

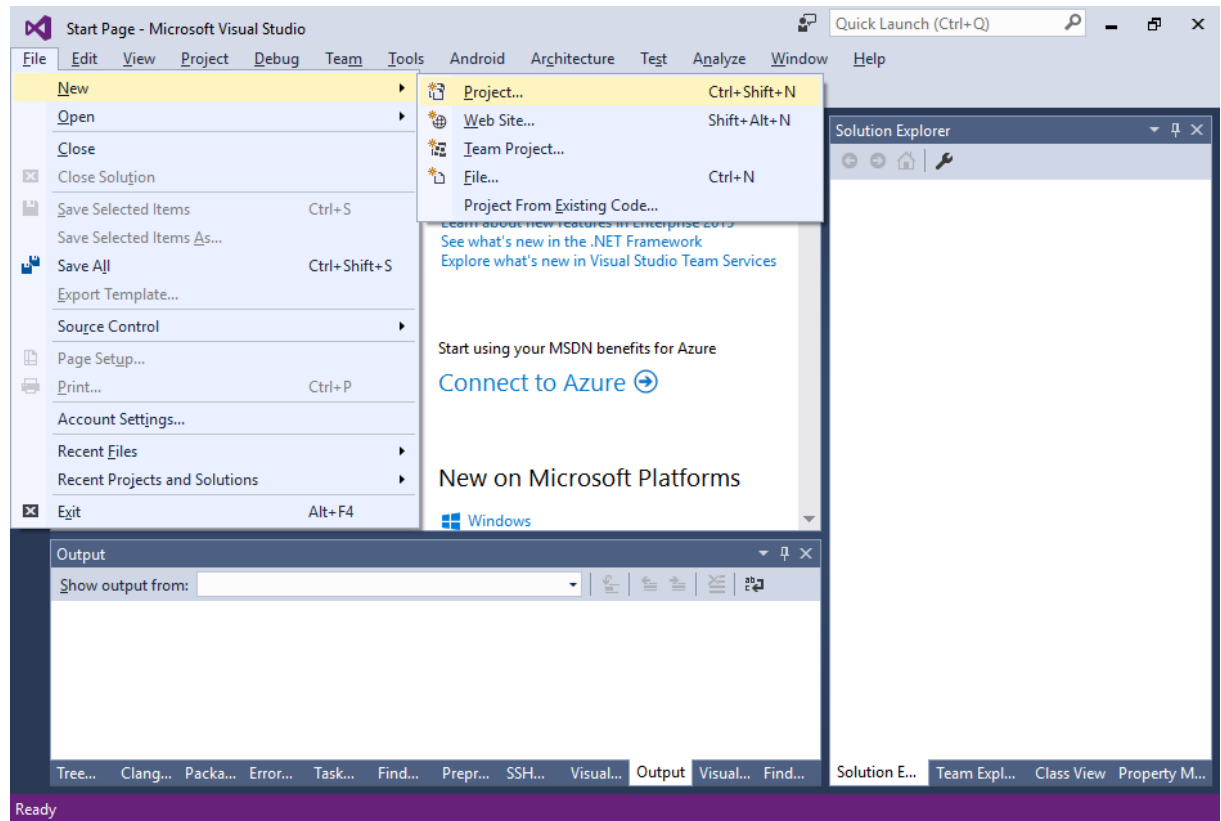
Úvod do STM32F407 dosky

- STM32F407VGT6 microcontroller featuring 32-bit ARM® Cortex® -M4 with FPU core, 1-Mbyte Flash memory, 192-Kbyte RAM in an LQFP100 package
- On-board ST-LINK/V2 on STM32F4DISCOVERY (old reference) or ST-LINK/V2-A on STM32F407G-DISC1 (new order code)
- USB ST-LINK with re-enumeration capability and three different interfaces:
 - Debug port
 - Virtual Com port (with new order code only)
 - Mass storage (with new order code only)
- Board power supply: through USB bus or from an external 5 V supply voltage
- External application power supply: 3 V and 5 V
- LIS302DL or LIS3DSH ST MEMS 3-axis accelerometer
- MP45DT02 ST-MEMS audio sensor omni-directional digital microphone
- CS43L22 audio DAC with integrated class D speaker driver
- Eight LEDs:
 - LD1 (red/green) for USB communication
 - LD2 (red) for 3.3 V power on
 - Four user LEDs, LD3 (orange), LD4 (green), LD5 (red) and LD6 (blue)
 - 2 USB OTG LEDs LD7 (green) VBUS and LD8 (red) over-current
- Two push-buttons (user and reset)
- USB OTG FS with micro-AB connector
- Extension header for all LQFP100 I/Os for quick connection to prototyping board and easy probing
- Comprehensive free software including a variety of examples, part of STM32CubeF4 package or STSW-STM32068 to use legacy standard libraries

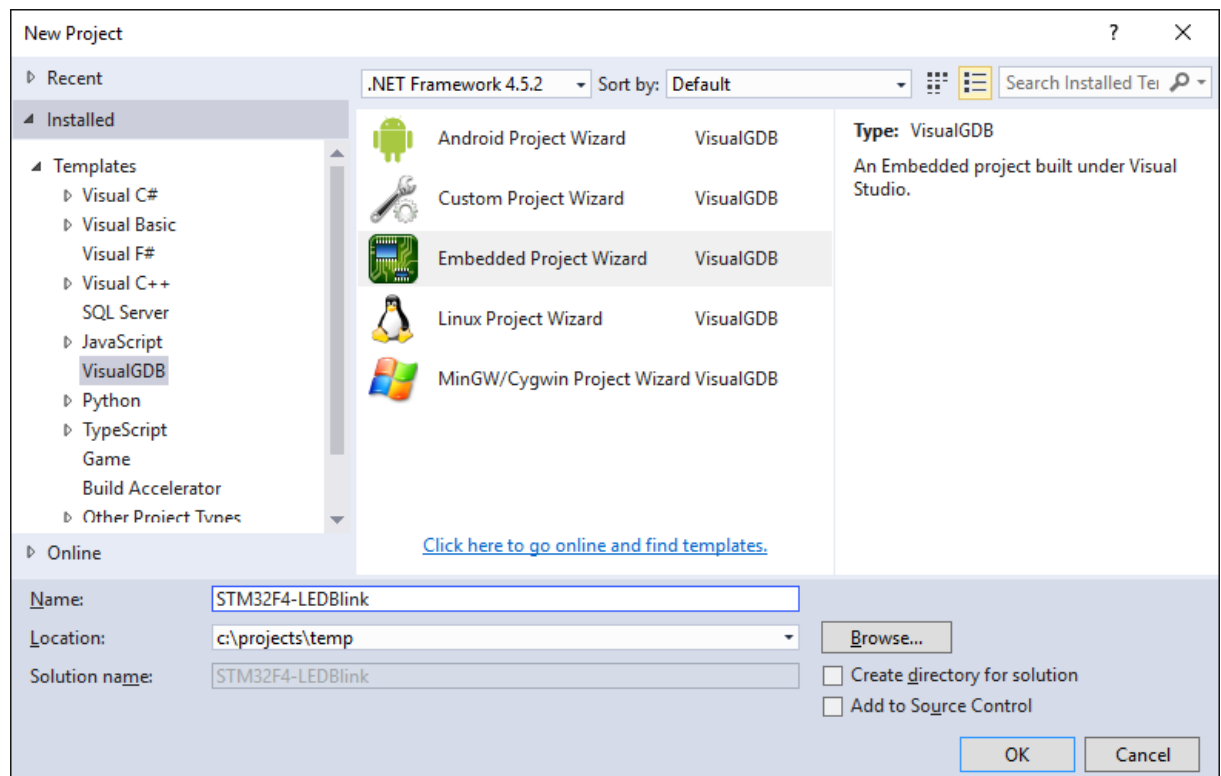


Visual Studio a rozšírenie VisualGDB

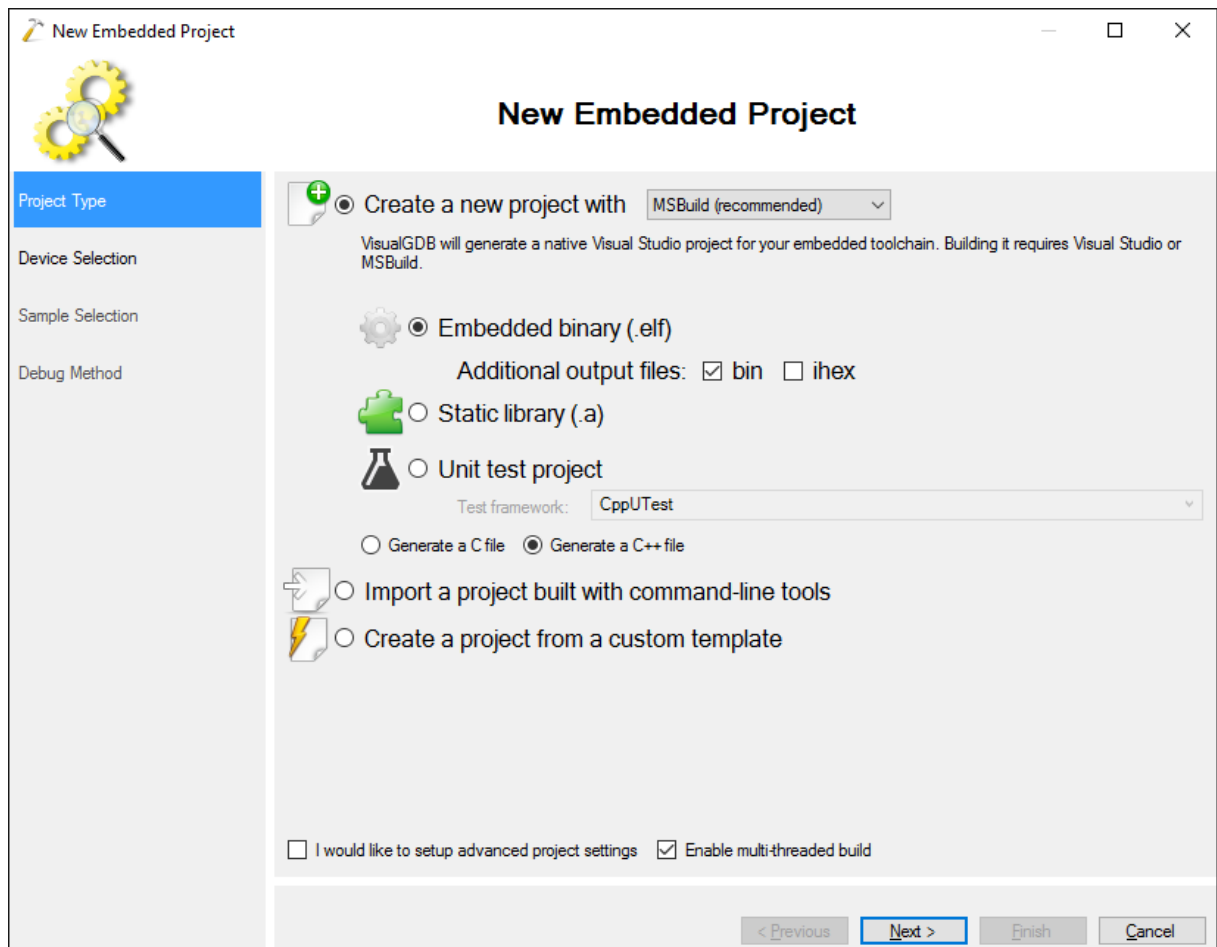
1. Spustíme Visual Studio, file, new, project



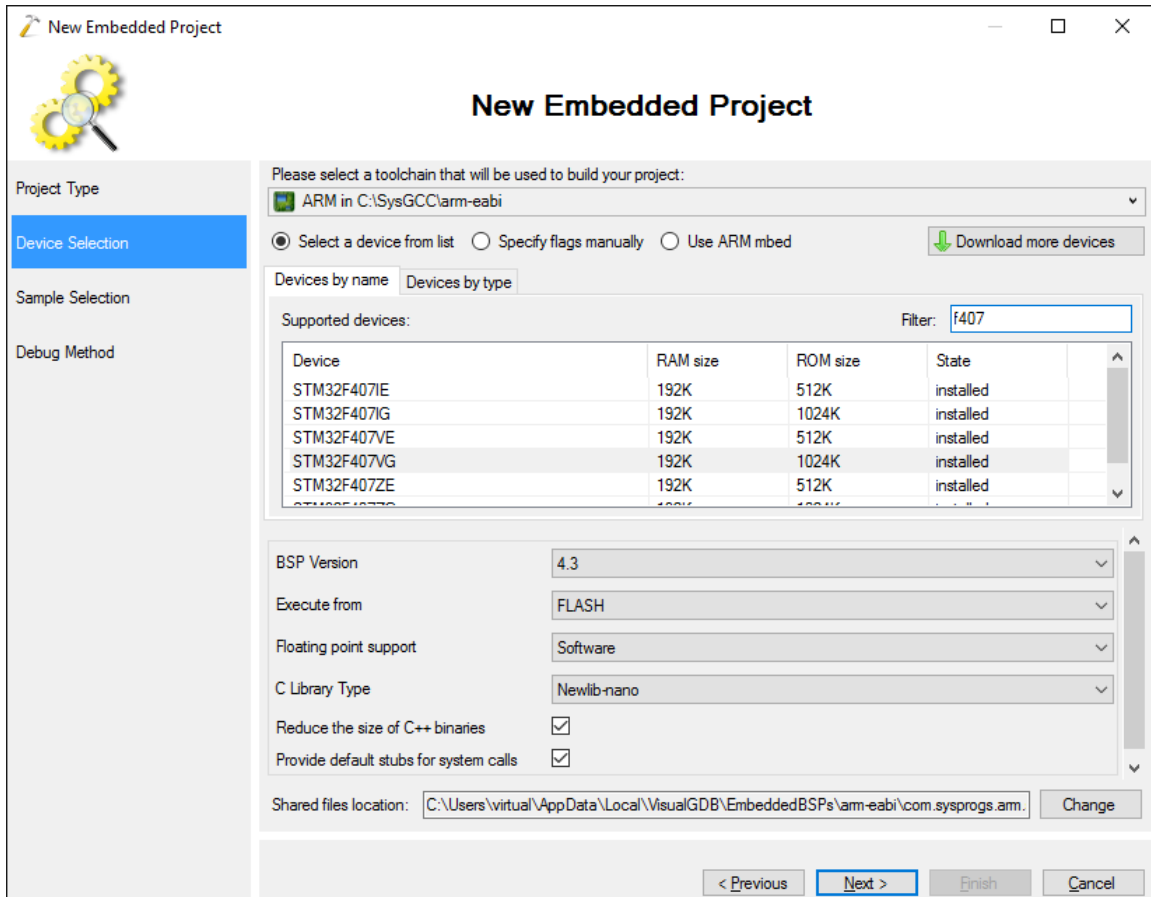
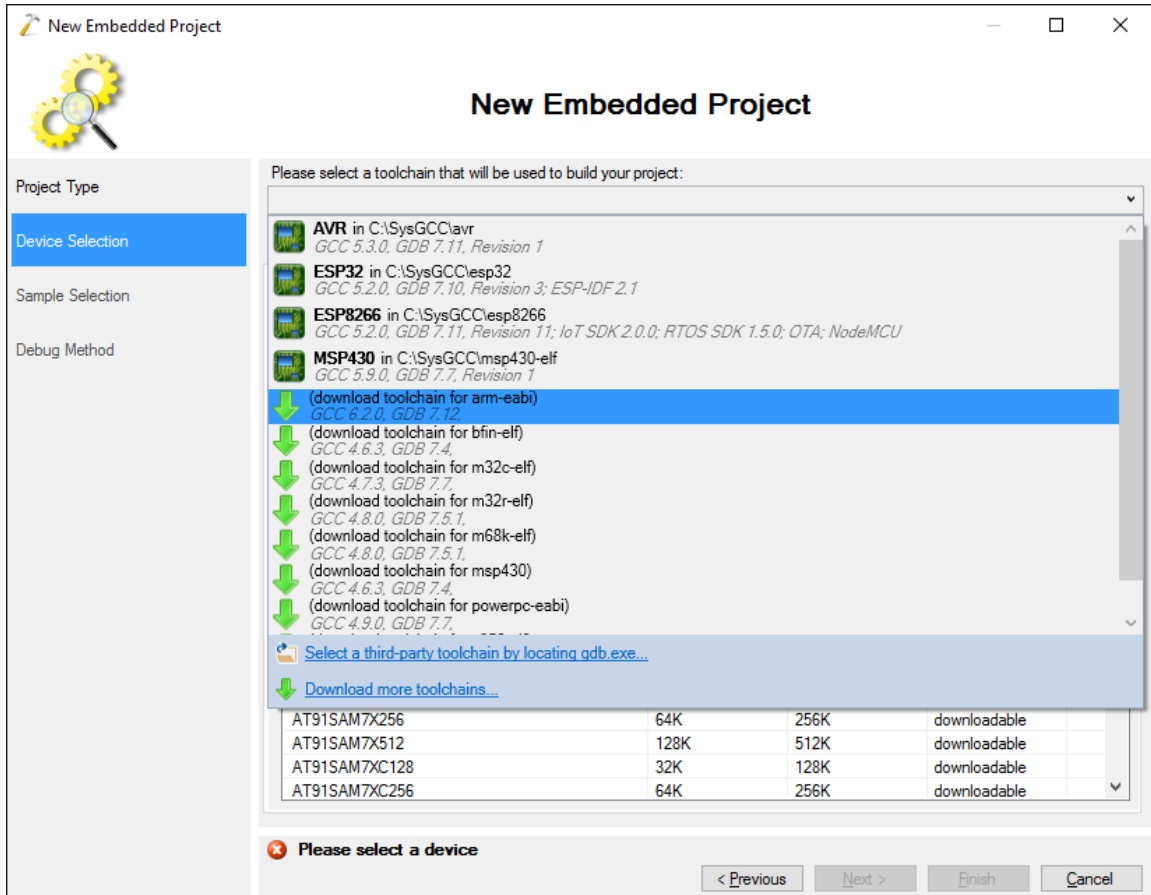
2. VisualGDB, embedded project wizard



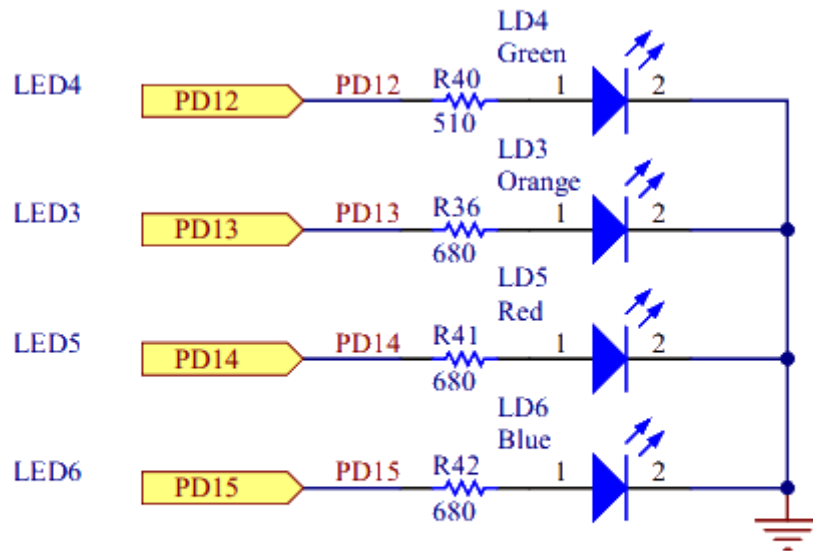
3. Vytvárame nový firmvérový súbor



4. Ako robíme firmvér pre STM32F4 dosku, ktorá obsahuje STM32F407VG mikroregulátor, označíme ARM a nainštalujeme ovládače, ak ešte nie sú

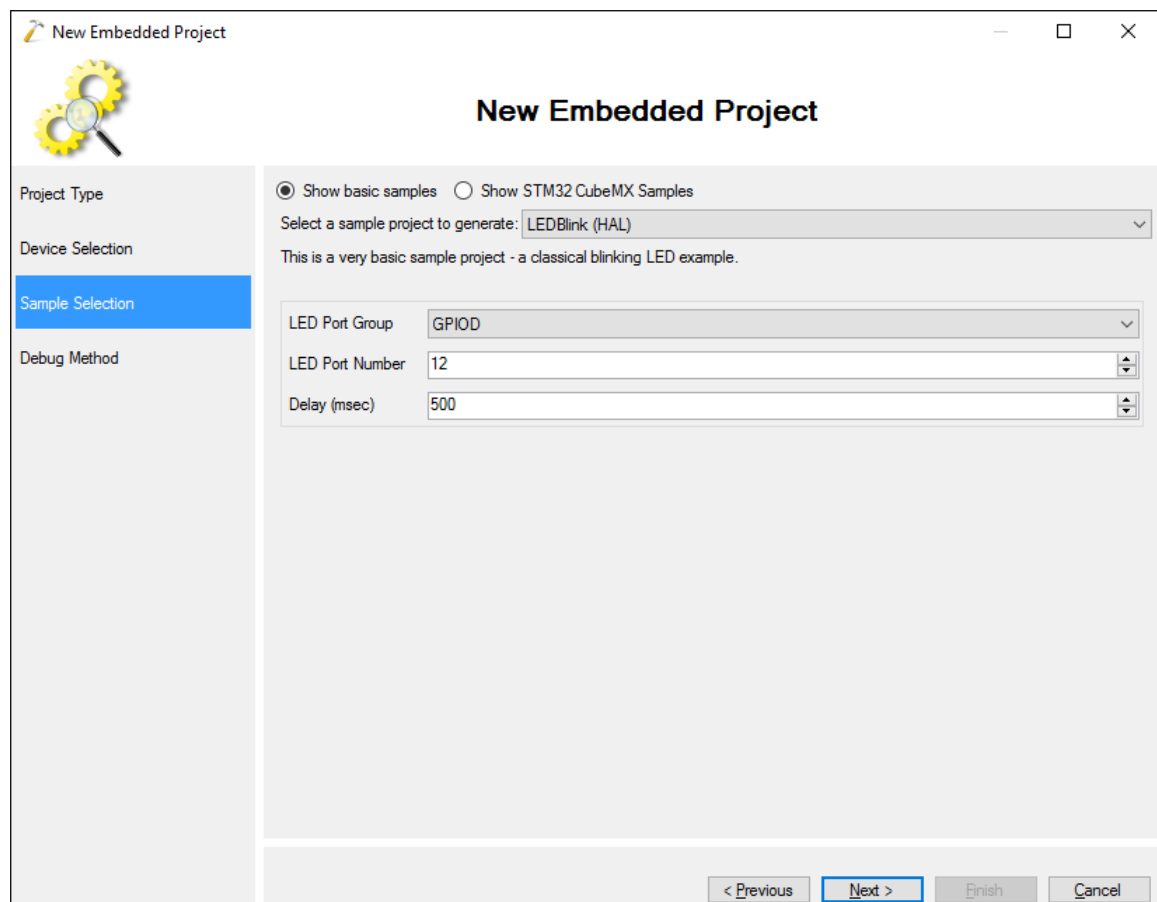


5. STM32F4 doska obsahuje 4 LED pripojené na piny PD12 až PD15, pozri schéma

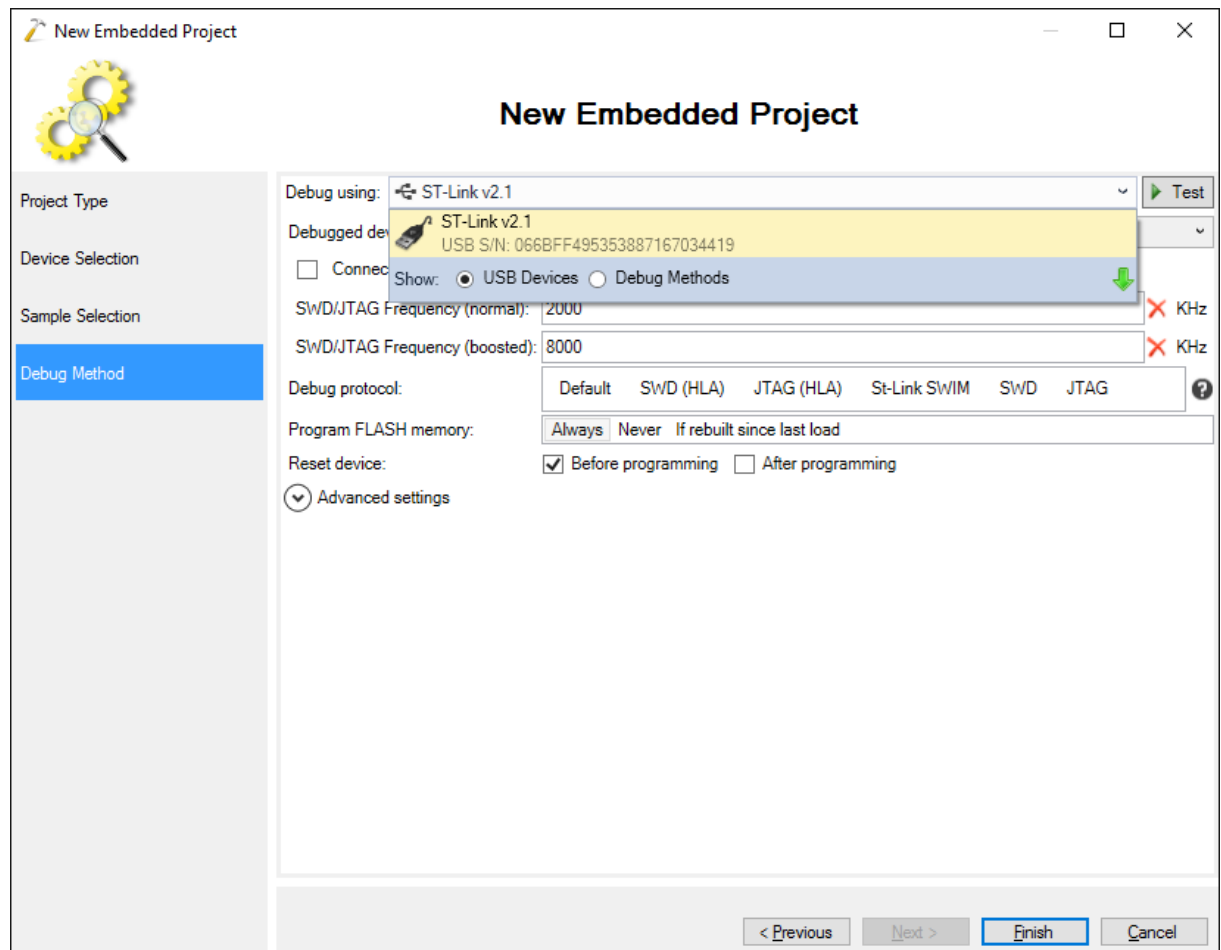


LEDs

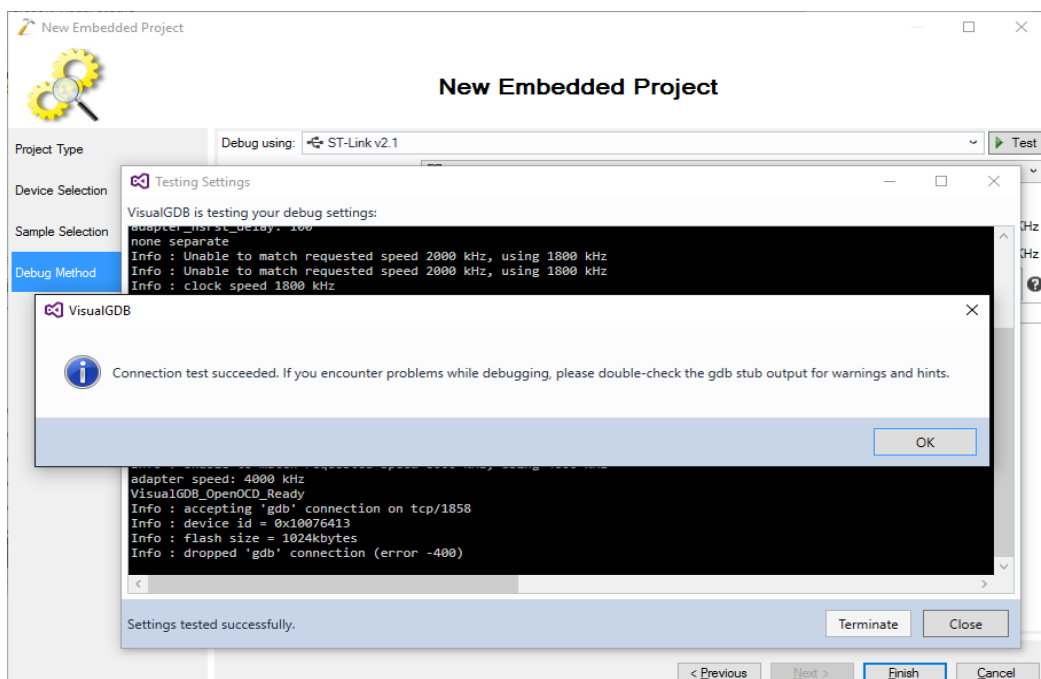
V tomto projekte rozblikáme zelenú LED, pripojenú na PD12. Nastavíme GPIO a 12 ako port a číslo.



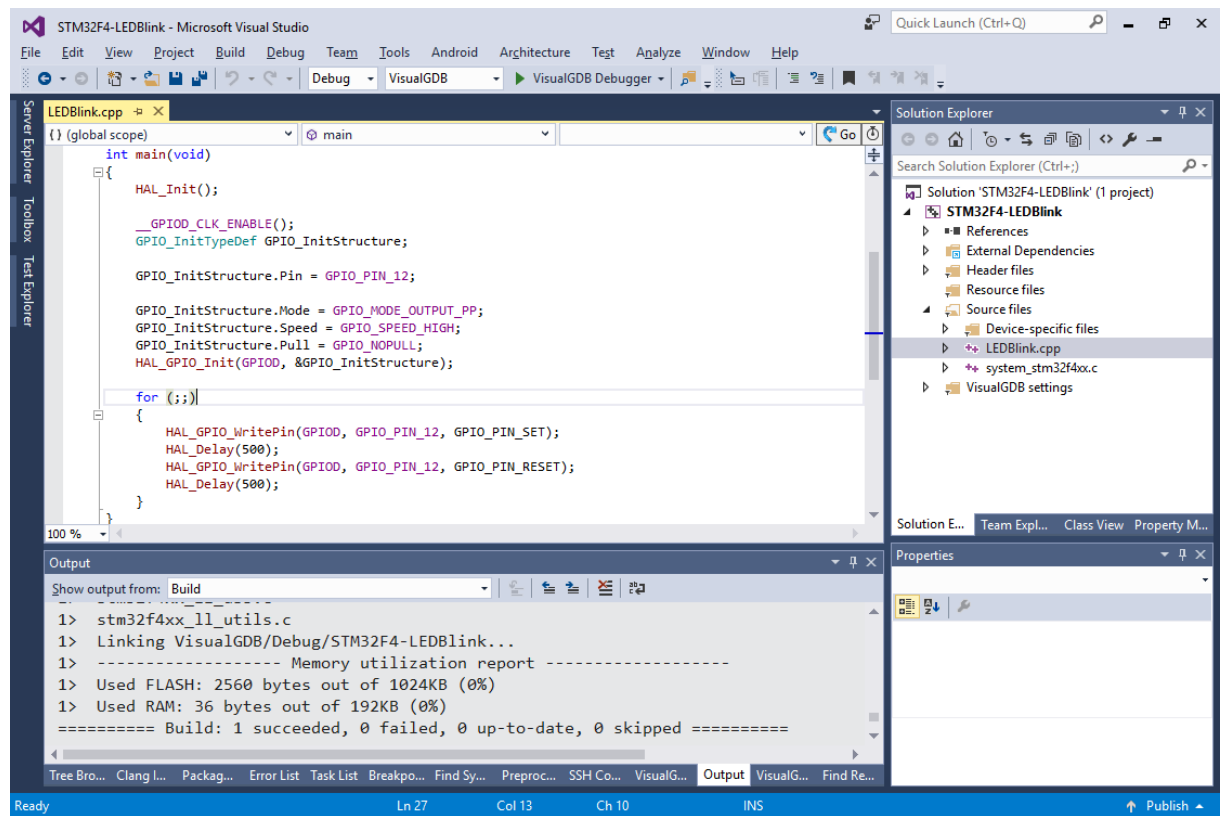
6. STM32F4 doska obsahuje vstavený ST-Link programátor. Ak pripojíme dosku, VisualGDB ju automaticky rozpozná. Vyberieme programátor a spustíme test.



VisualGDB sa pokúsi spustiť OpenOCD a pripojiť sa, kde potvrdí, že debugovanie bude možné.



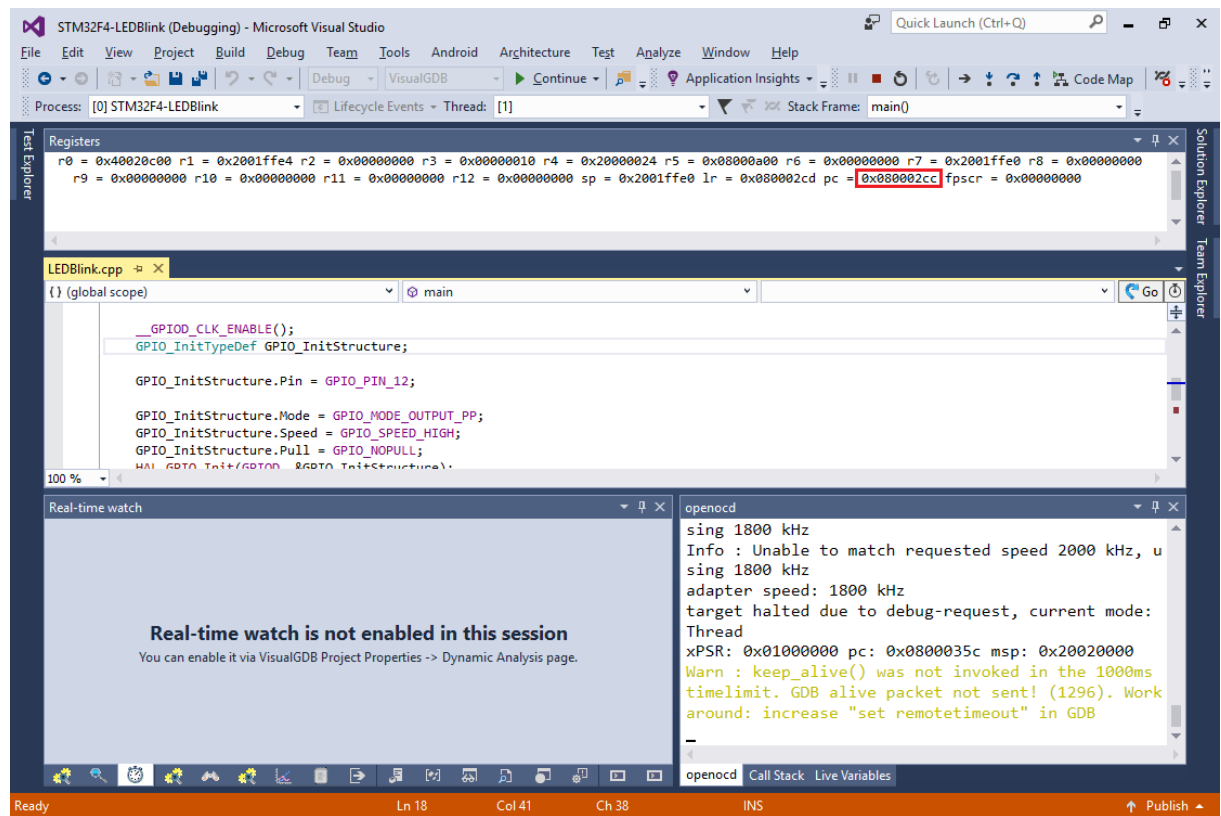
7. Stlačíme Finish. Vytvorí sa projekt. Ctrl-Shift-B a projekt sa „buildne“



8. Stlačíme F5 a spustíme debugovanie. Sledujme ako LED bliká. Nastavíme breakpoint na GPIO_WriteBit() riadok. Breakpoint sa spustí automaticky a ledka sa vypne.



9. Ctrl-Shift-G otvoríme okno registrou.



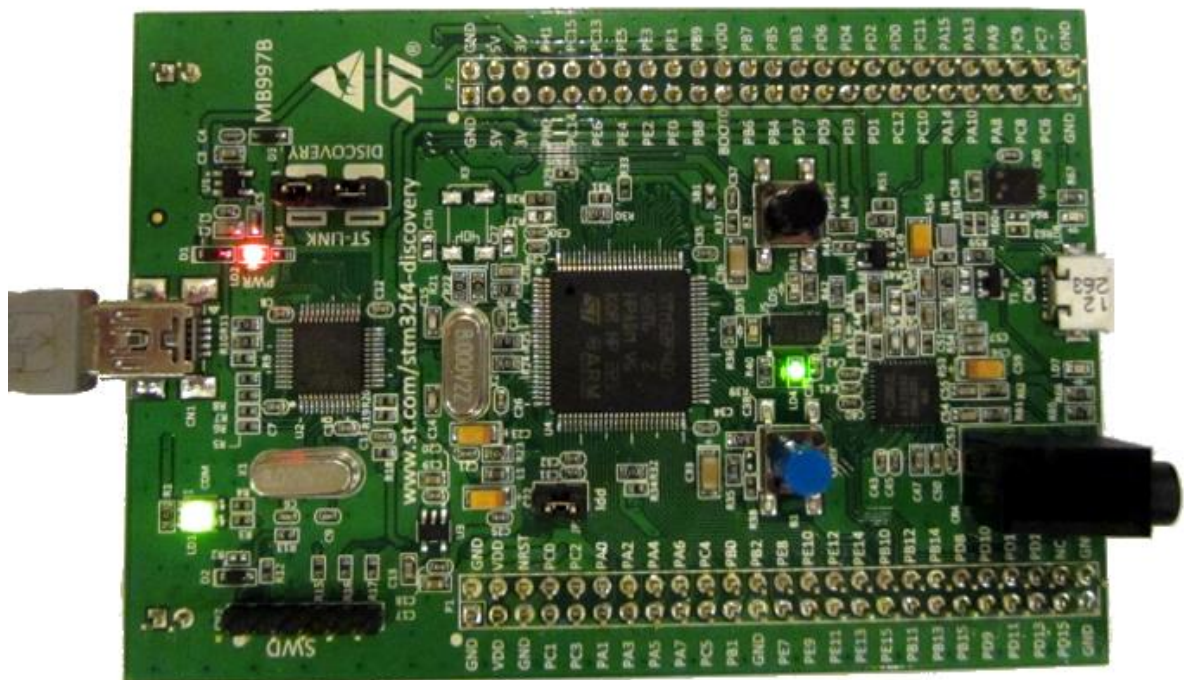
The screenshot shows the Visual Studio IDE during a debug session. The Registers window is open, displaying the state of various registers. The PC register is highlighted with a red box and shows the value 0x800002cd. The main code window shows the following C++ code:

```
LEDblink.cpp  
() (global scope)  
_GPIO_CLK_ENABLE();  
GPIO_InitTypeDef GPIO_InitStructure;  
  
GPIO_InitStructure.Pin = GPIO_PIN_12;  
  
GPIO_InitStructure.Mode = GPIO_MODE_OUTPUT_PP;  
GPIO_InitStructure.Speed = GPIO_SPEED_HIGH;  
GPIO_InitStructure.Pull = GPIO_NOPULL;  
HAL_GPIO_Init(GDTC0, &GPIO_InitStructure);
```

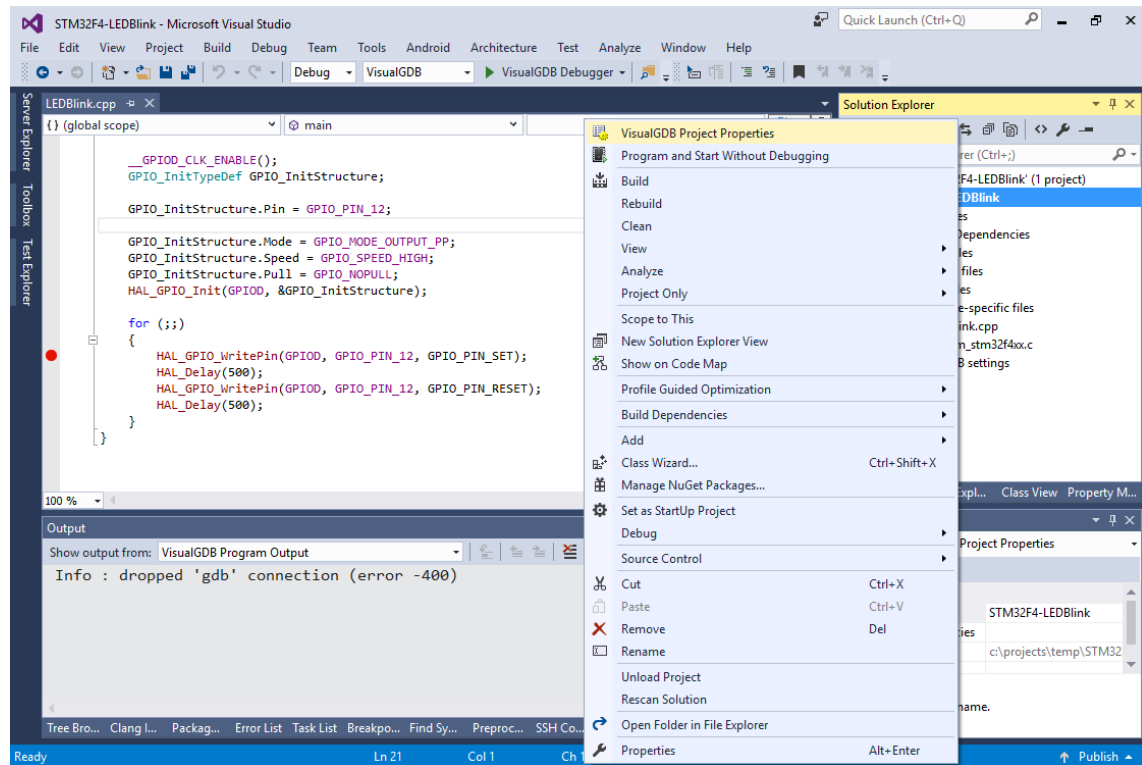
The Real-time watch window displays the following output from the program:

```
openocd  
sing 1800 kHz  
Info : Unable to match requested speed 2000 kHz, u  
sing 1800 kHz  
adapter speed: 1800 kHz  
target halted due to debug-request, current mode:  
Thread  
xPSR: 0x01000000 pc: 0x0800035c msp: 0x20020000  
Warn : keep_alive() was not invoked in the 1000ms  
timelimit. GDB alive packet not sent! (1296). Work  
around: increase "set remotetimeout" in GDB
```

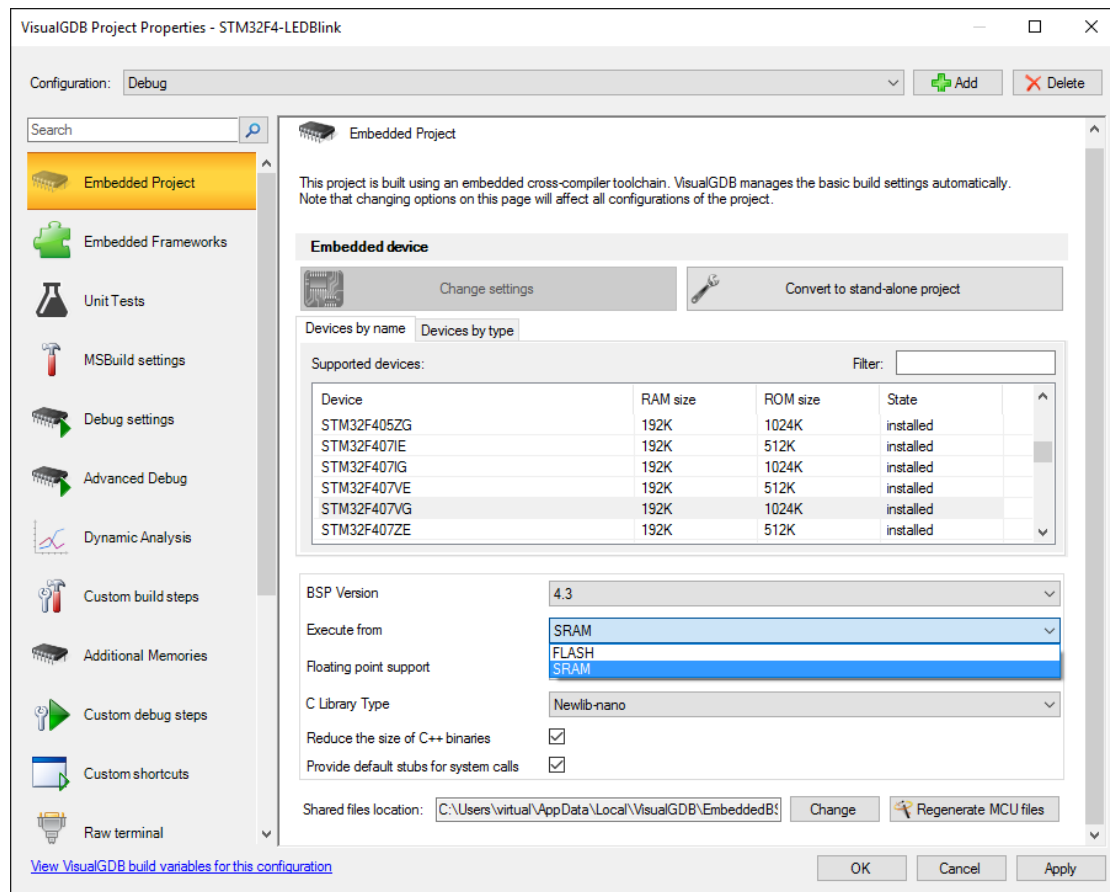
10. Hodnota PC registra 0x80xxxxxx indikuje, že program je spustený z flash pamäte. Stlačme F10 sa posunieme o jeden riadok v kóde. Teraz by LED mala svietiť.



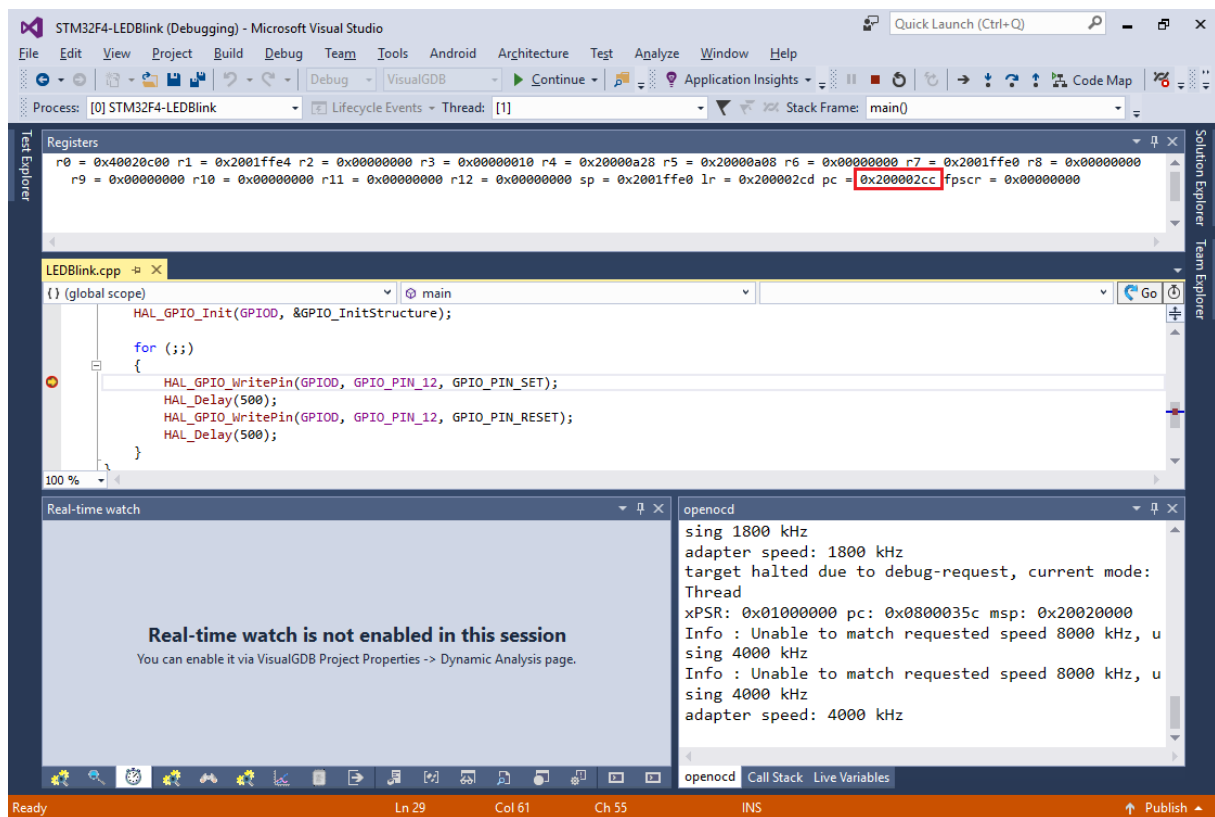
11. Debuggovanie ukončíme pomocou Shift-F5. Pravý click na projektový uzol v Solution Explorery a stlač „VisualGDB Project Properties“.



12. Clicknime “Change settings” and nastavme SRAM namiesto of FLASH



13. Nakoľko predošlý projekt bol nahraný vo Flash pamäti, budeme musieť znovu rebuildnúť projekt. Zopakujeme predošlé kroky, a pozrieme hodnotu v PC registry, ak je v rozsahu 0x20xxxxxx, tak vieme, že program bol nahraný do SRAM.



Chod programu z SRAM nám neskracuje FLASH prepisovacie cykly, ako keď nahrávame pamäť alebo používame breakpointy. Avšak používanie SRAM má svoje nevýhody. Väčšie programy sa nemusia zmestiť do SRAM, takže pre veľké programy s veľa premenami to nemusí byť najvhodnejšie riešenie.

Nakoniec si pozrieme View->Embedded Memory Explorer, aby sme videli, ktoré konkrétne funkcie sú zodpovedné za používanie pamäti.