

## Exercise 1 A first CMSIS-RTOS2 project

This project will take you through the steps necessary to create and debug a CMSIS-RTOS2 based project.

Open the Run Time Environment (RTE) by selecting the green diamond on the toolbar



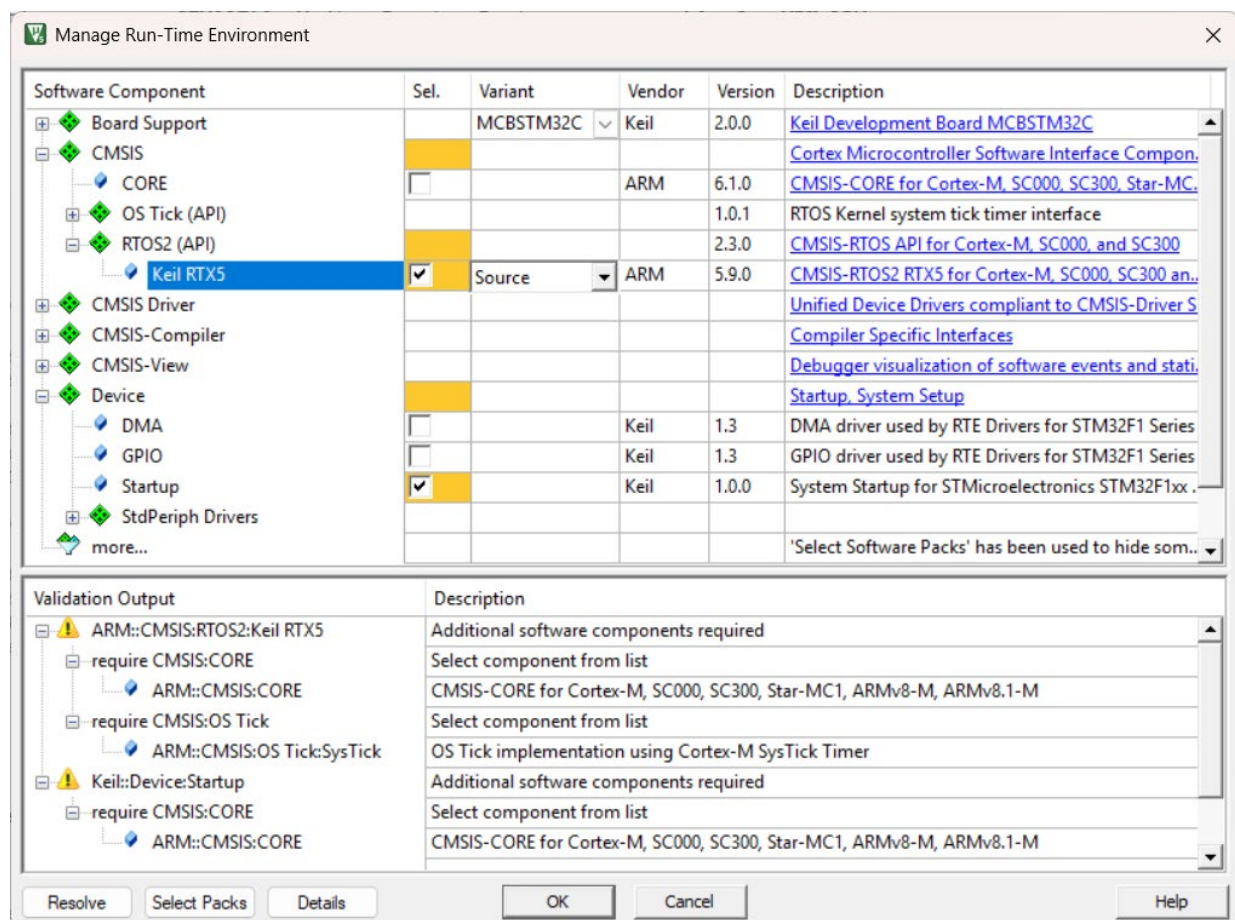
The RTE allows you to configure the platform of software components you are going to use in a given project. As well as displaying the available components the RTE understands their dependencies on other components.

To configure the project for use with the CMSIS-RTOS2 Keil RTX, simply tick the CMSIS::RTOS2 (API):Keil RTX5 box.

Switch the Keil RTX5 dropdown variant box from 'Library' to 'Source'.

Also make sure to tick Device::Startup.

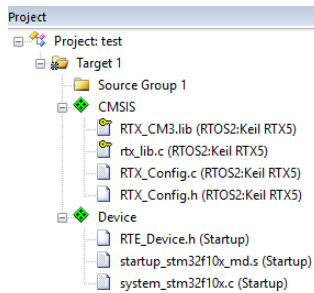
This will cause the selection box to turn orange meaning that additional components are required. The required component will be displayed in the Validation Output window.



To add the missing components you can press the Resolve button in the bottom left hand corner of the RTE. When all the necessary components are present the selection column will turn green.

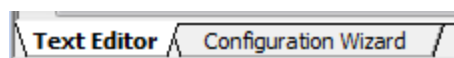
Now press the OK button and all the selected components will be added to the new project

Open the Options for Target... by clicking the magic wand. Navigate to the tab 'C/C++ (AC6)' and choose Language C: c99. This is needed to build RTX5 from source.

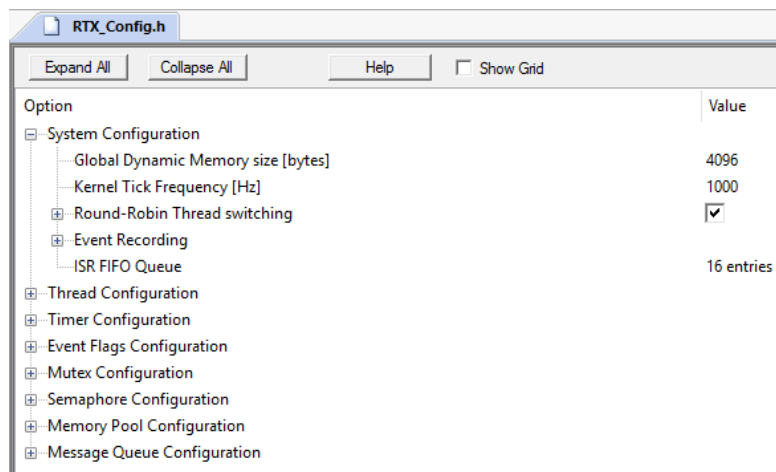


The CMSIS components are added to folders displayed as a green diamond. There are two types of file here. The first type is a library file which is held within the tool chain and is not editable. This file is shown with a yellow key to show that it is 'locked' (read-only). The second type of file is a configuration file. These files are copied to your project directory and can be edited as necessary. Each of these files can be displayed as a text files but it is also possible to view the configuration options as a set of pick lists and drop down menus.

To see this open the RTX\_Config.h file and at the bottom of the editor window select the 'Configuration Wizard' tab.



Click on Expand All to see all of the configuration options as a graphical pick list:

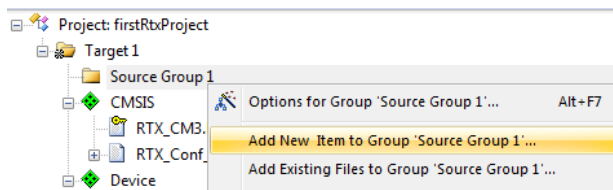


Make the following changes:

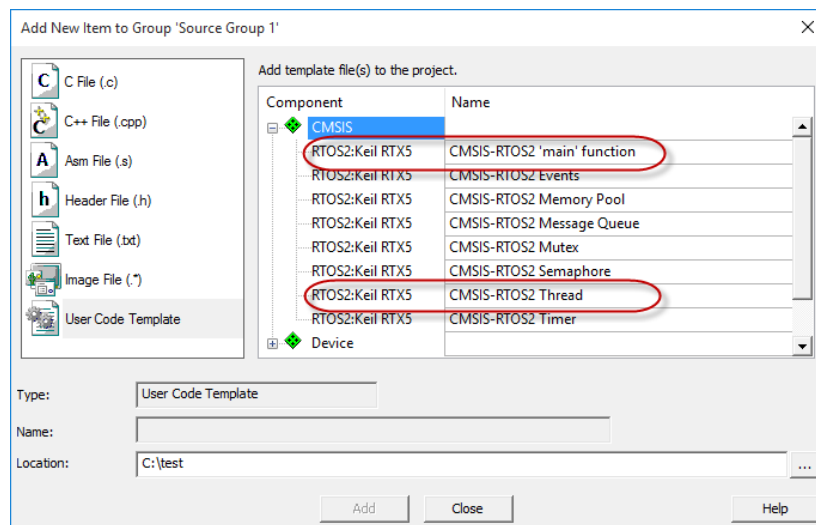
- Global Dynamic Memory size [bytes]: 4096
- Default Thread Stack size [bytes]: 512

Now that we have the basic platform for our project in place we can add some user source code which will start the RTOS and create a running thread.

**To do this right-click the 'Source Group 1' folder and select 'Add new item to Source Group 1'**

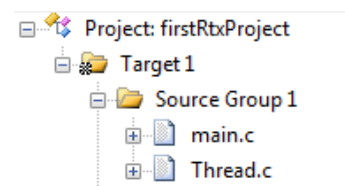


**In the Add new Item dialog select the 'User code template' icon and in the CMSIS section select the 'RTOS2 'main' function' and click Add**



**Repeat this but this time select 'RTOS2 Thread'.**

This will now add two source files to our project main.c and thread.c



**Open Thread.c in the editor**

We will look at the RTOS definitions in this project in the next section. For now this file contains two functions; `Init_Thread()` which is used to start the thread running, and the actual thread function.

**Then open main.c in the editor**

Main contains the functions to initialize and start the RTOS kernel. Then, unlike a bare metal project, main is allowed to terminate rather than enter an endless loop. However this is not really recommended and we will look at a more elegant way of terminating a thread later.

**In main.c add the Init\_Thread prototype as an external declaration and then call it after the osKernelInitialize() function as shown below.**

```
/*-----  
 * Application main thread  
 *-----*/  
__NO_RETURN static void app_main (void *argument) {  
    (void)argument;  
    extern int Init_Thread (void);  
    Init_Thread ();  
    for (;;) {}  
}
```

## Build the project (F7)

**Open the Options for Target... by clicking the magic wand. Navigate to the tab 'Debug' and choose Use Simulator.**

## Start the debugger (Ctrl+F5)

This will run the code up to main

**Make sure View → Periodic Window Update is ticked**

Open the → View → Watch Windows → RTX RTOS

### Start the code running (F5)

Property	Value
System	
Kernel ID	RTX V5.1.0
Kernel State	osKernelRunning
Kernel Tick Count	453
Kernel Tick Frequency	1000
System Timer Frequency	72000000
Round Robin Tick Count	3
Round Robin Timeout	5
Global Dynamic Memory	Base: 0x20000000, Size: 4096
Stack Overrun Check	Enabled
Stack Usage Watermark	Disabled
Default Thread Stack Size	200
ISR FIFO Queue	Size: 16, Used: 0
Threads	
id: 0x200012B4, osRtxIdleThread	osThreadReady, osPriorityIdle
State	osThreadReady
Priority	osPriorityIdle
Attributes	osThreadDetached
Stack	Used: 32% [64]
Flags	0x00000000
id: 0x20000010, Thread	osThreadReady, osPriorityNormal
State	osThreadReady
Priority	osPriorityNormal
Attributes	osThreadDetached
Stack	Used: 32% [64]
Flags	0x00000000
id: 0x20000130, app_main	osThreadRunning, osPriorityNormal
State	osThreadRunning
Priority	osPriorityNormal
Attributes	osThreadDetached
Stack	Used: 0% [0]
Flags	0x00000000

This debug view shows all the running threads and their current state. At the moment we have three threads which are `app_main`, `osRtxIdleThread` and `Thread`.

This window is a component view which shows key variables in a software library (component). It is generated by an XML file. It is possible to create such a view for key variables in your application code. This is very useful if you have a long term project or code that you are going to give to a third party.

## Exit the debugger

**While this project does not actually do anything it demonstrates the few steps necessary to start using CMSIS-RTOS2. As a last step, let's add some functionality.**

**Open Thread.c, and change the Thread definition as follows**

```
int x=0;

void Thread (void *argument) {
    while (1) {
        x++;
        osDelay(500);
    }
}
```

**Build the project again, then start a new Debugging session.**

There should now be one more thread; osRtxTimerThread. Add the variable `x` to a Watch window, and watch it increase over time. More on threads and timers in the next set of exercises.