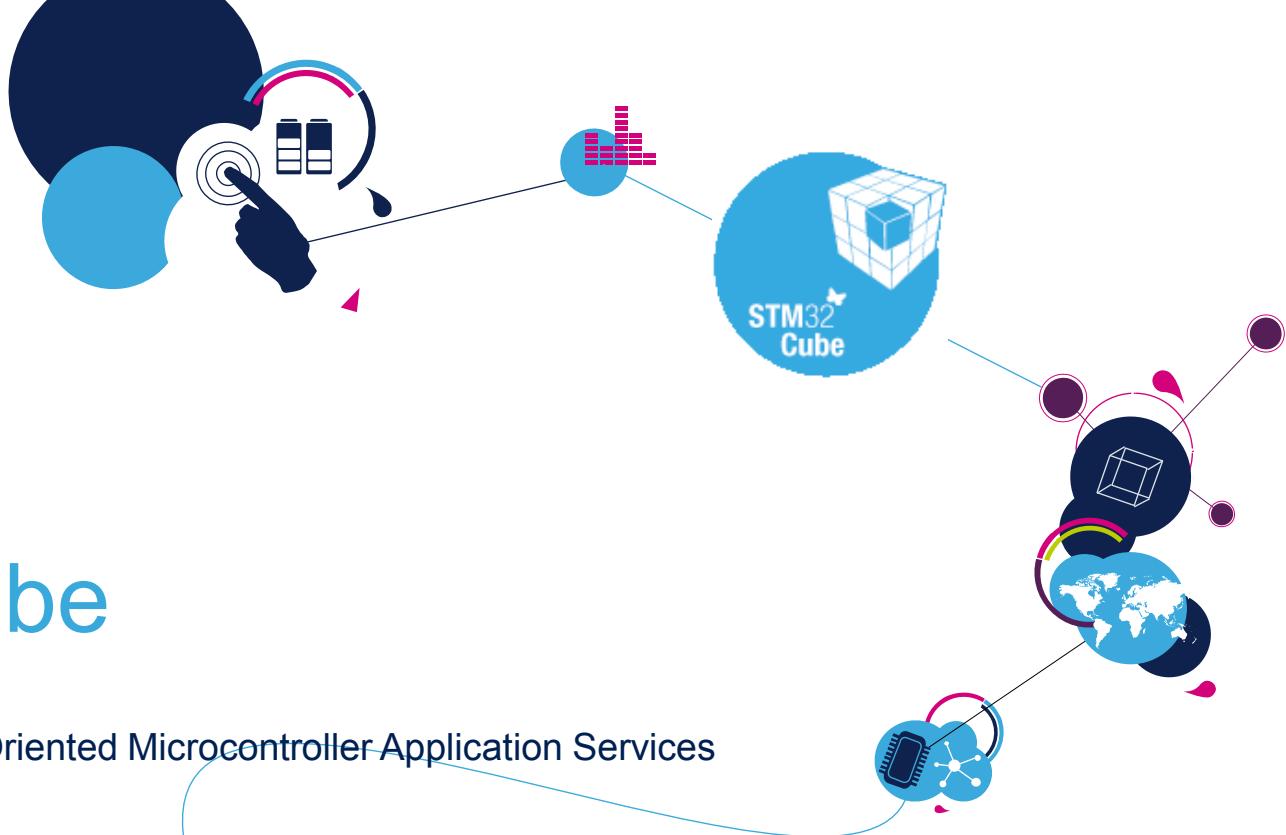
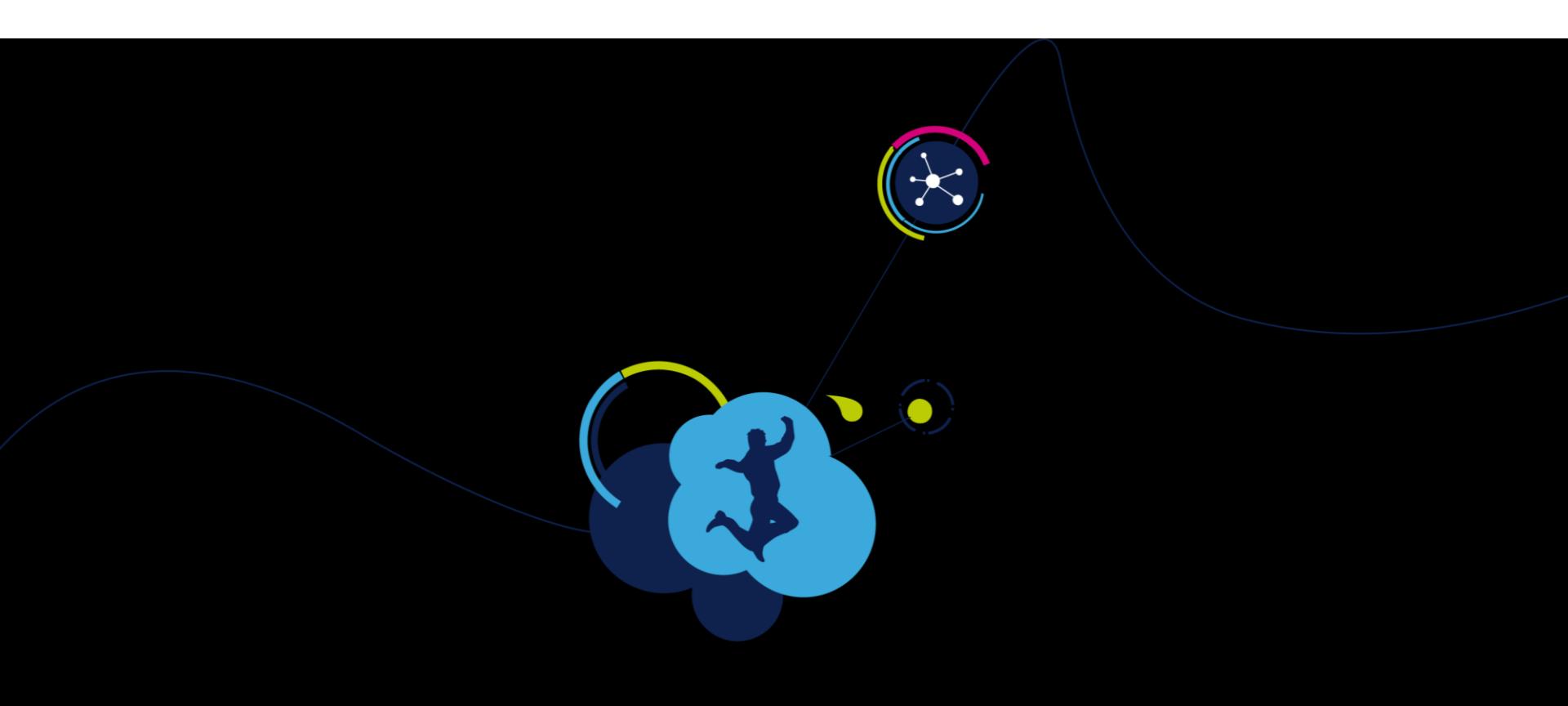


# STM32Cube

T.O.M.A.S – Technically Oriented Microcontroller Application Services  
v0.02



- Installation of STM32CubeMX
- CubeMX features
- HAL overview
- CubeMX and HAL basics
  - CubeMX configuration and project generation
  - First HAL project generated by CubeMX
  - Project structure
- Interrupts in CubeMX and HAL
- DMA in CubeMX and HAL
- Communication peripheries in CubeMX and HAL



# STM32CubeMX installation

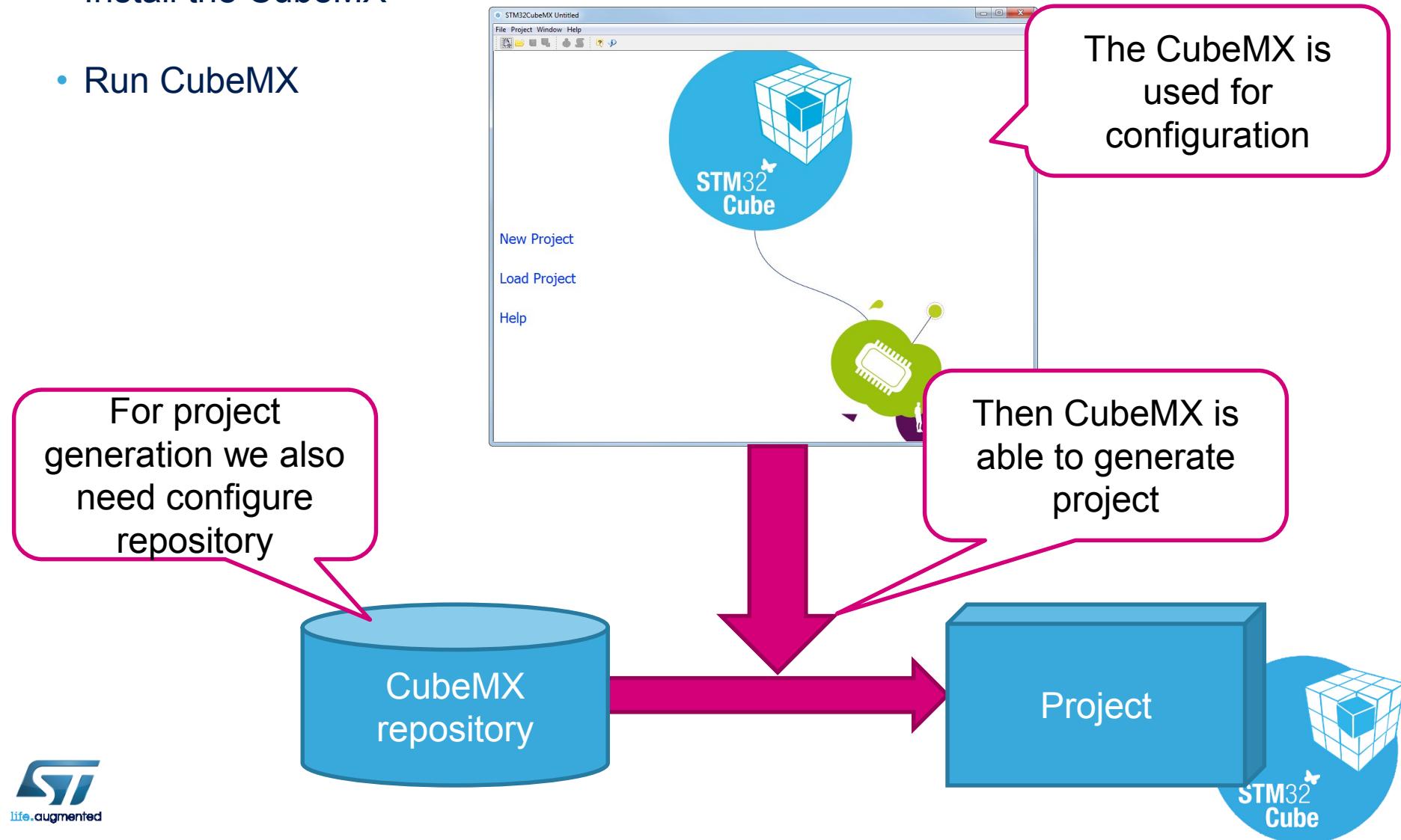
- CubeMX tool
  - [http://www.st.com/web/catalog/tools/FM147/CL1794/SC961/SS1533/PF259242?s\\_searchtype=partnumber](http://www.st.com/web/catalog/tools/FM147/CL1794/SC961/SS1533/PF259242?s_searchtype=partnumber)
- The CubeMX tool need java
  - Please check if you have last java on your pc, for sure 32bit and 64bit version
- Optionally you can download the Cube packages for STM32 device if you don't want to download them throre CubeMX
  - [STM32CubeL0](#)
  - [STM32CubeL1](#)
  - [STM32CubeF0](#)
  - [STM32CubeF1](#)
  - [STM32CubeF2](#)
  - [STM32CubeF3](#)
  - [STM32CubeF4](#)

# A

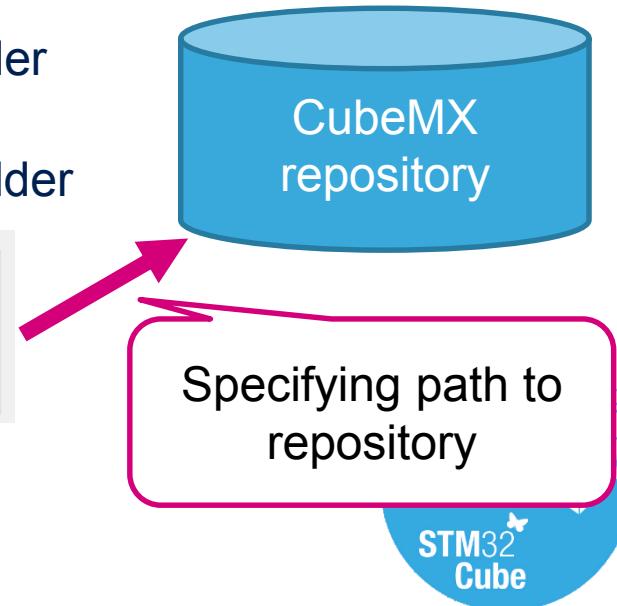
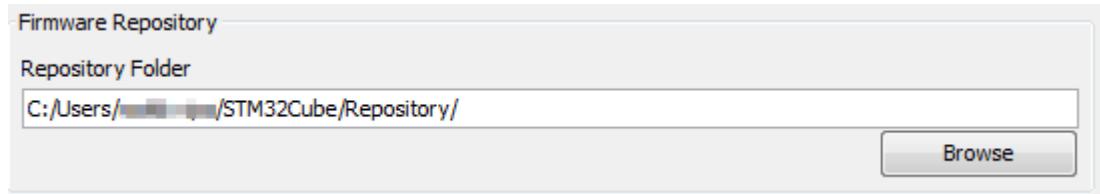
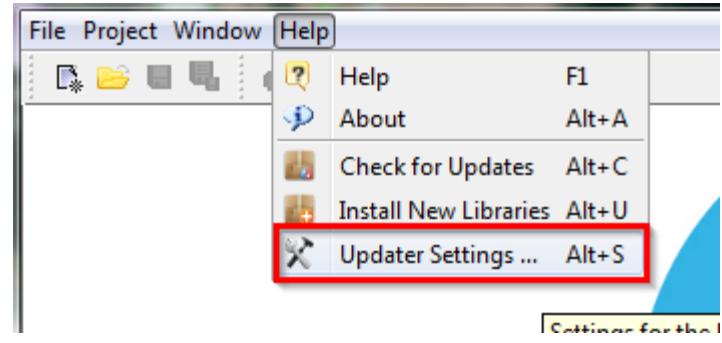
## CubeMX install

5

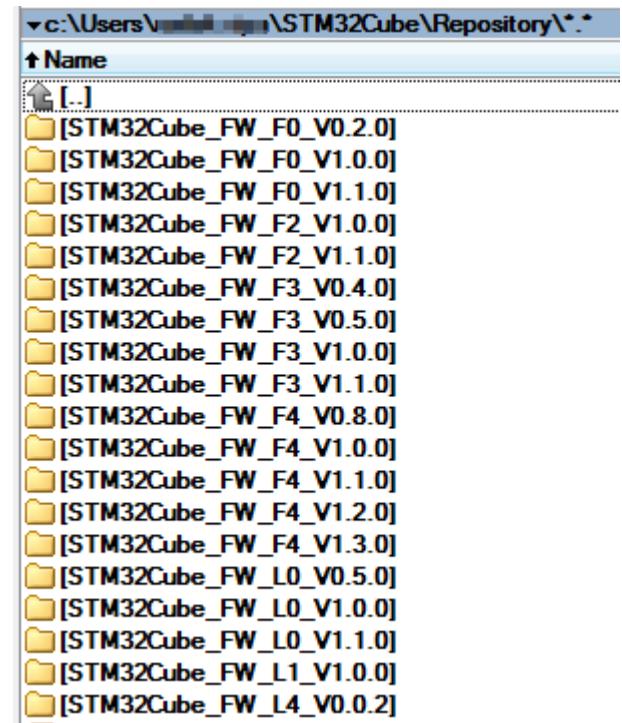
- Install the CubeMX
- Run CubeMX



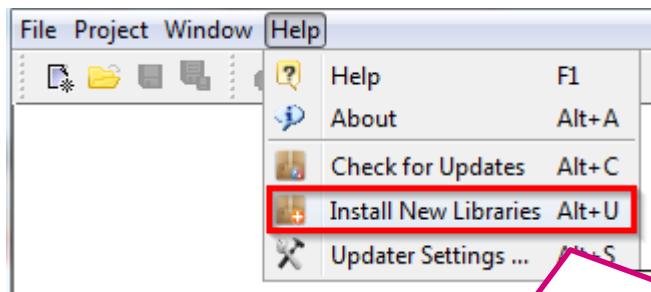
- In case you download the package from web we need to find the place where they need to be stored
- MENU>Help>Updater Settings...
- You will see where is the repository folder
  - Default is C:/User/Acc\_name/STM32Cube/Repository/
  - **In case that you have in your repository path diacritics, the CubeMX may not work properly, please change you repository path (ex: C:/Repository)**
- You need to download STM32 packages into this folder
- Or CubeMX automatically download them into this folder



- The comparison of the CubeMX repository settings and structure in this folder



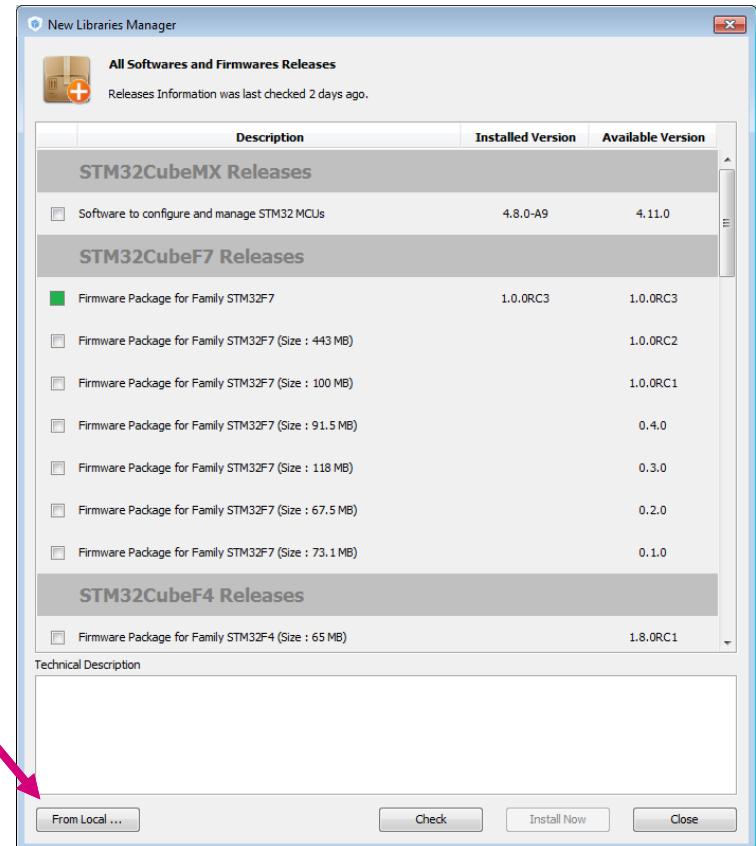
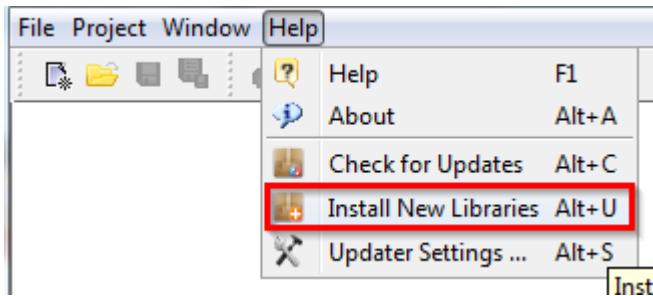
- In case you want to download this files automatically use in CubeMX
  - MENU>Help>Install New Libraries
  - Select libraries which you want
  - Force download with button Install Now



CubeMX can download for you the repository packages automatically

Example how the repository structure looks like

- The comparison of the CubeMX repository settings and structure in this folder
- In case you want to install files manually use in CubeMX
  - MENU>Help>Install New Libraries



- Click “From Local...” button
- Select the file from the USB stick package

\HAL\STM32Cube\_FW\_F7\_V1.0.0.zip

- For the code generation the CubeMX use the package from the Repository folder
- The CubeMX can generate the code for some GUI
  - Keil
  - IAR
  - Atollic
  - System Workbench(Free)
- For the debugging is necessary to have the ST-Link drivers
  - [STSW-LINK003](#) driver for Win XP/Vista/7
  - [STSW-LINK006](#) driver for Win 8
- For driver installation you will need the **Admin rights** on your PC



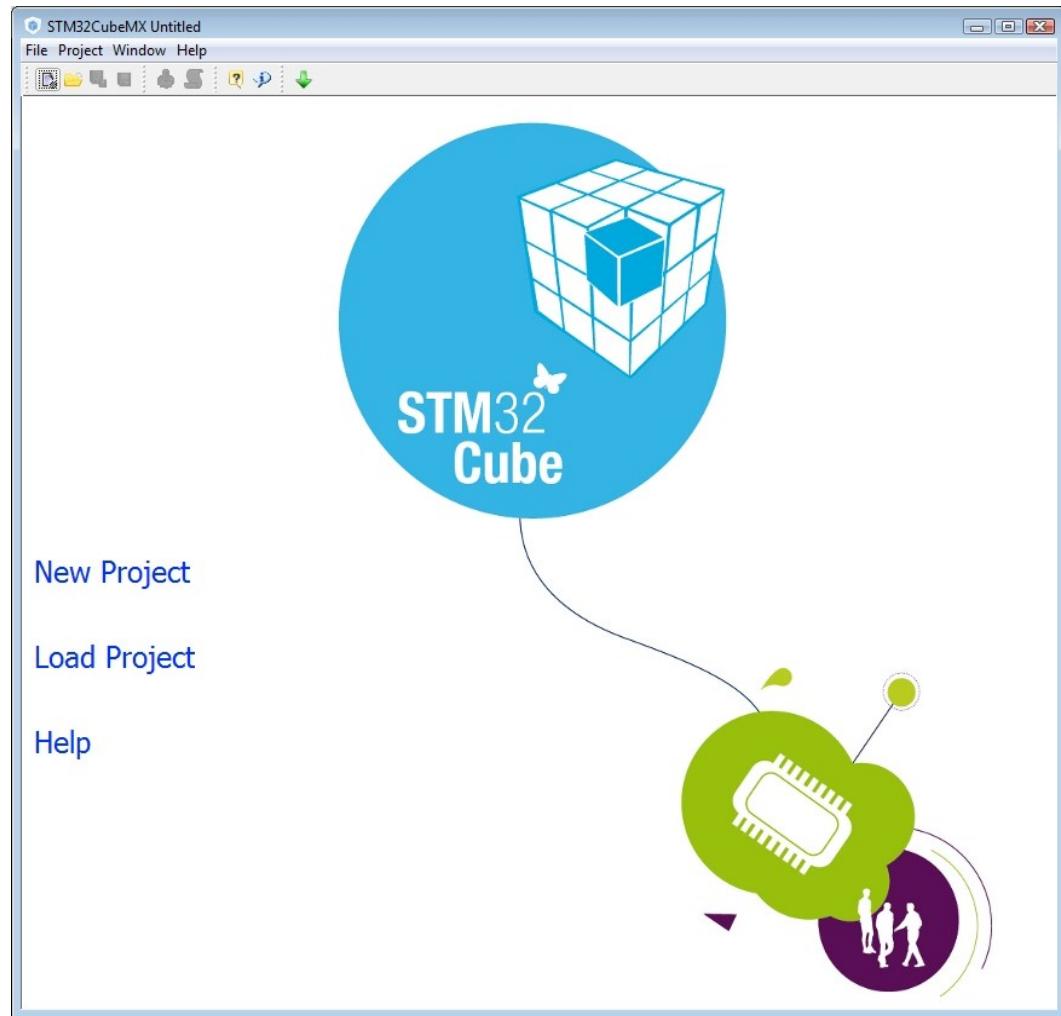
# STM32CubeMX presentation

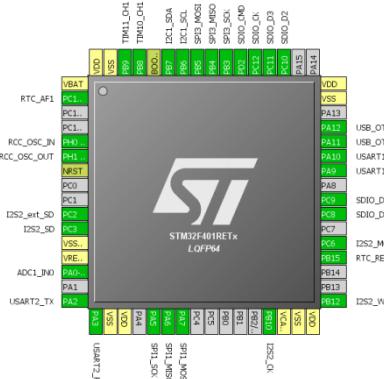
# STM32Cube: STM32CubeMX

11

Step by step:

- MCU selector
- Pinout configuration
- Clock tree initialization
- Peripherals and middleware parameters
- Code generation
- Power consumption calculator



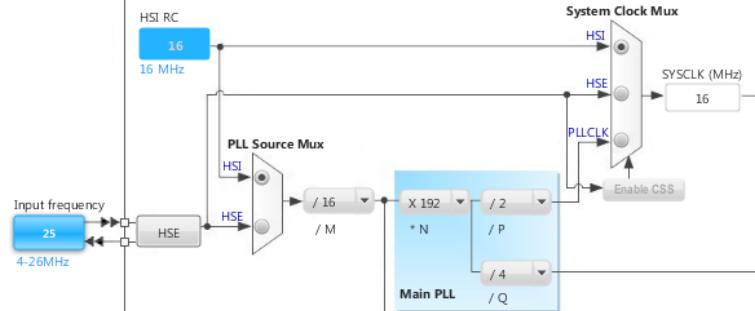


## Pinout Wizard

# STM32CubeMX



## Clock Tree wizard

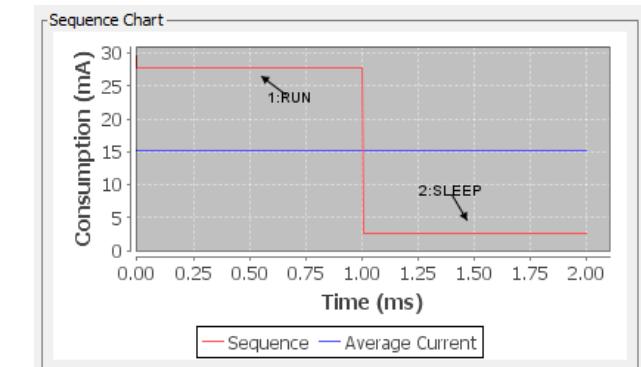


Basic Parameters	
Baud Rate	115200 Bits/s
Word Length	8 Bits (including Parity)
Parity	None
Stop Bits	1
Advanced Parameters	
Data Direction	Receive and Transmit
Over Sampling	16 Samples
<b>Baud Rate</b>	
BaudRate must be between 110 Bits/s and 10.5 MBits/s.	

## Peripherals & Middleware Wizard



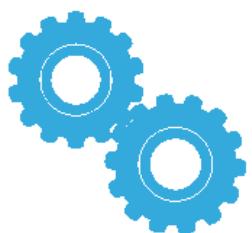
## Power Consumption Wizard





13

# STM32CubeMX



**Generates Initialization C Code  
based on user choices !**

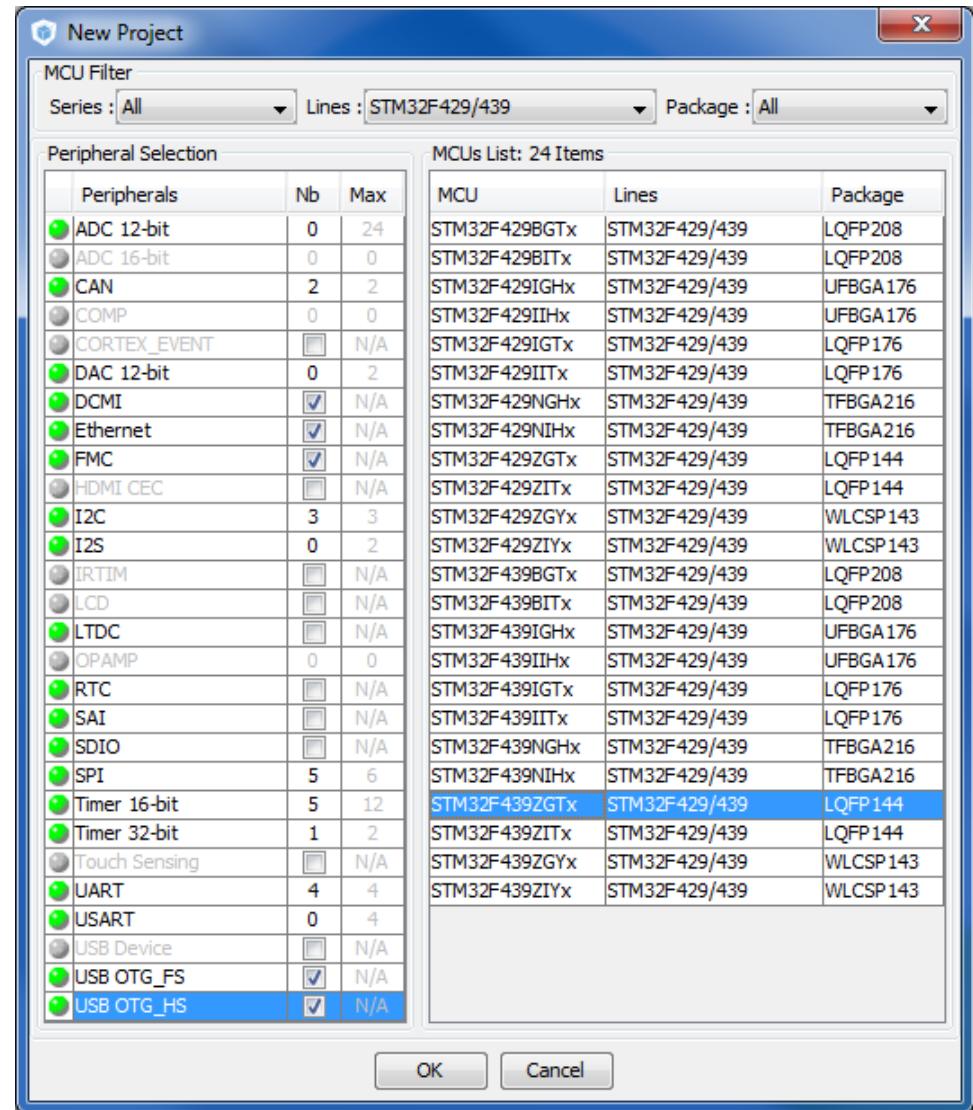


# STM32CubeMX: MCU Selector

14

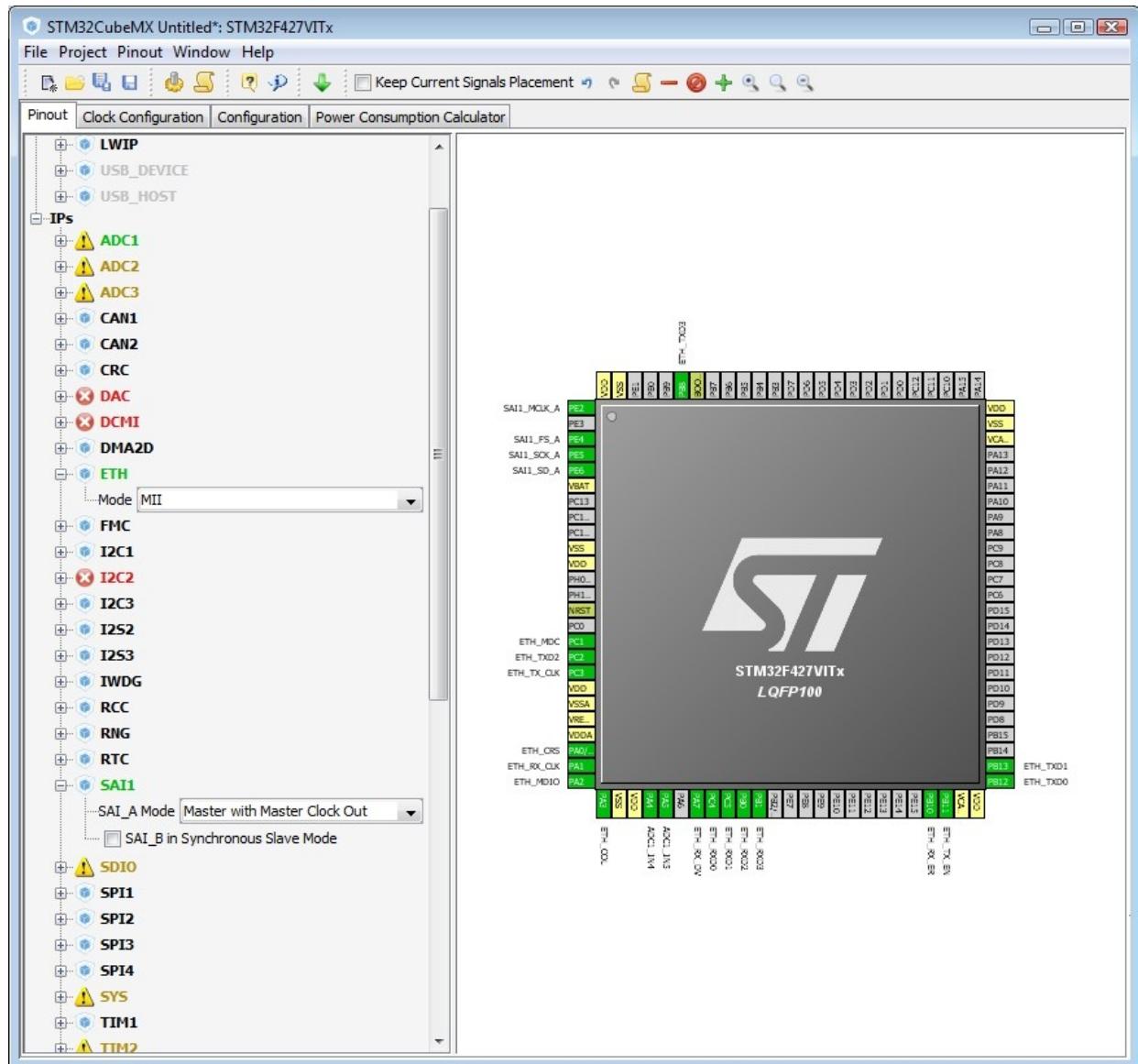
Easy Optional filtering:

- Series
- Line
- Package
- Peripherals



# STM32CubeMX: Pinout configuration

- Pinout from:
  - Peripheral tree
  - Manually
- Automatic signal remapping
- Management of dependencies between peripherals and/or middleware (FatFS, LWIP, ...)

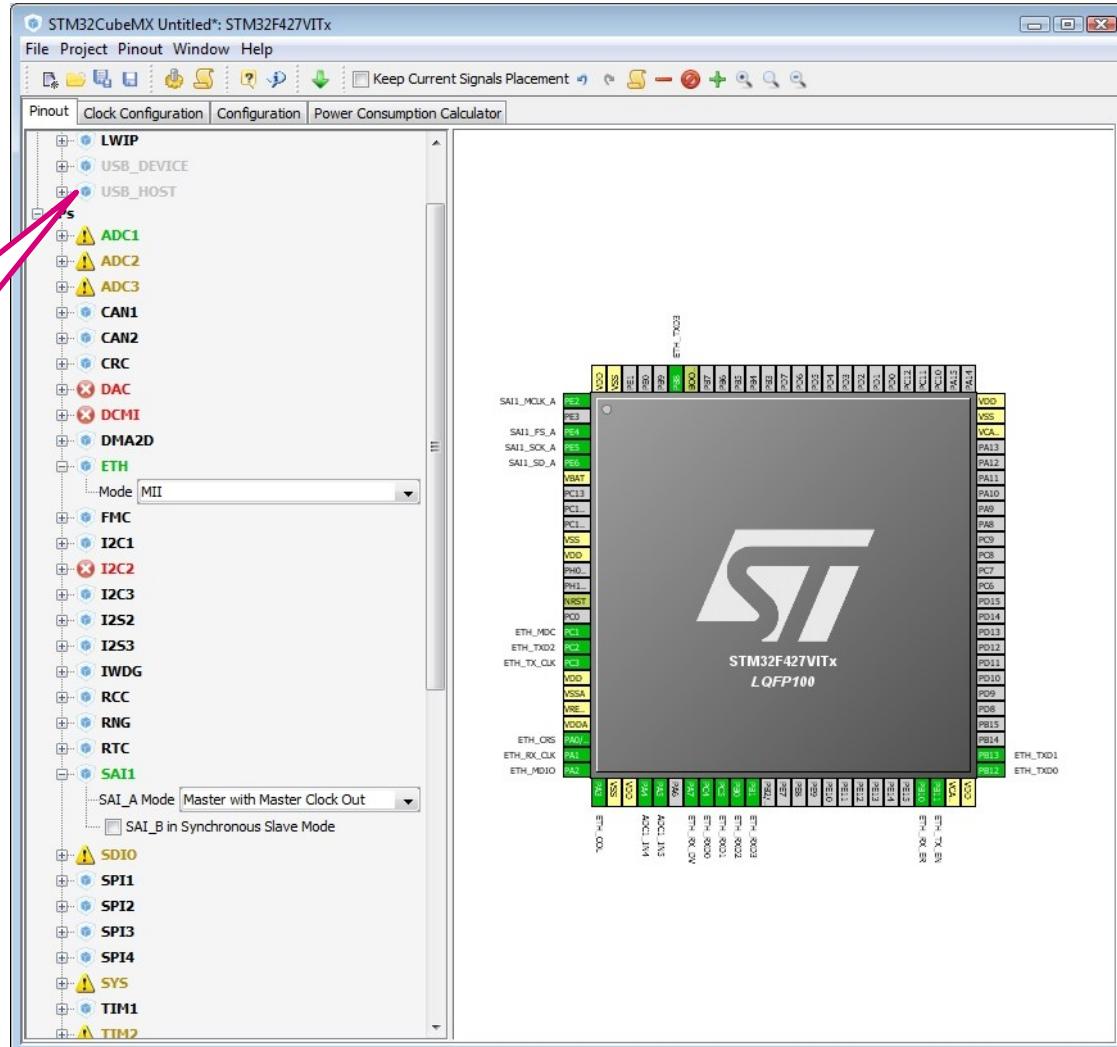


# STM32CubeMX: Pinout configuration

- Different possible states for a peripheral modes

- Dimmed:  
the mode is not available because  
it requires another mode to be set  
(just put the mouse on top of the  
dimmed mode to see why)

**Dimmed:**  
The additional  
periphery must  
be selected



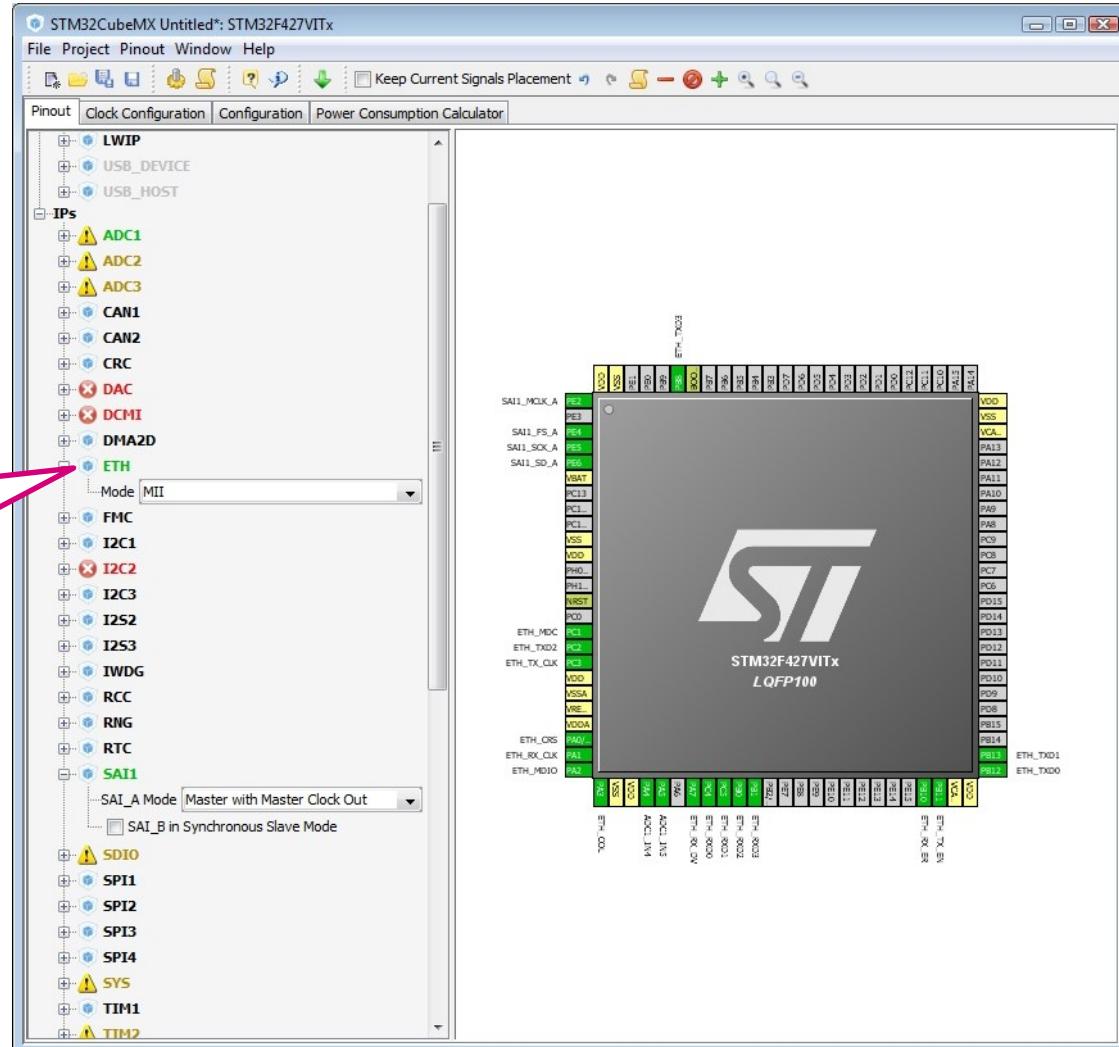
# STM32CubeMX: Pinout configuration

17

- Different possible states for a peripheral modes

- Green:  
Periphery is assigned to pinout

Green:  
Periphery will  
be functional



# STM32CubeMX: Pinout configuration

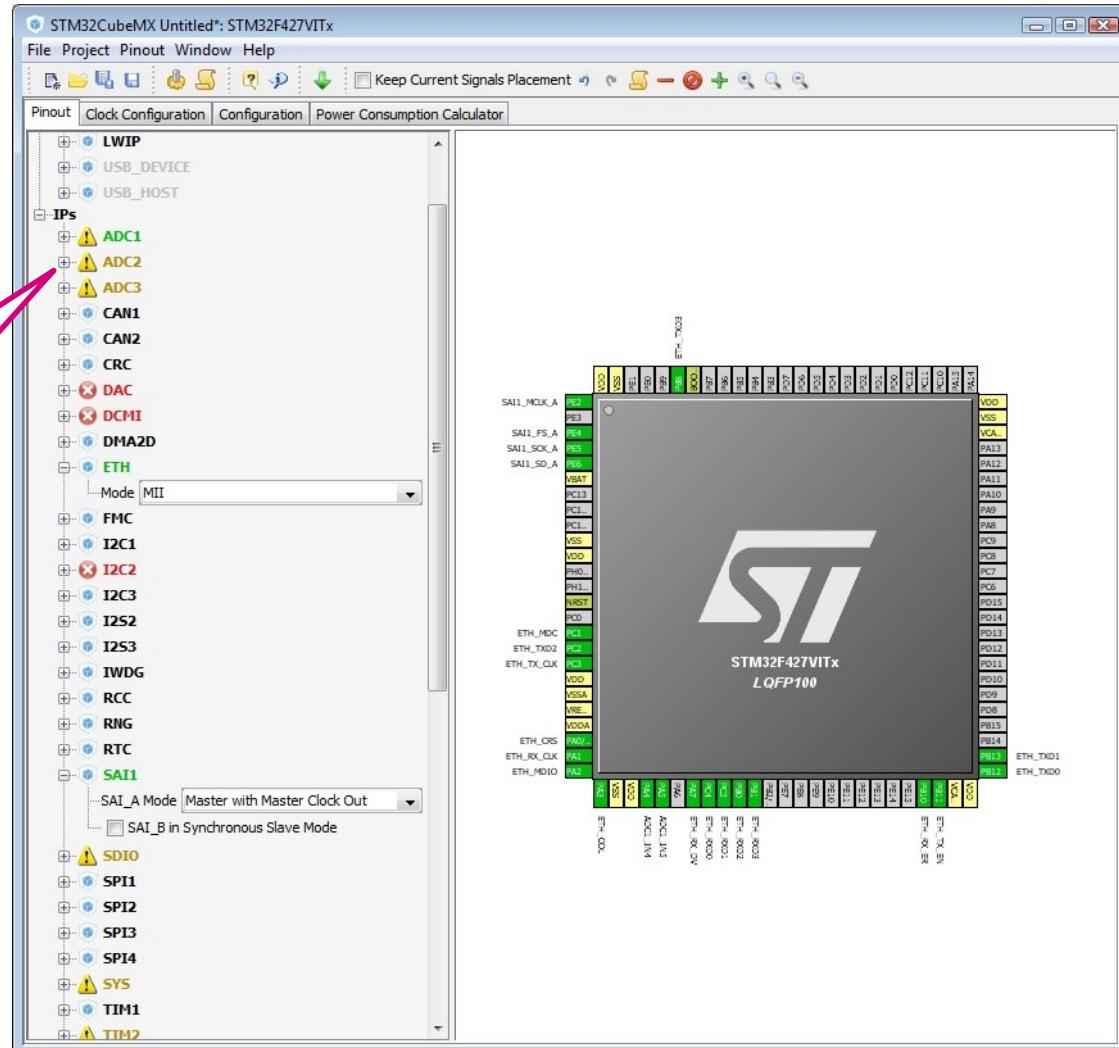
18

- Different possible states for a peripheral modes

- Yellow:

Only some functionalities of periphery can be used

**Yellow:**  
On ADC only  
some channels  
can be used



# STM32CubeMX: Pinout configuration

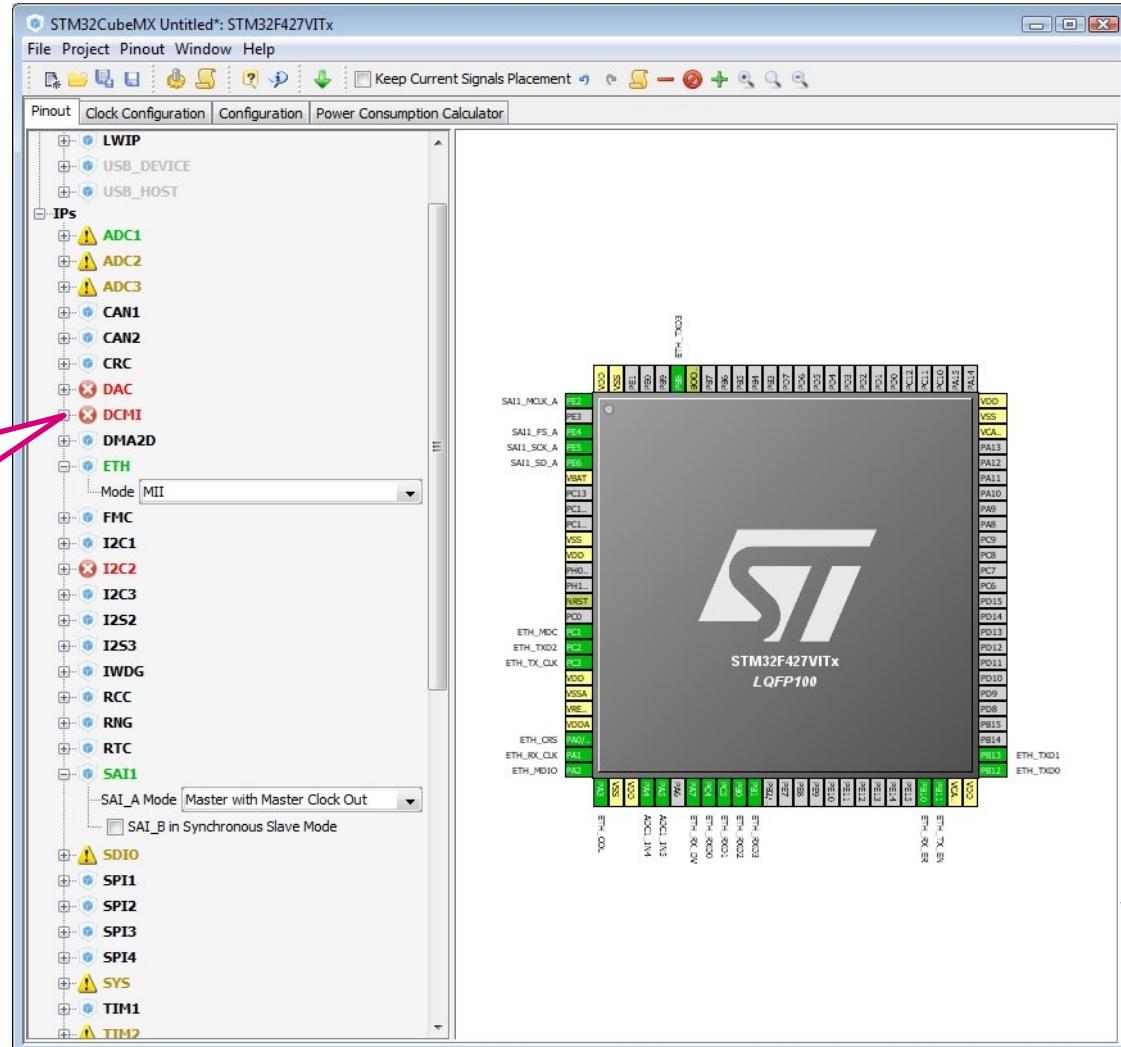
19

- Different possible states for a peripheral modes

- Red:

Signals required for this mode  
can't be mapped on the pinout  
(see tooltip to see conflicts)

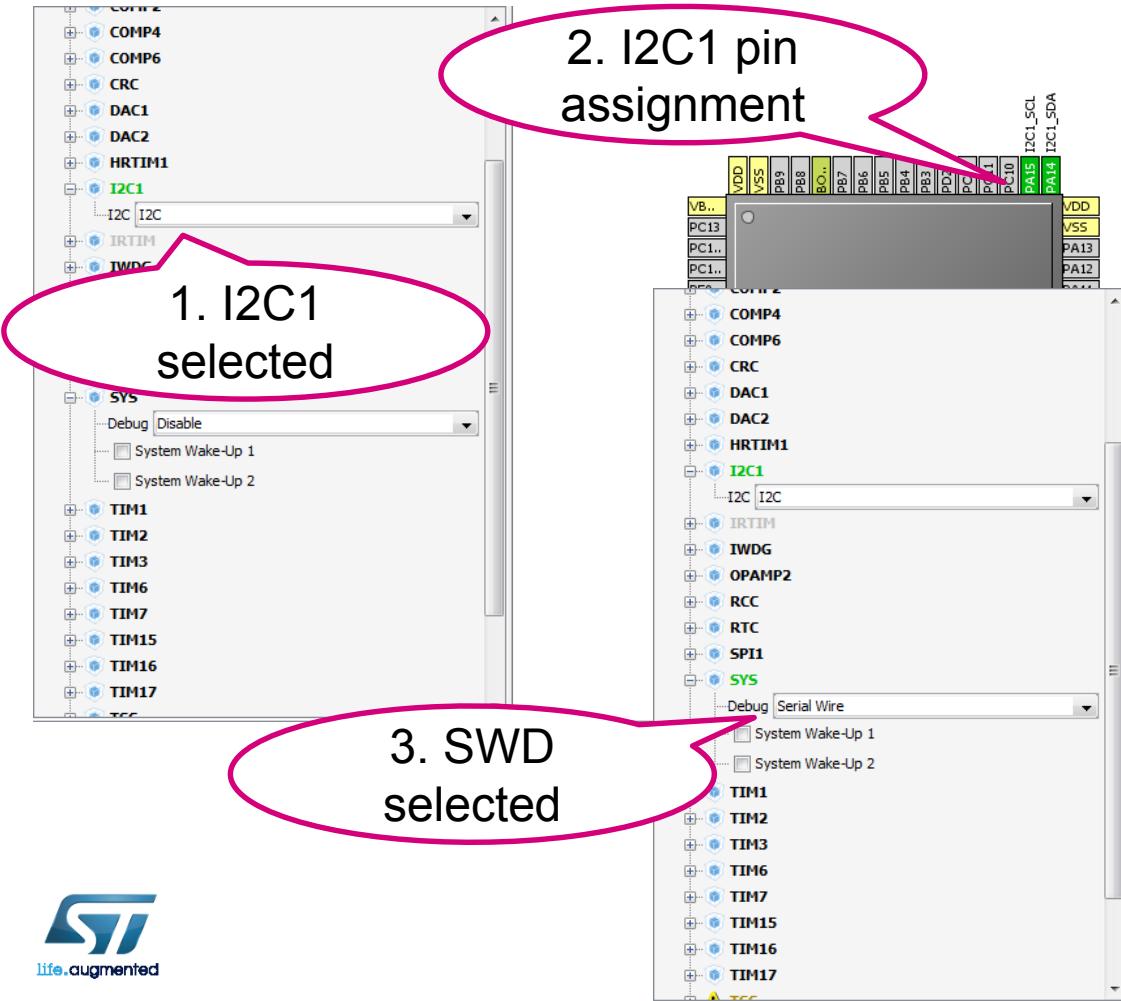
**Red:**  
Periphery  
cannot be used  
in this pinout  
setup



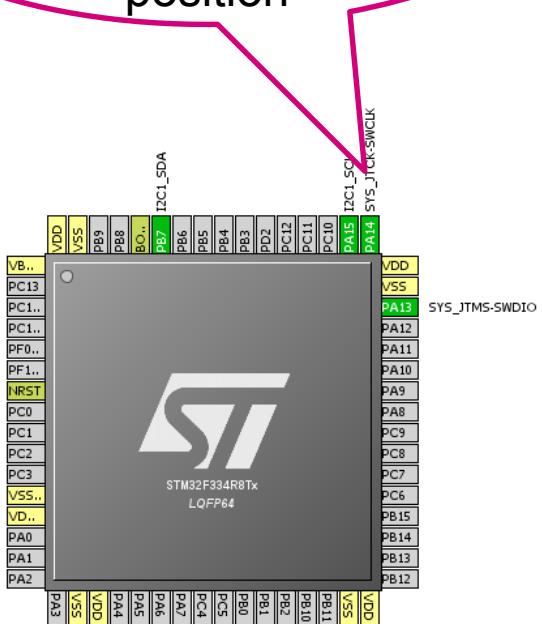
# STM32CubeMX: Pinout configuration

20

- Keep User Placement renamed to Keep Current Signal Placement and is unchecked by default



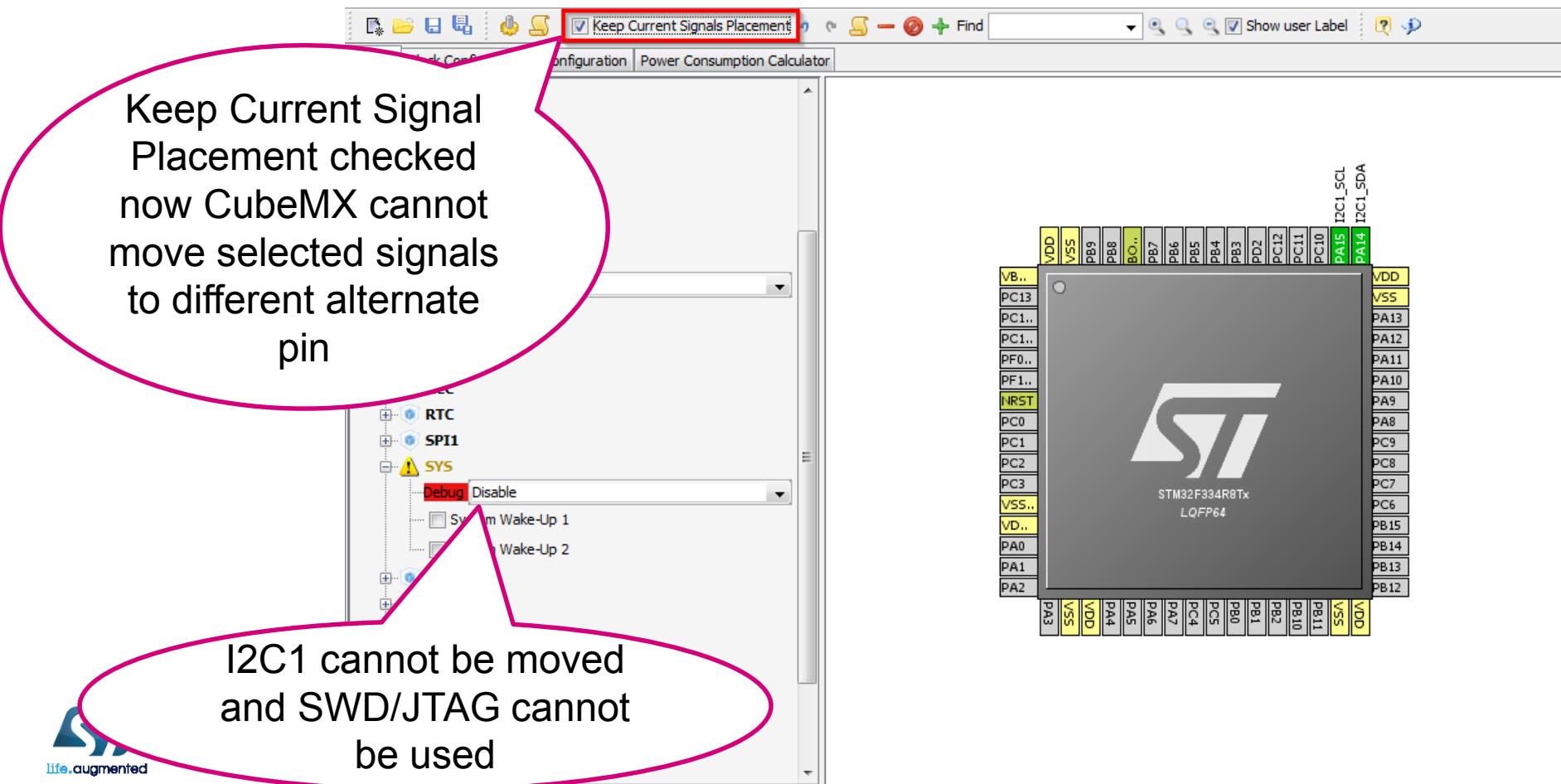
4. Pin conflict  
between I2C1 and  
SWD. I2C1\_SDA  
moved to alternative  
position



# STM32CubeMX: Pinout configuration

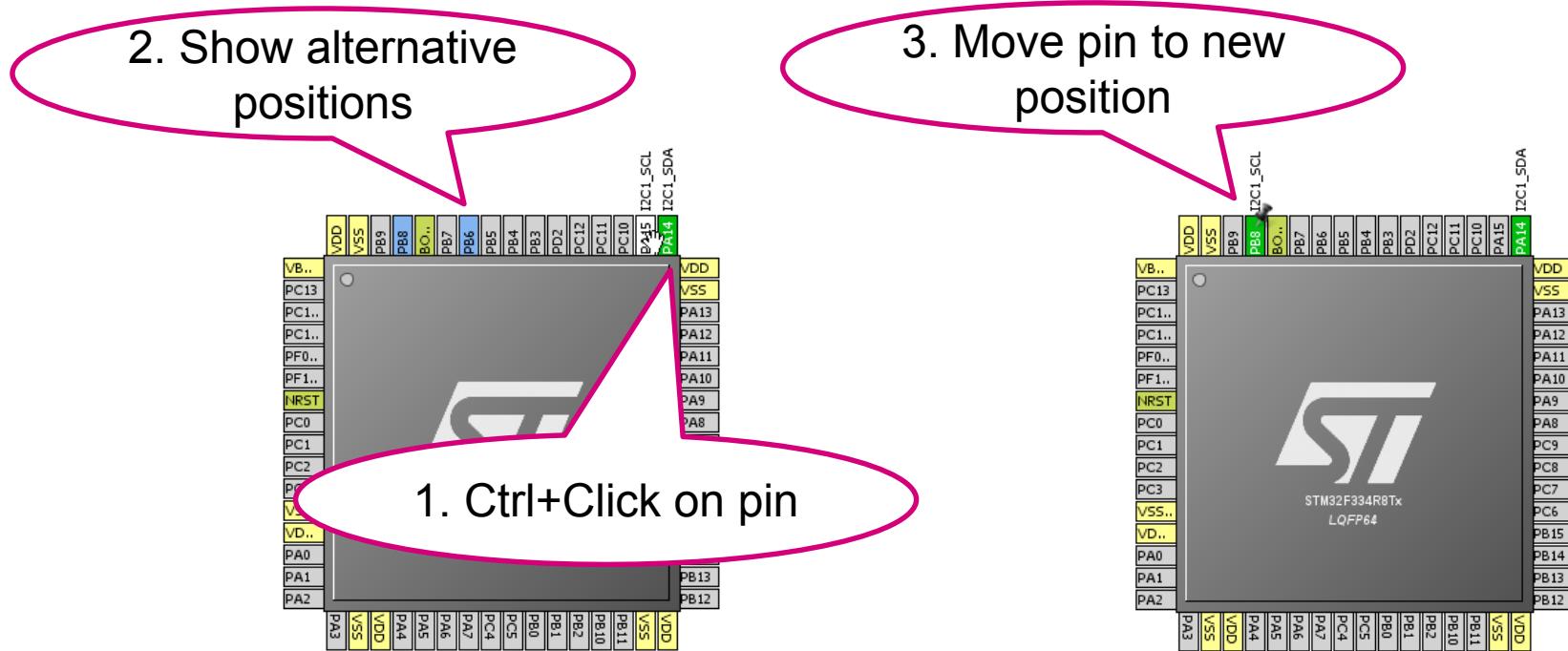
21

- Keep User Placement renamed to Keep Current Signal Placement and is unchecked by default



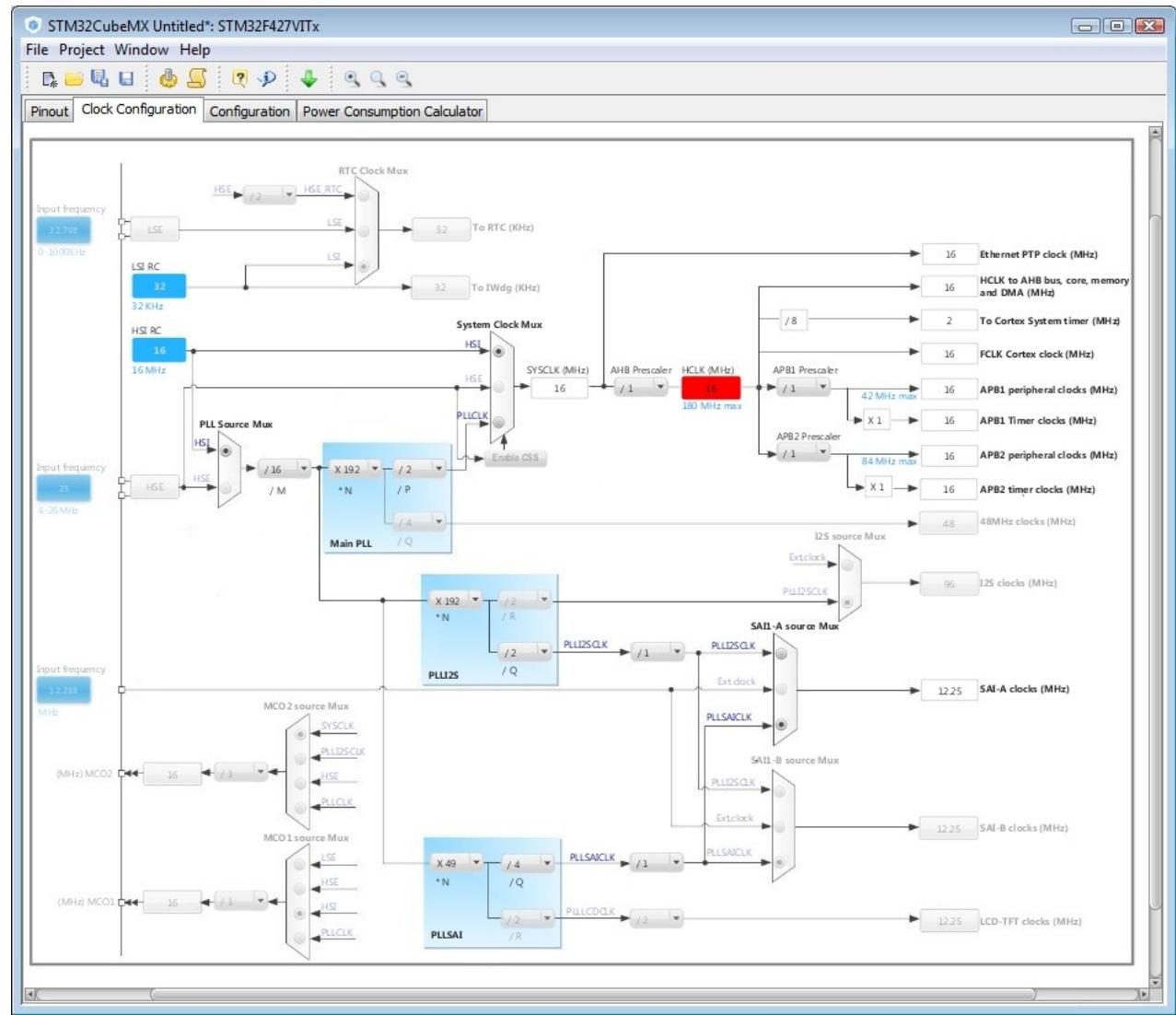
# STM32CubeMX: Pinout configuration

- Signals can be set/moved directly from the pinout view
  - To see alternate pins for a signal Ctrl+Click on the signal, you can then drag and drop the signal to the new pin (keep pressing the Ctrl key)



# STM32CubeMX: Clock tree

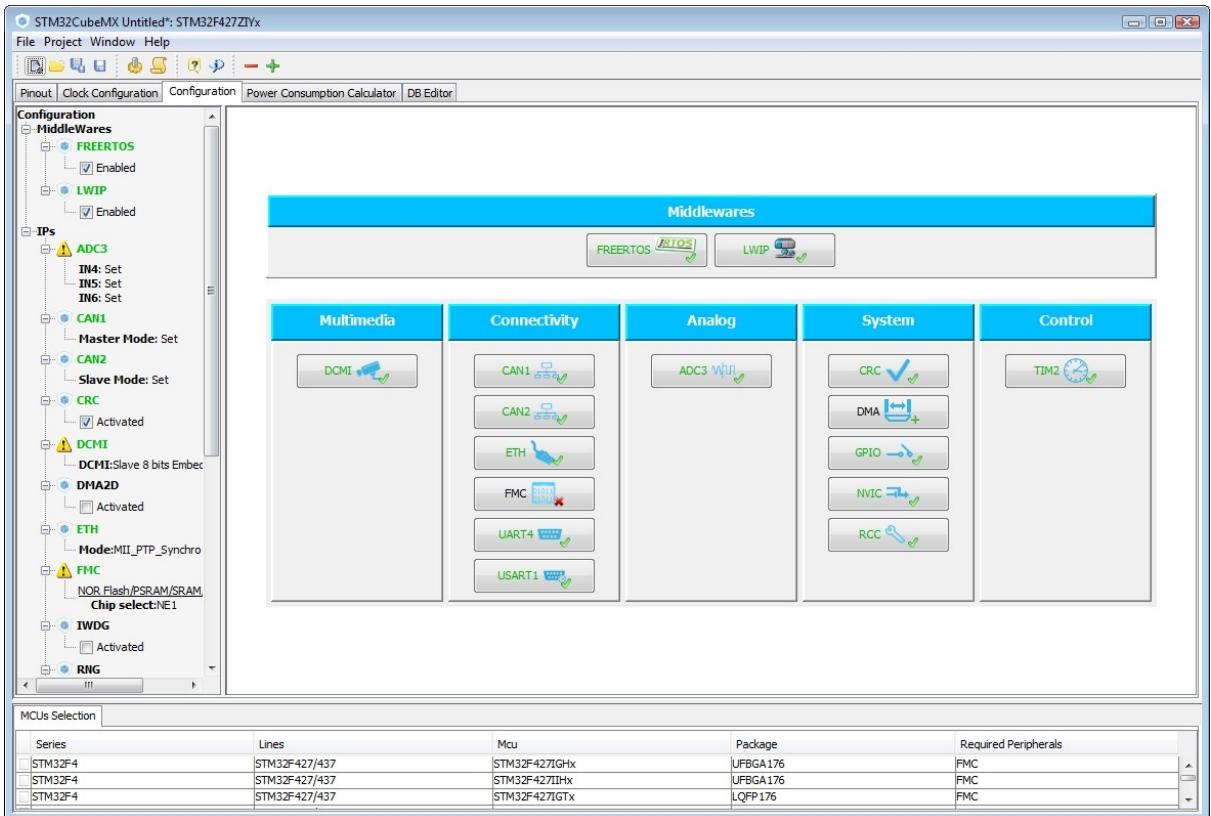
- Immediate display of all clock values
- Management of all clock constraints
- Highlight of errors



# STM32CubeMX: Peripheral and middleware configuration

24

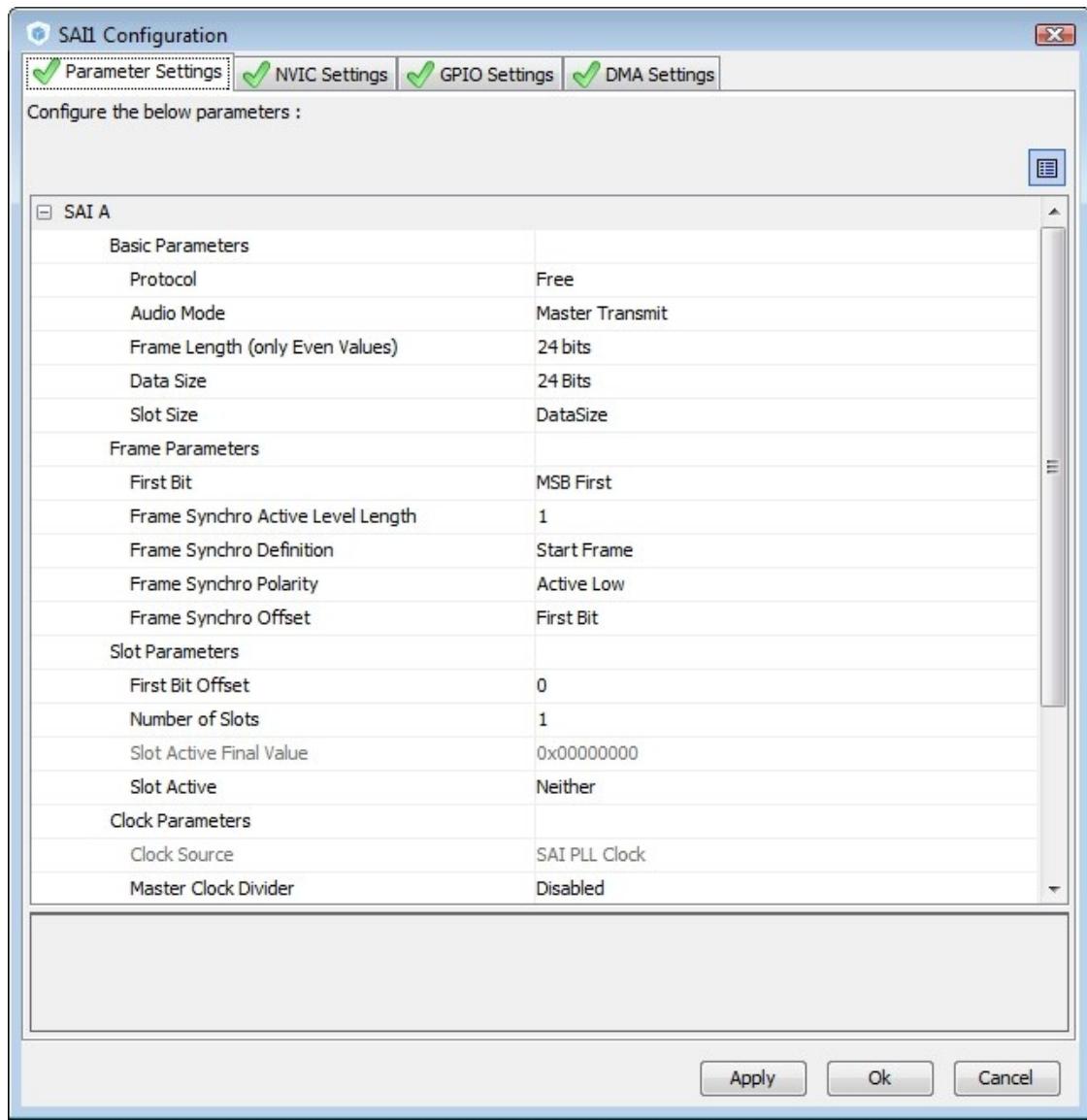
- Global view of used peripherals and middleware
- Highlight of configuration errors
  - + Not configured
  - ✓ OK
  - ✗ Error
- Read only tree view on the left with access to IPs / Middleware having no impact on the pinout



# STM32CubeMX: Peripheral and middleware configuration

25

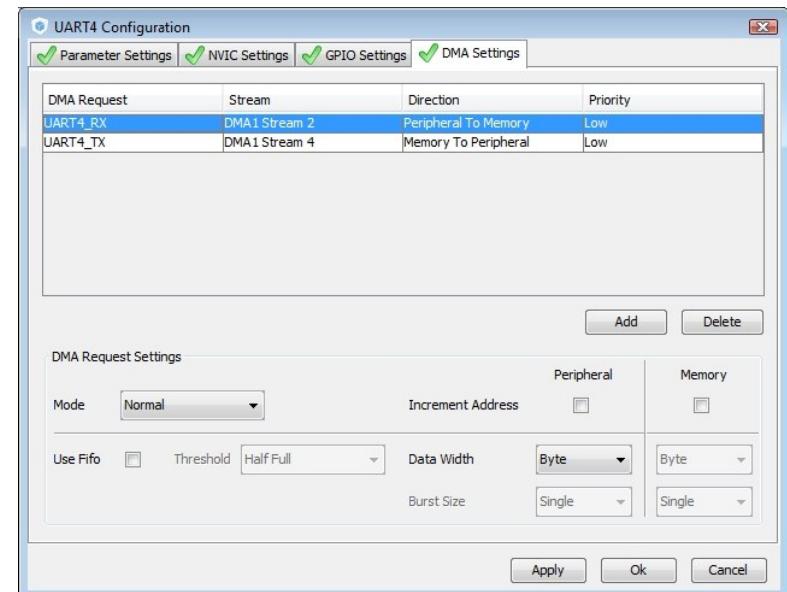
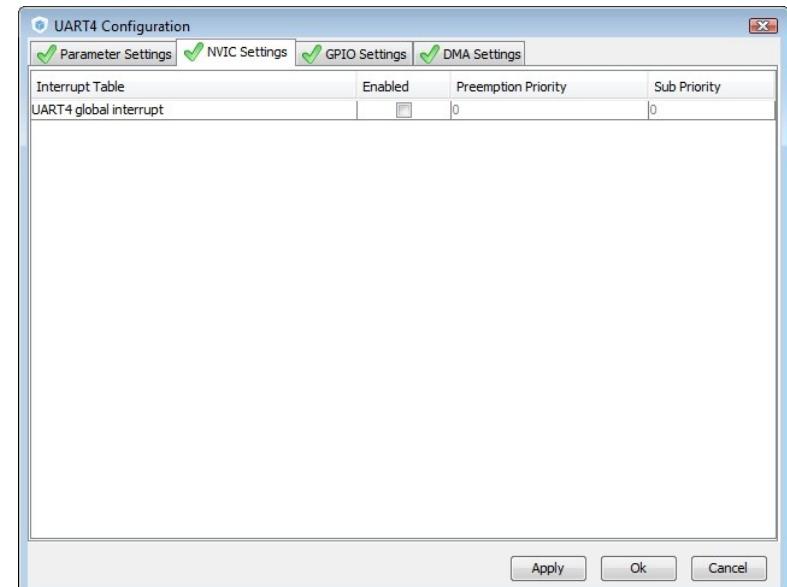
- Parameters with management of dependencies and constraints
- Interrupts
- GPIO
- DMA



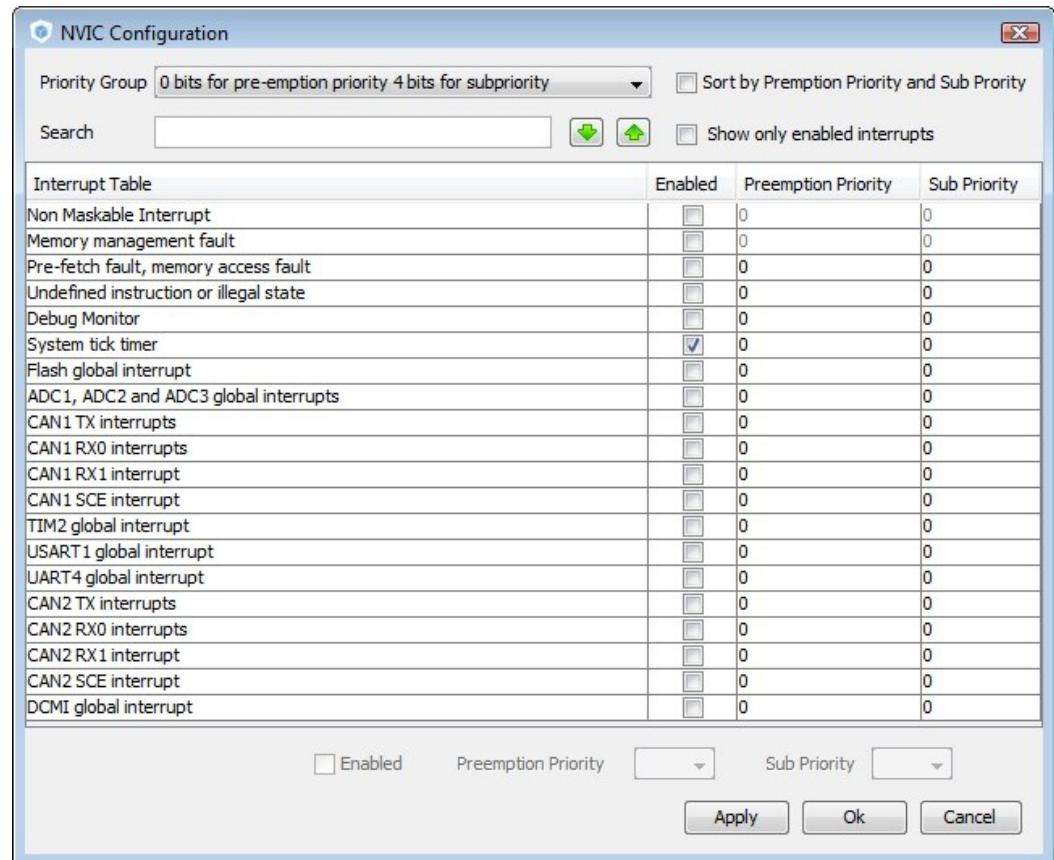
# STM32CubeMX: Peripheral and middleware configuration

26

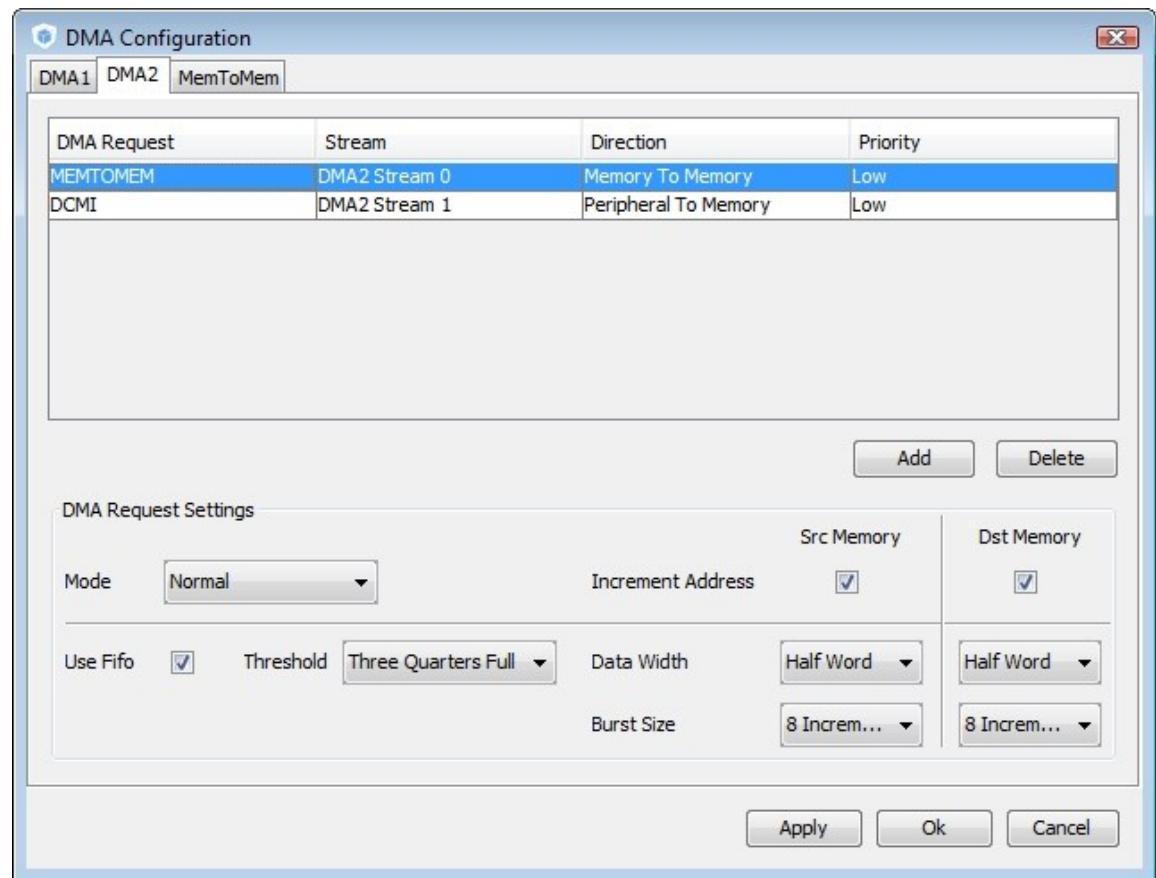
- Manage Interruptions
  - priorities can only be set in the NVIC global view
- Manage GPIO parameters
- Manage DMA
  - Configure all the parameters of the DMA request
  - Runtime parameters (start address, ...) are not managed



- Manage all interruptions
- Manage priorities and sort by priorities
- Search for a specific interrupt in the list



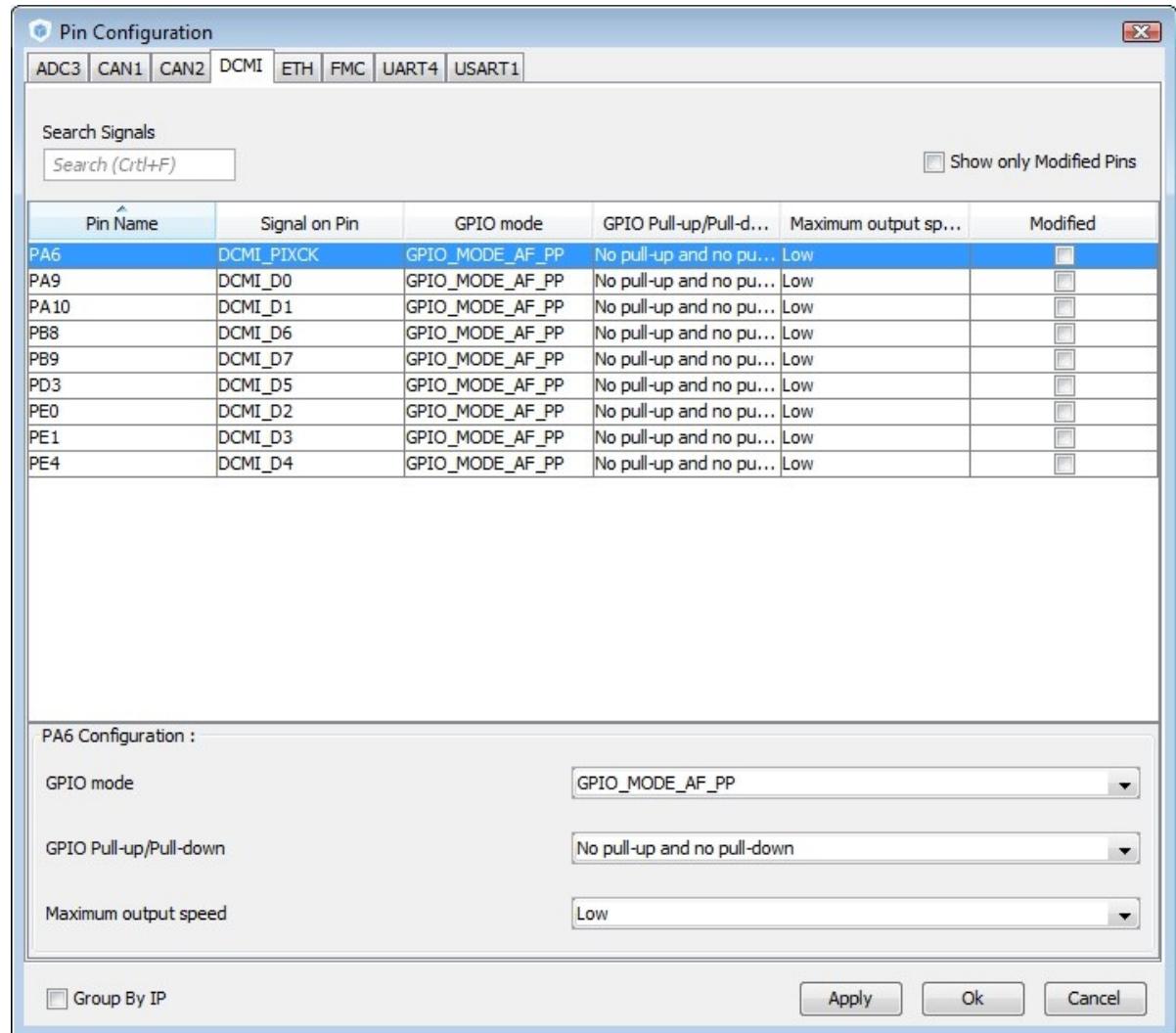
- Manage All DMA requests including Memory to Memory
- Set Direction and priority
- Set specific parameters



# GPIO Panel

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- Most of the GPIO parameters are set by default to the correct value
- You may want to change the maximum output speed
- You can select multiple pin at a time to set the same parameter



# STM32CubeMX: Code generation

30

- Generation of all the C initialization code
- Automatic integration with partners toolchains
- User code can be added in dedicated sections and will be kept upon regeneration
- Required library code is automatically copied or referenced in the project (updater)

```
main.c
22  ****
23  */
24  /* Includes -----*/
25  #include "stm32f4xx_hal.h"
26  #include "cmsis_os.h"
27  #include "lwip.h"
28  #include "usb_device.h"
29
30  /* Define structures */
31  ADC_HandleTypeDef hadc1;
32
33
34  /* USER CODE BEGIN 0 */
35
36  /* USER CODE END 0 */
37  /* Private function prototypes -----*/
38  static void SystemClock_Config(void);
39  static void StartThread(void const * argument);
40  static void MX_GPIO_Init(void);
41  static void MX_ADC1_Init(void);
42  static void MX_NVIC_Init(void);
43
44  int main(void)
45  {
46  /* USER CODE BEGIN 1 */
47
48  /* USER CODE END 1 */
49  /* MCU Configuration-----*/
50  /* Reset of all peripherals, Initializes the Flash interface
51  HAL_Init();
52  /* Configure the system clock */
```

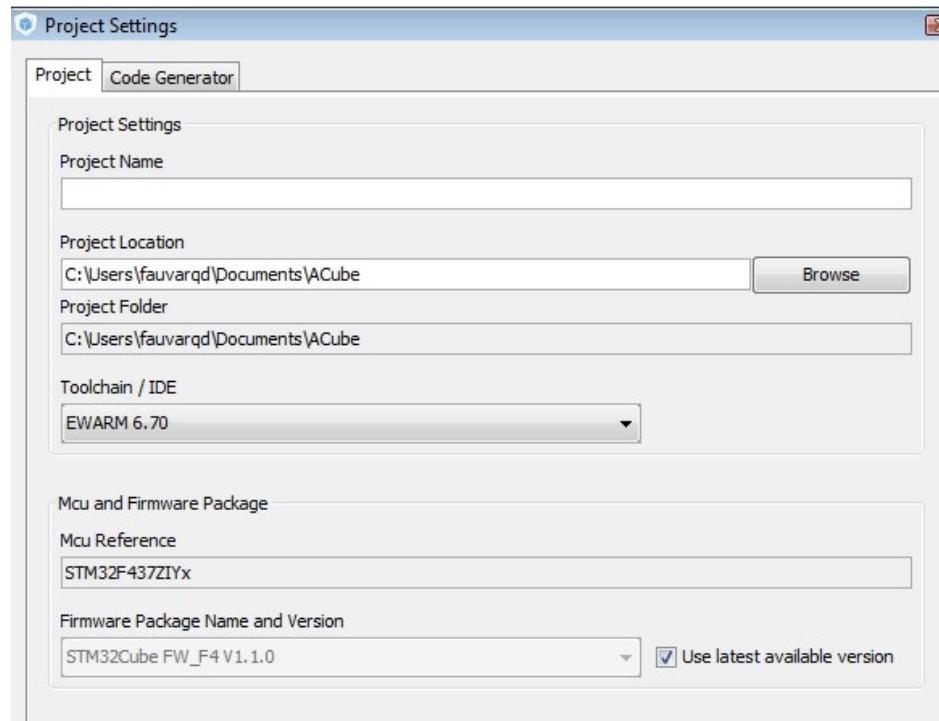
# STM32CubeMX: Updater

31

- Help->Updater settings
  - Choose location of STM32CubeFx firmware libraries repository
  - Choose manual or automatic check
  - Set Connection proxy
    - Inside ST use Ips5.sgp.st.com port 8080 with your windows login name and password
- Help->Install new libraries : Manage the content of the library repository
  - Click on the check button to see what is available
  - Select the library you want to install and click install now
    - The libraries will be automatically downloaded and unzipped

# STM32CubeMX: Project settings

- Project -> Settings
  - Set project name and location
  - A full folder will be created named with the project name.
  - Inside this folder you'll find the saved configuration and all the generated code
  - Select toolchain (Keil, IAR, Atollic, SW4STM32)
  - You can choose to use the latest version of the firmware library or a specific one

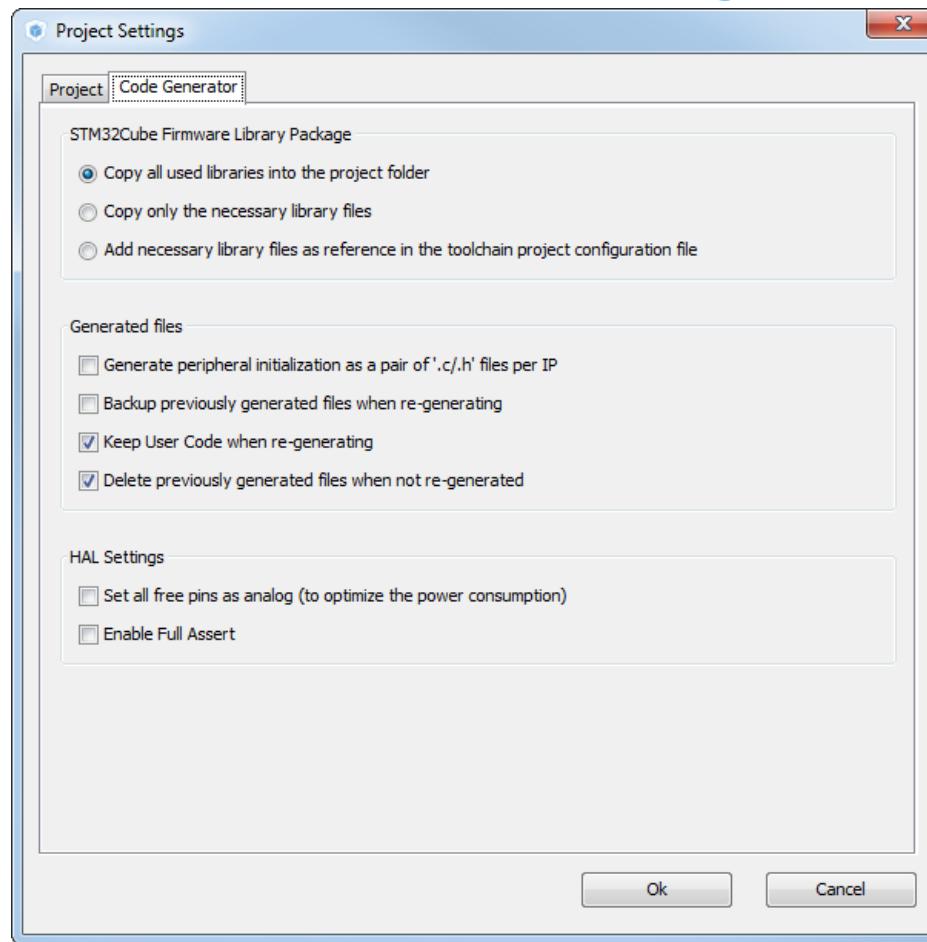


# STM32CubeMX: Code Generator settings

33

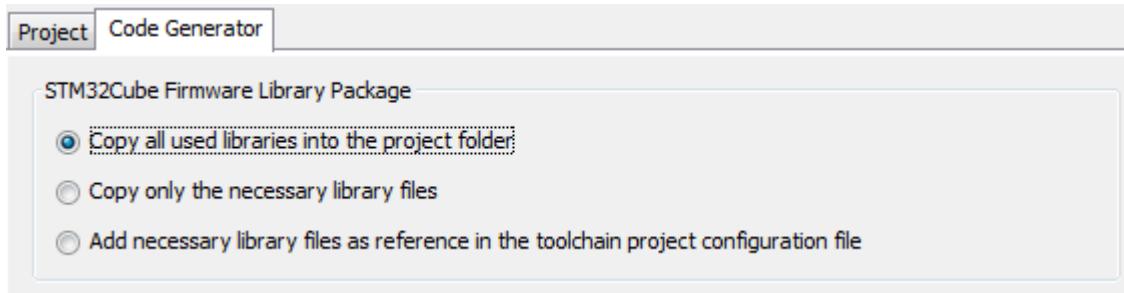
- Code generator options

- Either copy the full library or only the necessary files or just reference the files from the common repository
- Generate all peripherals initialization in the `stm32fYxx_hal_msp.c` file or one file per peripheral
- Keep user code or overwrite it (code between User code comment sections)
- Delete or keep files that are not useful anymore
- Set free pins as analog, this settings helps keep low consumption (**if SWD/JTAG is not selected in pinout, this option will disable it**)
- Enable full assert in project, this help discover incorrect HAL function parameter used in user code

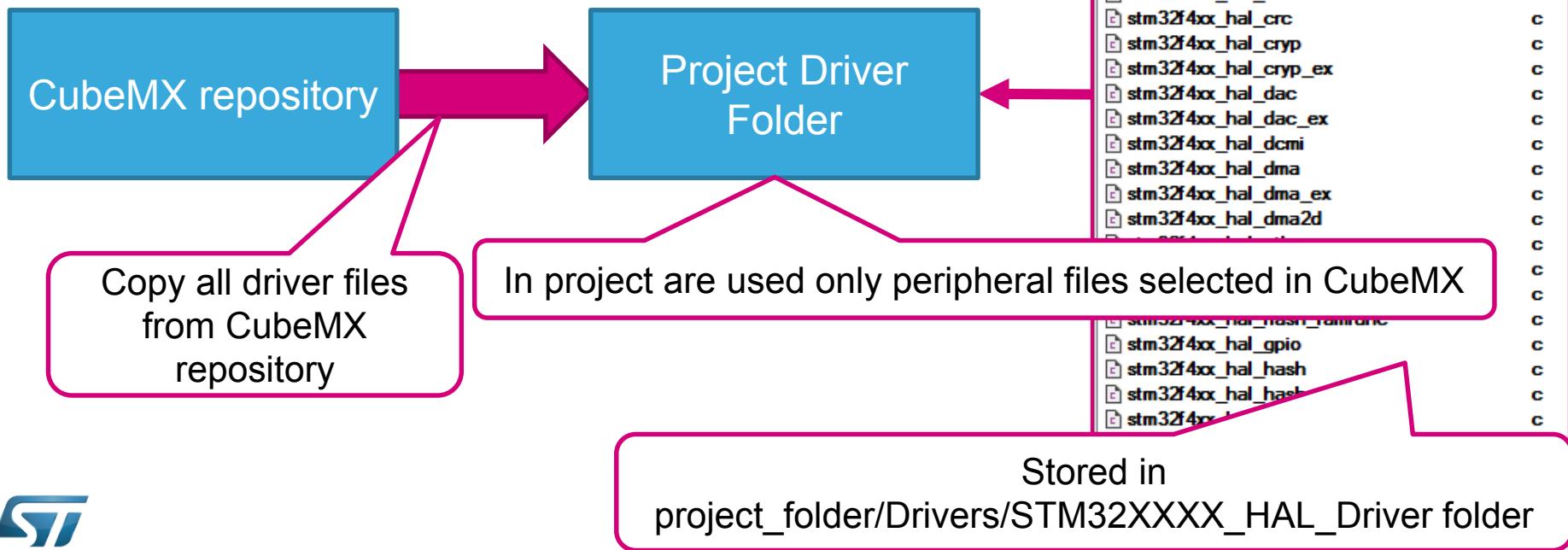


# STM32Cube Firmware Library package

34

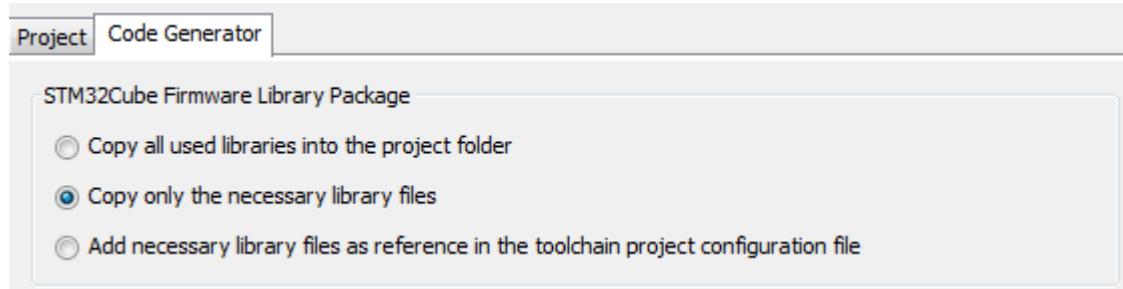


- Copy all used libraries into the project folder

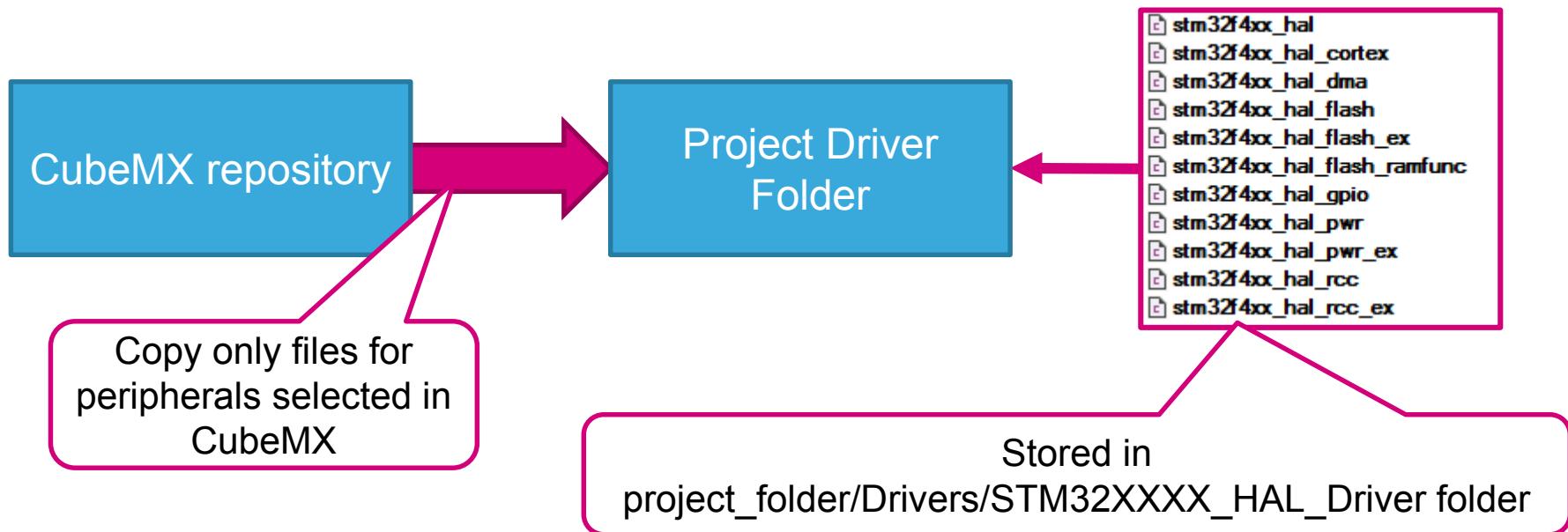


# STM32Cube Firmware Library package

35

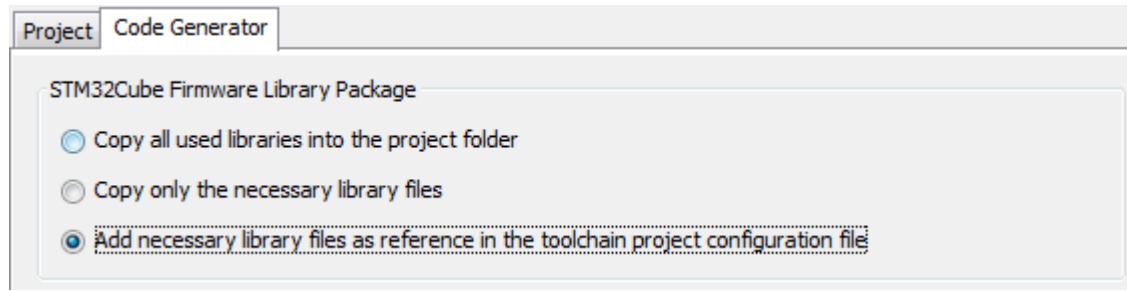


- Copy only the necessary library files

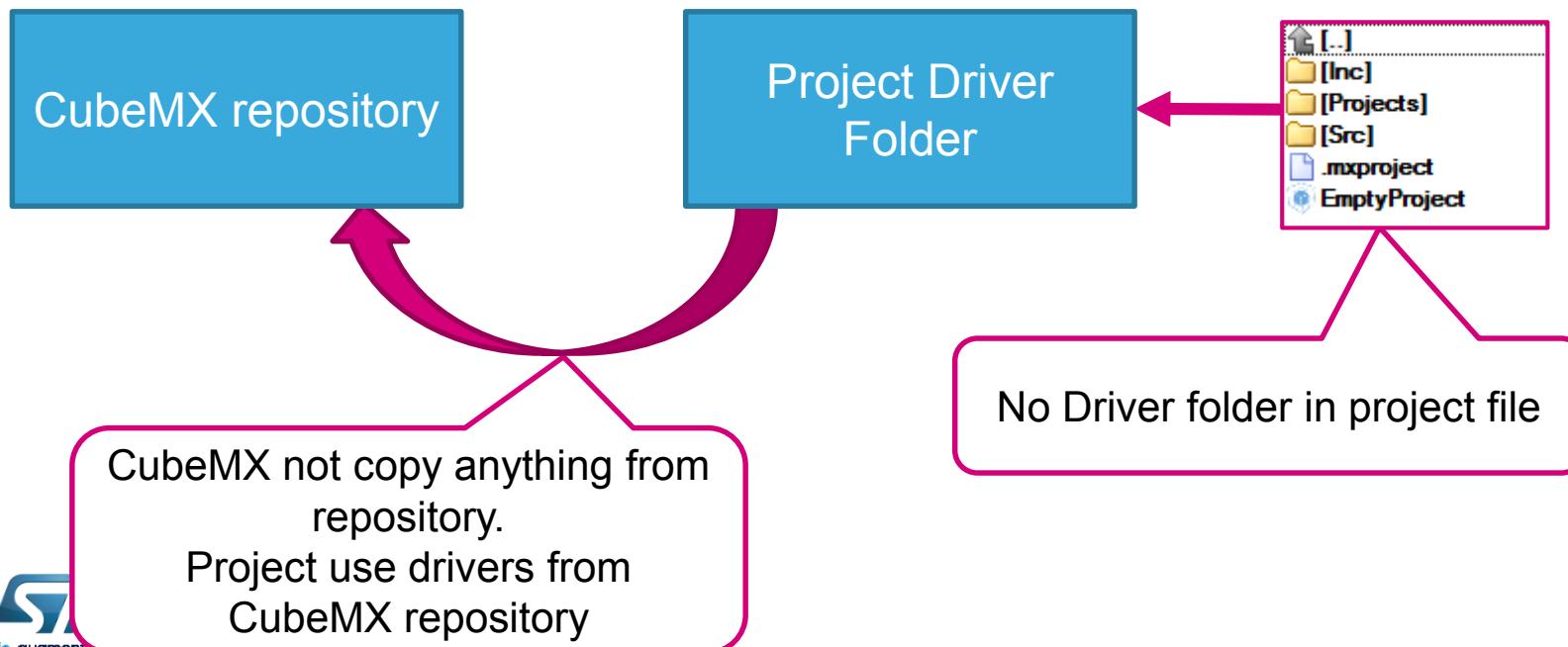


# STM32Cube Firmware Library package

36

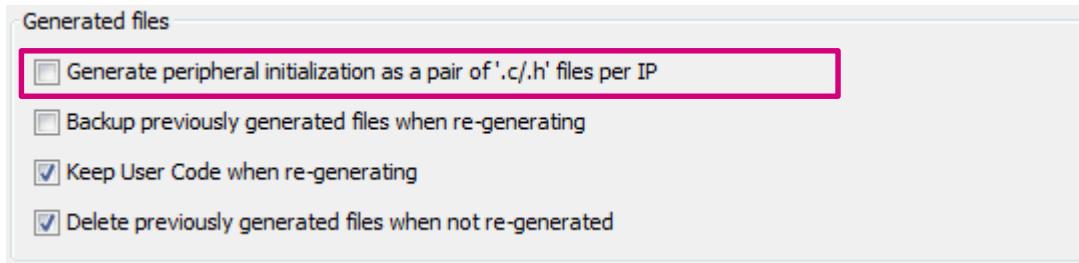


- Add necessary library files as reference in the toolchain project configuration file

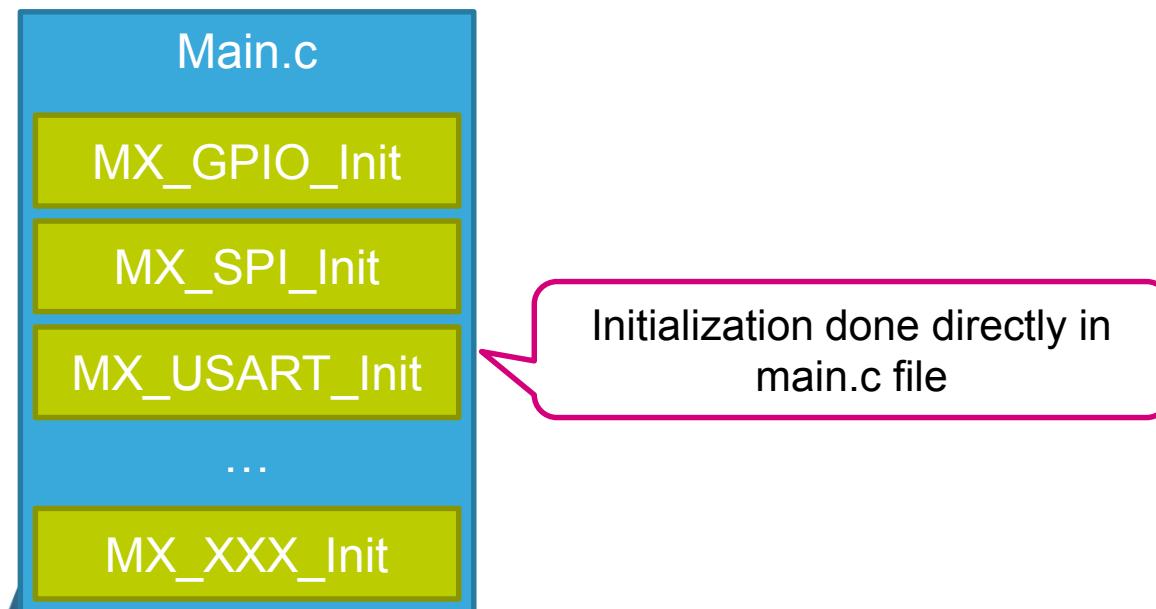


# Generate peripheral initialization as a pair of '.c/.h' files per IP

37

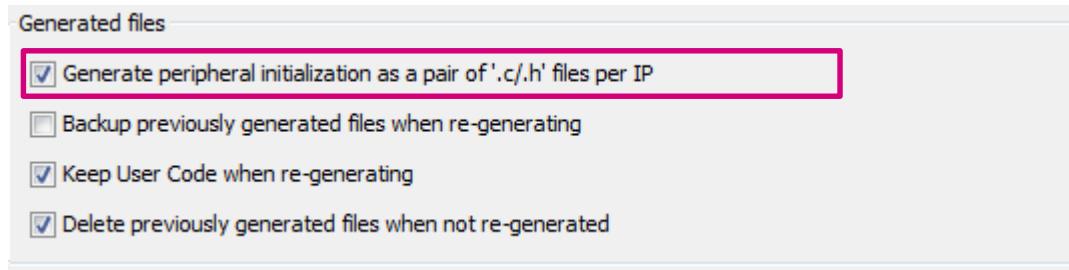


- In default not used
- Generate initialization of peripherals selected in CubeMX in main.c

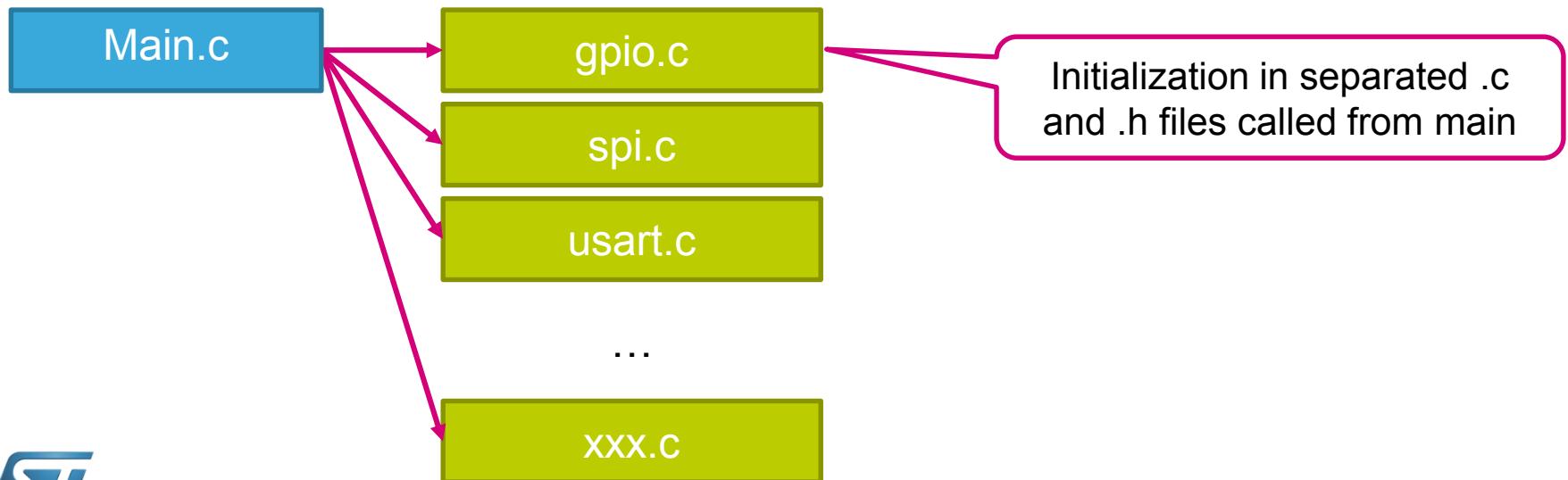


# Generate peripheral initialization as a pair of '.c/.h' files per IP

38

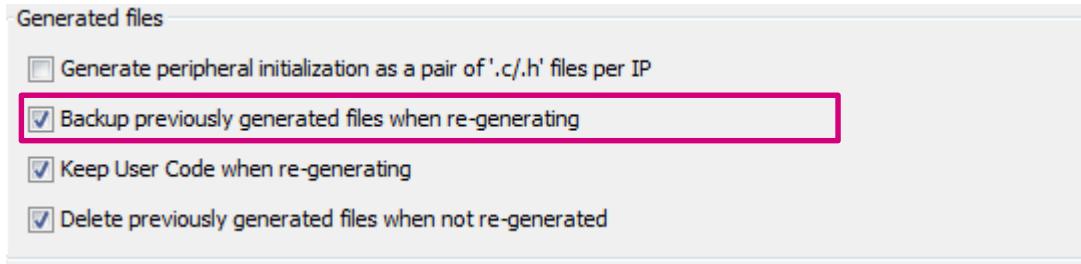


- Generate dedicated initialization .c and .h file for each periphery
- Advantage is that with .h file we can call MX\_XXX init functions from every file in project not only from main.c

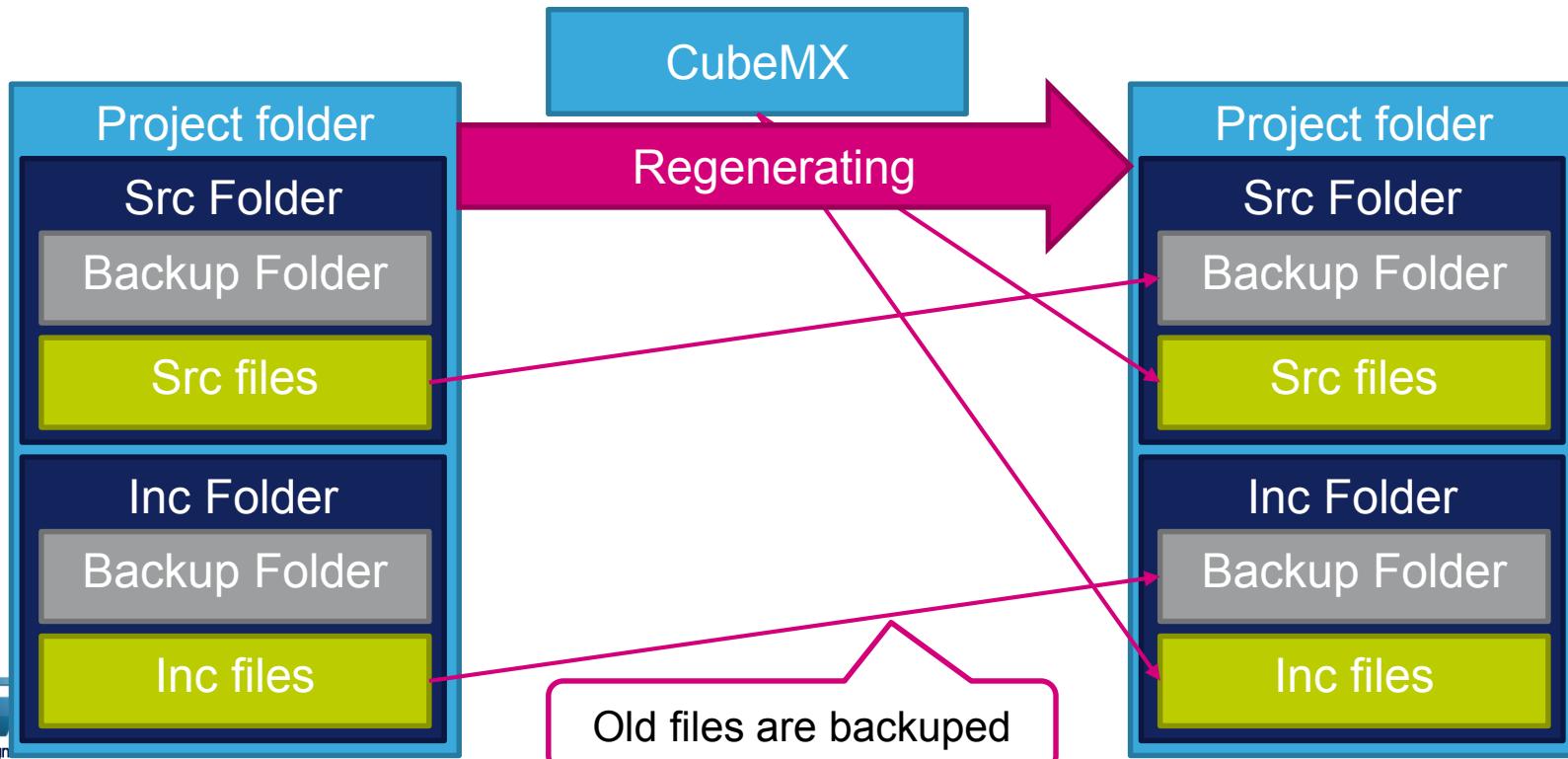


# Backup previously generated files when re-generating

39



- Backup old files from **Src** and **Inc** folder into **Backup** folder



# Keep User Code when re-generating

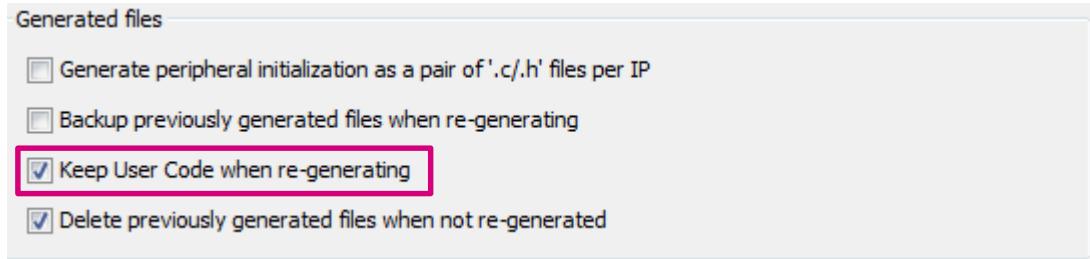
- Generated code contains USER CODE areas
- This areas are reserved in new code generation, if this option is selected

```

/* USER CODE BEGIN PFP */
/* USER CODE END PFP */
/* USER CODE BEGIN 0 */
/* USER CODE END 0 */
int main(void)
{
    /* USER CODE BEGIN 1 */
    /* USER CODE END 1 */
    /* MCU Configuration-----*/
    /* Reset of all peripherals, Initializes the Flash interface and the Systick. */
    HAL_Init();
    /* Configure the system clock */
    SystemClock_Config();
    /* Initialize all configured peripherals */
    /* USER CODE BEGIN 2 */
    /* USER CODE END 2 */
    /* USER CODE BEGIN 3 */
    /* Infinite loop */
    while (1)
    {
    }
    /* USER CODE END 3 */
}

```

Here can user put his code,  
code will be preserved during  
project generation



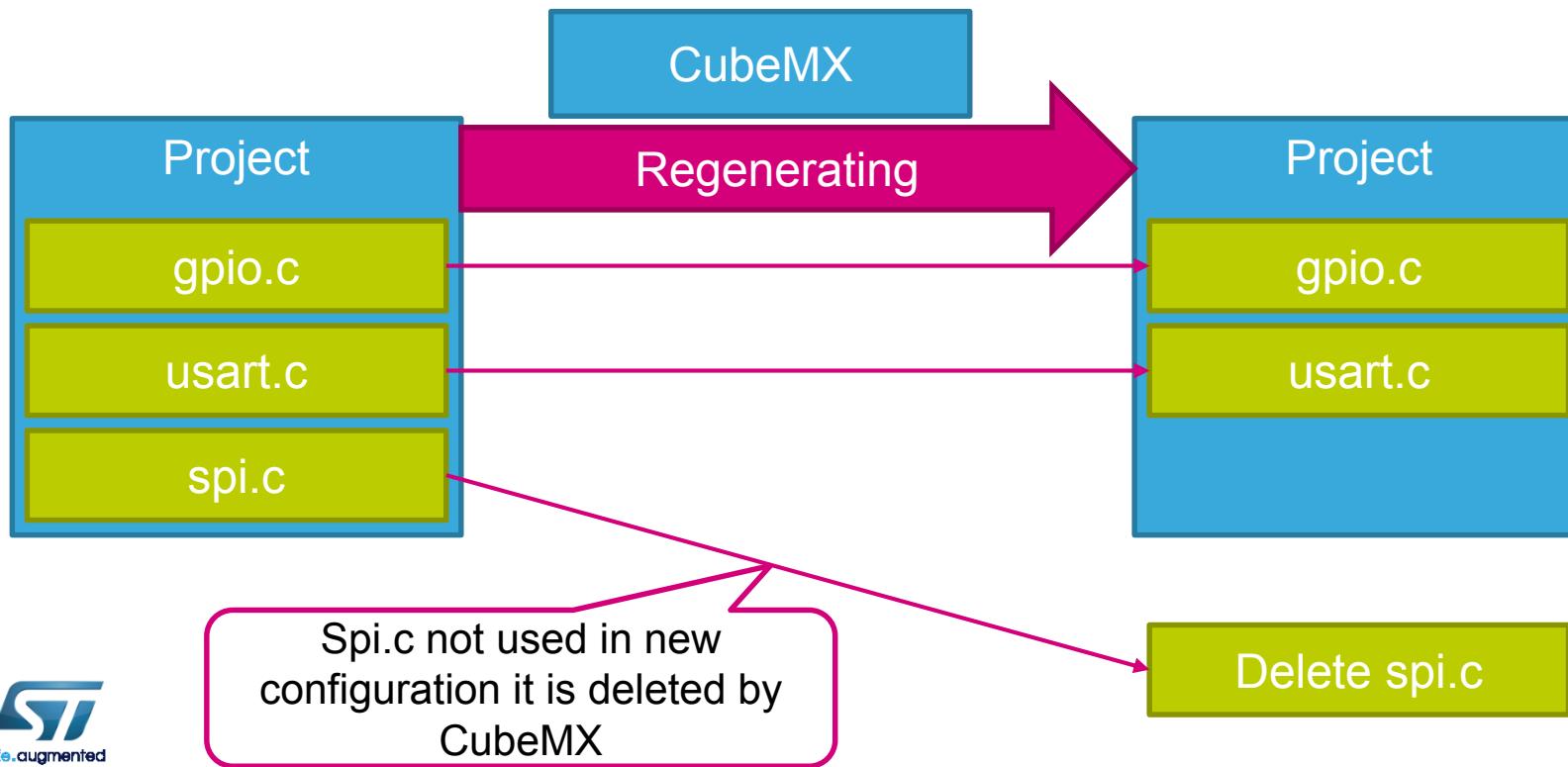
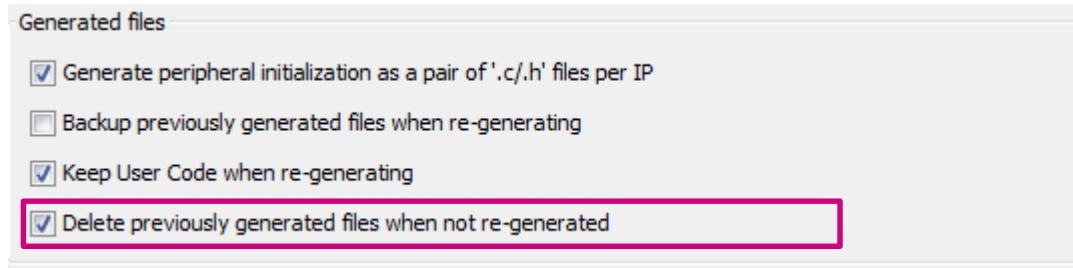
# Keep User Code when re-generating

- Generated code contains USER CODE areas
- These areas are reserved in new code generation, if this option is selected
- Areas present in files generated by CubeMX
  - Main.c
  - Stm32f4xx\_it.c
  - Stm32f4xx\_hal\_msp.c
- Areas cover important areas used for:
  - Includes
  - Variables
  - Function prototypes
  - Functions

```
/* USER CODE BEGIN PFP */  
/* USER CODE END PFP */  
/* USER CODE BEGIN 0 */  
/* USER CODE END 0 */
```

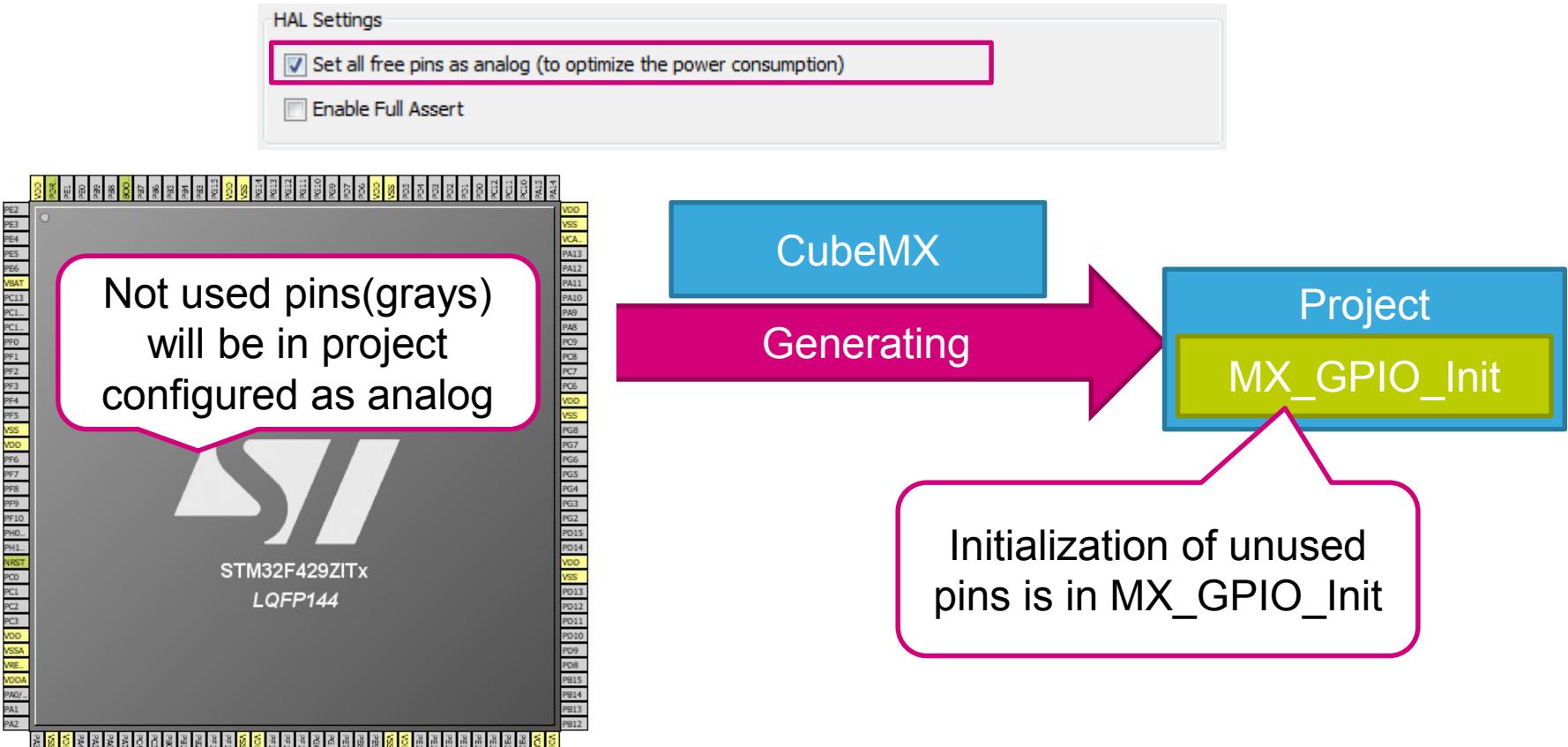
# Delete previously generated files when re-generating

42



# Set all free pins as analog

- This settings optimize power consumption of unused pins



- If the **JTAG/SWD is not selected** in CubeMX, **MX\_GPIO\_Init** reconfigure JTAG/SWD pins to analog and this **disable debug possibilities**

# Enable Full Assert

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## HAL Settings

- Set all free pins as analog (to optimize the power consumption)
- Enable Full Assert

- Feature very useful during debugging
- Function input parameters are checked if they are in correct range, if not application jump into assert\_failed function in main.c

```
/* USER CODE BEGIN 2 */  
HAL_GPIO_TogglePin(GPIOA,(0x1<<17));  
/* USER CODE END 2 */
```

This function trying to  
configure not existing  
pin PA17

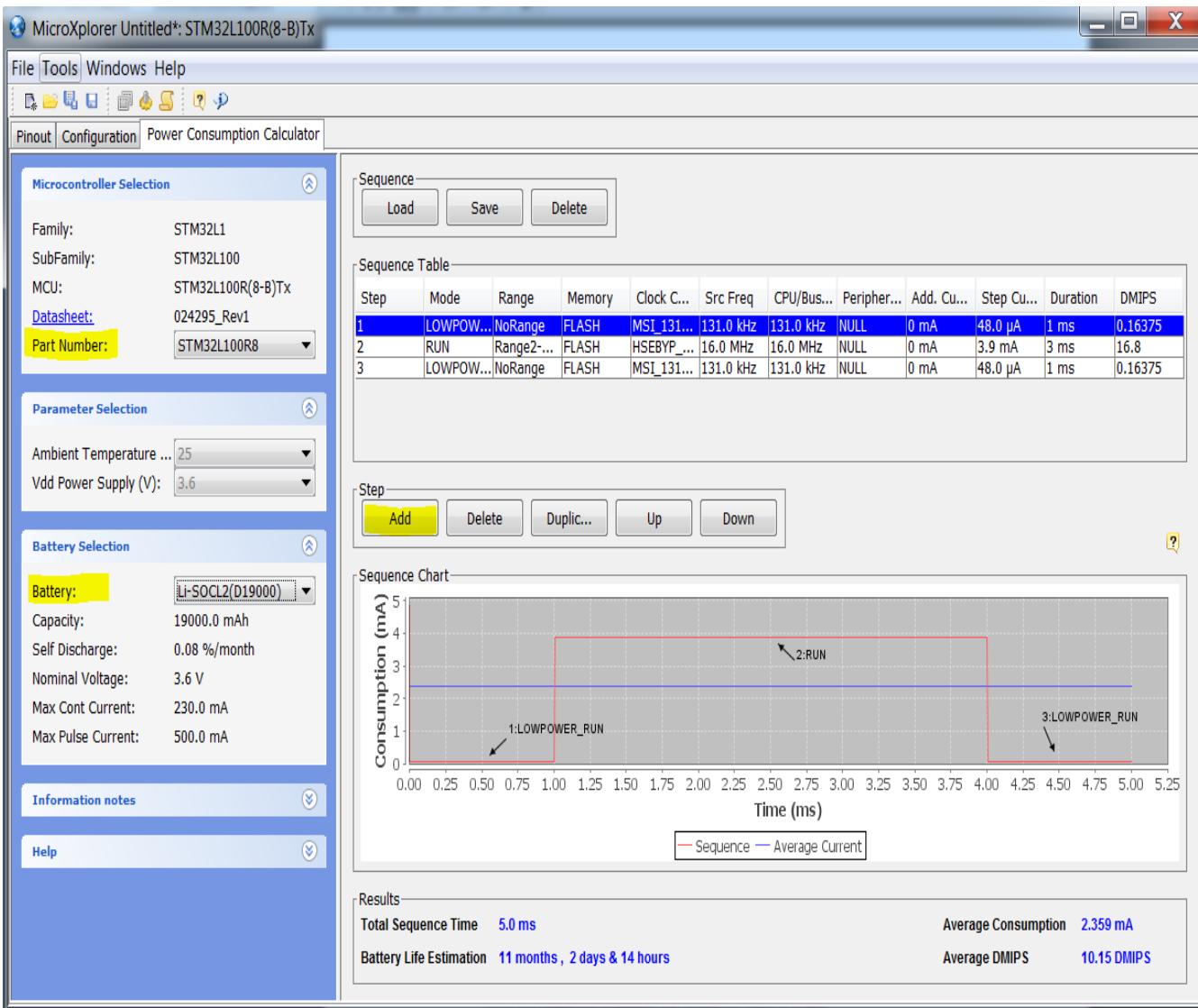
```
void assert_failed(uint8_t* file, uint32_t line)  
{  
    /* USER CODE BEGIN 6 */  
    /* User can add his own implementation to report the file name and line number,  
     ex: printf("Wrong parameters value: file %s on line %d\r\n", file, line) */  
    /* USER CODE END 6 */  
}
```

If parameter is not in valid  
range program jump into  
assert\_failed function

# STM32CubeMX: Power consumption calculator

45

- Power step definitions
- Battery selection
- Creation of consumption graph
- Display of
  - Average consumption
  - Average DMIPS
  - Battery lifetime

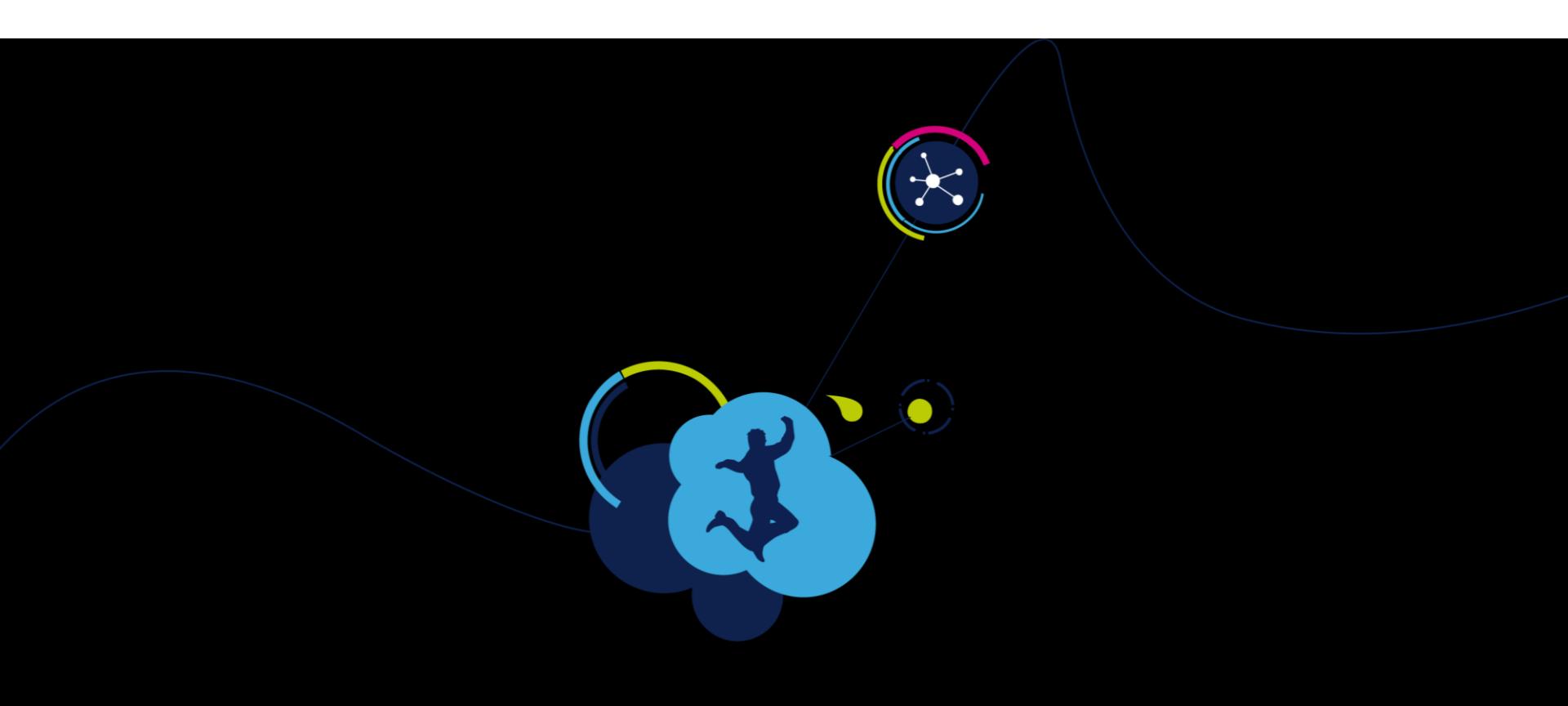


# STM32CubeMX Documentation

46

Document	Description
<b>UM1718: STM32CubeMX for STM32 configuration and initialization C code generation</b>	Description how use CubeMX tool
<b>RN0094: STM32CubeMX release 4.8.0</b>	Changes made in new versions





# GPIO Test Lab

# Configure GPIO for LED toggling

- Objective

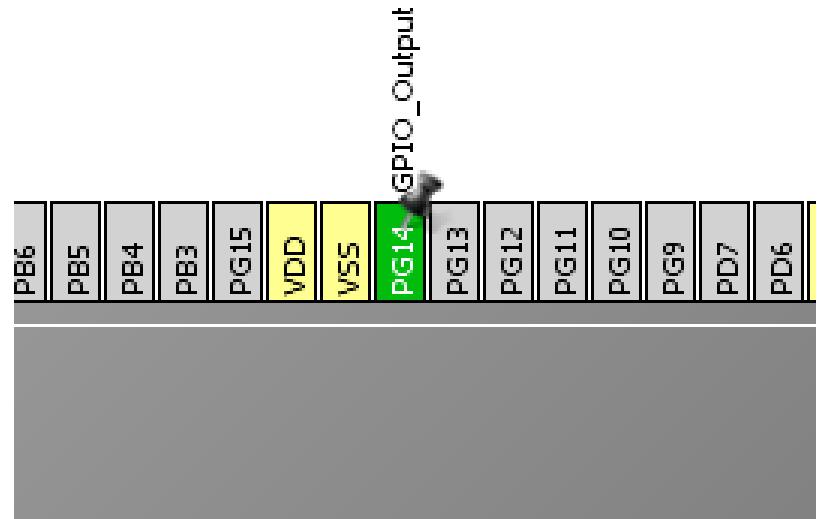
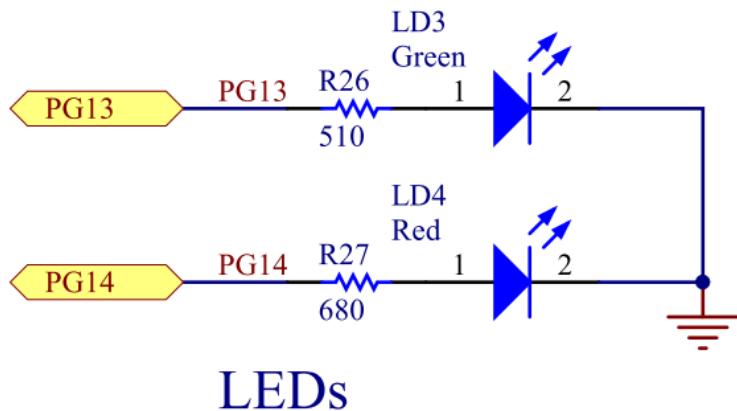
- Learn how to setup pin and GPIO port in CubeMX
- How to Generate Code in CubeMX and use HAL functions

- Goal

- Configure GPIO pin in CubeMX and Generate Code
- Add in to project HAL\_Delay function and HAL\_GPIO\_Toggle function
- Verify the correct functionality on toggling LED

# Configure GPIO for LED toggling

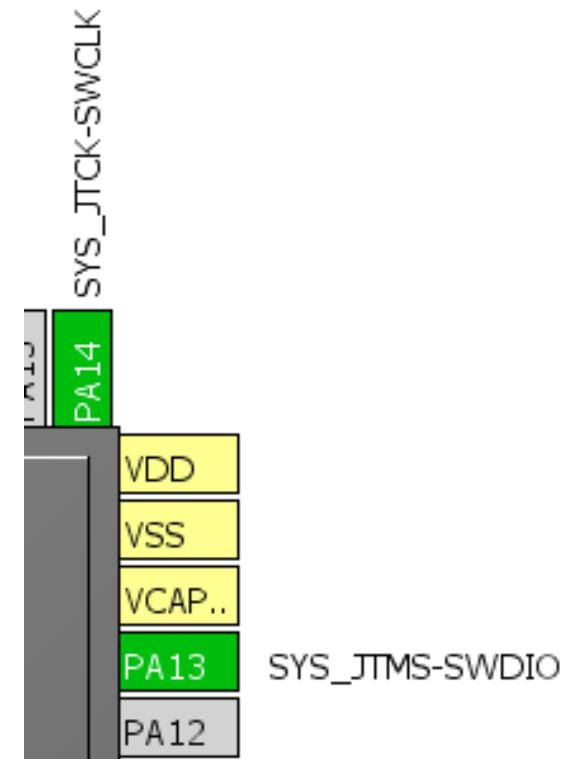
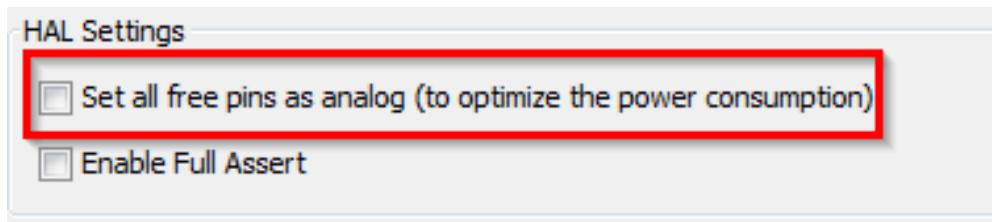
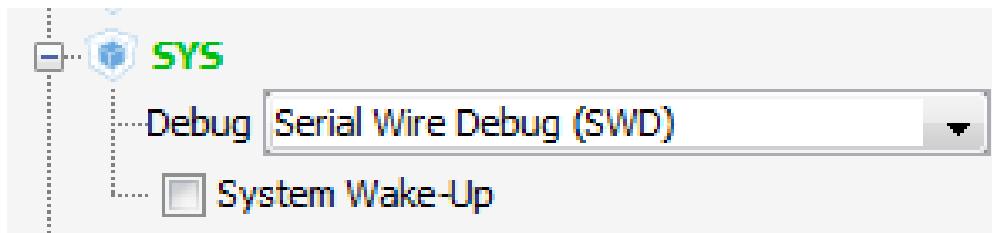
- Create project in CubeMX
  - Menu > File > New Project
  - Select STM32F4 > STM32F429/439 > LQFP144 > STM32F439ZITx
- Configure LED pin as GPIO\_Output



# Configure GPIO for LED toggling

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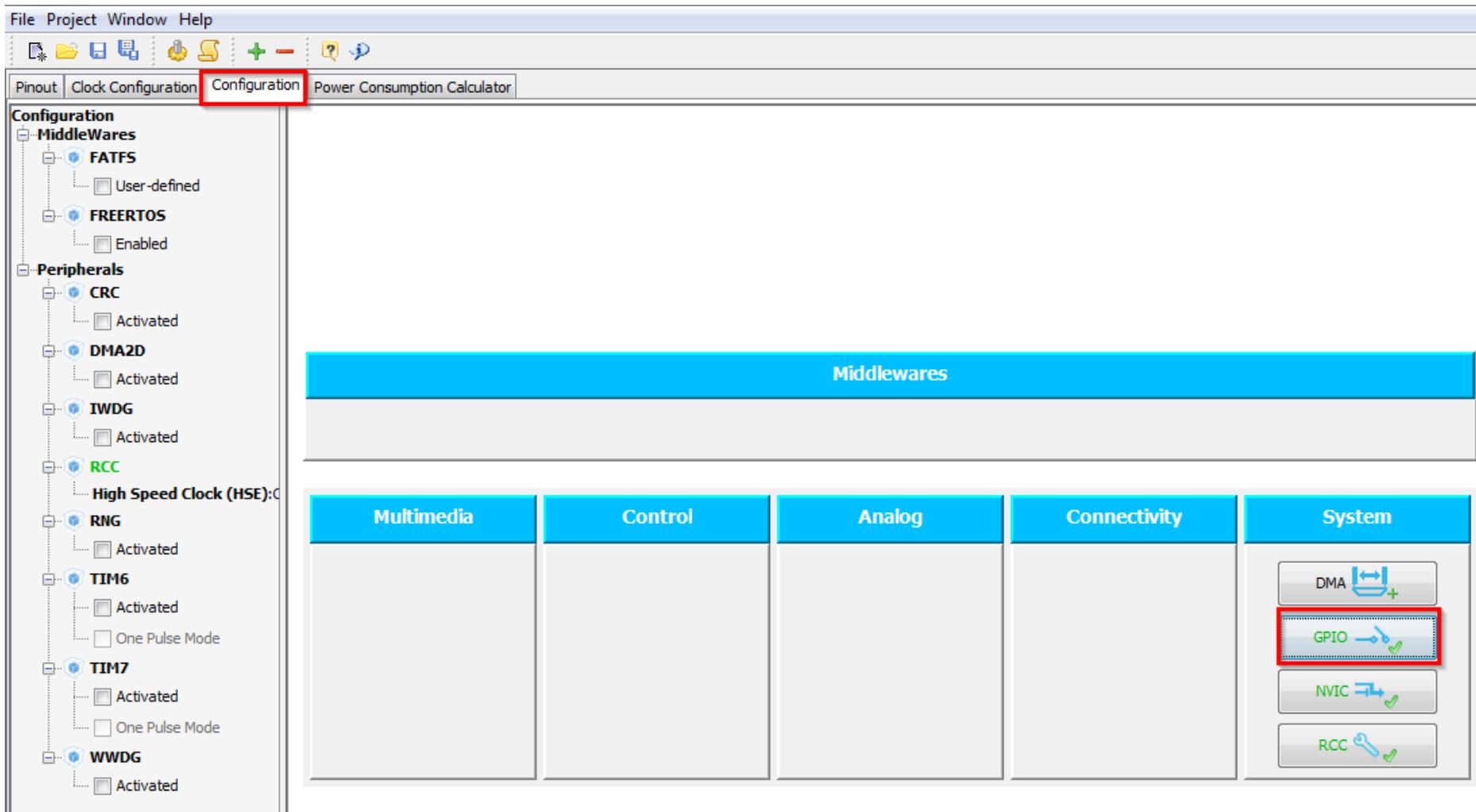
- For debug purpose is recommended to select debug pins SWD or JTAG
  - Select can be done in TAB>Pinout>SYS
  - On discovery is available only SWD option
  - If **SWD/JTAG is not selected** and the **Set all free pins as analog** (MENU>Project>Settings>TAB>Code Generator) is selected, **debug is not possible**



# Configure GPIO for LED toggling

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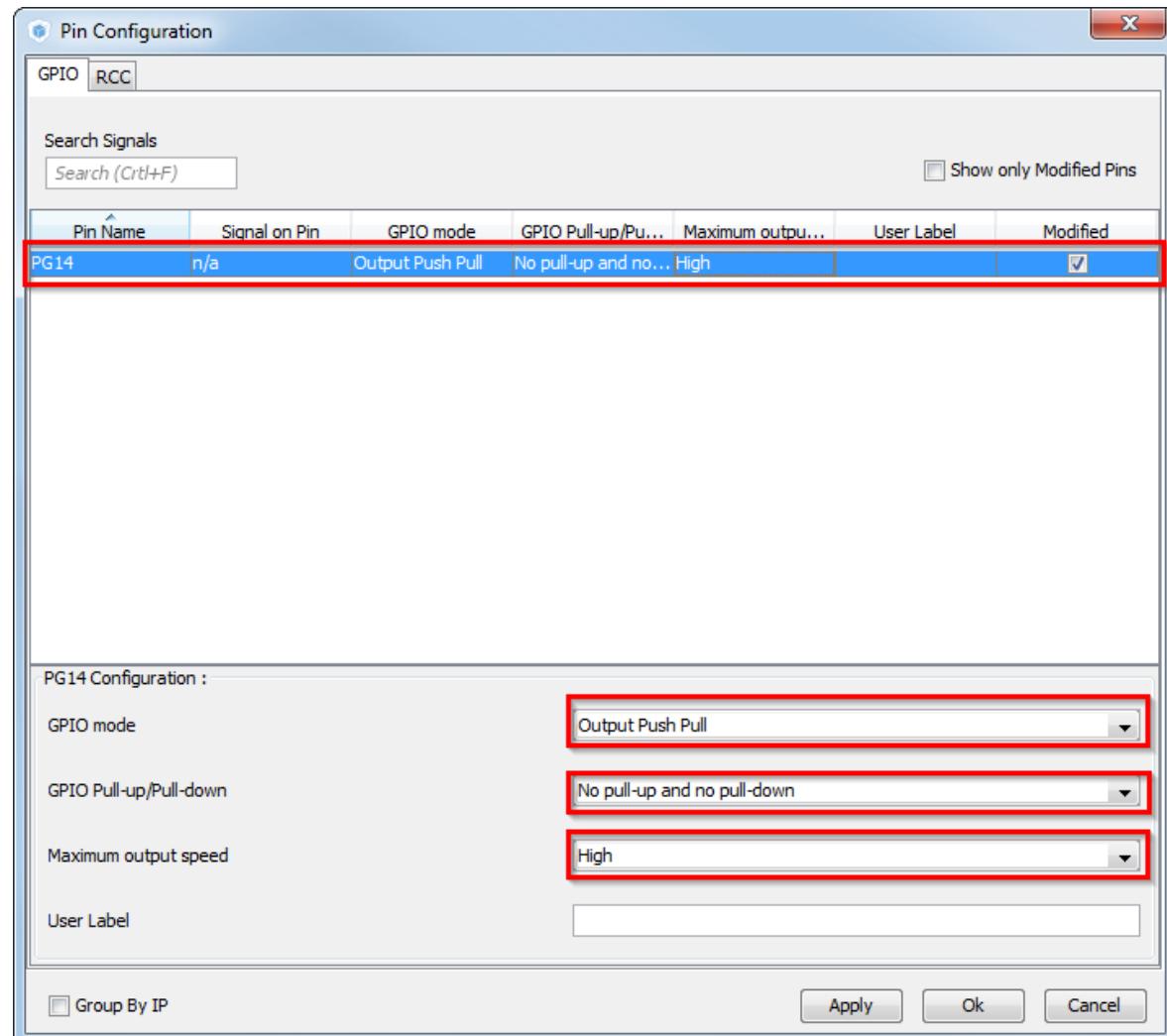
- GPIO Configuration
  - TAB>Configuration>System>GPIO



# Configure GPIO for LED toggling

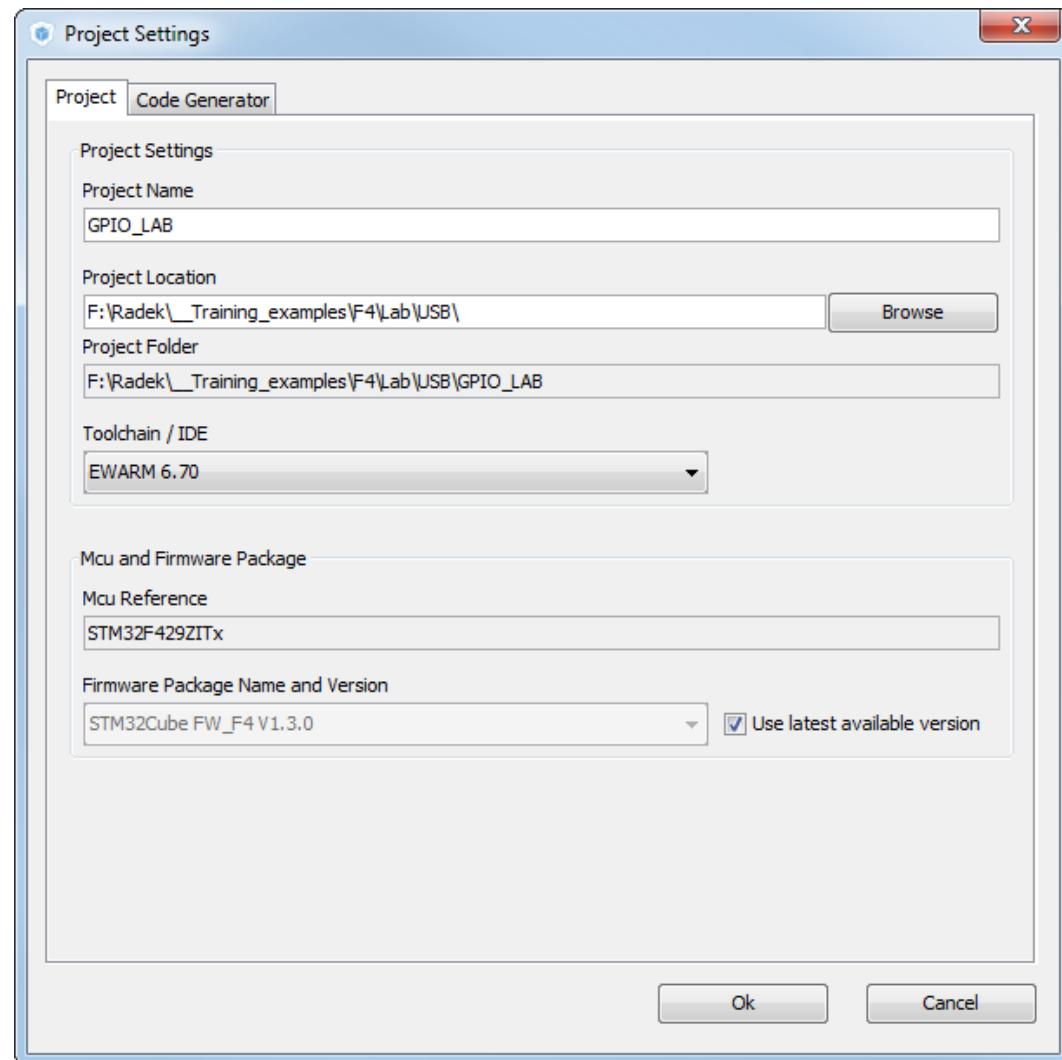
52

- GPIO(Pin) Configuration
  - Select Push Pull mode
  - No pull-up and pull-down
  - Output speed to HIGH  
Is important for faster peripheries like SPI, USART
  - Button OK



# Configure GPIO for LED toggling

- Now we set the project details for generation
  - Menu > Project > Project Settings
  - Set the project name
  - Project location
  - Type of toolchain
- Now we can Generate Code
  - Menu > Project > Generate Code



# Configure GPIO for LED toggling

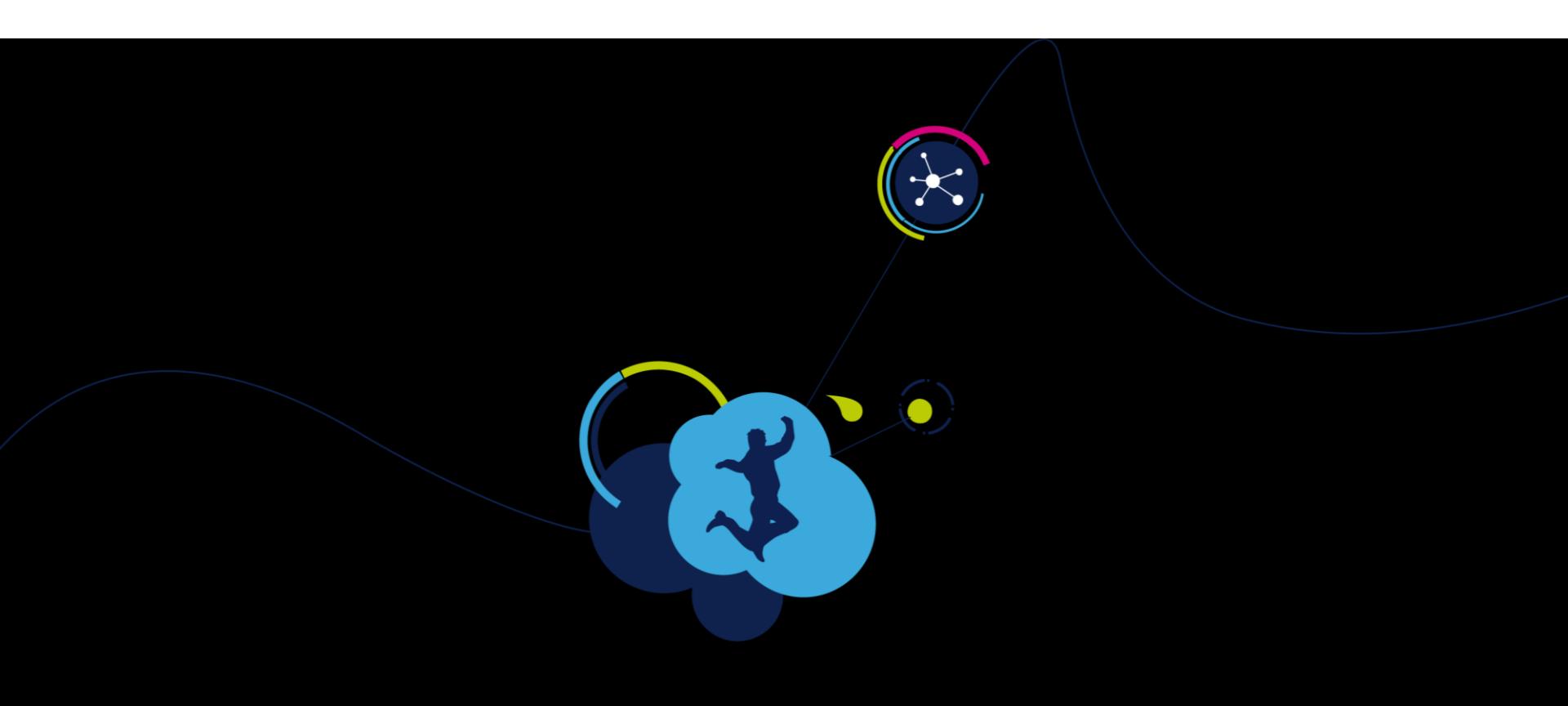
- Now we open the project in our IDE
  - The functions we want to put into main.c
  - Between `/* USER CODE BEGIN 3 */` and `/* USER CODE END 3 */` tags
  - Into infinite loop `while(1){ }`
- For toggling we need to use this functions like this:

```
/* USER CODE BEGIN 3 */
/* Infinite loop */
while (1)
{
    HAL_GPIO_TogglePin(GPIOG, GPIO_PIN_14);
    HAL_Delay(500);
}
/* USER CODE END 3 */
```

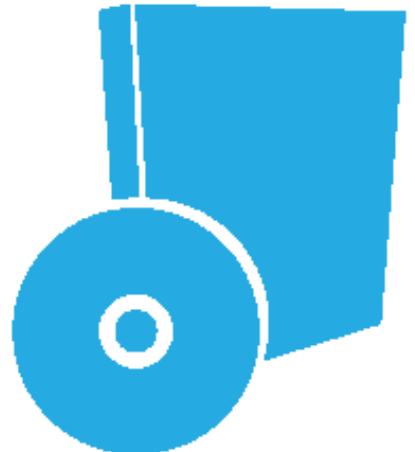
- Now compile the code



Download it intro STM32 and RUN



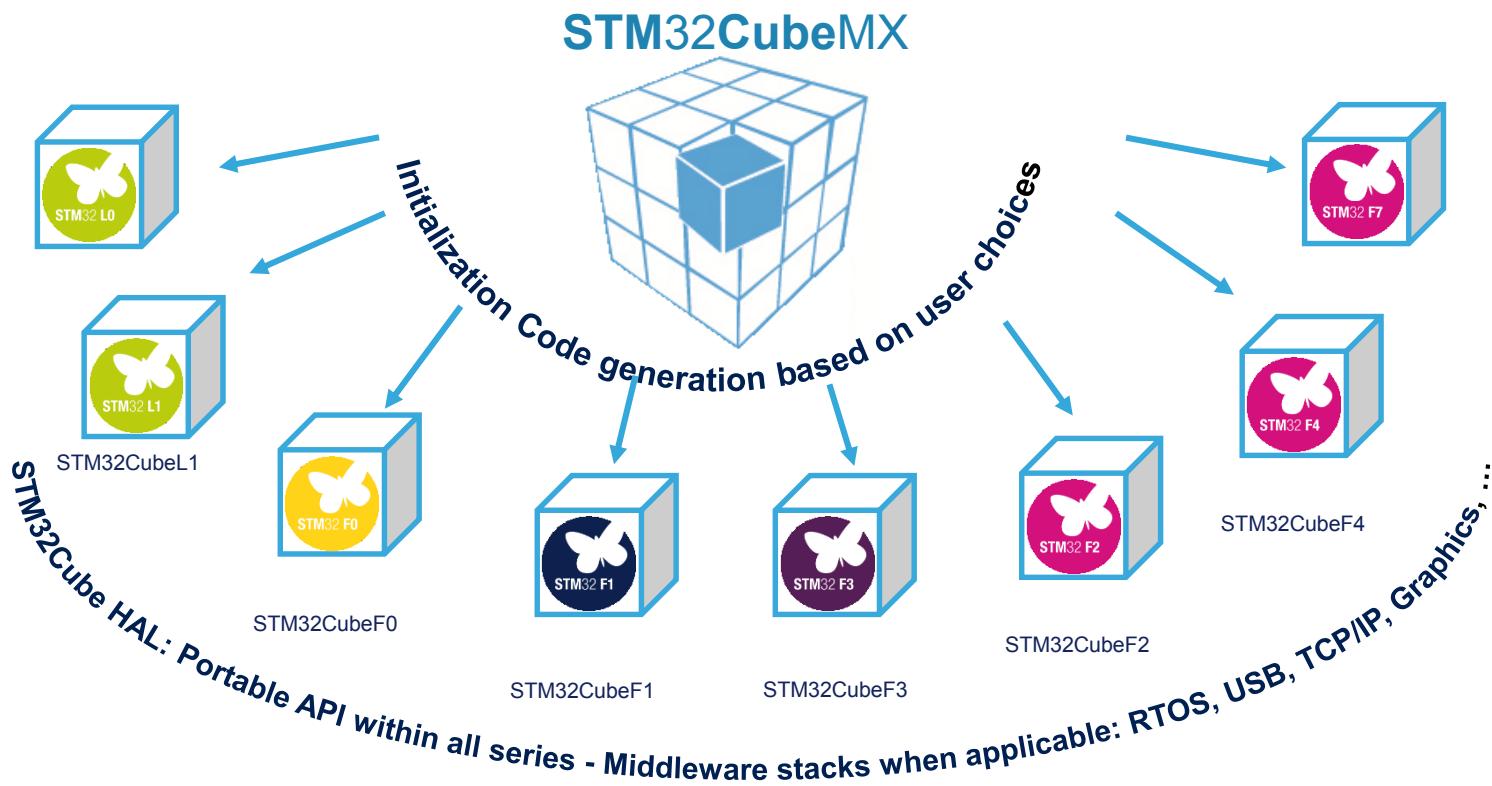
# STM32Cube HAL package



# STM32Cube™ V1 Introduction

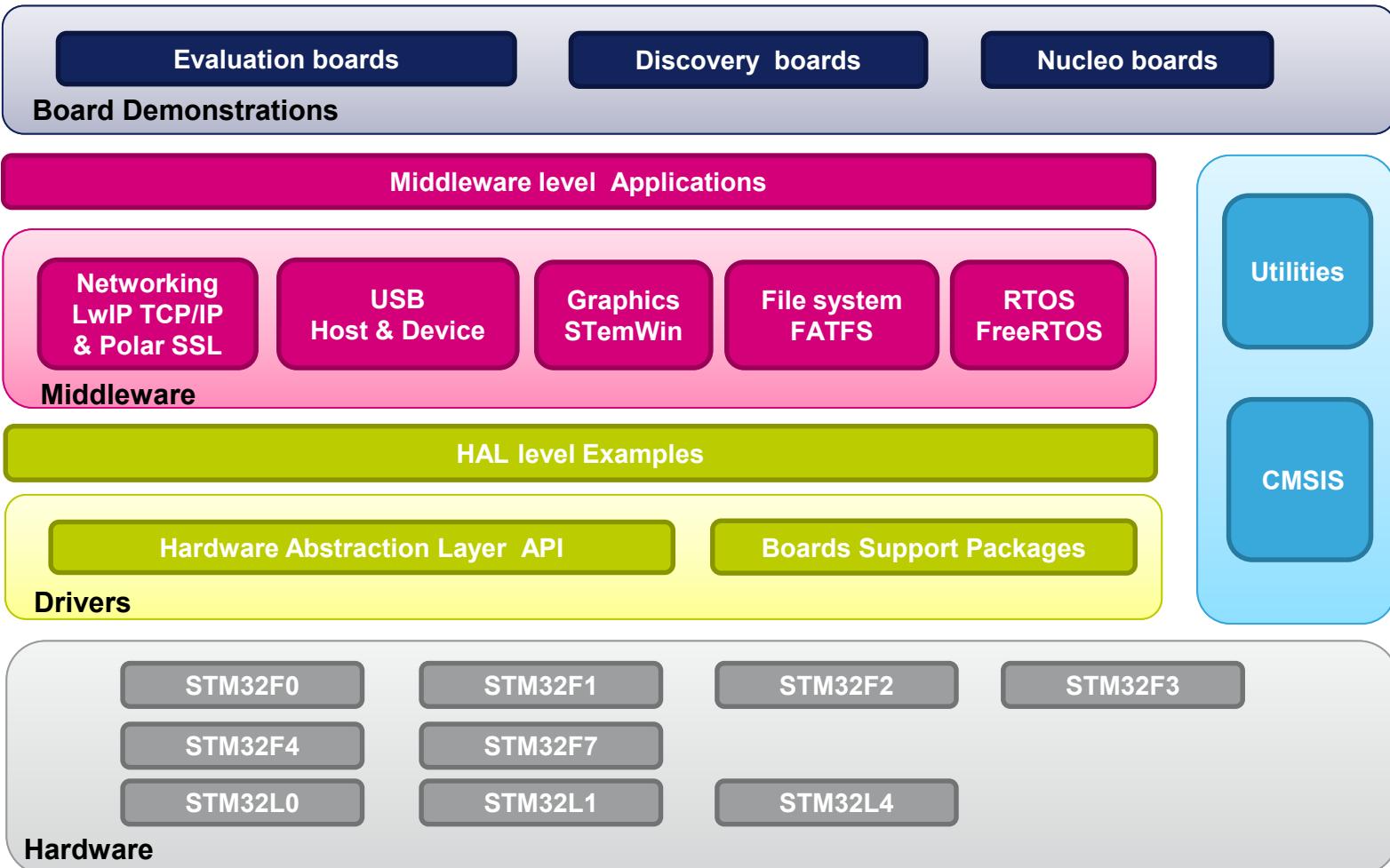
- STM32Cube™ Version 1:

- A configuration tool, STM32CubeMX generating initialization code from user choices
- A full embedded software offer, delivered per series (like STM32CubeF4) with:
  - An STM32 Abstraction Layer embedded software: STM32Cube HAL
  - A consistent set of Middlewares: RTOS, USB, TCP/IP, Graphics, ...
- Available at [st.com](http://st.com) as free solution



# STM32Cube HAL

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# STM32Cube HAL Documentation

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Document	Description
<b><i>UM1725: Description of STM32F4xx HAL drivers</i></b>	Important document with list of HAL functions and description
<b><i>UM1730: Getting started with STM32CubeF4 firmware package for STM32F4 Series</i></b>	Simple description of HAL package



# STM32Cube HAL Middleware doc

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Document	Description
<b>UM1713: Developing applications on STM32Cube with LwIP TCP/IP stack</b>	Use LwIP stack with STM32Cube
<b>UM1721: Developing Applications on STM32Cube with FatFs</b>	Possibility of file system
<b>UM1722: Developing Applications on STM32Cube with RTOS</b>	How to work together with Cube and RTOS
<b>UM1734: STM32Cube USB device library</b>	USB device library possibility explanation
<b>UM1720: STM32Cube USB host library</b>	USB host library possibility explanation



# STM32Cube HAL Example doc

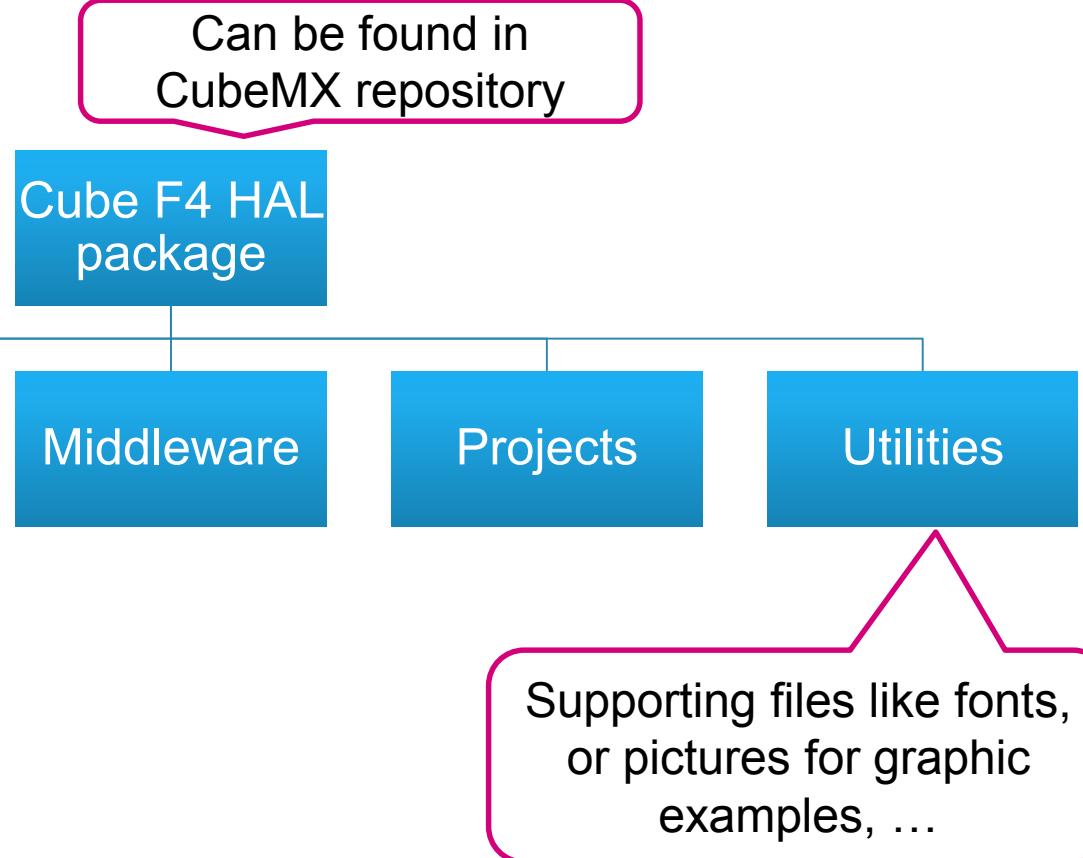
61

Document	Description
<b>UM1709: STM32Cube Ethernet IAP example</b>	Description of IAP example
<b>UM1743: STM32CubeF4 demonstration platform</b>	Explanation of demonstration examples
<b>UM1723: STM32Cube PolarSSL example</b>	Explanation of PolarSSL example



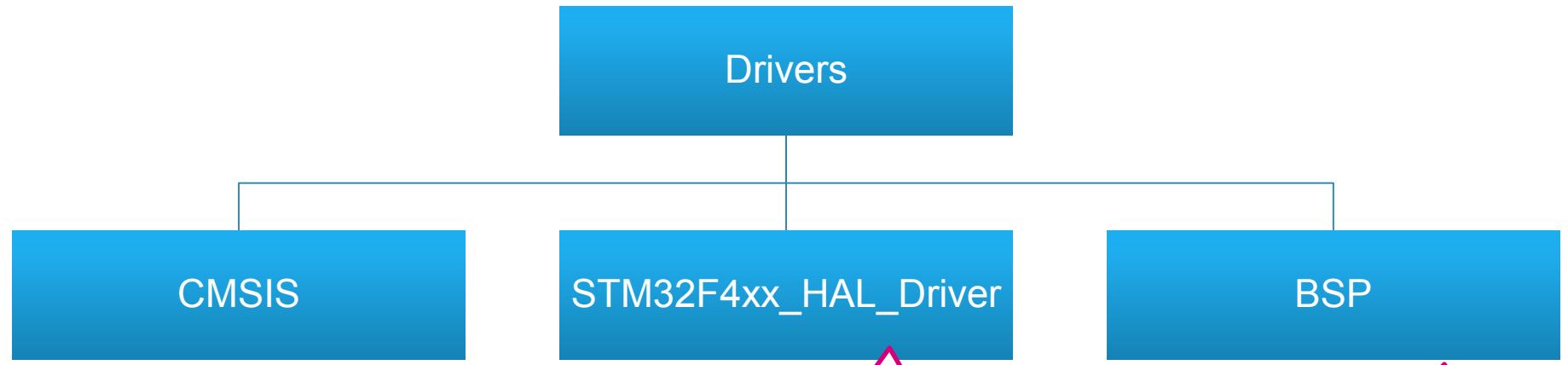
# STM32Cube FW Package Organization

62



# STM32Cube FW Package Drivers

63



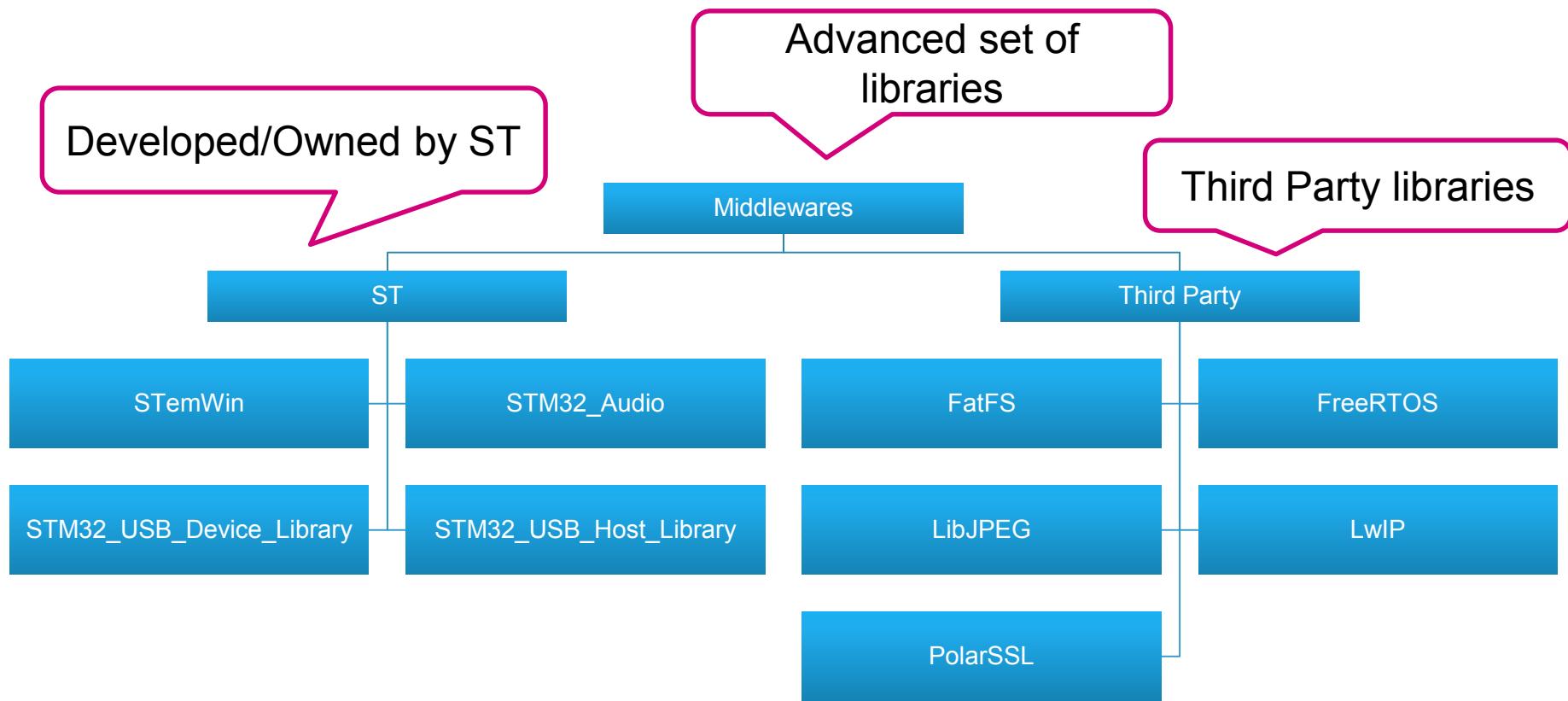
Register definitions for  
Core, startup files,  
ARM cortex libraries

HAL Drivers for each  
periphery in STM32

Board Support Package  
contains function which  
use HAL drivers to  
communicate with other  
components present n  
EVAL/Discovery boards

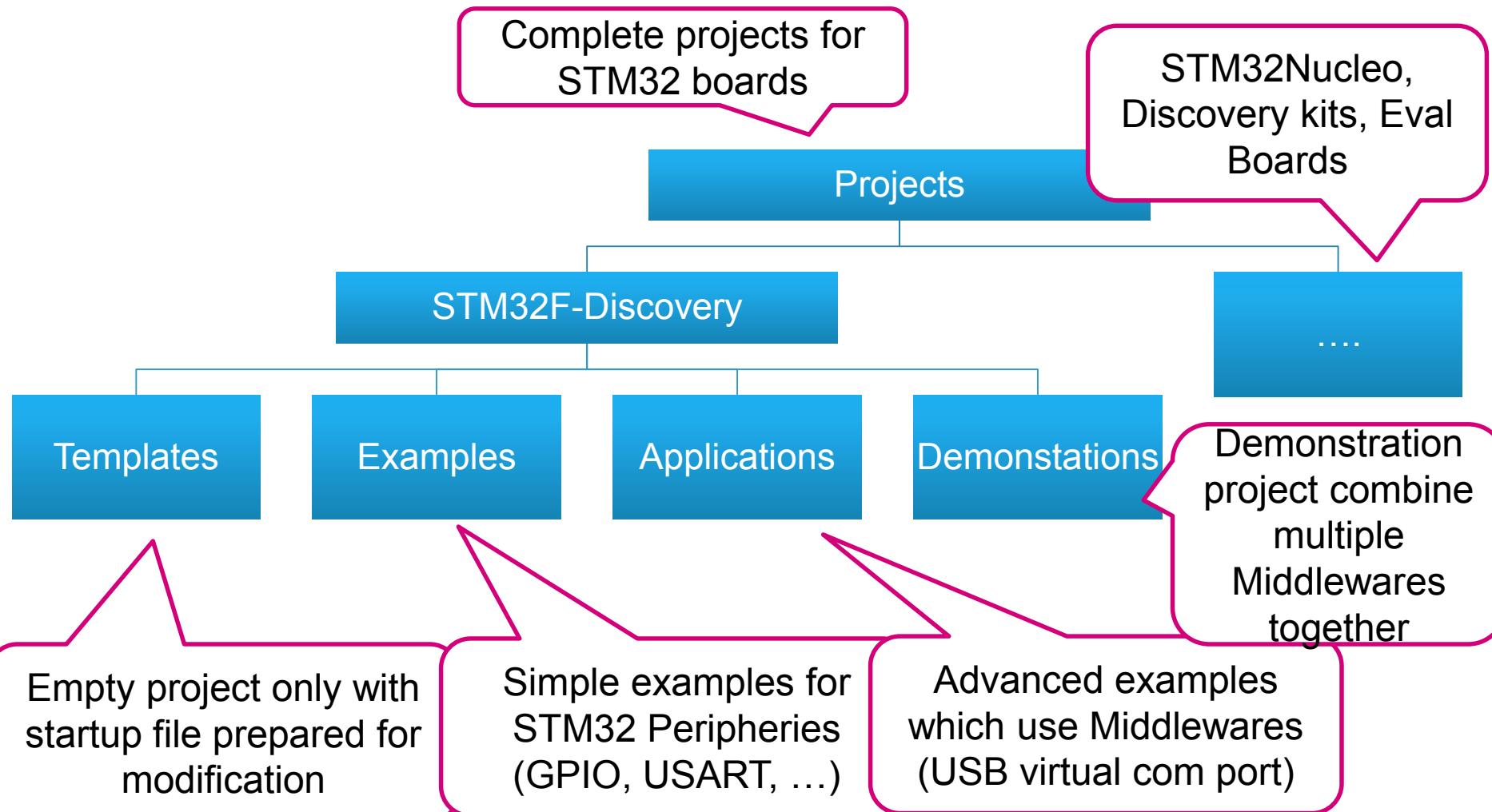
# STM32Cube FW Package Middlewares

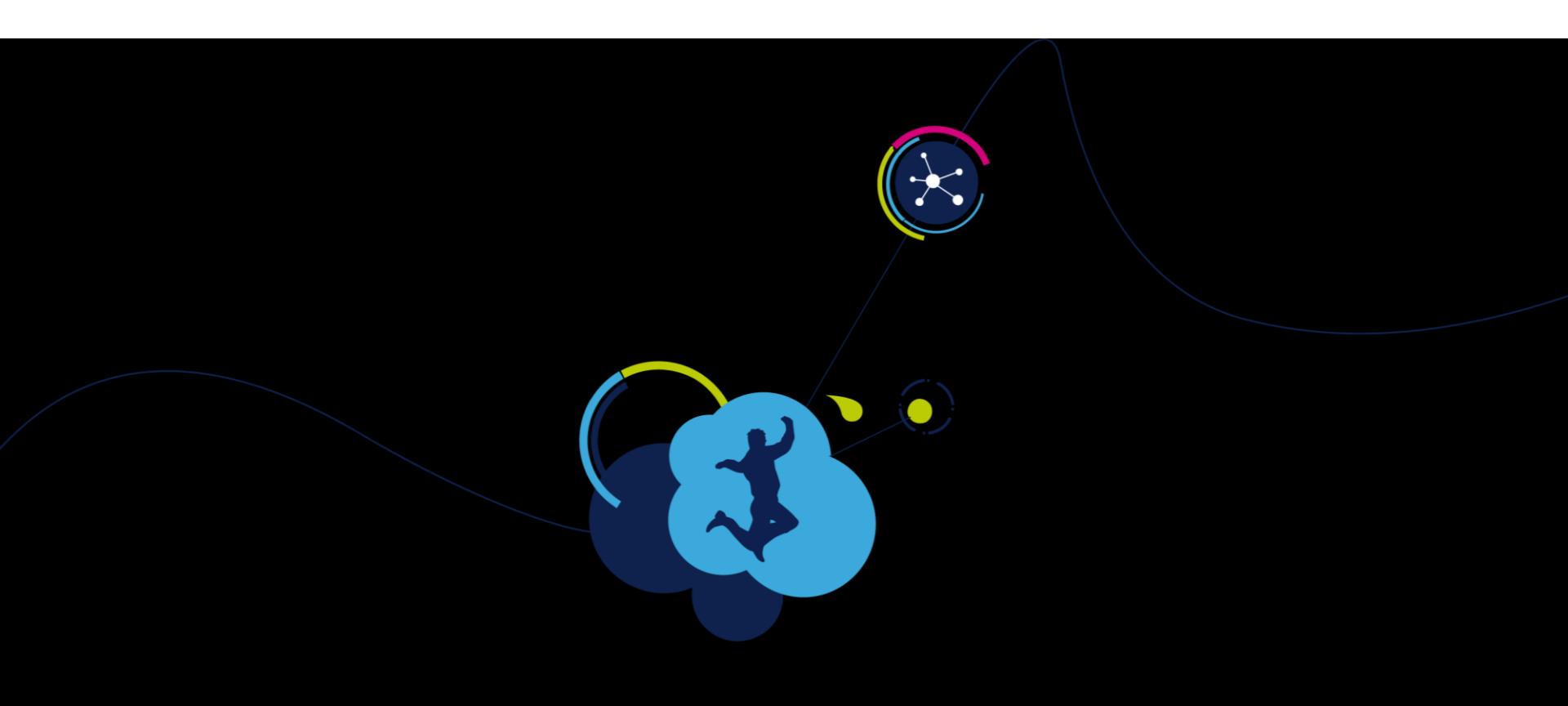
64



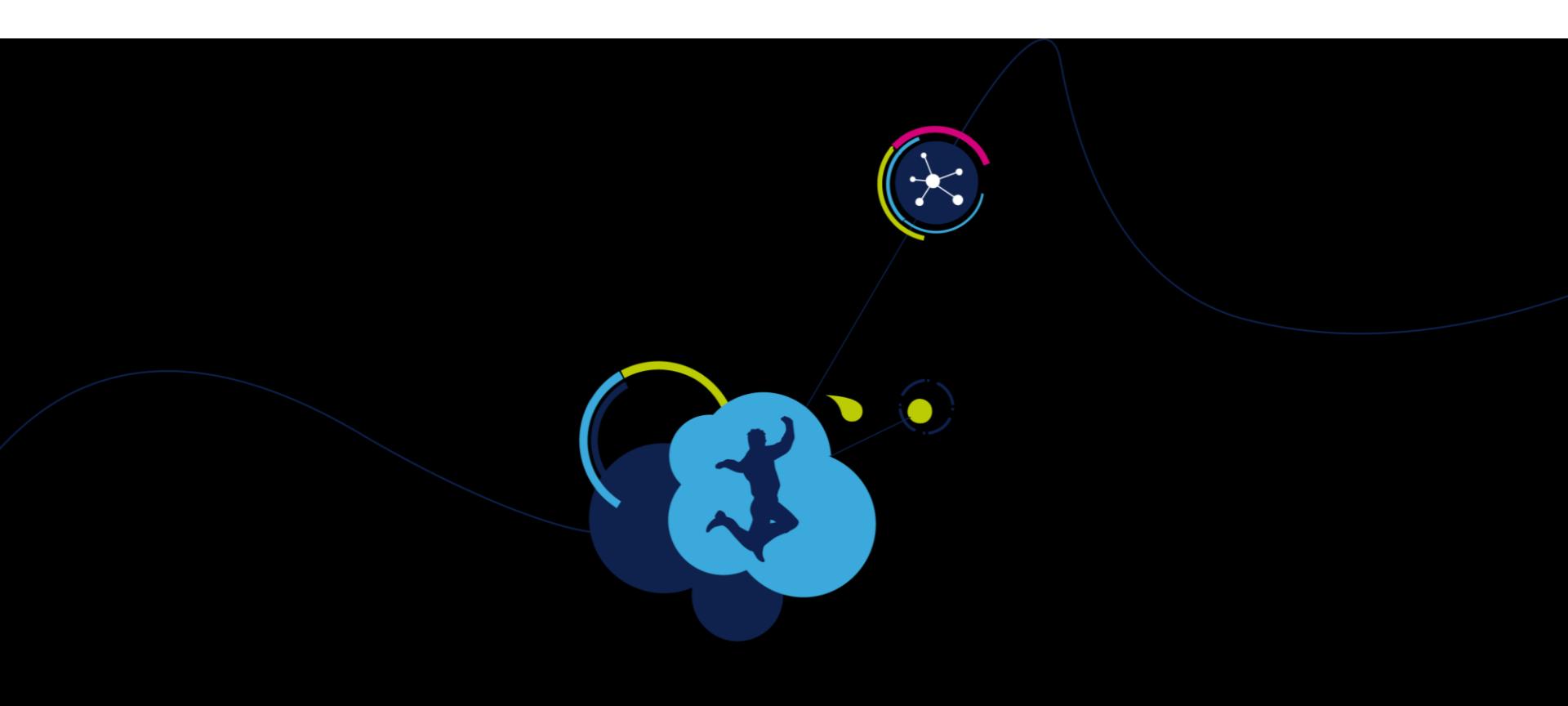
# STM32Cube FW Package Projects

65





# STM32Cube Hardware Abstraction Layer (HAL)

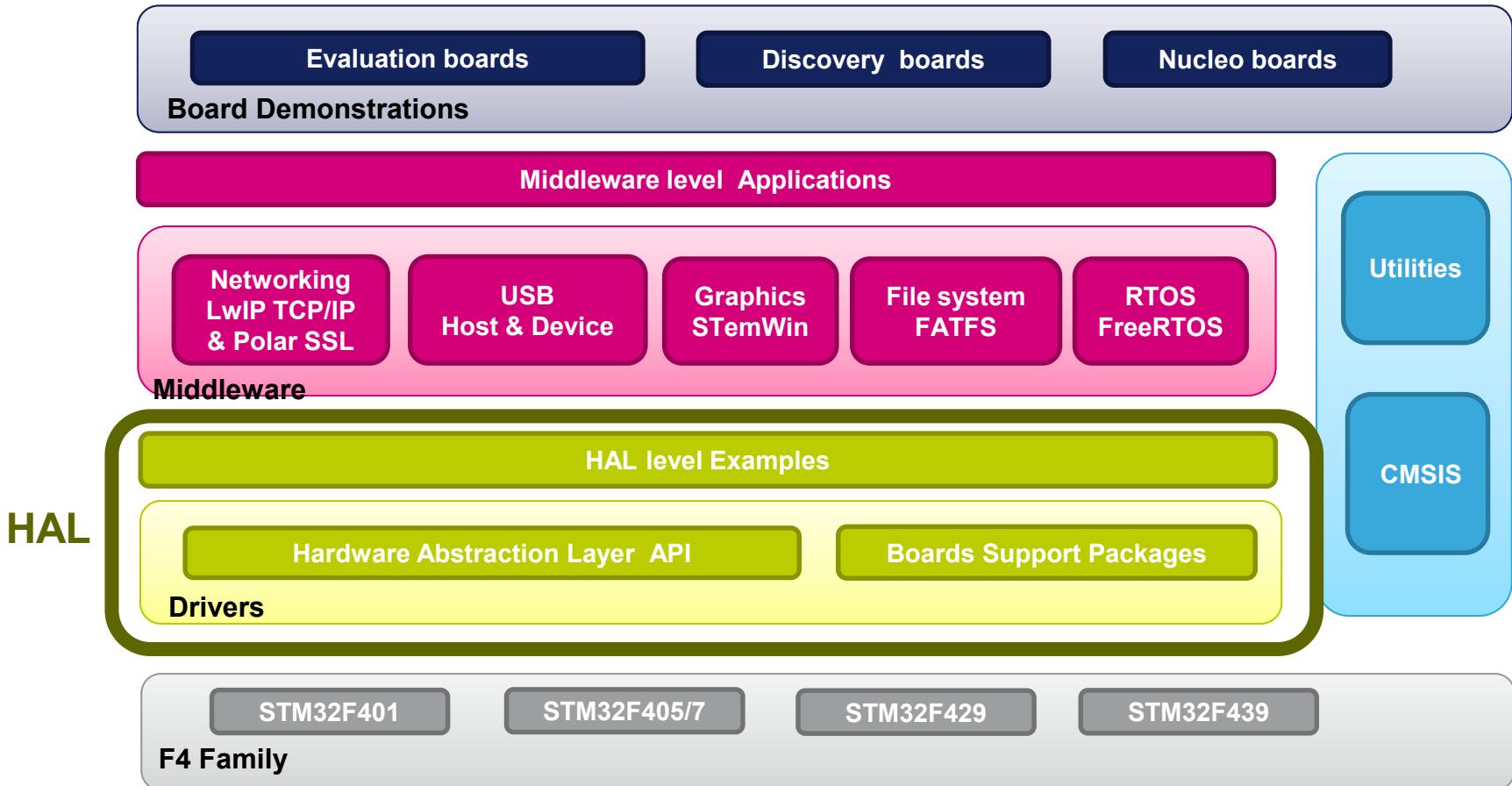


# HAL general concepts

# HAL general concepts

## The HAL in STM3Cube FW package

71



# HAL general concepts

## Introduction to HAL

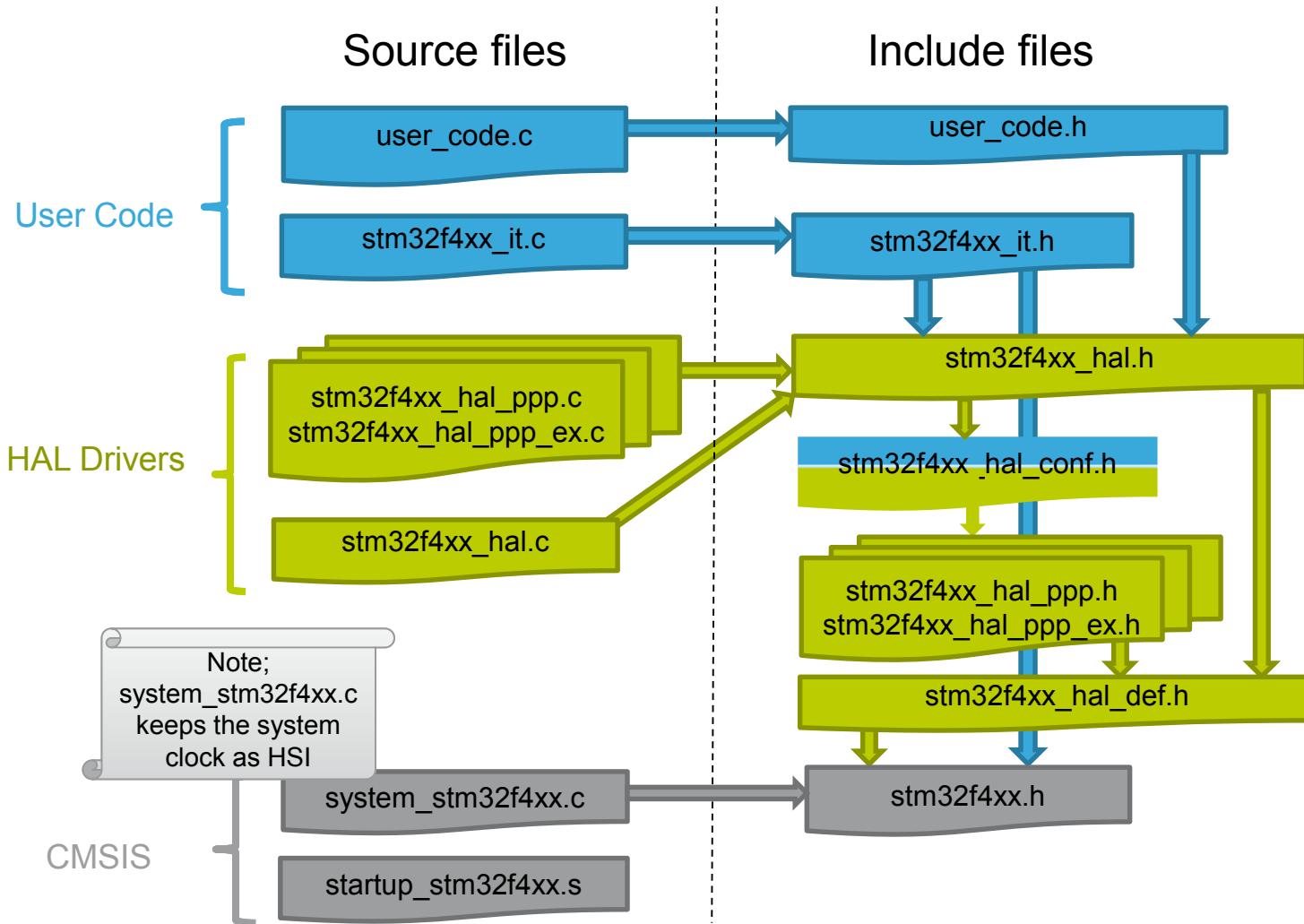
72

- The STM32Cube Hardware abstraction layer (HAL) is the replacement for the standard peripheral library
- The main objectives of the HAL is to offer
  - **User friendly APIs** that **hide the HW complexity** and focus on the **functionality**
  - **Portable APIs** that allowing **easy migration** of user application across different product families
- All HAL drivers follow a strict C coding rules and were tested using CodeSonar C code static analysis tool from GrammaTech
- HAL documentation is provided as a [PDF manual](#) based on Doxygen extracts

# HAL general concepts

## HAL based project organization

75

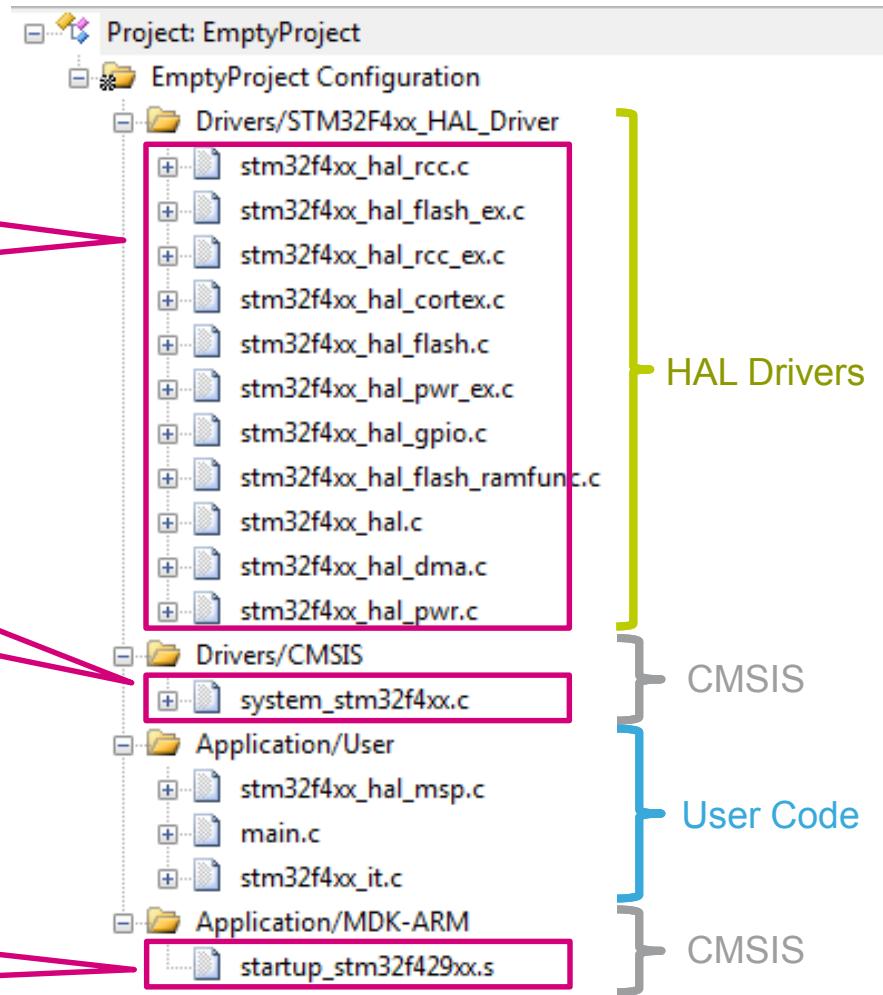


# HAL general concepts

## Introduction to HAL

76

- Structure of project generated with CubeMX with HAL



CubeMX copy used  
HAL drivers from  
repository

Use standard  
system\_stm32f4xx.c  
from CMSIS

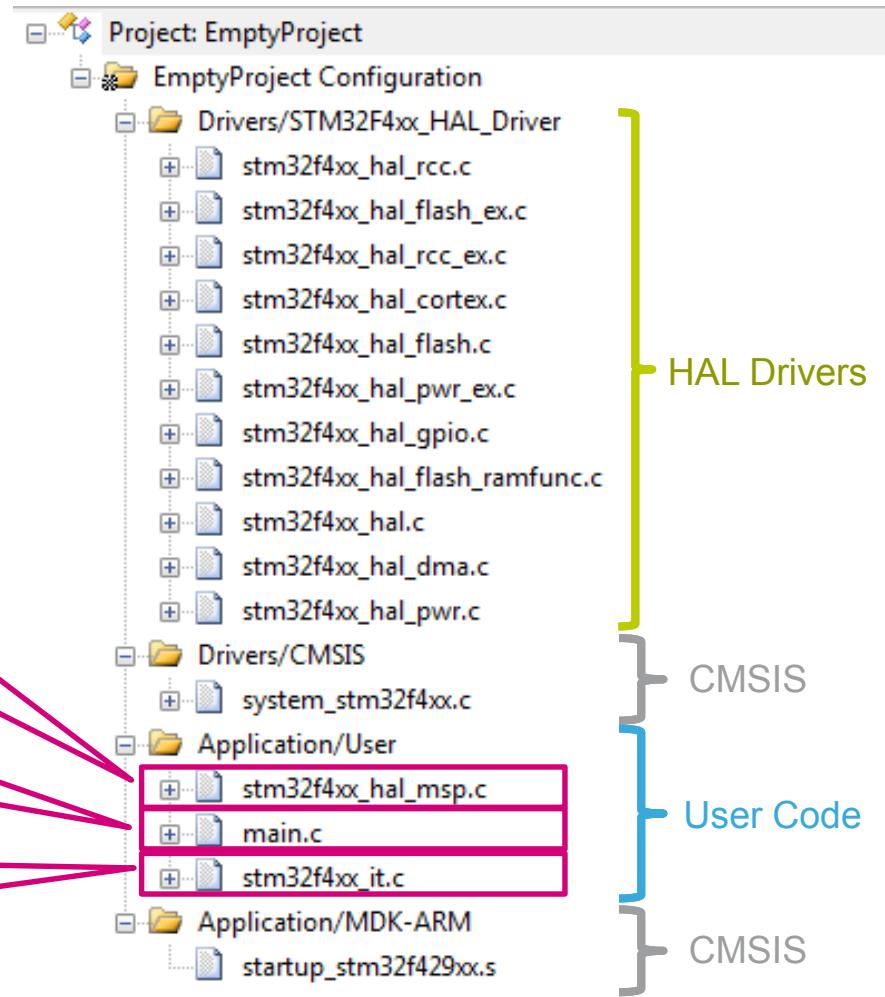
Default startup file for  
selected microcontroller

# HAL general concepts

## Introduction to HAL

77

- Structure of project generated with CubeMX with HAL



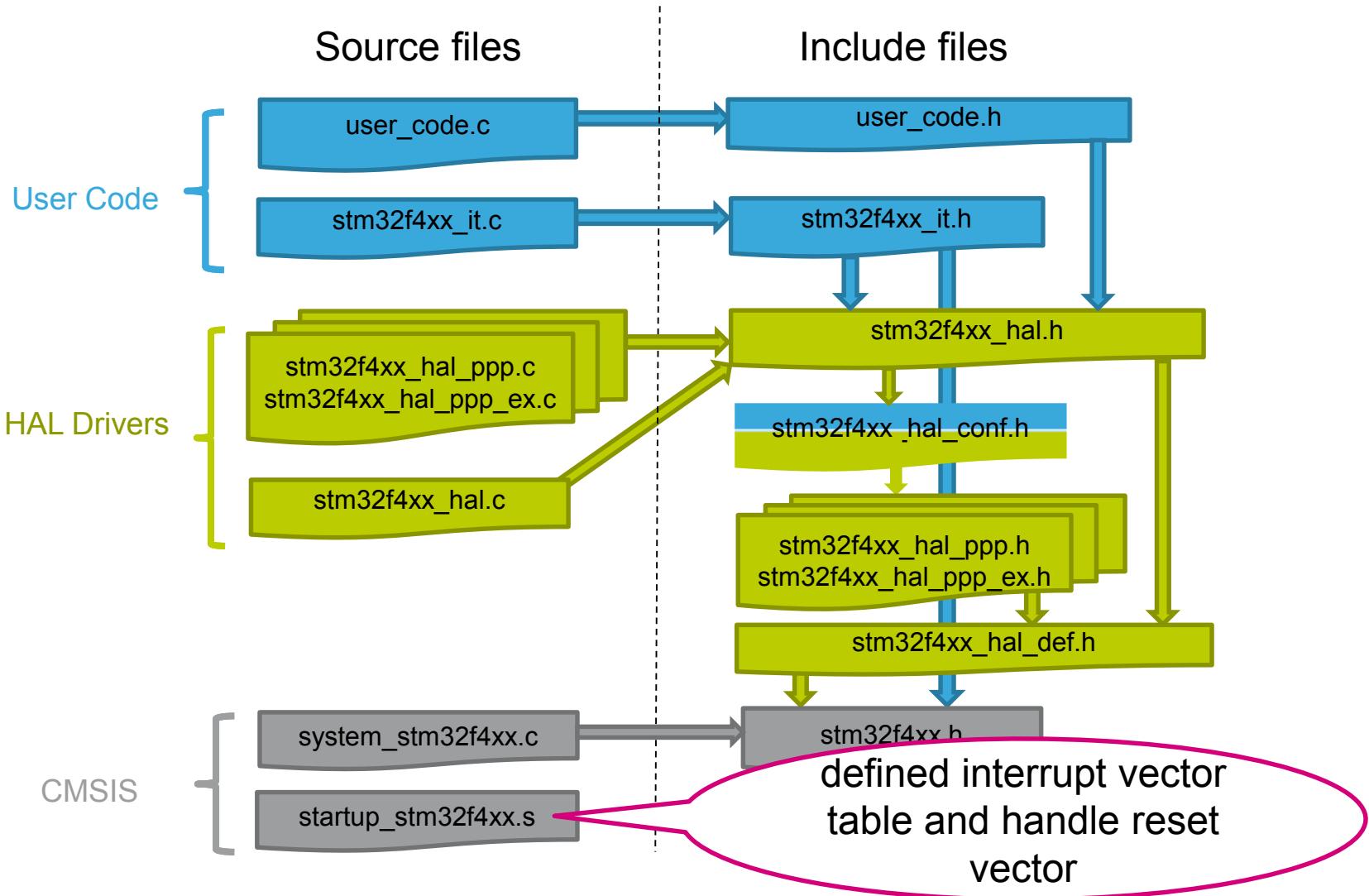
Stm32f4xx\_hal\_msp.c  
contains initialization of  
service peripherals (RCC,  
GPIO, DMA, ...)

Main function have  
default initialization of all  
peripherals selected in  
CubeMX

Prepare `stm32f4xx_it.c`  
and define interrupts  
used in CubeMX

# HAL general concepts

## HAL based project organization



# HAL general concepts

## HAL based project organization

```
; Vector Table Mapped to Address 0 at Reset
AREA RESET, DATA, READONLY
EXPORT __Vectors
EXPORT __Vectors_End
EXPORT __Vectors_Size
```

<u>_Vectors</u>	<u>DCD</u>	<u>Initial_sp</u>	<u>Top of Stack</u>
	DCD	Reset_Handler	; Reset Handler
	DCD	NMI_Handler	; NMI Handler
	DCD	HardFault_Handler	; Hard Fault Handler
	DCD	MemManage_Handler	; MPU Fault Handler
	DCD	BusFault_Handler	; Bus Fault Handler
	DCD	UsageFault_Handler	; Usage Fault Handler
	DCD	0	; Reserved
	DCD	0	; Reserved
	DCD	0	; Reserved
	DCD	0	; Reserved
	DCD	SVC_Handler	; SVCall Handler
	DCD	DebugMon_Handler	; Debug Monitor Handler
	DCD	0	; Reserved
	DCD	RendSV_Handler	; PendSV Handler
	DCD	SysTick_Handler	; SysTick Handler

<u>; External Interrupts</u>	
DCD WWDG_IRQHandler	; Window WatchDog
DCD PVD_IRQHandler	; PVD through EXTI Line detection
DCD TAMP_STAMP_IRQHandler	; Tamper and TimeStamps through the EXTI line

CMSIS

startup\_stm32f4xx.s

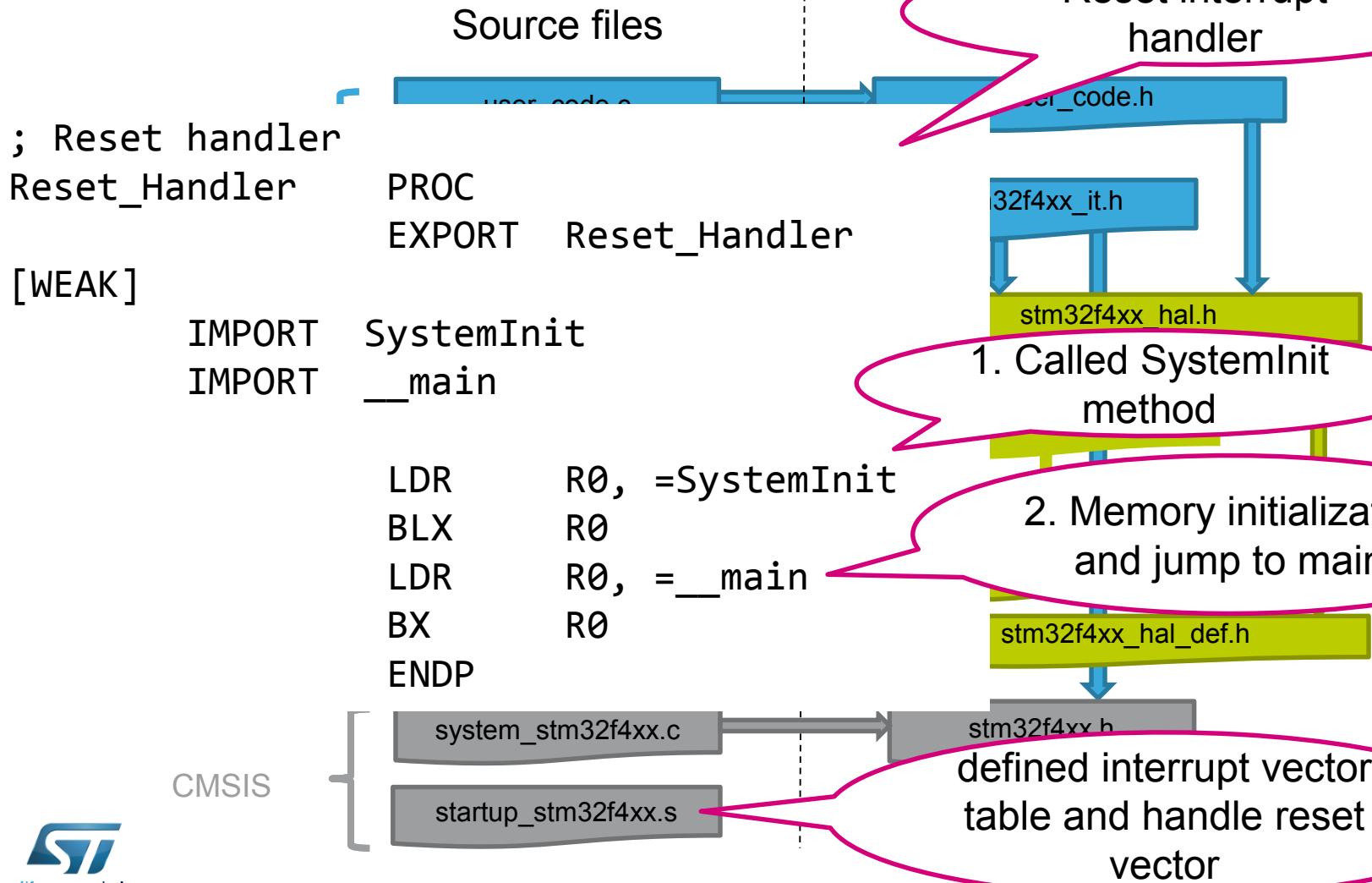
Interrupt vector table definition

Name of interrupts  
method which can be  
used in user program  
weak by default

defined interrupt vector  
table and handle reset  
vector

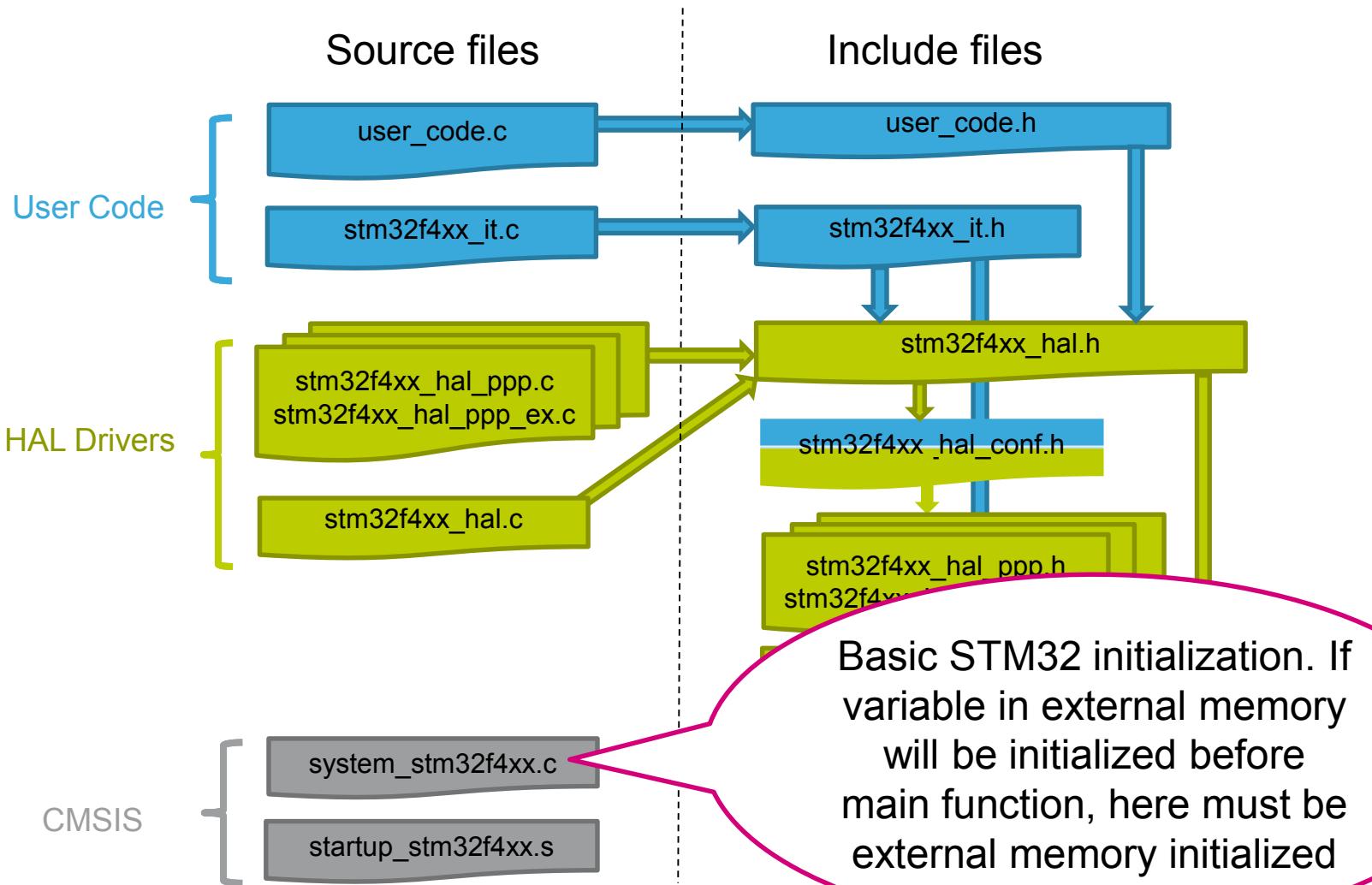
# HAL general concepts

## HAL based project organization



# HAL general concepts

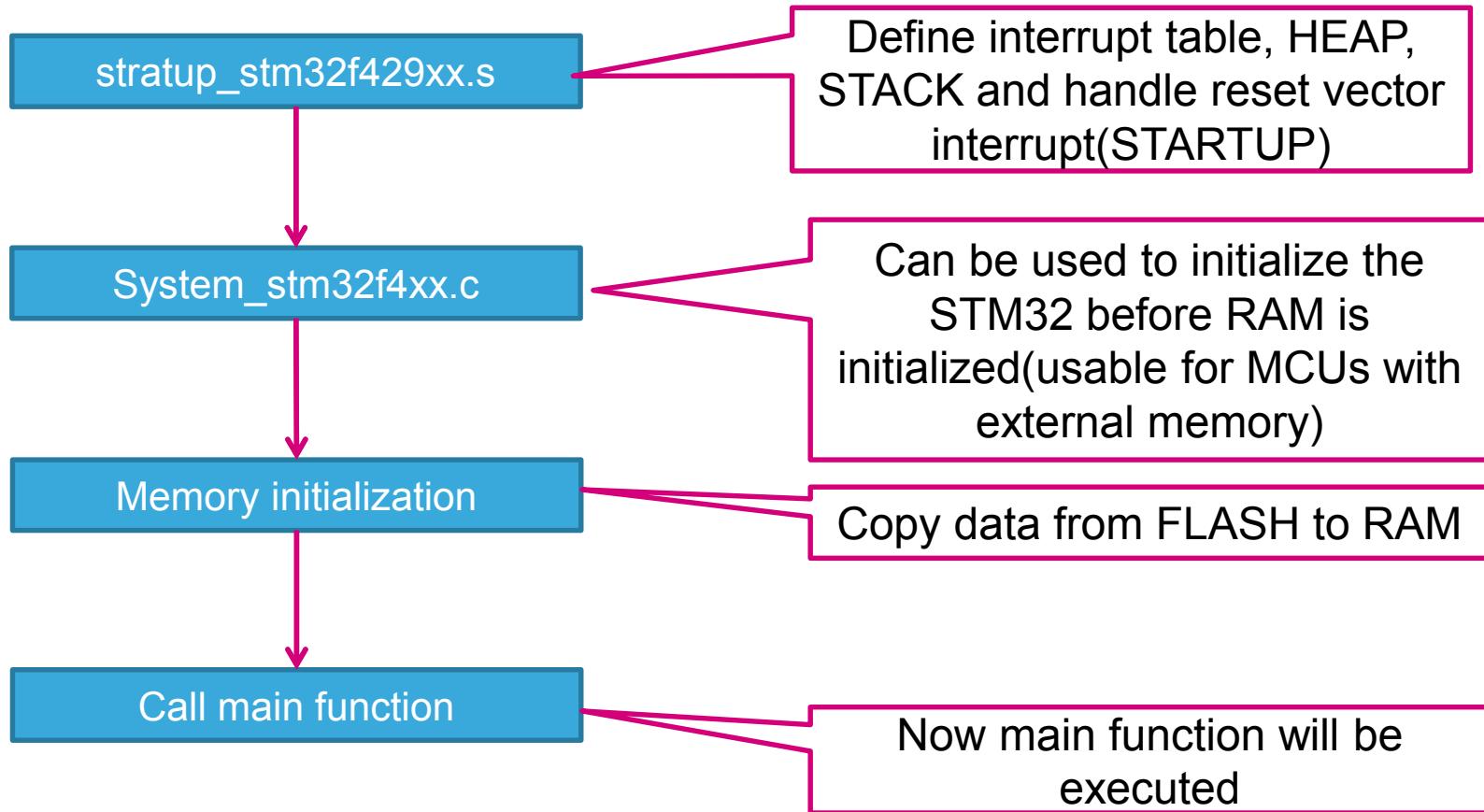
## HAL based project organization



# HAL general concepts

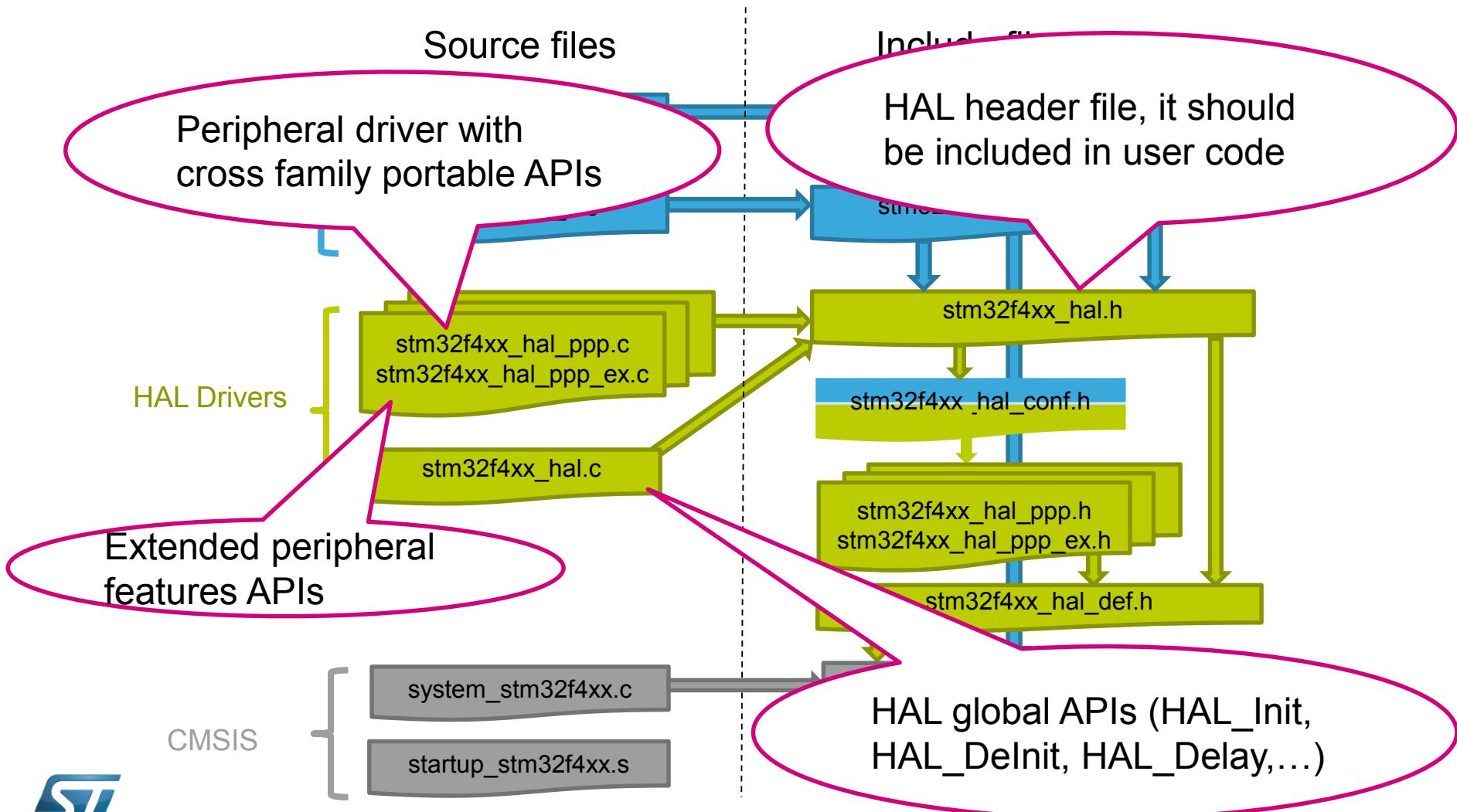
## STM32 startup

82



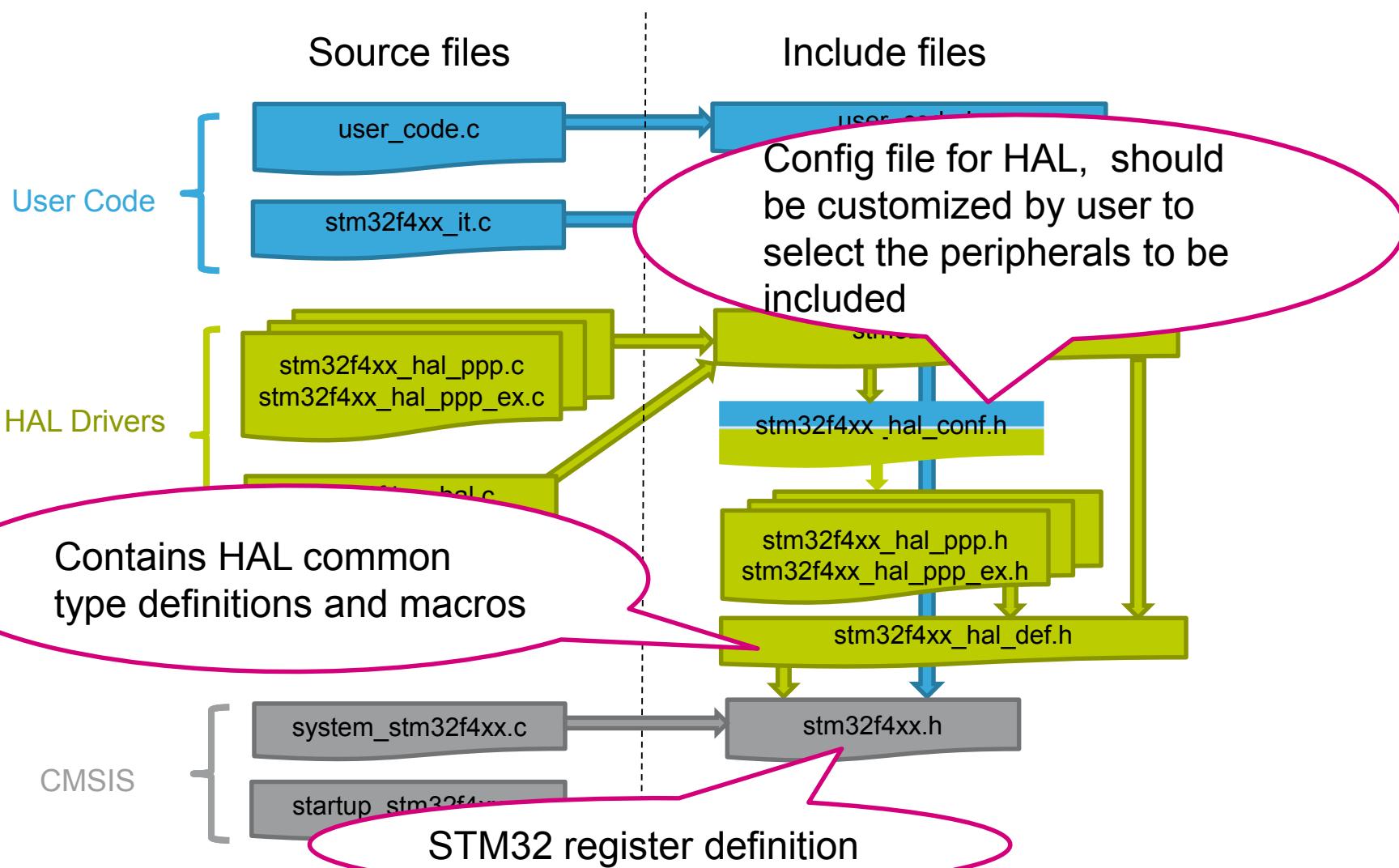
# HAL general concepts

## HAL based project organization



# HAL general concepts

## HAL based project organization

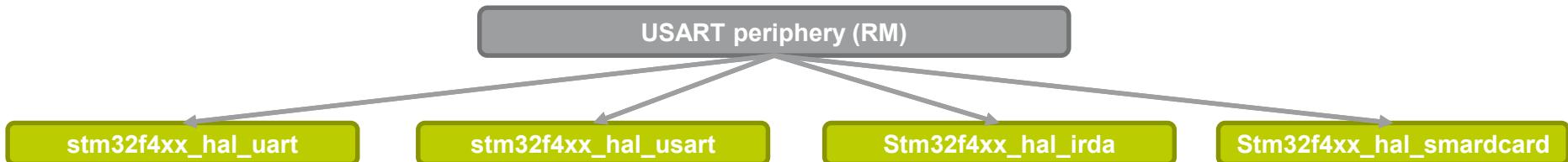


# HAL general concepts

## HAL drivers Vs. Refman peripherals

85

- In order to offer easy to use APIs, each HAL driver **handles a unique usage** of the peripheral
  - For example in F4x reference manual you have SPI peripheral which can be used as SPI or I2S. In this case the two **HAL module drivers** are defined:
    - stm32f4xx\_hal\_spi.c and stm32f4xx\_i2s.c
    - In F4x family, this is also the case for
      - USART which can be: USART, UART, IRDA or Smartcard
      - FMC which can be: NOR, NAND, SRAM ,SDRAM or PCCARD
      - SDIO which can be: SD or SDMMC
  - The system peripherals SYSCFG and EXTI do not have dedicated HAL drivers, they are intrinsically managed in the HAL

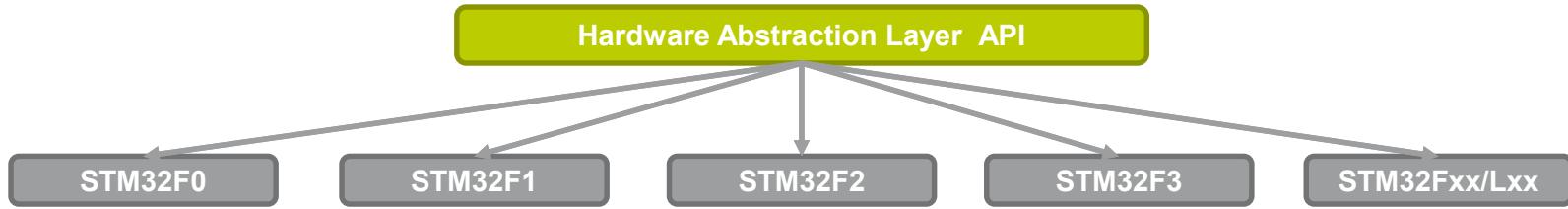


# HAL general concepts

## Compatibility Across STM32 Series

86

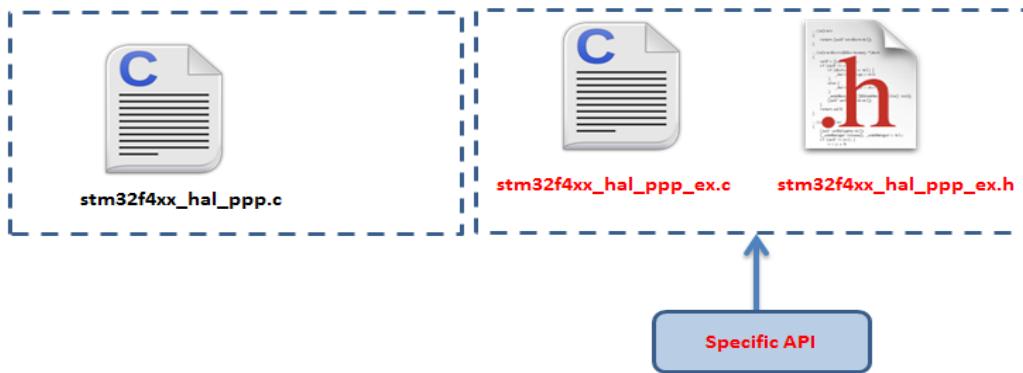
- The HAL offers Portable APIs across all the STM32 Series for what concerns the functional operations and routines of a given peripheral.
- However, considering the IPs specificities and implementation differences from one STM32 Serie to the other, the only discrepancies that may be found would be in the peripheral initialization (i.e. `PPP_InitTypeDef`) and in the RCC configuration (i.e. `RCC_OsclInitTypeDef` and `RCC_ClkInitTypeDef`)



# HAL general concepts

## HAL extension APIs(1/3)

- **Case1:** APIs that are specific to **particular part numbers** within a product family



Example: case of Flash APIs which depend on part number in F4x family

```
/* Extension Program operation functions *****/
#ifndef STM32F427xx || defined(STM32F437xx) || defined(STM32F429xx) || defined(STM32F439xx) || \
defined(STM32F401xC) || defined(STM32F401xE) || defined(STM32F411xE)
HAL_StatusTypeDef HAL_FLASHEx_AdvOBProgram (FLASH_AdvOBProgramInitTypeDef *pAdvOBInit);
void HAL_FLASHEx_AdvOBGetConfig(FLASH_AdvOBProgramInitTypeDef *pAdvOBInit);
HAL_StatusTypeDef HAL_FLASHEx_OB_SelectPCROP(void);
HAL_StatusTypeDef HAL_FLASHEx_OB_DeSelectPCROP(void);
#endif /* STM32F427xx || STM32F437xx || STM32F429xx || STM32F439xx || STM32F401xC || STM32F401xE || STM32F411xE */

#ifndef STM32F427xx || defined(STM32F437xx) || defined(STM32F429xx) || defined(STM32F439xx)
uint16_t HAL_FLASHEx_OB_GetBank2WRP(void);
#endif /* STM32F427xx || STM32F437xx || STM32F429xx || STM32F439xx */
```

# HAL general concepts

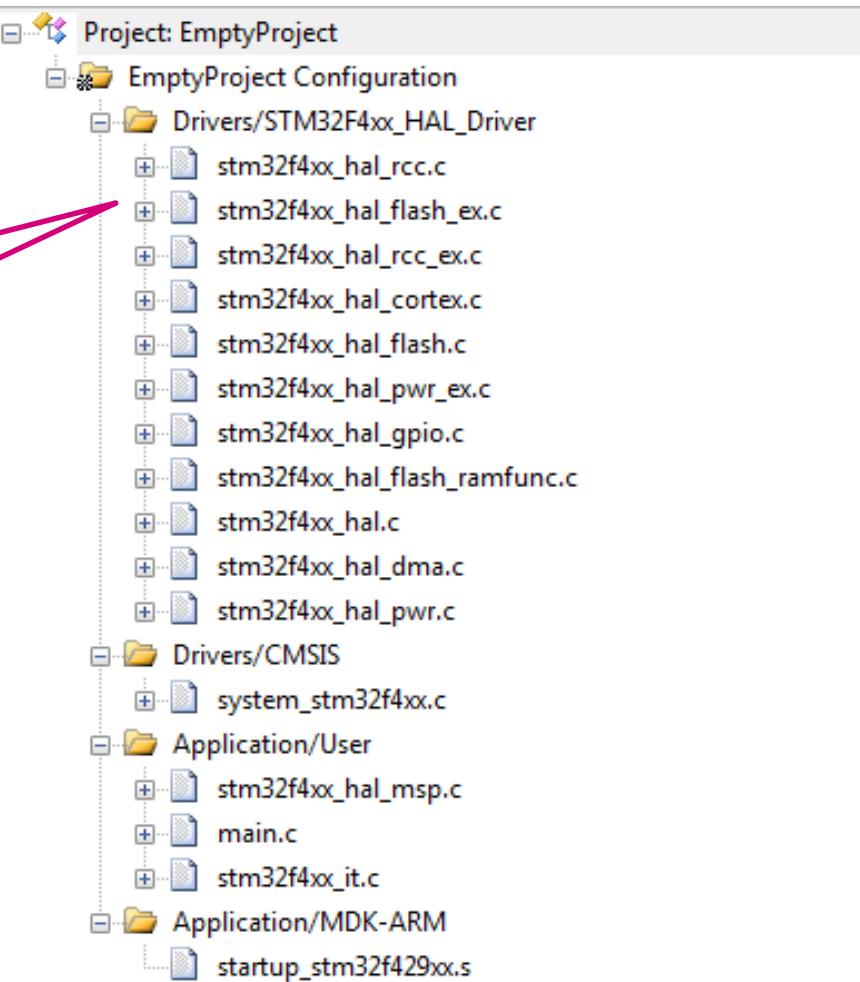
## HAL extension APIs(1/3)

88

- **Case1:** APIs that are specific to **particular part numbers** within a product family

Example: case of Flash APIs which depend on part number in F4x family

Extension file with specific functions for F4xx parts

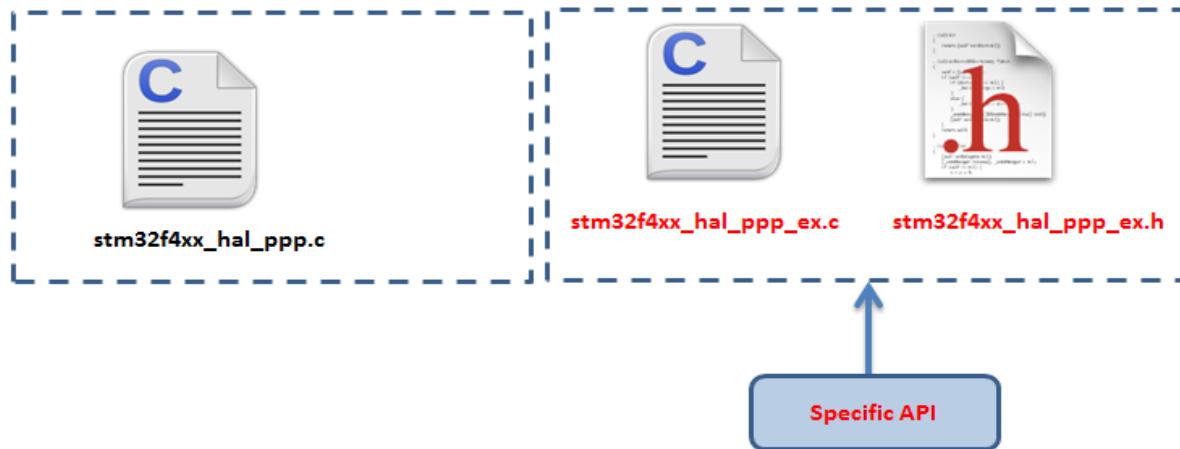


# HAL general concepts

## HAL extension APIs(2/3)

89

- Case2: APIs that are specific to a product family



Example: case of RCC extension APIs for F4x family

```
/* Exported functions -----*/  
HAL_StatusTypeDef HAL_RCCEEx_PeriphCLKConfig(RCC_PeriphCLKInitTypeDef *PeriphClkInit);  
void HAL_RCCEEx_GetPeriphCLKConfig(RCC_PeriphCLKInitTypeDef *PeriphClkInit);
```

# HAL general concepts

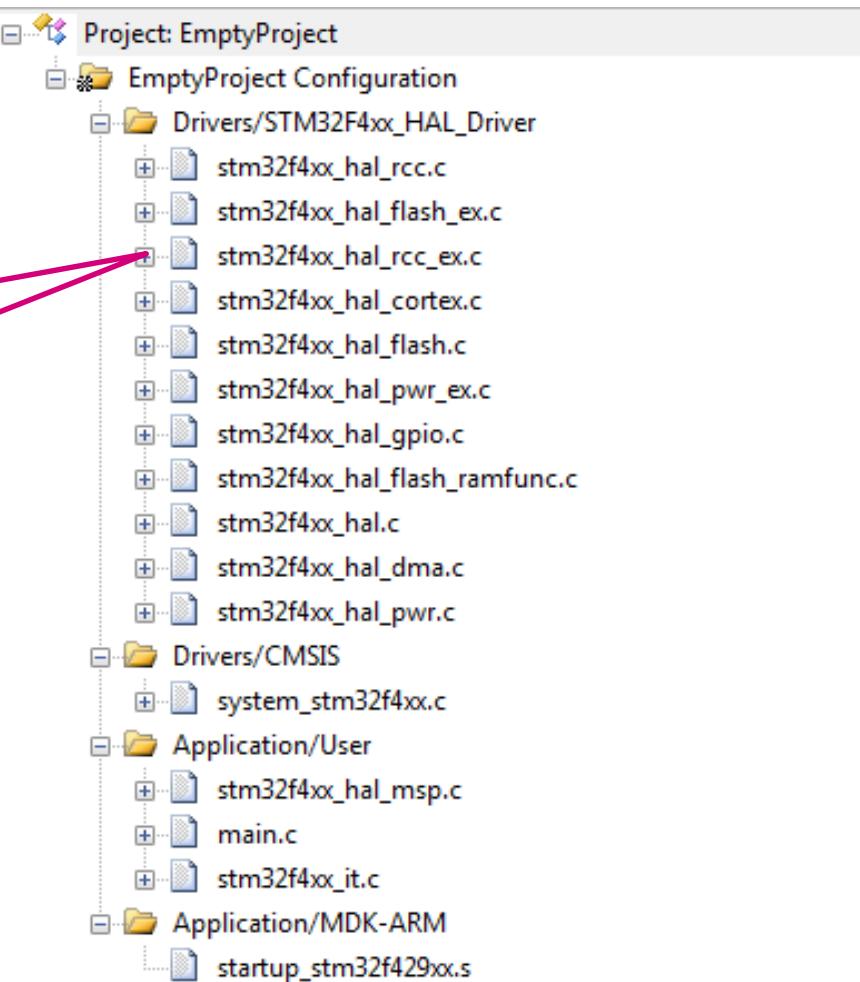
## HAL extension APIs(2/3)

90

- **Case2:** APIs that are specific to a product family

Example: case of RCC extension  
APIs for F4x family

Extension file with  
specific functions for F4xx  
family

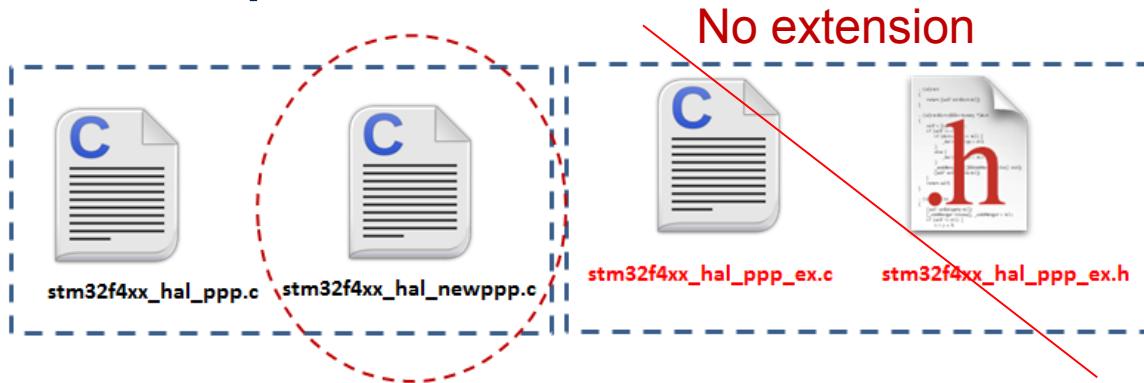


# HAL general concepts

## HAL extension APIs(3/3)

91

- **Case3:** In case a peripheral is present in particular **part numbers** of **one single family**, **no extension files** are used but simply a **new module driver is provided**



Example: LTDC is only present in F4x family in STM32F429 or STM32F439

```
#ifdef HAL_LTDC_MODULE_ENABLED

#if defined(STM32F429xx) || defined(STM32F439xx)

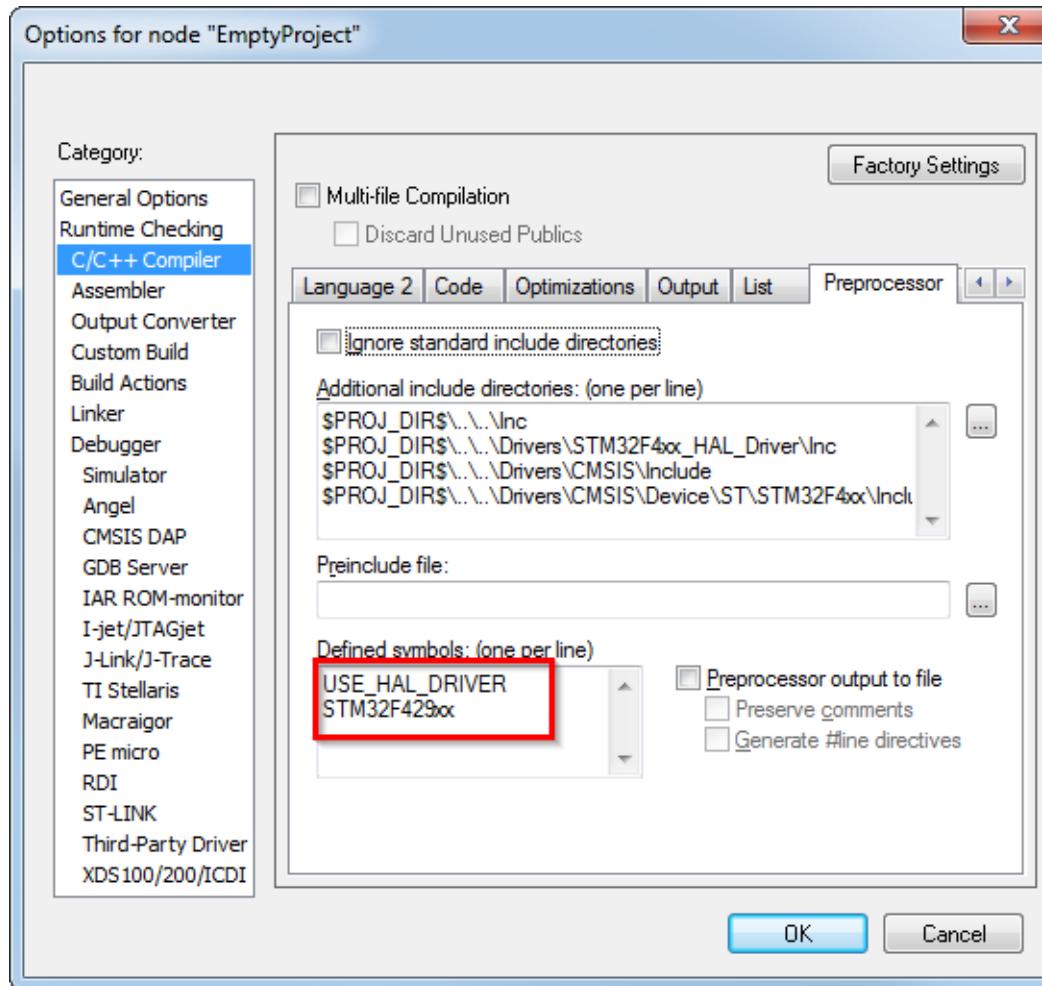
/* Private typedef ----- */
/* Private define ----- */
/* Private macro ----- */
/* Private variables ----- */
/* Private function prototypes ----- */
```

# HAL general concepts

## Root part number selection

92

- The selection of root part number should be done through the project configuration by using specific P/N defines:



# HAL general concepts

## HAL configuration file

93

- The HAL config file `stm32f4xx_hal_conf.h` allows to select the modules to include:

```
/* ##### Module Selection ##### */  
/**  
 * @brief This is the list of modules to be used in the HAL driver  
 */  
#define HAL_MODULE_ENABLED  
//#define HAL_ADC_MODULE_ENABLED  
//#define HAL_CAN_MODULE_ENABLED  
//#define HAL_CRC_MODULE_ENABLED  
//#define HAL_CRYP_MODULE_ENABLED  
//#define HAL_DAC_MODULE_ENABLED  
//#define HAL_DCMI_MODULE_ENABLED  
//#define HAL_DMA2D_MODULE_ENABLED  
//#define HAL_ETH_MODULE_ENABLED  
//#define HAL_NAND_MODULE_ENABLED  
//#define HAL_NOR_MODULE_ENABLED
```

- It defines also some system and HAL parameters including
  - HSE clock/HSI clock values
  - Instruction/data cache and prefetch queue setting
  - VDD voltage value

# HAL general concepts

## Callbacks

94

- Cube HAL library use the callbacks
  - To inform application about interrupts
  - About periphery initialization/deinitialization
- The callback functions are defined as `__weak`
- You can find them in `stm32f4xx_hal_xxx.c`

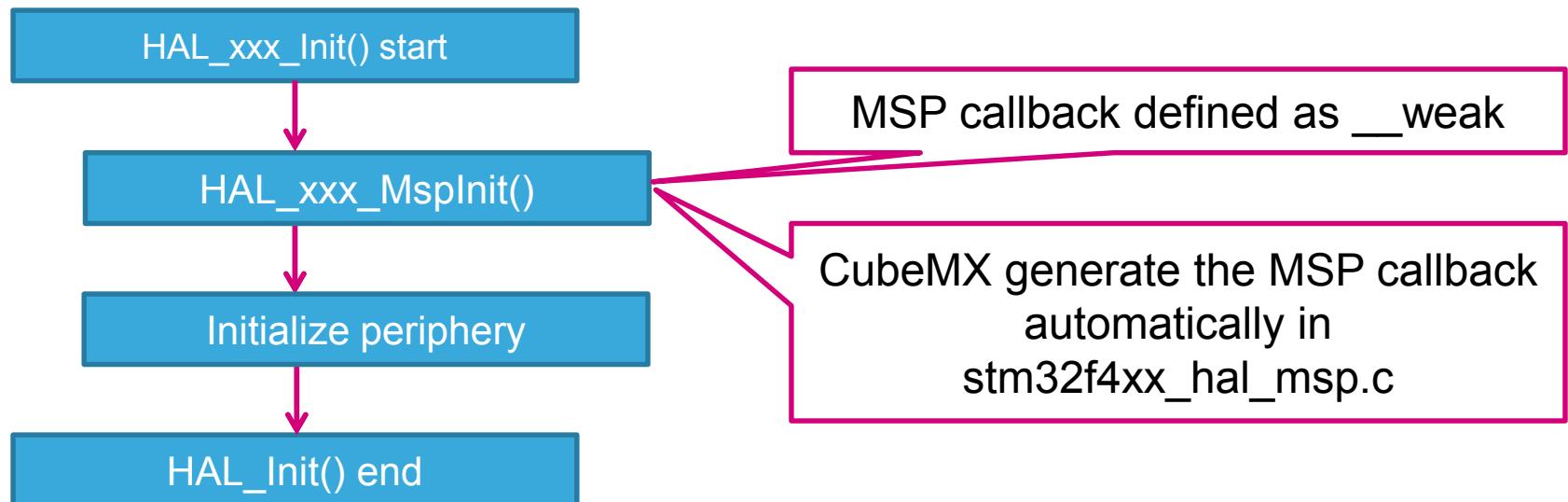
```
/**  
 * @brief Tx Transfer completed callbacks  
 * @param hspi: pointer to a SPI_HandleTypeDef structure that contains  
 *               the configuration information for SPI module.  
 * @retval None  
 */  
__weak void HAL_SPI_TxCpltCallback(SPI_HandleTypeDef *hspi)  
{  
    /* NOTE : This function Should not be modified, when the callback is needed,  
           the HAL_SPI_TxCpltCallback could be implemented in the user file  
    */  
}
```

# HAL general concepts

## Init functions

95

- HAL\_XXX\_Init() functions
- Inside init function are written data from input parameters/structure into registers
- Before the register write is processed HAL\_XXX\_MspInit callback is called



# HAL general concepts

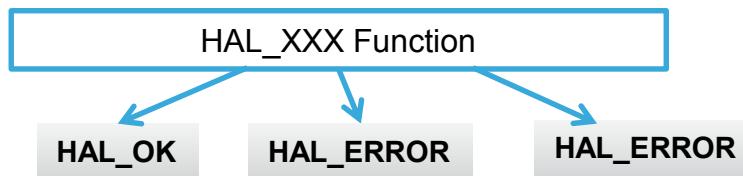
## HAL API returns parameters

96

- A HAL API can return a value of enumerated type

`HAL_StatusTypeDef:`

- `HAL_OK` : API executed with success
- `HAL_ERROR` : API call parameters error or operation execution error
- `HAL_BUSY` : API was not executed because peripheral is busy with other operation
- `HAL_TIMEOUT` : API timeout error

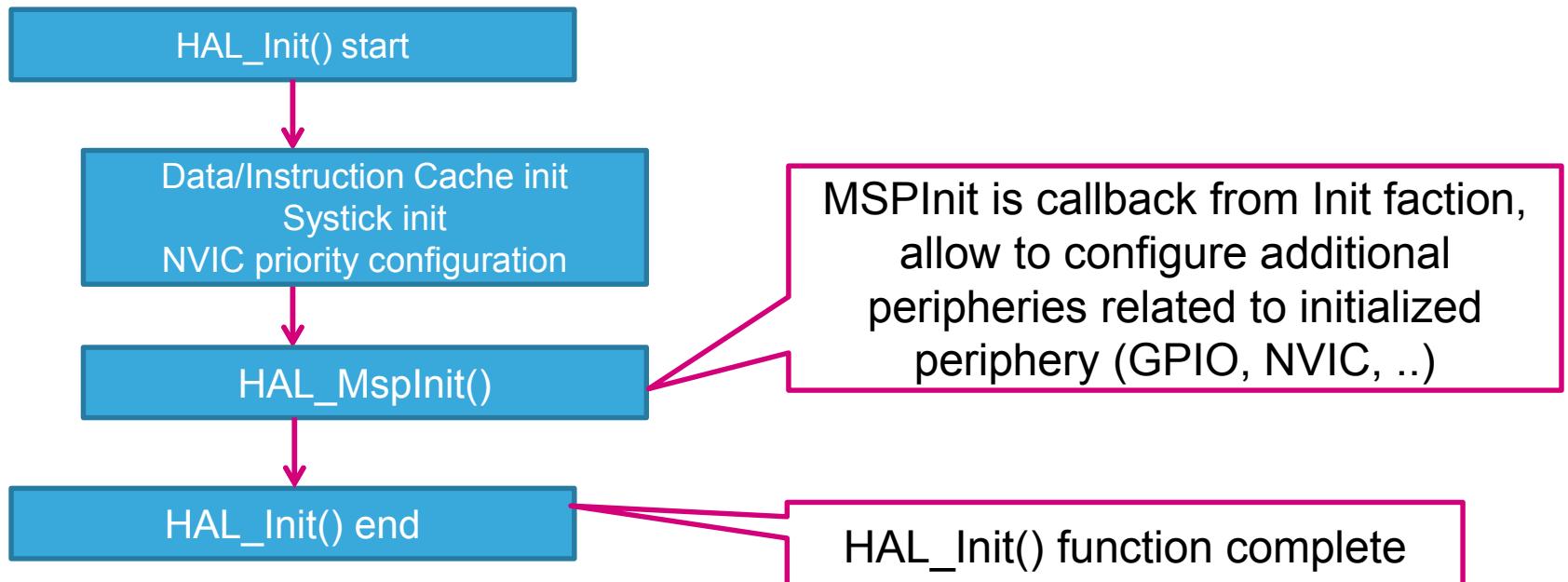


# HAL general concepts

## HAL global APIs HAL\_Init()

97

- HAL\_Init() : need to be called as first function in main
  - Initializes data/instruction cache and pre-fetch queue
  - Sets Time base to generate interrupt each 1ms with lowest priority , it can use systick (default) or other time source
  - Sets priority grouping to 4 preemption bits
  - Calls function HAL\_MspInit() which a is user callback function to do MCU system level initializations (Clocks, GPIOs, DMA, Interrupts).

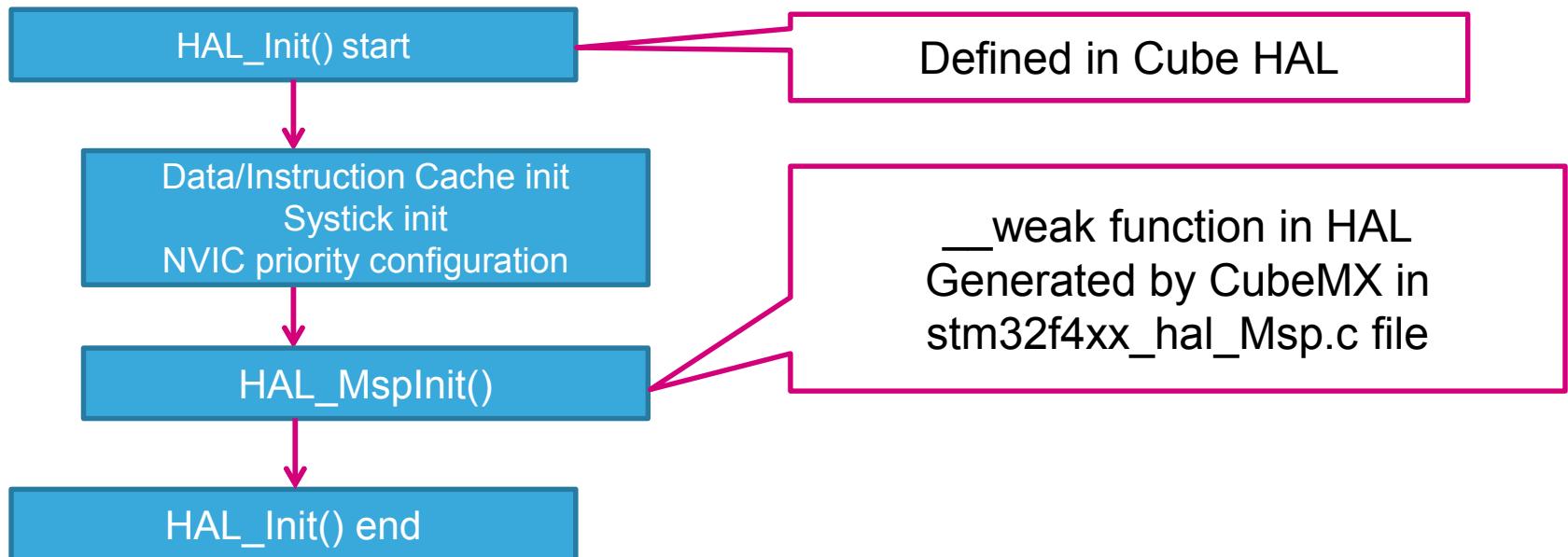


# HAL general concepts

## HAL global APIs HAL\_Init()

98

- HAL\_Init() : need to be called as first function in main
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  - Sets priority grouping to 4 preemption bits
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# HAL general concepts

## HAL global APIs HAL\_Init()

99

- HAL\_Init() : need to be called as first function in main

```
HAL_StatusTypeDef HAL_Init(void)
{
    /* Configure Flash prefetch, Instruction cache, Data cache */
    #if (INSTRUCTION_CACHE_ENABLE != 0)
        __HAL_FLASH_INSTRUCTION_CACHE_ENABLE();
    #endif /* INSTRUCTION_CACHE_ENABLE */
    #if (DATA_CACHE_ENABLE != 0)
        __HAL_FLASH_DATA_CACHE_ENABLE();
    #endif /* DATA_CACHE_ENABLE */
    #if (PREFETCH_ENABLE != 0)
        __HAL_FLASH_PREFETCH_BUFFER_ENABLE();
    #endif /* PREFETCH_ENABLE */

    /* Set Interrupt Group Priority */
    HAL_NVIC_SetPriorityGrouping(NVIC_PRIORITYGROUP_4);
    /* Use systick as time base source and configure 1ms tick (default clock after Reset is HSI) */
    HAL_InitTick(TICK_INT_PRIORITY);
    /* Init the low level hardware */
    HAL_MspInit();
    /* Return function status */
    return HAL_OK;
}
```

Instruction/data cache and  
prefetch initialization based  
on stm32f4xx\_hal\_conf.h

# HAL general concepts

## HAL global APIs HAL\_Init()

100

- HAL\_Init() : need to be called as first function in main

```
HAL_StatusTypeDef HAL_Init(void)
{
    /* Configure Flash prefetch, Instruction cache, Data cache */
#if (INSTRUCTION_CACHE_ENABLE != 0)
    __HAL_FLASH_INSTRUCTION_CACHE_ENABLE();
#endif /* INSTRUCTION_CACHE_ENABLE */
#if (DATA_CACHE_ENABLE != 0)
    __HAL_FLASH_DATA_CACHE_ENABLE();
#endif /* DATA_CACHE_ENABLE */
#if (PREFETCH_ENABLE != 0)
    __HAL_FLASH_PREFETCH_BUFFER_ENABLE();
#endif /* PREFETCH_ENABLE */
    /* Set Interrupt Group Priority */
    HAL_NVIC_SetPriorityGrouping(NVIC_PRIORITYGROUP_4);
    /* Use systick as time base source and configure 1ms tick (default clock after Reset is HSI) */
    HAL_InitTick(TICK_INT_PRIORITY);
    /* Init the low level hardware */
    HAL_MspInit();
    /* Return function status */
    return HAL_OK;
}
```

The code is annotated with two pink callouts. One callout, labeled 'NVIC priority grouping setup', points to the line `HAL_NVIC_SetPriorityGrouping(NVIC_PRIORITYGROUP_4);`. Another callout, labeled 'Default systick init with default interrupt priority 0 (HIGH priority)', points to the line `HAL_InitTick(TICK_INT_PRIORITY);`.

# HAL general concepts

## HAL global APIs HAL\_Init()

- HAL\_Init() : need to be called as first function in main

```

HAL_StatusTypeDef HAL_Init(void)
{
    /* Configure Flash prefetch, Instruction cache, Data cache */
#if (INSTRUCTION_CACHE_ENABLE != 0)
    __HAL_FLASH_INSTRUCTION_CACHE_ENABLE();
#endif /* INSTRUCTION_CACHE_ENABLE */
#if (DATA_CACHE_ENABLE != 0)
    __HAL_FLASH_DATA_CACHE_ENABLE();
#endif /* DATA_CACHE_ENABLE */
#if (PREFETCH_ENABLE != 0)
    __HAL_FLASH_PREFETCH_BUFFER_ENABLE();
#endif /* PREFETCH_ENABLE */
    /* Set Interrupt Group Priority */
    HAL_NVIC_SetPriorityGrouping(NVIC_PRIORITYGROUP_4);
    /* Use systick as time base source and configun */
    HAL_InitTick(TICK_INT_PRIORITY);
    /* Init the low level hardware */
    HAL_MspInit();
    /* Return function status */
    return HAL_OK;
}

```

HAL\_MspInit callback  
function generated by  
CubeMX in  
stm32f4xx\_hal\_msp.c

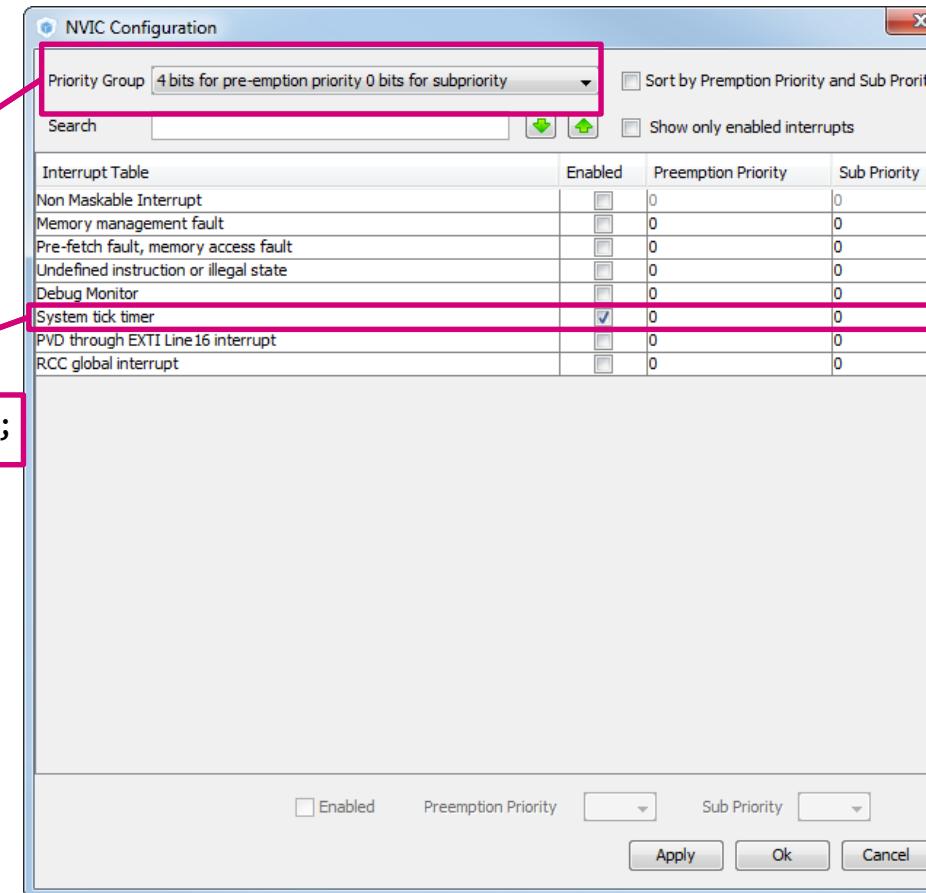
# HAL general concepts

## HAL global APIs HAL\_Init()

102

- HAL\_MspInit() generated by CubeMX
- contains setup selected in CubeMX

```
/**  
 * Initializes the Global MSP.  
 */  
void HAL_MspInit(void)  
{  
    /* USER CODE BEGIN MspInit 0 */  
  
    /* USER CODE END MspInit 0 */  
  
    HAL_NVIC_SetPriorityGrouping(NVIC_PRIORITYGROUP_4);  
  
    /* System interrupt init*/  
    /* SysTick_IRQn interrupt configuration */  
    HAL_NVIC_SetPriority(SysTick_IRQn, 0, 0);  
  
    /* USER CODE BEGIN MspInit 1 */  
  
    /* USER CODE END MspInit 1 */  
}
```



# HAL general concepts

## HAL global APIs HAL\_Init()

103

- HAL\_MspInit() generated by CubeMX
- contains setup selected in CubeMX

```
/**  
 * Initializes the Global MSP.  
 */  
void HAL_MspInit(void)  
{  
    /* USER CODE BEGIN MspInit 0 */  
  
    /* USER CODE END MspInit 0 */  
  
    HAL_NVIC_SetPriorityGrouping(NVIC_PRIORITYGROUP_4);  
  
    /* System interrupt init*/  
    /* SysTick_IRQn interrupt configuration */  
    HAL_NVIC_SetPriority(SysTick_IRQn, 0, 0);  
  
    /* USER CODE BEGIN MspInit 1 */  
    /* USER CODE END MspInit 1 */  
}
```

Space for additional user initialization

Space for additional user initialization

# HAL general concepts

## HAL global APIs (1/2)

104

- Implemented in file **stm32f4x\_hal.c**, main function are:
  - HAL\_DelInit()
    - Resets all peripherals
    - Calls function HAL\_MspDelInit() which a is user callback function to do system level De-Initializations. HAL\_MspDelInit() is defined as “weak” empty function in HAL
  - HAL\_GetTick()
    - Get current tick counter (incremented in Time base interrupt)
    - **Used by peripherals drivers for timeout management**
  - HAL\_Delay()
    - Implements a delay in ms
  - HAL\_InitTick()
    - Weak function that configures the source of the time base, by default it is systick but can be redefined by user

# HAL general concepts

## HAL global APIs (2/2)

105

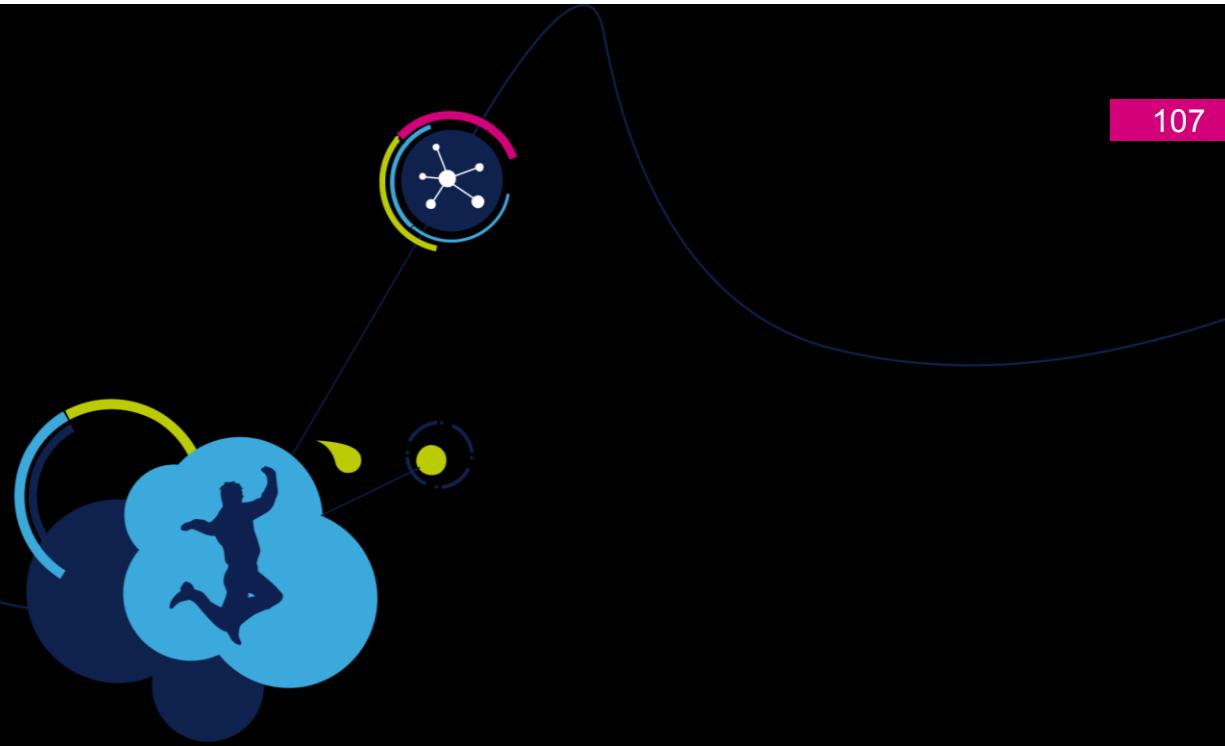
- HAL\_IncTick()
  - Increment a global variable "uwTick" used as application time base . Should be called from Time base ISR (systick, timer, ...)
- HAL\_SuspendTick() / HAL\_ResumeTick()
  - Suspend Tick increment
  - Resume Tick increment.
- HAL\_GetHalVersion()
  - Returns the HAL revision

# HAL general concepts

## HAL Tick functions

106

- Are defined as `__weak` by default used systick clocked from AHB
- In case you want change the clock source you need to change all Tick methods
  - `HAL_GetTick`
  - `HAL_InitTick`
  - `HAL_SuspendTick()`
  - `HAL_ResumeTick()`
- Use `HAL_SuspendTick` before MCU enter into low power mode, interrupt can wake up STM32 from LP mode
- After wakeup use again `HAL_ResumeTick` for enable time domain



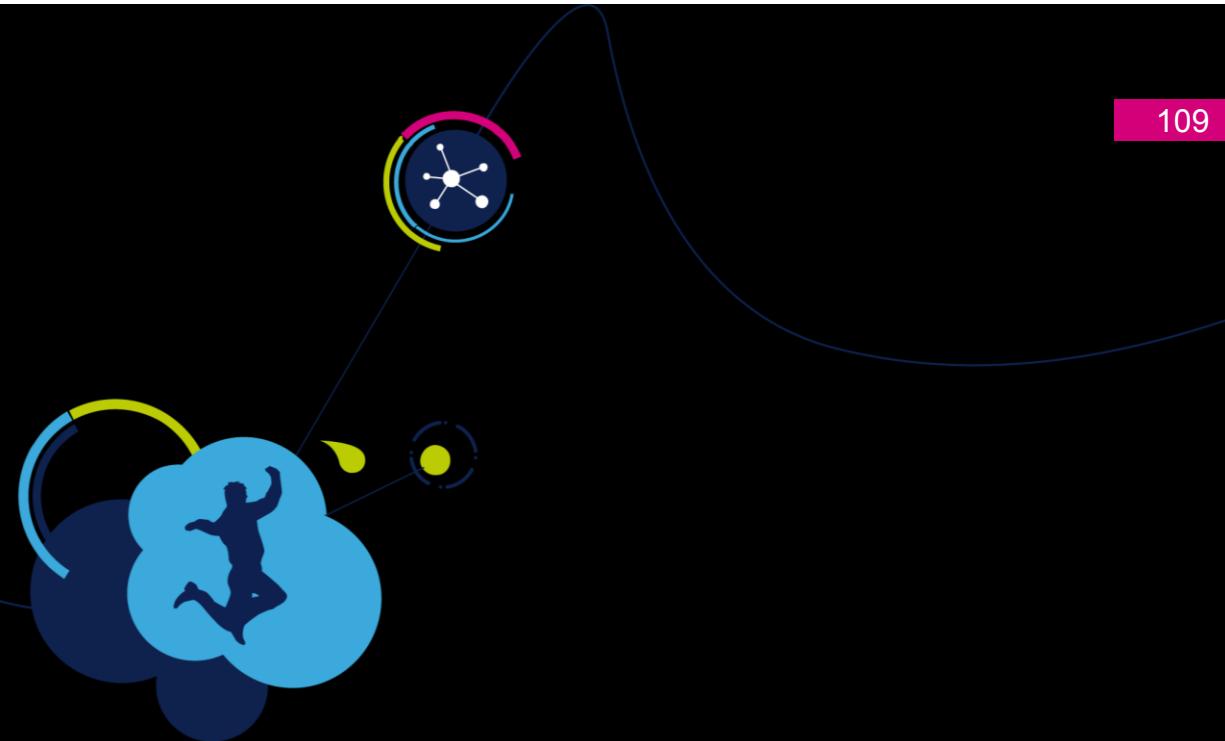
# HAL service peripherals

# HAL service peripherals

## Introduction

108

- HAL service peripherals the main system IPs , including:
  - GPIO
  - RCC
  - DMA
  - Cortex (NVIC and Systick APIs)
  - PWR (power management APIs)
- The HAL offers simple to use, portable APIs for above system IPs with extensions provided also for non common features (ex: product specific low power mode, specific clock configurations ,...)

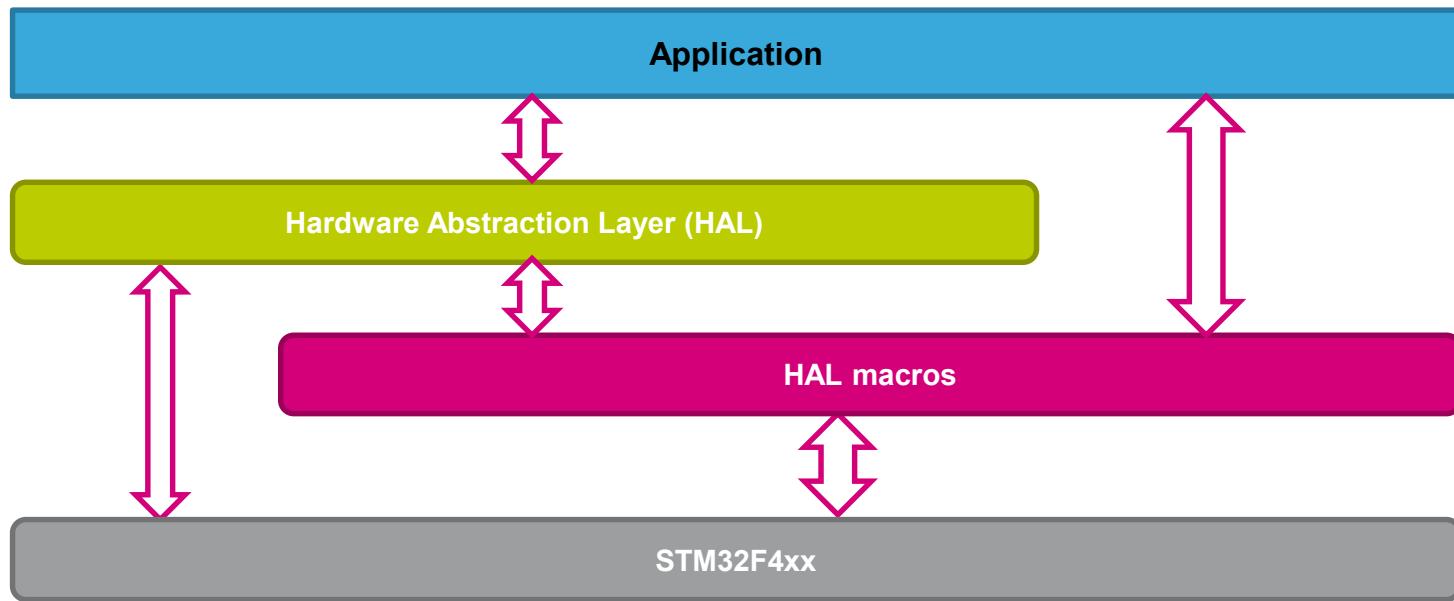


# HAL service peripherals - RCC Reset and Clock Control

# HAL functions/macros

110

- In `stm32f4xx_hal_xxx.c` are defined function for specific periphery
- In `stm32f4xx_hal_xxx.h` are defined macros which can be used to control the periphery
- Macros require better knowledge of periphery functions



# HAL service peripherals RCC macros

111

- Simple macros for RCC operations
  - Enabling peripheral clocks (\_CLK\_ENABLE)
  - Disabling peripheral clocks (\_CLK\_DISABLE)
  - Force periphery reset (\_FORCE\_RESET)
  - Release periphery reset (RELEASE\_RESET)
- RCC macro example:

`_PERIPH_ACTION();`

Name of periphery:  
GPIOA, USART1,  
TIM1, ...

Enable peripheral clock  
Ex.:  
`_GPIOA_CLK_ENABLE();`

Disable peripheral clock  
Ex.:  
`_GPIOA_CLK_DISABLE();`

Force periphery reset  
Ex.:  
`_GPIOA_FORCE_RESET();`

Release periphery reset  
Ex.:  
`_GPIOA_RELEASE_RESET();`

# HAL service peripherals

## Enabling Peripherals

112

- All peripherals clocks can be enabled using the RCC macros
- A peripheral clock should be enabled before being used.

```
/* Exported macro -----*/  
  
/** @brief Enable or disable the AHB1 peripheral clock.  
 * @note After reset, the peripheral clock (used for registers read/write access)  
 *       is disabled and the application software has to enable this clock before  
 *       using it.  
 */  
  
#define __GPIOA_CLK_ENABLE()          (RCC->AHB1ENR |= (RCC_AHB1ENR_GPIOAEN))  
#define __GPIOB_CLK_ENABLE()          (RCC->AHB1ENR |= (RCC_AHB1ENR_GPIOBEN))  
#define __GPIOC_CLK_ENABLE()          (RCC->AHB1ENR |= (RCC_AHB1ENR_GPIOCEN))  
#define __GPIOD_CLK_ENABLE()          (RCC->AHB1ENR |= (RCC_AHB1ENR_GPIODEN))  
#define __GPIOE_CLK_ENABLE()          (RCC->AHB1ENR |= (RCC_AHB1ENR_GPIOEEN))  
#define __GPIOH_CLK_ENABLE()          (RCC->AHB1ENR |= (RCC_AHB1ENR_GPIOHEN))  
#define __CRC_CLK_ENABLE()           (RCC->AHB1ENR |= (RCC_AHB1ENR_CRCEN))  
#define __BKPSRAM_CLK_ENABLE()        (RCC->AHB1ENR |= (RCC_AHB1ENR_BKPSRAMEN))  
#define __CCMDATARAMEN_CLK_ENABLE()   (RCC->AHB1ENR |= (RCC_AHB1ENR_CCMDATARAMEN))  
#define __DMA1_CLK_ENABLE()           (RCC->AHB1ENR |= (RCC_AHB1ENR_DMA1EN))  
#define __DMA2_CLK_ENABLE()           (RCC->AHB1ENR |= (RCC_AHB1ENR_DMA2EN))  
  
#define __GPIOA_CLK_DISABLE()         (RCC->AHB1ENR &= ~(RCC_AHB1ENR_GPIOAEN))  
#define __GPIOB_CLK_DISABLE()         (RCC->AHB1ENR &= ~(RCC_AHB1ENR_GPIOBEN))  
#define __GPIOC_CLK_DISABLE()         (RCC->AHB1ENR &= ~(RCC_AHB1ENR_GPIOCEN))  
#define __GPIOD_CLK_DISABLE()         (RCC->AHB1ENR &= ~(RCC_AHB1ENR_GPIODEN))  
#define __GPIOE_CLK_DISABLE()         (RCC->AHB1ENR &= ~(RCC_AHB1ENR_GPIOEEN))  
#define __GPIOH_CLK_DISABLE()         (RCC->AHB1ENR &= ~(RCC_AHB1ENR_GPIOHEN))  
#define __CRC_CLK_DISABLE()          (RCC->AHB1ENR &= ~(RCC_AHB1ENR_CRCEN))  
#define __BKPSRAM_CLK_DISABLE()       (RCC->AHB1ENR &= ~(RCC_AHB1ENR_BKPSRAMEN))  
#define __CCMDATARAMEN_CLK_DISABLE() (RCC->AHB1ENR &= ~(RCC_AHB1ENR_CCMDATARAMEN))  
#define __DMA1_CLK_DISABLE()          (RCC->AHB1ENR &= ~(RCC_AHB1ENR_DMA1EN))  
#define __DMA2_CLK_DISABLE()          (RCC->AHB1ENR &= ~(RCC_AHB1ENR_DMA2EN))
```

In file  
stm32f4xx\_hal\_rcc.c

Enable Periphery  
register access

Disable periphery  
register access

# HAL service peripherals

## Reset Peripherals

113

- All peripherals can be reset to their default start using the RCC macros
- After Force periphery rese the reset must be release otherwise the periphery will not react on changes

```
/** @brief  Force or release AHB1 peripheral reset.  
 */  
  
#define __AHB1_FORCE_RESET()      (RCC->AHB1RSTR = 0xFFFFFFFF)  
#define __GPIOA_FORCE_RESET()    (RCC->AHB1RSTR |= (RCC_AHB1RSTR_GPIOARST))  
#define __GPIOB_FORCE_RESET()    (RCC->AHB1RSTR |= (RCC_AHB1RSTR_GPIOBRST))  
#define __GPIOC_FORCE_RESET()    (RCC->AHB1RSTR |= (RCC_AHB1RSTR_GPIOCRST))  
#define __GPIOD_FORCE_RESET()    (RCC->AHB1RSTR |= (RCC_AHB1RSTR_GPIODRST))  
#define __GPIOE_FORCE_RESET()    (RCC->AHB1RSTR |= (RCC_AHB1RSTR_GPIOERST))  
#define __GPIOH_FORCE_RESET()    (RCC->AHB1RSTR |= (RCC_AHB1RSTR_GPIOHRST))  
#define __CRC_FORCE_RESET()     (RCC->AHB1RSTR |= (RCC_AHB1RSTR_CRCRST))  
#define __DMA1_FORCE_RESET()    (RCC->AHB1RSTR |= (RCC_AHB1RSTR_DMA1RST))  
#define __DMA2_FORCE_RESET()    (RCC->AHB1RSTR |= (RCC_AHB1RSTR_DMA2RST))  
  
#define __AHB1_RELEASE_RESET()   (RCC->AHB1RSTR = 0x00)  
#define __GPIOA_RELEASE_RESET()  (RCC->AHB1RSTR &= ~(RCC_AHB1RSTR_GPIOARST))  
#define __GPIOB_RELEASE_RESET()  (RCC->AHB1RSTR &= ~(RCC_AHB1RSTR_GPIOBRST))  
#define __GPIOC_RELEASE_RESET()  (RCC->AHB1RSTR &= ~(RCC_AHB1RSTR_GPIOCRST))  
#define __GPIOD_RELEASE_RESET()  (RCC->AHB1RSTR &= ~(RCC_AHB1RSTR_GPIODRST))  
#define __GPIOE_RELEASE_RESET()  (RCC->AHB1RSTR &= ~(RCC_AHB1RSTR_GPIOERST))  
#define __GPIOF_RELEASE_RESET()  (RCC->AHB1RSTR &= ~(RCC_AHB1RSTR_GPIOFRST))  
#define __GPIOG_RELEASE_RESET()  (RCC->AHB1RSTR &= ~(RCC_AHB1RSTR_GPIOGRST))  
#define __GPIOH_RELEASE_RESET()  (RCC->AHB1RSTR &= ~(RCC_AHB1RSTR_GPIOHRST))  
#define __GPIOI_RELEASE_RESET()  (RCC->AHB1RSTR &= ~(RCC_AHB1RSTR_GPIOIRST))  
#define __CRC_RELEASE_RESET()   (RCC->AHB1RSTR &= ~(RCC_AHB1RSTR_CRCRST))  
#define __DMA1_RELEASE_RESET()  (RCC->AHB1RSTR &= ~(RCC_AHB1RSTR_DMA1RST))  
#define __DMA2_RELEASE_RESET()  (RCC->AHB1RSTR &= ~(RCC_AHB1RSTR_DMA2RST))
```

Held periphery in  
RESET, periphery  
registers are in  
default state

In file  
stm32f4xx\_hal\_rcc.h

Release RESET,  
periphery can be  
now enabled

# HAL service peripherals

## RCC – macros

114

- RCC macros are defined in `stm32f4xx_hal_rcc.h` file, **they are needed** for peripherals clock gating, reset control and sleep mode clock config
  - Peripheral clock enable/disable: `_TIM1_CLK_ENABLE()` / `_TIM1_CLK_DISABLE()`
  - Peripheral reset enable/disable: `_GPIOA_FORCE_RESET()`/ `_GPIOA_RELEASE_RESET()`
  - Peripheral Sleep mode clock enable/disable: `_SPI3_CLK_SLEEP_ENABLE()`/ `SPI3_CLK_SLEEP_DISABLE()`
- Other RCC macros are available for direct register access, they can be used in the application instead of the HAL clock config APIs, for example, when restoring clock after Stop mode, user can use directly below macros
  - `_HAL_RCC_HSE_CONFIG`
  - `_HAL_RCC_PLL_ENABLE`
  - `_HAL_RCC_GET_FLAG`

- HAL function sometime require structure as parameter

- For example:

- void HAL\_GPIO\_Init(GPIO\_TypeDef \*GPIOx, GPIO\_InitTypeDef \*GPIO\_Init)

stm32f4xx\_hal\_gpio.c

- Precise name of structure we will found in `stm32f4xx_hal_xxx.c`

- The structure definition is in `stm32f4xx_hal_xxx.h` header file

- We can use go to definition option of IDE

```
/**  
 * @brief GPIO Init structure definition  
 */  
typedef struct  
{  
    uint32_t Pin;          /*!< Specifies the GPIO pins to be configured.  
                           This parameter can be any value of @ref GPIO_pins_define */  
    uint32_t Mode;         /*!< Specifies the operating mode for the selected pins.  
                           This parameter can be a value of @ref GPIO_mode_define */  
    uint32_t Pull;          /*!< Specifies the Pull-up or Pull-Down activation for the selected pins.  
                           This parameter can be a value of @ref GPIO_pull_define */  
    uint32_t Speed;         /*!< Specifies the speed for the selected pins.  
                           This parameter can be a value of @ref GPIO_speed_define */  
    uint32_t Alternate;    /*!< Peripheral to be connected to the selected pins.  
                           This parameter can be a value of @ref GPIO_Alternate_function_selection */  
}GPIO_InitTypeDef;
```

stm32f4xx\_hal\_gpio.h

# HAL structures

116

```
/**  
 * @brief GPIO Init structure definition  
 */  
typedef struct  
{  
    uint32_t Pin;          /*!< Specifies the GPIO pins to be configured.  
                           This parameter can be any value of @ref GPIO_pins_define */  
    uint32_t Mode;         /*!< Specifies the operating mode for the selected pins.  
                           This parameter can be a value of @ref GPIO_mode_define */  
    uint32_t Pull;         /*!< Specifies the Pull-up or Pull-Down activation for the selected pins.  
                           This parameter can be a value of @ref GPIO_pull_define */  
    uint32_t Speed;        /*!< Specifies the speed for the selected pins.  
                           This parameter can be a value of @ref GPIO_speed_define */  
    uint32_t Alternate;    /*!< Peripheral to be connected to the selected pins.  
                           This parameter can be a value of @ref GPIO_Alternate_function_selection */  
}GPIO_InitTypeDef;
```

stm32f4xx\_hal\_gpio.h

- To discover what parameter fill into structure find the @ref name

```
/** @defgroup GPIO_pins_define GPIO pins define  
 * @ingroup HAL_structures  
 */  
#define GPIO_PIN_0 ((uint16_t)0x0001) /* Pin 0 selected */  
#define GPIO_PIN_1 ((uint16_t)0x0002) /* Pin 1 selected */  
#define GPIO_PIN_2 ((uint16_t)0x0004) /* Pin 2 selected */  
#define GPIO_PIN_3 ((uint16_t)0x0008) /* Pin 3 selected */  
#define GPIO_PIN_4 ((uint16_t)0x0010) /* Pin 4 selected */  
#define GPIO_PIN_5 ((uint16_t)0x0020) /* Pin 5 selected */  
#define GPIO_PIN_6 ((uint16_t)0x0040) /* Pin 6 selected */  
#define GPIO_PIN_7 ((uint16_t)0x0080) /* Pin 7 selected */  
#define GPIO_PIN_8 ((uint16_t)0x0100) /* Pin 8 selected */  
#define GPIO_PIN_9 ((uint16_t)0x0200) /* Pin 9 selected */  
#define GPIO_PIN_10 ((uint16_t)0x0400) /* Pin 10 selected */  
#define GPIO_PIN_11 ((uint16_t)0x0800) /* Pin 11 selected */  
#define GPIO_PIN_12 ((uint16_t)0x1000) /* Pin 12 selected */
```

stm32f4xx\_hal\_gpio.h

# HAL service peripherals

## RCC - clock configuration (1/2)

117

- Two functions needed for clock configuration
  - HAL\_RCC\_OscConfig
  - HAL\_RCC\_ClockConfig
- **HAL\_RCC\_OscConfig (RCC\_OscInitTypeDef \*RCC\_OscInitStruct)**
  - Configures/Enables multiple clock sources : HSE, HSI, LSE, LSI, PLL

```
/**  
 * @brief  RCC Internal/External Oscillator (HSE, HSI, LSE and LSI) configuration structure definition  
 */  
typedef struct  
{  
    uint32_t OscillatorType;          /*!< The oscillators to be configured.  
                                         This parameter can be a value of @ref RCC_Oscillator_Type */  
    uint32_t HSEState;               /*!< The new state of the HSE.  
                                         This parameter can be a value of @ref RCC_HSE_Config */  
    uint32_t LSEState;               /*!< The new state of the LSE.  
                                         This parameter can be a value of @ref RCC_LSE_Config */  
    uint32_t HSIState;               /*!< The new state of the HSI.  
                                         This parameter can be a value of @ref RCC_HSI_Config */  
    uint32_t HSICalibrationValue;    /*!< The calibration trimming value.  
                                         This parameter must be a number between Min_Data = 0x00 and Max_Data = 0x1F */  
    uint32_t LSIState;               /*!< The new state of the LSI.  
                                         This parameter can be a value of @ref RCC_LSI_Config */  
    RCC_PLLInitTypeDef PLL;         /*!< PLL structure parameters */  
}RCC_OscInitTypeDef;
```

# HAL service peripherals

## RCC - clock configuration (1/2)

118

- Two functions needed for clock configuration
  - HAL\_RCC\_OscConfig
  - HAL\_RCC\_ClockConfig
- HAL\_RCC\_OscConfig (RCC\_OscInitTypeDef \*RCC\_OscInitStruct)
  - Configures/Enables multiple clock sources : HSE, HSI, LSE, LSI, PLL

```
/**  
 * @brief  RCC Internal/External 1  **/  
 */  
/* @brief  RCC PLL configuration structure definition  
 */  
typedef struct  
{  
    uint32_t OscillatorType;          /*!< The new state of the PLL.  
                                         This parameter can be a value of @ref RCC_PLL_Config */  
    uint32_t HSEState;               /*!< RCC_PLLSource: PLL entry clock source.  
                                         This parameter must be a value of @ref RCC_PLL_Clock_Source */  
    uint32_t LSEState;               /*!< PLLM: Division factor for PLL VCO input clock.  
                                         This parameter must be a number between Min_Data = 0 and Max_Data = 63 */  
    uint32_t HSIState;               /*!< PLLN: Multiplication factor for PLL VCO output clock.  
                                         This parameter must be a number between Min_Data = 192 and Max_Data = 63 */  
    uint32_t HSICalibrationValue;    /*!< PLLP: Division factor for main system clock (SYSCLK).  
                                         This parameter must be a value of @ref RCC_PLLP_Clock_Divider */  
    uint32_t LSIState;               /*!< PLLQ: Division factor for OTG FS, SDIO and RNG clocks.  
                                         This parameter must be a number between Min_Data = 0 and Max_Data = 63 */  
    RCC_PLLInitTypeDef PLL;  
}RCC_OscInitTypeDef;
```

# HAL service peripherals

## RCC - clock configuration (2/2)

119

- HAL\_RCC\_ClockConfig (RCC\_ClkInitTypeDef \*RCC\_ClkInitStruct, uint32\_t FLatency)
  - Selects system clock source
  - Configures AHB, APB1 and APB2 clock dividers
  - Configures Flash Wait States
  - Updates systick config following HCLK clock changes to generate 1ms timebase

```
/**  
 * @brief  RCC System, AHB and APB busses clock configuration structure definition  
 */  
typedef struct  
{  
    uint32_t ClockType;           /*!< The clock to be configured.  
                                 This parameter can be a value of @ref RCC_System_Clock_Type      */  
  
    uint32_t SYSCLKSource;        /*!< The clock source (SYSCLKS) used as system clock.  
                                 This parameter can be a value of @ref RCC_System_Clock_Source   */  
  
    uint32_t AHBCLKDivider;       /*!< The AHB clock (HCLK) divider. This clock is derived from the system clock (SYSCLK).  
                                 This parameter can be a value of @ref RCC_AHB_Clock_Source     */  
  
    uint32_t APB1CLKDivider;       /*!< The APB1 clock (PCLK1) divider. This clock is derived from the AHB clock (HCLK).  
                                 This parameter can be a value of @ref RCC_APB1_APB2_Clock_Source */  
  
    uint32_t APB2CLKDivider;       /*!< The APB2 clock (PCLK2) divider. This clock is derived from the AHB clock (HCLK).  
                                 This parameter can be a value of @ref RCC_APB1_APB2_Clock_Source */  
}  
RCC_ClkInitTypeDef;
```

# HAL service peripherals

## RCC - clock configuration (2/2)

120

- HAL\_RCC\_ClockConfig (RCC\_ClkInitTypeDef \*RCC\_ClkInitStruct, uint32\_t FLatency)
  - Selects system clock source
  - Configures AHB, APB1 and APB2 clock dividers
  - Configures Flash Wait States
  - Updates systick config following HCLK clock changes to generate 1ms timebase

```
/**  
 * @brief  RCC System, AHB and APB busses clock configuration structure definition  
 */  
typedef struct  
{  
    uint32_t ClockType;           /*!< The clock to be configured.  
                                 This parameter can be a value of @ref RCC_System_Clock_Type      */  
  
    uint32_t SYSCLKSource;        /*!< The clock source (SYSCLKS) used as system clock.  
                                 This parameter can be a value of @ref RCC_System_Clock_Source   */  
  
    uint32_t AHBCLKDivider;       /*!< The AHB clock (HCLK) divider. This clock is derived from the system clock (SYSCLK).  
                                 This parameter can be a value of @ref RCC_AHB_Clock_Source     */  
  
    uint32_t APB1CLKDivider;       /*!< The APB1 clock (PCLK1) divider. This clock is derived from the AHB clock (HCLK).  
                                 This parameter can be a value of @ref RCC_APB1_APB2_Clock_Source */  
  
    uint32_t APB2CLKDivider;       /*!< The APB2 clock (PCLK2) divider. This clock is derived from the AHB clock (HCLK).  
                                 This parameter can be a value of @ref RCC_APB1_APB2_Clock_Source */  
}  
RCC_ClkInitTypeDef;
```

# HAL service peripherals RCC– APIs

121

- Main function structure, generated by CubeMX

```
int main(void)
{
    /* USER CODE BEGIN 1 */

    /* USER CODE END 1 */
    /* MCU Configuration----*/
    /* Reset of all peri*/
    HAL_Init();
    /* Configure the system clock */
    SystemClock_Config();
    /* Initialize all configu
    MX_GPIO_Init();
    /* USER CODE BEGIN 2 */

    /* USER CODE END 2 */
    /* USER CODE BEGIN 3 */
    /* Infinite loop */
    while (1)
    {

    }
    /* USER CODE END 3 */
}
```

Initialize Systick,  
NVIC, and call  
HAL\_Init\_MSP  
-----  
lace and the Systick. \*/

Initialize STM32  
clock tree, based on  
Clock Configuration  
in CubeMX

# HAL service peripherals

## RCC – APIs

122

- MX\_GPIO\_Init function structure, generated by CubeMX

```
/** System Clock Configuration
*/
void SystemClock_Config(void)
{
    RCC_OscInitTypeDef RCC_OscInitStruct;
    RCC_ClkInitTypeDef RCC_ClkInitStruct;

    __PWR_CLK_ENABLE();                                Enable clocks for PWR periphery
    __HAL_PWR_VOLTAGESCALING_CONFIG(PWR_REGULATOR_VOLTAGE_SCALE1); Configure voltage scale (refer RM)

    RCC_OscInitStruct.OscillatorType = RCC_OSCILLATORTYPE_HSE;
    RCC_OscInitStruct.HSEState = RCC_HSE_ON;
    RCC_OscInitStruct.PLL.PLLState = RCC_PLL_ON;
    RCC_OscInitStruct.PLL.PLLSource = RCC_PLLSOURCE_HSE;
    RCC_OscInitStruct.PLL.PLLM = 8;
    RCC_OscInitStruct.PLL.PLLN = 336;
    RCC_OscInitStruct.PLL.PLLP = RCC_PLLP_DIV2;
    RCC_OscInitStruct.PLL.PLLQ = 4;
    HAL_RCC_OscConfig(&RCC_OscInitStruct);

    RCC_ClkInitStruct.ClockType = RCC_CLOCKTYPE_SYSCLK|RCC_CLOCKTYPE_PCLK1
                                |RCC_CLOCKTYPE_PCLK2;
    RCC_ClkInitStruct.SYSCLKSource = RCC_SYSCLKSOURCE_PLLCLK;
    RCC_ClkInitStruct.AHBCLKDivider = RCC_SYSCLK_DIV1;
    RCC_ClkInitStruct.APB1CLKDivider = RCC_HCLK_DIV4;
    RCC_ClkInitStruct.APB2CLKDivider = RCC_HCLK_DIV2;
    HAL_RCC_ClockConfig(&RCC_ClkInitStruct, FLASH_LATENCY_5);

}
```

# HAL service peripherals

## RCC – APIs

123

- SystemClock\_Config function structure, generated by CubeMX

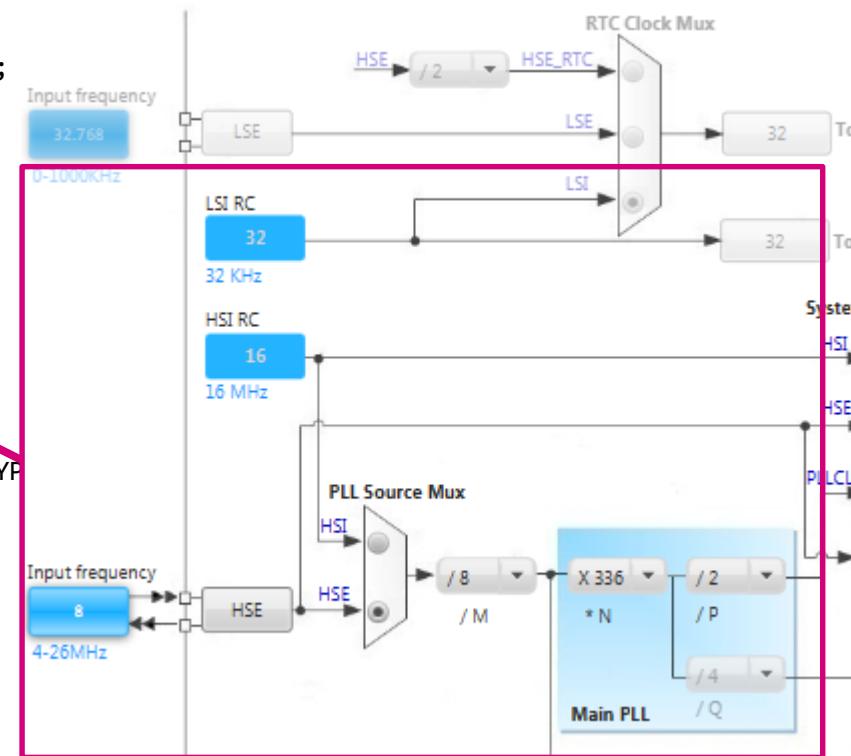
```
/** System Clock Configuration
*/
void SystemClock_Config(void)
{
    RCC_OscInitTypeDef RCC_OscInitStruct;
    RCC_ClkInitTypeDef RCC_ClkInitStruct;

    __PWR_CLK_ENABLE();

    __HAL_PWR_VOLTAGESCALING_CONFIG(PWR_REGULATOR_VOLTAGE_SCALE1);

    RCC_OscInitStruct.OscillatorType = RCC_OSCILLATORTYPE_HSE;
    RCC_OscInitStruct.HSEState = RCC_HSE_ON;
    RCC_OscInitStruct.PLL.PLLState = RCC_PLL_ON;
    RCC_OscInitStruct.PLL.PLLSource = RCC_PLLSOURCE_HSE;
    RCC_OscInitStruct.PLL.PLLM = 8;
    RCC_OscInitStruct.PLL.PLLN = 336;
    RCC_OscInitStruct.PLL.PLLP = RCC_PLLP_DIV2;
    RCC_OscInitStruct.PLL.PLLQ = 4;
    HAL_RCC_OscConfig(&RCC_OscInitStruct);

    RCC_ClkInitStruct.ClockType = RCC_CLOCKTYPE_SYSCLK|RCC_CLOCKTYPE_PCLK1|RCC_CLOCKTYPE_PCLK2;
    RCC_ClkInitStruct.SYSCLKSource = RCC_SYSCLKSOURCE_PLLCLK;
    RCC_ClkInitStruct.AHBCLKDivider = RCC_SYSCLK_DIV1;
    RCC_ClkInitStruct.APB1CLKDivider = RCC_HCLK_DIV4;
    RCC_ClkInitStruct.APB2CLKDivider = RCC_HCLK_DIV2;
    HAL_RCC_ClockConfig(&RCC_ClkInitStruct, FLASH_LATENCY_5);
}
```



# HAL service peripherals RCC – APIs

124

- SystemClock\_Config function structure, generated by CubeMX

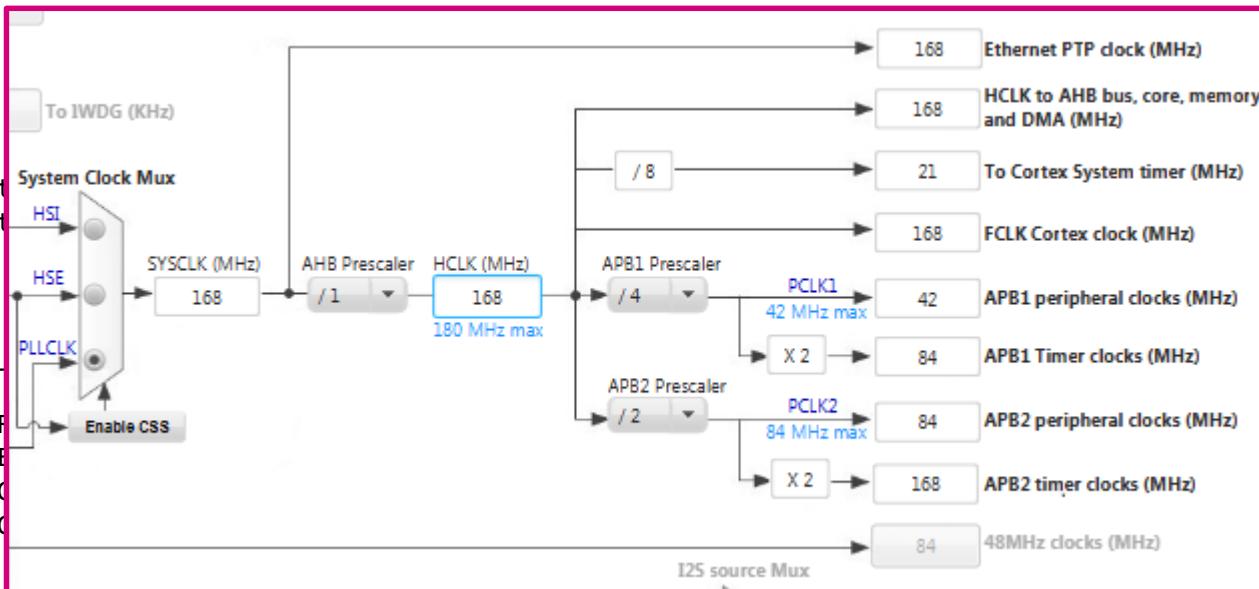
```
/** System Clock Configuration
*/
void SystemClock_Config(void)
{
    RCC_OscInitTypeDef RCC_OscInitStruct;
    RCC_ClkInitTypeDef RCC_ClkInitStruct;

    __PWR_CLK_ENABLE();

    __HAL_PWR_VOLTAGESCALING_CONFIG(PWR_VOS_0);

    RCC_OscInitStruct.OscillatorType = RCC_OSCILLATORTYPE_HSE;
    RCC_OscInitStruct.HSEState = RCC_HSE_BYPASS;
    RCC_OscInitStruct.PLL.PLLState = RCC_PLL_ON;
    RCC_OscInitStruct.PLL.PLLSource = RCC_PLLSOURCE_HSE;
    RCC_OscInitStruct.PLL.PLLM = 8;
    RCC_OscInitStruct.PLL.PLLN = 336;
    RCC_OscInitStruct.PLL.PLLP = RCC_PLLP_DIV2;
    RCC_OscInitStruct.PLL.PLLQ = 4;
    HAL_RCC_OscConfig(&RCC_OscInitStruct);

    RCC_ClkInitStruct.ClockType = RCC_CLOCKTYPE_SYSCLK|RCC_CLOCKTYPE_PCLK1
                                |RCC_CLOCKTYPE_PCLK2;
    RCC_ClkInitStruct.SYSCLKSource = RCC_SYSCLKSOURCE_PLLCLK;
    RCC_ClkInitStruct.AHCLKDivider = RCC_SYSCLK_DIV1;
    RCC_ClkInitStruct.APB1CLKDivider = RCC_HCLK_DIV4;
    RCC_ClkInitStruct.APB2CLKDivider = RCC_HCLK_DIV2;
    HAL_RCC_ClockConfig(&RCC_ClkInitStruct, FLASH_LATENCY_5);
}
```



# HAL service peripherals RCC – other APIs

125

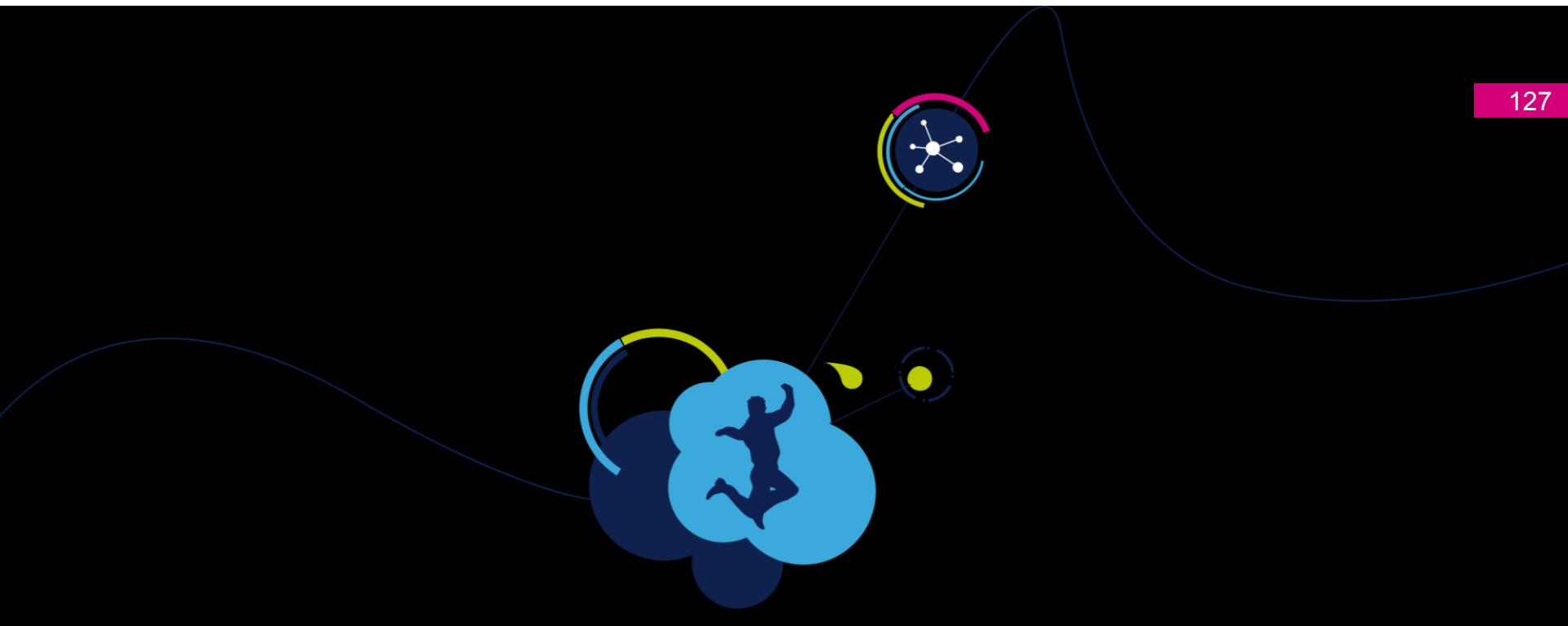
- Clock Delinit: returns to reset clock config
  - HAL\_RCC\_Delinit()
- Get Clock functions with config read from RCC registers
  - HAL\_RCC\_GetSysClockFreq()
  - HAL\_RCC\_GetHCLKFreq()
  - HAL\_RCC\_GetPCLK1Freq()
  - HAL\_RCC\_GetPCLK2Freq()
  - HAL\_RCC\_GetOscConfig()
  - HAL\_RCC\_GetClockConfig()
- MCO clock selection (it includes the GPIO AF config as MCO)
  - HAL\_RCC\_MCOConfig()
- CSS enable/disable and interrupt handling
  - HAL\_RCC\_EnableCSS() / HAL\_RCC\_DisableCSS()
  - HAL\_RCC\_NMI\_IRQHandler()
  - HAL\_RCC\_CSSCallback()

# HAL service peripherals

## RCC – extension APIs

126

- For RCC block, the extension APIs cover specific product or family clock tree feature, for example
  - In F4x family, extension APIs ( defined in file `stm32f4xx_hal_rcc_ex.c`) include:
    - Clock configuration of dedicated PLLs for SAI and I2S peripherals (PLLI2S, PLLSAI”)
    - Clock source selection for RTC block
  - In L0x family, extension APIs (defined in `stm32l0xx_hal_rcc_ex.c`) include:
    - Clock source selection for some peripherals: USART1, USART2, LPUART, I2C, RTC, USB,...
    - LSE clock security system enable/disable
    - Clock Recovery system (CRS) config



# HAL service peripherals – Core Core peripherals handling

# HAL service peripherals

## Cortex

128

- Cortex HAL driver provides APIs for handling NVIC and Systick, supported APIs include
  - HAL\_NVIC\_SetPriorityGrouping
  - HAL\_NVIC\_SetPriority
  - HAL\_NVIC\_EnableIRQ /HAL\_NVIC\_DisableIRQ
  - HAL\_SYSTICK\_Config
  - HAL\_SYSTICK\_CLKSourceConfig

# HAL service peripherals

## NVIC Priority Grouping

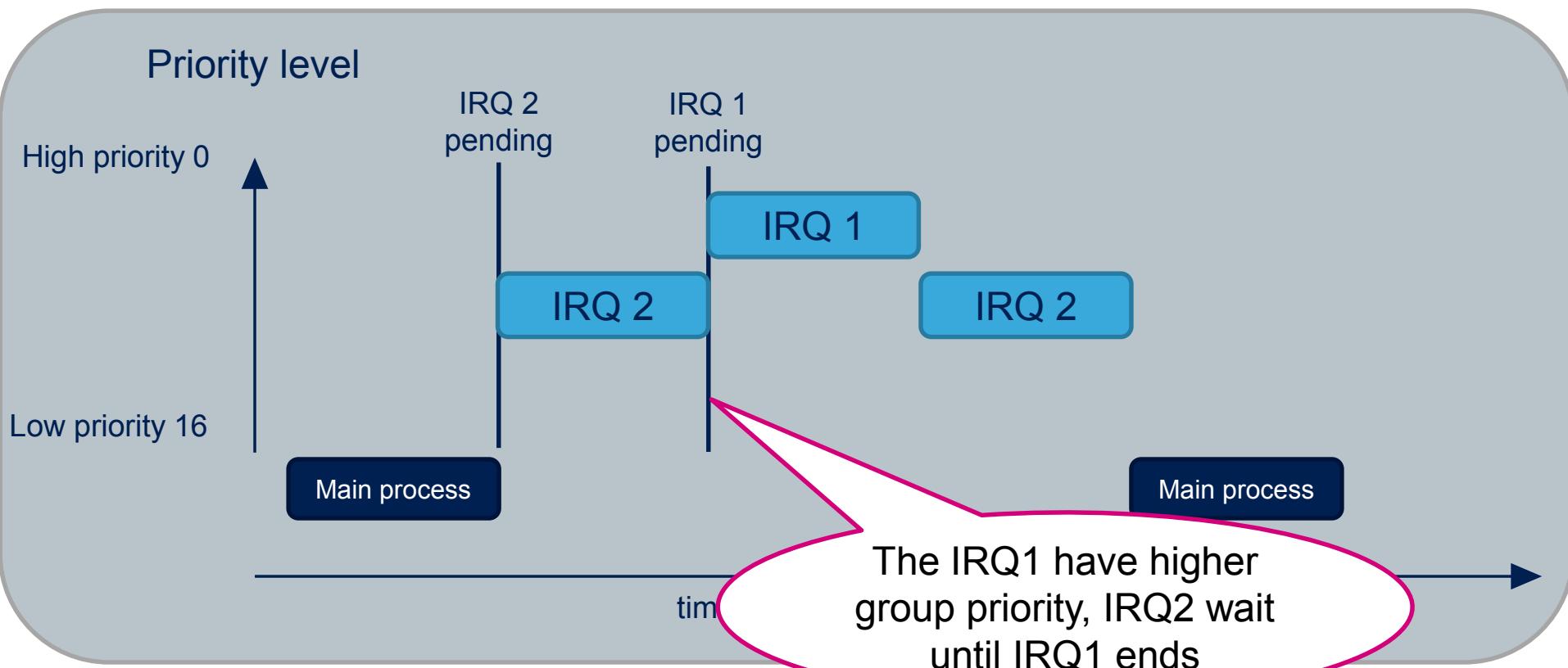
129

- STM32 allow to use up to 4bits for Interrupt priorities
- User can decide how many bits will be used for Pre-empt (Group) priorities and for Subpriorities
  - By default set in HAL\_Init() to 4bit for Group priorities
- Possible settings:

NVIC_PRIORITYGROUP_0	Subpriority bit 3	Subpriority bit 2	Subpriority bit 1	Subpriority bit 0
NVIC_PRIORITYGROUP_1	Pre-emption bit 0	Subpriority bit 2	Subpriority bit 1	Subpriority bit 0
NVIC_PRIORITYGROUP_2	Pre-emption bit 1	Pre-emption bit 0	Subpriority bit 1	Subpriority bit 0
NVIC_PRIORITYGROUP_3	Pre-emption bit 2	Pre-emption bit 1	Pre-emption bit 0	Subpriority bit 0
NVIC_PRIORITYGROUP_4	Pre-emption bit 3	Pre-emption bit 2	Pre-emption bit 1	Pre-emption bit 0

# Group priority

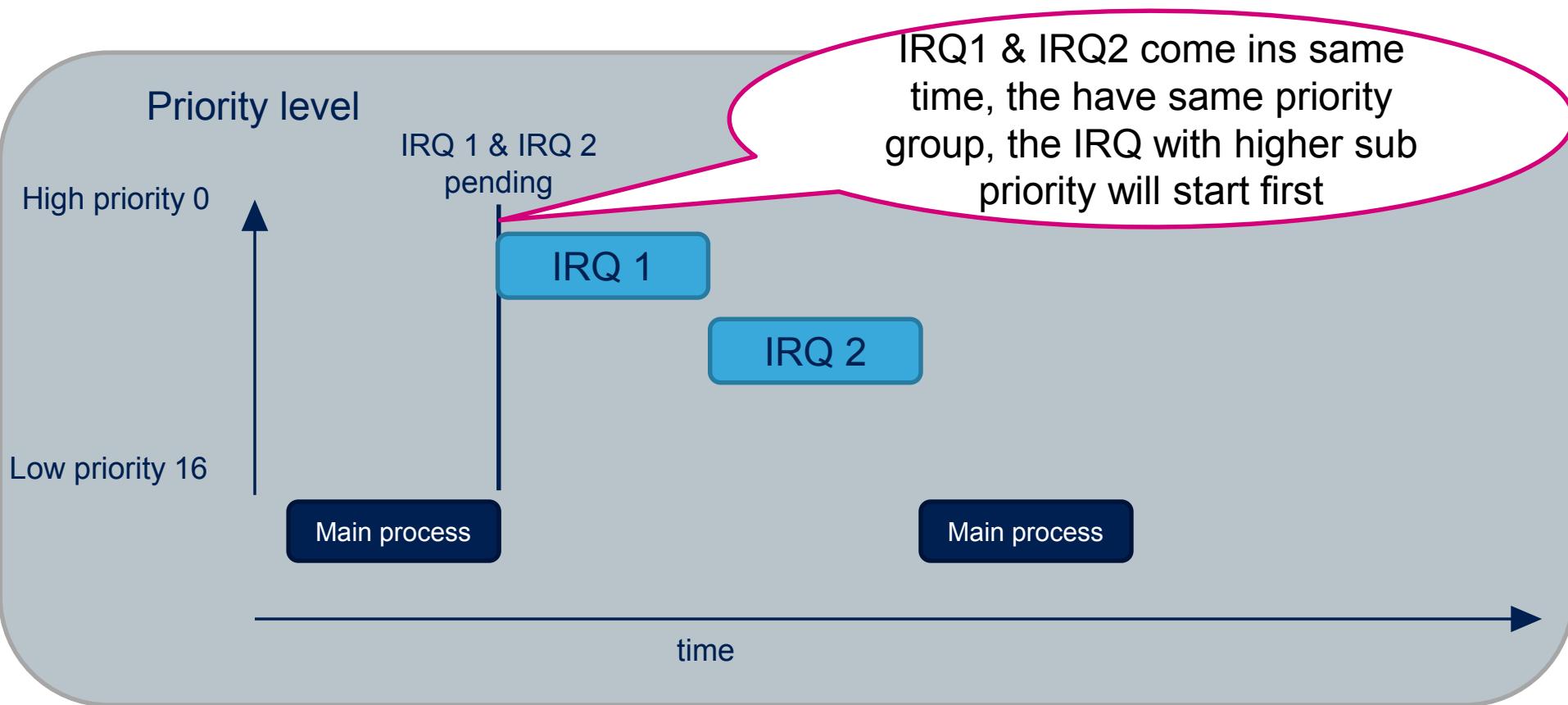
130



- IRQ1 - Group priority 0
- IRQ2 - Group priority 1

# Sub priority

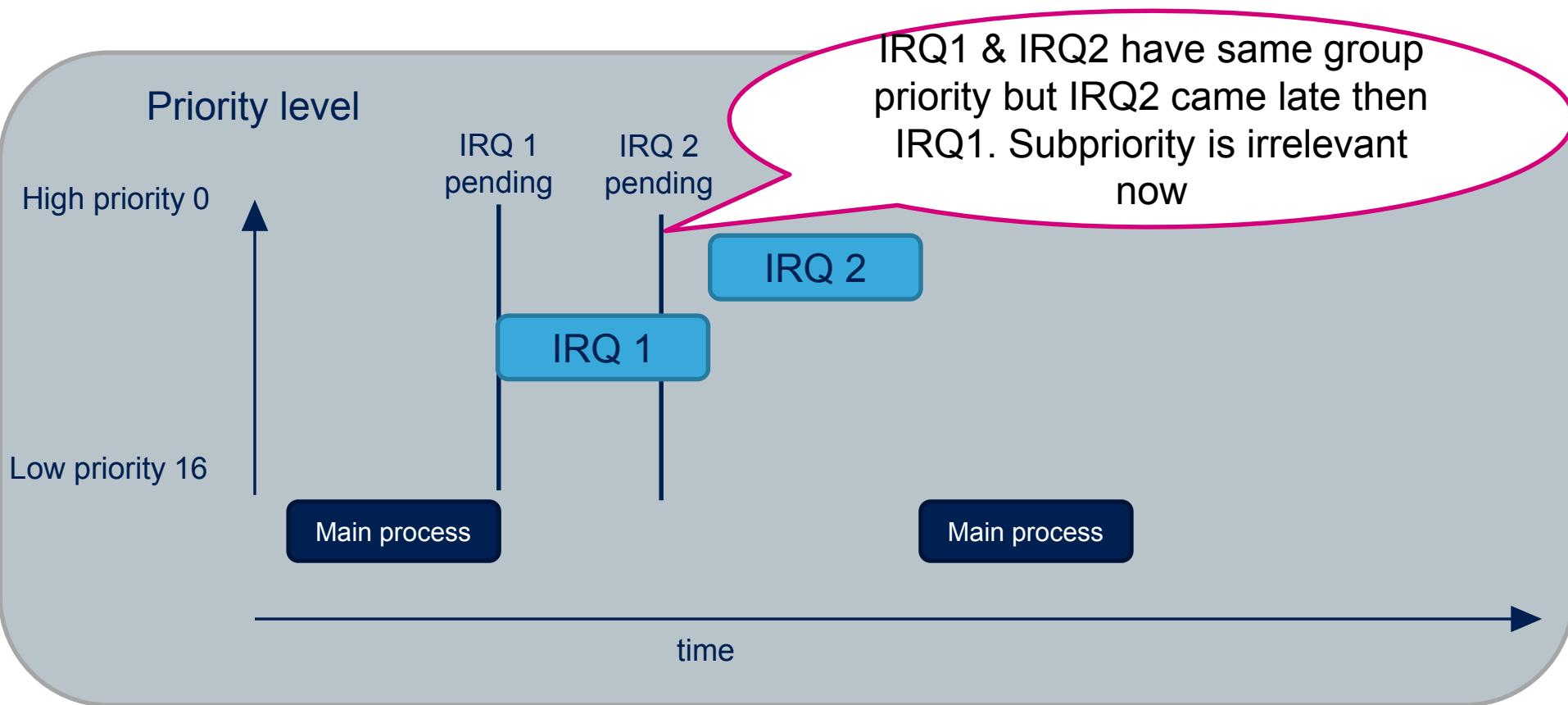
131



- IRQ1 - Group priority 0, Sub priority 0
- IRQ2 - Group priority 0, Sub priority 1

# Sub priority

132



- IRQ1 - Group priority 0, Sub priority 1
- IRQ2 - Group priority 0, Sub priority 0

# HAL service peripherals

## NVIC interrupt settings

133

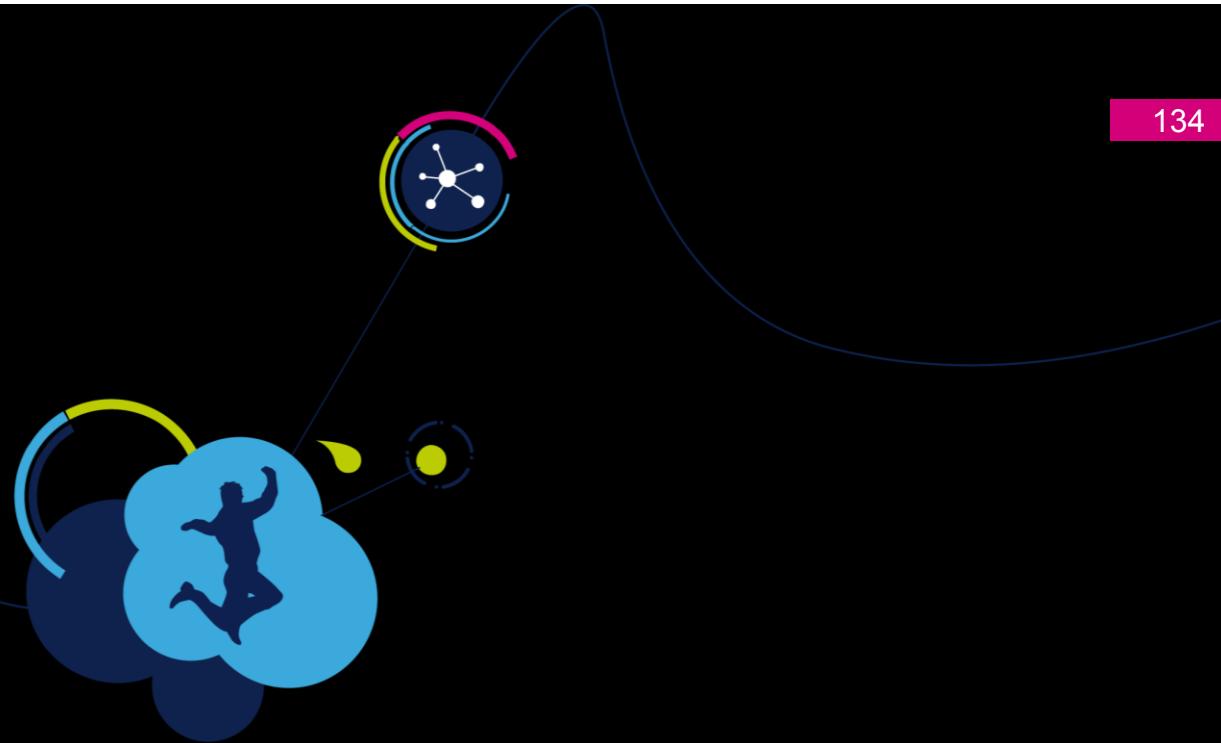
- For Interrupt Priority settings and for enable and disable are used:
  - HAL\_NVIC\_SetPriority
  - HAL\_NVIC\_EnableIRQ /HAL\_NVIC\_DisableIRQ
- Most important is the IRQn\_Type which describe which interrupt will be set/enabled/disabled
- This parameter is defined in stm32f4xx.h

```
/**  
 * @brief STM32F4XX Interrupt Number Definition, according to the selected device  
 *        in @ref Library_configuration_section  
 */  
  
typedef enum  
{  
    /* Cortex-M4 Processor Exceptions Number */  
    NonMaskableInt_IRQn      = -14,  
    MemoryManagement_IRQn    = -12,  
    BusFault_IRQn            = -11,  
    UsageFault_IRQn          = -10,  
    SVCall_IRQn              = -5,  
    DebugMonitor_IRQn        = -4,  
    PendSV_IRQn              = -2,  
    SvsTick_IRQn             = -1,  
    /* STM32 specific Interrupt Numbers */  
    WWDG_IRQn                = 0,  
    PVD_IRQn                 = 1,  
    TAMP_STAMP_IRQn          = 2,  
    RTC_UKUR_IRQn            = 3,  
    /*  
     * STM32F429 specific interrupt numbers  
     */  
    /*  
     * STM32F429 specific interrupt numbers  
     */  
};
```

For STM32F429 in  
file stm32f429.h

Defined by  
ARM

Specific for  
STM32F429

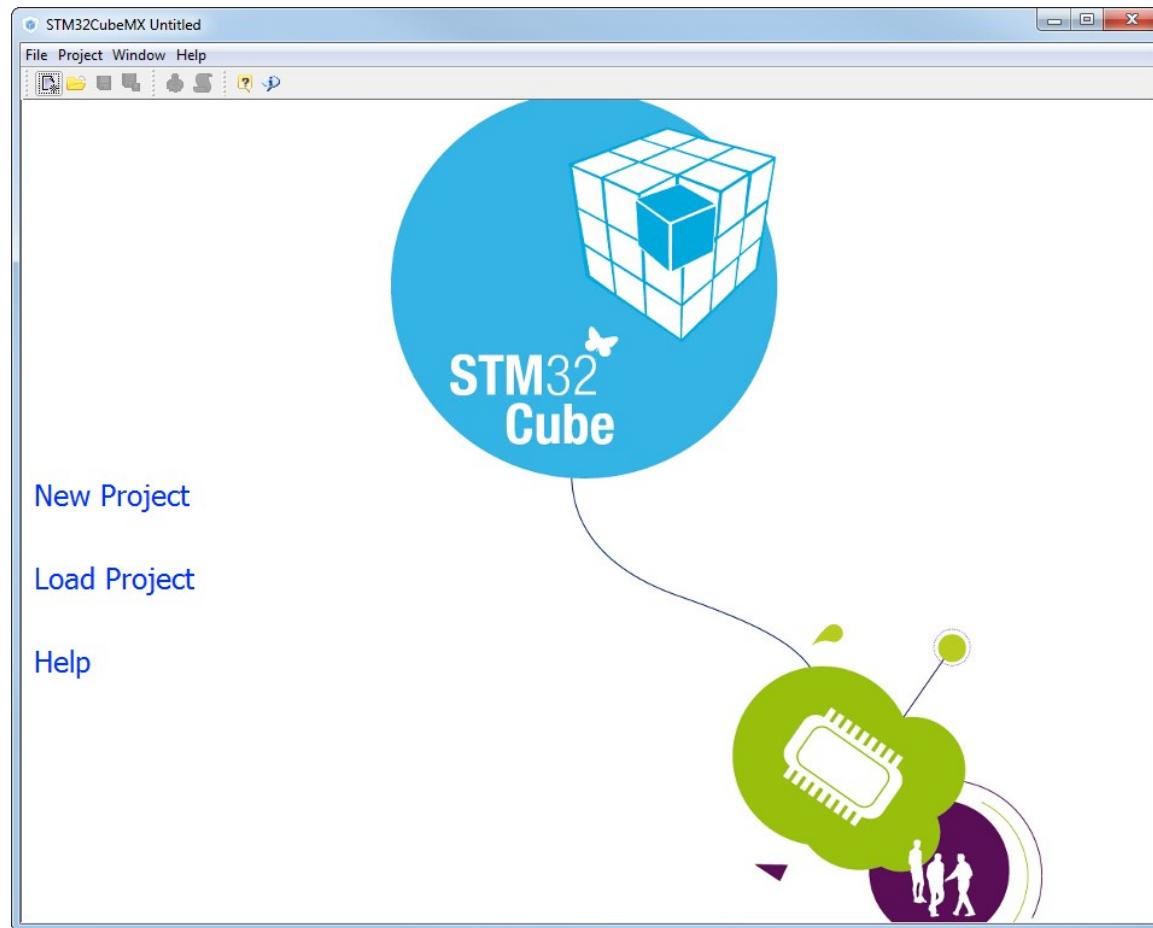


# HAL service peripherals - GPIO General purpose I/Os

# Use GPIO lab

135

- Use GPIO lab to create project with GPIO
- We use this project for better demonstration how the HAL library works



# HAL service peripherals GPIO - initialization structure

136

- Two new features compared to std library GPIO driver
  - A pin can be configured as EXTI with interrupt or event generation
  - Alternate field allows selection of the Alternate function for a pin (AFxx)

```
/**  
 * @brief  GPIO Init structure definition  
 */  
typedef struct  
{  
    uint32_t Pin;          /*!< Specifies the GPIO pins to be configured.  
                           This parameter can be any value of @ref GPIO_pins_define */  
  
    uint32_t Mode;         /*!< Specifies the operating mode for the selected pins.  
                           This parameter can be a value of @ref GPIO_mode_define */  
  
    uint32_t Pull;         /*!< Specifies the Pull-up or Pull-Down activation for the selected pins.  
                           This parameter can be a value of @ref GPIO_pull_define */  
  
    uint32_t Speed;        /*!< Specifies the speed for the selected pins.  
                           This parameter can be a value of @ref GPIO_speed_define */  
  
    uint32_t Alternate;    /*!< Peripheral to be connected to the selected pins.  
                           This parameter can be a value of @ref GPIO_Alternat_function_selection */  
}  
}GPIO_InitTypeDef;
```

# HAL service peripherals

## GPIO – initialization – GPIO Mode

137

GPIO\_MODE\_OUTPUT\_PP



GPIO\_MODE\_OUTPUT\_OD



GPIO\_MODE\_INPUT



GPIO\_MODE\_ANALOG



GPIO\_MODE\_AF\_PP



GPIO\_MODE\_AF\_OD



# HAL service peripherals

## GPIO – initialization – GPIO Mode

138

GPIO\_MODE\_IT\_RISING



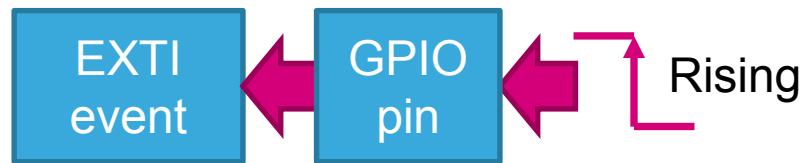
GPIO\_MODE\_IT\_FALLING



GPIO\_MODE\_IT\_RISING\_FALLING



GPIO\_MODE\_EVT\_RISING



GPIO\_MODE\_EVT\_FALLING



GPIO\_MODE\_EVT\_RISING\_FALLING



# HAL service peripherals

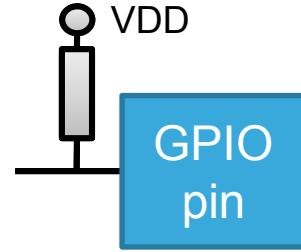
## GPIO – initialization – GPIO Pull

139

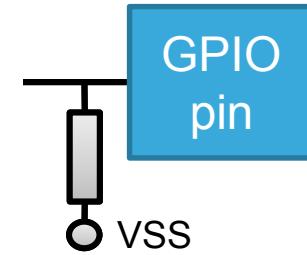
GPIO\_NOPULL



GPIO\_PULLUP



GPIO\_PULLDOWN



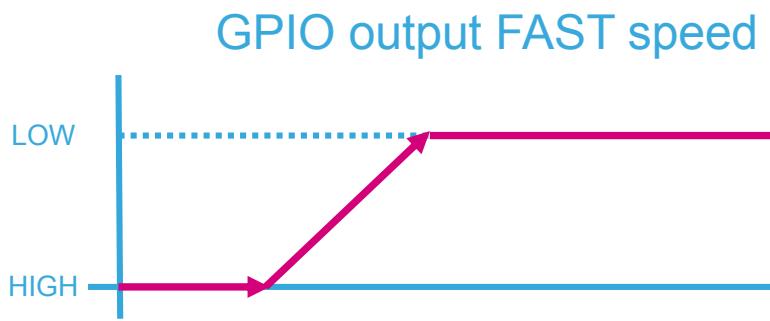
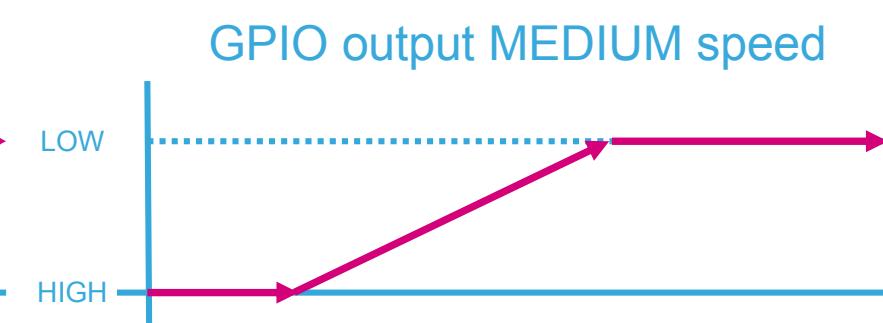
# HAL service peripherals

## GPIO – initialization – GPIO Speed

140

- GPIO(Pin) output speed configuration

- Change the rising and falling edge when pin change state from high to low or low to high
- **Higher** GPIO speed increase **EMI noise** from STM32 and increase STM32 **consumption**
- It is good to adapt GPIO speed with periphery speed. Ex.: Toggling GPIO on 1Hz is LOW optimal settings, but SPI on 45MHz the HIGH must be set

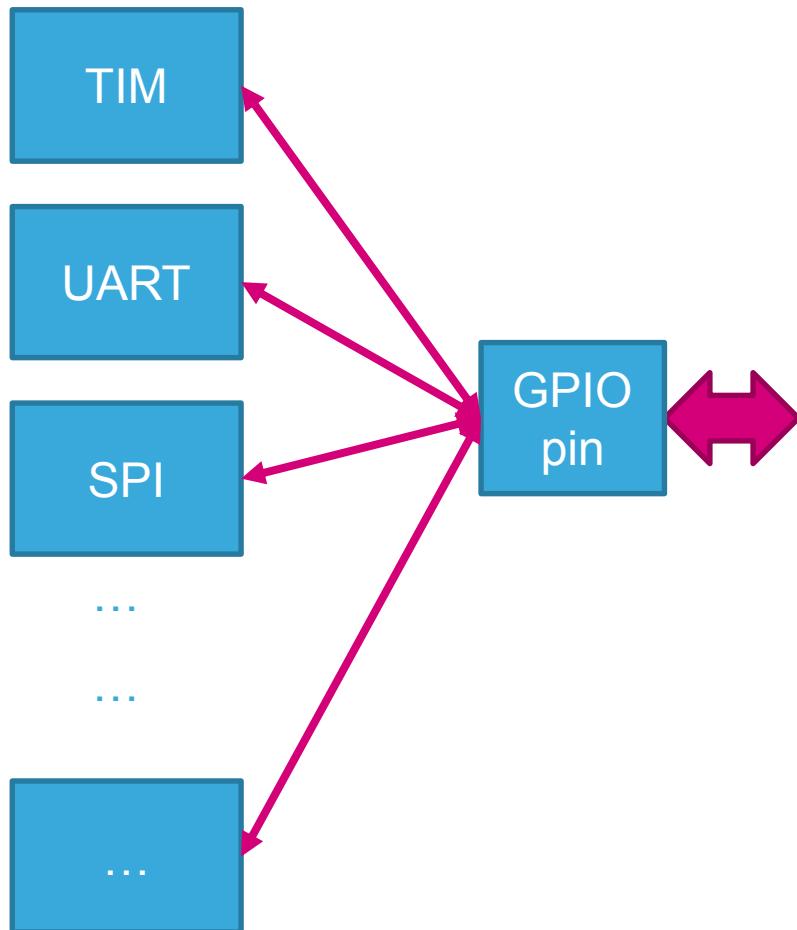


# HAL service peripherals

## GPIO – initialization – GPIO Alternate

141

Select alternate function for GPIO



# HAL service peripherals

## GPIO – APIs

142

- The following APIs are provided

HAL_GPIO_Init()	Initialize the GPIO pins with parameters in initialization structure
HAL_GPIO_DeInit()	Deinitialize the GPIO to default state
HAL_GPIO_ReadPin()	Read the state on selected pin
HAL_GPIO_WritePin()	Change state of selected pin
HAL_GPIO_TogglePin()	Change state on selected pin to oposite

# HAL service peripherals GPIO – APIs

143

- Main function structure, generated by CubeMX

```
int main(void)
{
    /* USER CODE BEGIN 1 */
    /* USER CODE END 1 */
    /* MCU Configuration----*/
    /* Reset of all peri*/
    HAL_Init();
    /* Configure the system clock */
    SystemClock_Config();
    /* Initialize all configu*/
    MX_GPIO_Init();
    /* USER CODE BEGIN 2 */
    /* USER CODE END 2 */
    /* USER CODE BEGIN 3 */
    /* Infinite loop */
    while (1)
    {
    }
    /* USER CODE END 3 */
}
```

Initialize Systick,  
NVIC, and call  
HAL\_Init\_MSP  
-----  
lace and the Systick. \*/

Initialize STM32  
clock tree, based on  
Clock Configuration  
in CubeMX

Initialize GPIO which  
are not used with any  
other periphery

# HAL service peripherals

## GPIO – APIs

144

- MX\_GPIO\_Init function structure, generated by CubeMX

```
/** Configure pins as
 * Analog
 * Input
 * Output
 * EVENT_OUT
 * EXTI
*/
void MX_GPIO_Init(void)
{
    GPIO_InitTypeDef GPIO_InitStruct,
    /* GPIO Ports Clock Enable
     * __GPIOG_CLK_ENABLE(); */
    /*Configure GPIO pin : PG14 */
    GPIO_InitStruct.Pin = GPIO_PIN_14;
    GPIO_InitStruct.Mode = GPIO_MODE_OUTPUT_PP;
    GPIO_InitStruct.Pull = GPIO_NOPULL;
    GPIO_InitStruct.Speed = GPIO_SPEED_LOW;
    HAL_GPIO_Init(GPIOG, &GPIO_InitStruct);
}
```

Enable clock for GPIO port

Initialize the GPIO pin configured in CubeMX

Initialize the GPIO registers

# HAL service peripherals

## GPIO – APIs

145

- MX\_GPIO\_Init function structure, generated by CubeMX

```
/** Configure pins as
 * Analog
 * Input
 * Output
 * EVENT_OUT
 * EXTI
*/
void MX_GPIO_Init(void)
{
    GPIO_InitTypeDef GPIO_InitStruct;

    /* GPIO Ports Clock Enable */
    __GPIOG_CLK_ENABLE();

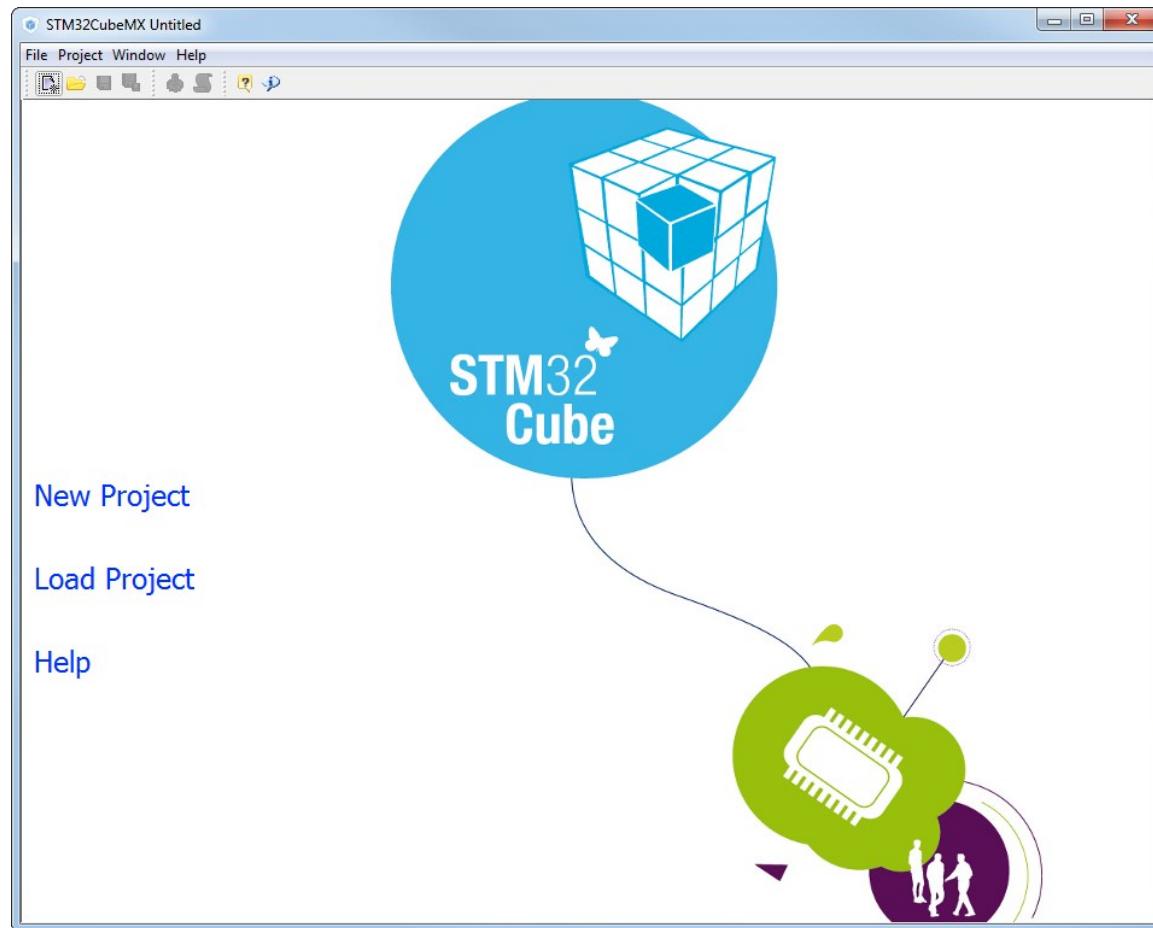
    /*Configure GPIO pin : PG14 */
    GPIO_InitStruct.Pin = GPIO_PIN_14;
    GPIO_InitStruct.Mode = GPIO_MODE_OUTPUT_PP;
    GPIO_InitStruct.Pull = GPIO_NOPULL;
    GPIO_InitStruct.Speed = GPIO_SPEED_LOW;
    HAL_GPIO_Init(GPIOG, &GPIO_InitStruct);
}
```

Like other Service init  
functions  
**HAL\_GPIO\_Init have  
no MSP function**

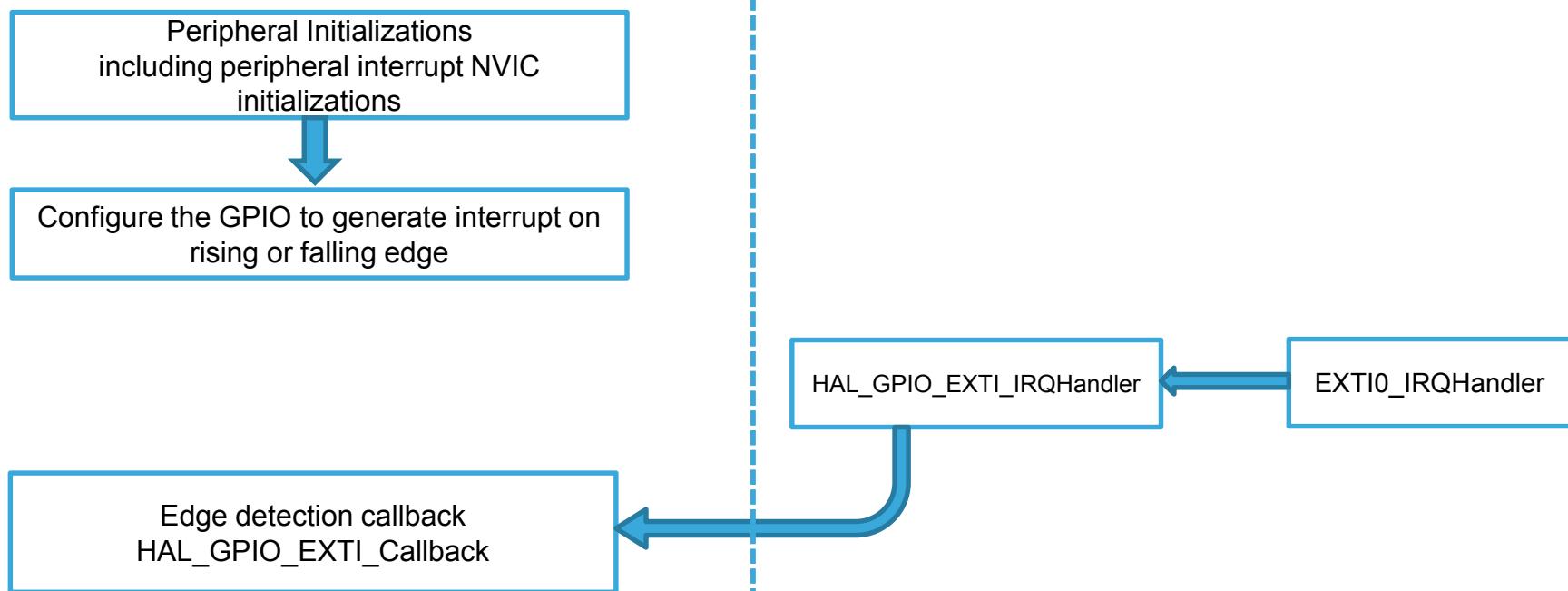
# Use EXTI lab

146

- Use EXTI lab to create project with GPIO
- We use this project for better demonstration how the HAL library works



## HAL EXTI workflow



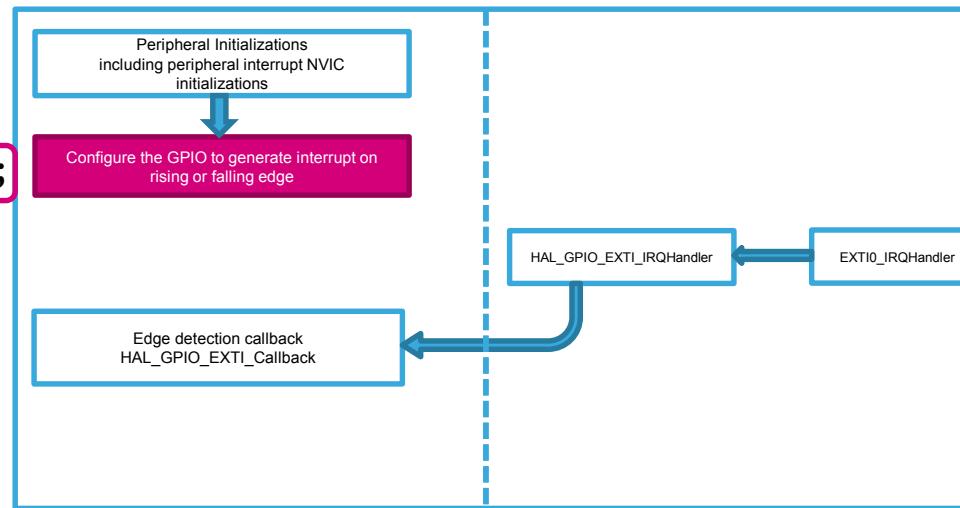
- GPIO with EXTI initialization in main.c

```
/** Configure pins as
 * Analog
 * Input
 * Output
 * EVENT_OUT
 * EXTI

*/
void MX_GPIO_Init(void)
{
    GPIO_InitTypeDef GPIO_InitStruct;
    /* GPIO Ports Clock Enable */
    __GPIOA_CLK_ENABLE();
    /*Configure GPIO pin : PA0 */
    GPIO_InitStruct.Pin = GPIO_PIN_0;
    GPIO_InitStruct.Mode = GPIO_MODE_IT_RISING;
    GPIO_InitStruct.Pull = GPIO_NOPULL;
    HAL_GPIO_Init(GPIOA, &GPIO_InitStruct);
    /* EXTI interrupt init*/
    HAL_NVIC_SetPriority(EXTI0_IRQn, 0, 0);
    HAL_NVIC_EnableIRQ(EXTI0_IRQn);
}
```

Rising edge with interrupt mode select

NVIC configuration



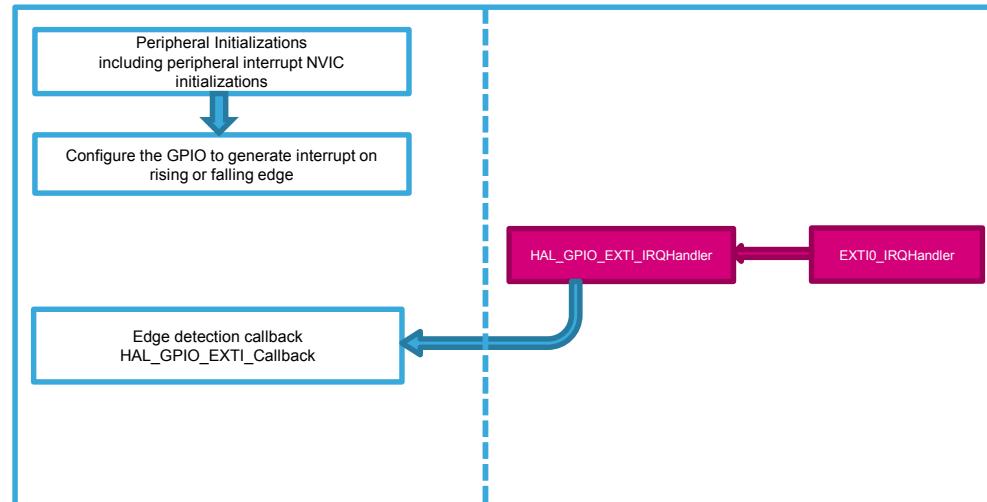
- Interrupt handling in stm32f4xx\_it.c

```
/**
 * @brief This function handles EXTI Line0 interrupt.
 */
void EXTI0_IRQHandler(void)
{
    /* USER CODE BEGIN EXTI0_IRQn_0 */

    /* USER CODE END EXTI0_IRQn_0 */
    HAL_GPIO_EXTI_IRQHandler(GPIO_PIN_0);
    /* USER CODE BEGIN EXTI0_IRQn_1 */

    /* USER CODE END EXTI0_IRQn_1 */
}
```

Call HAL\_GPIO\_EXTI\_IRQHandler parameter is pin for which we want check the interrupt state  
GPIO/EXTI don't need any handler



- EXTI interrupt callback
- Need to be defined by user, in default defined as `__weak`
- Can be found in `hal_stm32f4xx_gpio.c`

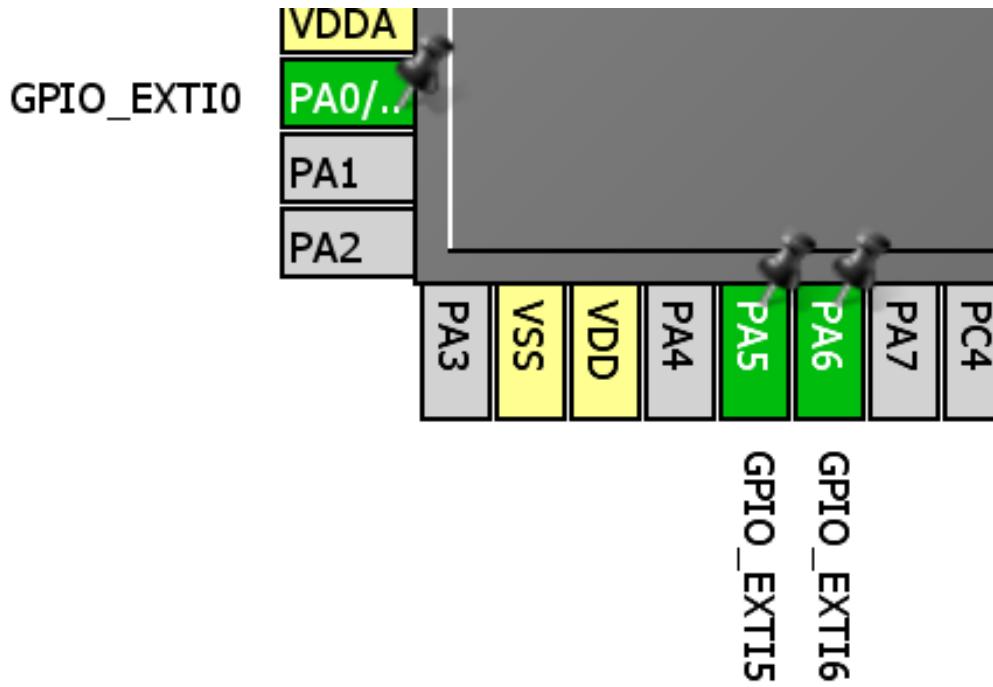
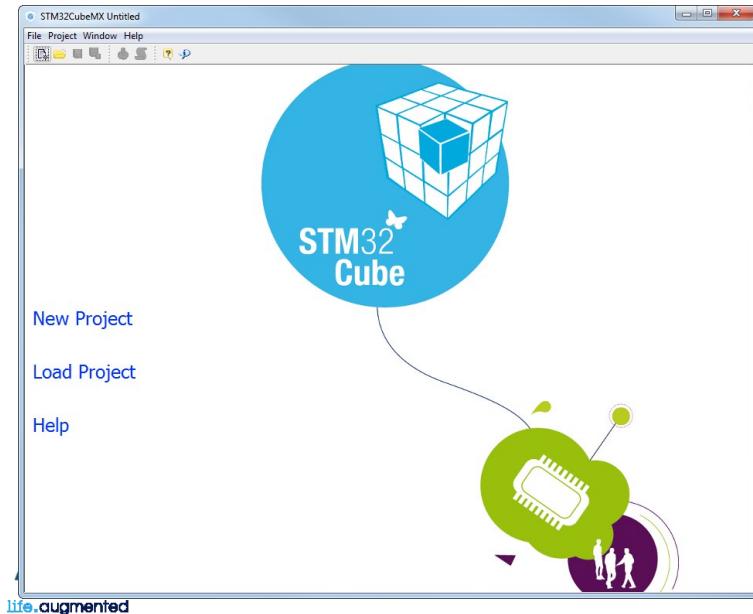
```
/**  
 * @brief  EXTI line detection callbacks.  
 * @param  GPIO_Pin: Specifies the pins connected EXTI line  
 * @retval None  
 */  
__weak void HAL_GPIO_EXTI_Callback(uint16_t GPIO_Pin)  
{  
    /* NOTE: This function Should not be modified, when the callback is needed,  
           the HAL_GPIO_EXTI_Callback could be implemented in the user file  
    */  
}  
  
/* USER CODE BEGIN 4 */  
void HAL_GPIO_EXTI_Callback(uint16_t GPIO_Pin)  
{  
}  
/* USER CODE END 4 */
```

User defined in main.c

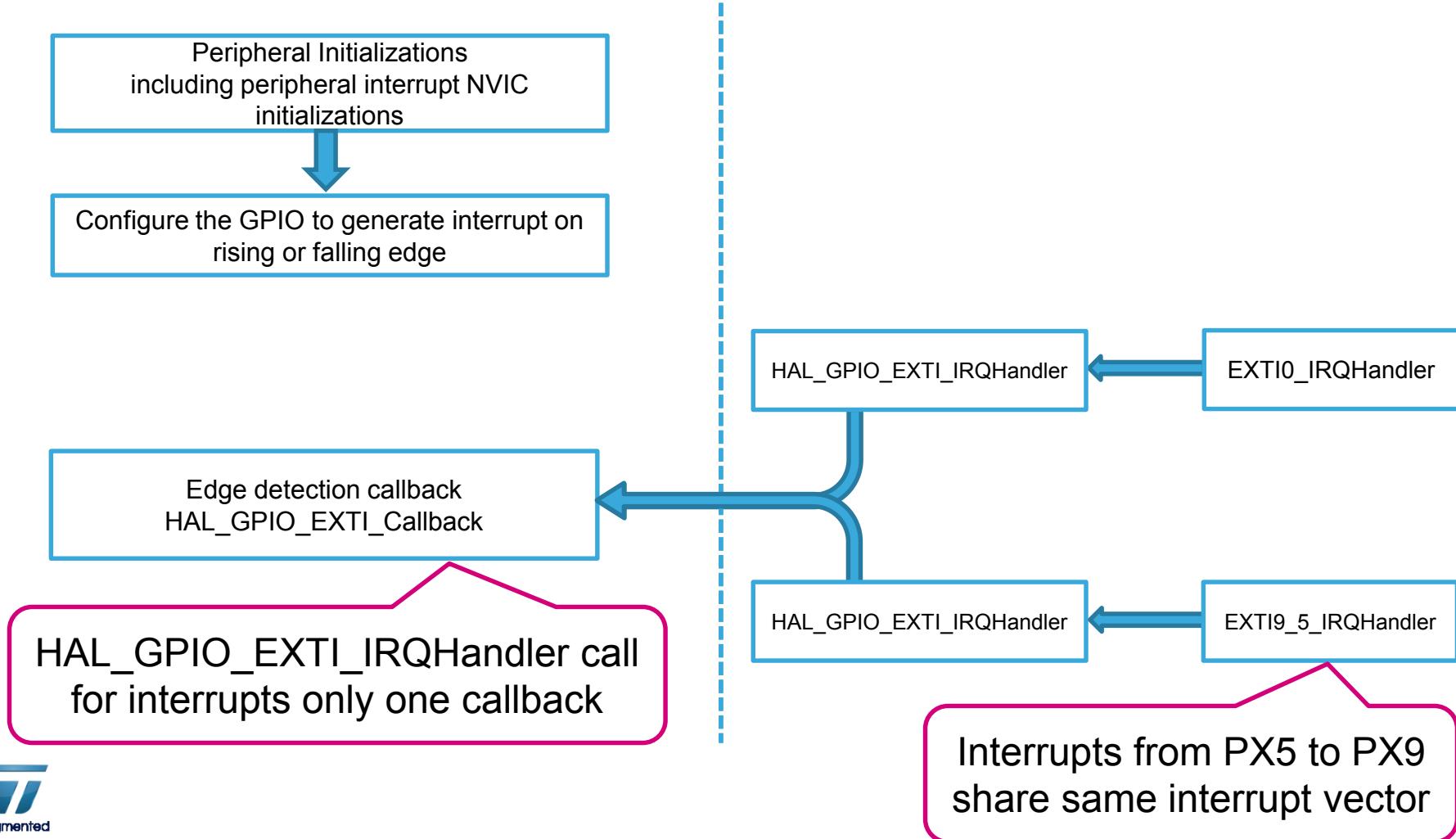
# Use EXTI lab

152

- EXTI lab extension
- Use now the same example but now use two or more EXTI pins
- You can use only EXTI with different number



## HAL multiple EXTI workflow



- GPIO with EXTI initialization in main.c

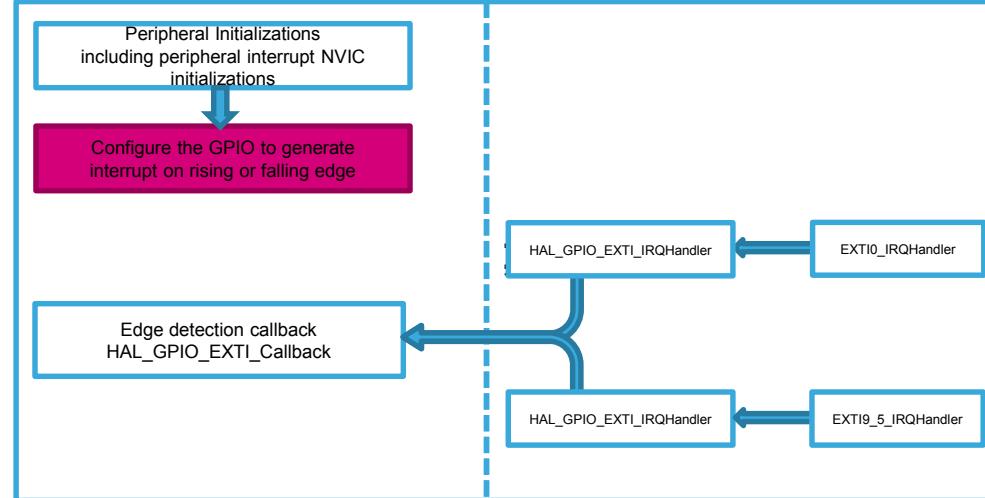
```
/** Configure pins as
 * Analog
 * Input
 * Output
 * EVENT_OUT
 * EXTI
*/
void MX_GPIO_Init(void)
{
    GPIO_InitTypeDef GPIO_InitStruct;
    /* GPIO Ports Clock Enable */
    __GPIOA_CLK_ENABLE();
    /*Configure GPIO pins : PA0 PA5 PA6 */
    GPIO_InitStruct.Pin = GPIO_PIN_0|GPIO_PIN_5|GPIO_PIN_6;
    GPIO_InitStruct.Mode = GPIO_MODE_IT_RISING;
    GPIO_InitStruct.Pull = GPIO_NOPULL;
    HAL_GPIO_Init(GPIOA, &GPIO_InitStruct);
    /* EXTI interrupt init*/
    HAL_NVIC_SetPriority(EXTI0_IRQn, 0, 0);
    HAL_NVIC_EnableIRQ(EXTI0_IRQn);

    HAL_NVIC_SetPriority(EXTI9_5_IRQn, 0, 0);
    HAL_NVIC_EnableIRQ(EXTI9_5_IRQn);
}
```

Interrupt enable for PA0

PA0\_PIN\_6;

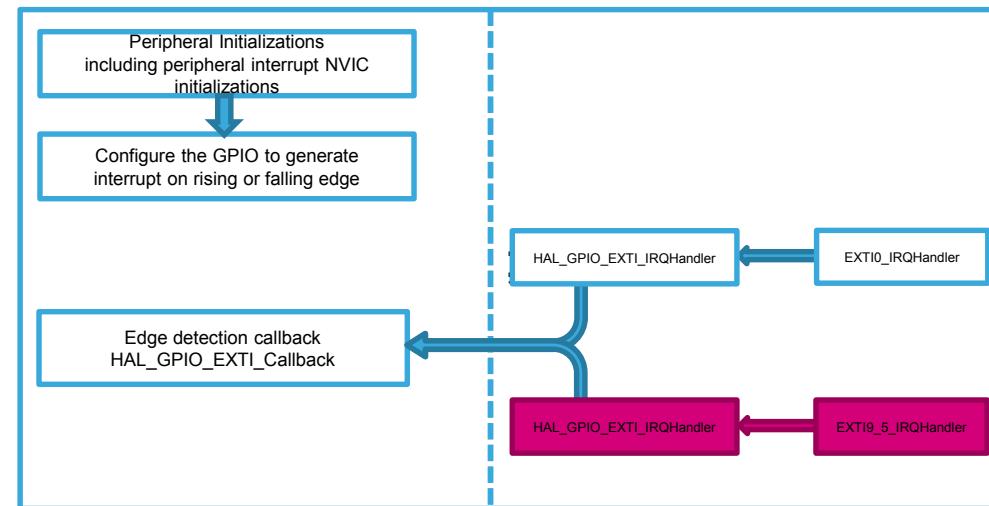
Interrupt enable for PA5 and PA6



- Interrupt handling in stm32f4xx\_it.c

```
/**
 * @brief This function handles EXTI Line[9:5] interrupts.
 */
void EXTI9_5_IRQHandler(void)
{
    /* USER CODE BEGIN EXTI9_5_IRQn 0 */
    /* USER CODE END EXTI9_5_IRQn 0 */
    HAL_GPIO_EXTI_IRQHandler(GPIO_PIN_5);
    HAL_GPIO_EXTI_IRQHandler(GPIO_PIN_6);
    /* USER CODE BEGIN EXTI9_5_IRQn 1 */
    /* USER CODE END EXTI9_5_IRQn 1 */
}
```

If EXTI interrupt handle multiple pins we must call HAL\_GPIO\_EXTI\_IRQHandler for each of them



# Use EXTI lab

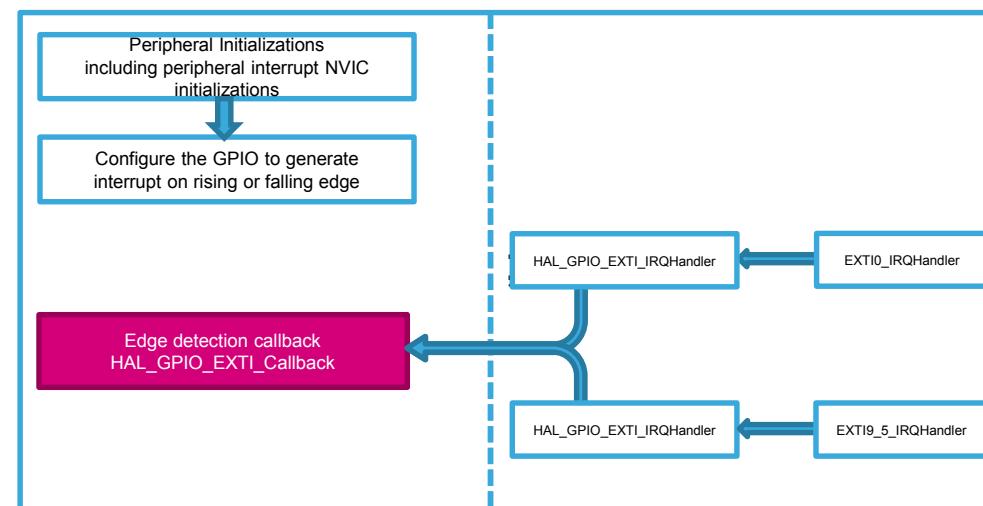
157

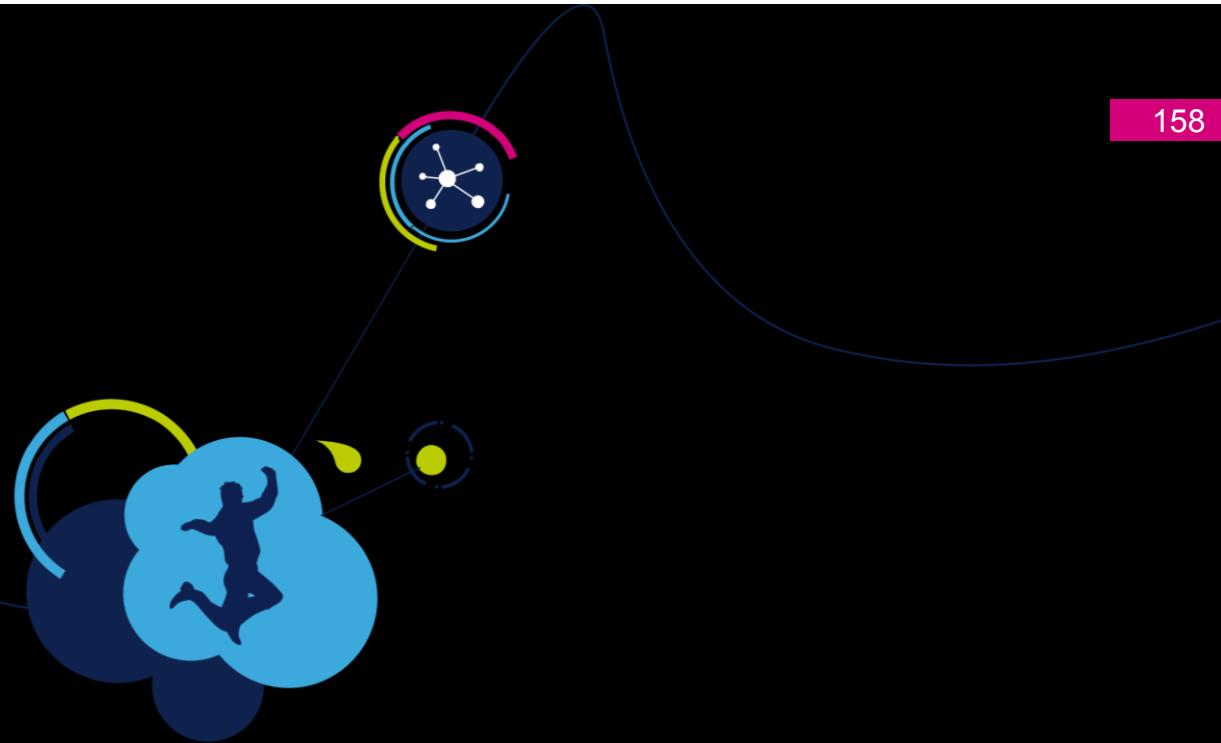
- Need to be defined by user, in default defined as `__weak`

```
/* USER CODE BEGIN 4 */  
void HAL_GPIO_EXTI_Callback(uint16_t GPIO_Pin){  
    switch(GPIO_Pin){  
        case GPIO_PIN_0:  
            /*GPIO_PIN_0 EXTI handling*/  
            break;  
        case GPIO_PIN_5:  
            /*GPIO_PIN_5 EXTI handling*/  
            break;  
        case GPIO_PIN_6:  
            /*GPIO_PIN_6 EXTI handling*/  
            break;  
        default:  
            break;  
    }  
}  
/* USER CODE END 4 */
```

HAL\_GPIO\_EXTI\_IRQHandler use only one callback for all interrupts

Here we can use SWITCH to handle correct action for specific pin



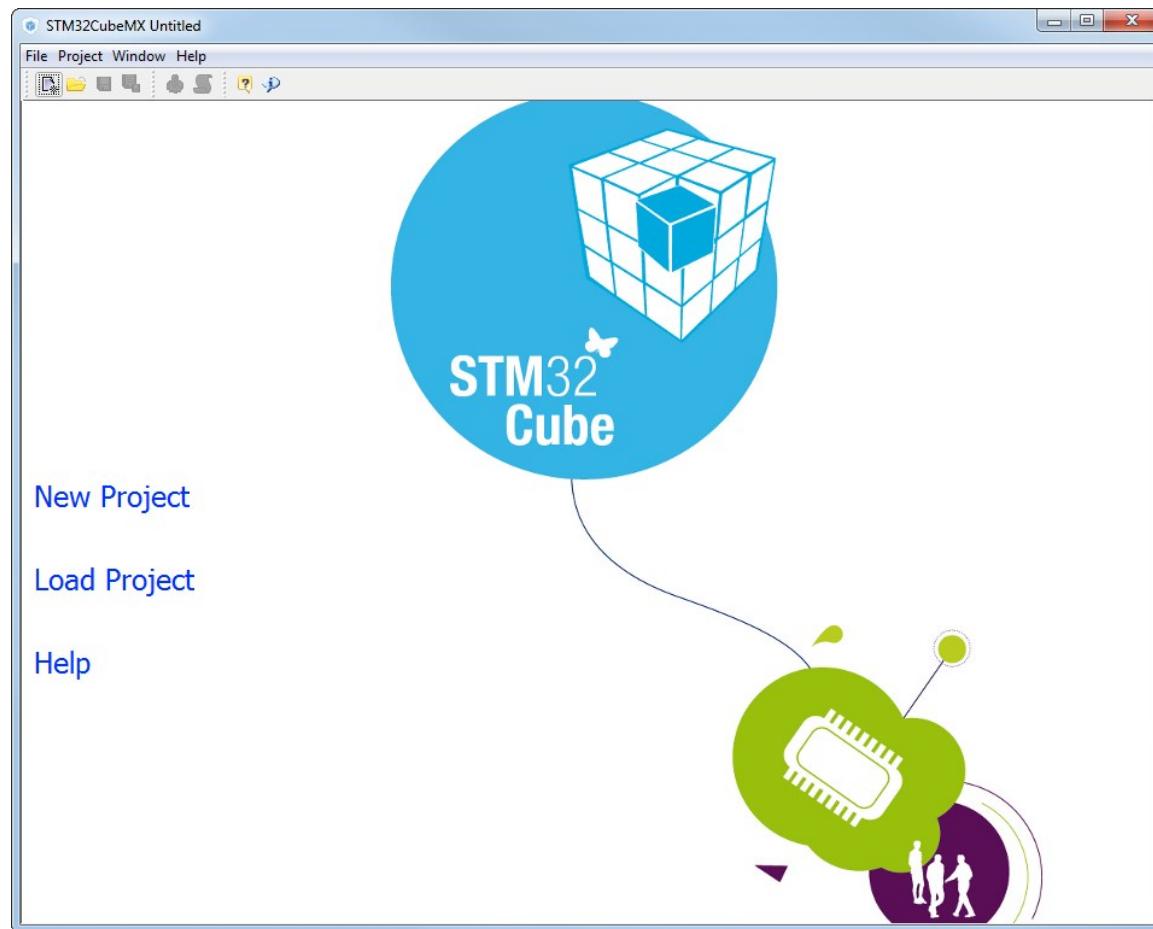


# HAL service peripherals - DMA DIRECT MEMORY ACCESS

# Use DMA Poll lab

159

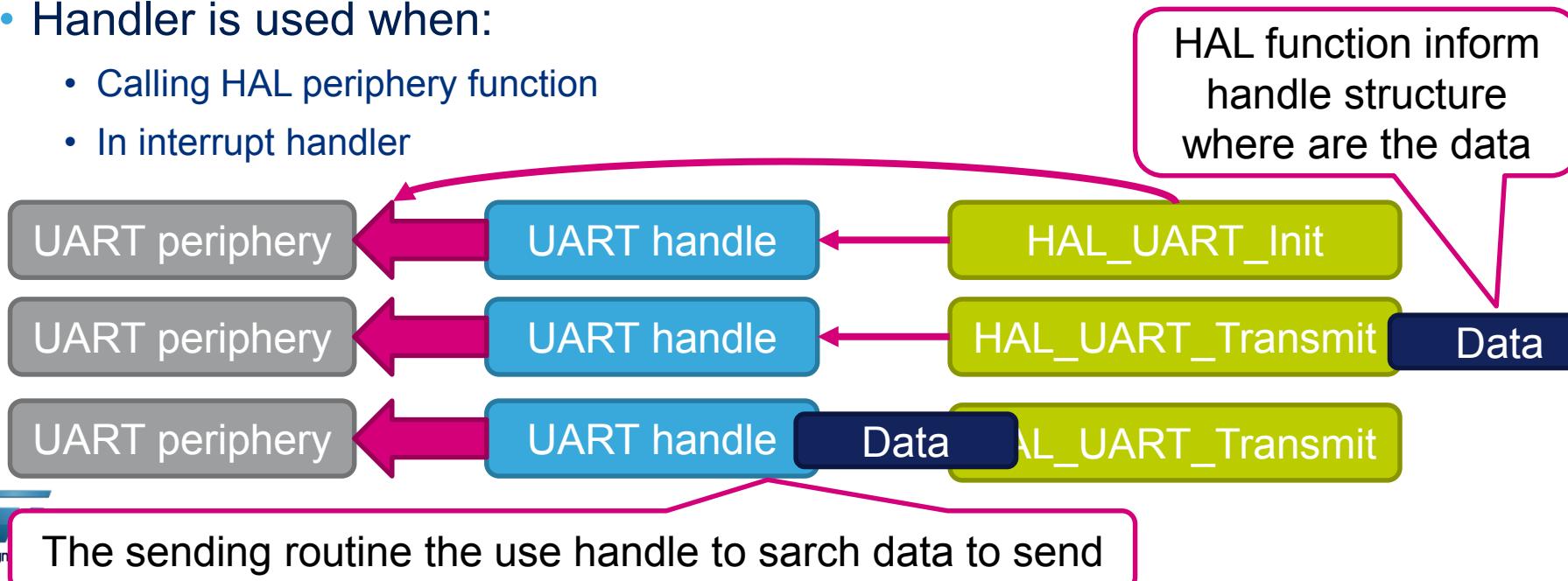
- Use **DMA Poll** lab to create project with DMA
- We use this project for better demonstration how the HAL library works



# Handle structures

160

- Many of Cube HAL function require handle for correct function(DMA, TIM, UART, ...)
- Each periphery must have own handle
- Handle for periphery must be defined only once. CubeMX define it in main.c
- Handler is used when:
  - Calling HAL periphery function
  - In interrupt handler



# Handle structures

161

- Handle is basic structure contains information about periphery
  - Instance
    - Define which periphery is it(ex. TIM1, or TIM5)
    - Only one instance per handler
  - Init
    - Here are stored initialization parameters for periphery(ex.: DMA: destination address)
  - Lock
    - Lock to periphery status, cannot be used from different function or thread
  - Status
    - Status of periphery(Ready, Busy or Error)
  - Error
    - Indicate which type of error was indicated during operation
  - Parent
    - If DMA work with other periphery(ex. SPI) this points to periphery handler
  - Callbacks
    - Callback to other functions (Complete callback, HalfTransferComplete callback, Error callback, ...)
    - Depends on type of periphery
- Periphery dependent parts
  - Unique for each periphery

# HAL service peripherals

## DMA – HAL APIs Handle structure

163

- DMA HAL APIs use a DMA Handle structure as parameter, it is defined as following:

```
/**  
 * @brief DMA handle Structure definition  
 */  
typedef struct __DMA_HandleTypeDef  
{  
    DMA_Stream_TypeDef *Instance;           /* Pointer to DMA stream instance (ex: DMA1_Stream0) */  
    DMA_InitTypeDef     Init;                /* DMA channel init structure */  
    HAL_LockTypeDef    Lock;                /* DMA locking object */  
    __IO HAL_DMA_StateTypeDef State;       /* DMA transfer state */  
    void              *Parent;              /* Parent object state */  
    void              (*XferCpltCallback)( struct __DMA_HandleTypeDef * hdma); /* DMA transfer complete callback */  
    void              (*XferHalfCpltCallback)( struct __DMA_HandleTypeDef * hdma); /* DMA Half transfer complete callback */  
    void              (*XferM1CpltCallback)( struct __DMA_HandleTypeDef * hdma); /* DMA transfer complete Memory1 callback */  
    void              (*XferErrorCallback)( struct __DMA_HandleTypeDef * hdma); /* DMA transfer error callback */  
    __IO uint32_t      ErrorCode;           /* DMA Error code */  
}DMA_HandleTypeDef;
```

Defined in  
`stm32f4xx_hal_dma.h`

- DMA channel callbacks need to be initialized by user only in case of memory to memory transfer.**
- For peripheral - memory transfers, the HAL peripheral driver offer APIs that handles DMA transfer for peripheral (( ex: `HAL_USART_Receive_DMA()`) these APIs will assign callback functions.

# HAL service peripherals

## DMA – HAL APIs Init structure

```
/*
 * @brief DMA Configuration Structure definition
 */
typedef struct
{
    uint32_t Channel; /*!< Specifies the channel used for the specified stream.
                        This parameter can be a value of @ref DMA_Channel_selection */

    uint32_t Direction; /*!< Specifies if the data will be transferred from memory to peripheral
                          or from peripheral to memory.
                        This parameter can be a value of @ref DMA_Data_transfer_direction */

    uint32_t PeriphInc; /*!< Specifies whether the Peripheral address register should be incremented
                          This parameter can be a value of @ref DMA_Peripheral_incremented_mode */

    uint32_t MemInc; /*!< Specifies whether the memory address register should be incremented or not.
                        This parameter can be a value of @ref DMA_Memory_incremented_mode */

    uint32_t PeriphDataAlignment; /*!< Specifies the Peripheral data width.
                                    This parameter can be a value of @ref DMA_Peripheral_data_size */

    uint32_t MemDataAlignment; /*!< Specifies the Memory data width.
                                This parameter can be a value of @ref DMA_Memory_data_size */

    uint32_t Mode; /*!< Specifies the operation mode of the DMAx Streamx.
                    This parameter can be a value of @ref DMA_mode
                    @note The circular buffer mode cannot be used if the memory-to-memory
                          data transfer is configured on the selected Stream */

    uint32_t Priority; /*!< Specifies the software priority for the DMAx Streamx.
                        This parameter can be a value of @ref DMA_Priority_level */

    uint32_t FIFOMode; /*!< Specifies if the FIFO mode or Direct mode will be used for the specified stream.
                        This parameter can be a value of @ref DMA_FIFO_direct_mode
                        @note The Direct mode (FIFO mode disabled) cannot be used if the
                              memory-to-memory data transfer is configured on the selected stream */

    uint32_t FIFOThreshold; /*!< Specifies the FIFO threshold level.
                            This parameter can be a value of @ref DMA_FIFO_threshold_level */

    uint32_t MemBurst; /*!< Specifies the Burst transfer configuration for the memory transfers.
                        It specifies the amount of data to be transferred in a single non interruptable
                        transaction.
                        This parameter can be a value of @ref DMA_Memory_burst
                        @note The burst mode is possible only if the address Increment mode is enabled. */

    uint32_t PeriphBurst; /*!< Specifies the Burst transfer configuration for the peripheral transfers.
                            It specifies the amount of data to be transferred in a single non interruptable
                            transaction.
                            This parameter can be a value of @ref DMA_Peripheral_burst
                            @note The burst mode is possible only if the address Increment mode is enabled. */
}DMA_InitTypeDef;
```

IN this structure are stored information about DMA.

Define in  
stm32f4xx\_hal\_dma.h

# HAL service peripherals

## DMA M2M code from CubeMX

165

- CubeMX create DMA handler in main.c

```
/* Includes ----- */  
#include "stm32f4xx_hal.h"  
  
/* USER CODE BEGIN Includes */  
  
/* USER CODE END Includes */  
  
/* Private variables ----- */  
DMA_HandleTypeDef hdma_memtomem_dma2_stream0;  
  
/* USER CODE BEGIN PV */  
DMA handler type  
/* USER CODE END PV */
```

DMA handler name

# HAL service peripherals

## DMA M2M code from CubeMX

166

- If M2M transfer is selected, CubeMX create and call MX\_DMA\_Init

```
int main(void)
{
    /* USER CODE BEGIN 1 */
    /* USER CODE END 1 */
    /* MCU Configuration-----*/
    /* Reset of all peripherals, Initializes the Flash interface and the Systick. */
    HAL_Init();
    /* Configure the system clock */
    SystemClock_Config();
    /* Initialize all configured peripherals */
    MX_DMA_Init();
    /* USER CODE BEGIN 2 */
    /* USER CODE END 2 */
    /* USER CODE BEGIN 3 */
    /* Infinite loop */
    while (1)
    {
    }
    /* USER CODE END 3 */
}
```

Initialize DMA

# HAL service peripherals

## DMA M2M code from CubeMX

167

- Initialize DMA handler structure

```
/**  
 * Enable DMA controller clock  
 * Configure DMA for memory to memory transfers  
 *   hdma_memtomem_dma2_stream0  
 */  
void MX_DMA_Init(void)  
{  
    /* DMA controller clock enable */  
    __DMA2_CLK_ENABLE();  
    /* Configure DMA request hdma_memtomem_dma2_stream0 on DMA2_Stream0 */  
    hdma_memtomem_dma2_stream0.Instance = DMA2_Stream0;  
    hdma_memtomem_dma2_stream0.Init.Channel = DMA_CHANNEL_0;  
    hdma_memtomem_dma2_stream0.Init.Direction = DMA_MEMORY_TO_MEMORY;  
    hdma_memtomem_dma2_stream0.Init.PeriphInc = DMA_PINC_ENABLE;  
    hdma_memtomem_dma2_stream0.Init.MemInc = DMA_MINC_ENABLE;  
    hdma_memtomem_dma2_stream0.InitPeriphDataAlignment = DMA_PDATAALIGN_BYTE;  
    hdma_memtomem_dma2_stream0.Init.MemDataAlignment = DMA_MDATAALIGN_BYTE;  
    hdma_memtomem_dma2_stream0.Init.Mode = DMA_NORMAL;  
    hdma_memtomem_dma2_stream0.Init.Priority = DMA_PRIORITY_LOW;  
    hdma_memtomem_dma2_stream0.Init.FIFOMode = DMA_FIFOMODE_ENABLE;  
    hdma_memtomem_dma2_stream0.Init.FIFOThreshold = DMA_FIFO_THRESHOLD_HALFFULL;  
    hdma_memtomem_dma2_stream0.Init.MemBurst = DMA_MBURST_SINGLE;  
    hdma_memtomem_dma2_stream0.InitPeriphBurst = DMA_PBURST_SINGLE;  
    HAL_DMA_Init(&hdma_memtomem_dma2_stream0);  
    /* DMA interrupt init */  
}
```

**DMA clock enable**

**Store parameters which was selected in CubeMX into init structure**

**Write content of Init structure into DMA registers**  
**Now is DMA ready to use**

# HAL service peripherals

## DMA – APIs

168

- The following table lists the DMA APIs

DMA HAL APIs	Description
HAL_DMA_Init	Initializes a DMA channel
HAL_DMA_Delnit	De-initializes a DMA channel
HAL_DMA_Start	Starts DMA transfer
HAL_DMA_Start_IT	Starts DMA channel with interrupt generation at end of transfer or half transfer or on DMA error
HAL_DMA_Abort	Aborts a DMA transfer
HAL_DMA_PollForTransfer	Blocking function that polls for transfer complete or half complete, this function can also return a Timeout or a DMA error
HAL_DMA_IRQHandler	Interrupt handler for DMA
HAL_DMA_GetState	Gets DMA channel state
HAL_DMA_GetError	Gets DMA error code

# HAL service peripherals

## DMA – extension APIs

169

- Extension APIs for DMA are present in F4x family for handling double buffer feature, API include:

DMA HAL EX APIs	Description
HAL_DMAEx_MultiBufferStart	double buffer DMA transfer in polling mode
HAL_DMAEx_MultiBufferStart_IT	double buffer DMA transfer with Interrupt generation
HAL_DMAEx_ChangeMemory	allows changing non used buffer address on the fly

# DMA Poll lab result

170

- Lab shows how start the DMA transfer

```
/* USER CODE BEGIN 0 */  
uint8_t Buffer_Src[]={0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9};  
uint8_t Buffer_Dest[10];  
/* USER CODE END 0 */
```

```
/* USER CODE BEGIN 2 */  
HAL_DMA_Start(&hdma_memtomem_dma2_stream0, (uint32_t) (Buffer_Src), (uint32_t) (Buffer_Dest), 10);  
while(HAL_DMA_PollForTransfer(&hdma_memtomem_dma2_stream0, HAL_DMA_FULL_TRANSFER, 100) != HAL_OK)  
{  
    __NOP();  
}  
/* USER CODE END 2 */
```

# Handling of HAL return statuses

171

- Correct return handling of HAL function

```
status=HAL_DMA_PollForTransfer(&hdma_memtomem_dma2_stream0,HAL_DMA_FULL_TRANSFER,100);
/*ERROR*/
switch(status)
{
    case HAL_ERROR
        error=HAL_DMA_GetError(&hdma_memtomem_dma2_stream0);
        /*Handle ERROR*/
        switch(error){
            default:
                break;
        }
        break;
    case HAL_TIMEOUT:
        /*Handle TIMEOUT*/
        break;
    case HAL_BUSY:
        /*Handle BUSY*/
        break;
    case HAL_OK:
        /*Handle BUSY*/
        break;
    default:
        break;
}
```

Store function return status

If error detected

Discover what type of error was detected

Function timedouted

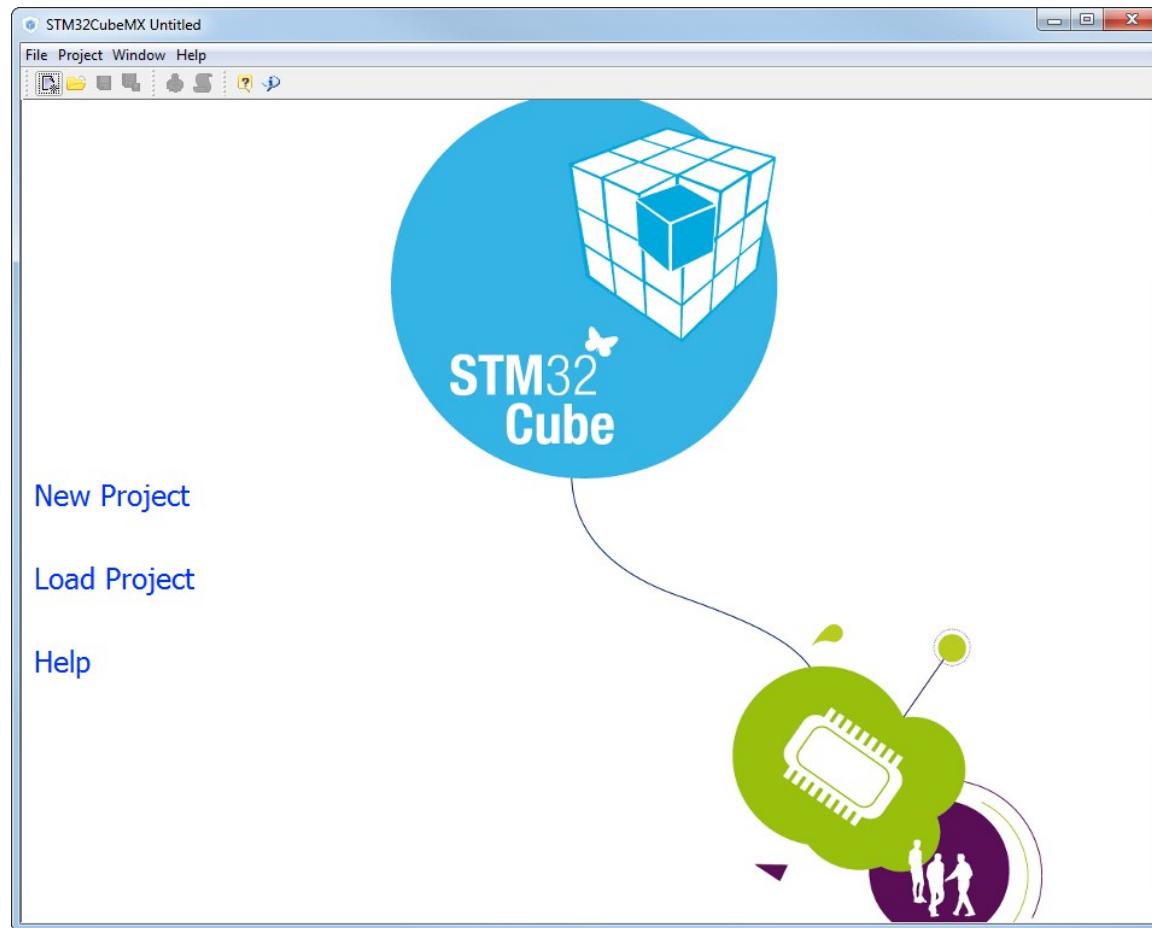
Periphery is in use

Function ends successfully

# Use DMA with Interrupt lab

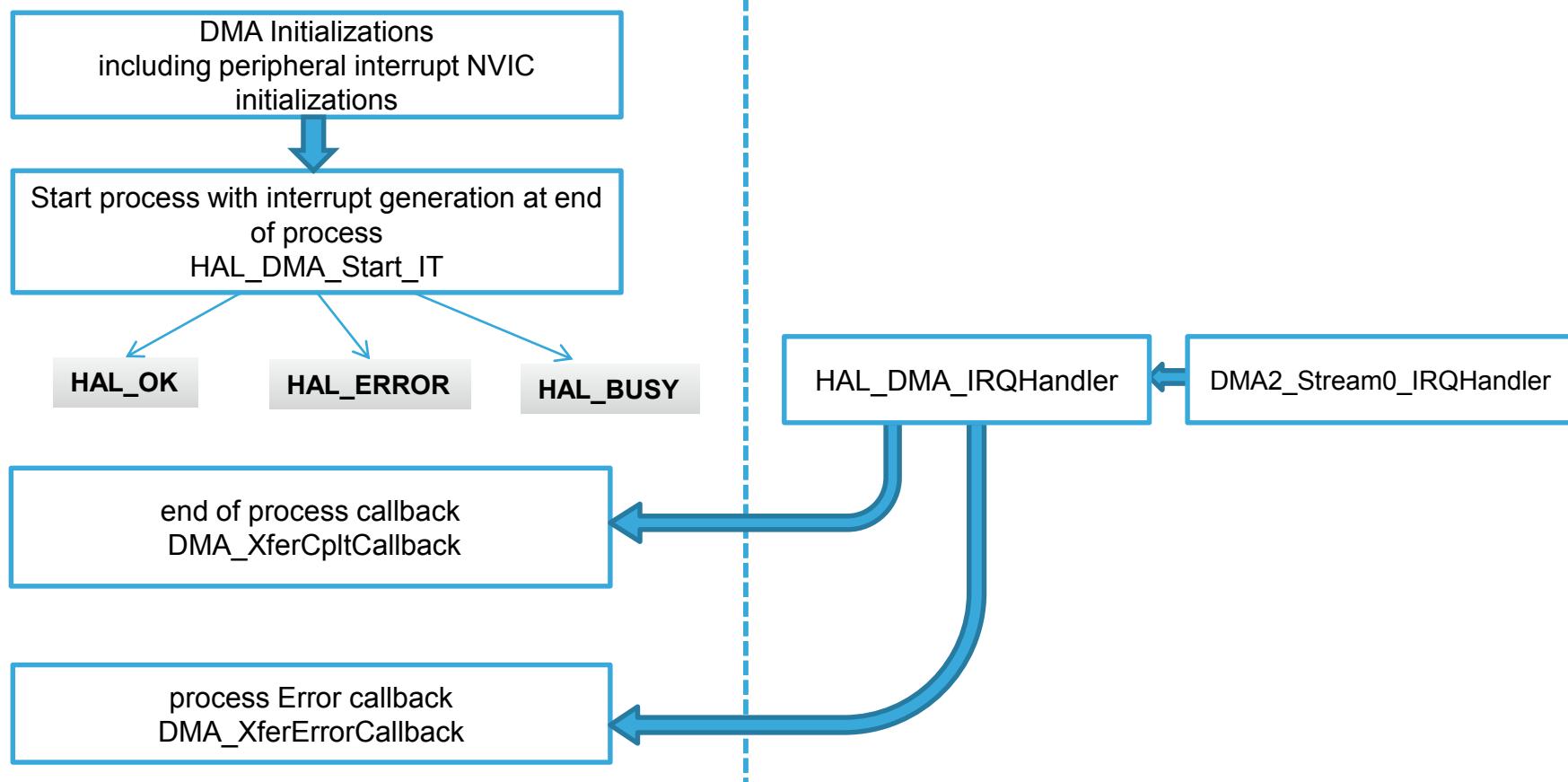
172

- Use **DMA with Interrupt** lab to create project with DMA
- We use this project for better demonstration how the HAL library works



# HAL Library DMA with IT flow

173



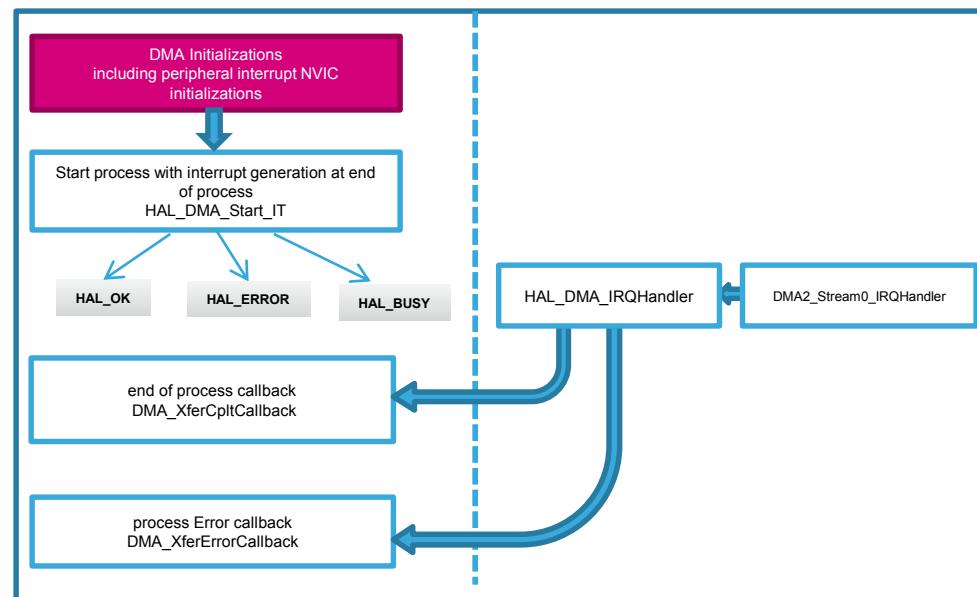
# DMA with Interrupt lab

174

- Generated main.c is same as in DMA Poll lab

```
/* Private variables -----*/
DMA_HandleTypeDef hdma_memtomem_dma2_stream0;

int main(void)
{
    /* USER CODE BEGIN 1 */
    /* USER CODE END 1 */
    /* MCU Configuration-----*/
    /* Reset of all peripherals, Initializes the Flash interface and the Systick. */
    HAL_Init();
    /* Configure the system clock */
    SystemClock_Config();
    /* Initialize all configured peripherals */
    MX_DMA_Init();
    /* USER CODE BEGIN 2 */
    /* USER CODE END 2 */
    /* USER CODE BEGIN 3 */
    /* Infinite loop */
    while (1)
    {
    }
    /* USER CODE END 3 */
}
```



# DMA with Interrupt lab

175

- New is content of `stm32f4xx_it.c`

```
/* External variables ----- */
```

```
extern DMA_HandleTypeDef hdma_memtomem_dma2_stream0;
```

DMA handler is exported  
`stm32f4xx_if.c` HAL functions need it

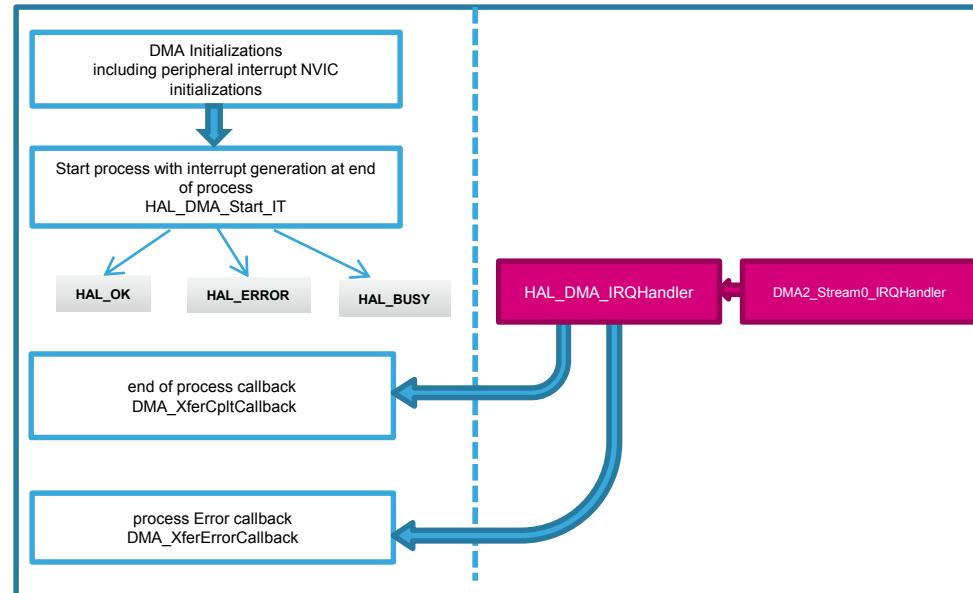
```
/**  
 * @brief This function handles DMA2 Stream0 global interrupt.  
 */
```

```
void DMA2_Stream0_IRQHandler(void)  
{  
    /* USER CODE BEGIN DMA2_Stream0_IRQn 0 */
```

Standard DMA interrupt handler  
defined in `startup_stm32f439xx.s`

```
/* USER CODE END DMA2_Stream0_IRQn 0 */  
HAL_DMA_IRQHandler(&hdma_memtomem_dma2_stream0);  
/* USER CODE BEGIN DMA2_Stream0_IRQn 1 */
```

```
/* USER CODE END DMA2_Stream0_IRQn 1 */  
}  
  
HAL DMA interrupt handling routine,  
require handler
```



# DMA with Interrupt lab

176

- If is DMA used with second periphery, their function assign callbacks to interrupt handlers
- We need to assign and create callback manually

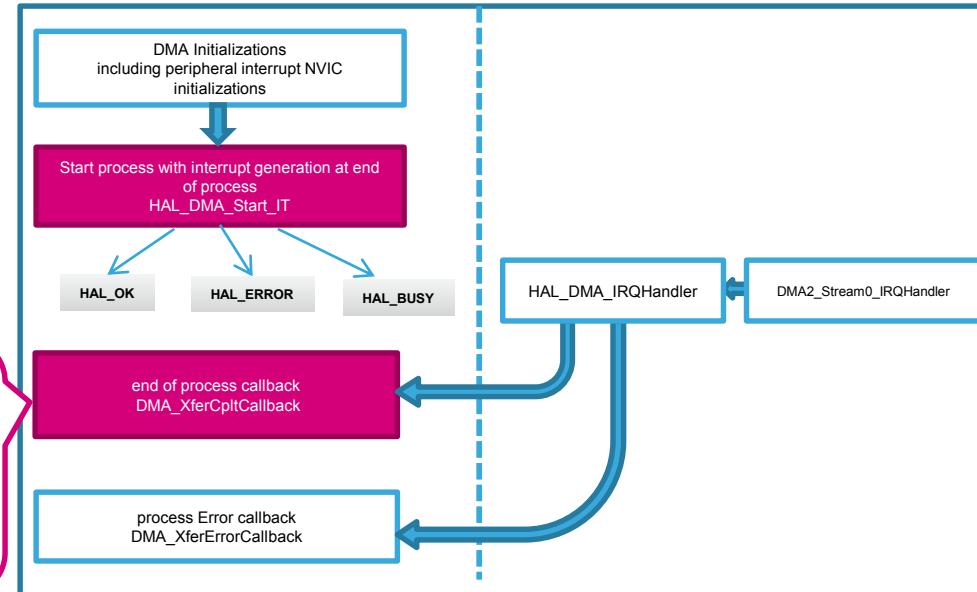
Assign name of callback function directly to DMA handler

```
/* USER CODE BEGIN 2 */  
hdma_memtomem_dma2_stream0.XferCpltCallback=&XferCpltCallback;  
  
HAL_DMA_Start_IT(&hdma_memtomem_dma2_stream0,(uint32_t)Buffer_Src,(uint32_t)Buffer_Dest,10);  
/* USER CODE END 2 */
```

Start DMA transfer  
End of transfer is indicated interrupt callback

After callback assing  
HAL\_DMA\_IRQHandler  
can call correct  
callback function

Callback function name



# DMA with Interrupt lab

177

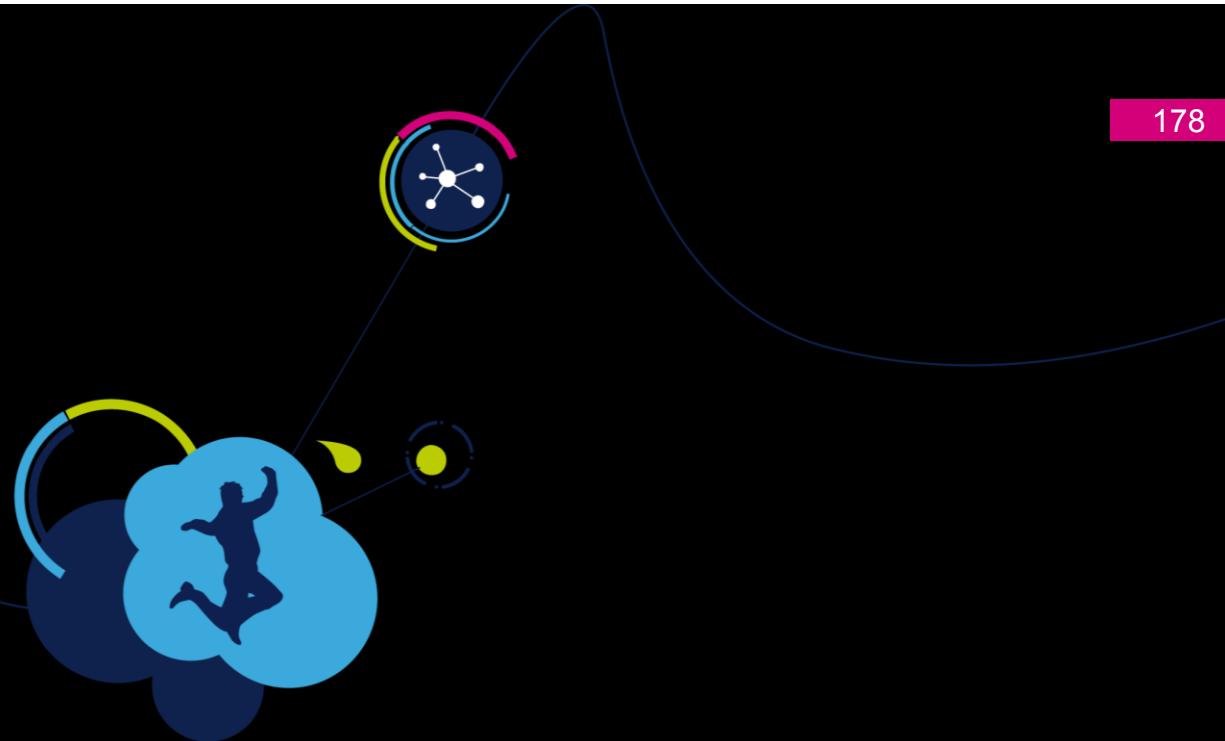
- DMA callback creation function prototype

```
/* USER CODE BEGIN 0 */  
uint8_t Buffer_Src[]={0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9};  
uint8_t Buffer_Dest[10];
```

```
void XferCpltCallback(DMA_HandleTypeDef *hdma);  
/* USER CODE END 0 */
```

- DMA complete callback with nop where we can put breakpoint

```
/* USER CODE BEGIN 4 */  
void XferCpltCallback(DMA_HandleTypeDef *hdma)  
{  
    __NOP(); //we reach this only if DMA transfer was correct  
}  
/* USER CODE END 4 */
```



# HAL service peripherals –PWR Power Controller

# HAL service peripherals

## PWR –main APIs

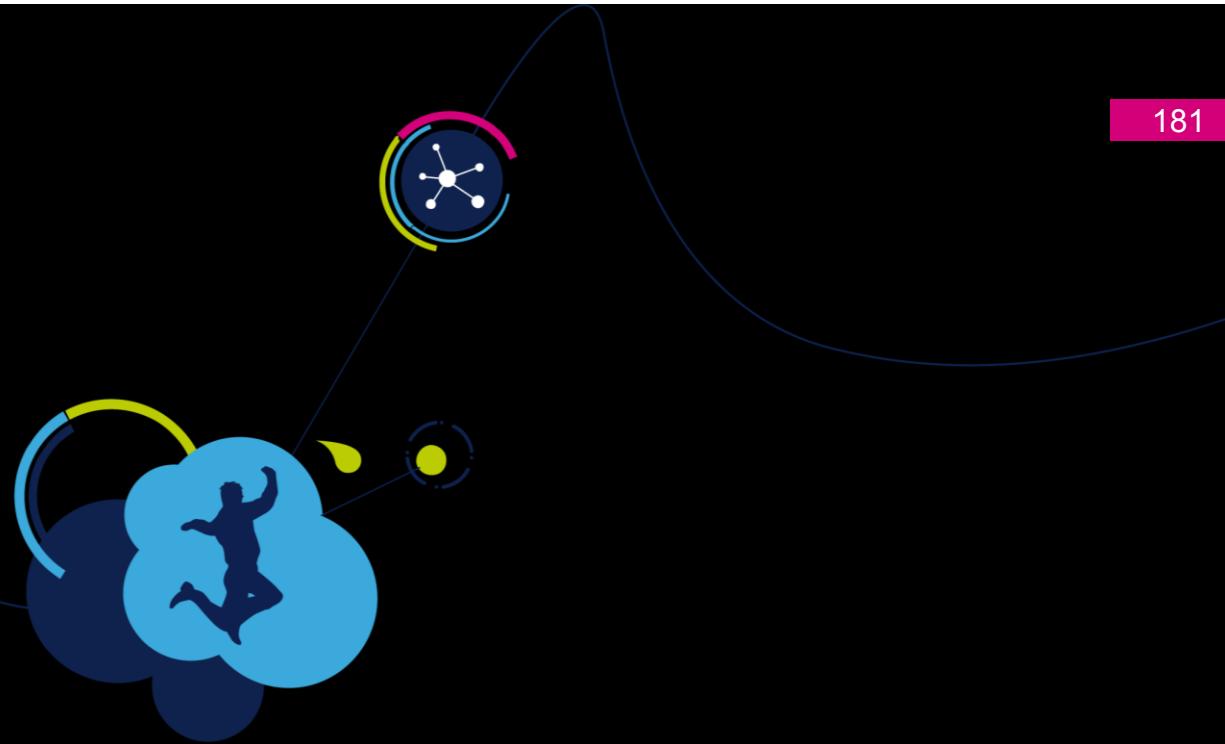
179

- PWR HAL driver handles power management features
  - PVD configuration, enabling/disabling and interrupt handling
    - HAL\_PWR\_PVDConfig()
    - HAL\_PWR\_EnablePVD() / HAL\_PWR\_DisablePVD()
    - HAL\_PWR\_PVD\_IRQHandler()
    - HAL\_PWR\_PVDCallback()
  - Low power mode entry
    - HAL\_PWR\_EnterSLEEPMode()
    - HAL\_PWR\_EnterSTOPMode()
    - HAL\_PWR\_EnterSTANDBYMode()

# HAL service peripherals PWR –extension APIs

180

- For F4x family the following extension function are available
  - Flash overdrive control and flash power-down (for F429/F439 only)
    - HAL\_PWREx\_ActivateOverDrive()
    - HAL\_PWREx\_EnableFlashPowerDown()
  - Backup domain registers enable/disable
    - HAL\_PWREx\_EnableBkUpReg() / HAL\_PWREx\_DisableBkUpReg

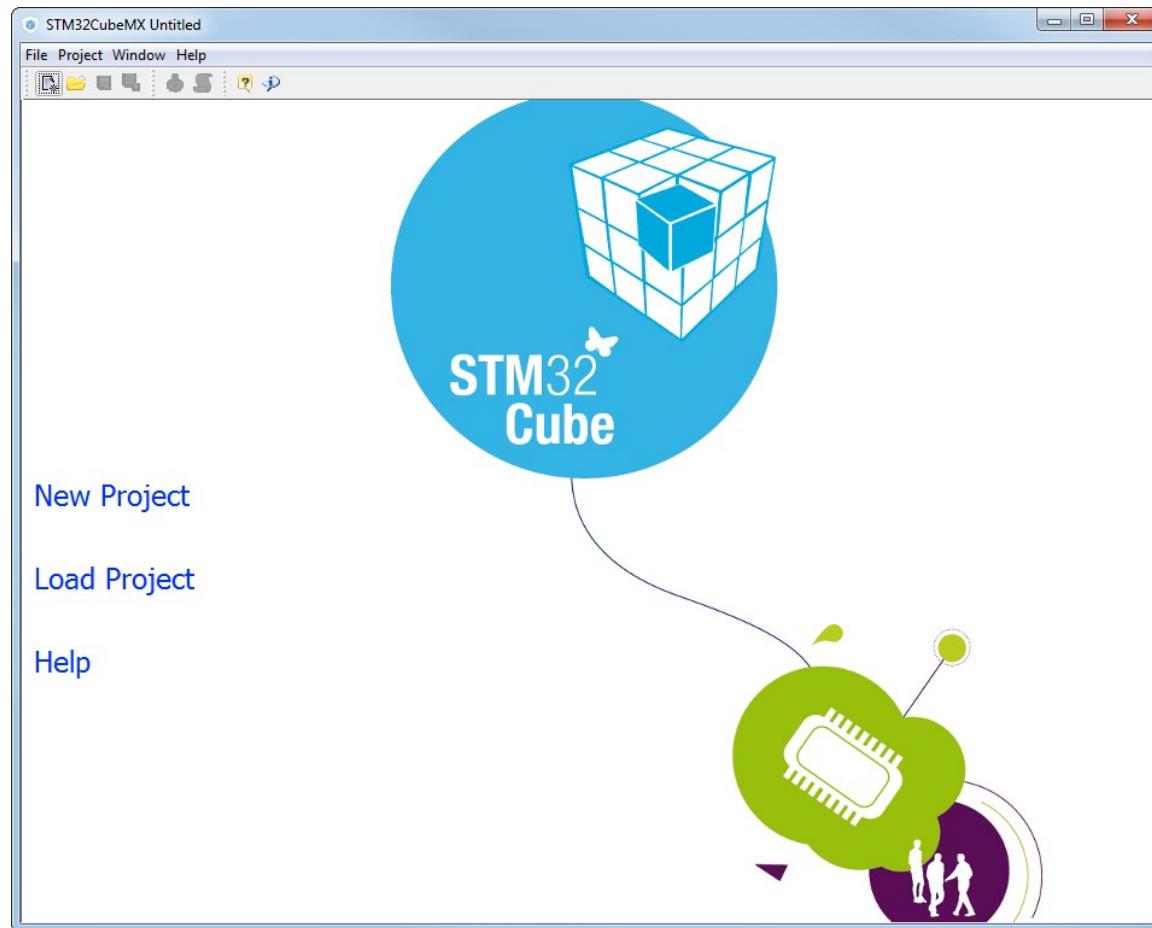


# Communication Peripherals HAL driver model

# Use UART Poll lab

182

- Use **UART Poll** lab to create project with UART
- We use this project for better demonstration how the HAL library works



# Peripheral HAL driver model

## HAL peripheral Handle

183

```
/**  
 * @brief  UART handle Structure definition  
 */  
typedef struct  
{  
    USART_TypeDef          *Instance;           USART instance (ex. USART1, USART2, ...)  
    UART_InitTypeDef       Init;                 Initialization structure(baudrate,  
    uint8_t                *pTxBuffPtr;         parity, ...)  
    uint16_t               TxXferSize;          /* UART Tx Transfer size */  
    uint16_t               TxXferCount;         /* UART Tx Transfer Counter */  
    uint8_t                *pRxBuffPtr;          /* Pointer to UART Rx transfer Buffer */  
    uint16_t               RxXferSize;          /* UART Rx Transfer size */  
    uint16_t               RxXferCount;         /* UART Rx Transfer Counter */  
    DMA_HandleTypeDef      *hdmatx;              /* UART Tx DMA Handle parameters */  
    DMA_HandleTypeDef      *hdmarx;              /* UART Rx DMA Handle parameters */  
    HAL_LockTypeDef        Lock;                 Lock object */  
    __IO HAL_UART_StateTypeDef State;             State (BUSY, TIMEOUT, ERROR)  
    __IO HAL_UART_ErrorTypeDef ErrorCode;         Error code */  
}UART_HandleTypeDef;
```

# Peripheral HAL driver model

## HAL peripheral Handle

```
/**  
 * @brief  UART handle Structure definition  
 */  
typedef struct  
{  
    USART_TypeDef                *Instance;          /* USART registers base address */  
    UART_InitTypeDef              Init;               /* USART communication parameters */  
    uint8_t                      *pTxBuffPtr;        /* Pointer on data to send */  
    uint16_t                     TxXferSize;         /* Number of bytes to send */  
    uint16_t                     TxXferCount;        /* Count of bytes sent by USART */  
    uint8_t                      *pRxBuffPtr;        /* Pointer on received data */  
    uint16_t                     RxXferSize;         /* Number of bytes to receive */  
    uint16_t                     RxXferCount;        /* Count of bytes deceived by USART */  
    DMA_HandleTypeDef             *hdmatx;            /* Pointer on DMA transmit handler */  
    DMA_HandleTypeDef             *hdmarx;            /* Pointer on DMA receive handler */  
    HAL_LockTypeDef               Lock;               /* Locking object */  
    __IO HAL_UART_StateTypeDef   State;              /* USART communication state */  
    __IO HAL_UART_ErrorTypeDef   ErrorCode;          /* USART Error code */  
}UART_HandleTypeDef;
```

# Peripheral HAL driver model

## Driver API groups

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- Peripheral drivers APIs are organized in four groups
  - Initialization and de-initialization APIs
  - Process APIs : can be polling, interrupt or DMA based
  - Peripheral subsystem configuration and feature control APIs
  - Peripheral GetState and Get Errors APIs

API group	examples
Initialization and de-initialization (HAL_PPP_Init()/_DeInit)	HAL_USART_Init() HAL_USART_DeInit()
Process operation	HAL_SPI_Receive() HAL_SPI_Receive_IT() HAL_USART_Transmit_DMA()
Peripheral subsystem configuration Peripheral feature control	HAL_ADC_ConfigChannel() HAL_RTC_SetAlarm()
Peripheral GetState and GetError	HAL_I2C_GetState() HAL_I2C_GetError()

# Peripheral HAL driver model

## Interrupt handler & callback functions

187

- Besides the APIs, HAL peripheral drivers implement
  - The peripheral interrupt handler(ex: HAL\_SPI\_IRQHandler): should be called from `stm32f4xx_it.c`
  - User callback functions
- User callback functions are defined as empty functions with “weak” attribute , they need to be redefined in application code when used
- The following user callbacks functions are defined
  - Peripheral HAL\_PPP\_Init()/\_DeInit() APIs call
    - `HAL_PPP_MspInit()/_DeInit` : these callback functions can be used by user to do system level initialization(de-initialization) of the peripheral (clock, GPIO, DMA, NVIC)
  - When using interrupt and DMA process APIs, the following callbacks are called
    - Process complete callback functions : `HAL_PPP_ProcessCpltCallback`
    - Error callback in case of peripheral or DMA error: `HAL_PPP_ErrorCallback`
  - Peripheral interrupt handler may signal events to user through callback functions
    - `HAL_PPP_PeripheralEvent_Callback`

- CubeMX generate UART handler structure in main.c

```
/* Private variables -----*/
UART_HandleTypeDef huart1;
```

- In main we can find MX\_USART1\_UART\_Init function

```
int main(void)
{
    /* USER CODE BEGIN 1 */
    /* USER CODE END 1 */
    /* MCU Configuration-----*/
    /* Reset of all peripherals, Initializes the Flash interface and the Systick. */
    HAL_Init();
    /* Configure the system clock */
    SystemClock_Config();
    /* Initialize all configured peripherals */
    MX_GPIO_Init();
    MX_USART1_UART_Init();
    /* USER CODE BEGIN 2 */
    /* USER CODE END 2 */
    /* USER CODE BEGIN 3 */
    /* Infinite loop */
    while (1)
    {
    }
    /* USER CODE END 3 */
}
```



Setup parameters which we selected in CubeMX

- CubeMX generate MX\_USART1\_UART\_Init function in main.c

```
/* USART1 init function */  
void MX_USART1_UART_Init(void)  
{  
  
    huart1.Instance = USART1;  
    huart1.Init.BaudRate = 9600;  
    huart1.Init.WordLength = UART_WORDLENGTH_8B;  
    huart1.Init.StopBits = UART_STOPBITS_1;  
    huart1.Init.Parity = UART_PARITY_NONE;  
    huart1.Init.Mode = UART_MODE_TX_RX;  
    huart1.Init.HwFlowCtl = UART_HWCONTROL_NONE;  
    huart1.Init.OverSampling = UART_OVERSAMPLING_16;  
    HAL_UART_Init(&huart1);  
}
```

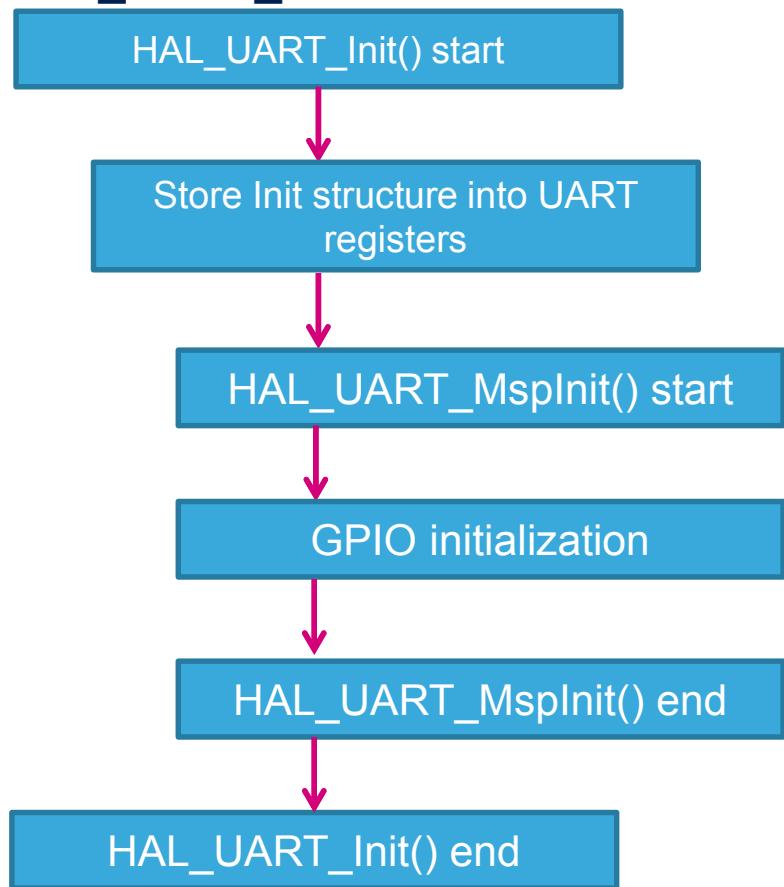
Store UART parameters into  
Init structure in UART  
handler

HAL UART initialization  
procedure

# HAL Init structure

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- HAL\_UART\_Init function details



```
void HAL_UART_MspInit(UART_HandleTypeDef* huart)
{
    GPIO_InitTypeDef GPIO_InitStruct;
    if(huart->Instance==USART1)
    {
        /* USER CODE BEGIN USART1_MspInit 0 */

        /* USER CODE END USART1_MspInit 0 */
        /* Peripheral clock enable */
        __USART1_CLK_ENABLE();

        /**USART1 GPIO Configuration
        PA9      -----> USART1_TX
        PA10     -----> USART1_RX
        */
        GPIO_InitStruct.Pin = GPIO_PIN_9|GPIO_PIN_10;
        GPIO_InitStruct.Mode = GPIO_MODE_AF_PP;
        GPIO_InitStruct.Pull = GPIO_PULLUP;
        GPIO_InitStruct.Speed = GPIO_SPEED_LOW;
        GPIO_InitStruct.Alternate = GPIO_AF7_USART1;
        HAL_GPIO_Init(GPIOA, &GPIO_InitStruct);

        /* USER CODE BEGIN USART1_MspInit 1 */

        /* USER CODE END USART1_MspInit 1 */
    }
}
```

# HAL HAL\_UART\_MspInit structure

191

All HAL\_UART\_Init functions  
calling same function  
HAL\_UART\_MspInit

From handler instance  
parameter is discovered  
which UART need to be  
initialized

Initialize GPIO selected  
in CubeMX

```
void HAL_UART_MspInit(UART_HandleTypeDef* huart)
{
    GPIO_InitTypeDef GPIO_InitStruct;
    if(huart->Instance==USART1)
    {
        /* USER CODE BEGIN USART1_MspInit 0 */

        /* USER CODE END USART1_MspInit 0 */
        /* Peripheral clock enable */
        __USART1_CLK_ENABLE();

        /**USART1 GPIO Configuration
        PA9      -----> USART1_TX
        PA10     -----> USART1_RX
        */
        GPIO_InitStruct.Pin = GPIO_PIN_9|GPIO_PIN_10;
        GPIO_InitStruct.Mode = GPIO_MODE_AF_PP;
        GPIO_InitStruct.Pull = GPIO_PULLUP;
        GPIO_InitStruct.Speed = GPIO_SPEED_LOW;
        GPIO_InitStruct.Alternate = GPIO_AF7_USART1;
        HAL_GPIO_Init(GPIOA, &GPIO_InitStruct);

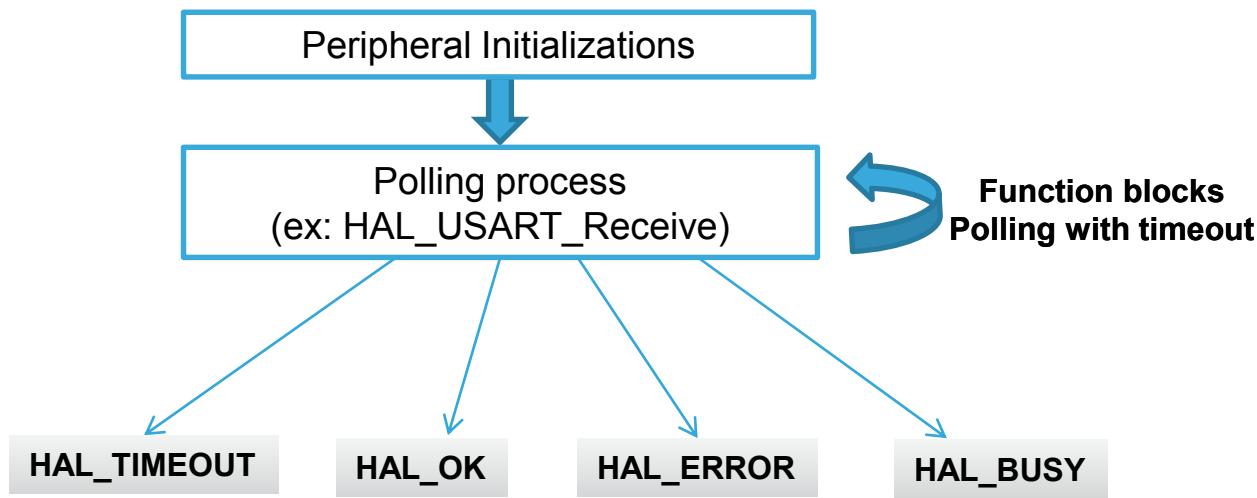
        /* USER CODE BEGIN USART1_MspInit 1 */

        /* USER CODE END USART1_MspInit 1 */
    }
}
```

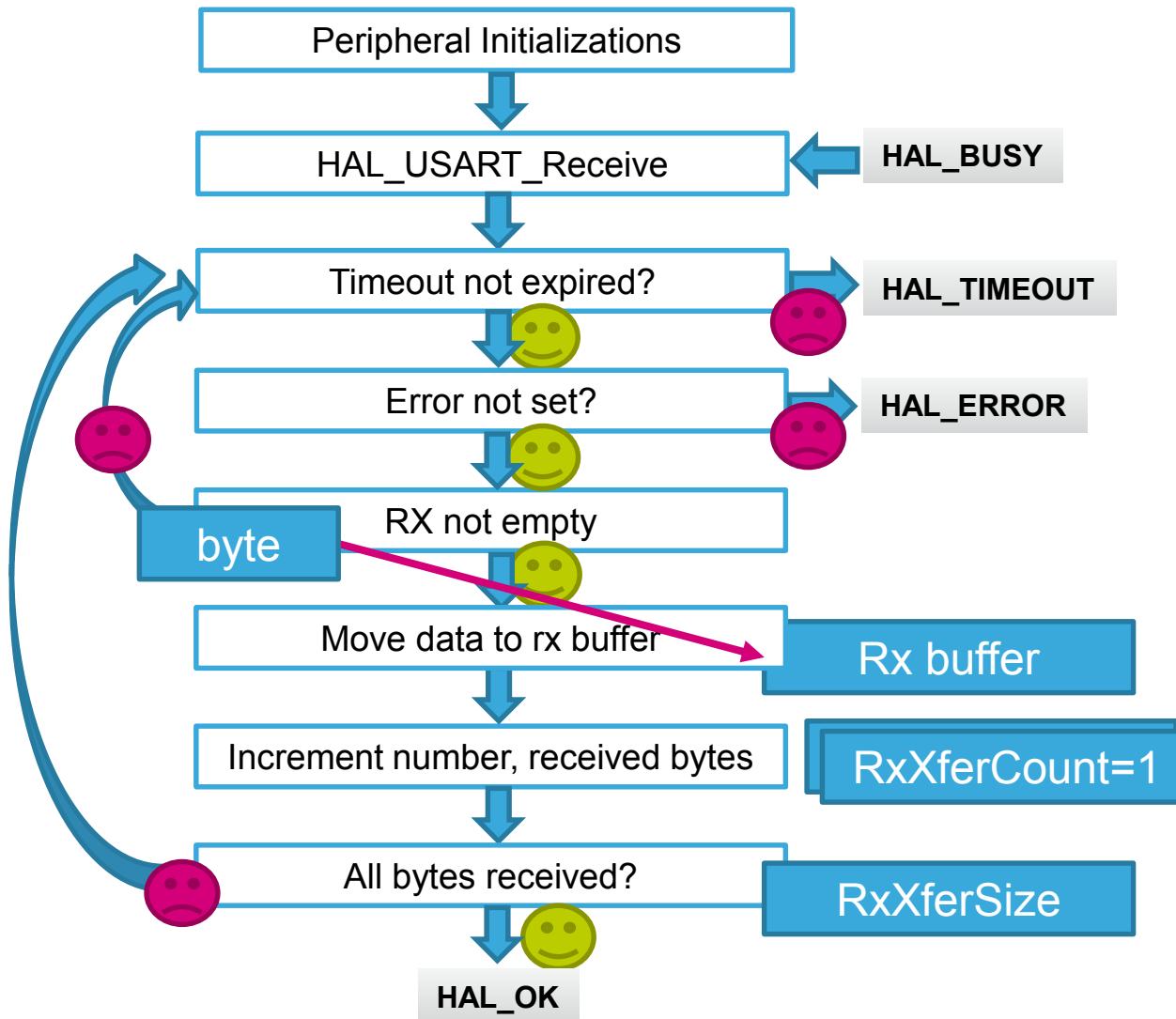
# Peripheral HAL driver model

## Blocking polling process

- Blocking polling process APIs
  - Block until end of the process, or exit with timeout , error or busy
  - Ex: HAL\_USART\_Receive()

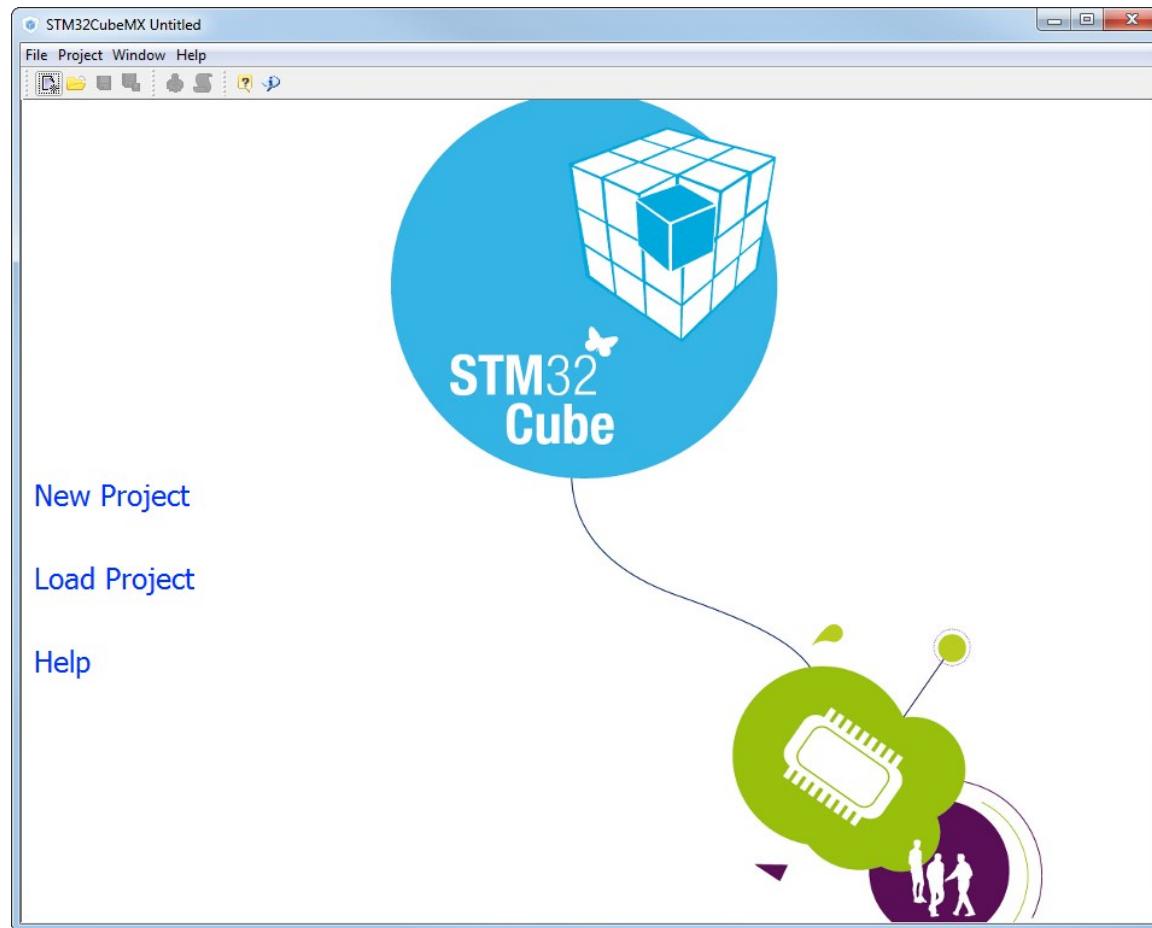


# Pooling receive functionality



# Use UART with Interrupt lab

- Use **UART with Interrupt lab** to create project with UART
- We use this project for better demonstration how the HAL library works



# UART MSP file

196

- Main.c will be same as in USART Poll example
- MSP initialization is now different in stm32f4xx\_hal\_uart.c

```
void HAL_UART_MspInit(UART_HandleTypeDef* huart)
{
    GPIO_InitTypeDef GPIO_InitStruct;
    if(huart->Instance==USART1)
    {
        /* USER CODE BEGIN USART1_MspInit 0 */
        /* USER CODE END USART1_MspInit 0 */
        /* Peripheral clock enable */
        __USART1_CLK_ENABLE();
        /**USART1 GPIO Configuration
        PA9      -----> USART1_TX
        PA10     -----> USART1_RX      */
        GPIO_InitStruct.Pin = GPIO_PIN_9|GPIO_PIN_10;
        GPIO_InitStruct.Mode = GPIO_MODE_AF_PP;
        GPIO_InitStruct.Pull = GPIO_PULLUP;
        GPIO_InitStruct.Speed = GPIO_SPEED_LOW;
        GPIO_InitStruct.Alternate = GPIO_AF7_USART1;
        HAL_GPIO_Init(GPIOA, &GPIO_InitStruct);
        /* System interrupt init*/
        HAL_NVIC_SetPriority(USART1_IRQn, 0, 0);
        HAL_NVIC_EnableIRQ(USART1_IRQn);
        /* USER CODE BEGIN USART1_MspInit 1 */
        /* USER CODE END USART1_MspInit 1 */
    }
}
```

USART1 interrupt is now enabled in NVIC.

Now function HAL\_UART\_Receive\_IT or HAL\_UART\_Receive\_IT will trigger interrupt

# Interrupt handling

197

- Interrupt handling in `stm32f4xx_it.c`
  - UART Handler is imported from `main.c`

```
/* External variables -----*/
extern UART_HandleTypeDef huart1;
```

- `USART1_IRQHandler` is called if interrupt is triggered
- `HAL_UART_IRQHandler` is hal function which manage UART interrupts

```
/**
 * @brief This function handles USART1 global interrupt.
 */
void USART1_IRQHandler(void)
{
    /* USER CODE BEGIN USART1_IRQn_0 */
    /* USER CODE END USART1_IRQn_0 */
    HAL_UART_IRQHandler(&huart1);
    /* USER CODE BEGIN USART1_IRQn_1 */
    /* USER CODE END USART1_IRQn_1 */
}
```

As parameter is used  
USART1 handle

# Callback creation

198

- Callbacks are defined as `__weak` in `stm32f4xx_hal_uart.c`

```
/**  
 * @brief Rx Transfer completed callbacks.  
 * @param huart: pointer to a UART_HandleTypeDef structure that contains  
 *                 the configuration information for the specified UART module.  
 * @retval None  
 */  
__weak void HAL_UART_RxCpltCallback(UART_HandleTypeDef *huart)  
{  
    /* NOTE: This function Should not be modified, when the callback is needed,  
           the HAL_UART_TxCpltCallback could be implemented in the user file  
    */  
}
```

- If we defined callback, for example in `main.c`, after successful reception HAL will jump into it

```
/* USER CODE BEGIN 4 */  
void HAL_UART_RxCpltCallback(UART_HandleTypeDef  
*huart)  
{  
}  
/* USER CODE END 4 */
```

# UART callback types

199

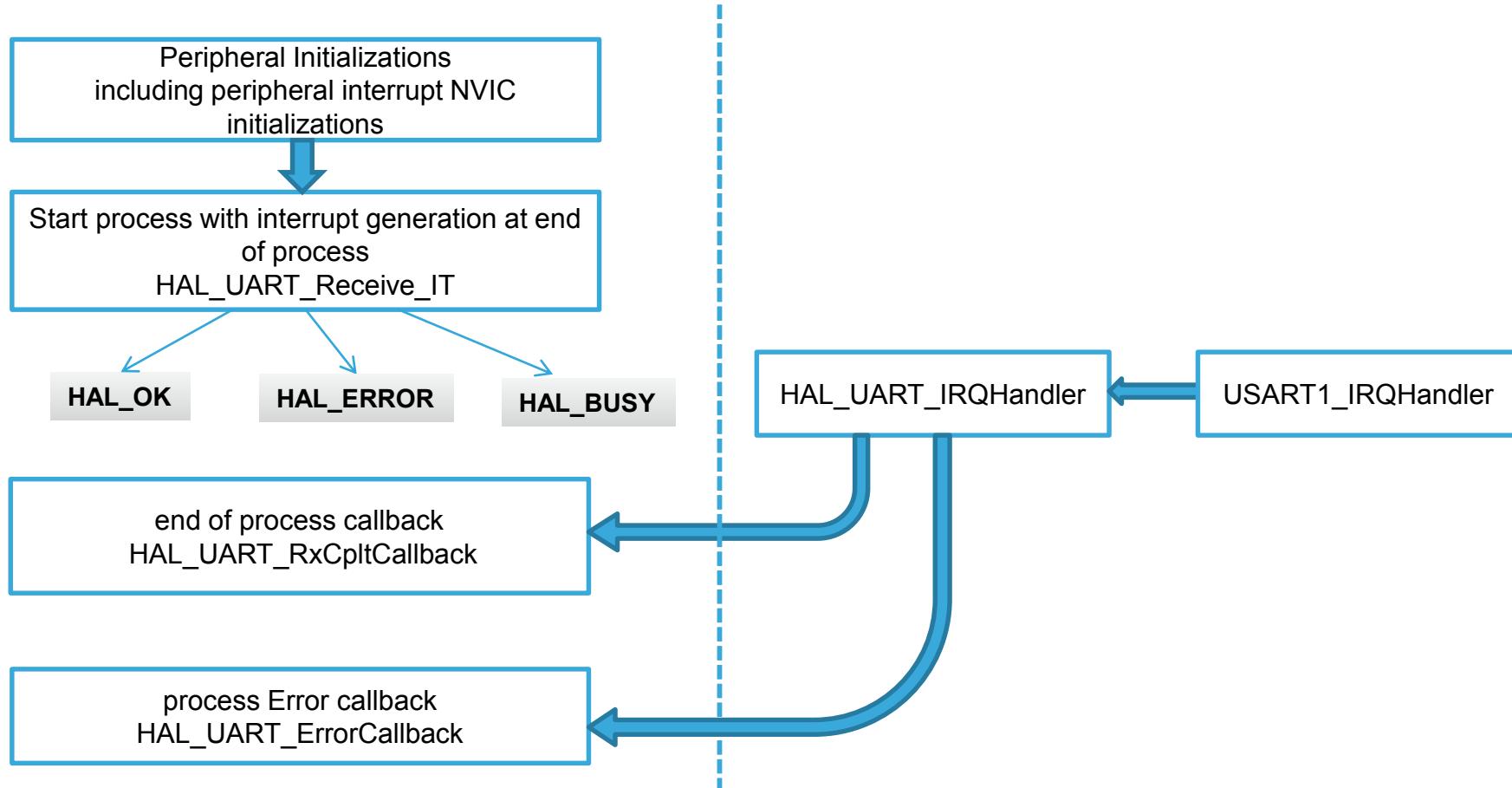
- Can be found in `stm32f4xx_hal_uart.c` (search for “`__weak`”)

DMA HAL APIs	Description	Poll	IT	DMA
<code>HAL_UART_MspInit</code>	Initialize related system peripherals	X	X	X
<code>HAL_UART_MspDeInit</code>	Deinitialize related system peripherals	X	X	X
<code>HAL_UART_TxCpltCallback</code>	Called if complete buffer was transmitted		X	X
<code>HAL_UART_TxHalfCpltCallback</code>	Called if half of buffer was transmitted			X
<code>HAL_UART_RxCpltCallback</code>	Called if complete buffer was received		X	X
<code>HAL_UART_RxHalfCpltCallback</code>	Called if half of buffer was received		X	X
<code>HAL_UART_ErrorCallback</code>	Called if error occurred		X	X

# Use UART with Interrupt lab

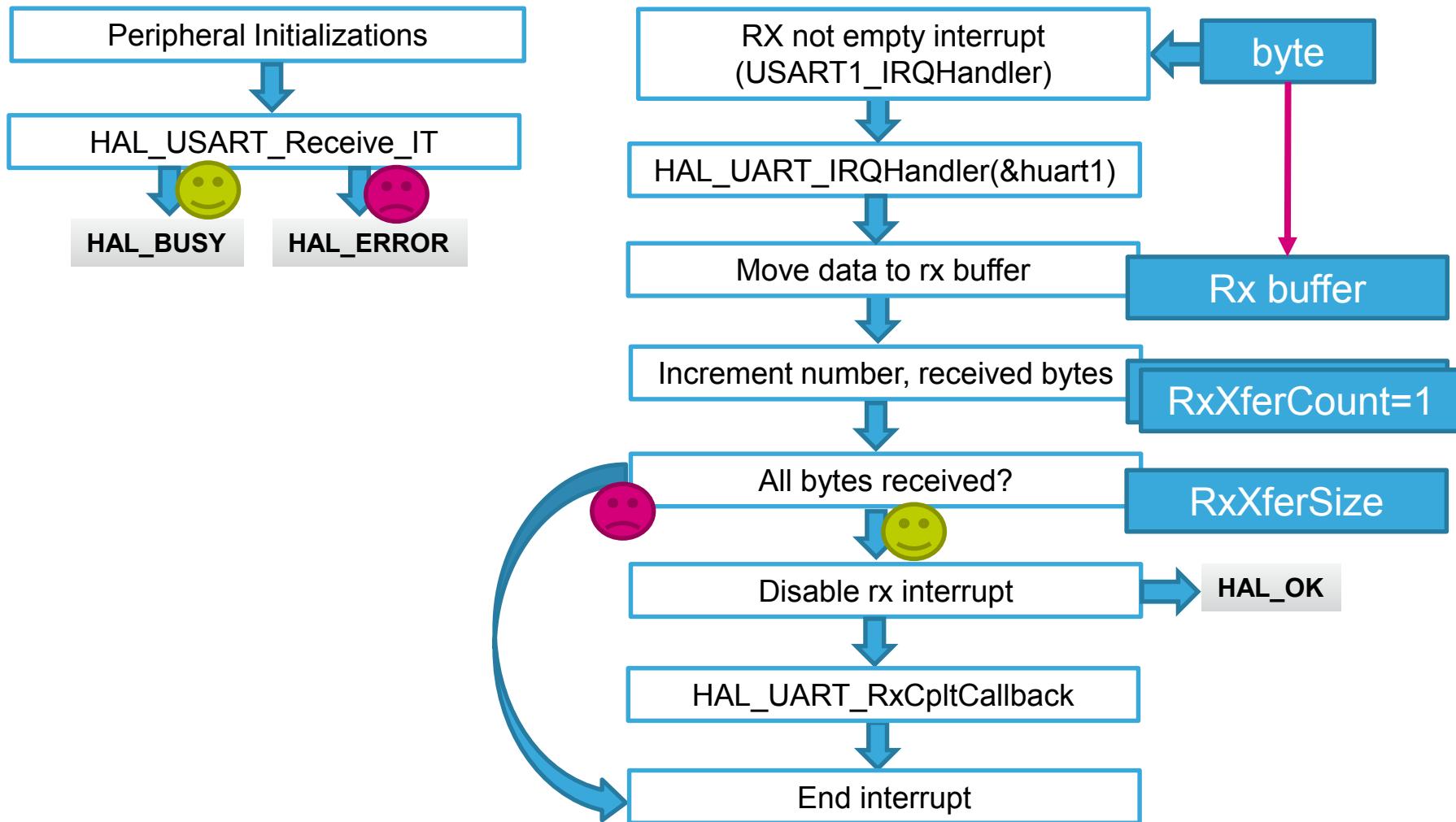
200

## HAL Library UART with IT receive flow



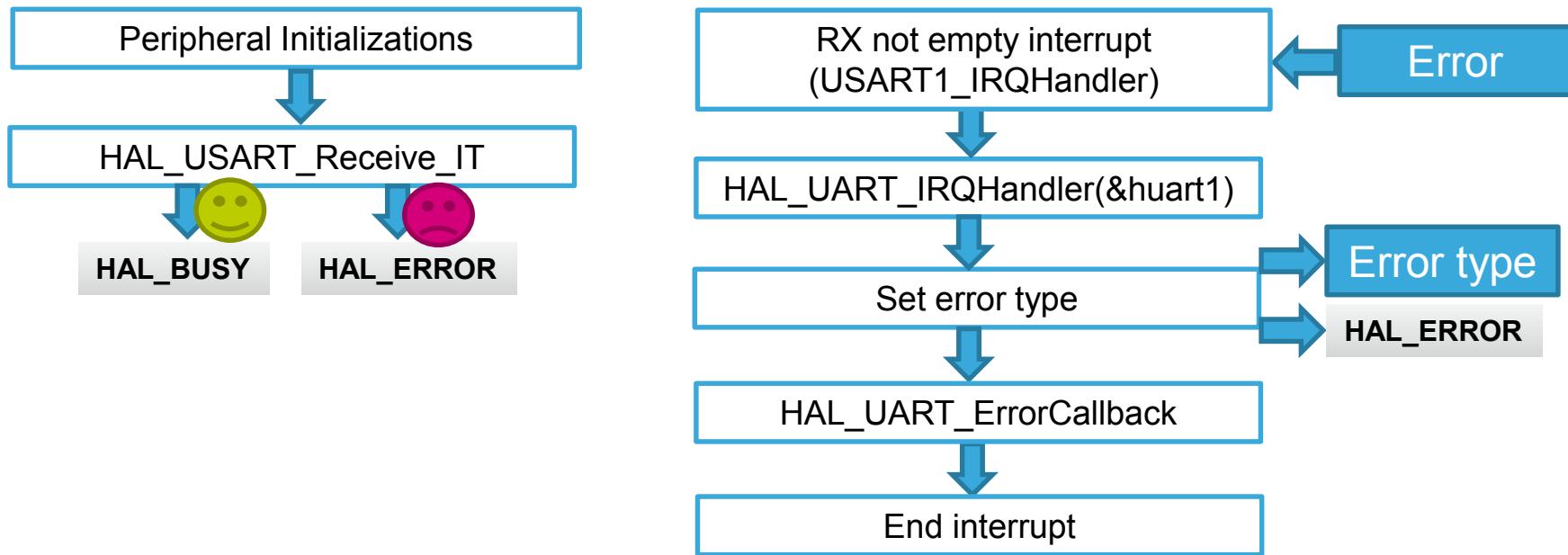
# UART receive with interrupt

201



# UART receive with interrupt

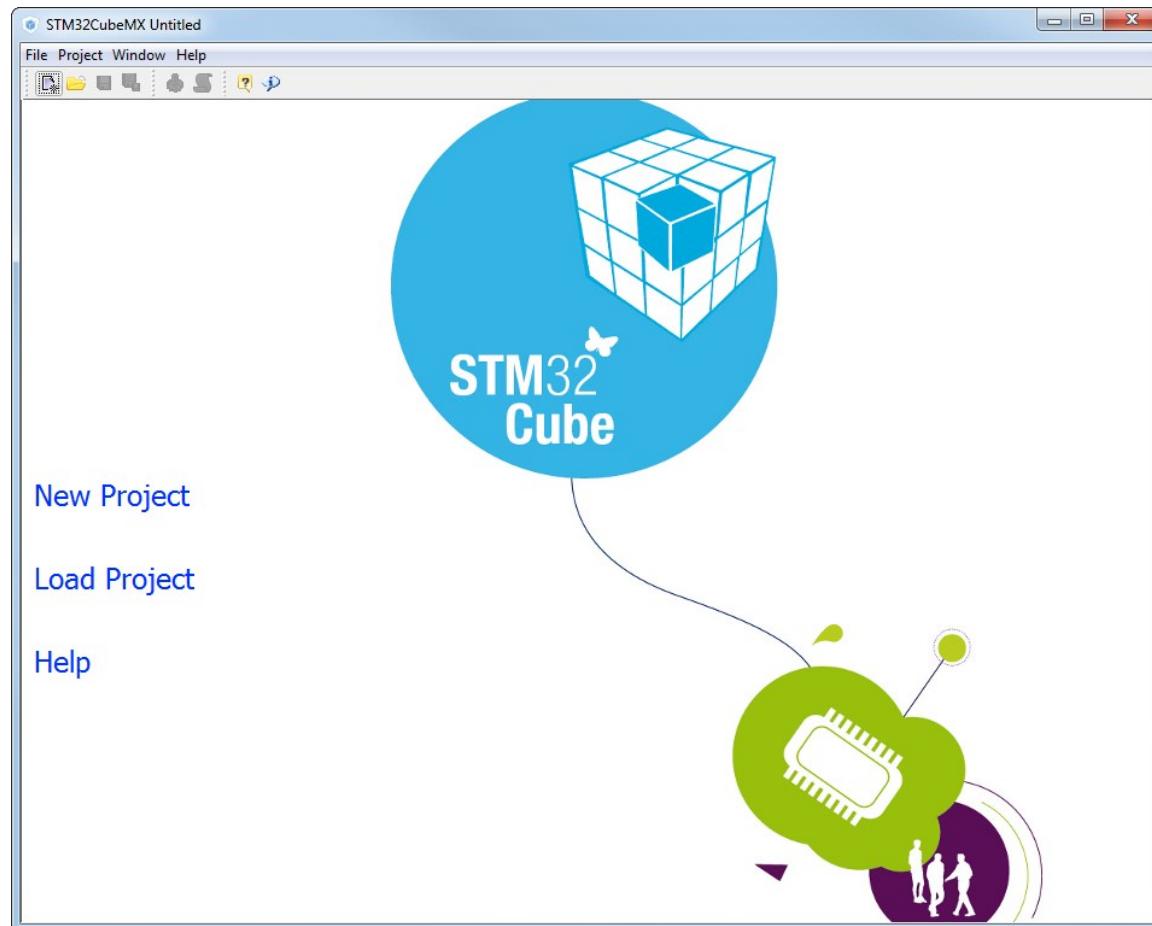
202



# Use UART with DMA lab

203

- Use **UART with DMA lab** to create project with UART
- We use this project for better demonstration how the HAL library works



# UART with DMA initialization

- In main.c is now defined UART handler and also DMA handlers

```
/* Private variables -----*/
UART_HandleTypeDef huart1;
DMA_HandleTypeDef hdma_usart1_rx;
DMA_HandleTypeDef hdma_usart1_tx;
```

- In main function we can find additional initialization for DMA

```
int main(void)
{
    /* USER CODE BEGIN 1 */
    /* USER CODE END 1 */
    /* MCU Configuration-----*/
    /* Reset of all peripherals, Initializes the Flash interface and the Systick. */
    HAL_Init();
    /* Configure the system clock */
    SystemClock_Config();
    /* Initialize all configured peripherals */
    MX_GPIO_Init(),
    MX_DMA_Init(); MX_USART1_UART_Init(); /* Infinite loop */
    while (1)
    {
    }
    /* USER CODE END 3 */
}
```

MX\_DMA initialization

# UART with DMA initialization

- In function MX\_USART1\_UART\_Init is nothing new

```
/* USART1 init function */
void MX_USART1_UART_Init(void)
{
    huart1.Instance = USART1;
    huart1.Init.BaudRate = 9600;
    huart1.Init.WordLength = UART_WORDLENGTH_8B;
    huart1.Init.StopBits = UART_STOPBITS_1;
    huart1.Init.Parity = UART_PARITY_NONE;
    huart1.Init.Mode = UART_MODE_TX_RX;
    huart1.Init.HwFlowCtl = UART_HWCONTROL_NONE;
    huart1.Init.OverSampling = UART_OVERSAMPLING_16;
    HAL_UART_Init(&huart1);

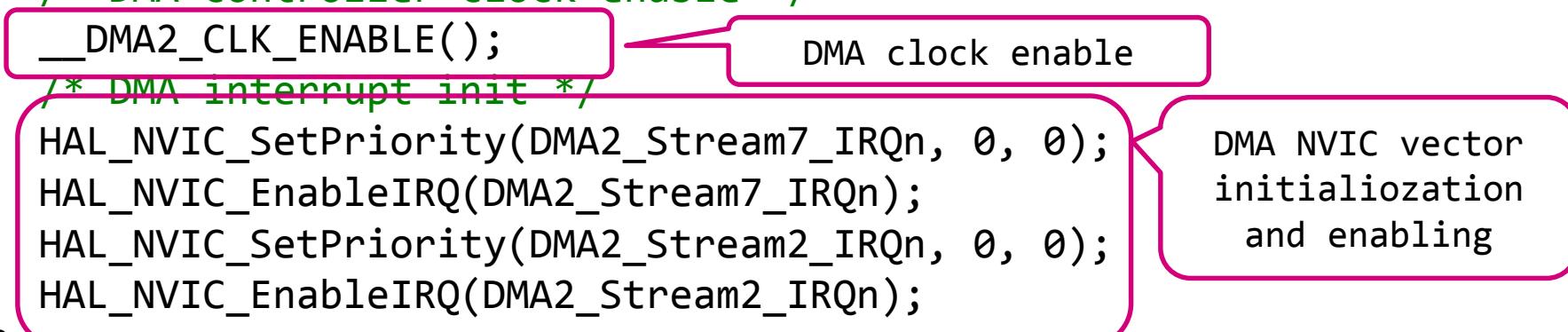
}
```

# UART with DMA initialization

206

- Function MX\_DMA\_Init enable DMA2 clock and enable DMA interrupt vectors
- If periphery use DMA to transfer data, the **NVIC interrupt** vectors must be **ENABLED** (DMA transfer use interrupts by default)

```
/**  
 * Enable DMA controller clock  
 */  
void MX_DMA_Init(void)  
{  
    /* DMA controller clock enable */  
    __DMA2_CLK_ENABLE();  
    /* DMA interrupt init */  
    HAL_NVIC_SetPriority(DMA2_Stream7_IRQn, 0, 0);  
    HAL_NVIC_EnableIRQ(DMA2_Stream7_IRQn);  
    HAL_NVIC_SetPriority(DMA2_Stream2_IRQn, 0, 0);  
    HAL_NVIC_EnableIRQ(DMA2_Stream2_IRQn);  
}
```



# UART with DMA - MSP file

207

- In stm32f4xx\_hal\_msp.c are now imported DMA handlers

```
extern DMA_HandleTypeDef hdma_usart1_rx;  
extern DMA_HandleTypeDef hdma_usart1_tx;
```

- It is because we need to put information about DMA into UART handler

```
void HAL_UART_MspInit(UART_HandleTypeDef* huart)
```

- Without this UART cannot cooperate with DMA on HAL base library

# UART with DMA - HAL\_UART\_MspInit

208

- Top of UART MSP function is still same only GPIO initialization

```
void HAL_UART_MspInit(UART_HandleTypeDef* huart)
{
    GPIO_InitTypeDef GPIO_InitStruct;
    if(huart->Instance==USART1)
    {
        /* USER CODE BEGIN USART1_MspInit 0 */
        /* USER CODE END USART1_MspInit 0 */
        /* Peripheral clock enable */
        __USART1_CLK_ENABLE();
        /**USART1 GPIO Configuration
        PA9      -----> USART1_TX
        PA10     -----> USART1_RX
        */
        GPIO_InitStruct.Pin = GPIO_PIN_9|GPIO_PIN_10;
        GPIO_InitStruct.Mode = GPIO_MODE_AF_PP;
        GPIO_InitStruct.Pull = GPIO_PULLUP;
        GPIO_InitStruct.Speed = GPIO_SPEED_LOW;
        GPIO_InitStruct.Alternate = GPIO_AF7_USART1;
        HAL_GPIO_Init(GPIOA, &GPIO_InitStruct);
```

# UART with DMA - HAL\_UART\_MspInit

209

- On the middle start DMA initialization based on CubeMX settings
- Most important part is the **\_HAL\_LINKDMA** macro which connects UART and DMA structures together

```
/* Peripheral DMA init*/
hdma_usart1_rx.Instance = DMA2_Stream2;
hdma_usart1_rx.Init.Channel = DMA_CHANNEL_4;
hdma_usart1_rx.Init.Direction = DMA_PERIPH_TO_MEMORY;
hdma_usart1_rx.InitPeriphInc = DMA_PINC_DISABLE;
hdma_usart1_rx.InitMemInc = DMA_MINC_ENABLE;
hdma_usart1_rx.InitPeriphDataAlignment = DMA_PDATAALIGN_BYTE;
hdma_usart1_rx.InitMemDataAlignment = DMA_MDATAALIGN_BYTE;
hdma_usart1_rx.Init.Mode = DMA_NORMAL;
hdma_usart1_rx.Init.Priority = DMA_PRIORITY_LOW;
hdma_usart1_rx.Init.FIFOMode = DMA_FIFOMODE_DISABLE;
HAL_DMA_Init(&hdma_usart1_rx);
```

```
_HAL_LINKDMA(huart,hdmarx,hdma_usart1_rx);
```

Stream selection,  
DMA direction,  
data width, ...

# HAL\_LINKDMA macro description

- In previous slides we work with DMA handler and UART handle
- There are three parameters in their structures which we need to know

```


/*
 * @brief  UART handle Structure definition
 */
typedef struct
{
    USART_TypeDef                *Instance;
    UART_InitTypeDef             Init;
    uint8_t                      *pTxBuffPtr;
    uint16_t                     TxXferSize;
    uint16_t                     TxXferCount;
    uint8_t                      *pRxBuffPtr;
    uint16_t                     RxXferSize;
    uint16_t                     RxXferCount;
    DMA_HandleTypeDef            *hdmatx;
    DMA_HandleTypeDef            *hdmarx;
    __IO HAL_UART_StateTypeDef   State;
    __IO HAL_UART_ErrorTypeDef   ErrorCode;
}UART_HandleTypeDef;


```

**UART handle**

```


    /*
     * @brief  DMA handle Structure definition
     */
    typedef struct __DMA_HandleTypeDefDef
    {
        DMA_Stream_TypeDef          *Instance;
        DMA_InitTypeDef              Init;
        HAL_LockTypeDef               Lock;
        __IO HAL_DMA_StateTypeDef   State;
        void                        *Parent;
        XferCpltCallback            XferCpltCallback(__DMA_HandleTypeDefDef * hdma);
        HalfCpltCallback            HalfCpltCallback(__DMA_HandleTypeDefDef * hdma);
        CpltCallback                CpltCallback(__DMA_HandleTypeDefDef * hdma);
    }__DMA_HandleTypeDef;


```

**DMA handle**

\* /

# \_\_HAL\_LINKDMA macro description

- Definition of macro is in `stm32f4xx_hal_def.h`

```
void HAL_UART_MspInit(UART_HandleTypeDef* huart)
```

Name of UART handle in MSP structure

```
#define __HAL_LINKDMA(__HANDLE__, __PPP_DMA_FIELD__, __DMA_HANDLE__)
```

Pointer on DMA handle (TX or RX)

DMA\_HandleTypeDef  
DMA\_HandleTypeDef

\*hdmatx;  
\*hdmarx;

```
HAL_DMA_Init(&hdma_usart1_rx);
```

/\* UART Tx DMA Handle pa  
/\* UART Rx DMA Handle pa

Imported DMA handler into MSP file

# \_\_HAL\_LINKDMA macro description

212

- Definition of macro is in `stm32f4xx_hal_def.h`

```
void HAL_UART_MspInit(UART_HandleTypeDef* huart)
```

Name of UART handle in MSP structure

```
__HAL_LINKDMA(huart,hdmarx,hdma_usart1_rx)
```

Pointer on DMA handle (TX or RX)

DMA\_HandleTypeDef  
DMA\_HandleTypeDef

\*hdmarx;  
\*hdmarx;

```
HAL_DMA_Init(&hdma_usart1_rx);
```

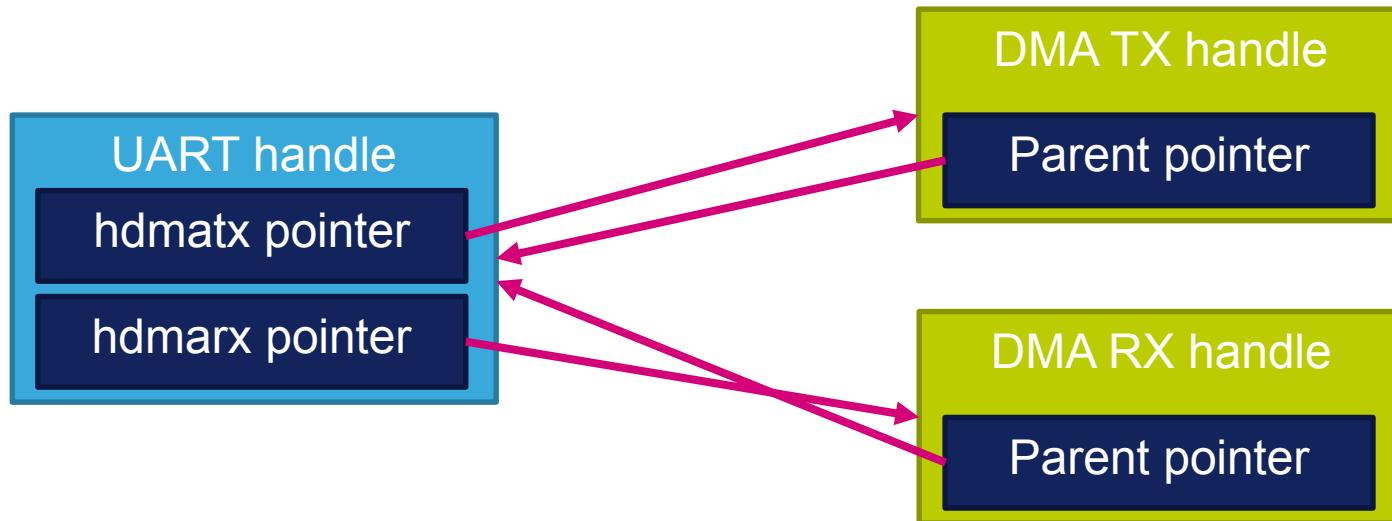
Imported DMA handler into MSP file

/\* UART Tx DMA Handle pa  
/\* UART Rx DMA Handle pa

# HAL\_LINKDMA function description

213

- LINKDMA macro connects DMA and UART handle together
- Is possible get information about DMA from UART handle
- And UART handle from DMA



# UART with DMA - HAL\_UART\_MspInit

214

- Transmit part of DMA initialization is similar to receiving part

```
hdma_usart1_tx.Instance = DMA2_Stream7;
hdma_usart1_tx.Init.Channel = DMA_CHANNEL_4;
hdma_usart1_tx.Init.Direction = DMA_MEMORY_TO_PERIPH;
hdma_usart1_tx.Init.PeriphInc = DMA_PINC_DISABLE;
hdma_usart1_tx.Init.MemInc = DMA_MINC_ENABLE;
hdma_usart1_tx.InitPeriphDataAlignment = DMA_PDATAALIGN_BYTE;
hdma_usart1_tx.Init.MemDataAlignment = DMA_MDATAALIGN_BYTE;
hdma_usart1_tx.Init.Mode = DMA_NORMAL;
hdma_usart1_tx.Init.Priority = DMA_PRIORITY_LOW;
hdma_usart1_tx.Init.FIFOMode = DMA_FIFOMODE_DISABLE;
HAL_DMA_Init(&hdma_usart1_tx);

__HAL_LINKDMA(huart,hdmatx,hdma_usart1_tx);
/* USER CODE BEGIN USART1_MspInit 1 */
/* USER CODE END USART1_MspInit 1 */
}
```

# UART with DMA Interrupt

215

- DMA handles are imported into stm32f4xx\_it.c

```
/* External variables -----*/
extern DMA_HandleTypeDef hdma_usart1_rx;
extern DMA_HandleTypeDef hdma_usart1_tx;
```

- DMA interrupt call HAL\_DMA\_IRQHandler not UART Handler

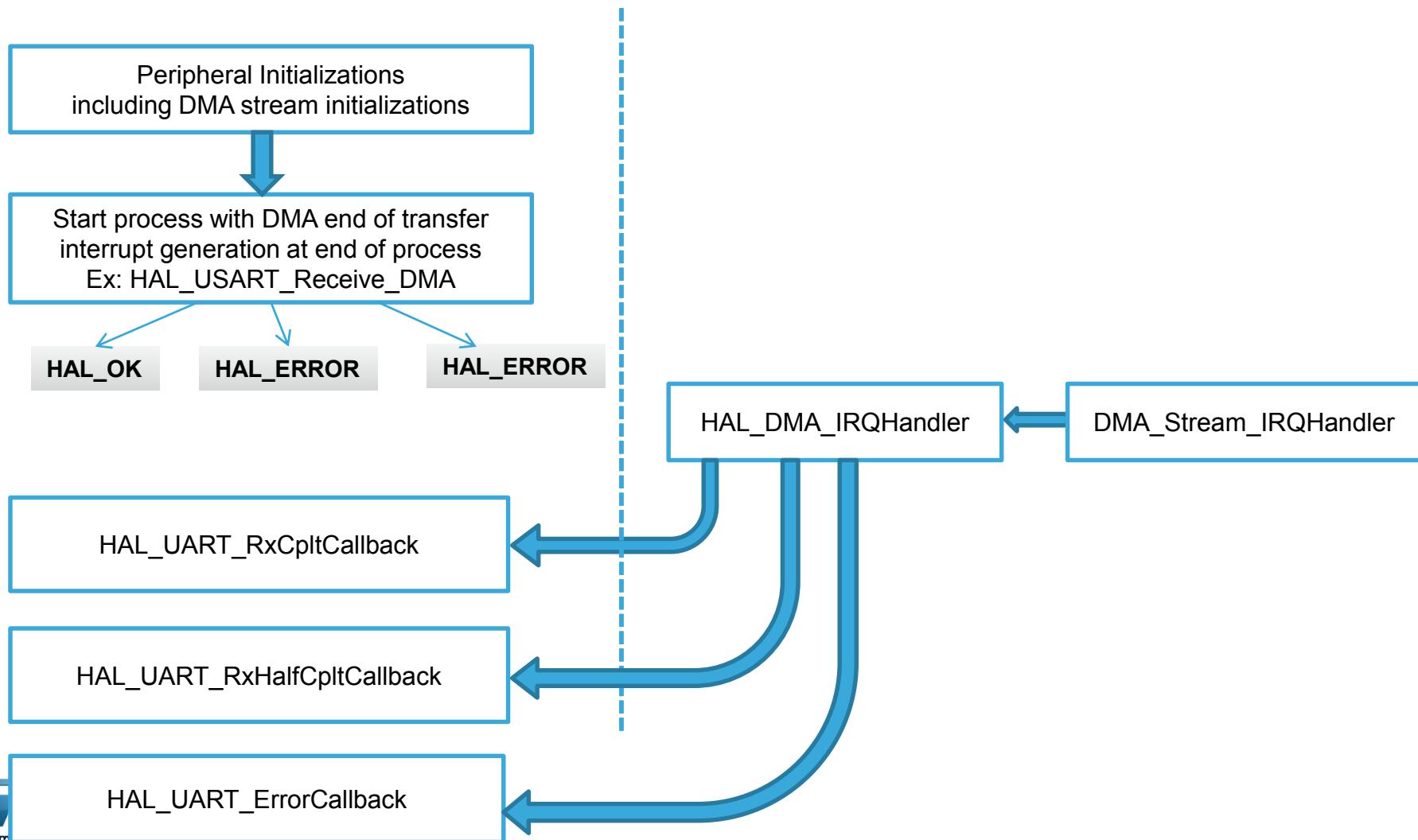
```
/*
* @brief This function handles DMA2 Stream7 global interrupt.
*/
void DMA2_Stream7_IRQHandler(void)
{
    /* USER CODE BEGIN DMA2_Stream7_IRQn 0 */
    /* USER CODE END DMA2_Stream7_IRQn 0 */
    HAL_DMA_IRQHandler(&hdma_usart1_tx);
    /* USER CODE BEGIN DMA2_Stream7_IRQn 1 */
    /* USER CODE END DMA2_Stream7_IRQn 1 */
}
/*
* @brief This function handles DMA2 Stream2 global interrupt.
*/
void DMA2_Stream2_IRQHandler(void)
{
    /* USER CODE BEGIN DMA2_Stream2_IRQn 0 */
    /* USER CODE END DMA2_Stream2_IRQn 0 */
    HAL_DMA_IRQHandler(&hdma_usart1_rx);
    /* USER CODE BEGIN DMA2_Stream2_IRQn 1 */
    /* USER CODE END DMA2_Stream2_IRQn 1 */
}
```

DMA interrupt handled by  
HAL\_DMA\_IRQHandler  
Internally is connected to UART  
callbacks

# Peripheral HAL driver model

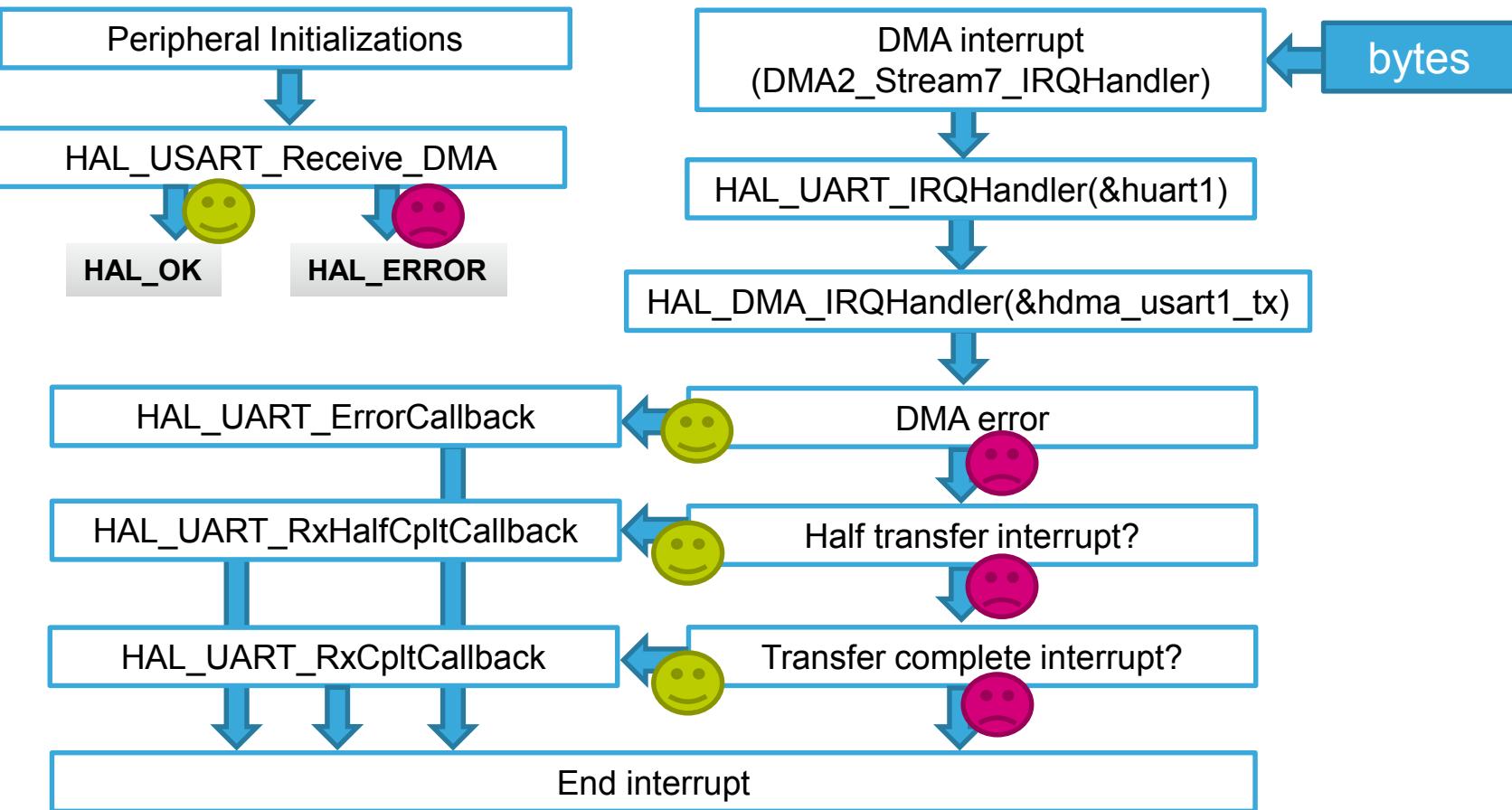
## Non blocking process with DMA transfer

216



# UART receive with DMA

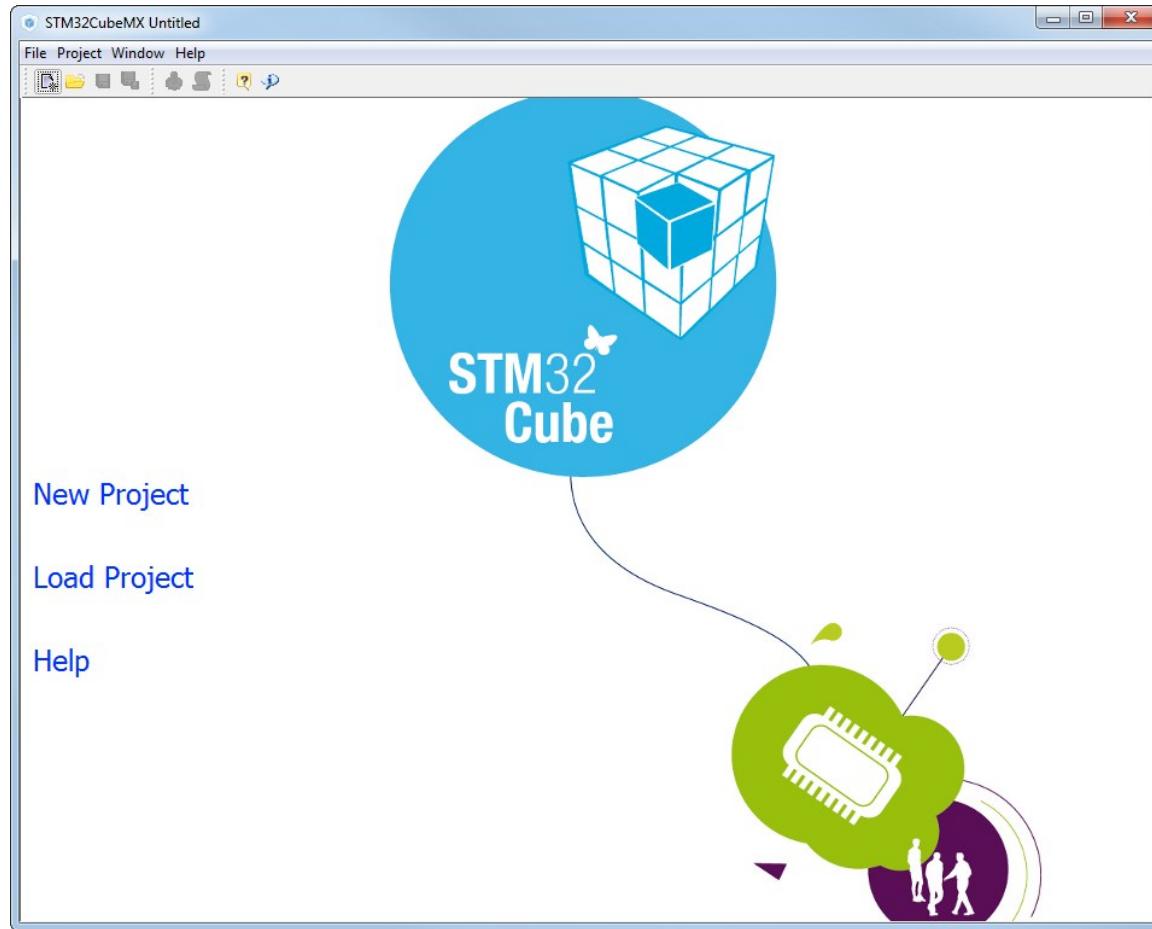
217



# Examples for other peripherals

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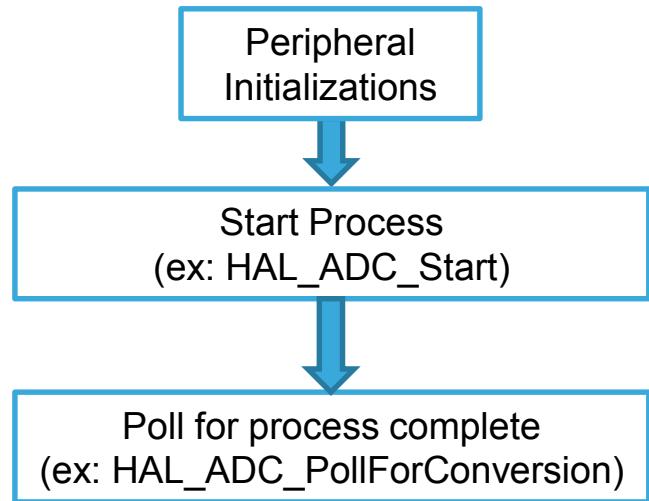
- SPI labs very similar like UART



# Peripheral HAL driver model

## Non Blocking Start process

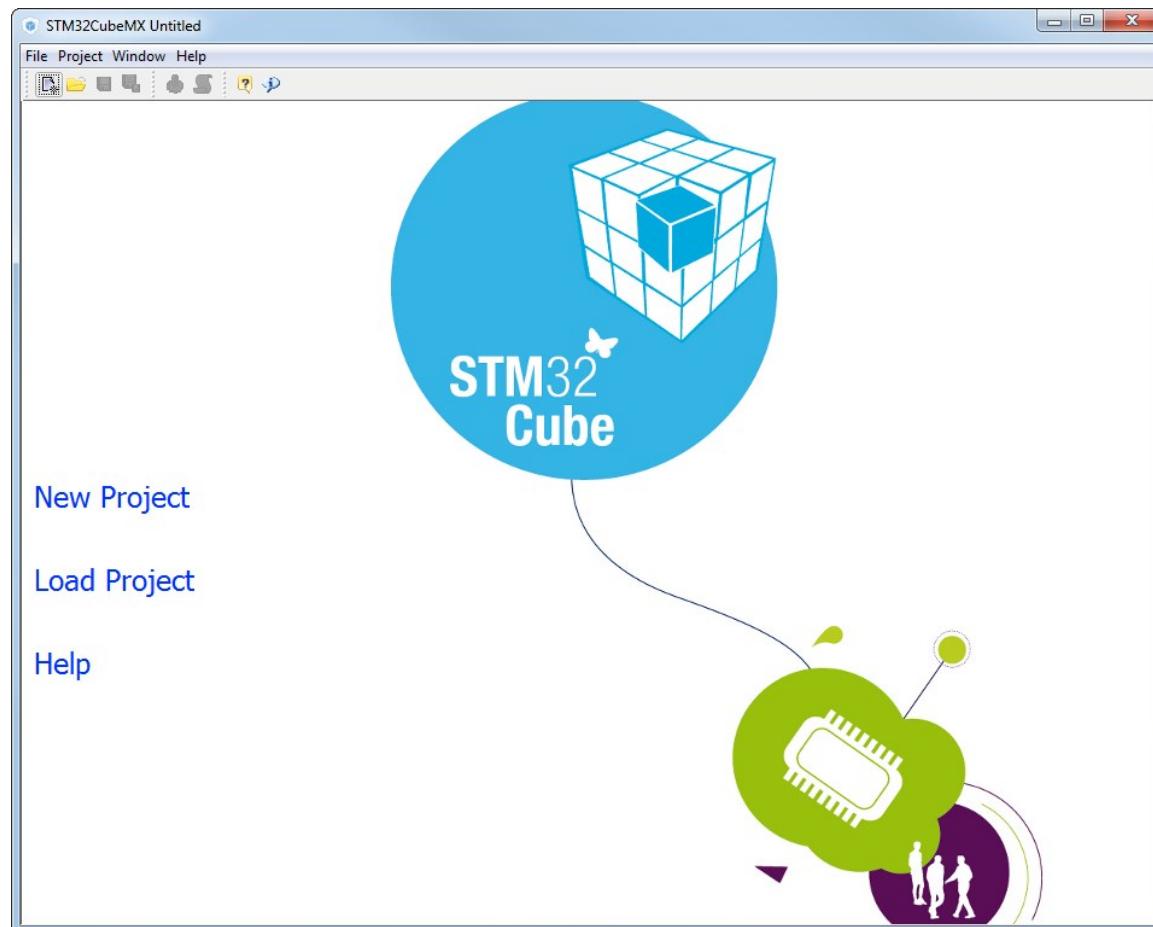
- Non blocking start process
  - Exits directly after starting the process
  - Used mainly for ADC,DAC, Timer
  - Ex: HAL\_ADC\_Start()



# Examples for other peripherals

220

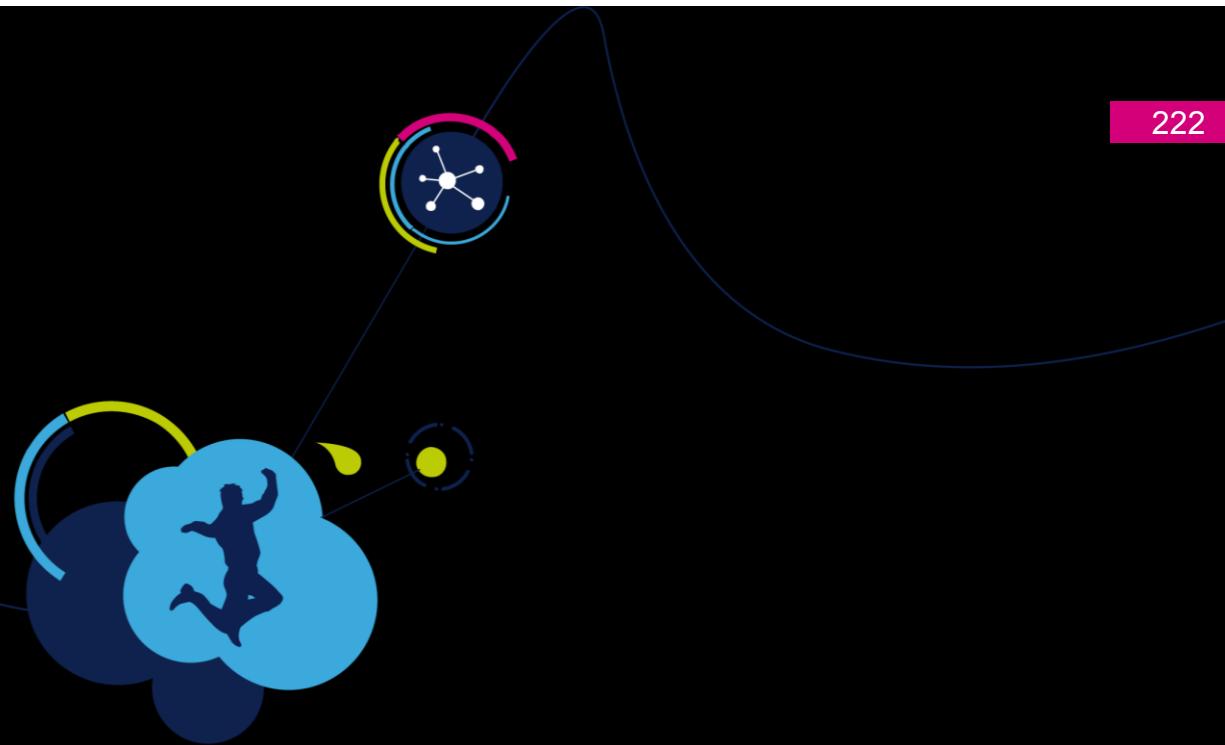
- For example TIM labs, DAC labs, ADC labs
- Very similar principle as UART



# Guidelines for writing a HAL code

221

- You can start from the template project
- The template project includes all HAL files and implements a main.c files with startup code to initialize system clock (@ max speed)
- Start by writing the peripheral HAL\_PPP\_MsInit function, in this function you need to:
  - Enable the peripheral clock
  - Configure the peripheral GPIOs
  - configure DMA channel and enable DMA interrupt (if needed)
  - Enable peripheral interrupt (if needed)
- Edit the stm32f4xx\_it.c to call required interrupt handlers (periph and DMA)
- Write process complete callback functions if you plan to use peripheral interrupt or DMA
- In your main.c file, initialize the peripheral handle structure then call function HAL\_PPP\_Init() to initialize your peripheral

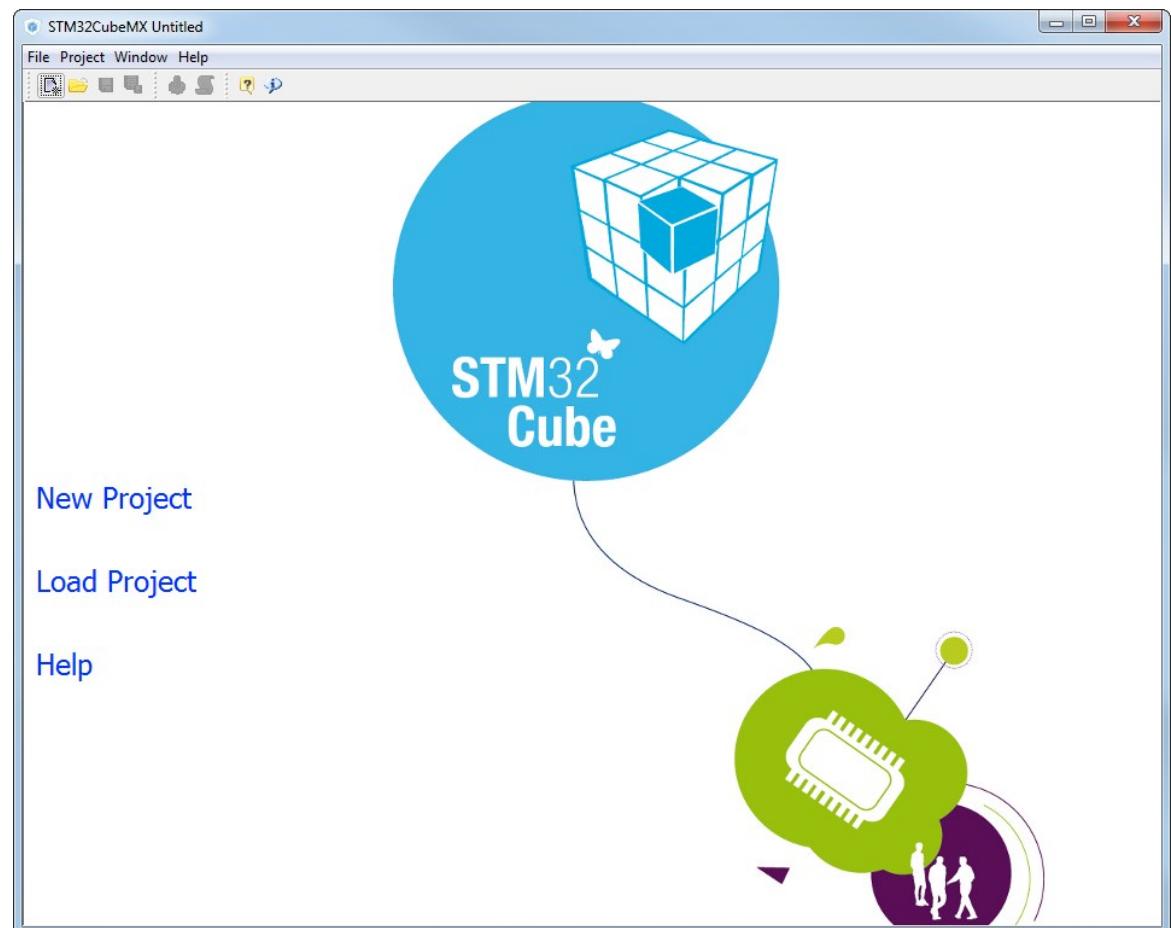


# Recapitulation

# What is CubeMX

223

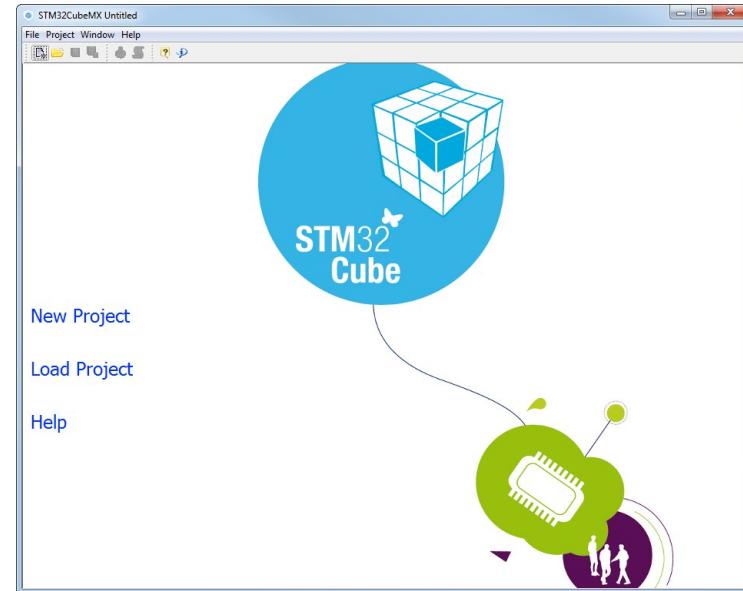
- MCU selector
- Pin out configurator
- Clock configurator
- Periphery configurator
- Code generator



# Code generation

224

- Generate initialization for peripherals selected in CubeMX
- Create Interrupt handlers and use HAL handlers
- Create not fully functional program
- User must still start peripheries or define handlers
- Create only initialization for options which are possible in CubeMX

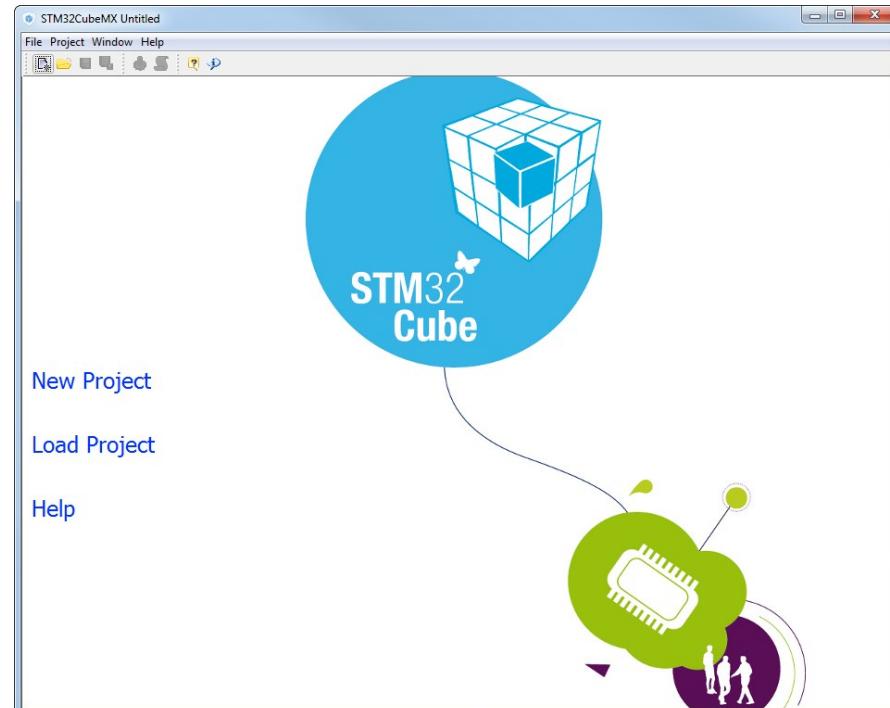


# Code generation

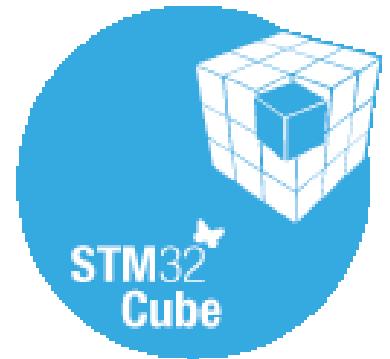
225

- Generate initialization for peripherals selected in CubeMX
- Create Interrupt handlers and use HAL handlers
- Help us faster create program draft then with STD

- Create not fully functional program
- User must still start peripheries or define handlers
- Create only initialization for options which are possible in CubeMX



- Handle based library
- HAL function are not low layer
- If function which you want not exists in HAL or work different way how you want, is very difficult to do it with HAL library
- HAL have no functions to access all functions  
Is possible access SR and some functional registers (TIM->CNT reg)



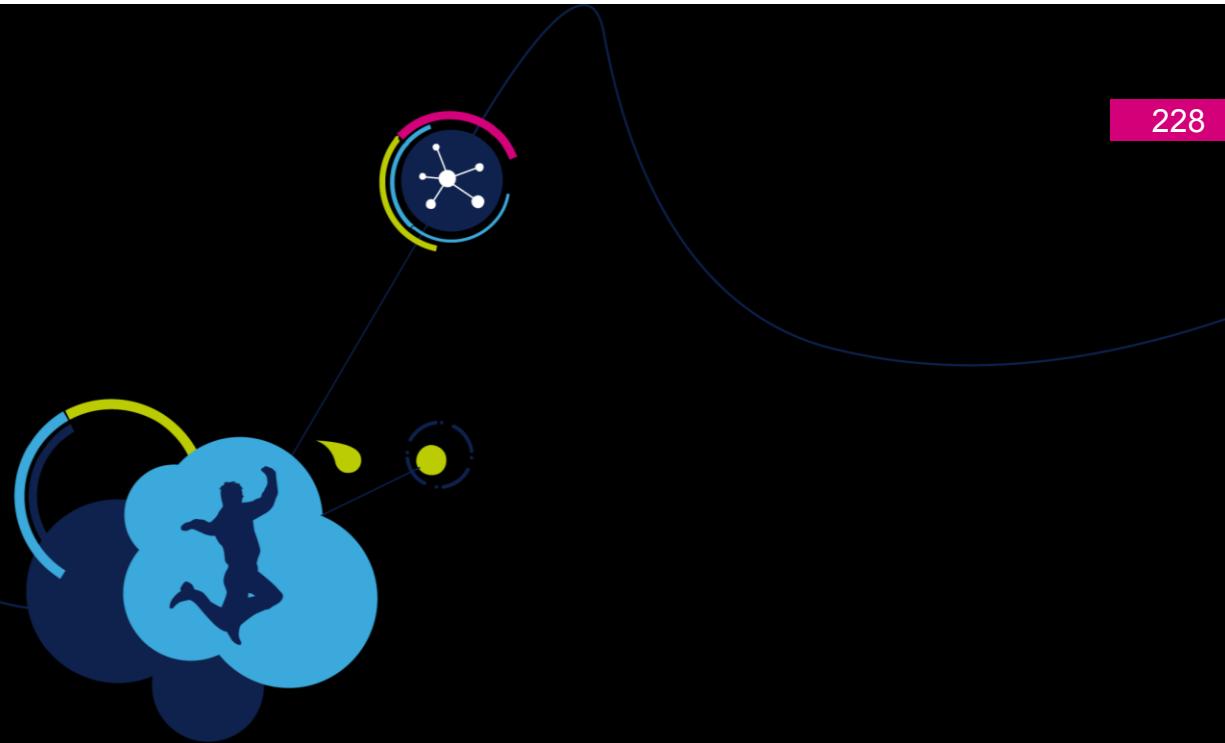
# Solving HAL library limitation

227

- TIM trigger DMA transfer, which move data from RAM to GPIO (TIM DMA lab)
- Function HAL\_TIM\_Base\_Start\_DMA exists, but transfer data from RAM to TIM->ARR register
- If we want to transfer data from places which we want, we need to use more functions

```
/* USER CODE BEGIN 2 */  
__HAL_TIM_ENABLE_DMA(&htim1, TIM_DMA_UPDATE);  
HAL_DMA_Start(&hdma_tim1_up,(uint32_t)data,(uint32_t)&GPIOG>ODR,2);  
HAL_TIM_Base_Start(&htim1);  
/* USER CODE END 2 */
```

- We must use three HAL function to make it working
- They are also some situation where HAL functions not exists and we must use direct access into registers



# Board Support Package (BSP)

# Board support package Overview

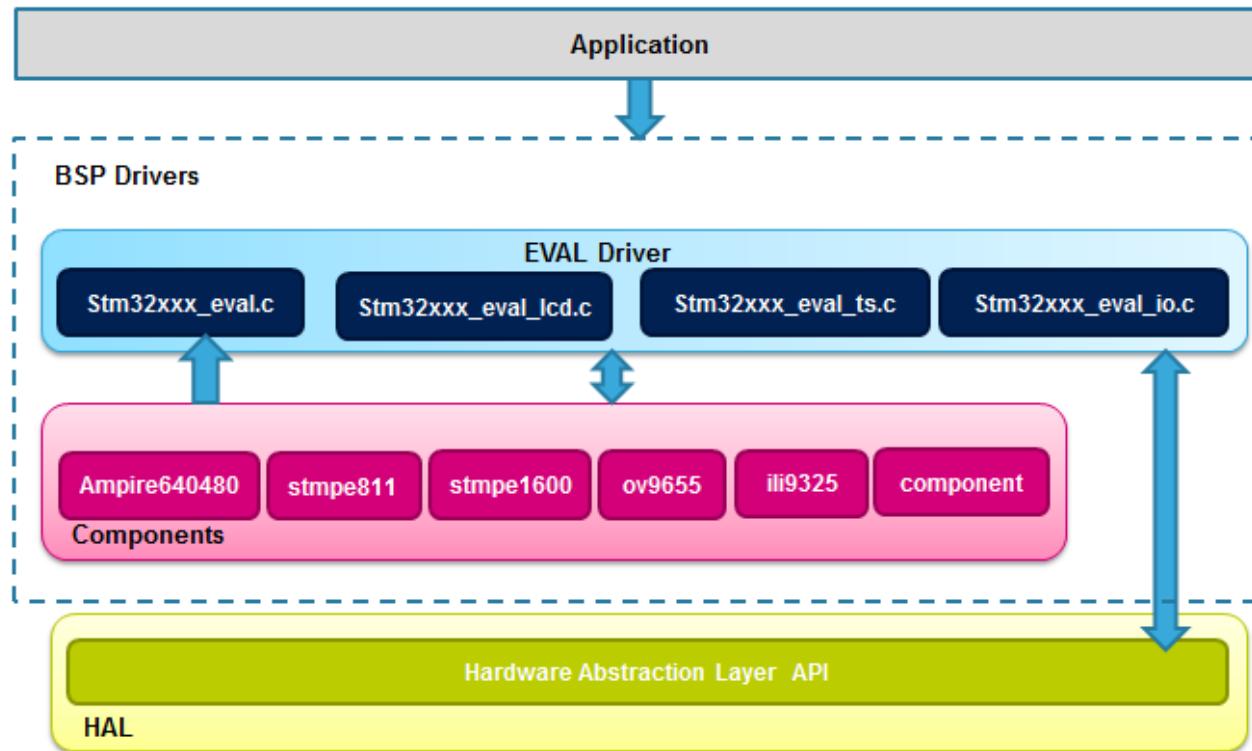
229

- A board support package is available per each product board (EVAL, Discovery, Nucleo)
- The board support package architecture was defined in order to allow easy portability and reuse of the same components (LCD, IO expander,...) on different boards
- This portability is achieved by defining component classes
  - LCD
  - Accelerometer
  - Gyroscope
  - Audio speaker codec
  - IO expander
  - Touch screen controller
- Drivers for the components present on the board are written according to the component class definition (see .h files in \Drivers\BSP\Components\Common) which is **board and MCU independent**
- A board support package is implemented by doing the link with a particular component driver and by associating to it a particular MCU peripheral and needed I/Os

# Board support package Overview

230

- The BSP drivers are generally composed of two parts:
  - Component: is the driver relative to the external device on the board and not related to the STM32, the component driver provide specific APIs to the external components and could be portable on any other board.
  - Board Driver: the Board driver permits to link the component driver to a specific board and provides a set of friendly used APIs.



# Examples with BSP

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- How to import BSP into your project
- How use BSP examples:
  - FMC SDRAM BSP lab
  - LCD BSP Print text lab
  - I2C BSP EEPROM lab
  - SPI BSP GYROSCOPE lab

