

Quick Start Guide

AmbiqSuite Visual Studio Code Project Example for the Apollo3 Family

QS-AVSPEA3-1p0



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Revision History

Revision	Date	Description
1.0	September 2024	Initial release

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Introduction

This document provides a list of the necessary software and the installation procedure to get started using Visual Studio Code with AmbiqSuite for the Apollo3 family. After installing the necessary packages, a brief walkthrough is provided using the `hello_world` example project.

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Software Setup

- Code Editor
 - VSCode <https://code.visualstudio.com/download>
 - Plugins
 - Cortex-Debug (by marus25)
<https://marketplace.visualstudio.com/items?itemName=marus25.cortex-debug>
 - Also requires debug-tracker-vscode
<https://marketplace.visualstudio.com/items?itemName=mcu-debug.debug-tracker-vscode>
 - MemoryView
<https://marketplace.visualstudio.com/items?itemName=mcu-debug.memory-view>
 - RTOS Views
<https://marketplace.visualstudio.com/items?itemName=mcu-debug.rtos-views>
 - MCU Peripheral Viewer
<https://marketplace.visualstudio.com/items?itemName=mcu-debug.peripheral-viewer>
 - Arm Assembly (by dan-c-underwood)
<https://marketplace.visualstudio.com/items?itemName=dan-c-underwood.arm>
 - RedHat YAML
<https://marketplace.visualstudio.com/items?itemName=redhat.vscode-yaml>
 - Microsoft Makefile Tools
<https://marketplace.visualstudio.com/items?itemName=ms-vscode.makefile-tools>
 - Microsoft C/C++ Extension Pack
<https://marketplace.visualstudio.com/items?itemName=ms-vscode.cpptools-extension-pack> (Includes C/C++ IntelliSense & debugging extension)
 - Microsoft WSL (Windows Subsystem for Linux)
<https://marketplace.visualstudio.com/items?itemName=ms-vscode-remote.remote-wsl>

- Optional - Python by Microsoft
<https://marketplace.visualstudio.com/items?itemName=ms-python.python>
- Optional - GitLens by GitKraken
<https://marketplace.visualstudio.com/items?itemName=eamodio.gitlens>
- Compiler
 - GCC 13.2r1 <https://developer.arm.com/downloads/-/arm-gnu-toolchain-downloads> look for the Windows bare-metal target (arm-none-eabi):
<https://developer.arm.com/-/media/Files/downloads/gnu/13.2.rel1/binrel/arm-gnu-toolchain-13.2.rel1-mingw-w64-i686-arm-none-eabi.exe?rev=07af46c1f7574a77969b0f764a1255f0&hash=E5598DC9AB1C892D26C25B6158FFA65C> Note- this actually comes with a GDB server if you prefer it over the Segger GDB server.
- Debugger
 - SeggerGDB Command Line (comes bundled with Segger J-Link tools)
<https://www.segger.com/downloads/jlink/>
- Tools - Required for AmbiqSuite build scripts
 - Python 3.8
 - PyYaml

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Installation

Install all software packages and ensure the relevant executable directories are added to system PATH variables. Note that this document assumes you have your GCC build environment already configured.

Example Quick-Start

AmbiqSuite R3.2.0 provides Visual Studio Code configuration files for two examples:

- /examples/hello_world
- /examples/ freertos_mspi_display

This section provides a brief overview of how to get started running and debugging examples using the prepackaged hello_world Visual Studio Code template.

Hello World Walkthrough

1. Open Visual Studio Code, navigate to File -> Open Folder, and open the AmbiqSuite_R3.2.0/boards/<<EVB>>/examples/hello_world folder. The explorer view will look like Figure 1.

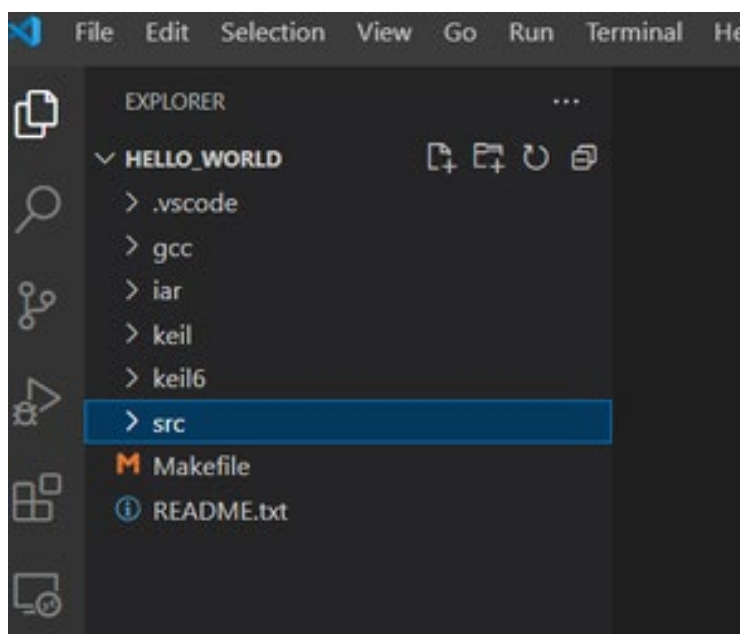


Figure 1- Hello_World Explorer View

2. Navigate to the launch.json file under .vscode and ensure the configurations match your environment.
 1. Ensure "serverpath" points to your J-Link GDB Server executable.
 2. Ensure the "armToolchainPath" path is correct.
 3. Select the appropriate Apollo3 "device" for your selected evaluation board.
 4. If using a debugger other than thew onboard J-Link debugger on the EVB, add the serial number or nick name for "serialNumber". Otherwise, this can be left blank.
 5. Select the "svdFile" path appropriate for your evaluation board.
 6. Ensure "swoFrequency" is set to "1000000" or 1Mhz.

```

1 {
2   "version": "0.2.0",
3   "configurations": [
4     {
5       "cwd": "${fileDirname}",
6       "executable": "../gcc/bin/${fileBasenameNoExtension}.axf",
7       "name": "Debug Microcontroller",
8       "request": "launch",
9       "type": "cortex-debug",
10      "serverType": "jlink",
11      "serverpath": "C:/Program Files/SEGGER/JLink/JLinkGDBServerCL.exe", // Your installation path may vary
12      "armToolchainPath": "C:/Program Files (x86)/Arm GNU Toolchain arm-none-eabi/13.2 Rel1/bin", // Your installation path may vary
13      "device": "AMA3B2KK-KBR", // For Apollo3p device selection
14      // "device": "AMA3B1KK-KBR", // For Apollo3 device selection
15      "interface": "swd",
16      "serialNumber": "", // If using external JLink, enter the serial number or nickname here
17      "runToEntryPoint": "main",
18      "svdFile": "${workspaceRoot}/../../../../pack/SVD/apollo3p.svd", // For Apollo3p device selection
19      // "svdFile": "${workspaceRoot}/../../../../pack/SVD/apollo3.svd", // For Apollo3 device selection
20      "showDevDebugOutput": "both",
21      "swoConfig": {
22        "enabled": true,
23        "decoders": [
24          { "type": "console", "label": "ITM", "port": 0, "encoding": "ascii" }
25        ],
26        // "cpuFrequency": 48000000, // This is usually measured, not specified
27        "swoFrequency": 1000000,
28        "source": "probe"
29      }
30    ]
31  }

```

Figure 2 - launch.json Configuration

3. Open hello_world.c in the Visual Studio Code explorer, navigate to line 99, and add a breakpoint by clicking to the left of the line number. Do the same for line 125.

```
81
82 //
83 // Initialize the printf interface for ITM output
84 //
85 am_bsp_itm_printf_enable();
86
87 //
88 // Print the banner.
89 //
90 am_util_stdio_terminal_clear();
91 am_util_stdio_printf("Hello World!\n\n");
92
93 //
94 // Print the device info.
95 //
96 am_util_id_device(&sIdDevice);
97 am_util_stdio_printf("Vendor Name: %s\n", sIdDevice.pui8VendorName);
98 am_util_stdio_printf("Device type: %s\n", sIdDevice.pui8DeviceName);
99 if (*sIdDevice.pui8PackageType != NULL)
100 {
101     am_util_stdio_printf("Package Type:  %s\n", sIdDevice.pui8PackageType);
102 }
103 am_util_stdio_printf("Temp Range:      %s\n", sIdDevice.pui8TempRange);
104 am_util_stdio_printf("Device Info:\n"
105                     "\tPart number: 0x%08X\n"
106                     "\tChip ID0:   0x%08X\n"
107                     "\tChip ID1:   0x%08X\n"
108                     "\tRevision:  0x%08X (Rev%c%c)\n",
109                     sIdDevice.sMcuCtrlDevice.ui32ChipPN,
```

Figure 3 - Hello_World Breakpoint

4. Proceed to flash the Apollo3 device by navigating to Run -> Start Debugging. The GDB server will take a few moments to start up, and then the debugger will pause at the first line of main().

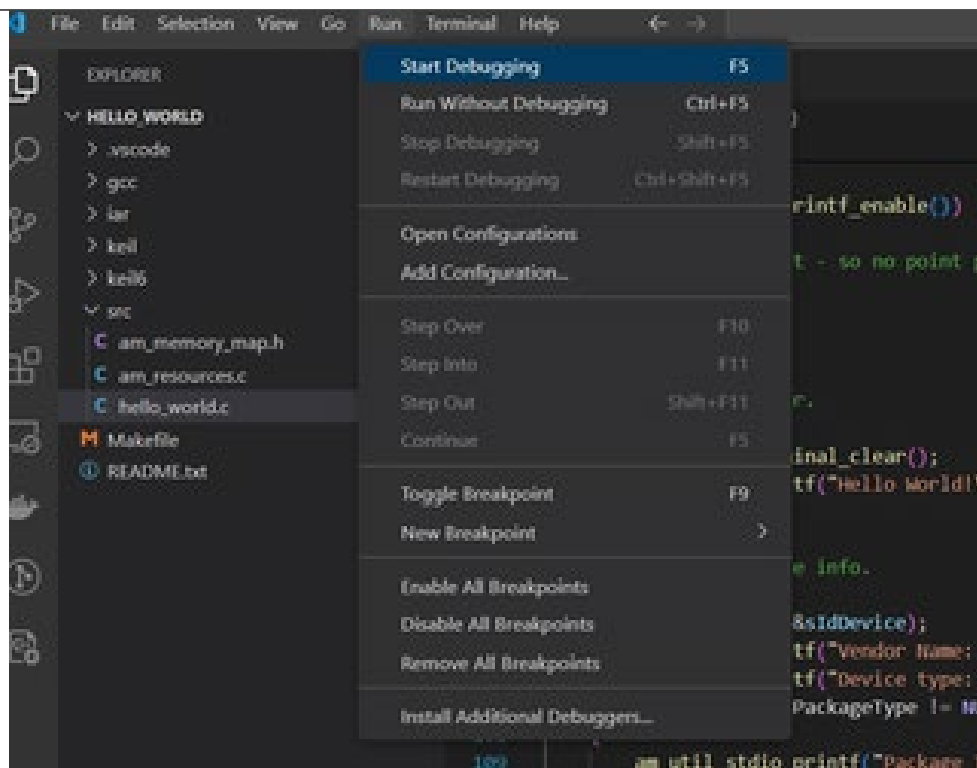


Figure 4 - Start Debugging

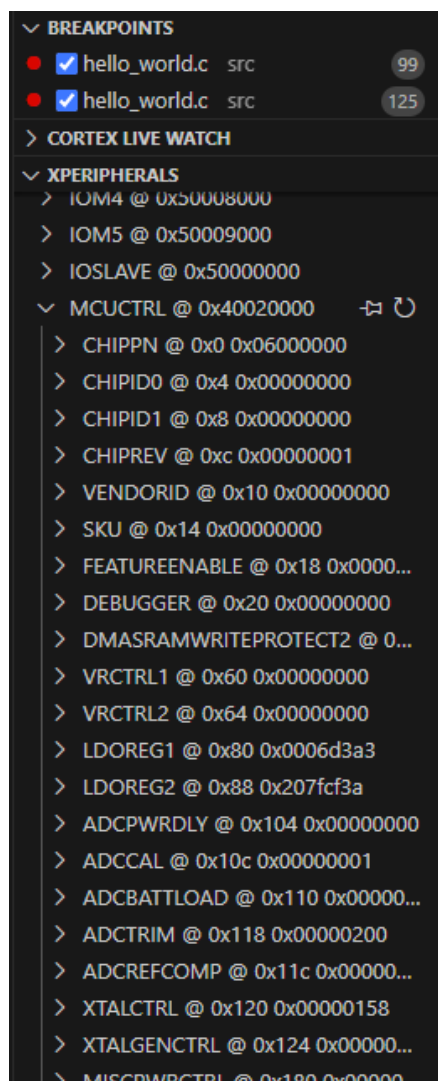
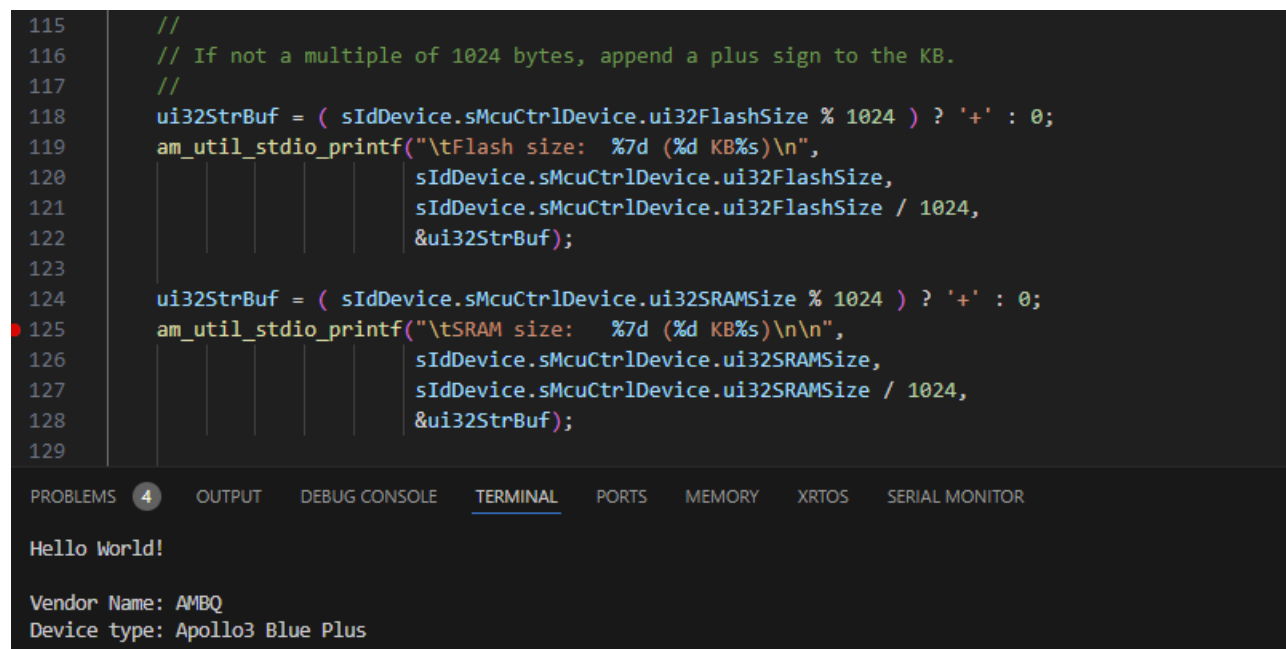


Figure 5 - Hello_World Running

5. On the left side of the Visual Studio Code interface, you can see the registers listed under XPERIPHERALS. Please see Figure 5. Note that if the registers are not populated, your SVD path in launch.json may be incorrect.
6. At the bottom of the viewer, if you switch the console over to "TERMINAL", you can choose between gdb-server and the SWO interface. Switch the terminal view to "SWO:ITM[port:0]" so that you can view the program output and click on the continue button to get to the first breakpoint.



```
115 //
116 // If not a multiple of 1024 bytes, append a plus sign to the KB.
117 //
118 ui32StrBuf = ( sIdDevice.sMcuCtrlDevice.ui32FlashSize % 1024 ) ? '+' : 0;
119 am_util_stdio_printf("\tFlash size: %7d (%d KB%s)\n",
120                     sIdDevice.sMcuCtrlDevice.ui32FlashSize,
121                     sIdDevice.sMcuCtrlDevice.ui32FlashSize / 1024,
122                     &ui32StrBuf);
123
124 ui32StrBuf = ( sIdDevice.sMcuCtrlDevice.ui32SRAMSize % 1024 ) ? '+' : 0;
125 am_util_stdio_printf("\tSRAM size: %7d (%d KB%s)\n\n",
126                     sIdDevice.sMcuCtrlDevice.ui32SRAMSize,
127                     sIdDevice.sMcuCtrlDevice.ui32SRAMSize / 1024,
128                     &ui32StrBuf);
129
```

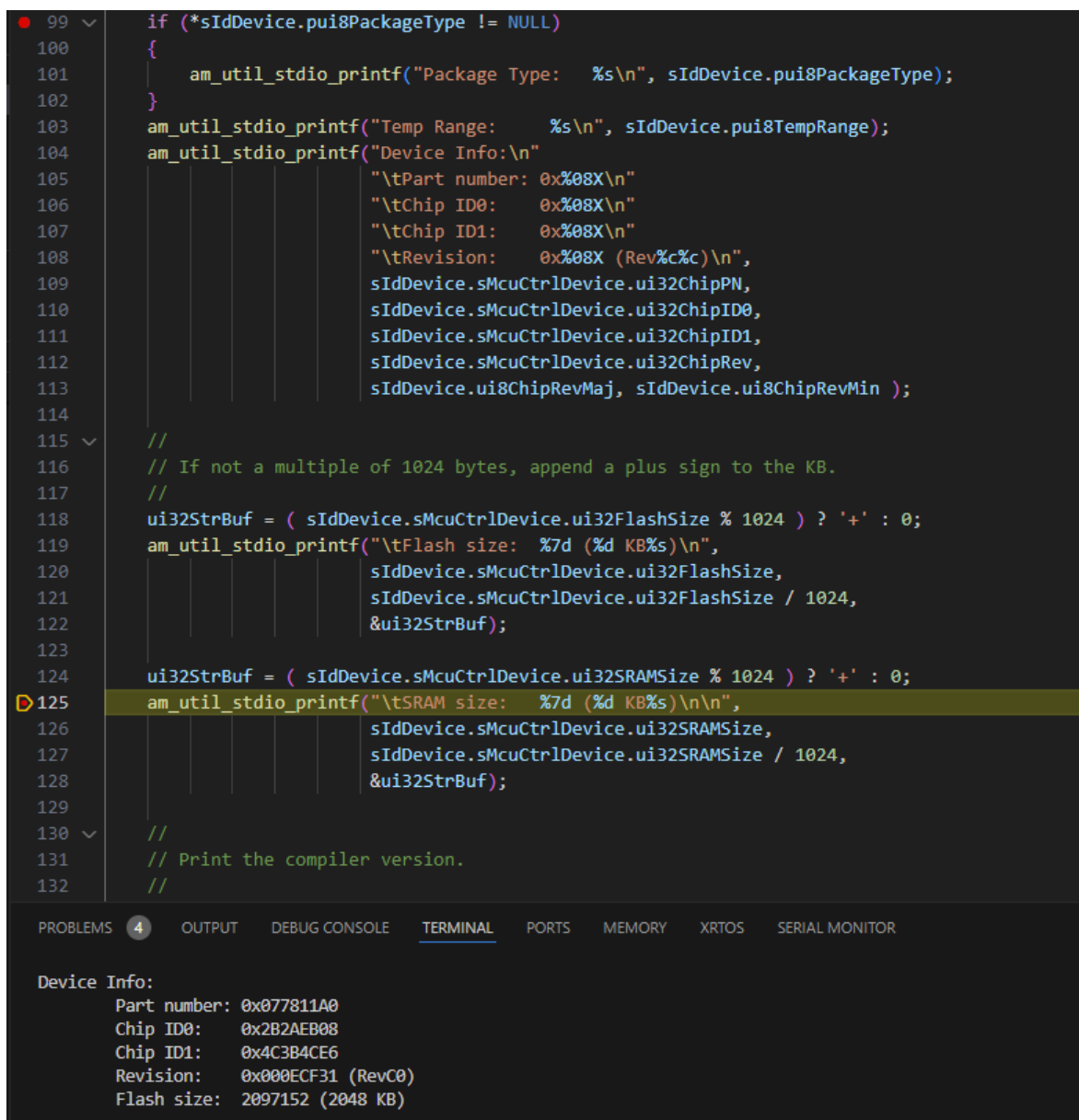
PROBLEMS 4 OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS MEMORY XRTOS SERIAL MONITOR

Hello World!

Vendor Name: AMBQ
Device type: Apollo3 Blue Plus

Figure 6 - First Breakpoint

7. As shown in Figure 6, you will see some of the print statements have already executed and printed to the SWO view in the terminal. Proceeding to the second breakpoint will print more to the terminal as shown in Figure 7.



```

99  if (*sIdDevice.pui8PackageType != NULL)
100  {
101      am_util_stdio_printf("Package Type:  %s\n", sIdDevice.pui8PackageType);
102  }
103  am_util_stdio_printf("Temp Range:      %s\n", sIdDevice.pui8TempRange);
104  am_util_stdio_printf("Device Info:\n"
105                      "\tPart number: 0x%08X\n"
106                      "\tChip ID0:   0x%08X\n"
107                      "\tChip ID1:   0x%08X\n"
108                      "\tRevision:  0x%08X (Rev%c%c)\n",
109                      sIdDevice.sMcuCtrlDevice.ui32ChipPN,
110                      sIdDevice.sMcuCtrlDevice.ui32ChipID0,
111                      sIdDevice.sMcuCtrlDevice.ui32ChipID1,
112                      sIdDevice.sMcuCtrlDevice.ui32ChipRev,
113                      sIdDevice.ui8ChipRevMaj, sIdDevice.ui8ChipRevMin );
114
115  //
116  // If not a multiple of 1024 bytes, append a plus sign to the KB.
117  //
118  ui32StrBuf = ( sIdDevice.sMcuCtrlDevice.ui32FlashSize % 1024 ) ? '+' : 0;
119  am_util_stdio_printf("\tFlash size:  %7d (%d KB%s)\n",
120                      sIdDevice.sMcuCtrlDevice.ui32FlashSize,
121                      sIdDevice.sMcuCtrlDevice.ui32FlashSize / 1024,
122                      &ui32StrBuf);
123
124  ui32StrBuf = ( sIdDevice.sMcuCtrlDevice.ui32SRAMSize % 1024 ) ? '+' : 0;
125  am_util_stdio_printf("\tSRAM size:  %7d (%d KB%s)\n\n",
126                      sIdDevice.sMcuCtrlDevice.ui32SRAMSize,
127                      sIdDevice.sMcuCtrlDevice.ui32SRAMSize / 1024,
128                      &ui32StrBuf);
129
130  //
131  // Print the compiler version.
132  //

```

PROBLEMS 4 OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS MEMORY XRTOS SERIAL MONITOR

Device Info:
Part number: 0x077811A0
Chip ID0: 0x2B2AEB08
Chip ID1: 0x4C3B4CE6
Revision: 0x000ECF31 (RevC0)
Flash size: 2097152 (2048 KB)

Figure 7 - Second Breakpoint SWO Output

- To exit the debugger mode, click on the stop button, as shown in Figure 8.

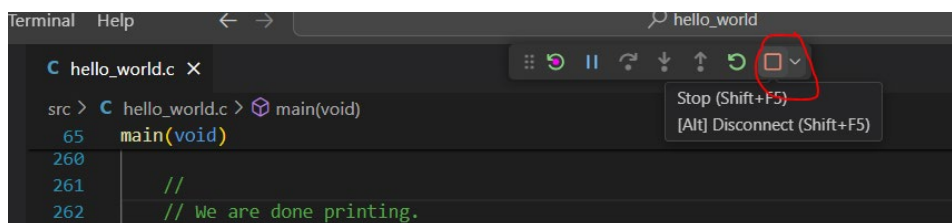


Figure 8 - Stop Button

- If you make edits to your source file, you'll want to recompile before you start the debugger session again. One way to do this is to open the PowerShell under

TERMINAL (if it's not visible, click on the "+" on the right). Please see Figure 9 below.

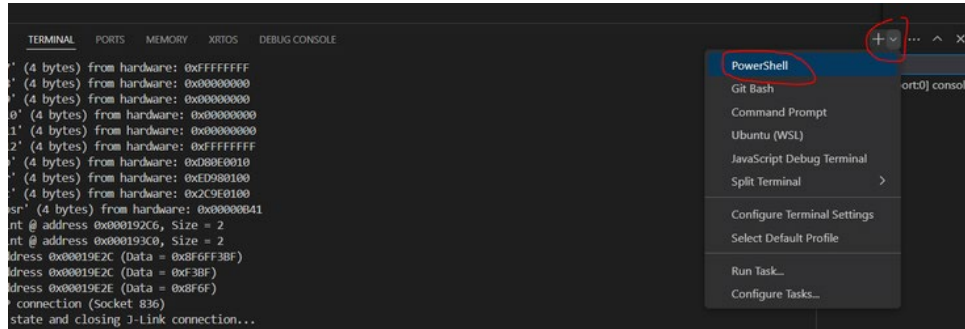


Figure 9 - Adding Powershell to the Terminal View

10. Within the PowerShell terminal, if you have already made your edits and are ready to rebuild, type in "make" and hit "return." This will rebuild the project. You can then proceed from step 4, and you should see the effect of the changes made to the project.

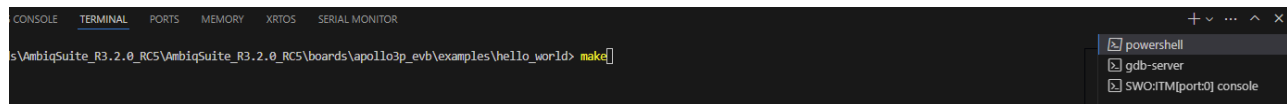


Figure 10 - Make Command

11. If you are working with an example/project that uses an RTOS, you can get more information from the XRTOS view. Below is from freertos_mspi_display example from AmbiqSuite R3.2.0:

RTOS Views: Session Name: "Debug Microcontroller", FreeRTOS detected.

Thread ID	Address	Task Name	Status	Prio	Stack rity Start	Stack Top	Stack End	Stack Size	Stack Used	Stack Free	Stack Peak	Runtime
??	0x100056a8	usbd	SUSPENDED	0x3,0x3	0x10005098	0x100055bc	0x????????	???	???	1316	???	??,??%
??	0x10005f18	cdc	RUNNING	0x2,0x2	0x10005708	0x10005e2c	0x????????	???	???	1828	???	??,??%
??	0x10006388	IDLE	READY	0x0,0x0	0x10005f78	0x1000632c	0x????????	???	???	948	???	??,??%
??	0x100067f8	Tmr Svc	BLOCKED	0x3,0x3	0x100063e8	0x1000675c	0x????????	???	???	884	???	??,??%

Data collected at 2024-05-15T21:12:44.474Z in 563 ms

Figure 11 - XRTOS View

12. To get a memory view, you'll go to the MEMORY tab, and then click on the "+" icon to add a new view address. In this case we've entered "0x18000" which is just the starting address of the application for the Apollo4 Family. For Apollo3, the starting address is 0xC000. You can create multiple address views.

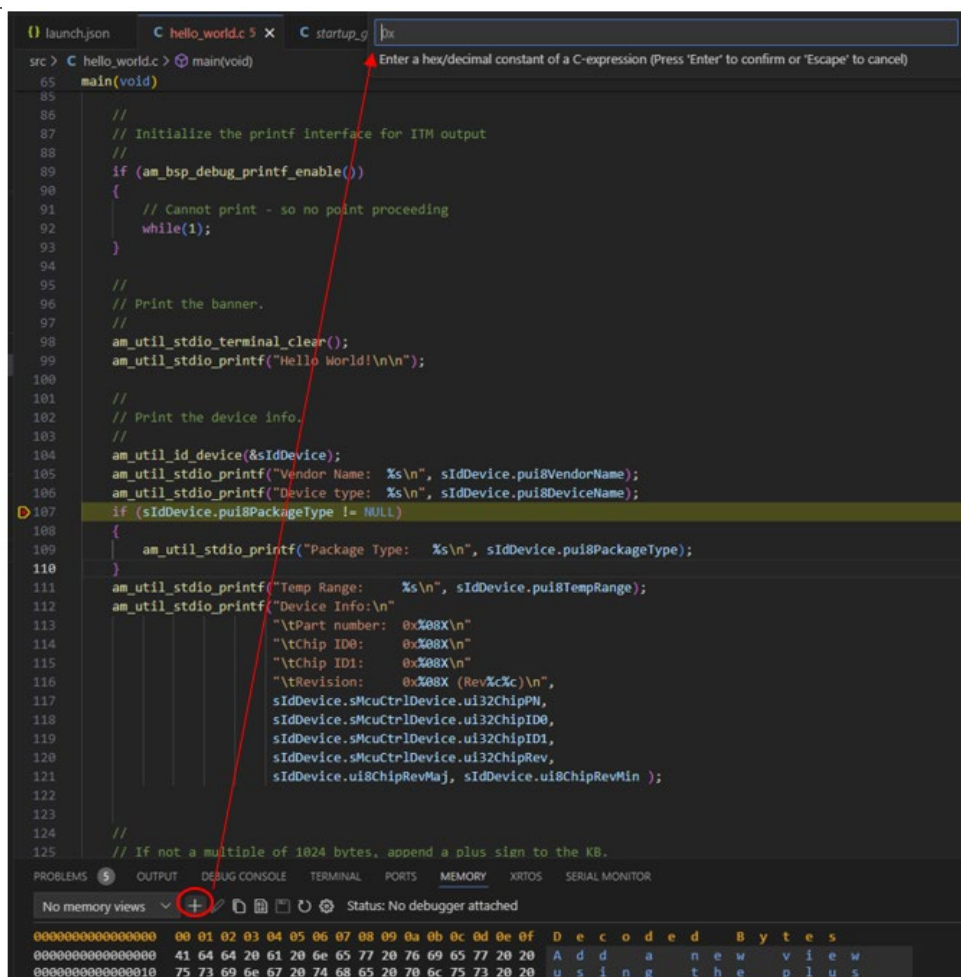


Figure 12 - Adding a New View Address

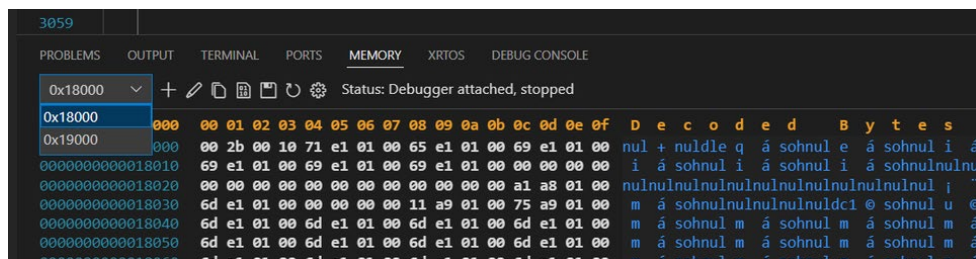


Figure 13 - Memory View



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