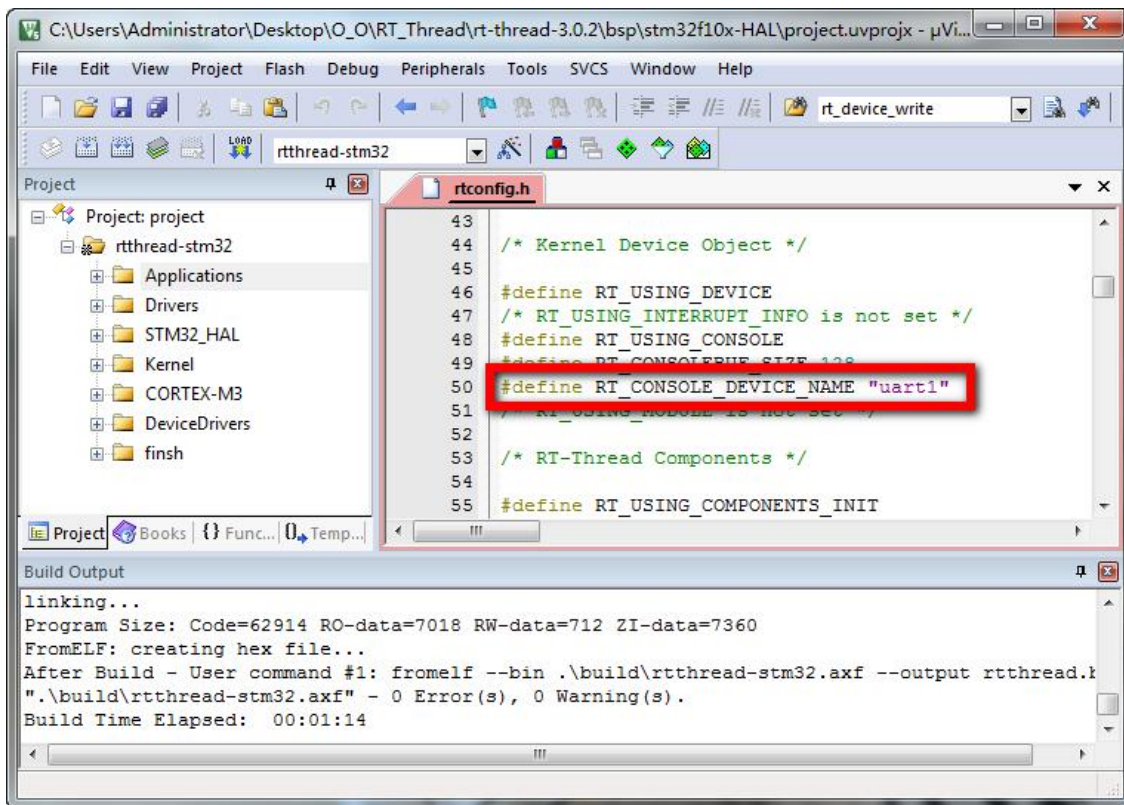


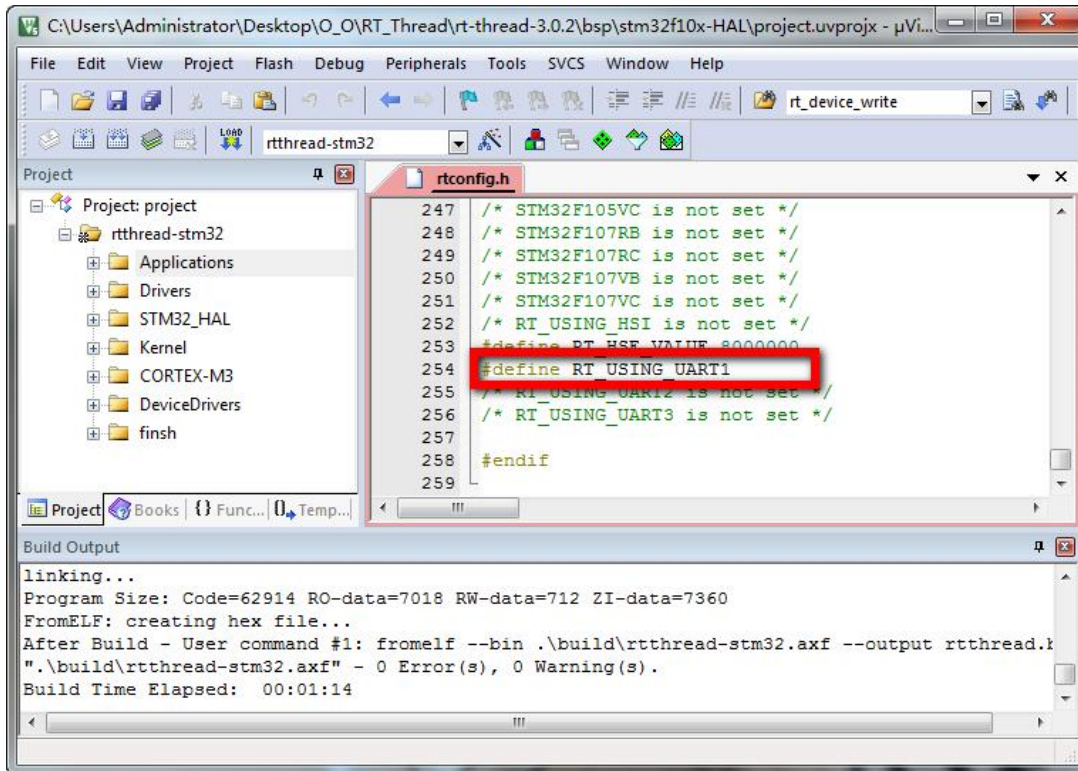
## 六、配置参数确认：

### 1. 打开更新后的项目工程文档

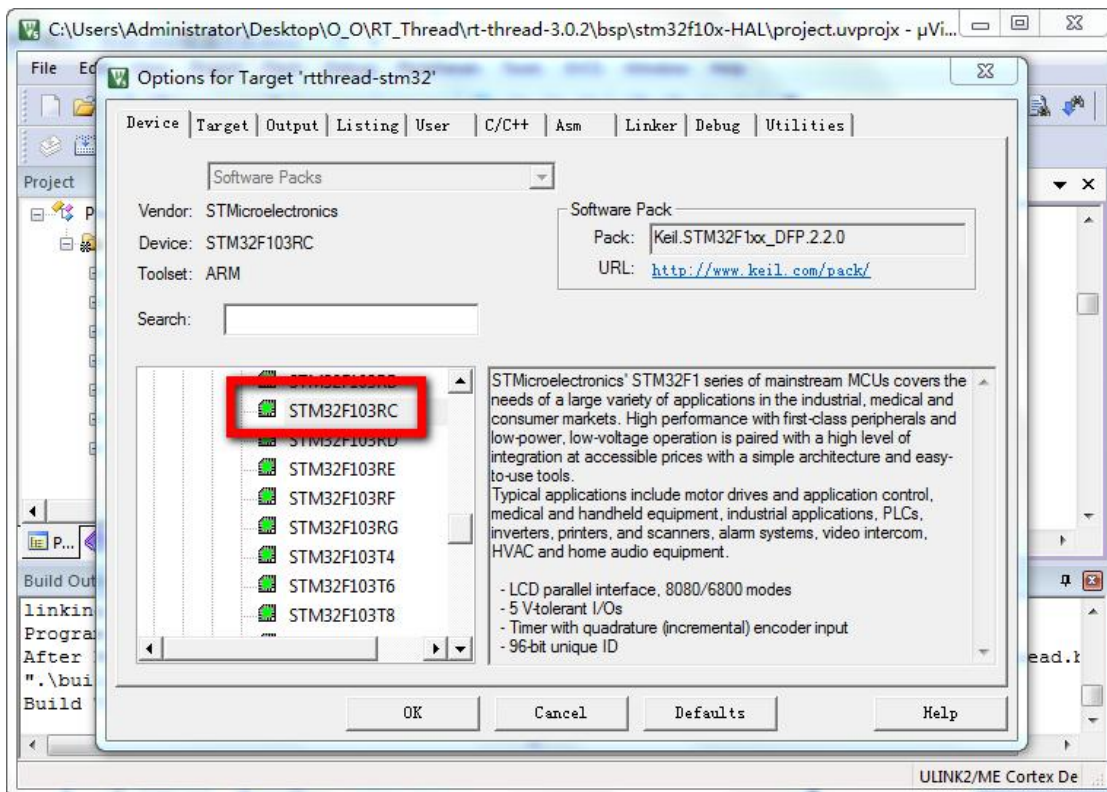


### 2. 确认配置信息是否更新

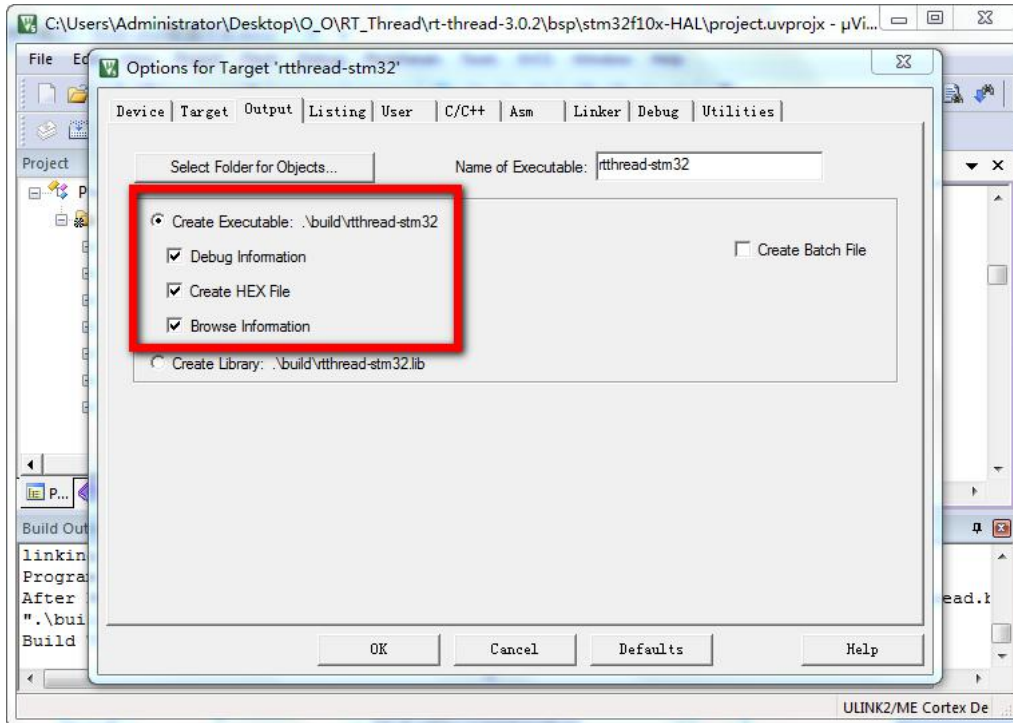




### 3. 配置 Keil 相关设置







## 七、添加线程创建代码 及 pin 设备驱动调用代码：

1. 新建：RunLED.h 文件，并添加如下代码：

代码：

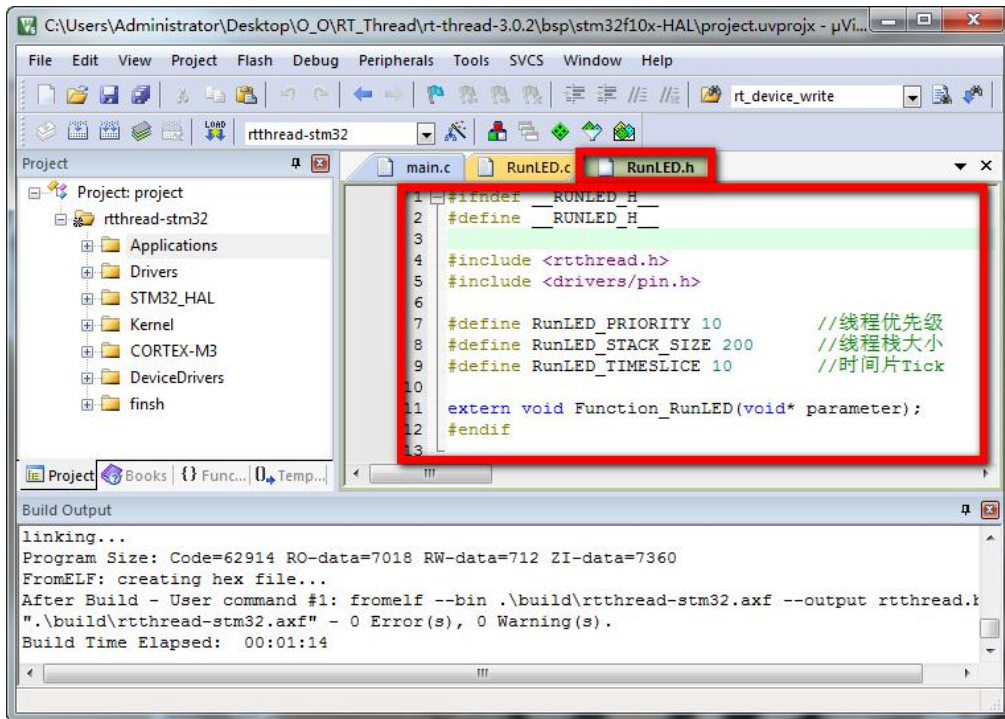
```
#ifndef __RUNLED_H__
#define __RUNLED_H__

#include <rtthread.h>
#include <drivers/pin.h>

#define RunLED_PRIORITY 10
#define RunLED_STACK_SIZE 200
#define RunLED_TIMESLICE 10

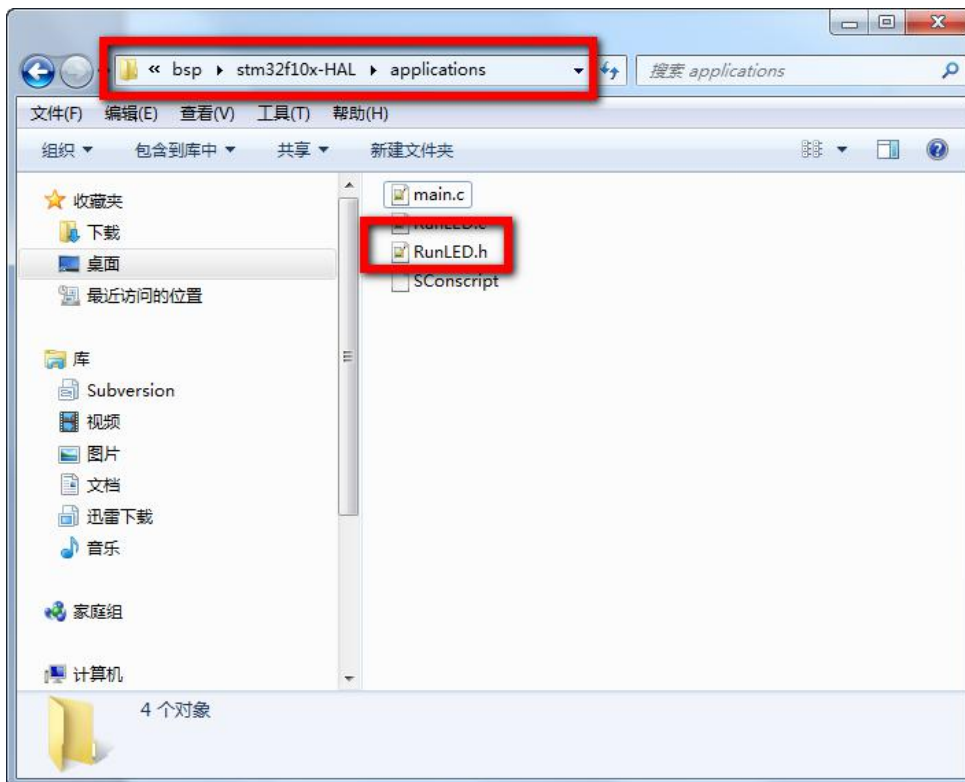
extern void Function_RunLED(void* parameter);
#endif
```





2. 将文件保存到如下目录:

**【rt-thread-3.0.2\bsp\stm32f10x-HAL\applications】**



3. 新建：RunLED.c 文件，并添加如下代码：

代码：

```
#include "RunLED.h"
```

```
void Function_RunLED(void* parameter)
```

```
{
```

```
    rt_base_t  Run_LED = 26;
```

```
    rt_pin_mode(Run_LED,PIN_MODE_OUTPUT);
```

```
    while(1)
```

```
{
```

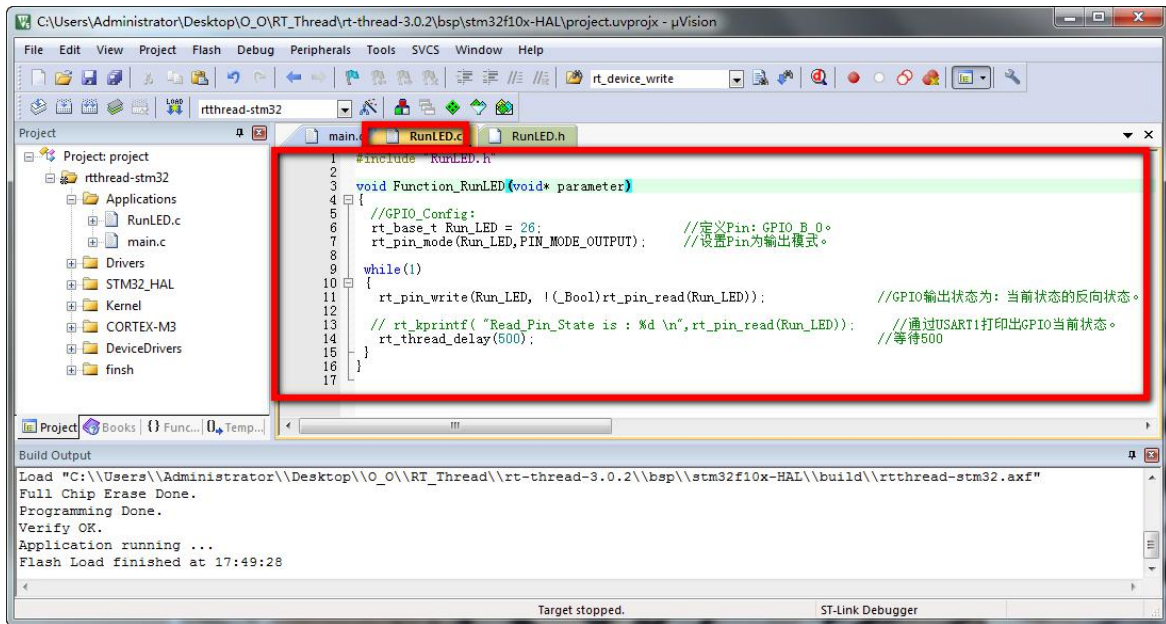
```
    rt_pin_write(Run_LED,!(_Bool)rt_pin_read(Run_LED));
```

```
    // rt_kprintf( "Read_Pin_State is : %d \n",rt_pin_read(Run_LED));
```

```
    rt_thread_delay(500);
```

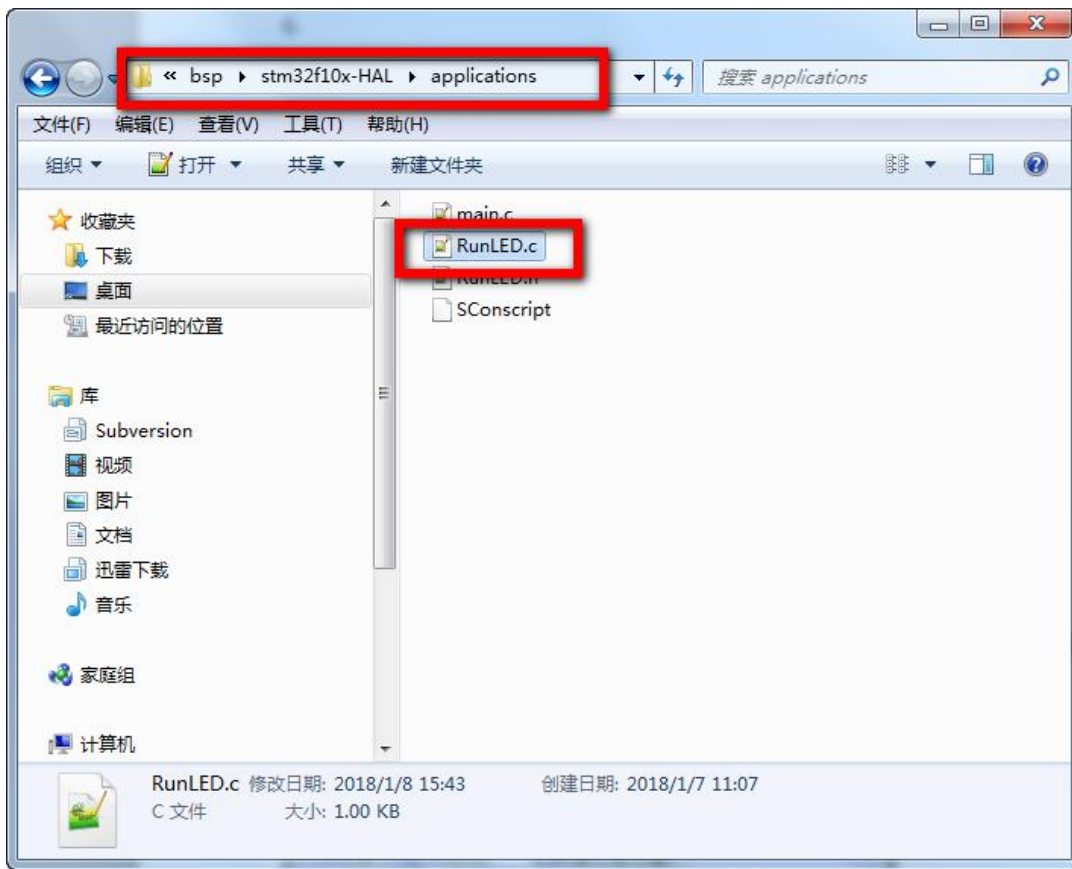
```
}
```

```
}
```



4. 将文件保存到如下目录:

【rt-thread-3.0.2\bsp\stm32f10x-HAL\applications】



5. 打开：main.c 文件，并添加如下代码：

代码：

```
#include <rtthread.h>
#include "RunLED.h"

int main(void)
{
    /* user app entry */
    rt_thread_t tid1;

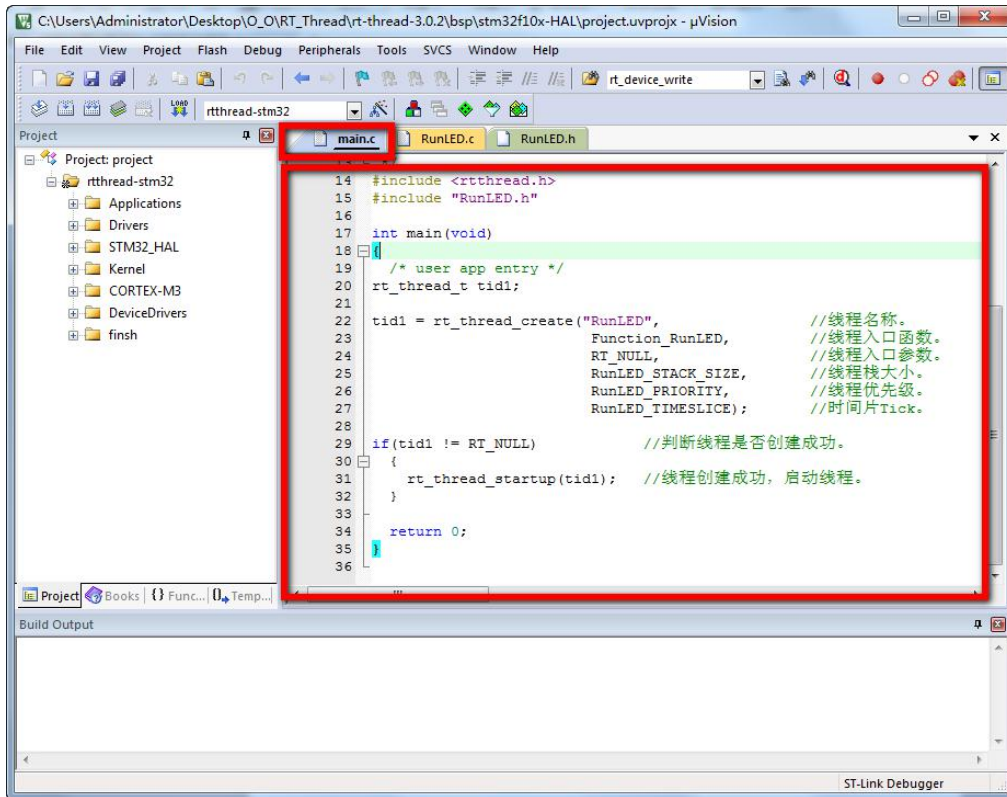
    tid1 = rt_thread_create("RunLED",           //线程名称。
                           Function_RunLED,     //线程入口函数。
                           RT_NULL,             //线程入口参数。
                           RunLED_STACK_SIZE,   //线程栈大小。
                           RunLED_PRIORITY,      //线程优先级。
                           RunLED_TIMESLICE);    //时间片 Tick。

    if(tid1 != RT_NULL)                          //判断线程是否创建成功。
    {
        rt_thread_startup(tid1);                 //线程创建成功，启动线程。
    }

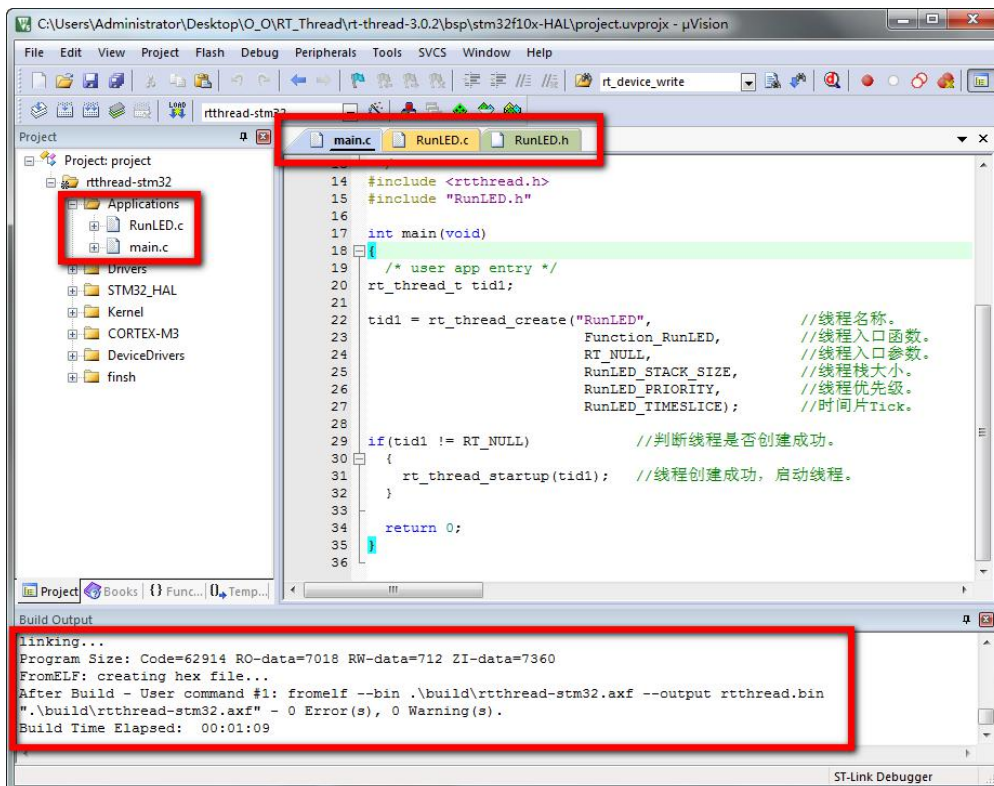
    return 0;
}
```

6. 保存 main.c 文件：

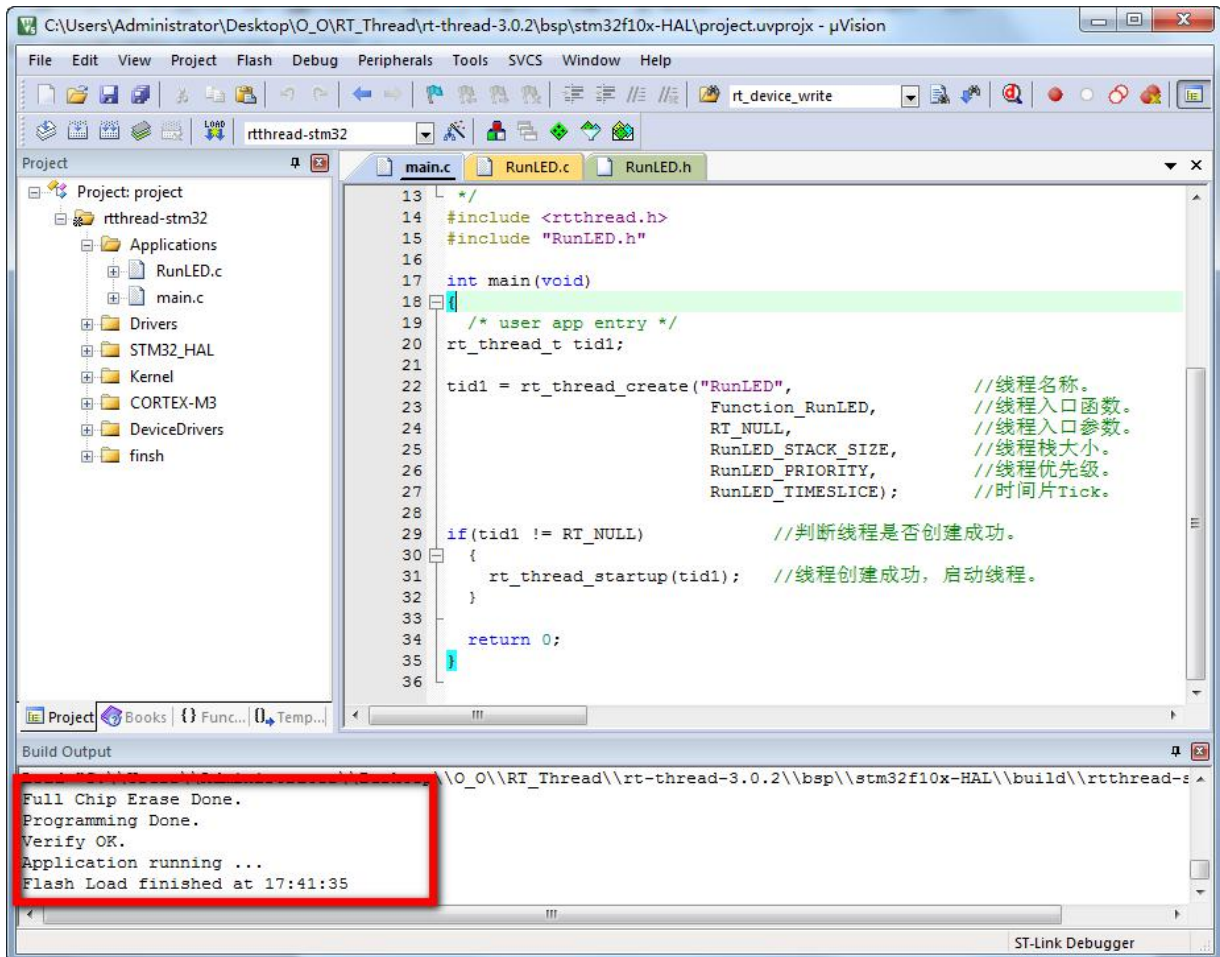




## 7. 编译工程文档:

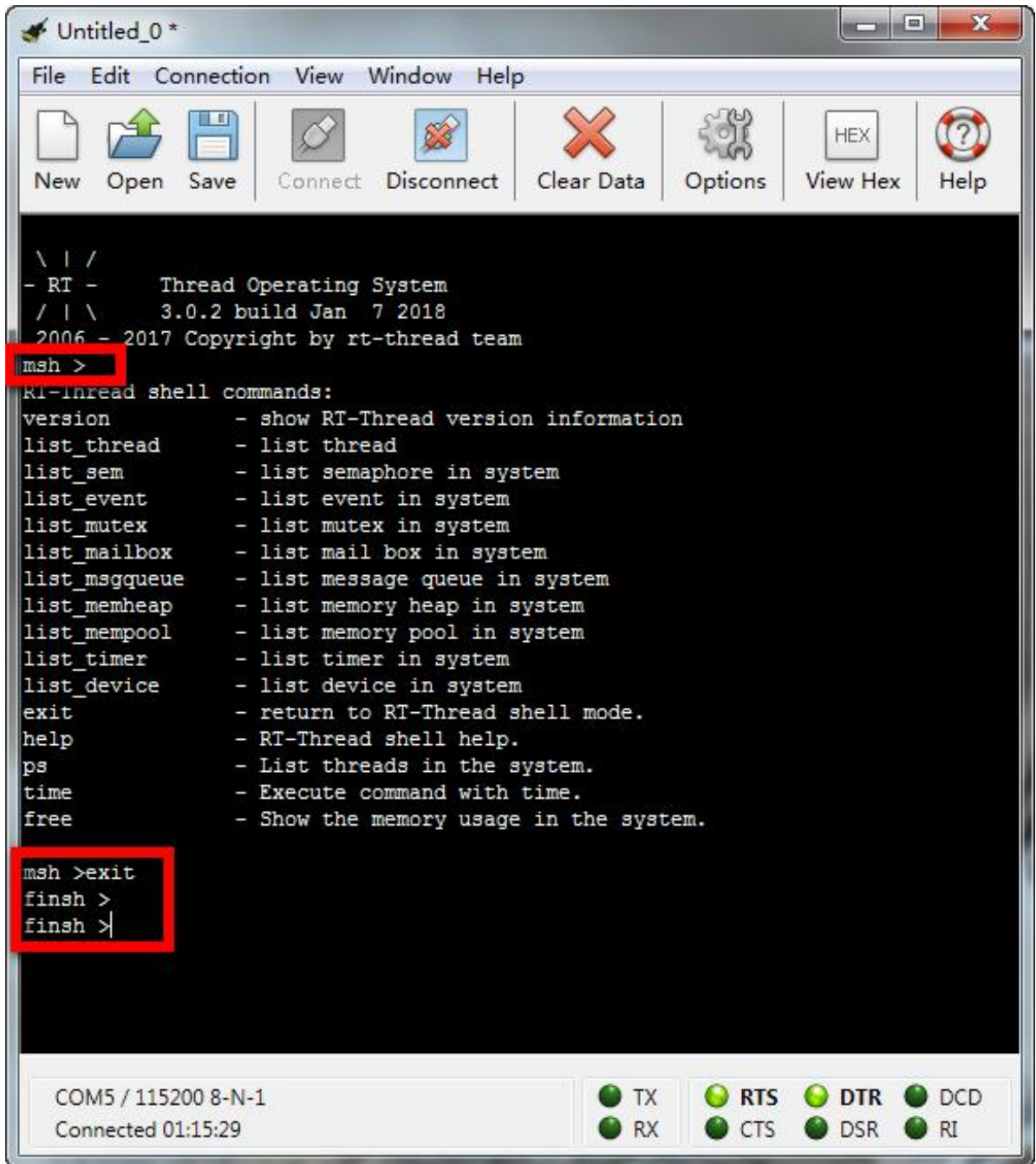


8. 使用J-Link 或其他 Tools Download 编译成功的 Hex 文件到目标板卡。

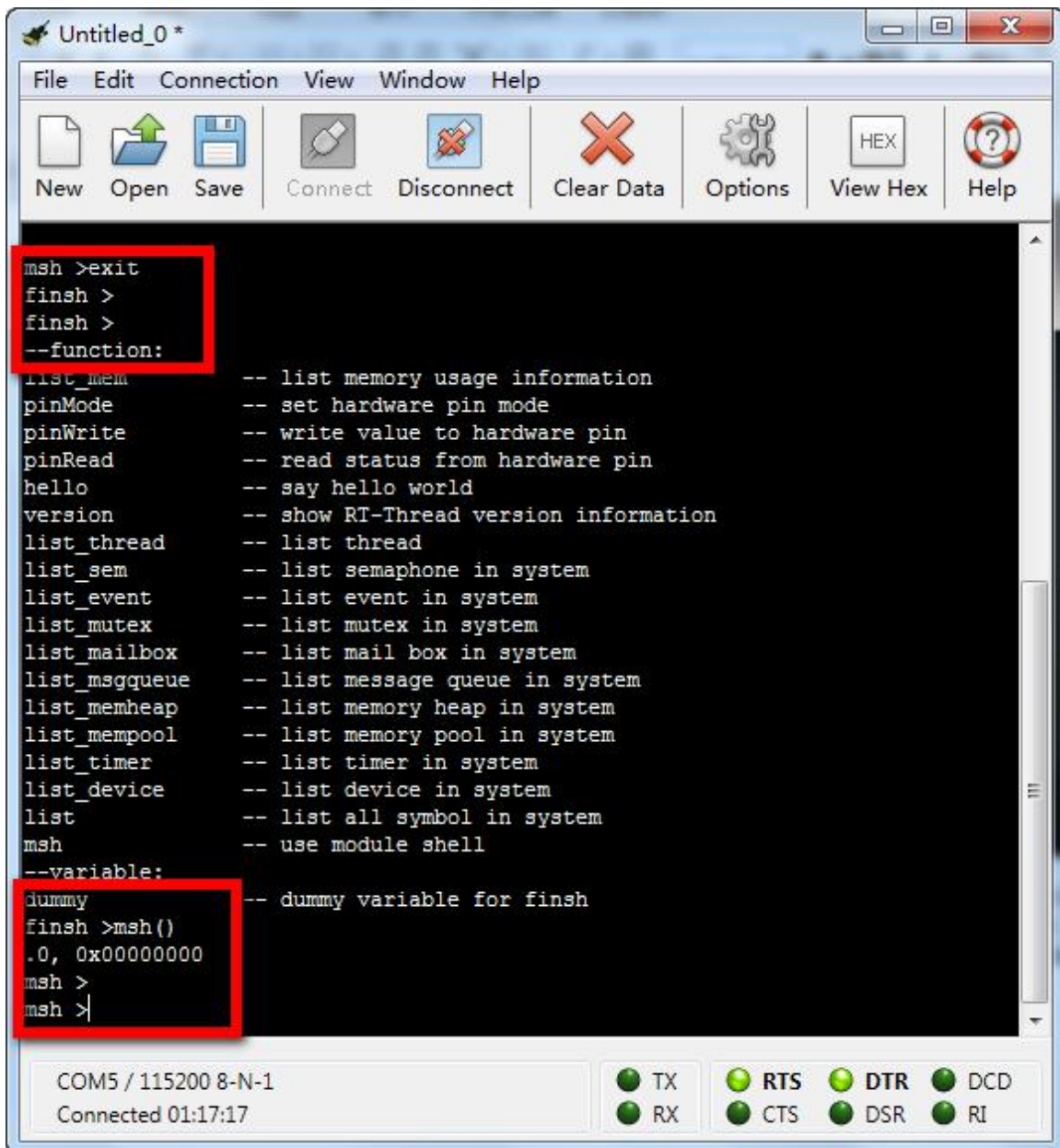


## 八、结果验证:

4. 打开串口调试工具，验证 finsh shell 功能是否配置成功。
- A. 通过键盘【TAB】输出 msh Commands list，通过指令【exit】退出 msh 模式，进入 c-style 模式。

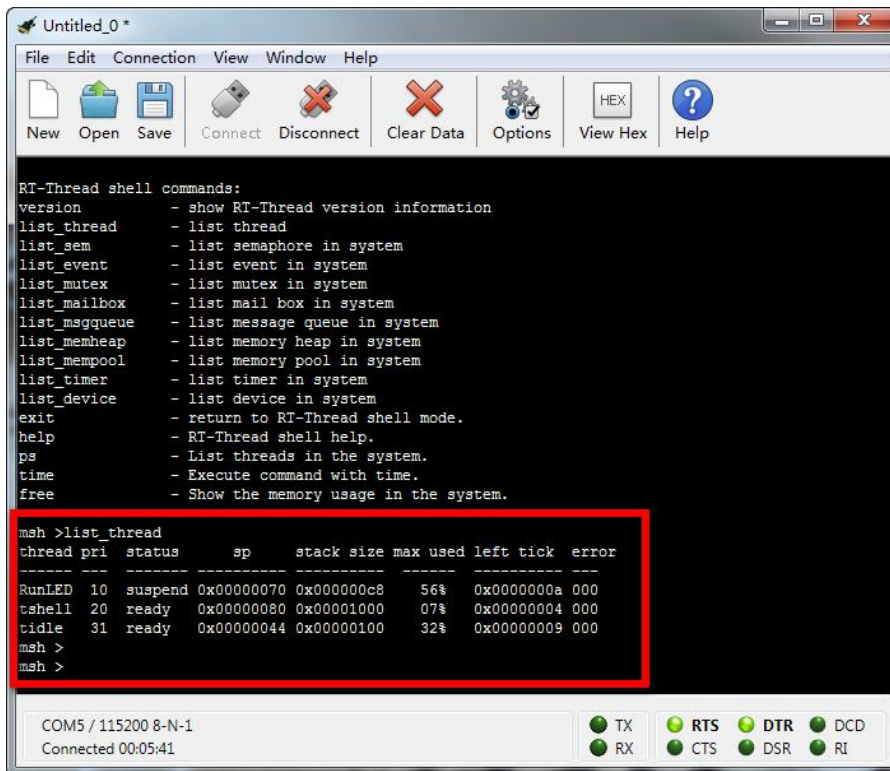


B. 通过键盘【TAB】输出 c-style Commands list, 通过指令【msh()】退出 c-style 模式，进入 msh 模式。

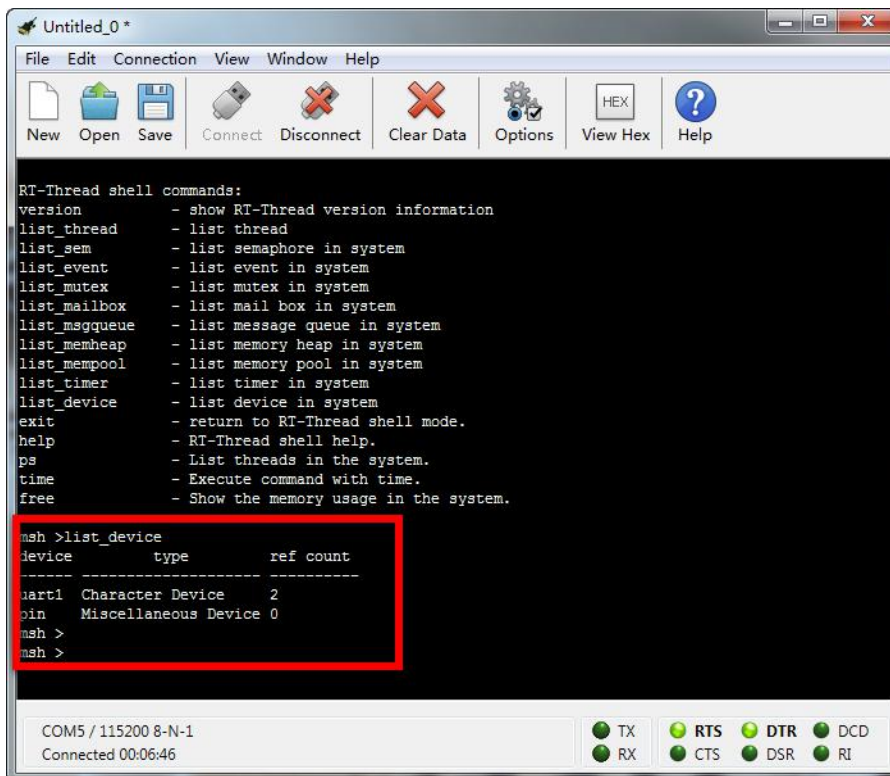


C. 查看新建线程信息:

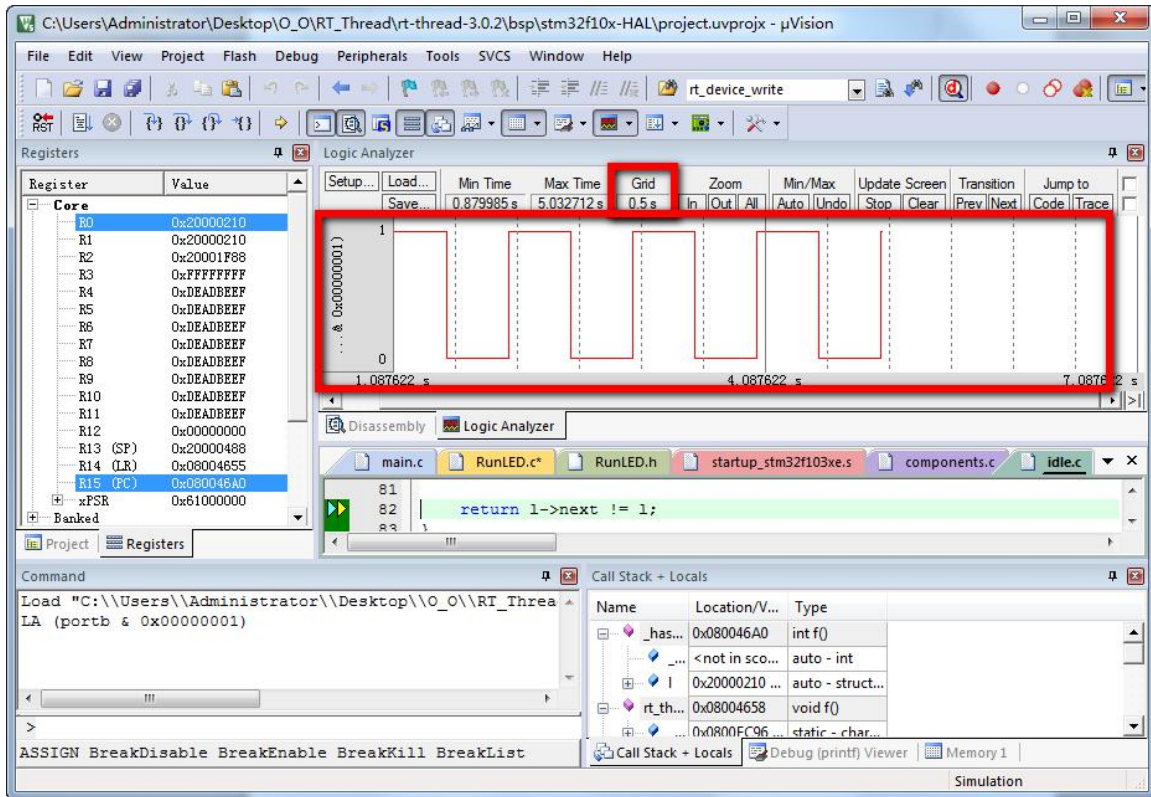




#### D. 查看设备信息:



E. 查看目标板卡 LED 等闪烁状态：（由于 LED 动态闪烁用图片无法证明，此处仅通过软件仿真演示结果。）



后记：

关于 RT-Thread 线程及设备管理的具体使用方法及技巧，可查阅 RT-Thread 官方提供的编程手册 或 搜索 RT-Thread 学习笔记的相关章节。