

RL78/G23

Getting Started Guide for Connecting Amazon Web Services in Wi-Fi Communication: RL78/G23-128p Fast Prototyping Board + FreeRTOS

Introduction

This document describes how to connect to Amazon Web Services (AWS) by using a Renesas MCU board combined with Wi-Fi DA16600 module.

Related Documents

RL78/G23 User's Manual: Hardware (R01UH0896)

RL78/G22, RL78/G23, RL78/G24 Firmware Update Module (R01AN6374)

RL78/G23-128p Fast Prototyping Board User's Manual (R20UT4870)

Renesas Flash Driver RL78 Type 01 User's Manual (R20UT4830)

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Notes:

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1. Overview

The sample program [iot-reference-rl78](#) provides the reference of IoT solution with using RL78 family, AWS, and FreeRTOS. You can easily try to run AWS IoT demos while it works with our various other products.

1.1 Overview of Demo Projects

The sample program contains the following demo projects. These demo projects realize the operation for connecting to the AWS clouds by using the Renesas MCU board RL78/G23-128p Fast Prototyping Board and Wi-Fi DA16600 module.

Table 1.1 List of demo projects

ItemName of Demo Project	Description
Demo project (PubSub)	Perform simple data upload via MQTT communication.
Demo project (OTA)	Perform firmware update via OTA.

For details about summary of each demo projects, refer to the following chapters.

- Section 2, Description of Hardware
- Section 3, Description of Software

For details about how to run the demo projects, refer to the following chapters.

- Demo project (PubSub)
 - Section 4, Setup Common to Demo Projects (PubSub and OTA)
 - Section 5, Setup Specific to Demo Project (PubSub)
- Demo project (OTA)
 - Section 4, Setup Common to Demo Projects (PubSub and OTA)
 - Section 6, Setup Specific to Demo Project (OTA)

1.2 Operation Confirmation Conditions

Demo project operations have been confirmed in the following conditions.

Table 1.2 Operation Confirmation Conditions (RL78/G23)

Item	Description
MCU used	RL78/G23 (R7F100GSN CF 768KB)
Board used	RL78/G23-128p Fast Prototyping Board (RTK7RLG230CSN000BJ)
Operating frequency	High-speed on-chip oscillator clock: 32 MHz
Operating voltage	3.3 V
IDE (Integrated Development Environment)	Renesas Electronics e ² studio 2024-04.0
C compiler	Renesas Electronics CC-RL V1.13.00
Firmware programming tool	Renesas Flash Programmer V3.14.00
Smart Configurator (SC)	Renesas Smart Configurator for RL78 24.4.0.v20240415-1426
Board support package (BSP)	v1.60 (r_bsp)
Flash library (RFD)	Renesas Flash Driver (RFD) RL78 Type01 for RL78/G2x V1.20 Note: Code Flash Libraries (Flash Self Programming Libraries) -> Renesas Flash Driver RL78 Type 01 Package V1.20 for RL78/G2x
Firmware update module (FWUP)	RL78/G22,RL78/G23,RL78/G24 Firmware Update Module v2.01
Utility tool to generate firmware images	Renesas Image Generator V3.03 Note: Included in the firmware update module (FWUP)
Python	Python 3.12.1
OpenSSL	OpenSSL 3.1.4

Table 1.3 Operation Confirmation Conditions (Others, such as OSS Library)

Item	Description
iot-reference-rl78	v202210.01-LTS-rl78-1.1.0 (Based FreeRTOS 202210.01-LTS) https://github.com/renesas/iot-reference-rl78/tree/v202210.01-LTS-rl78-1.1.0
FreeRTOS Kernel	10.5.1 https://github.com/FreeRTOS/FreeRTOS-Kernel
backoffAlgorithm	1.3.0 https://github.com/FreeRTOS/backoffAlgorithm
coreJSON	3.2.0 https://github.com/FreeRTOS/coreJSON
coreMQTT Client	2.1.1 https://github.com/FreeRTOS/coreMQTT
coreMQTT Agent	1.2.0 https://github.com/FreeRTOS/coreMQTT-Agent
AWS IoT Over-the-air Update	3.4.0 https://github.com/aws/ota-for-aws-iot-embedded-sdk
tinycbor	0.5.2 https://github.com/intel/tinycbor
FreeRTOS-Plus network_transport	No version https://www.freertos.org/network-interface.html
Logging Interface	1.1.3 https://github.com/aws/amazon-freertos/tree/main/libraries/logging
TinyCrypt Cryptographic Library	0.2.8 https://github.com/intel/tinycrypt

1.3 Equipment List

The following lists the equipment required for the demo projects.

Table 1.4 Equipment List

Item	Description
MCU board	RL78/G23-128p Fast Prototyping Board RTK7RLG230CSN000BJ - RL78/G23-128p Fast Prototyping Board
Wi-Fi DA16600 module	Pmod Expansion Board for DA16600MOD US159-DA16600EVZ - Ultra-Low-Power Wi-Fi + Bluetooth Low Energy Combo Pmod Board Renesas
USB-UART conversion board	Pmod USBUART CP2101 USB TO TTL BOARD V4.2 (agencyelectronics.com)
Micro USB Type-B cable x 2	- Used to connect the USB-UART conversion board to the PC - Used to connect the MCU board to the PC
Jumper wire x 3	Used to connect the USB-UART conversion board to the MCU board
Jumper pin x 3	Pins J15, J16, and J19 are used to select the MCU board power supply.

Overall figure of equipment connections

Refer to the followings for overall figure of equipment connections for each demo.

- demo project (PubSub): Figure 4-1 Overall Hardware Configuration of the Demo Project
- demo project (OTA): Same as above

Precaution about equipment for debugging

The demo projects use the COM port for debugging, but debugging with the emulator is also possible. When using the emulator, you need to mount the connector for connecting the emulator and change the circuit. For details, refer to section 7.2.1, Setting Jumper Pins, Mounting the Connector, and Cutting Patterns or the following manual.

Table 1.5 Debug Equipment

Item	Description
Emulator	E2 emulator Lite https://www.renesas.com/us/en/software-tool/e2-emulator-lite-rte0t0002lkce00000r

2. Description of Hardware

2.1 Demo Project (PubSub)

2.1.1 System Configuration

The following shows the system configuration of the demo project (PubSub).

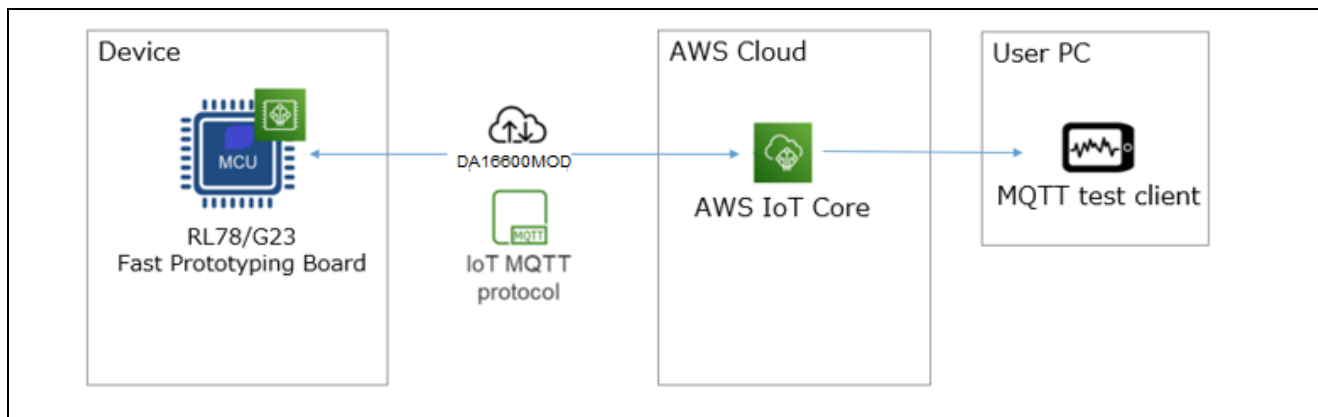


Figure 2-1 System Configuration of Demo Project (PubSub)

2.1.2 List of Pins Used

The following lists and describes the pins used with the demo project (PubSub).

Table 2.1 Pins Used with Demo Project (PubSub) and Their Functions

Pin Name	I/O	Description
P143/RxD3	Input	UART communication (reception) with DA16600MOD
P144/TxD3	Output	UART communication (transmission) with DA16600MOD
P00	Output	Reset to DA16600MOD
P142	Output	UART communication (RTS) with DA16600MOD
P14/RxD2	Input	Terminal input
P13/TxD2	Output	Terminal output
P50	Output	LED1

2.2 Demo Project (OTA)

2.2.1 System Configuration

The following shows the system configuration of the demo project (OTA).

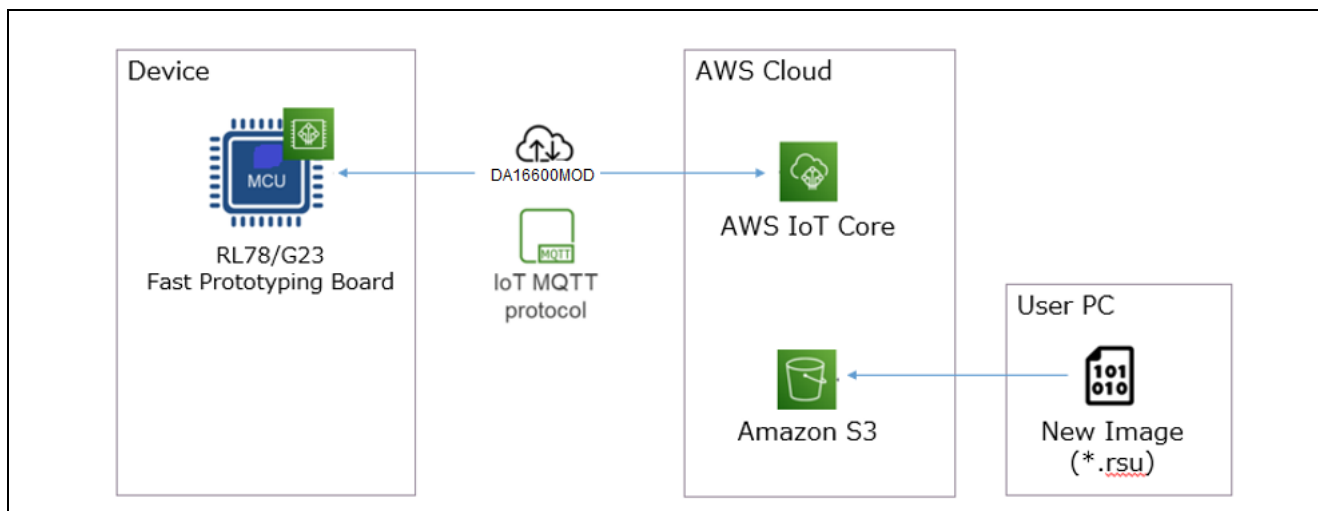


Figure 2-2 System Configuration of Demo Project (OTA)

2.2.2 List of Pins Used

The following lists and describes the pins used with the demo project (OTA).

Table 2.2 Pins Used with Demo Project (OTA) and Their Functions

Pin Name	I/O	Description
P143/RxD3	Input	UART communication (reception) with DA16600MOD
P144/TxD3	Output	UART communication (transmission) with DA16600MOD
P00	Output	Reset to DA16600MOD
P142	Output	UART communication (RTS) with DA16600MOD
P14/RxD2	Input	Terminal input
P13/TxD2	Output	Terminal output
P50	Output	LED1

3. Description of Software

3.1 Demo Project (PubSub)

3.1.1 Demo Project Structure

This demo project connects to the AWS from the MCU board, and then issues messages on a regular basis by using the MQTT library.

3.1.2 List of Option Bytes Settings

The followings show the option bytes settings.

Table 3.1 Option Bytes Settings

Address	Settings	Description
000C0H/040C0H	11101111B	Stops the watchdog timer operation. (Stops counting after the release from the reset state.)
000C1H/040C1H	00111010B	LVD0 off (using an external reset input from the RESET pin)
000C2H/040C2H	11101000B	HS (high-speed main) mode and High-speed on-chip oscillator clock (fIH): 32 MHz
000C3H/040C3H	10000100B	Enables on-chip debugging.

3.2 Demo Project (OTA)

3.2.1 Demo Project Structure

The firmware update mechanism of this demo project uses the partial update method (buffer side is internal flash) provided by the firmware update module. For details, refer to "[RL78/G22,RL78/G23,RL78/G24 Firmware Update Module](#)".

The following illustrates the firmware update mechanism and shows the memory map.

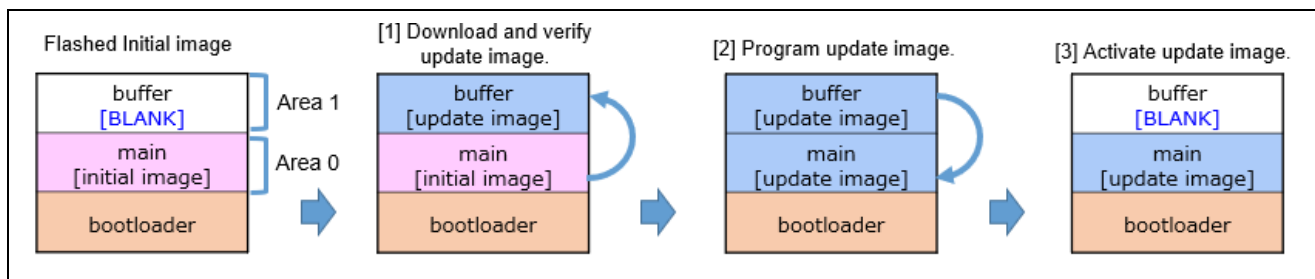


Figure 3-1 Firmware Update Mechanism

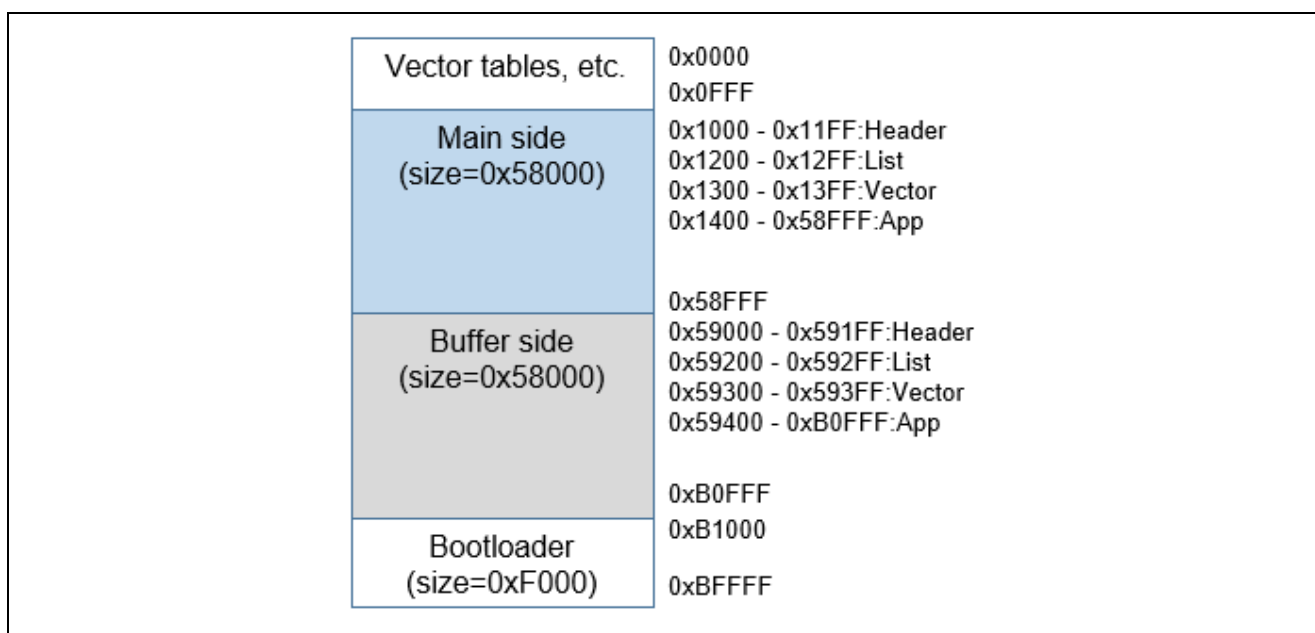


Figure 3-2 Memory Map of Demo Project (OTA)

3.2.2 List of Option Bytes Settings

The followings show the option bytes settings.

Table 3.2 Option Bytes Settings

Address	Settings	Description
000C0H/040C0H	11101111B	Stops the watchdog timer operation. (Stops counting after reset.)
000C1H/040C1H	00111010B	LVD0 off (using an external reset input from the RESET pin)
000C2H/040C2H	11101000B	HS (high-speed main) mode and High-speed on-chip oscillator clock (fIH): 32 MHz
000C3H/040C3H	10000100B	Enables on-chip debugging.

3.3 Folder Structure

The following shows the folder structure of the sample program.

Table 3.3 Folder Structure of the Sample Program

Folder Name	Description
iot-reference-rl78	The sample program described in this Getting Started Guide.
├─Common	
│ ├─FreeRTOS_common	
│ └─ports	
│ └─ota_pal	
├─Configuration	
│ └─rl78g23-fpb	
│ └─ota	OTA demo configurations.
│ └─pubsub	PubSub demo configurations.
│ └─test	
├─Demos	
│ ├─common	
│ ├─include	
│ ├─mqtt_agent	
│ ├─OtaOverMqtt	OTA demo source codes.
│ └─SimplePubSub	PubSub demo source codes.
├─IDT_config	
├─Middleware	
│ ├─3rdparty	
│ ├─Application-Protocols	
│ └─network_transport	
├─AWS	
│ └─ota-for-aws-iot-embedded-sdk	
├─FreeRTOS	FreeRTOS Kernel and libraries.
│ ├─backoffAlgorithm	
│ ├─coreJSON	
│ ├─coreMQTT	
│ ├─coreMQTT-Agent	
│ └─FreeRTOS-Kernel	
├─logging	
├─wifi	
├─Projects	
│ └─rl78g23-fpb	
│ ├─application_code	
│ ├─flash_proj	
│ ├─helper	
│ ├─modules	
│ ├─projects	Import below folders to IDE.
│ │ ├─aws_da16600_rl78g23-fpb	PubSub demo and OTA demo. Select by Build Configurations.
│ │ ├─boot_loader	Boot loader for OTA demo.
│ │ └─test_aws_da16600_rl78g23-fpb	
│ └─rtos_skelton	
├─Test	
└─Tools	

3.4 Code Size

The following table shows the ROM and RAM size of demo projects confirmed in the following conditions.

- CC-RL
 - Compile options:
 - -Odefault: Optimization that is effective for both the object size and execution speed.
 - Link options:
 - -optimize=symbol_delete: Deleting variables or functions that have not been referenced even once.

Table 3.4 ROM and RAM Size of Demo Projects

Demo Project Name	ROM (byte)	RAM (byte)
aws_da16600_rl78g23-fpb (demo project (PubSub))	120520	34733
aws_da16600_rl78g23-fpb (demo project (OTA))	206610	44404
boot_loader	22165	1349

4. Setup Common to Demo Projects (PubSub and OTA)

The following describes the setup procedure applicable to demo project (PubSub) and demo project (OTA).

4.1 Hardware Setup

4.1.1 Overall Configuration

First, the following shows the overall configuration of hardware that makes up the demo project.

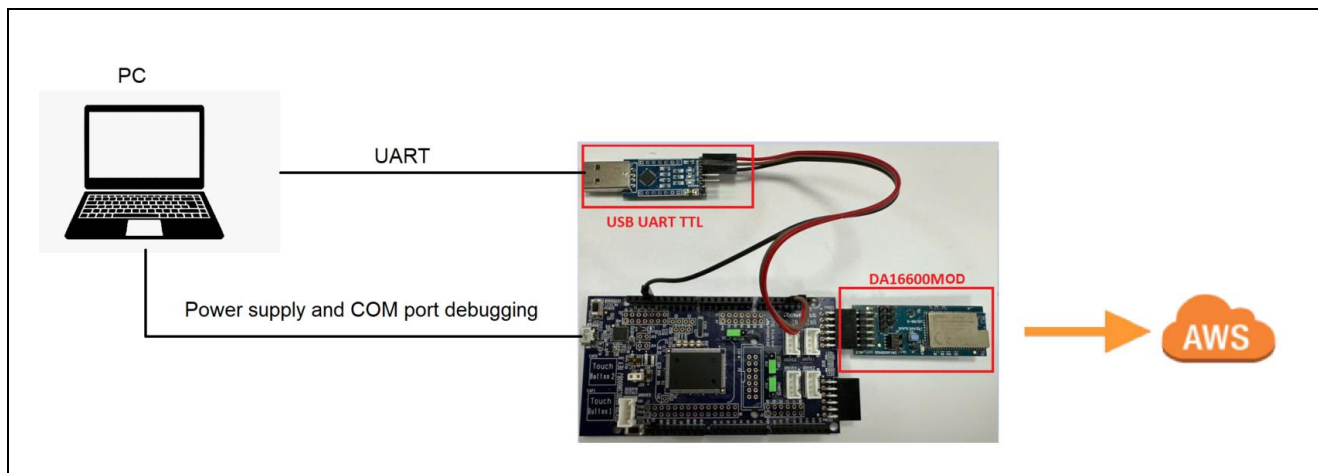


Figure 4-1 Overall Hardware Configuration of the Demo Project

4.1.2 Connecting Hardware

The following describes how to connect hardware.

- (1) Connect DA16600MOD to PMOD1 of the MCU board.

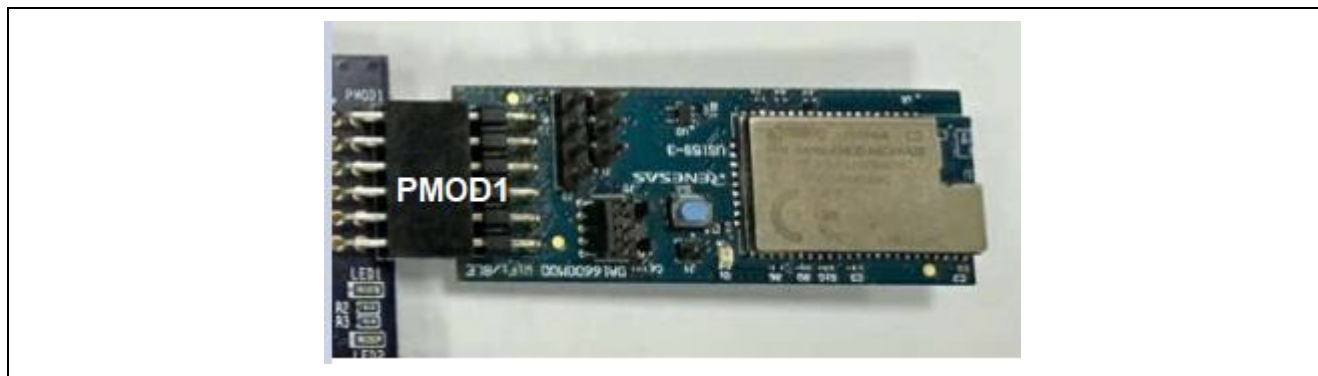


Figure 4-2 Connecting DA16600MOD to PMOD1 of the MCU Board

(2) Connect the USB-UART conversion board to the MCU board.

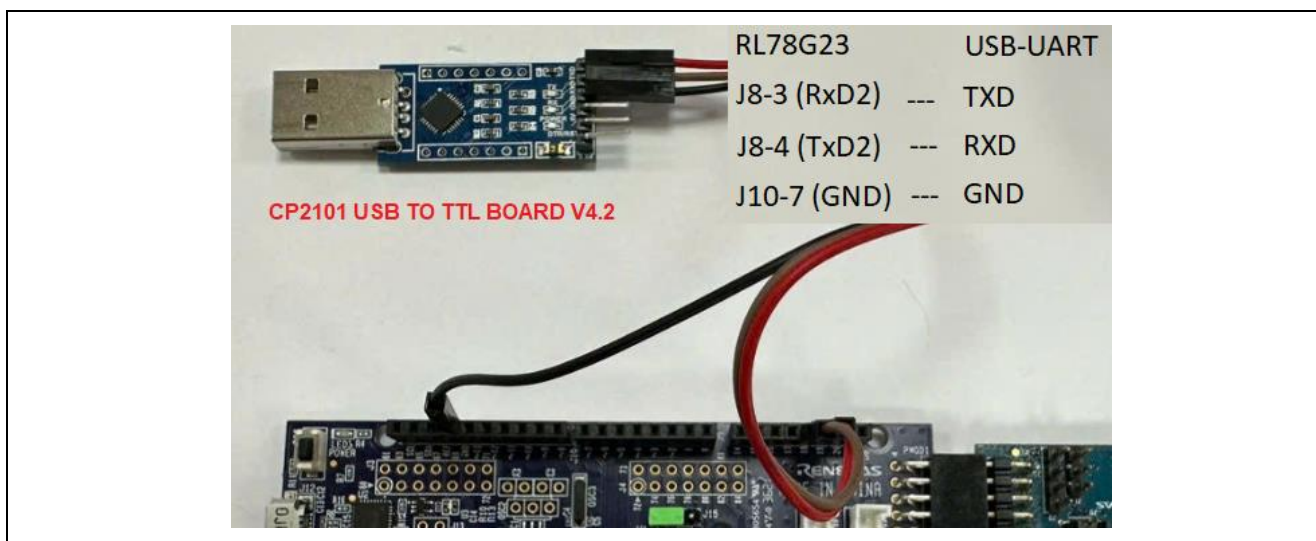


Figure 4-3 Connecting the USB-UART Conversion Board to the MCU Board

(3) On the MCU board, set the power supply selection header to J20 2-3 Short to select 3.3 V power supply.

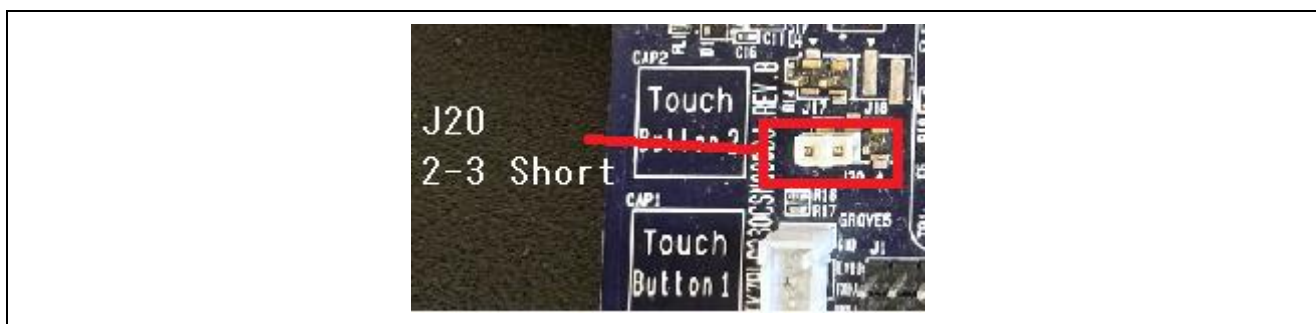


Figure 4-4 Setting MCU Board Power Supply to 3.3 V

(4) If you changed circuit to mount emulator connector on the MCU board, configure the COM port debugging that uses a USB-to-serial converter.
If you don't change circuit, you don't need this process.

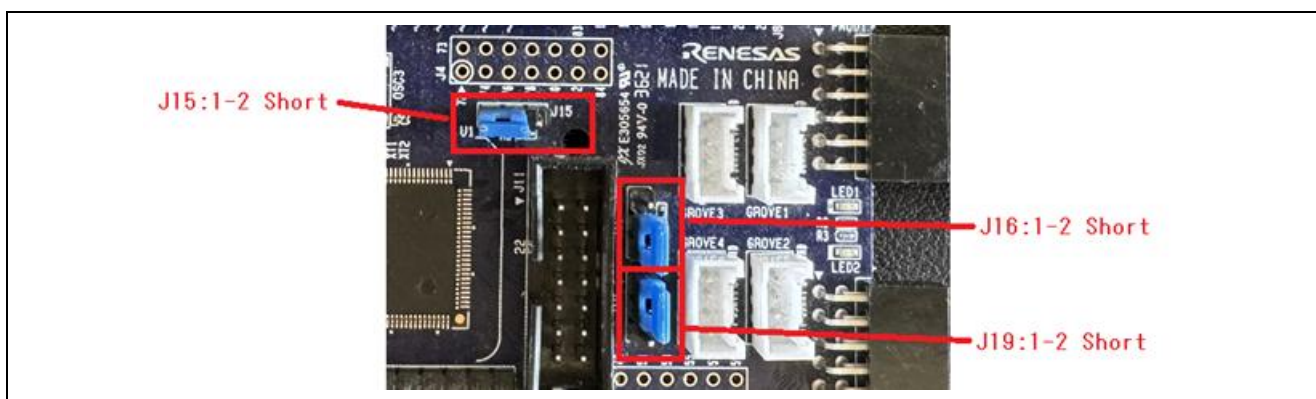


Figure 4-5 Settings for Using COM Port Debugging (Top Side)

(5) Connect the USB cable to supply power to the MCU board.

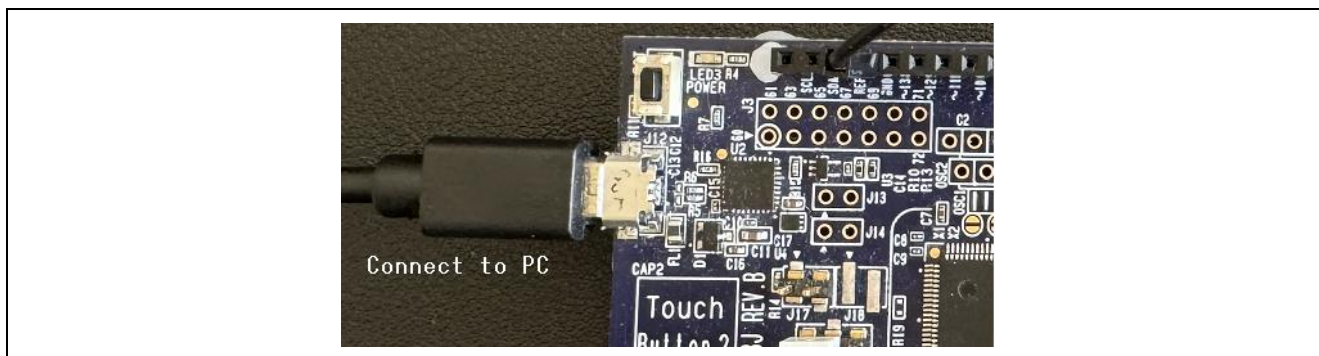


Figure 4-6 Supplying Power to the MCU Board

(6) Confirm the COM port number.

The COM port number will be used for programming and debugging firmware.

(7) Remove the USB cable to stop power supply to the MCU board.

4.2 Software Setup

4.2.1 Terminal Software Settings

Terminal software (example: Tera Term) is required to output demo project logs. The followings show the serial port settings.

Table 4.1 Serial Port Settings

Item	Description
Baud rate	115200 bps
Data	8 bits
Parity	None
Stop bit	1 bit
Flow control	None

4.2.2 Installing Flash Writer

A flash writer is used for programming initial images.

[Renesas Flash Programmer \(Programming GUI\)](#)

4.2.3 Adding Wi-Fi Information to the Demo Project

Specify the Wi-Fi information for the following macros in the demo project.

- `iot-reference-rl78\Projects\rl78g23-fpb\modules\r_config\r_wifi_da16xxx_config.h`
 - `WIFI_CFG_COUNTRY_CODE`: Country code in ISO3166-1 alpha-2 standard
 - `WIFI_CFG_TLS_SUPPORT`: TLS on-chip protocol
 - `WIFI_CFG_TLS_CERT_NAME`: CA certificate name
 - `WIFI_CFG_TLS_CERT_CLIENT_NAME`: Client certificate name
 - `WIFI_CFG_TLS_CERT_PRIVATE_NAME`: Private certificate name

`iot-reference-rl78\Projects\rl78g23-fpb\modules\r_config\r_wifi_da16xxx_config.h`

```
/* Country code
   Country code defined in ISO3166-1 alpha-2 standard.
*/
#define WIFI_CFG_COUNTRY_CODE          "VN"
...
/* Enables or disables TLS on-chip protocol.
   0 = disabled.
   1 = enabled.
*/
#define WIFI_CFG_TLS_SUPPORT           1
...
/* Configures CA certificate name.
*/
#define WIFI_CFG_TLS_CERT_CA_NAME      "CA_CERT"

/* Configures Client certificate name.
*/
#define WIFI_CFG_TLS_CERT_CLIENT_NAME  "CERT_KEY"

/* Configures Private certificate name.
*/
#define WIFI_CFG_TLS_CERT_PRIVATE_NAME "CERT_KEY"
```

4.2.4 Adding AWS IoT Connection Settings to the Demo Project

Add the settings required for AWS IoT connection to the demo project. The following describes the procedure.

The parts that should be changed according to the user environment are highlighted in yellow.

- (1) Register the device to the IoT Core service then obtain the information (endpoint, thing name, and credential) required for connection. For details, refer to the following.

[Register device to AWS IoT · renesas/iot-reference-rx Wiki · GitHub](#)

- (2) Set the endpoint, thing name to the demo project.
iot-reference-rl78\Demos\include\aws_clientcredential.h

```
/*
 * @brief MQTT Broker endpoint.
 *
 * @todo Set this to the fully-qualified DNS name of your MQTT broker.
 */
#define clientcredentialMQTT_BROKER_ENDPOINT "YOUR_ENDPOINT"
/*
 * @brief Host name.
 *
 * @todo Set this to the unique name of your IoT Thing.
 * Please note that for convenience of demonstration only we
 * are using a #define here. In production scenarios the thing
 * name can be something unique to the device that can be read
 * by software, such as a production serial number, rather
 * than a hard coded constant.
 */
#define clientcredentialIOT_THING_NAME "YOUR_THING_NAME"
```

- (3) Set the Wi-Fi network to the demo project.
iot-reference-rl78\Demos\include\aws_clientcredential.h

```
/*
 * @brief Wi-Fi network to join.
 *
 * @todo If you are using Wi-Fi, set this to your network name.
 */
#define clientcredentialWIFI_SSID "YOUR_WIFI_SSID"
/*
 * @brief Password needed to join Wi-Fi network.
 * @todo If you are using WPA, set this to your network password.
 */
#define clientcredentialWIFI_PASSWORD "YOUR_WIFI_PASSWORD"
/*
 * @brief Wi-Fi network security type.
 *
 * @see WIFISecurity_t.
 *
 * @note Possible values are eWiFiSecurityOpen, eWiFiSecurityWEP,
 * eWiFiSecurityWPA,
 * eWiFiSecurityWPA2 (depending on the support of your device Wi-Fi radio).
 */
#define clientcredentialWIFI_SECURITY YOUR_WIFI_SECURITY
```

- (4) Set the credential (client certificate and private key) to the demo project.
iot-reference-rl78\Demos\include\aws_clientcredential_keys.h

Note: Add `\n` to the end of each line.

```
/*
 * @brief PEM-encoded client certificate.
 *
 * @todo If you are running one of the FreeRTOS demo projects, set this
 * to the certificate that will be used for TLS client authentication.
 *
 * @note Must include the PEM header and footer:
 * "-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----\n"
 * "...base64 data...\n"
 * "-----END CERTIFICATE-----\n"
 */
#define keyCLIENT_CERTIFICATE_PEM \
"-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----\n"
"MIIDWTCCAkGgAwIBAgIUFeYR3JSsJbTOS7huEq++YBGgtowDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEL\n"
"...
"7qHumsC6fsEapoptgcfEpdERl4c9hJR45jHamDVhxZjitQD4klLA0gqTlBNL\n"
"-----END CERTIFICATE-----\n"
...
/*
 * @brief PEM-encoded client private key.
 *
 * @todo If you are running one of the FreeRTOS demo projects, set this
 *
 * @note Must include the PEM header and footer:
 * "-----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----\n"
 * "...base64 data...\n"
 * "-----END RSA PRIVATE KEY-----\n"
 */
#define keyCLIENT_PRIVATE_KEY_PEM \
"-----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----\n"
"MIIEowIBAAKCAQEA3Fb7O7jQW4lgHmPE3AInUTWUCaR7kWeWHubEk9YbNf3xwxdg\n"
"...
"s/OlVUiyygf0RgeoMVx/3GzZPfmTrB0cQ8XZ7mxCd2dgY9UXQ/oja\n"
"-----END RSA PRIVATE KEY-----\n"
```

(5) Set the hook function (Only using Wi-Fi to the demo project).

For PubSub demo project :

iot-reference-rl78\Configuration\rl78g23-fpb\pubsub\wifi\frtos_config\user_tcp_hook_config.h

For OTA demo project :

iot-reference-rl78\Configuration\rl78g23-fpb\ota\wifi\frtos_config\user_tcp_hook_config.h

```
/* The limit of number for WIFI_ERR_MODULE_COM when it comes continuously.
 * If counter is over than this limit, hook the reset */
#define USER_COMM_ERROR_TRIES      3

/*Connection retry limit*/
#define USER_RECONNECT_TRIES      3

/*Socket closing retry limit*/
#define USER_CLOSE_SOCKET_TRIES    3

/*Enable SocketErrorHook*/
#define USER_TCP_HOOK_ENABLED      1 /* Default */

#endif /* FRTOS CONFIG USER TCP HOOK CONFIG H */
```

5. Setup Specific to Demo Project (PubSub)

The following describes the setup procedure specific to the demo project (PubSub).

5.1 Preparation

None

5.2 Importing the Project

Import the aws_da16600_rl78g23-fpb project to e² studio. Open the Import wizard according to the following process.

File > Import... > Existing Projects into Workspace > Next

Next, select the aws_da16600_rl78g23-fpb project. **Ensure that copy projects into workspace is not selected.** Then click the Finish button.

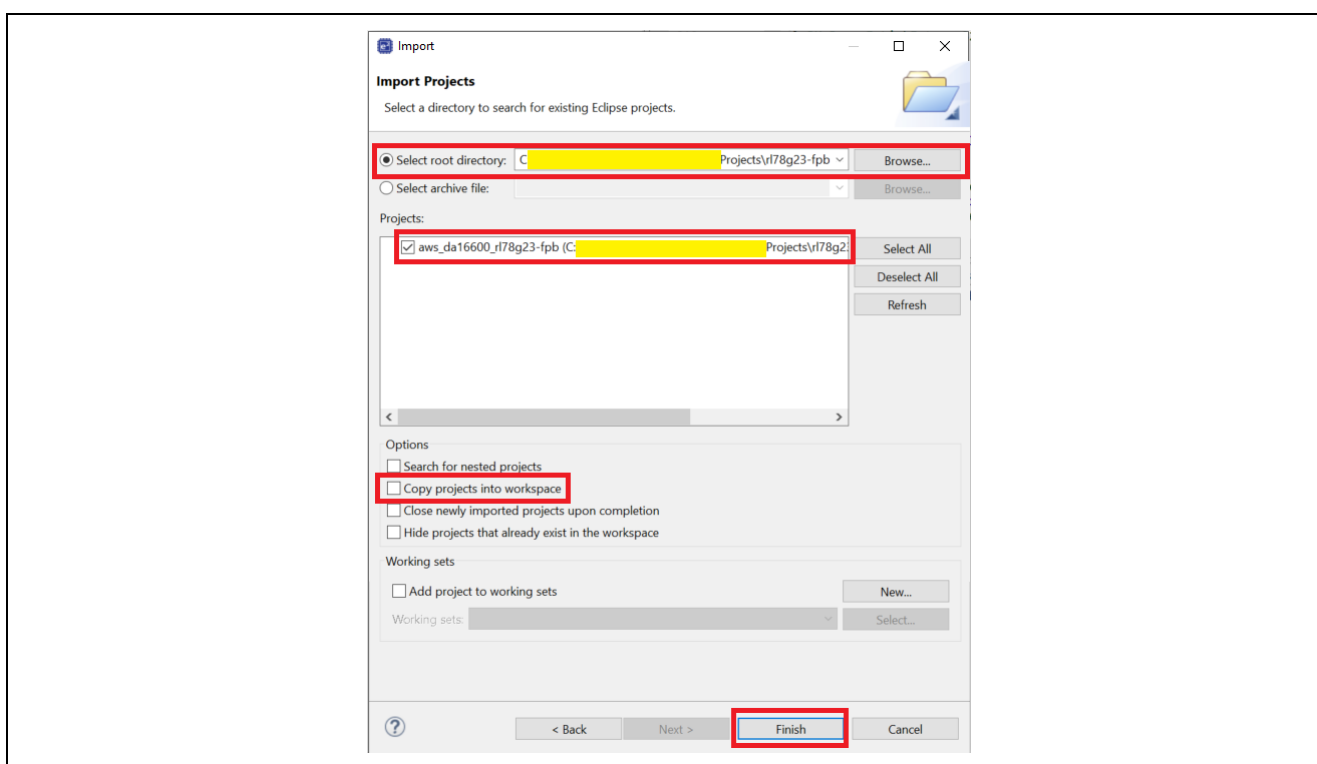


Figure 5-1 Selecting the aws_da16600_rl78g23-fpb Project

The imported project is shown in the Project Explorer view.

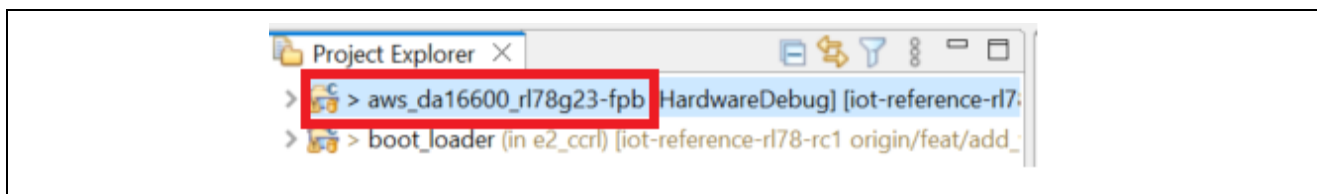


Figure 5-2 Completing to Import the aws_da16600_rl78g23-fpb Project

5.3 Setting the Build Configuration

Activate the build configuration “HardwareDebug” of the aws_da16600_rl78g23-fpb project.

Build Configurations > Set Active > Select “HardwareDebug”

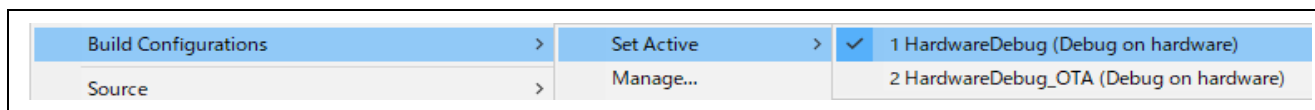


Figure 5-3 Activating Build Configuration “HardwareDebug”

5.4 Building the Demo Project

Build the aws_da16600_rl78g23-fpb project to create a MOT file.

Then, make sure that aws_da16600_rl78g23-fpb.mot has been created in the HardwareDebug folder directly under the project folder.

5.5 Preparing the MQTT Test Client

Access to the AWS Management Console, then subscribe “pubsub_demo” in the MQTT test client in the IoT Core service so that messages sent from the MCU board can be checked in text format.

(1) Select the “Subscribe to a topic” tab.

AWS IoT > MQTT test client > Select “Subscribe to a topic”

(2) Enter “pubsub_demo/#” for the topic filter, and then click “Subscribe”.

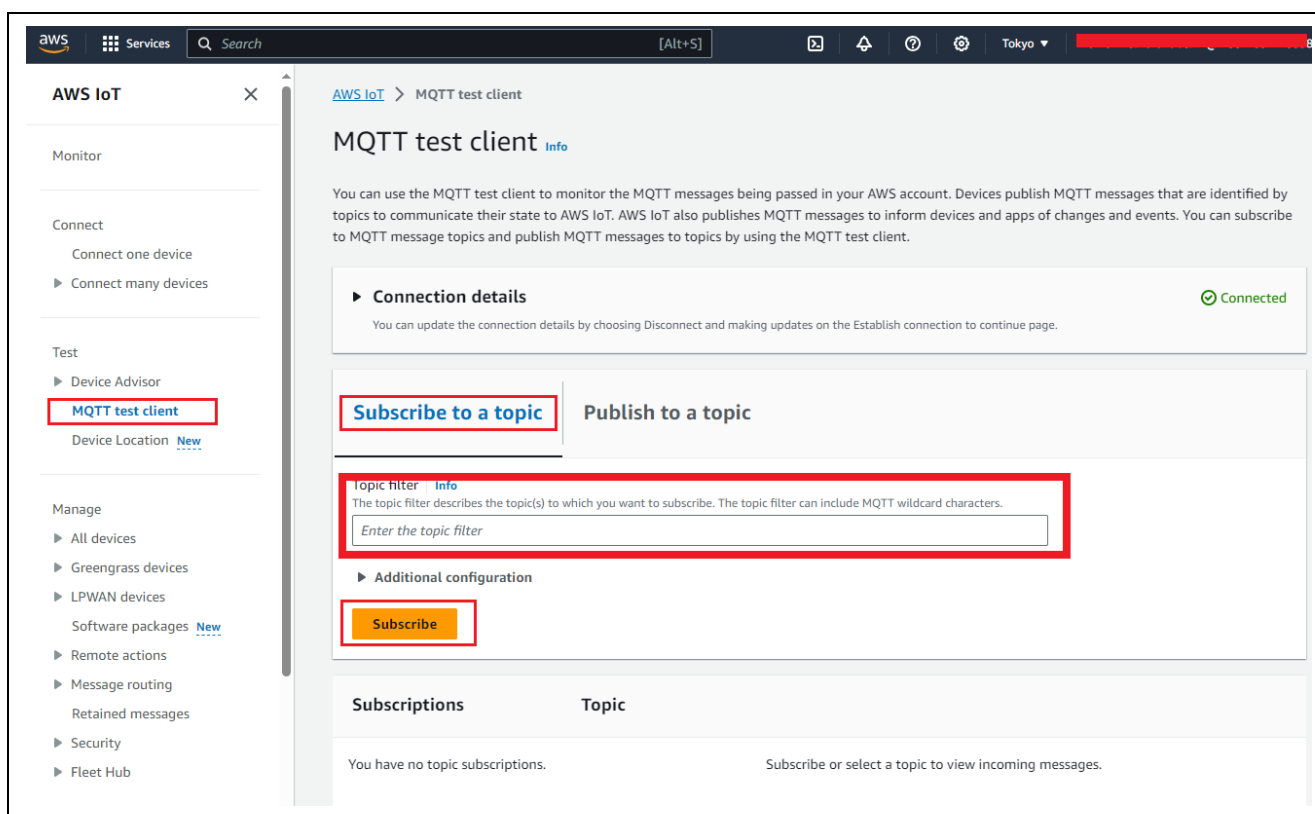


Figure 5-4 MQTT Test Client Settings

5.6 Running the Demo Project

The following describes the running procedure for the demo project (PubSub).

- (1) Use Renesas Flash Programmer to program aws_da16600_rl78g23-fpb.mot to the MCU board.

For the programming method, refer to Chapter 7, Using Renesas Flash Programmer.

- (2) When programming terminates, the demo project (PubSub) starts.

Check the terminal to make sure that the message transmission results of PubSub Demo Task0 and PubSub Demo Task1 are successful.

```

Hello World.
-----STARTING DEMO-----
0 12882 [MQTT] [INFO] -----Start MQTT Agent Task-----
1 12883 [MQTT] [INFO] Creating a TLS connection to attvj79f5fqjo-ats.iot.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com:8883.
2 14790 [MQTT] [INFO] Creating an MQTT connection to the broker.
3 15085 [MQTT] [INFO] MQTT connection established with the broker.
4 15086 [MQTT] [INFO] Successfully connected to MQTT broker.
5 15093 [PUBSUB] [INFO] -----Start PubSub Demo Task 0-----
6 15099 [PUBSUB] [INFO] Sending subscribe request to agent for topic filter: pubsub_demo/rl78g23-128p-fpb/task_0
7 15105 [PUBSUB] [INFO] -----Start PubSub Demo Task 1-----
8 15117 [PUBSUB] [INFO] Sending subscribe request to agent for topic filter: pubsub_demo/rl78g23-128p-fpb/task_1
9 15458 [PUBSUB] [INFO] Successfully subscribed to topic: pubsub_demo/rl78g23-128p-fpb/task_0
10 15459 [PUBSUB] [INFO] Sending publish request on topic "pubsub_demo/rl78g23-128p-fpb/task_0"
11 15558 [MQTT] [INFO] Publishing message to pubsub_demo/rl78g23-128p-fpb/task_0.
12 15617 [PUBSUB] [INFO] Successfully sent QoS 0 publish to topic: pubsub_demo/rl78g23-128p-fpb/task_0 (PassCount:1, FailCount:0).
13 15717 [PUBSUB] [INFO] Successfully subscribed to topic: pubsub_demo/rl78g23-128p-fpb/task_1
14 15718 [PUBSUB] [INFO] Sending publish request on topic "pubsub_demo/rl78g23-128p-fpb/task_1"
15 15817 [MQTT] [INFO] De-serialized incoming PUBLISH packet: DeserializerResult=MQTTSuccess.
16 15817 [MQTT] [INFO] State record updated. New state=MQTTPublishDone.
17 15818 [MQTT] [INFO] Received incoming publish message Task 0 publishing message 0
18 15920 [MQTT] [INFO] Publishing message to pubsub_demo/rl78g23-128p-fpb/task_1.
19 16245 [MQTT] [INFO] Ack packet deserialized with result: MQTTSuccess.
20 16245 [MQTT] [INFO] State record updated. New state=MQTTPublishDone.
21 16253 [PUBSUB] [INFO] Successfully sent QoS 1 publish to topic: pubsub_demo/rl78g23-128p-fpb/task_1 (PassCount:1, FailCount:0).
22 16346 [MQTT] [INFO] De-serialized incoming PUBLISH packet: DeserializerResult=MQTTSuccess.
23 16346 [MQTT] [INFO] State record updated. New state=MQTTPublishDone.
24 16347 [MQTT] [INFO] Received incoming publish message Task 1 publishing message 0
25 17705 [PUBSUB] [INFO] Sending publish request on topic "pubsub_demo/rl78g23-128p-fpb/task_0"
26 17706 [MQTT] [INFO] Publishing message to pubsub_demo/rl78g23-128p-fpb/task_0.

```

Figure 5-5 Checking Demo Project Execution Results on the Terminal

- (3) Use the MQTT test client to make sure that the messages sent from PubSub Demo Task0 and PubSub Demo Task1 are displayed.

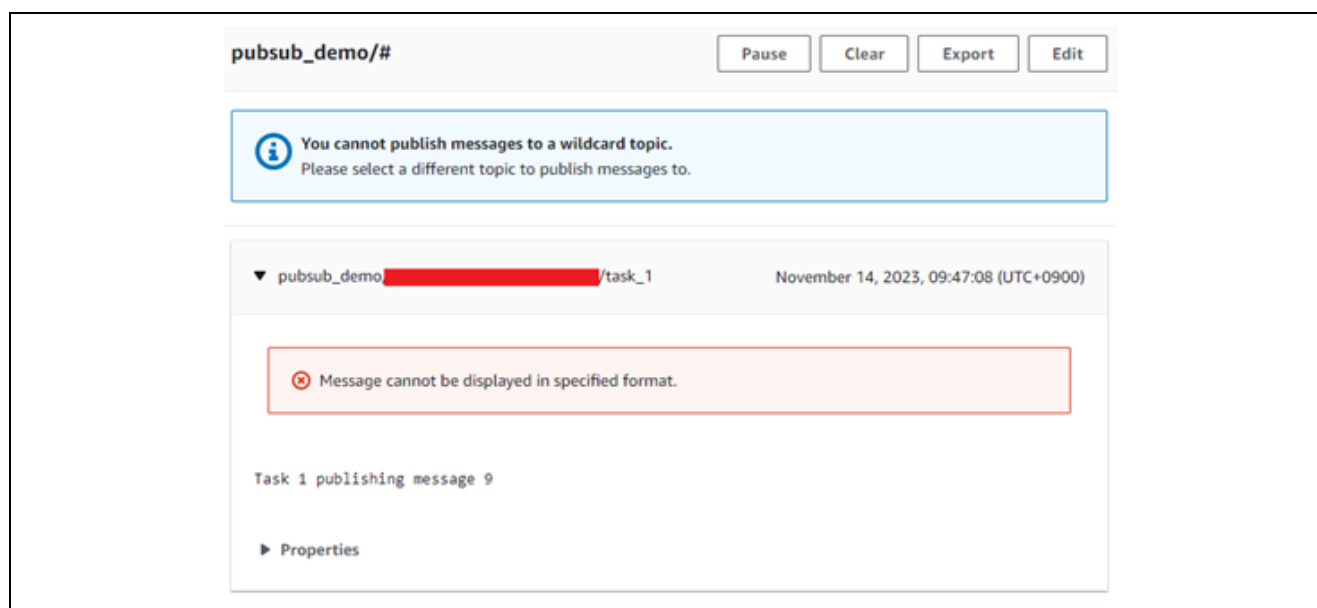


Figure 5-6 Checking Demo Project Execution Results with the MQTT Test Client

5.7 Debugging the Demo Project

The following describes the procedure for starting the demo project (PubSub) from e² studio and debugging it.

(1) Build the demo project.

Refer to section 5.2, Importing the Project, section 5.3, Setting the Build Configuration, and section 5.4, Building the Demo Project.

(2) Start debugging.

Refer to Chapter 8, Debug Procedure.

6. Setup Specific to Demo Project (OTA)

This demo project connects to the AWS from the MCU board, and then performs firmware update by using AWS IoT OTA. This chapter describes the setup procedure.

6.1 Preparation

6.1.1 Installing Tools

Install the tools necessary for running the demo project.

(1) Install Python

1. Python is required for operation of Renesas Image Generator. Install version 3.9.0 or later. You can download Python from <https://www.python.org/>.
2. After installing Python, install the package pycryptodome by using the following command:

```
> pip install pycryptodome
```

(2) Install OpenSSL

Create the key necessary for verifying the code signature when creating an initial image and update image. Use OpenSSL to create the key.

1. If OpenSSL is not installed, open the following URL on your browser:
[Win32/Win64 OpenSSL Installer for Windows - Shining Light Productions \(slproweb.com\)](http://www.slproweb.com/win32/win64/openssl_installer_for_windows.exe)
2. Download and install Win64OpenSSL v3.x.x Light.

(3) Download Renesas Image Generator

Download Renesas Image Generator (V3.03) contained in the [RL78/G22,RL78/G23,RL78/G24 firmware update module](#).

6.1.2 Generating Keys for Signature Generation and Verification

Use OpenSSL to generate firmware verification keys. The parts highlighted in yellow indicate the commands to be entered.

(1) CA certificate

```
$ openssl ecparam -genkey -name secp256r1 -out ca.key
using curve name prime256v1 instead of secp256r1
$ openssl req -x509 -sha256 -new -nodes -key ca.key -days 3650 -out ca.crt
You are about to be asked to enter information that will be incorporated
into your certificate request.
What you are about to enter is what is called a Distinguished Name or a DN.
There are quite a few fields but you can leave some blank
For some fields there will be a default value,
If you enter '.', the field will be left blank.
-----
Country Name (2 letter code) [AU]:JP
State or Province Name (full name) [Some-State]:Tokyo
Locality Name (eg, city) []:Kodaira
Organization Name (eg, company) [Internet Widgits Pty Ltd]:Renesas Electronics
Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) []:Software Development Division
Common Name (e.g. server FQDN or YOUR name) []:Renesas Tarou
Email Address []:Tarou.Renesas@sample.com
```

(2) Elliptic curve cryptography (secp256r1) key pair

```
$ openssl ecparam -genkey -name secp256r1 -out secp256r1.keypair
using curve name prime256v1 instead of secp256r1
```

(3) Key pair certificate

```
$ openssl req -new -sha256 -key secp256r1.keypair > secp256r1.csr
You are about to be asked to enter information that will be incorporated
into your certificate request.
What you are about to enter is what is called a Distinguished Name or a DN.
There are quite a few fields but you can leave some blank
For some fields there will be a default value,
If you enter '.', the field will be left blank.
-----
Country Name (2 letter code) [AU]:JP
State or Province Name (full name) [Some-State]:Tokyo
Locality Name (eg, city) []:Kodaira
Organization Name (eg, company) [Internet Widgits Pty Ltd]:Renesas Electronics
Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) []:Software Development Division
Common Name (e.g. server FQDN or YOUR name) []:Renesas Tarou
Email Address []:Tarou.Renesas@sample.com
Please enter the following 'extra' attributes
to be sent with your certificate request
A challenge password []:
An optional company name []:
```

(4) Generating a key pair certificate by using the CA certificate

```
$ openssl x509 -req -sha256 -days 3650 -in secp256r1.csr -CA ca.crt -CAkey ca.key -  
CAcreateserial -out secp256r1.crt  
Signature ok  
subject=C = JP, ST = Tokyo, L = Kodaira, O = Renesas Electronics, OU = Software  
Development Division, CN = Renesas Tarou, emailAddress = Tarou.Renesas@sample.com  
Getting CA Private Key
```

(5) Extracting the elliptic curve cryptography (secp256r1) private key

```
$ openssl ec -in secp256r1.keypair -outform PEM -out secp256r1.privatekey  
read EC key  
writing EC key
```

(6) Extracting the elliptic curve cryptography (secp256r1) public key

```
$ openssl ec -in secp256r1.keypair -outform PEM -pubout -out secp256r1.publickey  
read EC key  
writing EC key
```

6.1.3 Settings for OTA Update

6.1.3.1 Creating Amazon S3 Buckets

(1) Amazon S3 > Buckets > “Create bucket”

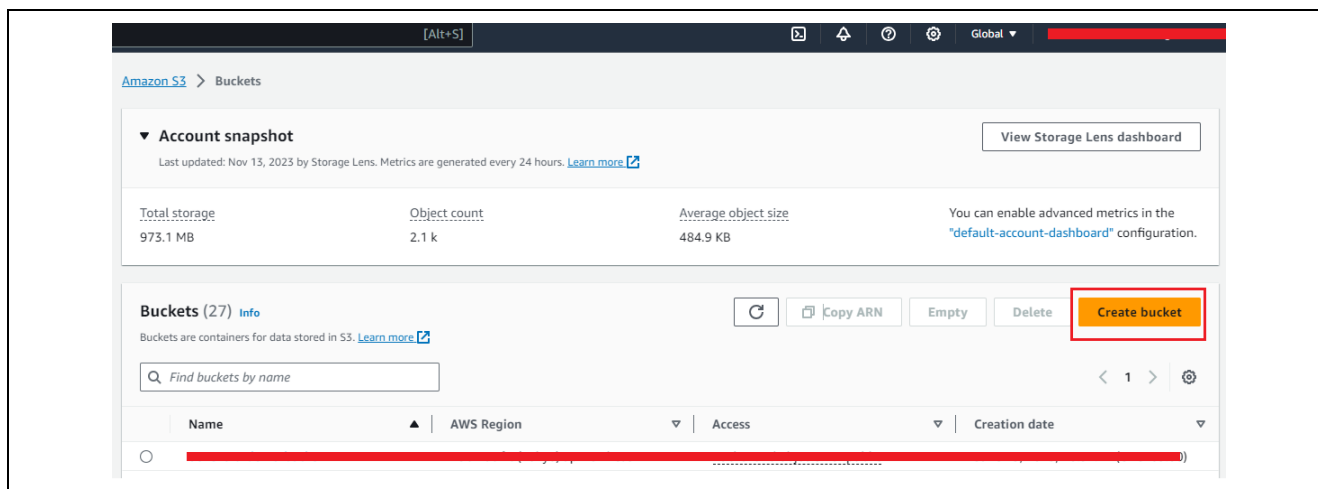


Figure 6-1 Crate Bucket

(2) General configuration

- Bucket name: Your bucket name
- AWS Region: Asia Pacific (Tokyo) ap-northeast-1

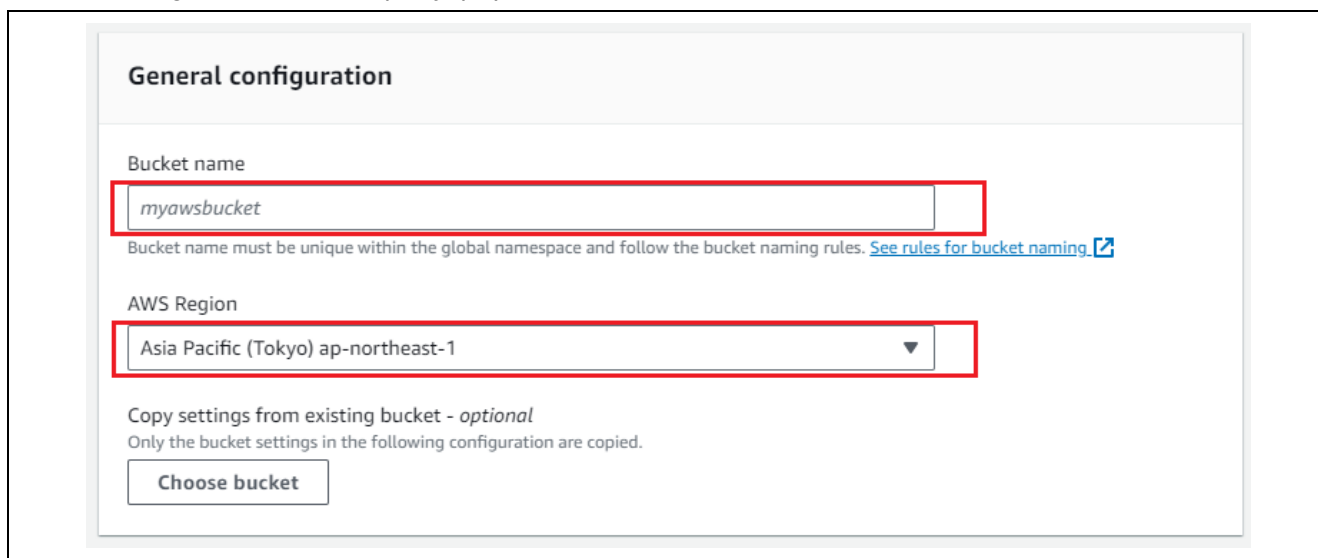


Figure 6-2 General Configuration

(3) Object Ownership

- Choose ACLs disabled

Object Ownership [Info](#)

Control ownership of objects written to this bucket from other AWS accounts and the use of access control lists (ACLs). Object ownership determines who can specify access to objects.

☒ **ACLs disabled (recommended)**
All objects in this bucket are owned by this account. Access to this bucket and its objects is specified using only policies.

☐ **ACLs enabled**
Objects in this bucket can be owned by other AWS accounts. Access to this bucket and its objects can be specified using ACLs.

Object Ownership
Bucket owner enforced

Figure 6-3 Object Ownership

(4) Block Public Access settings for this bucket

- Choose Block all public access

Block Public Access settings for this bucket

Public access is granted to buckets and objects through access control lists (ACLs), bucket policies, access point policies, or all. In order to ensure that public access to this bucket and its objects is blocked, turn on Block all public access. These settings apply only to this bucket and its access points. AWS recommends that you turn on Block all public access, but before applying any of these settings, ensure that your applications will work correctly without public access. If you require some level of public access to this bucket or objects within, you can customize the individual settings below to suit your specific storage use cases. [Learn more](#)

☒ **Block all public access**
Turning this setting on is the same as turning on all four settings below. Each of the following settings are independent of one another.

☒ **Block public access to buckets and objects granted through *new* access control lists (ACLs)**
S3 will block public access permissions applied to newly added buckets or objects, and prevent the creation of new public access ACLs for existing buckets and objects. This setting doesn't change any existing permissions that allow public access to S3 resources using ACLs.

☒ **Block public access to buckets and objects granted through *any* access control lists (ACLs)**
S3 will ignore all ACLs that grant public access to buckets and objects.

☒ **Block public access to buckets and objects granted through *new* public bucket or access point policies**
S3 will block new bucket and access point policies that grant public access to buckets and objects. This setting doesn't change any existing policies that allow public access to S3 resources.

☒ **Block public and cross-account access to buckets and objects through *any* public bucket or access point policies**
S3 will ignore public and cross-account access for buckets or access points with policies that grant public access to buckets and objects.

Figure 6-4 Block Public Access Settings for this bucket

(5) Bucket Versioning

- Bucket Versioning: Disable

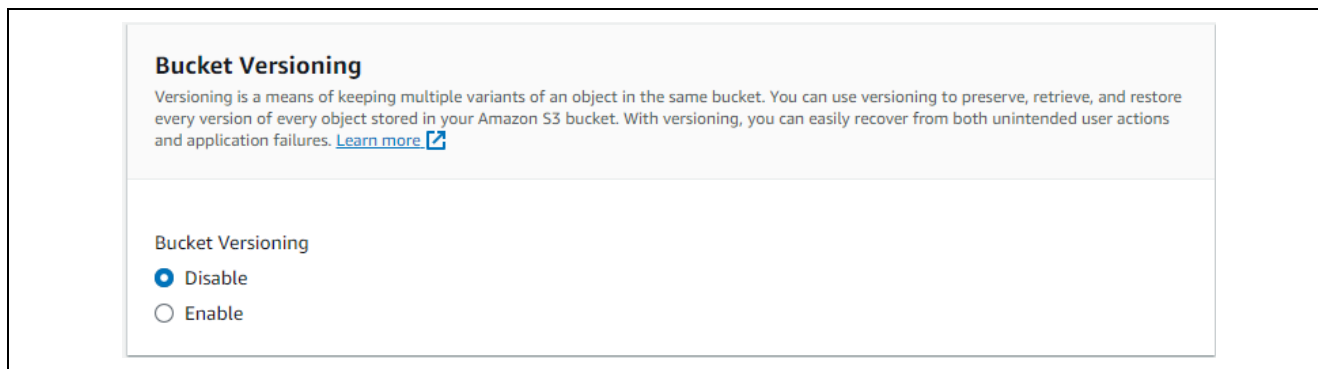


Figure 6-5 Bucket Versioning

(6) Default encryption

- Encryption type: Server-side encryption with Amazon S3 managed keys (SSE-S3)
- Bucket Key: Enable

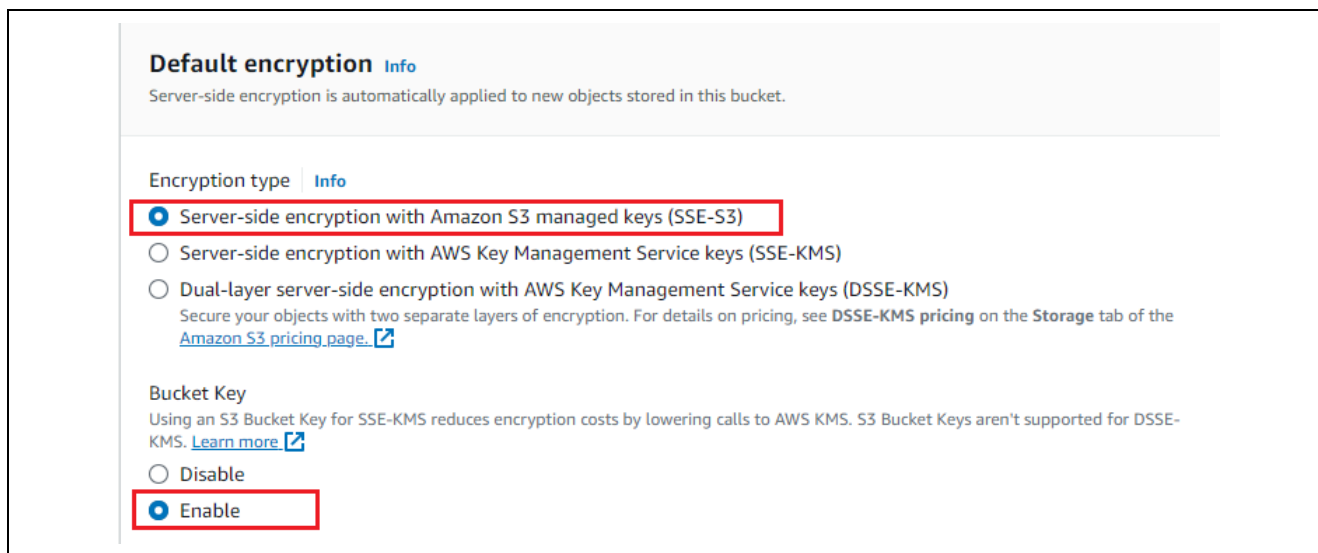


Figure 6-6 Default encryption

(7) Click “Create bucket”

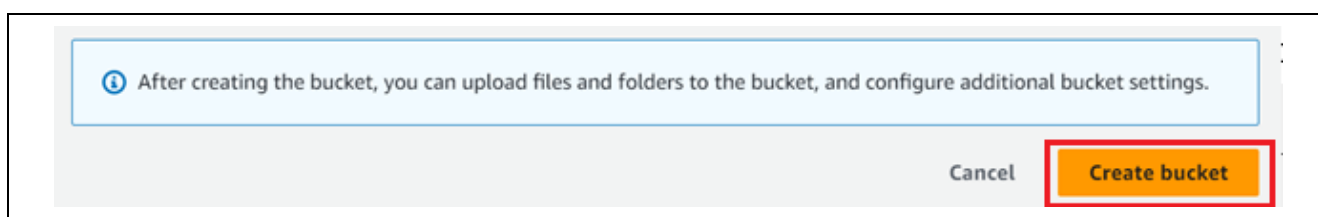


Figure 6-7 Clicking “Crate bucket”

6.1.3.2 Creating an OTA Update Service Role

(1) IAM > Roles > "Create role"

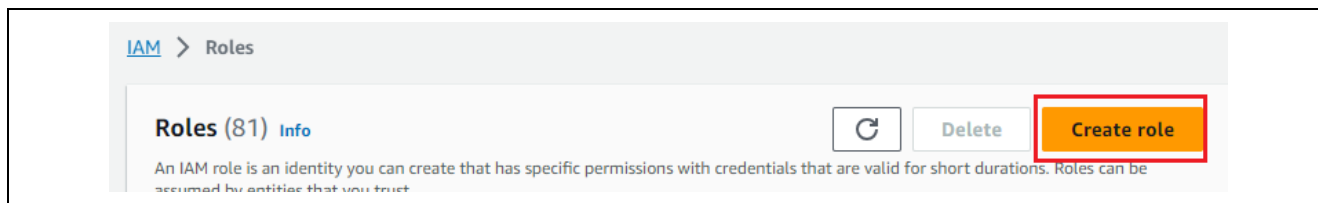


Figure 6-8 IAM > Roles > Create role

(2) Step 1: Select trusted entity

- Trusted entity type: AWS service
- Use case: Service or use case > IoT

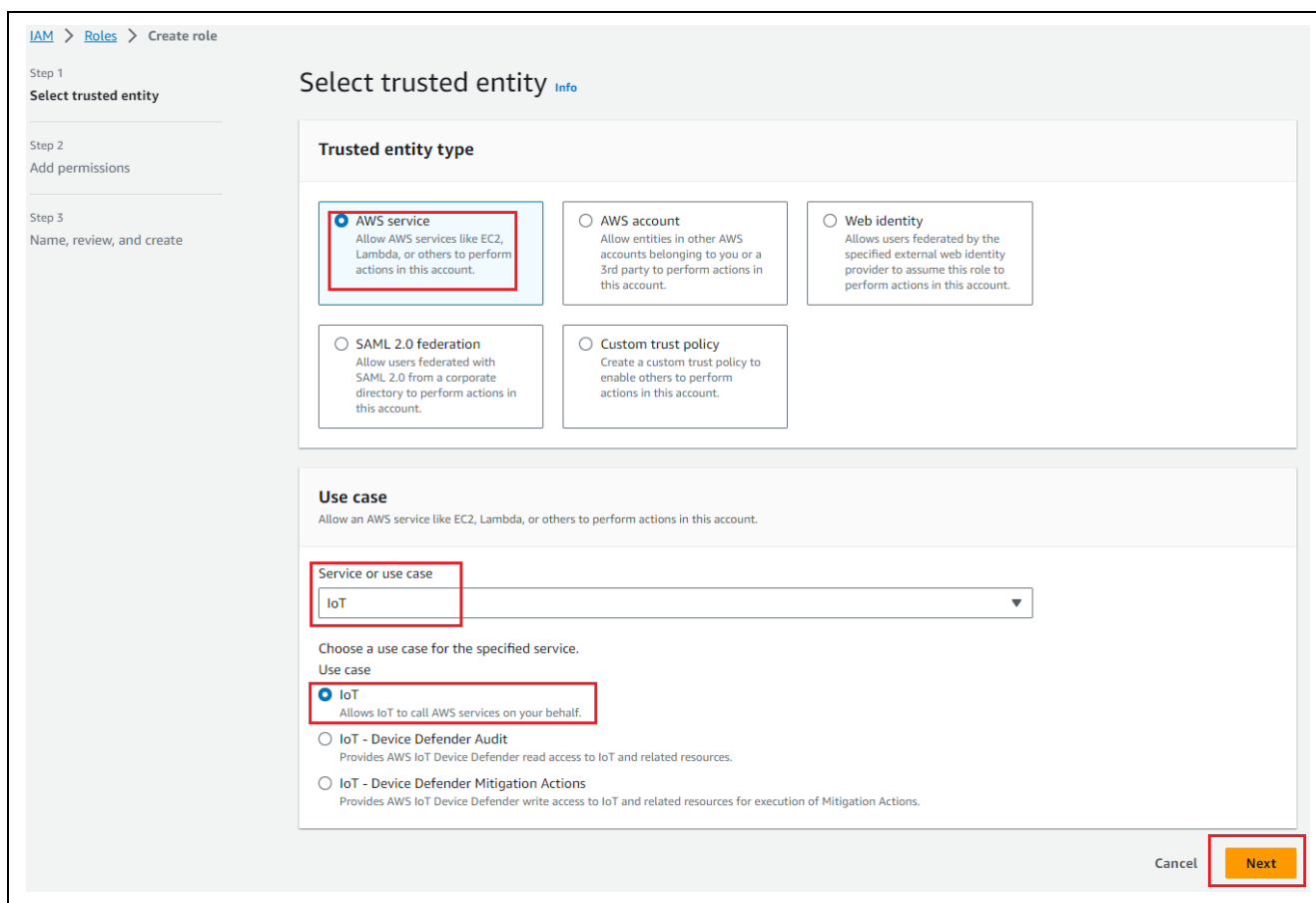


Figure 6-9 Step 1: Select trusted entity

(3) Step 2: Add permissions

- AWSIoTLogging
- AWSIoTRuleActions
- AWSIoTTThingsRegistration

The screenshot shows the 'Add permissions' step in the AWS IAM console. The left sidebar indicates the current step is 'Add permissions'. The main content area is titled 'Add permissions' and shows 'Permissions policies (3)'. It lists three AWS managed policies: AWSIoTLogging, AWSIoTRuleActions, and AWSIoTTThingsRegistration. At the bottom, there are 'Cancel', 'Previous', and 'Next' buttons, with the 'Next' button highlighted in orange and a red box around it.

Figure 6-10 Step 2: Add permissions

(4) Step 3: Name, review, and create > Role details

- Role name: Any
- Description: Any

The screenshot shows the 'Name, review, and create' step in the AWS IAM console. The left sidebar indicates the current step is 'Name, review, and create'. The main content area is titled 'Name, review, and create' and shows 'Role details'. It includes a 'Role name' field with a red box around it, containing the text 'RL78G23-128p-fast-prototyping-board'. Below it is a 'Description' field with a red box around it, containing the text 'Allows IoT to call AWS services on your behalf.'.

Figure 6-11 Step 3: Name, review, and create > Role details

(5) Step 3: Name, review, and create > Step 1: Selected trusted entities

- Default



Figure 6-12 Step 3: Name, review, and create > Step 1: Selected trusted entities

(6) Step 3: Name, review, and create > Step 2: Add permissions

- Default

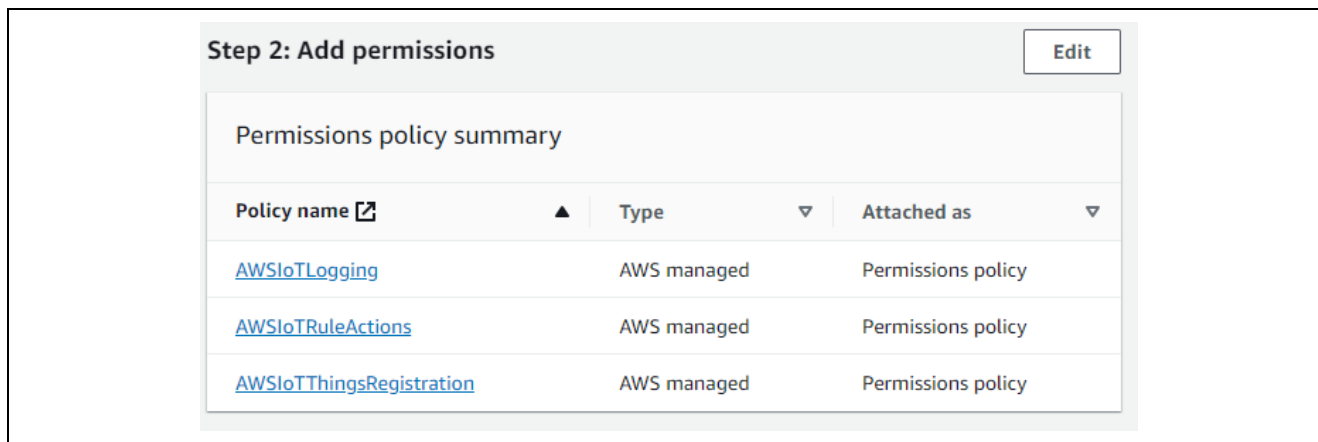


Figure 6-13 Step 3: Name, review, and create > Step 2: Add permissions

(7) Step 3: Name, review, and create > Step 3: Add tags

- Default
- Click “Create role”

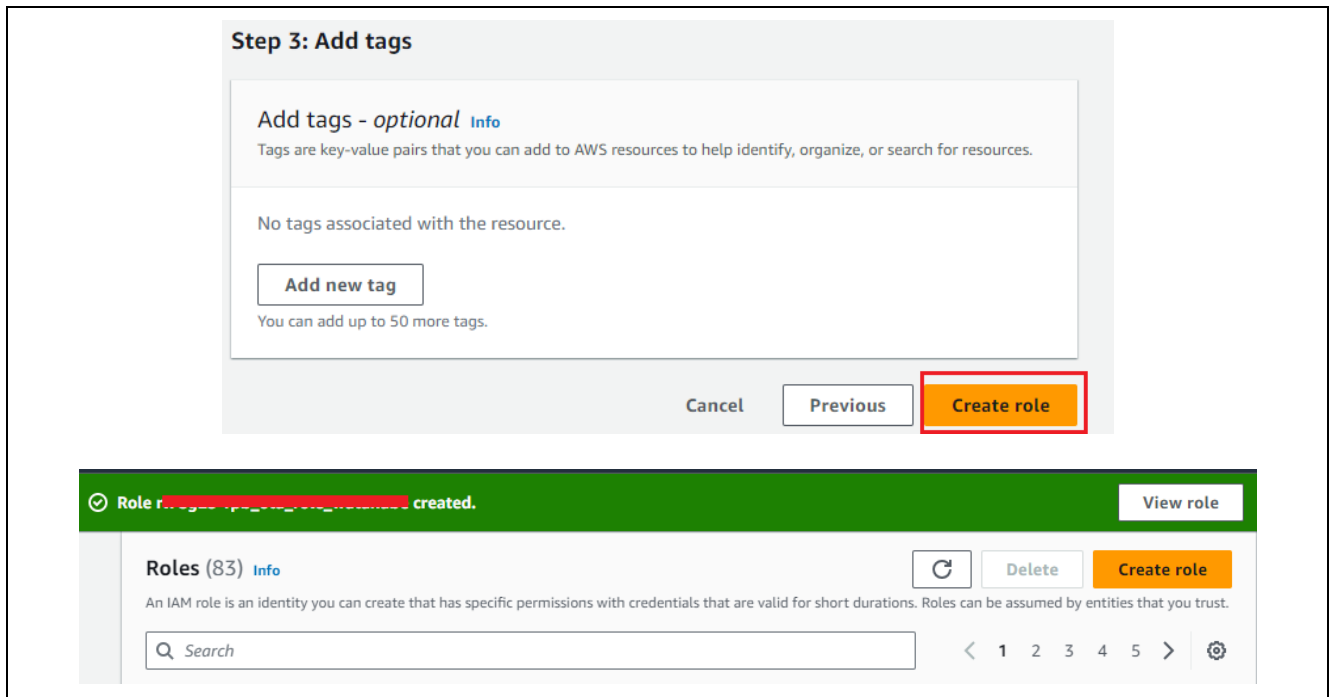


Figure 6-14 Step 3: Name, review, and create > Step 3: Add tags

6.1.3.3 Creating an OTA Update User Policy

(1) Click to open the role created in section 6.1.3.2, Creating an OTA Update Service Role.

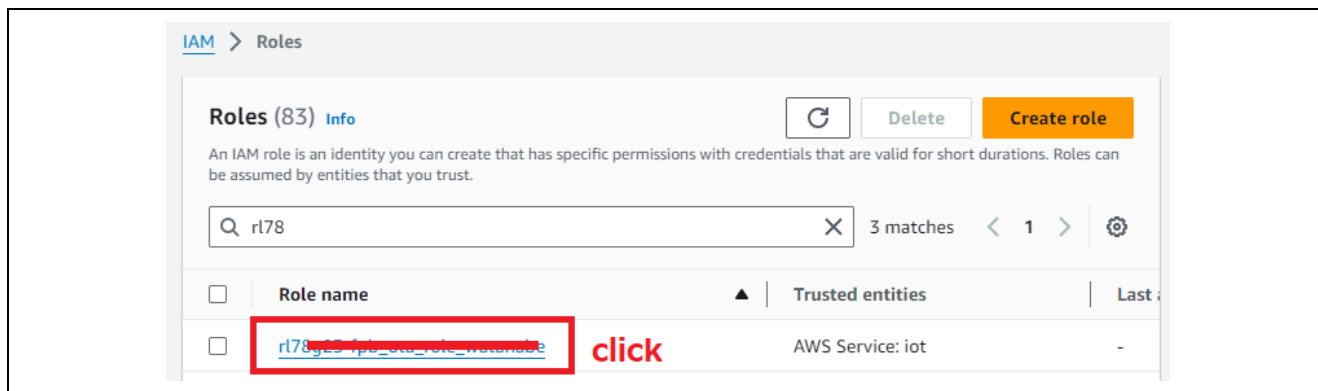


Figure 6-15 Opening the Created OTA Update Service Role

(2) My role > Summary: Default

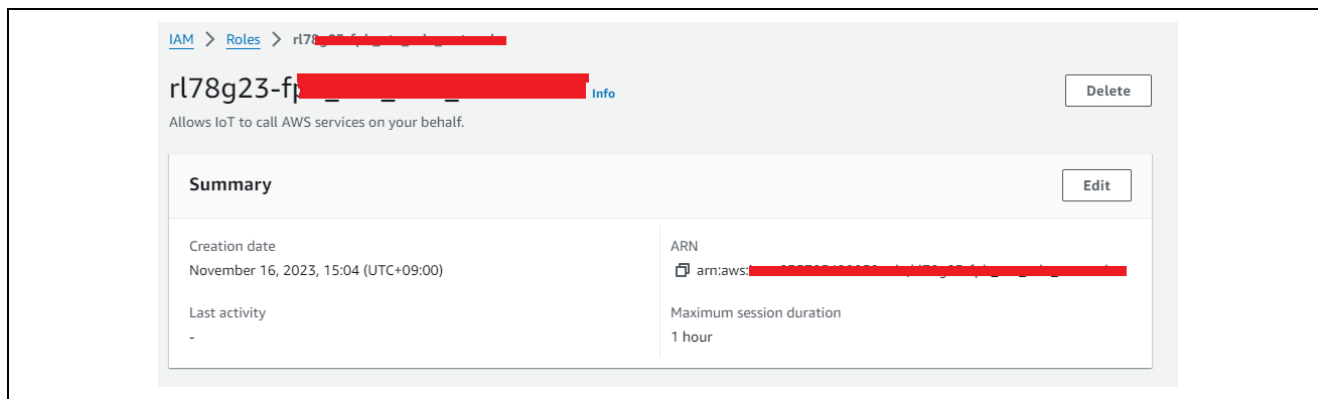


Figure 6-16 Displaying the Summary of the Created OTA Update Service Role

(3) Attach the policy “AmazonFreeRTOSOTAUpdate”.

- My role > Permissions policies > “Add permissions” > Attach policies

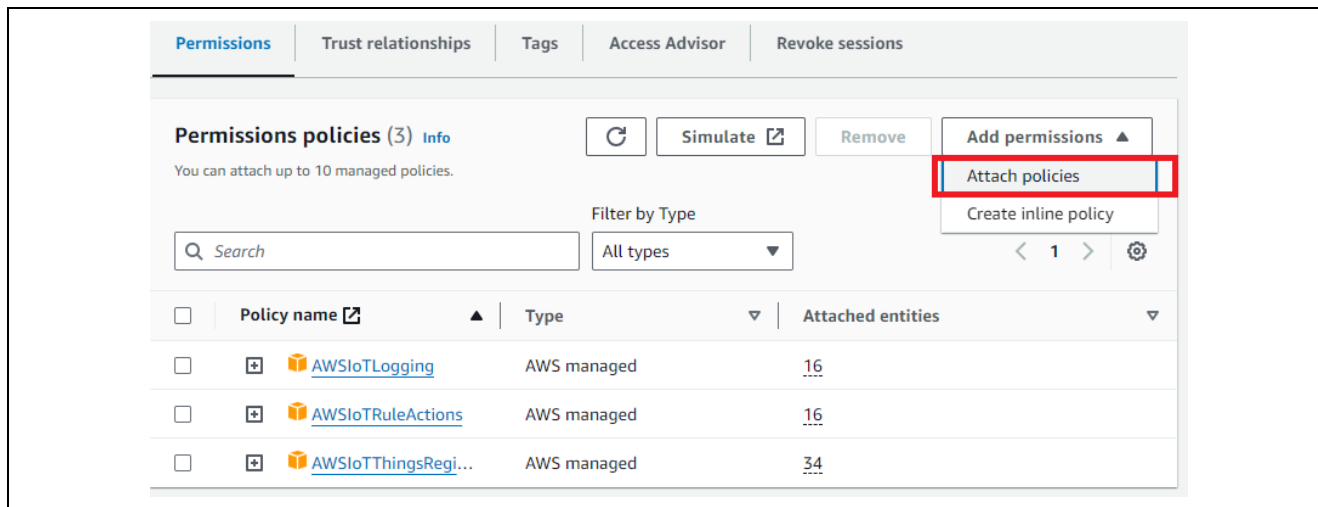


Figure 6-17 Attaching Policies to the Created OTA Update Service Role

- Choose “AmazonFreeRTOSOTAUpdate” > “Add permissions”

The screenshot shows the AWS IAM console interface. At the top, under 'Other permissions policies (1/981)', a search bar contains 'AmazonFreeRTOSOTAUpdate'. Below it, a table lists the policy 'AmazonFreeRTOSOTAUpdate' with a checkbox selected. A red box highlights the 'Add permissions' button. A green banner at the top of the role page states 'Policy was successfully attached to role.' Below this, the role 'rl78g23-fpb' is shown. The 'Permissions' tab is active, displaying a table of attached policies. A red box highlights the 'AmazonFreeRTOSOTAUpdate' policy in this table.

Policy name	Type	Attached entities
☒ AmazonFreeRTOSOTAUpdate	AWS managed	41
☐ AWSIoTLogging	AWS managed	16
☐ AWSIoTRuleActions	AWS managed	16
☐ AWSIoTThingsRegistration	AWS managed	34

Figure 6-18 Attaching the Policy “AmazonFreeRTOSOTAUpdate” to the Created OTA Update Service Role

(4) Add the inline policy (S3).

- “Add permissions” > Create inline policy > “JSON”

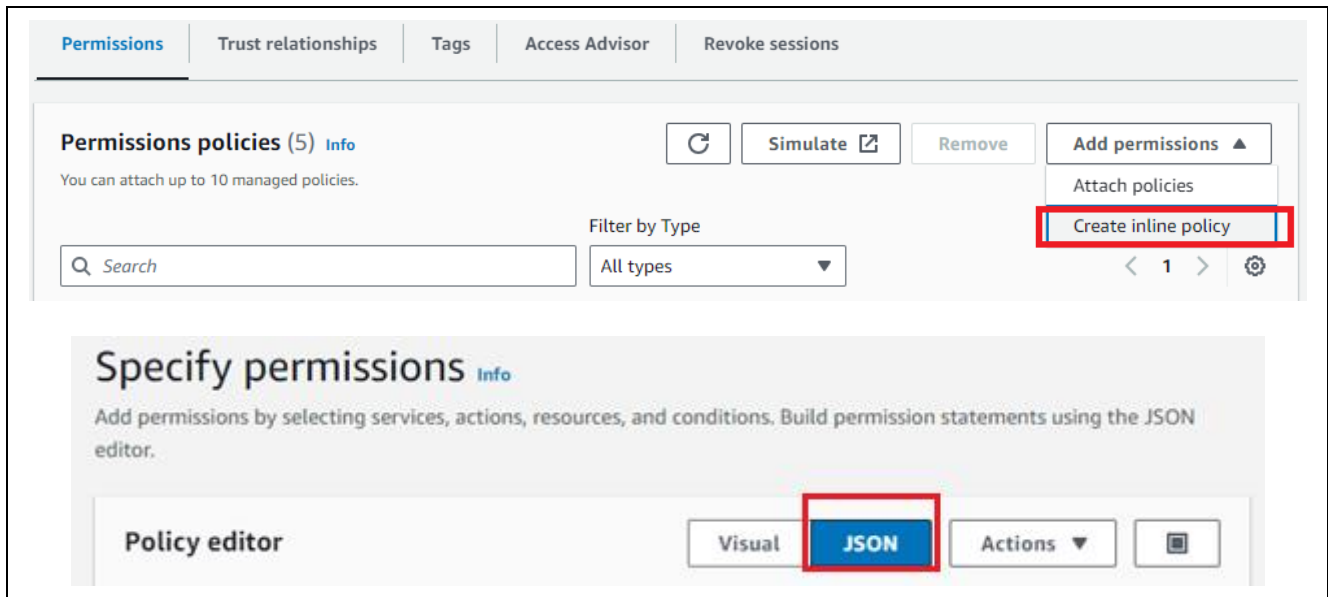


Figure 6-19 Creating an S3 Inline Policy

- Paste the following information to the Policy editor, and then click “Next”.
— Change s3-bucket-test to the bucket name created in section 6.1.3.1, Creating Amazon S3 Buckets.

```
{  
  "Version": "2012-10-17",  
  "Statement": [  
    {  
      "Effect": "Allow",  
      "Action": [  
        "s3:GetObjectVersion",  
        "s3:GetObject",  
        "s3:PutObject"  
      ],  
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::s3-bucket-test/*"  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

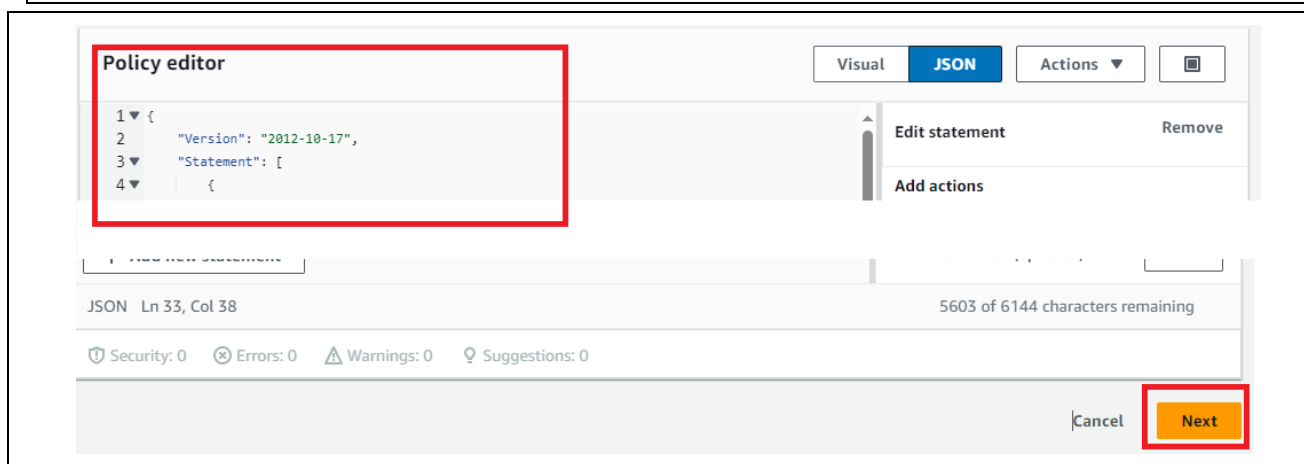


Figure 6-20 Adding S3 Policies to the Policy Editor

- Policy name: Any (Example: inline-policy-s3-test) > “Create policy”

Review and create Info

Review the permissions, specify details, and tags.

Policy details

Policy name

Enter a meaningful name to identify this policy.

Maximum 128 characters. Use alphanumeric and '+,=,_,@,-' characters.

Permissions defined in this policy Info

Permissions defined in this policy document specify which actions are allowed or denied. To define permissions for an IAM identity (user, user group, or role), attach a policy to it

Allow (1 of 384 services) ☐ Show remaining 383 services

Service	Access level	Resource	Resource type
S3	Limited: Read, Write	BucketName string like s3-bucket-test, ObjectPath string like All	N

Cancel Previous **Create policy**

Permissions Trust relationships Tags Access Advisor Revoke sessions

Permissions policies (5) Info

You can attach up to 10 managed policies.

Filter by Type: All types

☐	Policy name Info	Type	Attached to
☐	AmazonFreeRTOSOTAUpdate	AWS managed	41
☐	AWSIoTLogging	AWS managed	16
☐	AWSIoTRuleActions	AWS managed	16
☐	AWSIoTTThingsRegistration	AWS managed	34
☐	inline-policy-s3-test	Customer inline	0

Figure 6-21 Creating the S3 Policy with a Name (Example: inline-policy-s3-test)

(5) Add an IAM inline policy.

- “Add permissions” > Create inline policy > “JSON”

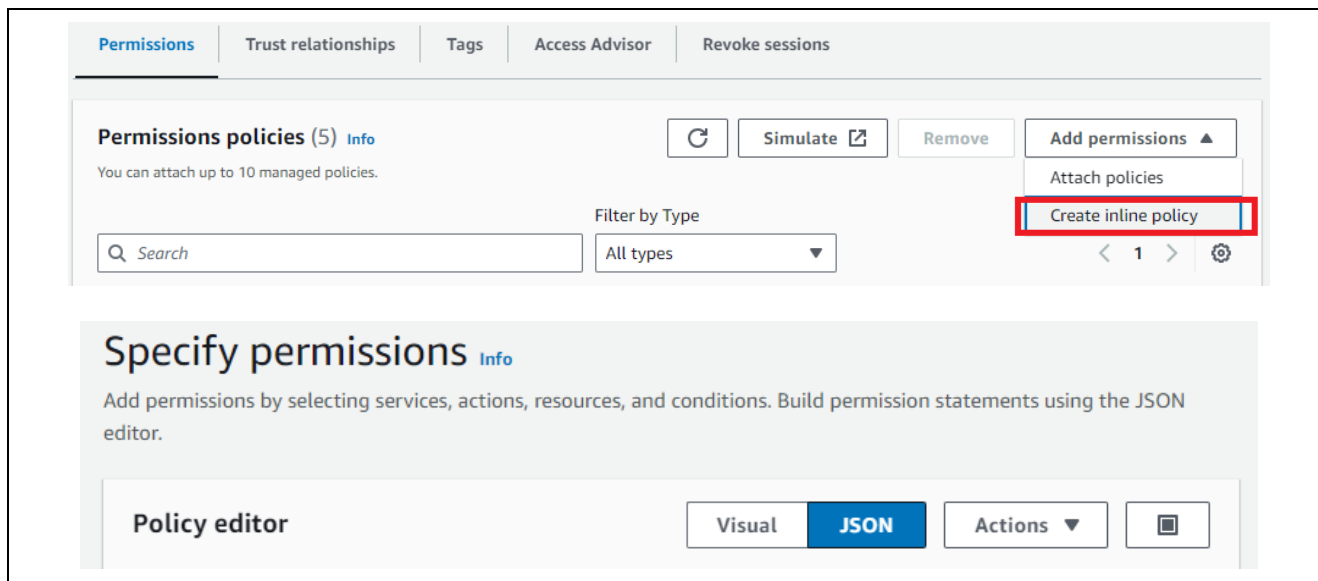


Figure 6-22 Creating an Inline Policy

- Paste the following information to the Policy editor, and then click “Next”.
 - Change ota-role-test to the role name created in section 6.1.3.2, Creating an OTA Update Service Role.

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "iam:GetRole",
        "iam:PassRole"
      ],
      "Resource": "arn:aws:iam::xxxxxxxxxx:role/ota-role-test"
    }
  ]
}
```

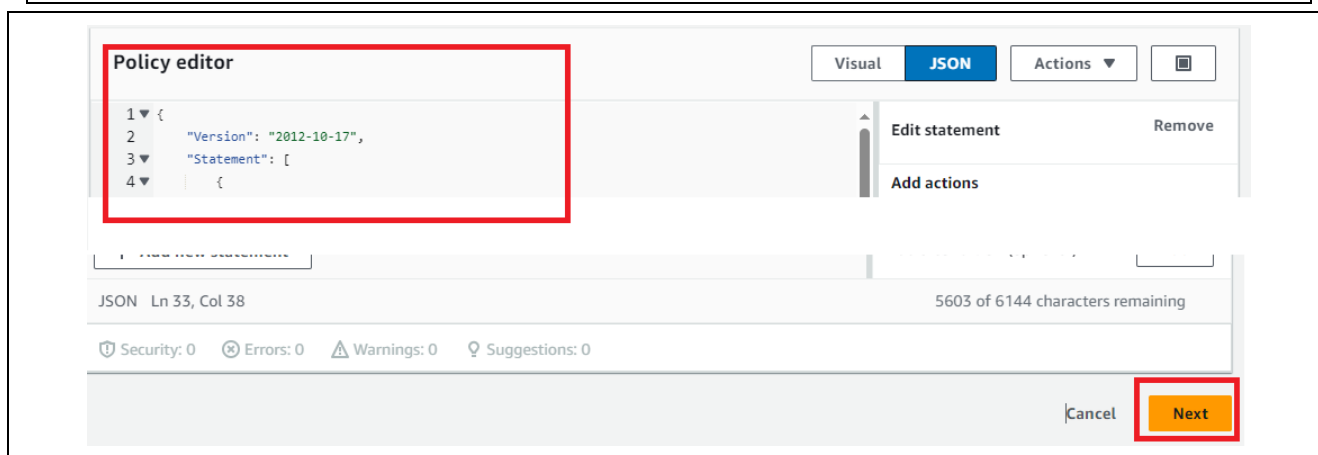


Figure 6-23 Adding the IAM Role to the Inline Policy

- Policy name: Any (Example: inline-policy-iam-test) > “Create policy”

Review and create Info

Review the permissions, specify details, and tags.

Policy details

Policy name

Enter a meaningful name to identify this policy.

Maximum 128 characters. Use alphanumeric and '+,=, @, _' characters.

Permissions defined in this policy Info

Permissions defined in this policy document specify which actions are allowed or denied. To define permissions for an IAM identity (user, user group, or role), attach a policy to it

Allow (1 of 384 services) Show remaining 383 services

Service	Access level	Resource	Request
IAM	Limited: Read, Write	RoleName string like ota-role-test	None

Cancel Previous **Create policy**

Permissions policies (6) Info

You can attach up to 10 managed policies.

Filter by Type All types

☐	Policy name Info	Type	Attached entities
☐	AmazonFreeRTOSOTA...	AWS managed	41
☐	AWSIoTLogging	AWS managed	16
☐	AWSIoTRuleActions	AWS managed	16
☐	AWSIoTTThingsRegistrat...	AWS managed	34
☐	inline-policy-iam-test	Customer inline	0
☐	inline-policy-s3-test	Customer inline	0

Figure 6-24 Saving the IAM Inline Policy with a Name (Example: inline-policy-iam-test)

6.1.3.4 Allocating an OTA Update Policy to IAM User

(1) Create an OTA Update policy.

- IAM > Policies > “Create policy” > “JSON”

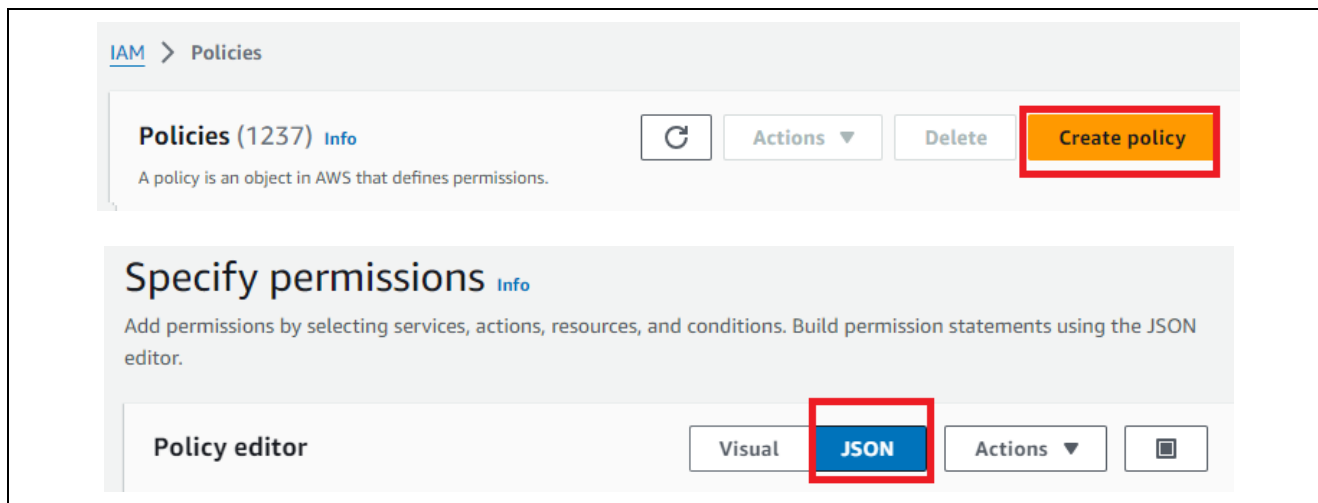


Figure 6-25 Creating an OTA Update Policy

- Paste the following information to the Policy editor, and then click "Next".
 - Change s3-bucket-test to the bucket name specified in section 6.1.3.1, Creating Amazon S3 Buckets.
 - Change ota-role-test to the role name specified in section 6.1.3.2, Creating an OTA Update Service Role.

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "s3:ListBucket",
        "s3:ListAllMyBuckets",
        "s3:CreateBucket",
        "s3:PutBucketVersioning",
        "s3:GetBucketLocation",
        "s3:GetObjectVersion",
        "acm:ImportCertificate",
        "acm:ListCertificates",
        "iot:*",
        "iam:ListRoles",
        "freertos:ListHardwarePlatforms",
        "freertos:DescribeHardwarePlatform"
      ],
      "Resource": "*"
    },
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "s3:GetObject",
        "s3:PutObject"
      ],
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::s3-bucket-test/*"
    },
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": "iam:PassRole",
      "Resource": "arn:aws:iam::xxxxxxxxxx:role/ota-role-test"
    }
  ]
}
```

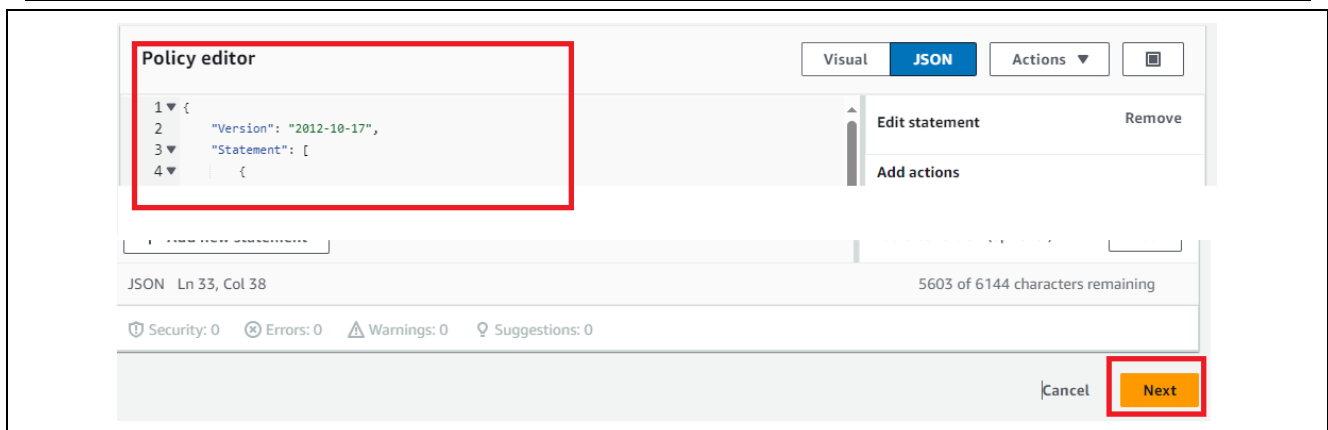


Figure 6-26 Creating an OTA Update Policy with the Policy Editor

- Policy name: Any (Example: rl78g23-fpb_ota_policy) > “Create policy”

Review and create [Info](#)

Review the permissions, specify details, and tags.

Policy details

Policy name
Enter a meaningful name to identify this policy.

Maximum 128 characters. Use alphanumeric and '+=, @-_' characters.

Description - optional
Add a short explanation for this policy.

Maximum 1,000 characters. Use alphanumeric and '+=, @-_' characters.

Add tags - optional [Info](#)
Tags are key-value pairs that you can add to AWS resources to help identify, organize, or search for resources.

No tags associated with the resource.

You can add up to 50 more tags.

✔ Policy rl78g23-fpb_ota_policy created.

[IAM](#) > Policies

Figure 6-27 Saving the OTA Update Policy with a Name (Example: rl78g23-fpb_ota_policy)

(2) Add the created OTA Update policy to the IAM user.

- IAM > Users > Choose User > Add permissions

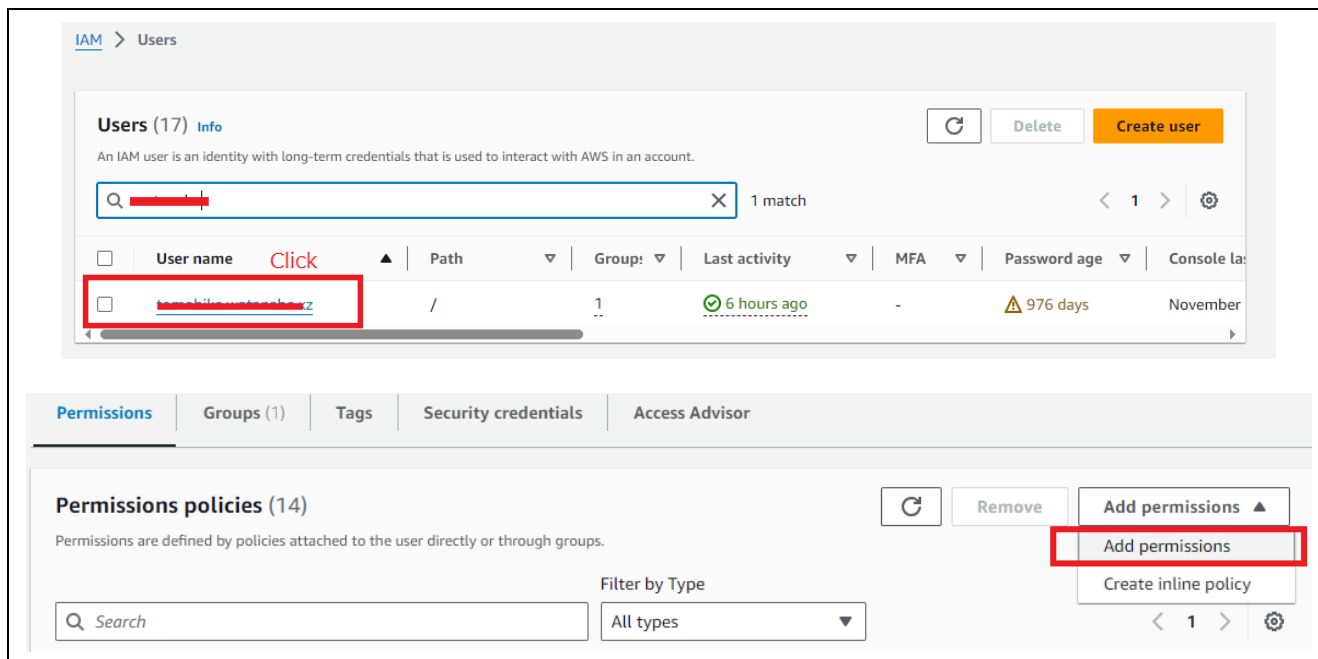


Figure 6-28 Selecting the IAM User

- Permissions options: Attach policies directly
- Permissions policies > Policy name: Name of created OTA Update policy (Example: rl78g23-fpb_ota_policy)
- Click "Next"

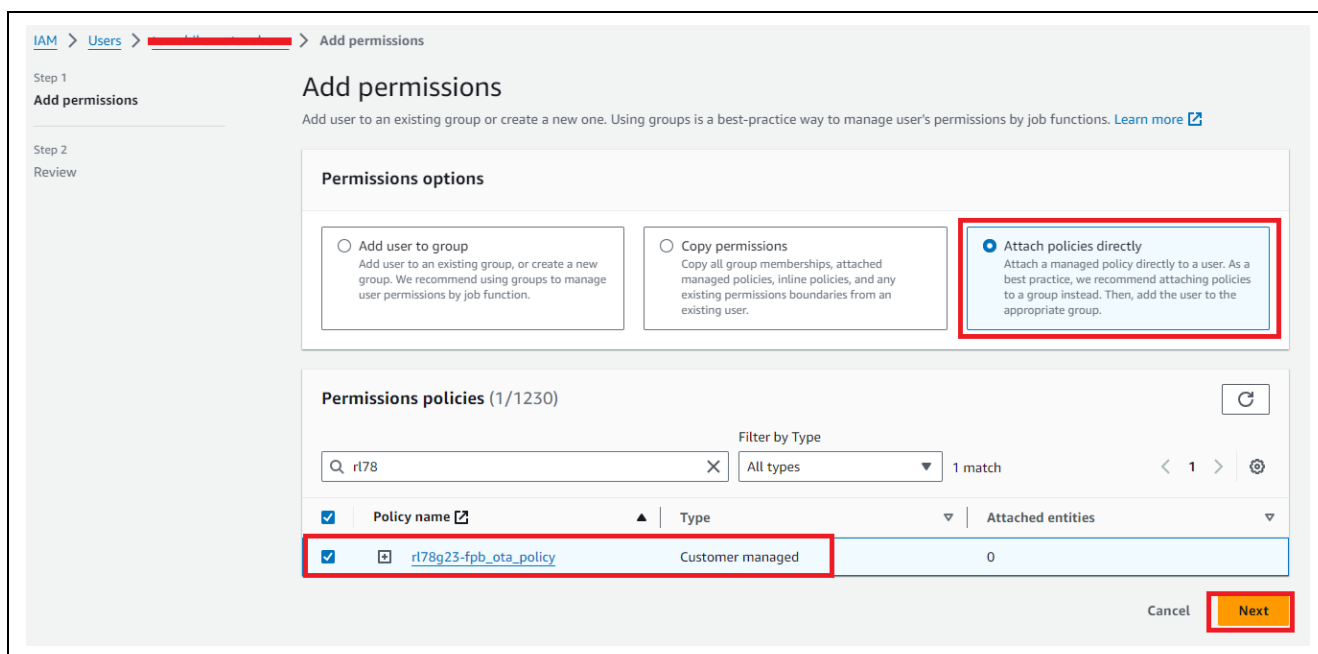


Figure 6-29 Selecting the OTA Update Policy for Permissions to Be Added to the IAM User

- User details: Your account
- Permissions summary > Name: Name of created OTA Update policy (Example: rl78g23-fpb_ota_policy)
- Click “Add permission”

Review

The following policies will be attached to this user. [Learn more](#)

User details

User name
[redacted]

Permissions summary (1) < 1 >

Name	Type	Used as
rl78g23-fpb_ota_policy	Customer managed	Permissions policy

Cancel Previous **Add permissions**

✓ 1 policy added

[IAM](#) > [Users](#) > [redacted]

Figure 6-30 Adding the OTA Update Policy to the Selected IAM User

6.1.3.5 Granting Access Permissions to AWS IoT Code Signature

(1) Create an IAM policy.

- IAM > Policies > “Create policy” > “JSON”

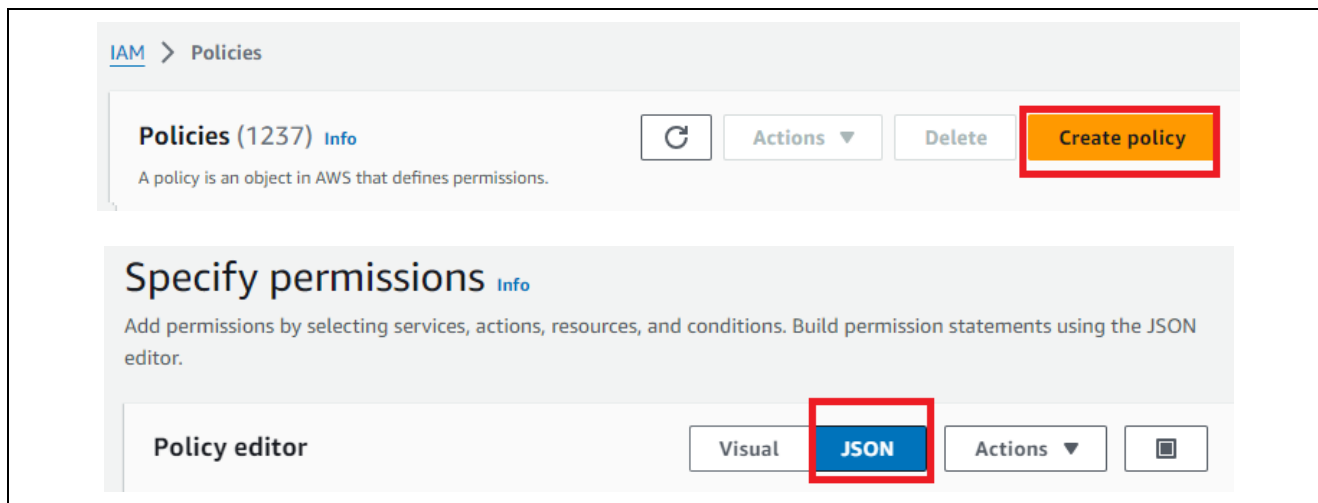


Figure 6-31 Creating an IAM Policy

- Paste the following information to the Policy editor, and then click "Next".

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "iam:CreatePolicy",
        "iam:DetachRolePolicy",
        "iam>DeleteRolePolicy",
        "iam>DeletePolicy",
        "iam:CreateRole",
        "iam>DeleteRole",
        "iam:AttachRolePolicy"
      ],
      "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:iam::*:policy/idt*",
        "arn:aws:iam::*:role/idt*"
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

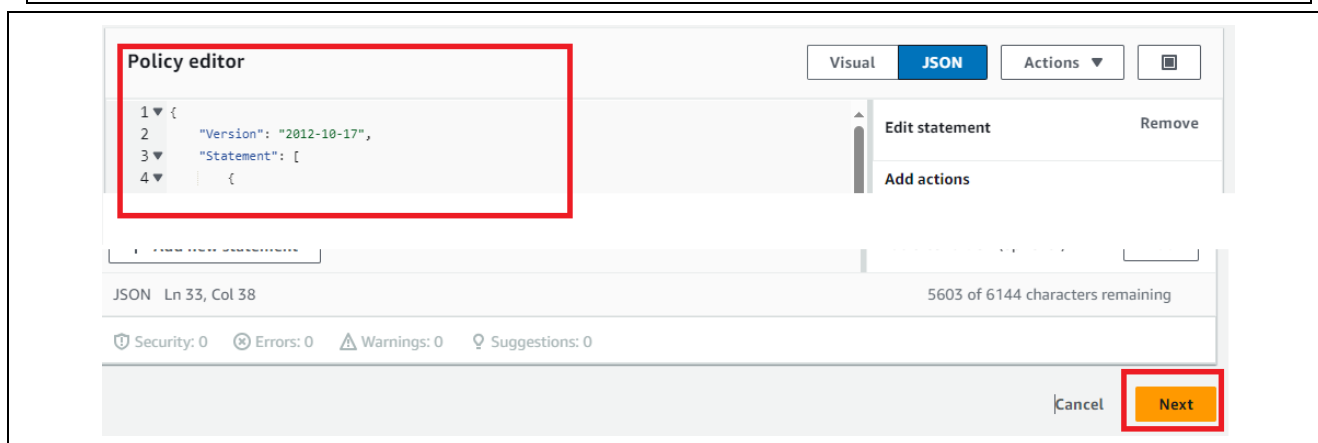


Figure 6-32 Creating an IAM Policy with the Policy Editor

- Policy name: Any (Example: IDTFreeRTOSIAMPermissions_rl78g23-fpb) > “Create policy”

Review and create [Info](#)

Review the permissions, specify details, and tags.

Policy details

Policy name
Enter a meaningful name to identify this policy.

IDTFreeRTOSIAMPermissions_rl78g23-fpb

Maximum 128 characters. Use alphanumeric and '+', '@', '-' characters.

Description - optional
Add a short explanation for this policy.

Maximum 1,000 characters. Use alphanumeric and '+', '@', '-' characters.

Add tags - optional [Info](#)

Tags are key-value pairs that you can add to AWS resources to help identify, organize, or search for resources.

No tags associated with the resource.

Add new tag

You can add up to 50 more tags.

Cancel

Previous

Create policy

✔ Policy IDTFreeRTOSIAMPermissions_rl78g23-fpb created.

[View policy](#)

[IAM](#) > Policies

**Figure 6-33 Saving the IAM Policy with a Name
(Example: IDTFreeRTOSIAMPermissions_rl78g23-fpb)**

(2) Attach the created IAM policy to the IAM user.

- IAM > Users > Choose User > Add permissions

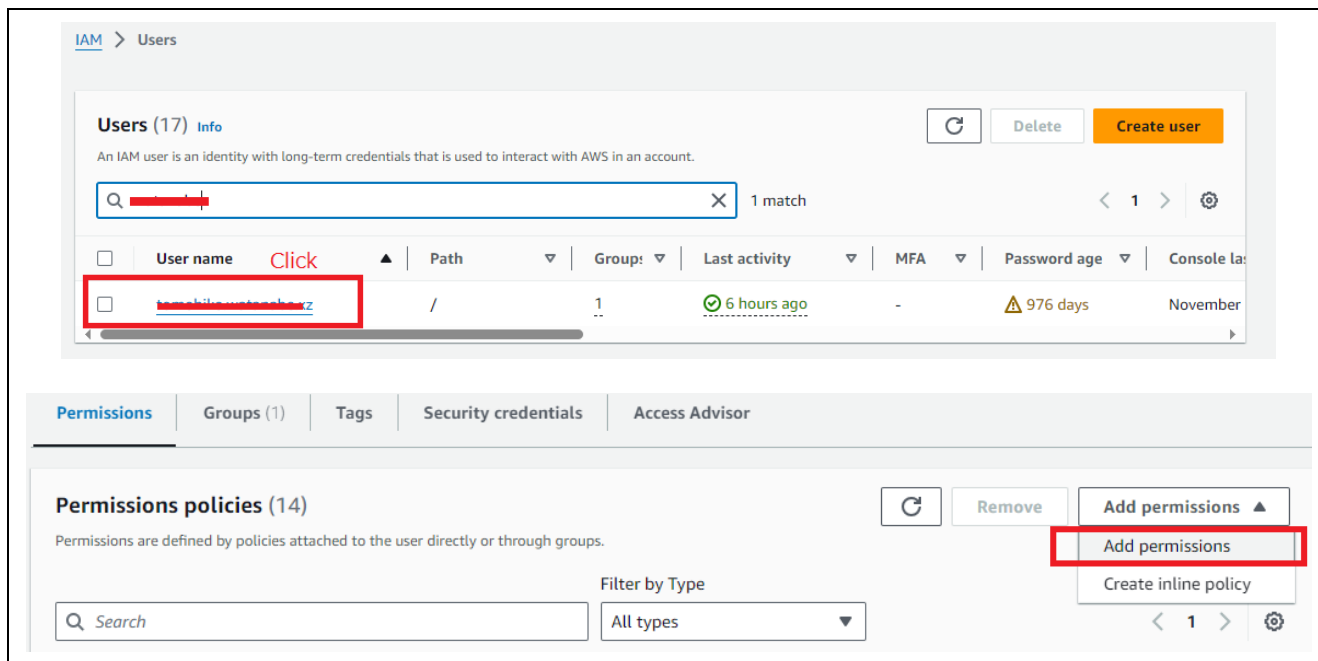


Figure 6-34 Selecting the User to Assign the Created IAM Policy

- Permissions options: Attach policies directly
- Policy name:
 - AWSIoTDeviceTesterForFreeRTOSFullAccess
 - Name of created IAM policy (Example: IDTFreeRTOSIAMPermissions_rl78g23-fpb)
- Click “Next” > Click “Add permissions”

Add permissions

Add user to an existing group or create a new one. Using groups is a best-practice way to manage user's permissions by job functions. [Learn more](#)

Permissions options

- ☐ Add user to group
Add user to an existing group, or create a new group. We recommend using groups to manage user permissions by job function.
- ☐ Copy permissions
Copy all group memberships, attached managed policies, inline policies, and any existing permissions boundaries from an existing user.
- ☒ **Attach policies directly**
Attach a managed policy directly to a user. As a best practice, we recommend attaching policies to a group instead. Then, add the user to the appropriate group.

Permissions policies (2/1230)

Filter by Type: All types 4 matches

☒	Policy name	Type	Attached entities
☒	AWSIoTDeviceTesterForFreeRTOSFullAccess	Customer managed	0
☐	IDTFreeRTOSIAMPermissions_rl78g23-fpb	Customer managed	2
☒	IDTFreeRTOSIAMPermissions_rl78g23-fpb	Customer managed	0
☐	IDTFreeRTOSIAMPermissions_rl78g23-fpb	Customer managed	1

Cancel **Next**

Cancel Previous **Add permissions**

Figure 6-35 Adding Permissions to the Selected IAM User

6.2 Creating an Initial Image

An initial image is a MOT file generated by joining a bootloader's MOT file and an initial application's MOT file by using Renesas Image Generator.

Renesas Image Generator is a tool provided with the [RL78/G22,RL78/G23,RL78/G24 firmware update module](#). For details, refer to the application note in this link.

The file names related to an initial image are as follows in this document.

- Bootloader: boot_loader.mot
- Initial application: aws_da16600_rl78g23-fpb_ota.mot
- Initial image: initial_image.mot

6.2.1 Creating a Bootloader

6.2.1.1 Importing the Bootloader Project

Import the boot_loader project to e² studio. Open the Import wizard according to the following process.

File > Import... > Existing Projects into Workspace > Next

Next, select the boot_loader project. **Ensure that copy projects into workspace is not selected.** Then click the Finish button.

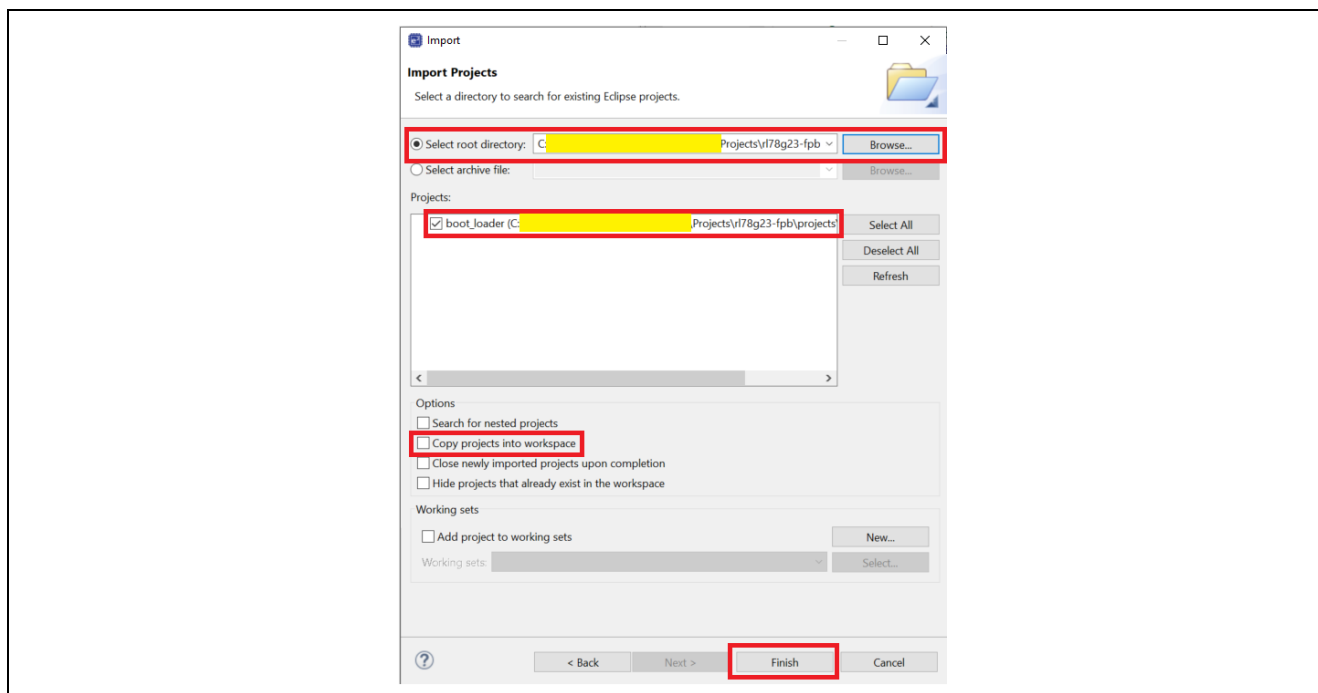


Figure 6-36 Selecting the boot_loader Project

The imported project is showed in the Project Explorer view.

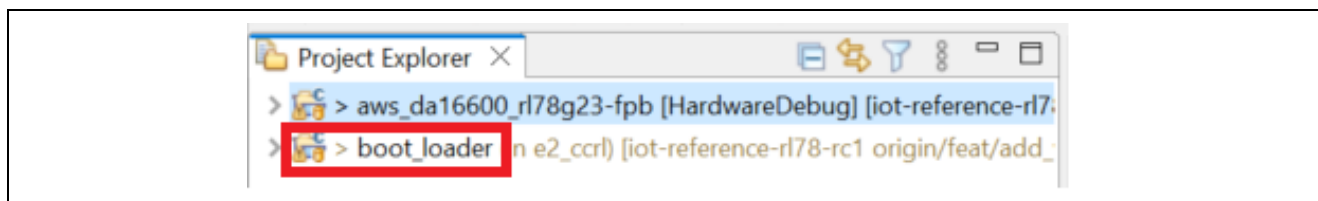


Figure 6-37 Completing to Import the boot_loader Project

6.2.1.2 Adding the Firmware Verification Key to the Bootloader Project

(1) Add the firmware verification key (secp256r1.publickey) to code_signer_public_key.h in the boot_loader project.

Note: Add \ to the end of each line.

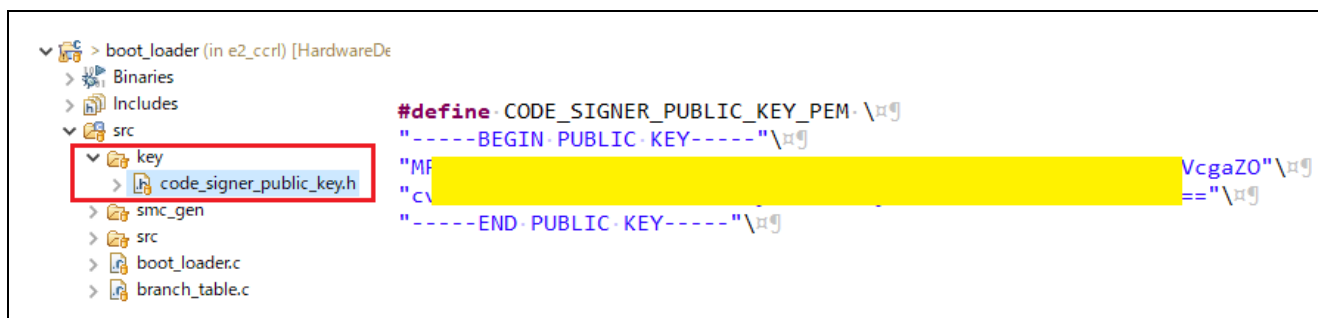


Figure 6-38 Adding the Firmware Verification Key to the Bootloader

6.2.1.3 Building the Bootloader Project

Build the boot_loader project to create a MOT file.

Then, make sure that boot_loader.mot has been created in the HardwareDebug folder directly under the project folder.

6.2.2 Creating an Initial Application

6.2.2.1 Importing the Initial Application

Import the aws_da16600_rl78g23-fpb project to e² studio. Open the Import wizard according to the following process.

File > Import... > Existing Projects into Workspace > Next

Next, select the aws_da16600_rl78g23-fpb project. **Ensure that copy projects into workspace is not selected.** Then click the Finish button.

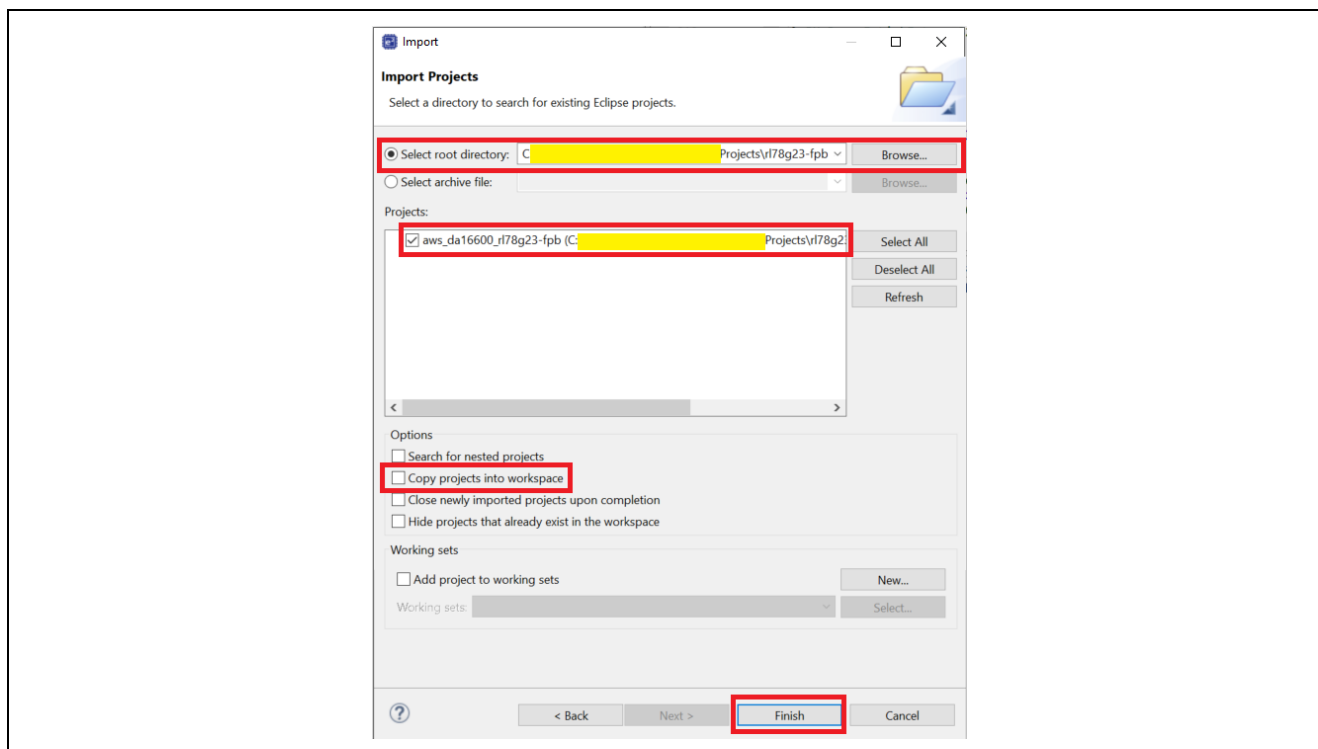


Figure 6-39 Selecting the aws_da16600_rl78g23-fpb Project

The imported project is shown in the Project Explorer view.

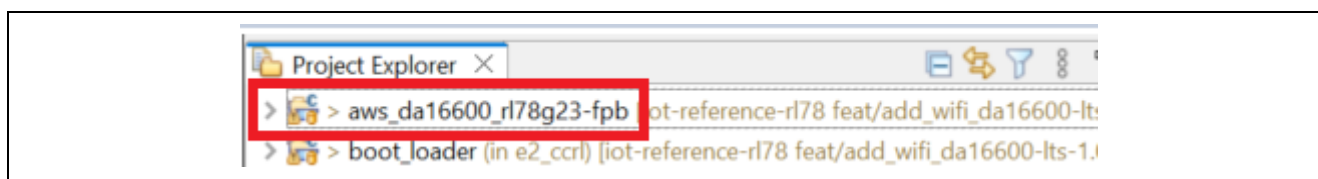


Figure 6-40 Completing to Import the aws_da16600_rl78g23-fpb Project

6.2.2.2 Setting the Build Configuration of the the Initial Application

Set the build configuration of the aws_da16600_rl78g23-fpb project to “HardwareDebug_OTA”.

Build Configurations > Set Active > Select “HardwareDebug_OTA”

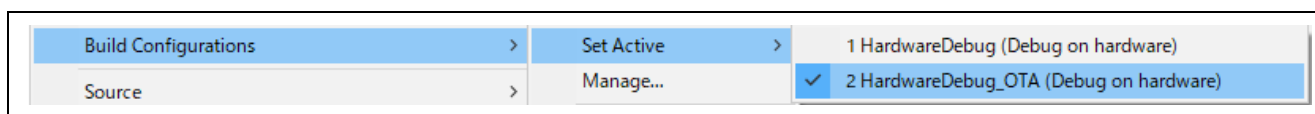


Figure 6-41 Activating Build Configuration “HardwareDebug_OTA”

6.2.2.3 Adding the Firmware Verification Key to the Initial Application

Add the firmware verification key (secp256r1.publickey) to code_signer_public_key.h in the aws_da16600_rl78g23-fpb project.

Note: Add \ to the end of each line.

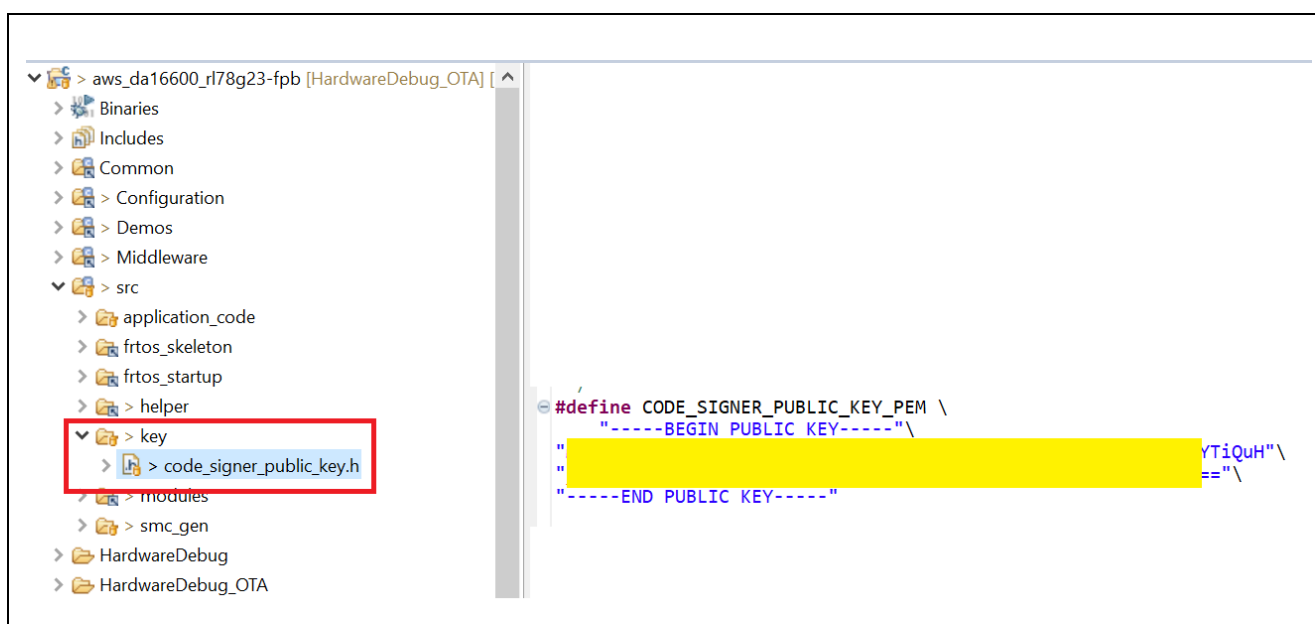


Figure 6-42 Adding the Firmware Verification Key to the Initial Application

6.2.2.4 Building the Initial Application

Build the aws_da16600_rl78g23-fpb project to create a MOT file.

Then, make sure that aws_da16600_rl78g23-fpb_ota.mot has been created in the HardwareDebug_OTA folder directly under the project folder.

6.2.3 Creating an Initial Image by Using Renesas Image Generator

Join the bootloader and the initial application by using Renesas Image Generator to generate the initial image.

(1) Store the following files in the same folder as Renesas Image Generator.

- Bootloader: boot_loader.mot
- Initial application: aws_da16600_rl78g23-fpb_ota.mot
- Private key for initial application verification: secp256r1.privatekey

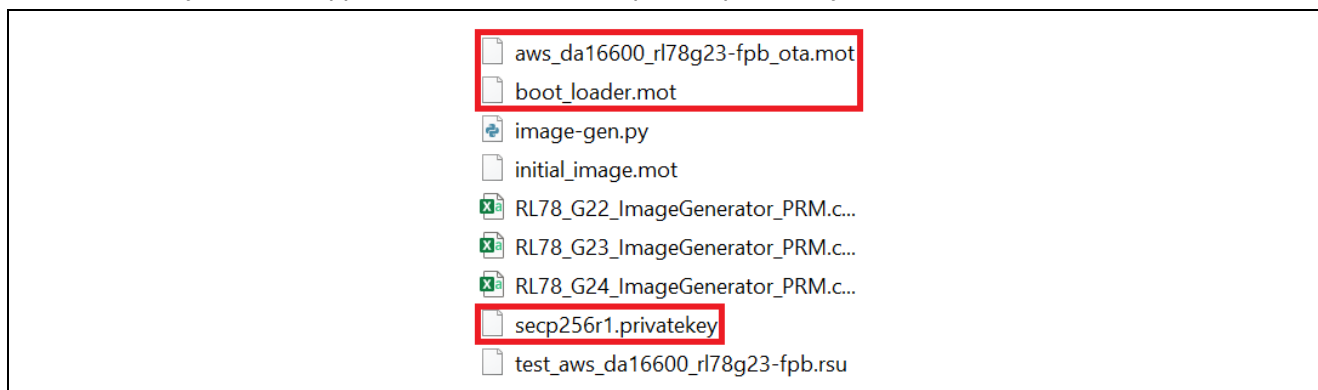


Figure 6-43 Storing Necessary Files in the Same Folder as Renesas Image Generator

(2) Run the following command to generate the initial image.

```
python image-gen.py -iup .\aws_da16600_rl78g23-fpb_ota.mot -ibp  
boot_loader.mot -o initial_image -ip .\RL78_G23_ImageGenerator_PRM.csv
```

(3) Make sure that the initial image (initial_image.mot) has been generated.

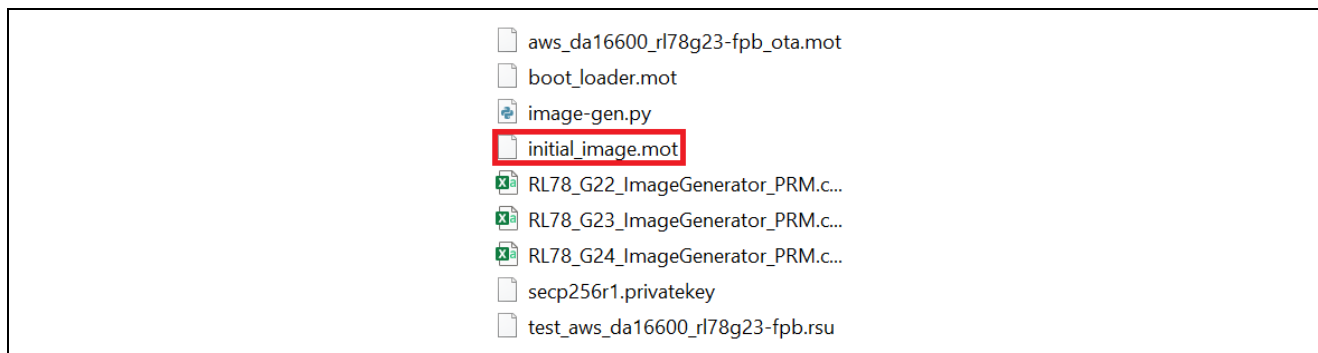


Figure 6-44 Initial Image Generated in the Same Folder as Renesas Image Generator

6.3 Creating an Update Image

An update image is a binary format (extension: rsu) firmware used for update which are converted an update application's MOT file by using Renesas Image Generator. Update images can be generated by Renesas Image Generator. For details about the update image format, refer to "[RL78/G22,RL78/G23,RL78/G24 Firmware Update Module](#)".

The file names related to an update image are as follows in this document.

- Update application: aws_da16600_rl78g23-fpb_ota_093.mot
- Update image: aws_da16600_rl78g23-fpb_ota_093.rsu

6.3.1 Creating an Update Application

6.3.1.1 Changing the Source Code of the Application

To create an update application,
in `iot-reference-rl78\Configuration\rl78g23-fpb\ota\wifi\frtos_config\demo_config.h`, change the definition of the `APP_VERSION_BUILD` macro from 2 to 3.

```
iot-reference-rl78\Configuration\rl78g23-  
fpb\ota\wifi\frtos_config\demo_config.h  
  
/**  
 * @brief Build version of the firmware.  
 *  
 * This is used in the OTA demo to set the appFirmwareVersion variable that  
is  
 * declared in the ota_appversion32.h file in the OTA library.  
 */  
#ifndef APP_VERSION_BUILD  
    #define APP_VERSION_BUILD 3  
#endif
```

6.3.1.2 Building the Update Application

Build the `aws_da16600_rl78g23-fpb` project to create a MOT file.

Then, make sure that `aws_da16600_rl78g23-fpb_ota.mot` has been overwritten and created in the `HardwareDebug_OTA` folder directly under the project folder.

6.3.1.3 Renaming the MOT File of the Update Application

Rename `aws_da16600_rl78g23-fpb_ota.mot` to `aws_da16600_rl78g23-fpb_ota_093.mot`.

6.3.2 Generating an Update Image by Using Renesas Image Generator

Convert the update application to an update image by using Renesas Image Generator.

(1) Store the following files in the same folder as Renesas Image Generator.

- MOT file of the update application: aws_da16600_rl78g23-fpb_ota_093.mot
- Private key for update application verification: secp256r1.privatekey

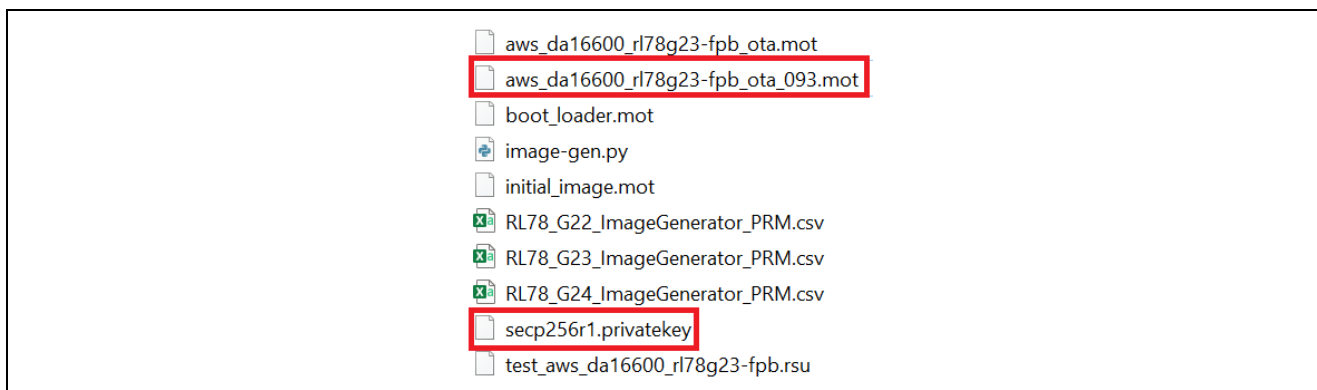


Figure 6-45 Storing Necessary Files in the Same Folder as Renesas Image Generator

(2) Run the following command to generate an update image (aws_da16600_rl78g23-fpb_ota_093.rsu) in RSU format.

```
python image-gen.py -iup .\aws_da16600_rl78g23-fpb_ota_093.mot -o  
aws_da16600_rl78g23-fpb_ota_093 -ip .\RL78_G23_ImageGenerator_PRM.csv -vt  
ecdsa -ff RTOS
```

(3) Make sure that aws_da16600_rl78g23-fpb_ota_093.rsu has been generated.

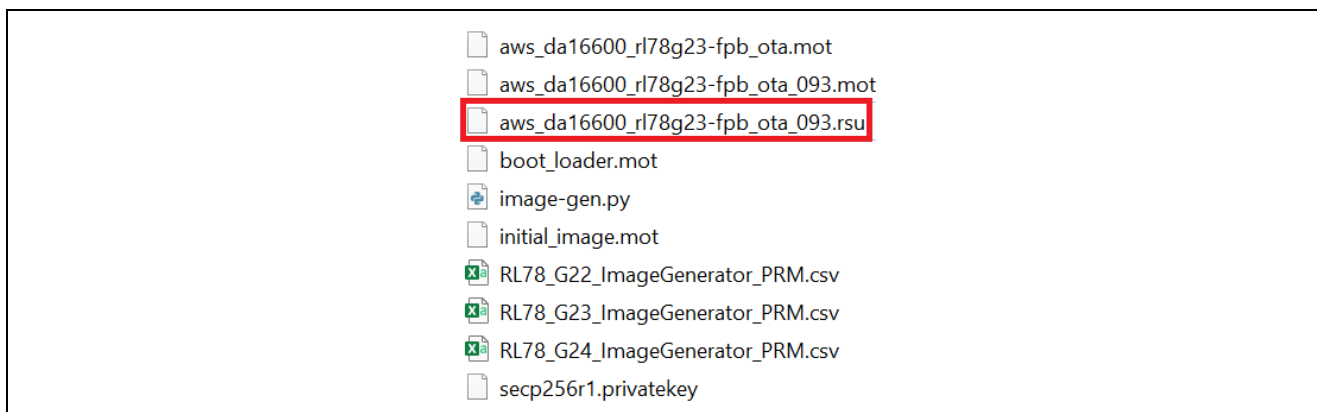


Figure 6-46 Update Image Generated in the Same Folder as Renesas Image Generator

6.4 Running the Demo Project

The following describes the running procedure for the demo project (OTA).

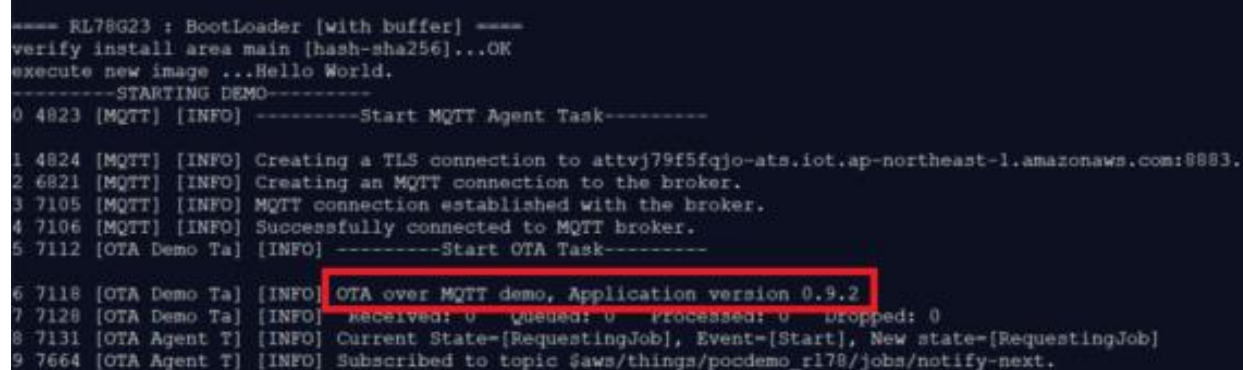
6.4.1 Programming the Initial image (initial_image.mot) to Board

(1) Program the initial image (initial_image.mot).

For the programming method, refer to Chapter 7, Using Renesas Flash Programmer.

(2) When programming terminates, the demo project starts.

(3) Check the terminal to make sure that the initial application (version 0.9.2) has started.



```
==== RL78G23 : BootLoader [with buffer] ====
verify install area main [hash-sha256]...OK
execute new image ...Hello World.
-----STARTING DEMO-----
0 4823 [MQTT] [INFO] -----Start MQTT Agent Task-----
1 4824 [MQTT] [INFO] Creating a TLS connection to attvj79f5fqjo-ats.iot.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com:8883.
2 6821 [MQTT] [INFO] Creating an MQTT connection to the broker.
3 7105 [MQTT] [INFO] MQTT connection established with the broker.
4 7106 [MQTT] [INFO] Successfully connected to MQTT broker.
5 7112 [OTA Demo Ta] [INFO] -----Start OTA Task-----
6 7118 [OTA Demo Ta] [INFO] OTA over MQTT demo, Application version 0.9.2
7 7128 [OTA Demo Ta] [INFO] received: 0   Queued: 0   Processed: 0   Dropped: 0
8 7131 [OTA Agent T] [INFO] Current State-[RequestingJob], Event-[Start], New state-[RequestingJob]
9 7664 [OTA Agent T] [INFO] Subscribed to topic $aws/things/pocdemo_rl78/jobs/notify-next.
```

Figure 6-47 Initial Application (Version 0.9.2) Started

6.4.2 Registering the Update Image (aws_da16600_rl78g23-fpb_ota_093.rsu) with OTA Jobs

(1) AWS IoT > Manage > Remote actions > Jobs > Click “Create job”

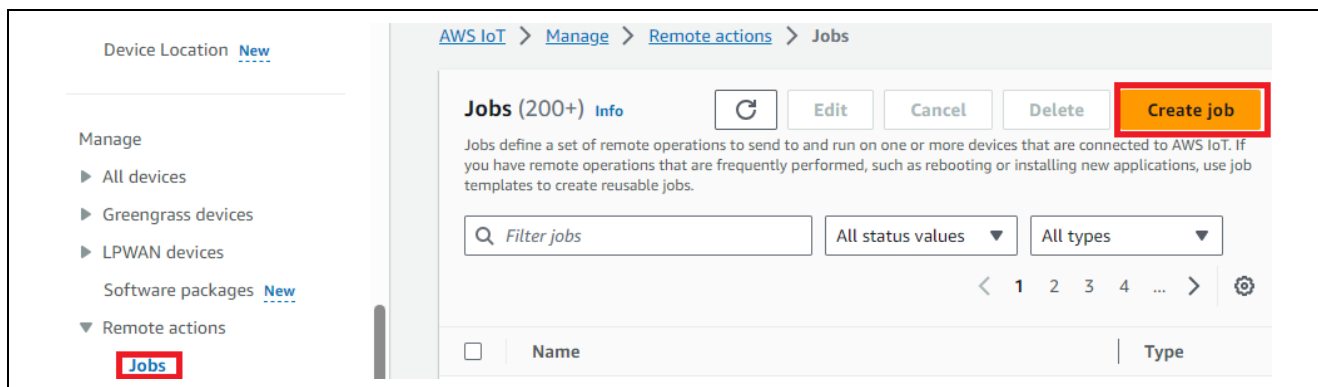


Figure 6-48 Jobs

(2) Check “Create FreeRTOS OTA update job” > Click “Next”

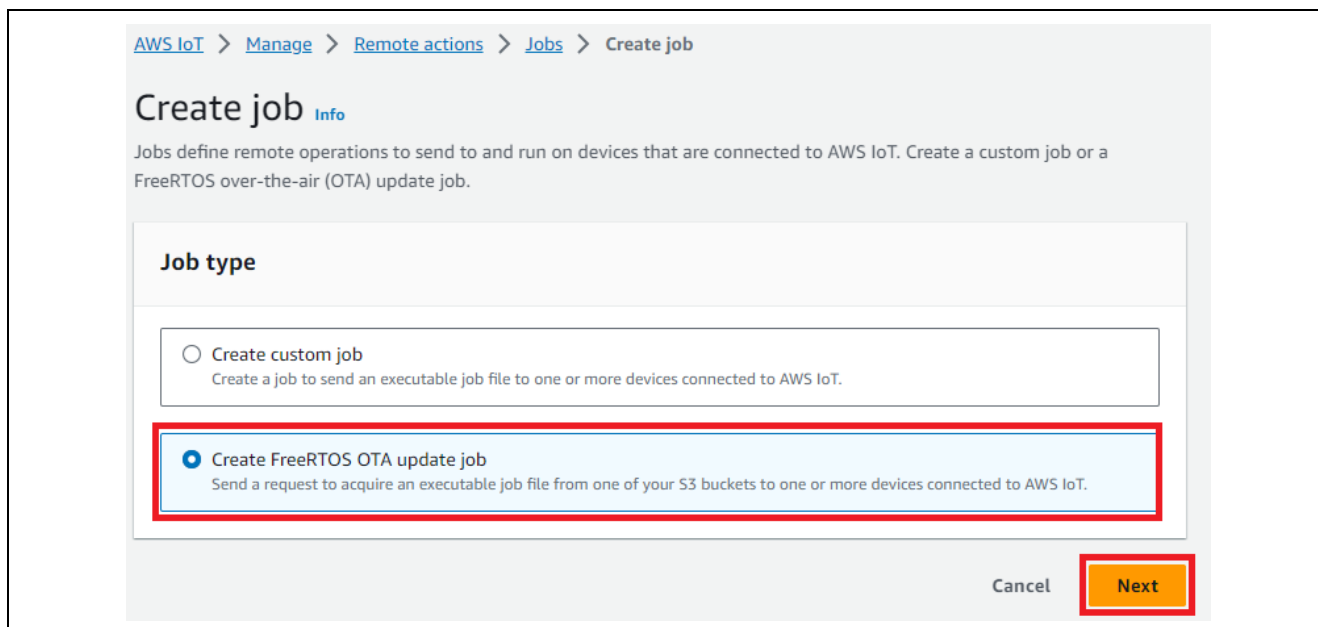


Figure 6-49 Create Job

(3) Step 1: OTA job properties

- Job name: Any

The screenshot shows the 'OTA job properties' step in the AWS IoT console. The breadcrumb trail is 'AWS IoT > Jobs > Create job > OTA job'. It is 'Step 1 of 3'. The title is 'OTA job properties' with an 'Info' link. The 'Job properties' section contains a 'Job name' field with a red border, a description field, and a 'Tags' section. The 'Job name' field has a red bar indicating input. Below it, a note says 'Enter a unique name without spaces. Valid characters: a-z, A-Z, 0-9, - (hyphen), and _ (underscore)'. The 'Description' field has a placeholder 'Enter job description'. The 'Tags' section is collapsed. At the bottom right are 'Cancel' and 'Next' buttons, with 'Next' highlighted in orange.

Figure 6-50 Step 1: OTA job properties

(4) Step 2: OTA file configuration > Devices

- Devices to update: "Name of the thing" in aws_clientcredential.h

```
#define clientcredentialIOT THING NAME "YOUR THING NAME"
```

- Select the protocol for file transfer: MQTT

The screenshot shows the 'OTA file configuration' step in the AWS IoT console. The breadcrumb trail is 'AWS IoT > Jobs > Create job > OTA job'. It is 'Step 2 of 3'. The title is 'OTA file configuration' with an 'Info' link. The 'Devices' section has a note: 'This OTA update job will send your file securely over MQTT or HTTP to the FreeRTOS-based things and/or the thing groups that you choose.' The 'Devices to update' section has a dropdown menu with a red border and a red bar indicating input. Below it, a note says 'Choose things and/or thing groups'. The 'Select the protocol for file transfer' section has a note: 'Select the protocol that your device supports.' The 'MQTT' radio button is selected and highlighted with a red box, while the 'HTTP' radio button is unselected.

Figure 6-51 Step 2: OTA file configuration > Devices

(5) Step 2: OTA file configurations > File

- Sign and choose your file: Sign a new file for me.

Figure 6-52 Step 2: OTA file configurations > File (1)

- Code signing profile: Click “Create new profile”

Figure 6-53 Step 2: OTA file configurations > File (2)

- Create a code signing profile.
 - Profile name: Any (Example: rl78g23_fpb_ota_cert)
 - Device hardware platform: Windows Simulator
 - Code signing certificate: "Import new code signing certificate"
 - Certificate body: secp256r1.crt
 - Certificate private key: secp256r1.privatekey
 - Certificate chain – optional: ca.crt
 - Path name of code signing certificate on device: Any

Create a code signing profile [X]

Profile name

 Enter a unique name without spaces. Valid characters: a-z, A-Z, 0-9, and _ (underscore)

Device hardware platform

Code signing certificate
 AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) handles the complexity of creating, managing, or importing SSL/TLS certificates. You can use ACM to create an ACM Certificate or import a third-party certificate that you use for signing. You must have a certificate to sign code.

☒ Import new code signing certificate
 ☐ Select an existing certificate

Certificates

Certificate body Choose file	secp256r1.crt 906 bytes ✓ Uploaded
Certificate private key Choose file	secp256r1.privatekey 232 bytes ✓ Uploaded
Certificate chain - optional Choose file	ca.crt 1030 bytes ✓ Uploaded

Path name of code signing certificate on device
 This is the name and location of the certificate that your FreeRTOS device firmware uses to perform OTA image signature verification.

Figure 6-54 Create a code signing profile

- File > "Upload a new file." > "Choose file" > aws_da16600_rl78g23-fpb_ota_093.rsu

The screenshot shows a 'File' upload section. There are two radio buttons: 'Upload a new file.' (selected) and 'Select an existing file.'. Below this is a 'File to upload' section with a 'Choose file' button. A file named 'aws_da16600_rl78g23-fpb_ota_093.rsu' (211072 bytes) is listed and highlighted with a red box.

Figure 6-55 Upload a new file > aws_da16600_rl78g23-fpb_ota_093.rsu

- File upload location in S3: Specify the created bucket (Bucket name specified in section 6.1.3.1, Creating Amazon S3 Buckets).
- Path name of file on device: Any

The screenshot shows the 'File upload location in S3' configuration screen. It includes a text input for 'S3 URL' with a search icon and a 'View' button. Below this is a 'Path name of file on device' section with a text input containing '/device/ota', which is highlighted with a red box.

Figure 6-56 File upload location in S3

(6) Step 2: OTA file configurations > IAM role

- Role: Specify the created role (Role name specified in section 6.1.3.2, Creating an OTA Update Service Role).

The screenshot shows the 'IAM role' configuration screen. It includes a 'Role' section with a dropdown menu showing 'ota-service-role'. At the bottom right, there are 'Cancel', 'Back', and 'Next' buttons, with the 'Next' button highlighted by a red box.

Figure 6-57 Step 2: OTA file configurations > IAM role

(7) Step 3: OTA job configuration

- Job run type: Your job will complete after deploying to the devices and groups that you chose (snapshot)

[AWS IoT](#) > [Jobs](#) > [Create job](#) > OTA job

Step 3 of 3

OTA job configuration [Info](#)

Job run type
Choose how to run this job.

☒ Your job will complete after deploying to the devices and groups that you chose (snapshot)

☐ Your job will continue to deploy to any devices added to the groups that you chose (continuous)

► **Job start rollout configuration - optional**
Specify how quickly devices will be notified when a pending job starts.

► **Job stop configuration - optional**
These configurations define when to automatically stop the job. The job stops if a percentage of devices fail the deployment after a minimum number have deployed. The job cancels if any of the criteria are met after the job starts.

► **Job run timeout configuration - optional**
Specify how long the job will run.

[Cancel](#) [Back](#) [Create job](#)

✔ Successfully created Job: r...

[AWS IoT](#) > [Manage](#) > [Remote actions](#) > Jobs

Jobs (200+) [Info](#) [Refresh](#) [Edit](#) [Cancel](#) [Delete](#)

Jobs define a set of remote operations to send to and run on one or more devices that are connected to AWS IoT. If you have remote operations that are frequently performed, or installing new applications, use job templates to create reusable jobs.

[1](#) [2](#) [3](#) [4](#)

☐	Name	Type	Status	Created date
☐	AFR OTA-...	Snapshot	In progress - Rollout completed...	November 16, 2023, 14:37:51 (UTC)

Figure 6-58 Step 3: OTA job configuration

(8) After a while, the log of programming the update image to the MCU board is output to the terminal.

```

21 9134 [OTA Agent T] [INFO] Extracted parameter: [key: value]=[execution.jobId: AFR_OTA-pocdemo_rl78_ota]
22 9167 [OTA Agent T] [INFO] Extracted parameter: [key: value]=[execution.jobDocument.afs_ota.streamname: AFR_OTA-405c7f77-1d56-4b4c-996d-429d3c9f92b3]
23 9185 [OTA Agent T] [INFO] Extracted parameter: [key: value]=[execution.jobDocument.afs_ota.protocols: ["MQTT"]]
24 9196 [OTA Agent T] [INFO] Extracted parameter: [key: value]=[filepath: /device/ota]
25 9200 [OTA Agent T] [INFO] Extracted parameter: [key: value]=[filesize: 9728]
26 9208 [OTA Agent T] [INFO] Extracted parameter: [key: value]=[fileid: 0]
27 9216 [OTA Agent T] [INFO] Extracted parameter: [key: value]=[certfile: /certificate/ota]
28 9231 [OTA Agent T] [INFO] Extracted parameter [ sig-sha256-ecdsa: MEUCIA2VGAofUtzEy35TvmgQXqUzJhli... ]
29 9238 [OTA Agent T] [INFO] Job document was accepted. Attempting to begin the update.
30 9242 [OTA Agent T] [INFO] Job parsing success: OtaJobParseErr_t=OtaJobParseErrNone, Job name=AFR_OTA-pocdemo_rl78_ota
31 9250 [OTA Agent T] [WARN] Received an unhandled callback event from OTA Agent, event = 6
32 9262 [OTA Agent T] [INFO] Setting OTA data interface.
33 9270 [OTA Agent T] [INFO] Current State=[CreatingFile], Event=[ReceivedJobDocument], New state=[CreatingFile]
34 10107 [OTA Agent T] [INFO] Subscribed to topic $aws/things/pocdemo_rl78/streams/AFR_OTA-405c7f77-1d56-4b4c-996d-429d3c9f92b3/data/cbor.

35 10120 [OTA Agent T] [INFO] Current State=[RequestingFileBlock], Event=[CreateFile], New state=[RequestingFileBlock]
36 10560 [MQTT] [INFO] Publishing message to $aws/things/pocdemo_rl78/streams/AFR_OTA-405c7f77-1d56-4b4c-996d-429d3c9f92b3/get/cbor.
37 10640 [OTA Agent T] [INFO] Sent PUBLISH packet to broker $aws/things/pocdemo_rl78/streams/AFR_OTA-405c7f77-1d56-4b4c-996d-429d3c9f92b3/get/cbor to broker.

38 10653 [OTA Agent T] [INFO] Published to MQTT topic to request the next block: topic=$aws/things/pocdemo_rl78/streams/AFR_OTA-405c7f77-1d56-4b4c-996d-429d3c9f92b3/get/cbor
39 10668 [OTA Agent T] [INFO] Current State=[WaitingForFileBlock], Event=[RequestFileBlock], New state=[WaitingForFileBlock]
40 11098 [MQTT] [INFO] De-serialized incoming PUBLISH packet: DeserializerResult=MQTTSuccess.
41 11099 [MQTT] [INFO] State record updated. New state=MQTTPublishDone.
42 11108 [MQTT] [INFO] Received data message callback, size 1048.

43 11117 [OTA Agent T] [INFO] Received valid file block: Block index=0, Size=0
44 11123 [OTA Agent T] W 0x59200, 256 ... OK

45 11132 [OTA Demo Ta] [INFO] Received: 1 Queued: 0 Processed: 1 Dropped: 0
46 11136 [OTA Agent T] W 0x59300, 768 ... OK

```

Figure 6-59 Programming the Update Image to the MCU Board

(9) When programming terminates, the update image (version 0.9.3) starts.

```

===== RL78G23 : BootLoader [with buffer] =====
verify install area buffer [sig-sha256-ecdsa]...OK
copy to main area ... OK
software reset...
===== RL78G23 : BootLoader [with buffer] =====
verify install area main [sig-sha256-ecdsa]...OK
execute new image ...Hello World.
-----STARTING DEMO-----
0 4044 [MQTT] [INFO] -----Start MQTT Agent Task-----
1 4045 [MQTT] [INFO] Creating a TLS connection to attvj79f5fqjo-ats.iot.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com:8883.
2 7976 [MQTT] [INFO] Creating an MQTT connection to the broker.
3 8271 [MQTT] [INFO] MQTT connection established with the broker.
4 8272 [MQTT] [INFO] Successfully connected to MQTT broker.
5 8278 [OTA Demo Ta] [INFO] -----Start OTA Task-----
6 8284 [OTA Demo Ta] [INFO] OTA over MQTT demo, Application version 0.9.3
7 8294 [OTA Demo Ta] [INFO] Received: 0 Queued: 0 Processed: 0 Dropped: 0
8 8297 [OTA Agent T] [INFO] Current State=[RequestingJob], Event=[Start], New state=[RequestingJob]
9 8830 [OTA Agent T] [INFO] Subscribed to topic $aws/things/pocdemo_rl78/jobs/notify-next.

```

Figure 6-60 Update Image (Version 0.9.3) Started after Programming Terminates

6.5 Debugging the Initial Application

The following describes the procedure for starting the initial application from e² studio and debugging it. Because the bootloader is not used in this procedure, downloaded update images cannot be started.

(1) Change the setting to not use the bootloader.

Change the “USE_BOOTLOADER_V2” macro of the aws_da16600_rl78g23-fpb project to 0, and then click “Apply and Close”.

- Configuration: HardwareDebug_OTa
- Languages: GNU C
- USE_BOOTLOADER_V2: 0

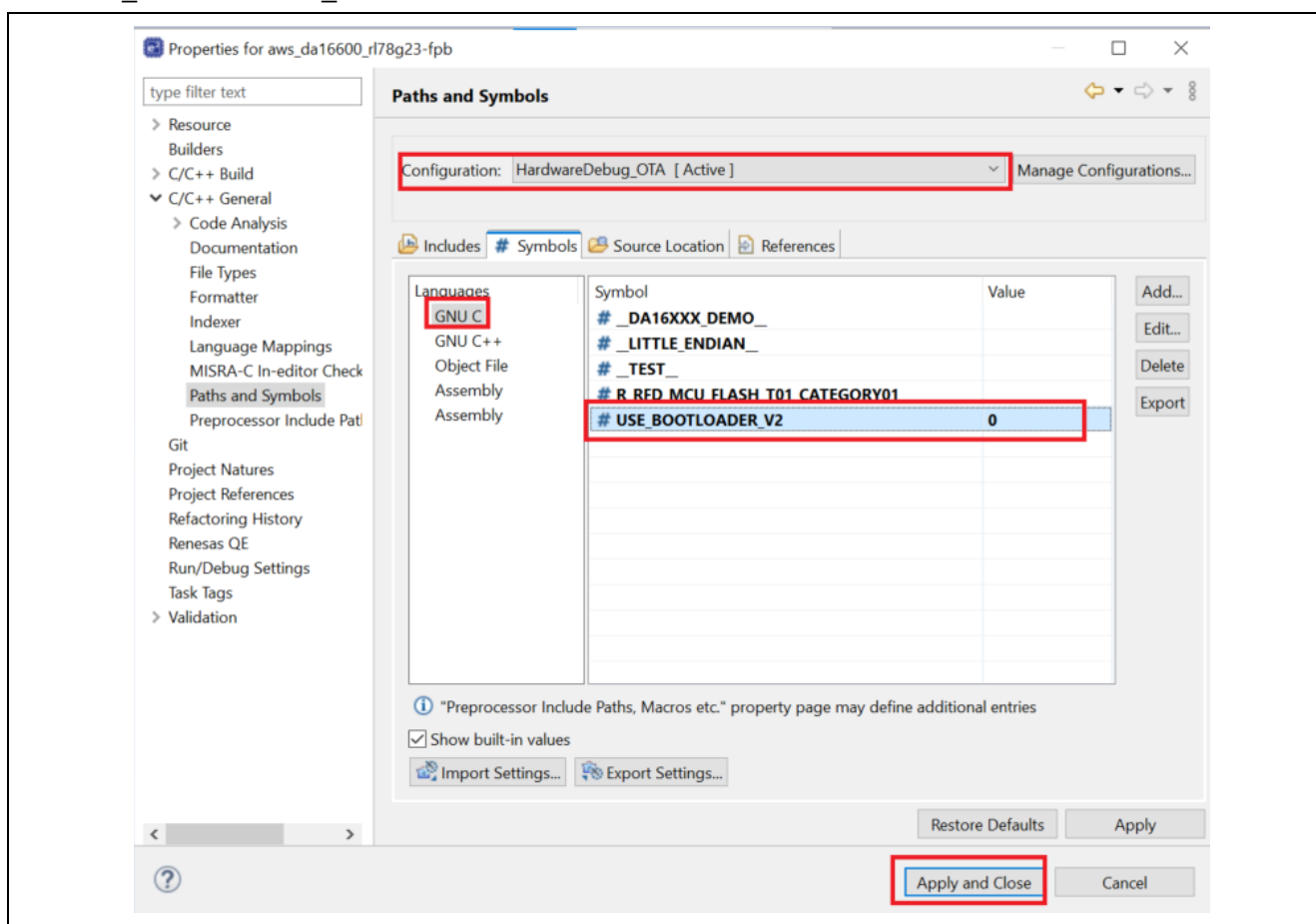


Figure 6-61 Setting the “USE_BOOTLOADER_V2” Macro to 0

(2) Build the aws_da16600_rl78g23-fpb project.

(3) Start debugging.

Refer to Chapter 8, Debug Procedure.

7. Using Renesas Flash Programmer

The following describes the procedure for using Renesas Flash Programmer to program MOT files to the MCU board.

7.1 When Using COM Port

The following describes how to program a MOT file via the COM port.

7.1.1 Setting Jumper Pins

Set J15: 1-2 Short, J16: 1-2 Short, and J19: 1-2 Short. If you don't change circuit, you don't need this process.

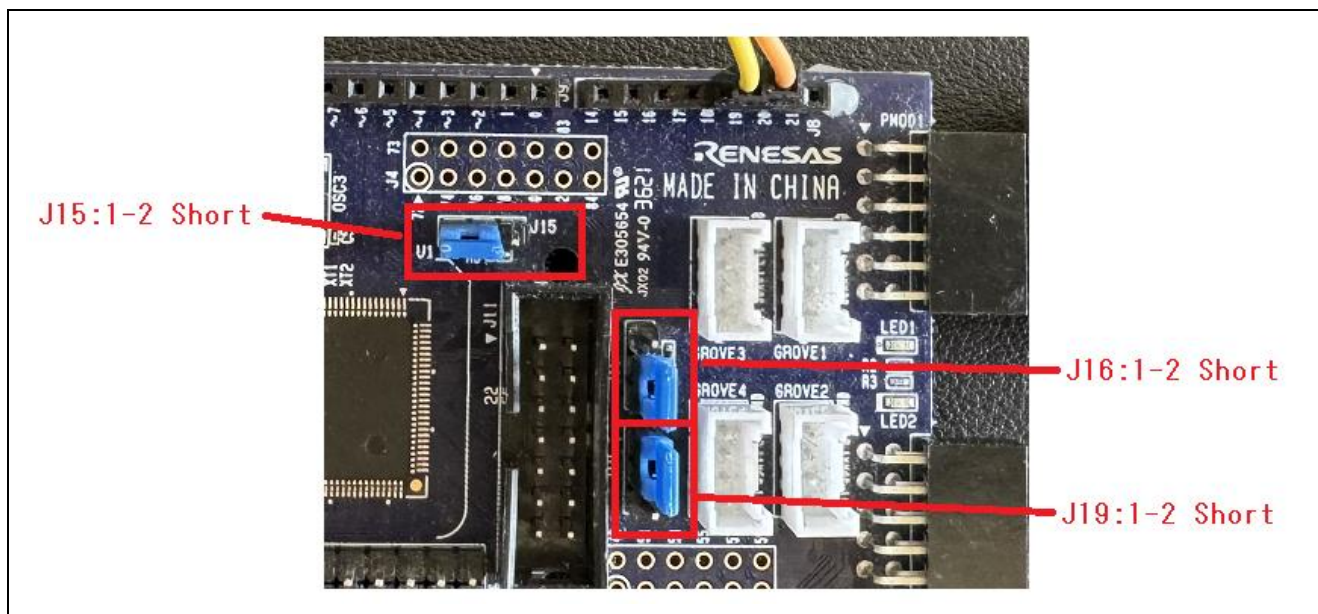


Figure 7-1 Settings for Using COM Port Debugging (Top Side)

7.1.2 Supplying Power to the MCU Board

Connect the USB cable to supply power to the MCU board.

7.1.3 Creating a New Project and Connecting to the MCU Board

(1) File > New project

- Microcontroller: RL78/G2x
- Project Name: Any (Example: rl78g23-fpb)
- Project Folder: Any
- Tool: COM port
- Interface: 2 wire UART
- Tool Details...: COM port number
- Click "Connect"

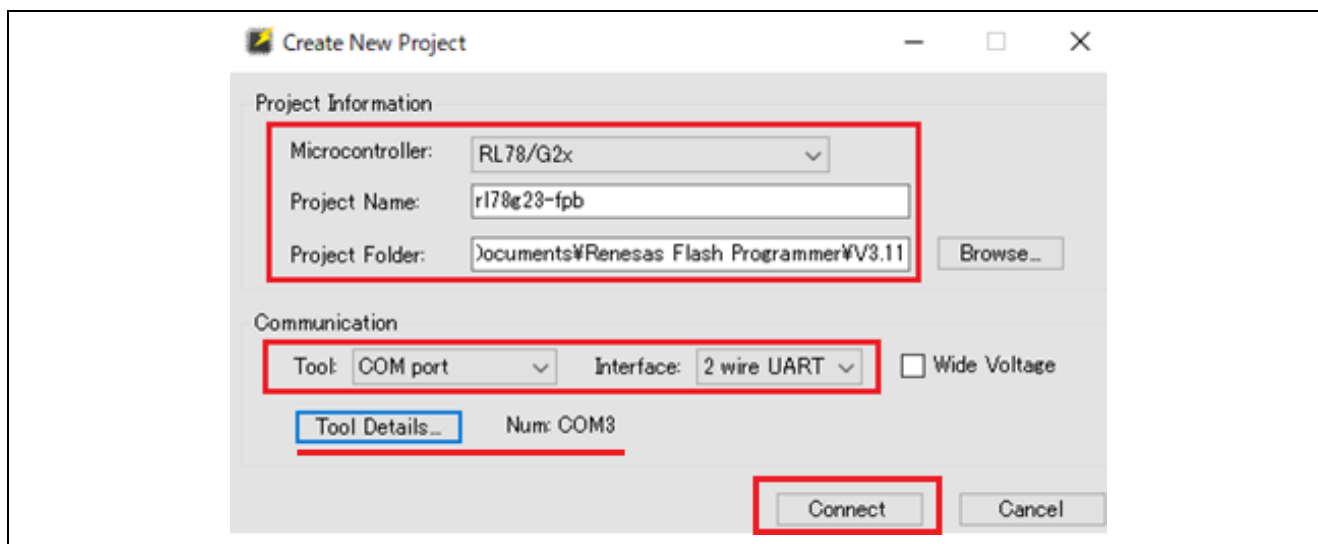


Figure 7-2 Creating a New Project and Connecting to the MCU Board

(2) The connection is successful if the following window appears.

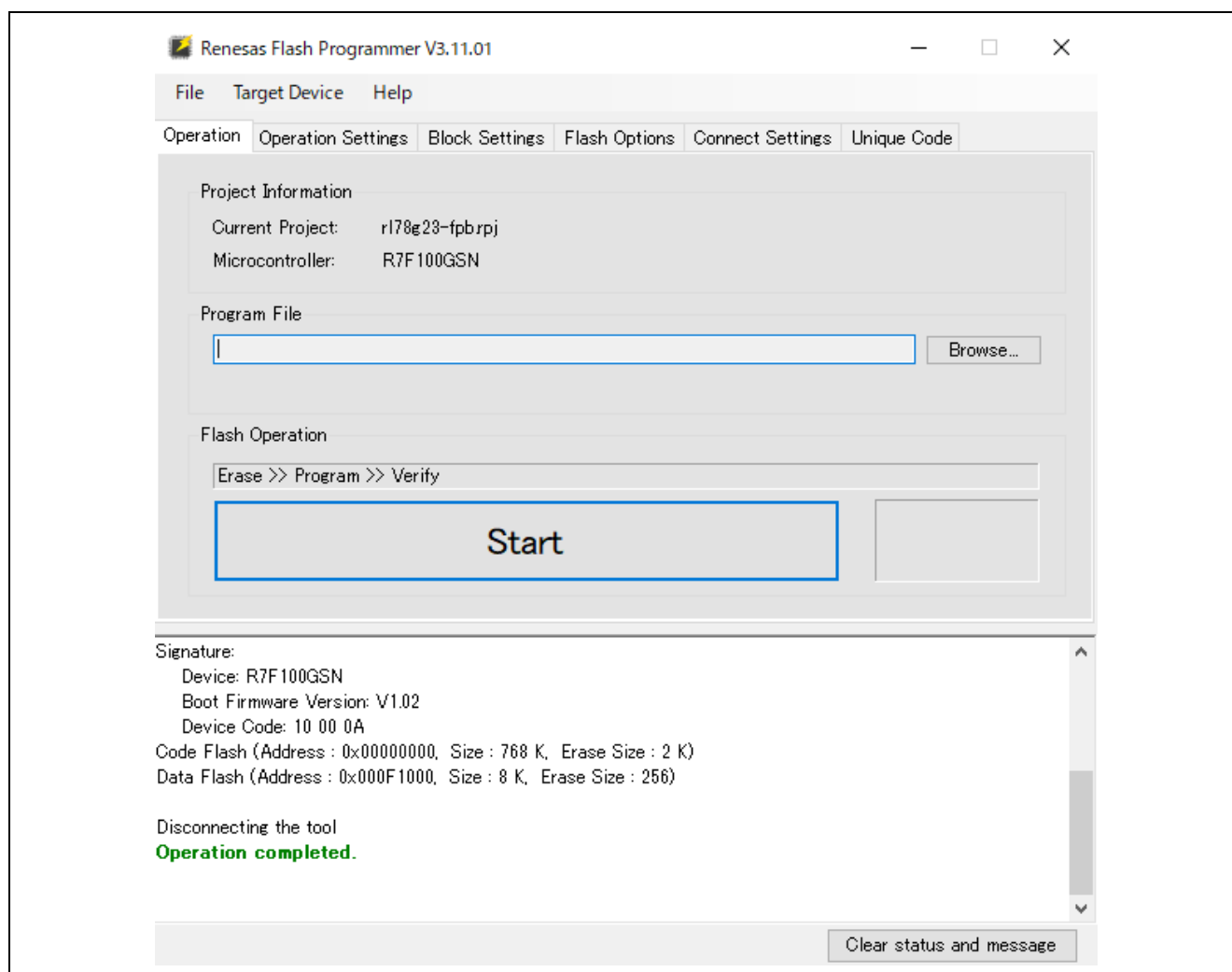


Figure 7-3 Operation completed (Connect)

7.1.4 Programming a MOT File to the MCU Board

(1) In the Program File field, enter the path to the MOT file to be programmed, and then click “Start”.

- Program File: MOT file to be programmed (Example: initial_image.mot, aws_da16600_rl78g23-fpb.mot)
- Click “Start”

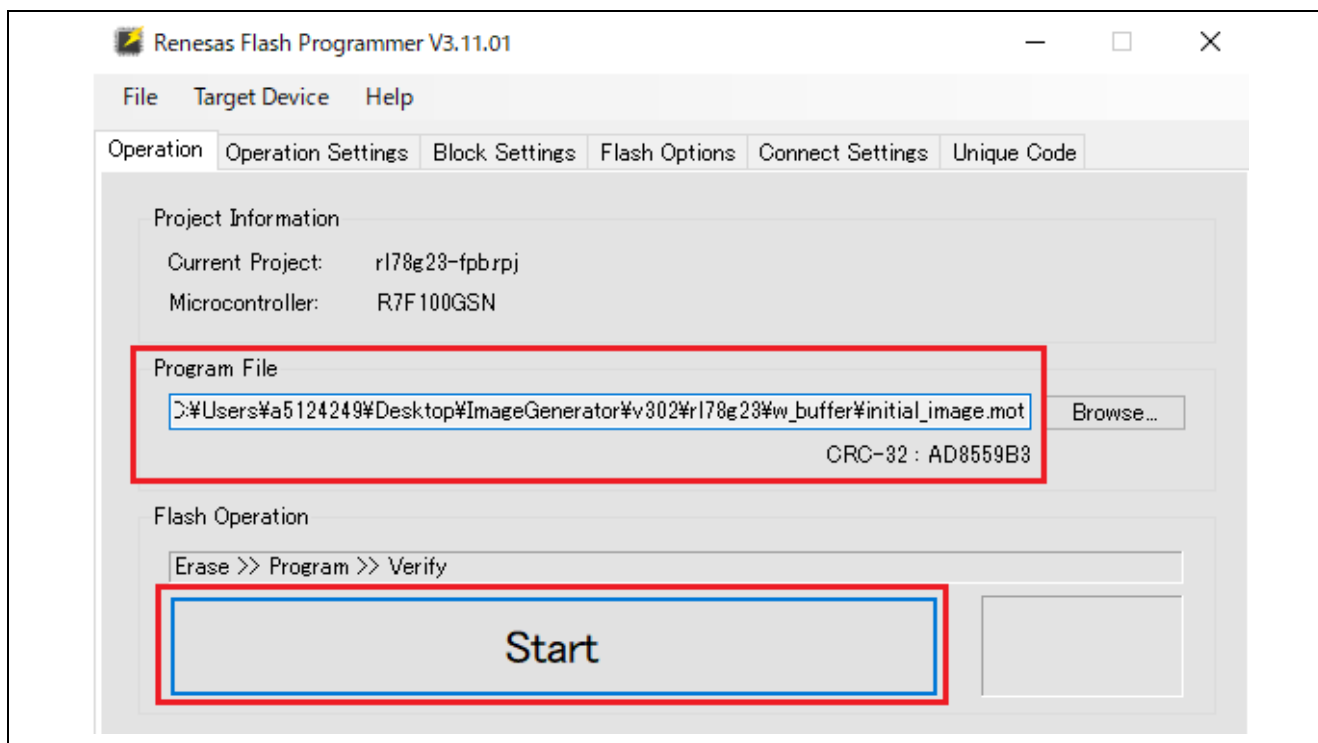


Figure 7-4 Programming a MOT File to the MCU Board

(2) Make sure that programming is successful.

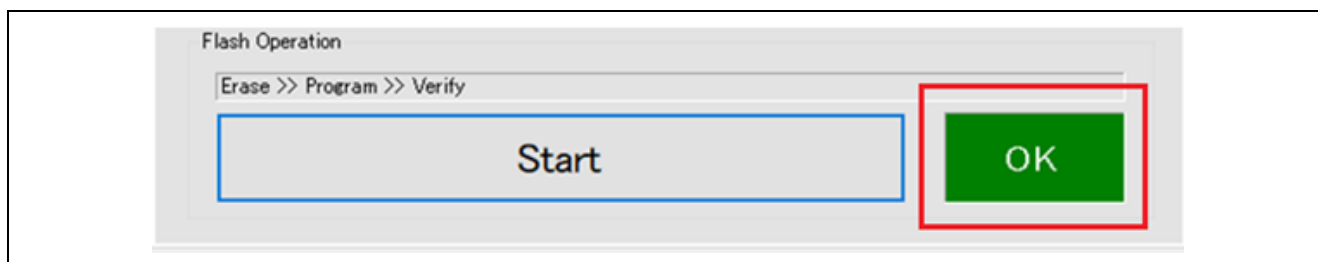


Figure 7-5 Successful programming

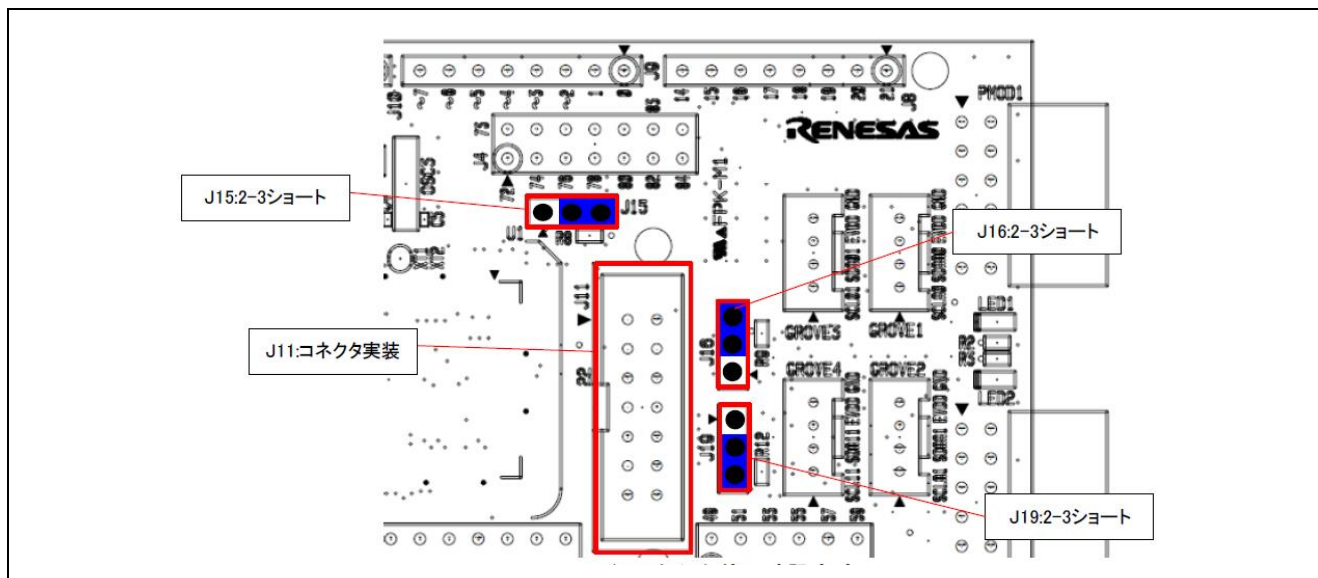
7.2 When Using Emulator

The following describes how to program a MOT file via the emulator.

7.2.1 Setting Jumper Pins, Mounting the Connector, and Cutting Patterns

The 14-pin connector (J11) is used for connection with the E2 emulator or E2 emulator Lite, which are Renesas Electronics on-chip debug emulators with the programming feature (the connector component is not mounted). Use the emulator to program and debug the evaluation MCU.

When connecting the emulator, you need to change the circuit as following figures. For details, refer to section 5.20 in [RL78/G23-128p Fast Prototyping Board User's Manual Rev.1.00](#).



7.2.2 Supplying Power to the MCU Board

Connect the USB cable to supply power to the MCU board.

7.2.3 Creating a New Project and Connecting to the MCU Board

(1) File > New project

- Microcontroller: RL78/G2x
- Project Name: Any (Example: rl78g23-fpb)
- Project Folder: Any
- Tool: E2 emulator
- Click "Connect"

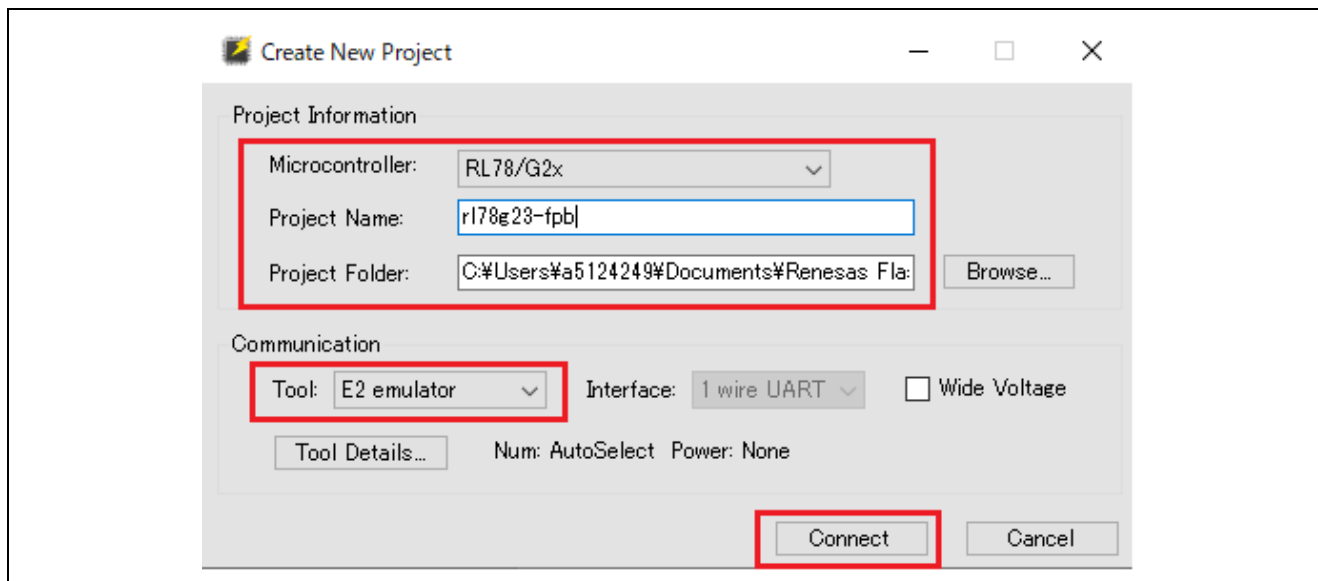


Figure 7-8 Creating a New Project and Connecting to the MCU Board

(2) The connection is successful if the following window appears.

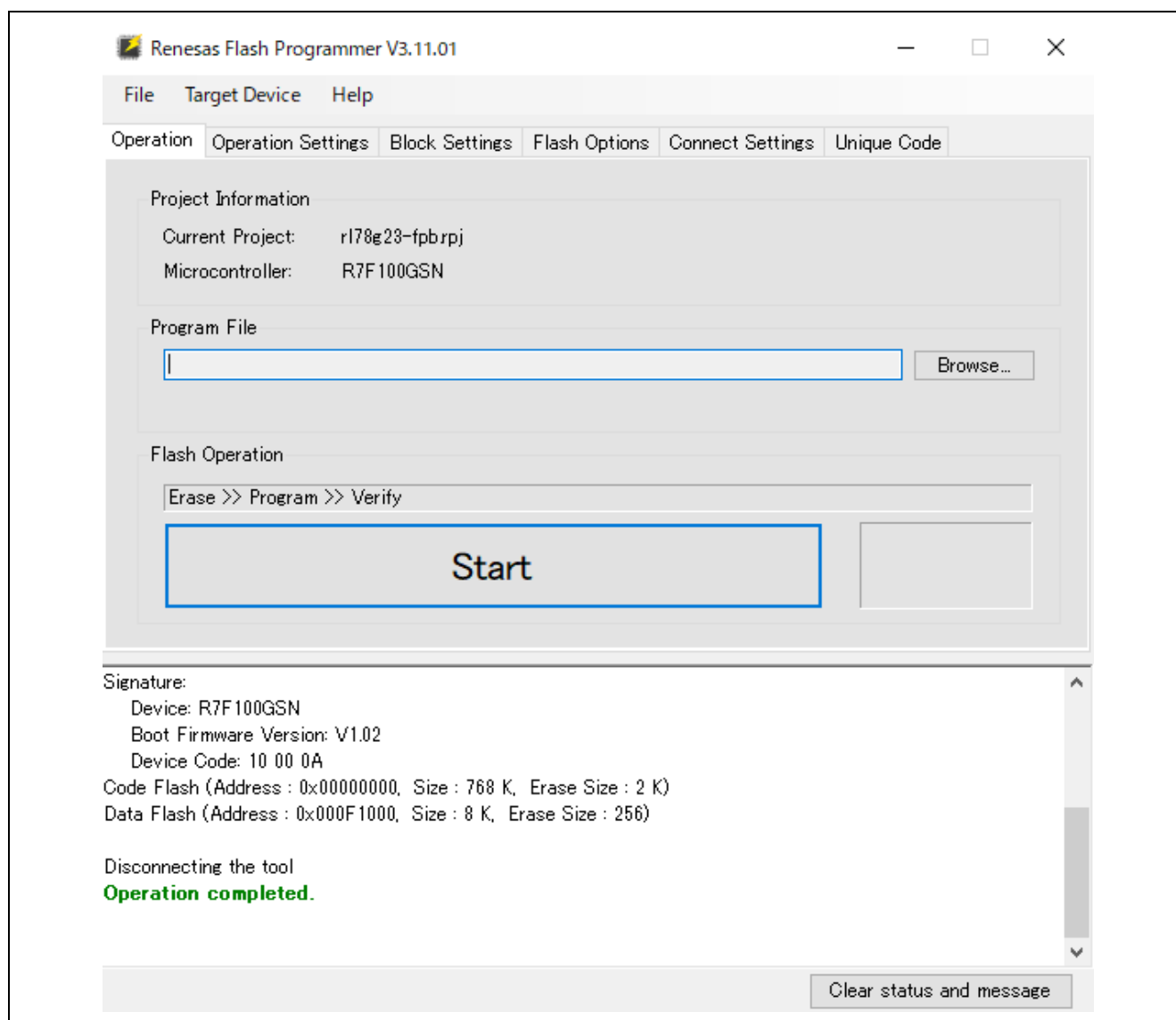


Figure 7-9 Operation completed (Connect)

7.2.4 Programming a MOT File to the MCU Board

Refer to section 7.1.4, Programming a MOT File to the MCU Board.

8. Debug Procedure

8.1 When Using COM Port

The following describes how to perform debugging by using the COM port.

8.1.1 Setting Jumper Pins

Refer to section 7.1.1, Setting Jumper Pins.

8.1.2 Supplying Power to the MCU Board

Connect the MCU board to the PC by using the USB cable.

8.1.3 Debug Configurations

Select the configuration you want to use for debugging.

- Debug Configurations > Renesas GDB Hardware Debugging
— For the demo project (PubSub), select `aws_da16600_rl78g23-fpb HardwareDebug`.

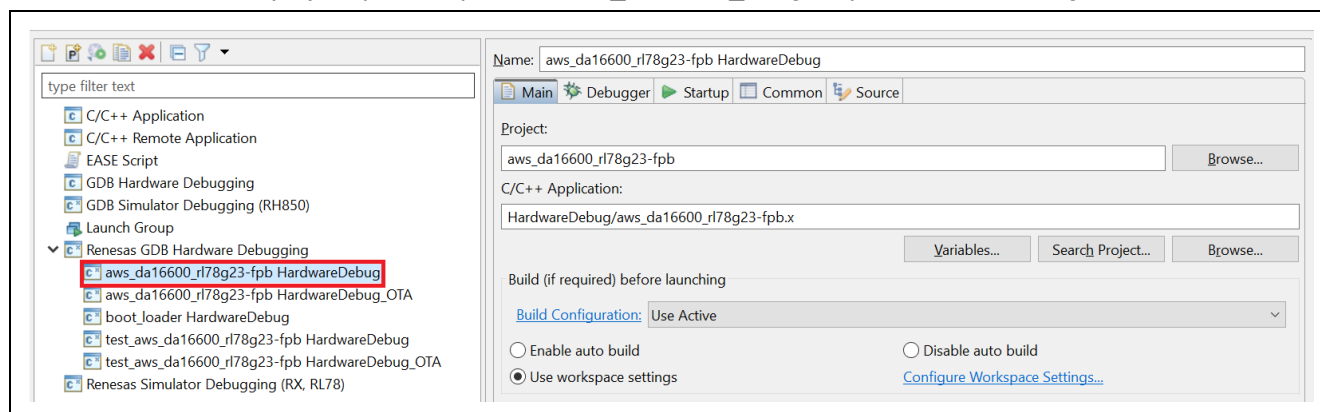


Figure 8-1 Debug Configurations of Project (PubSub)

- For the demo project (OTA), select `aws_da16600_rl78g23-fpb HardwareDebug_OTA`.

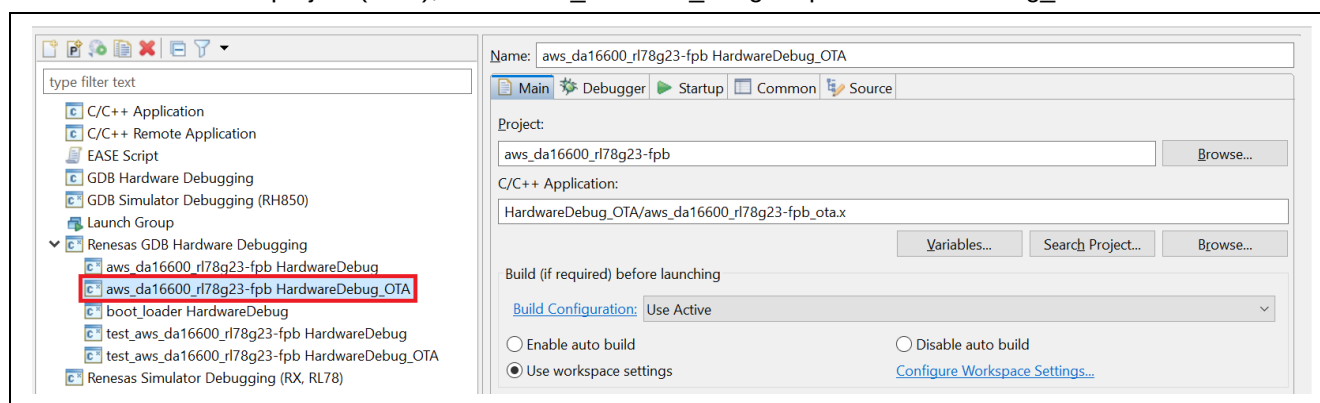


Figure 8-2 Debug Configurations of Project (OTA)

8.1.4 Debugger Settings

Select "Debugger" tab.

- Debug hardware: COM Port (RL78)

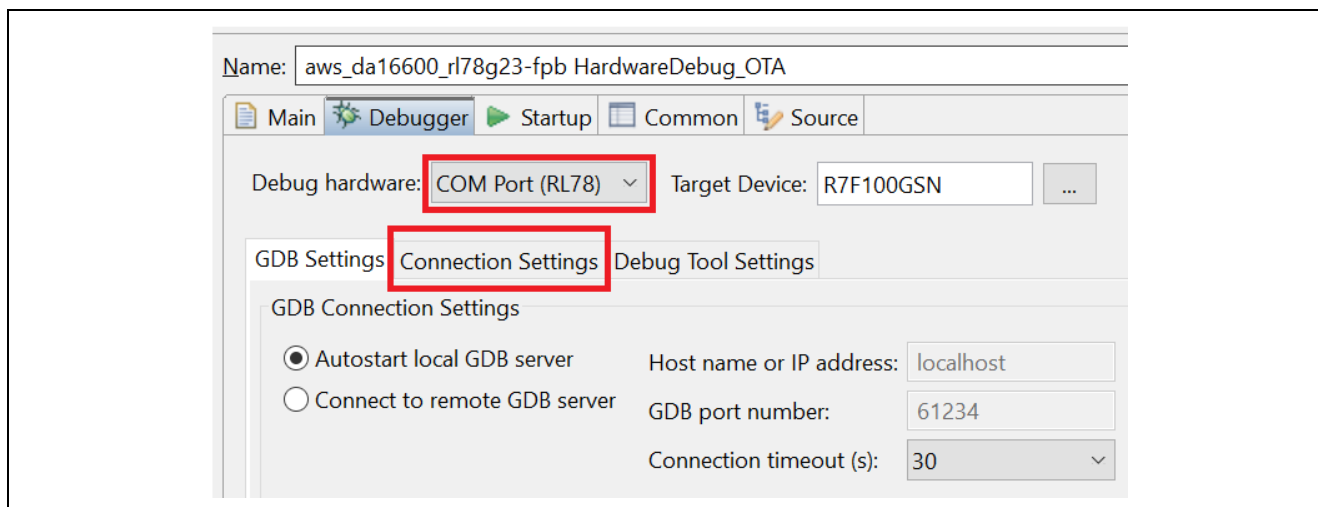


Figure 8-3 Debug hardware: COM Port (RL78)

Select "Connection Settings" tab > Connection with Target Board.

- COM Port: COMxx
- Reset control pin: DTR

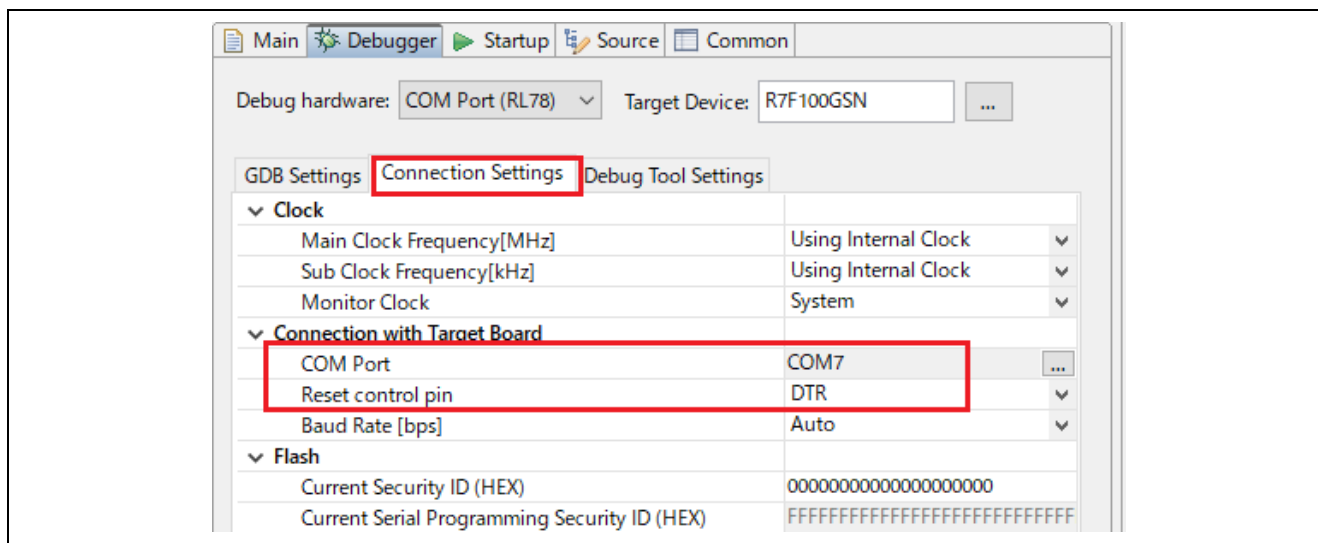
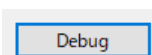


Figure 8-4 Connection Settings for Using COM Port

Start debugging by clicking



8.2 When Using Emulator

The following describes how to perform debugging by using the E2 emulator Lite.

8.2.1 Mounting the Connector, Setting Jumper Pins, and Cutting Patterns

Refer to section 7.2.1, Setting Jumper Pins, Mounting the Connector, and Cutting Patterns.

8.2.2 Connecting the Emulator to the MCU Board

Connect the emulator as shown in the following figure.



Figure 8-5 Connecting Emulator to MCU Board

8.2.3 Debug Configurations

Select the configuration you want to use for debugging.

- Debug Configurations > Renesas GDB Hardware Debugging
— For the demo project (PubSub), select `aws_da16600_rl78g23-fpb HardwareDebug`.

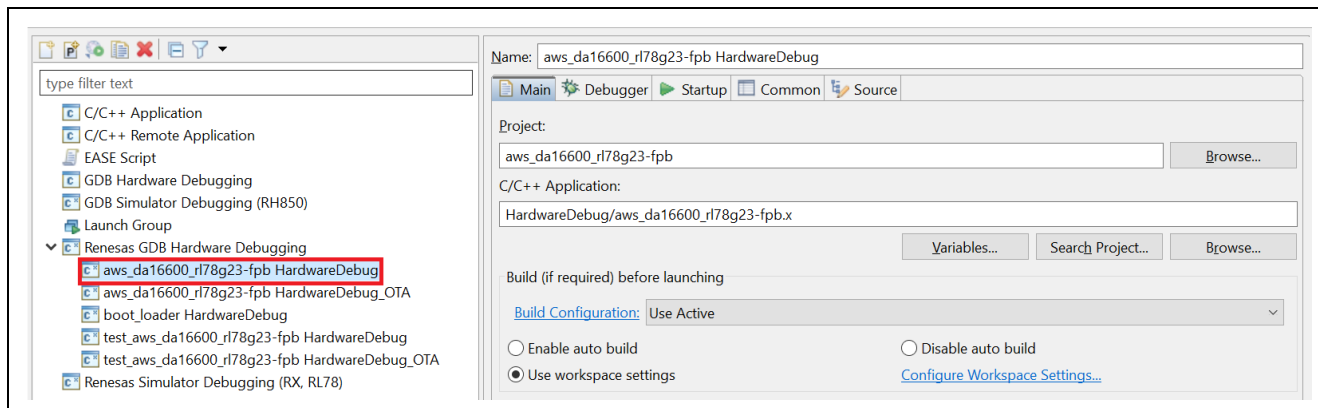


Figure 8-6 Debug Configurations of Project (PubSub)

— For the demo project (OTA), select `aws_da16600_rl78g23-fpb HardwareDebug_OTA`.

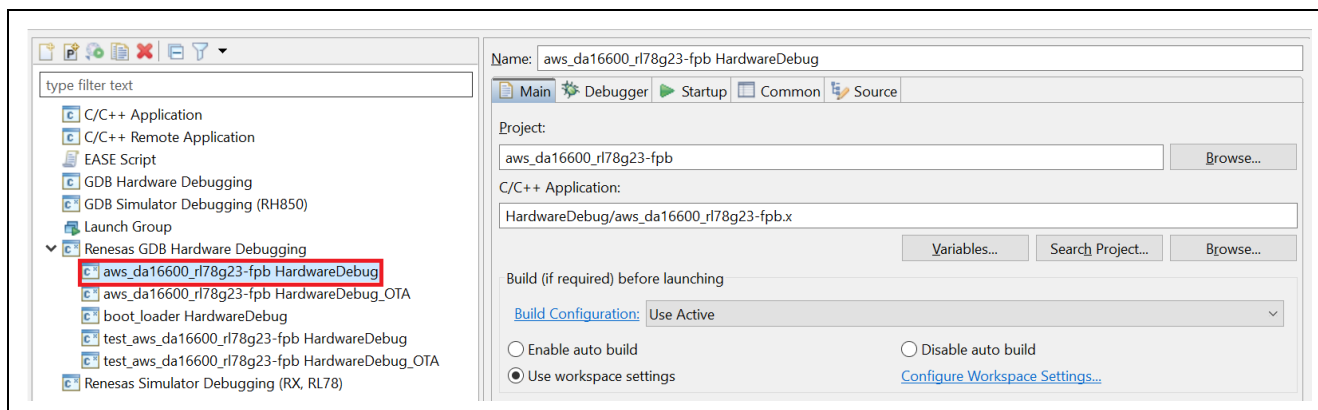


Figure 8-7 Debug Configurations of Project (OTA)

8.2.4 Debugger Settings

Select "Debugger" Tab.

- Debug hardware : E2 Lite (RL78)

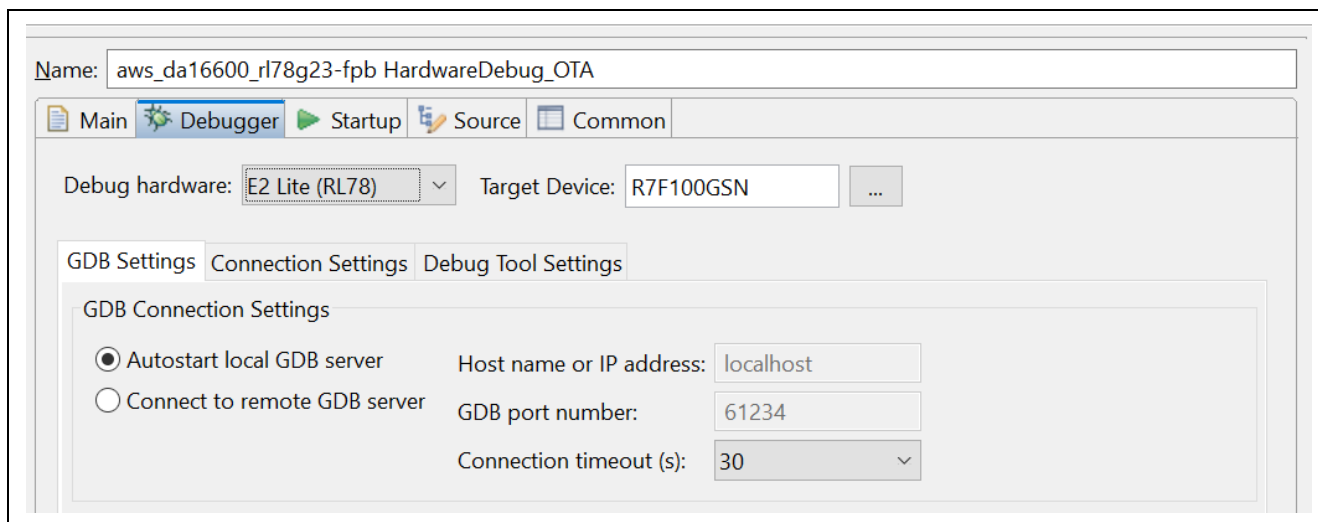


Figure 8-8 Debug hardware: E2 Lite (RL78)

Select "Connection Settings" tab > Connection with Target Board.

- Power Target From The Emulator (MAX 200mA): No

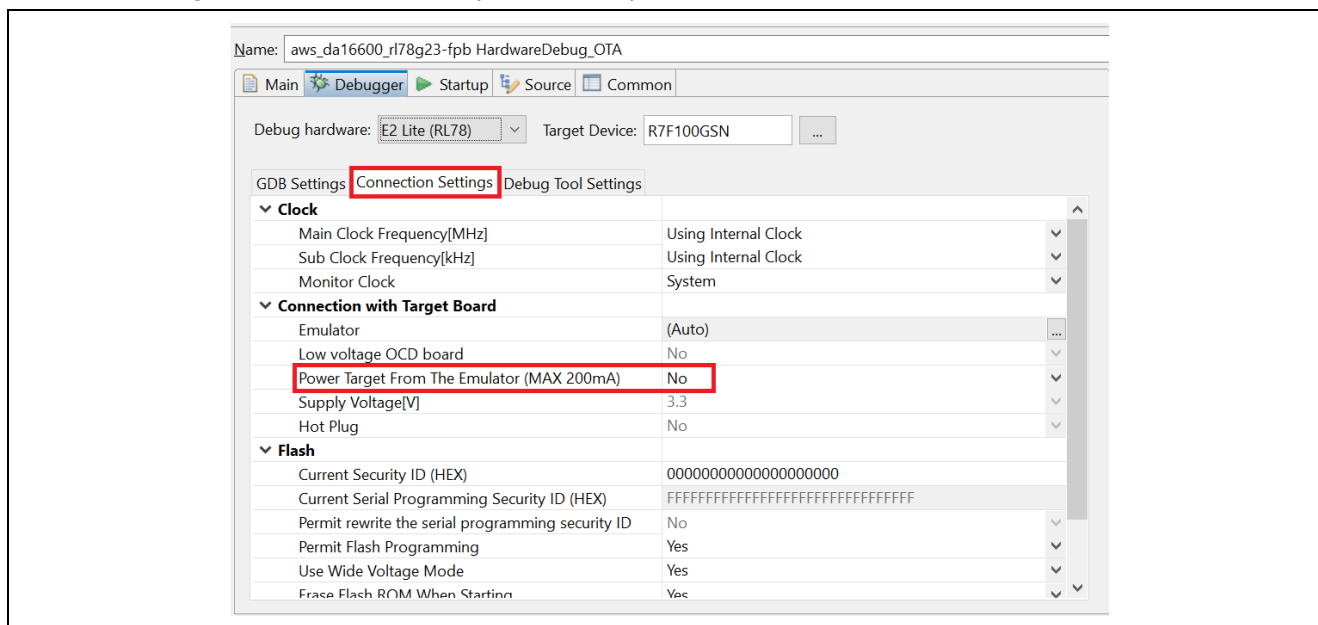
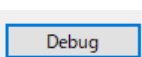


Figure 8-9 Connection Settings for Using Emulator

Start debugging by clicking



9. Appendix

9.1 Precautions on Porting Third-Party Libraries to RL78

Because RL78 is a 16-bit system, the following must be noted when applying a third-party library to RL78.

9.1.1 Width of int Is 16 Bits

Modification might be required in the parts in which processing-dependent types (such as int and size_t) are used. Pay particular attention in the case of variables that handle the size.

This demo projects modified the following libraries:

- tinycbor(0.5.2) <https://github.com/intel/tinycbor>
- TinyCrypt Cryptographic Library (0.2.8) <https://github.com/intel/tinycrypt>

9.1.2 Size Limitation of Section

Some sections cannot extend across a boundary of 64KB – 1; in other words, they can only allocate a maximum size of 64KB. Therefore, for example, if porting a large library to RL78, data larger than 64KB may be allocated in a default section, causing a linker error.

For details, refer to [CC-RL Compiler User's Manual](#) (R20UT3123).

To avoid this limitation, you need to adjust section size. The following explains how to adjust the default constant section (.constf) as an example.

First, define a new constant section.

0x00003000	.const	
	.text	
	.data	
	.sdata	
	.RLIB	
	.SLIB	
0x00010000	.constf	
0x00020000	const_*	
	.textf	
0x000F3F04	.dataR	
	.bss	
0x000FFE20	.sdataR	
	.sbss	

Figure 9-1 Newly Defined Constant Section (e² studio)

Next, change section so that library data is allocated in the newly defined constant section by one of the following methods.

(1) #pragma section directive

Add #pragma section directive to library source codes.

example:core_mqtt.c

```
#if defined(__CCRL__) || defined(__ICCRL78__) || defined(__RL)
#pragma section const const_coreMqtt
#endif

/**
 * @file core_mqtt.c
 * @brief Implements the user-facing functions in core_mqtt.h.
 */
#include <string.h>
#include <assert.h>

...Codes...

#if defined(__CCRL__) || defined(__ICCRL78__) || defined(__RL)
#pragma section
#endif
```

Figure 9-2 Added #pragma section Directive (3rd Party Library)

(2) Link option -REName

Change section so that library data is allocated in the newly defined constant section for each file by specifying a link option as shown following. This method has the advantage that you don't need to modify source files.

```
-REName=.\\Middleware\\FreeRTOS\\coreMQTT\\source\\core_mqtt.obj(.constf=const_coreMqtt_f)
```

9.1.3 Build Warning

When using third-party libraries AS-IS, the toolchain used for the build process may output warnings or other messages. **Users should resolve the warning based on these messages as necessary.**

Here is an example from this product.

This demo project uses third-party libraries, which are open-source software (OSS), as-is. Therefore, the CC-RL compiler outputs W0520167 (Argument of type "*type1*" is incompatible with parameter of type "*type2*".) at the following location and it causes memory corruption.

Middleware/AWS/ota-for-aws-iot-embedded-sdk/source/ota.c

```
1689: static DocParseErr_t extractParameter( JsonDocParam_t docParam,
1690:                                       void * pContextBase,
1691:                                       const char * pValueInJson,
1692:                                       size_t valueLength )
1693: {
    ...
1711:     char * pEnd;
    ...
1715:     *pUInt32 = ( uint32_t ) strtoul( pStart, &pEnd, 0 );
    ...
1750: }
```

Figure 9-3 W0520167 in ota.c

Using Figure 9-3 W0520167 in ota.c as an example, let's explain the cause of memory corruption. Because the `-far_rom` option is specified in the compile options in this demo project, the second argument of the `strtoul` function is compiled as a double pointer variable with the `far` attribute, and assembly code is generated that writes 3 bytes to the memory area specified by the argument. On the other hand, the automatic variable `pEnd` specified as the second argument is a pointer variable with the `near` attribute, so the size of `pEnd` allocated in memory is 2 bytes. Therefore, when the `strtoul` function is executed, the memory area following the 2 bytes of `pEnd` is corrupted by 1 byte.



Figure 9-4 Memory corruption due to example of W0520167

The workaround is to change the pointer variable to be the `far` attribute, so that the size of the memory allocated to this pointer variable is 3 bytes.

Middleware/AWS/ota-for-aws-iot-embedded-sdk/source/ota.c

```

1689: static DocParseErr_t extractParameter( JsonDocParam_t docParam,
1690:                                         void * pContextBase,
1691:                                         const char * pValueInJson,
1692:                                         size_t valueLength )
1693: {
    ...
1711:     char __far * pEnd;
    ...
1715:     *pUInt32 = ( uint32_t ) strtoul( pStart, &pEnd, 0 );
    ...
1750: }

```

Figure 9-5 Fixed W0520167 in ota.c

Note that in the operating environment shown in Table 1.2 Operation Confirmation Conditions (RL78/G23), the corrupted memory area is not used. Therefore, this demo project does not implement the above workaround and uses OSS as-is.

However, **in environments other than Table 1.2 Operation Confirmation Conditions (RL78/G23), memory corruption may affect operations.** Environments other than Table 1.2 Operation Confirmation Conditions (RL78/G23) are outside the scope of our support.

9.2 License Information for Open Source Software Used with Demo Projects

The demo projects of this product use open source software (OSS). The user must comply with the license terms stipulated by OSS used with this product. Check the license terms on the official website of the respective OSS. Table 1.3 Operation Confirmation Conditions (Others, such as OSS Library) shows the link of each OSS used with this product.

10. Websites and Supports

Sample programs in this Getting Started Guide: <https://github.com/renesas/iot-reference-rl78>

AWS forum: <http://forums.aws.amazon.com>

Revision History

Rev.	Date	Description	
		Page	Summary
1.00	Oct. 08, 2024	-	First edition issued
1.01	Feb. 20, 2025	84-85	Added 9.1.3 Build Warning. Updated 9.2 License Information for Open Source Software Used with Demo Projects.

General Precautions in the Handling of Microprocessing Unit and Microcontroller Unit Products

The following usage notes are applicable to all Microprocessing unit and Microcontroller unit products from Renesas. For detailed usage notes on the products covered by this document, refer to the relevant sections of the document as well as any technical updates that have been issued for the products.

1. Precaution against Electrostatic Discharge (ESD)

A strong electrical field, when exposed to a CMOS device, can cause destruction of the gate oxide and ultimately degrade the device operation. Steps must be taken to stop the generation of static electricity as much as possible, and quickly dissipate it when it occurs. Environmental control must be adequate. When it is dry, a humidifier should be used. This is recommended to avoid using insulators that can easily build up static electricity.

Semiconductor devices must be stored and transported in an anti-static container, static shielding bag or conductive material. All test and measurement tools including work benches and floors must be grounded. The operator must also be grounded using a wrist strap. Semiconductor devices must not be touched with bare hands. Similar precautions must be taken for printed circuit boards with mounted semiconductor devices.

2. Processing at power-on

The state of the product is undefined at the time when power is supplied. The states of internal circuits in the LSI are indeterminate and the states of register settings and pins are undefined at the time when power is supplied. In a finished product where the reset signal is applied to the external reset pin, the states of pins are not guaranteed from the time when power is supplied until the reset process is completed. In a similar way, the states of pins in a product that is reset by an on-chip power-on reset function are not guaranteed from the time when power is supplied until the power reaches the level at which resetting is specified.

3. Input of signal during power-off state

Do not input signals or an I/O pull-up power supply while the device is powered off. The current injection that results from input of such a signal or I/O pull-up power supply may cause malfunction and the abnormal current that passes in the device at this time may cause degradation of internal elements. Follow the guideline for input signal during power-off state as described in your product documentation.

4. Handling of unused pins

Handle unused pins in accordance with the directions given under handling of unused pins in the manual. The input pins of CMOS products are generally in the high-impedance state. In operation with an unused pin in the open-circuit state, extra electromagnetic noise is induced in the vicinity of the LSI, an associated shoot-through current flows internally, and malfunctions occur due to the false recognition of the pin state as an input signal become possible.

5. Clock signals

After applying a reset, only release the reset line after the operating clock signal becomes stable. When switching the clock signal during program execution, wait until the target clock signal is stabilized. When the clock signal is generated with an external resonator or from an external oscillator during a reset, ensure that the reset line is only released after full stabilization of the clock signal. Additionally, when switching to a clock signal produced with an external resonator or by an external oscillator while program execution is in progress, wait until the target clock signal is stable.

6. Voltage application waveform at input pin

Waveform distortion due to input noise or a reflected wave may cause malfunction. If the input of the CMOS device stays in the area between V_{IL} (Max.) and V_{IH} (Min.) due to noise, for example, the device may malfunction. Take care to prevent chattering noise from entering the device when the input level is fixed, and also in the transition period when the input level passes through the area between V_{IL} (Max.) and V_{IH} (Min.).

7. Prohibition of access to reserved addresses

Access to reserved addresses is prohibited. The reserved addresses are provided for possible future expansion of functions. Do not access these addresses as the correct operation of the LSI is not guaranteed.

8. Differences between products

Before changing from one product to another, for example to a product with a different part number, confirm that the change will not lead to problems. The characteristics of a microprocessing unit or microcontroller unit products in the same group but having a different part number might differ in terms of internal memory capacity, layout pattern, and other factors, which can affect the ranges of electrical characteristics, such as characteristic values, operating margins, immunity to noise, and amount of radiated noise. When changing to a product with a different part number, implement a system-evaluation test for the given product.

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