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1. Introduction

Many of the examples provided as part of MCUXpresso SDK and LPCOpen packages are built around the FreeRTOS real time operating system. FreeRTOS is also a popular choice when developing MCU software applications for real products.

For more information on FreeRTOS please visit http://www.freertos.org

This guide examines some of the functionality included in MCUXpresso IDE to assist you in debugging applications built around FreeRTOS. It does not provide any information on FreeRTOS itself or on developing applications that use FreeRTOS.
2. LinkServer FreeRTOS Thread Aware Debugging

When debugging via LinkServer debug probes, the MCUXpresso IDE debugger can provide FreeRTOS thread aware debug if:

1. Minor modifications are made to the application, so that configuration information required by the debugger is present in the image file.

2. Debugging is carried out in All-Stop mode (rather than the default Non-Stop mode). This selection is made when first making a debug connection for a particular project (or after deleting an existing launch configuration). For more details, please see the MCUXpresso IDE User Guide.

The source code modifications required are described in Required Source Code Changes [5].

Note: Example projects supplied as part of MCUXpresso IDE compatible SDK packages should already have had these changes made to them.

Without these changes, or if Non-Stop debug mode is used, only the current thread will be seen in the Debug View, as shown in the below screenshot:
However, once the necessary changes are made to the application source, and All-Stop debug mode is used, the Debug View will display each thread separately, as shown in the next screenshot:
MCUXpresso IDE LinkServer FreeRTOS thread aware debugging is available once the FreeRTOS scheduler has started (so will not appear straight after loading the application when the default breakpoint on `main()` is reached). Debug works in stop mode. In other words, if execution of a user task is halted either through a user action (halt) or a debug event (breakpoint, watchpoint, fault, etc.), the stopped thread is current and no application thread executes in the background. The register context for any thread is available in the register window. For suspended or blocked threads, the register context is the context in effect when the thread was swapped out, regardless of which thread stack level is examined within the traceback window.

In the below example, the MCU is halted in Thread #6, but a backtrace for Thread #1 is also opened up (and backtrace information for Threads #7, #8, and #9 is also available):
2.2 Required Source Code Changes

MCUXpresso IDE debug is implemented via a GDB remote console application (i.e. a stub). A “remote debug stub” underneath GDB has access to symbolic information (through GDB), but has no direct knowledge of symbol data types. Thread aware debug for FreeRTOS requires 16 bytes of configuration data (symbol FreeRTOSDebugConfig) be added to the application to describe the as-built kernel configuration for a given FreeRTOS project.

The following notes describe the FreeRTOS project modifications required to enable thread aware debug.

**Note:** Example projects supplied as part of MCUXpresso IDE compatible SDK packages should already have had these changes made to them. And future releases of FreeRTOS are also expected to include the same changes. Thus these changes are generally only required for LPC preinstalled parts with LPCOpen FreeRTOS using projects.

### 2.2.1 Modify – File `tasks.c`

The MCUXpresso IDE FreeRTOS thread aware debug requires the addition of the following conditional include, and function definition, to the end of the `tasks.c` source file. This code can be placed after the `FREERTOS_MODULE_TEST` conditional include, if it exists:

```c
#ifdef FREERTOS_TASKS_C_ADDITIONS_INIT
FREERTOS_TASKS_C_ADDITIONS_INIT();
#endif
```

Note that the function `freertos_tasks_c_additions_init()` will be called by `vTaskStartScheduler()` in future releases of FreeRTOS, but is not currently used by the MCUXpresso IDE.

### 2.2.2 Modify – File `FreeRTOSConfig.h`

The `FreeRTOSConfig.h` header file is included in the FreeRTOS source distribution. To enable a FreeRTOS project for thread aware debug, add the following macro definition to this file:
#define configINCLUDE_FREERTOS_TASK_C_ADDITIONS_H     1

Next, ensure the configUSE_TRACE_FACILITY macro is set to 1.

#define configUSE_TRACE_FACILITY     1

## 2.2.3 Create – New File freertos_tasks_c_additions.h

A copy of this file can also be found within the MCUXpresso IDE product installation at:

<install dir>/ide/Examples/Misc

For convenience, the freertos_tasks_c_additions.h header file can be placed in the same folder as the FreeRTOSConfig.h header file.

There is also one edit to freertos_tasks_c_additions.h itself that may be required for a particular FreeRTOS project configuration. The macro configFRTOS_MEMORY_SCHEME describes the project heap mechanism using a value 1 – 5 according to the following:

1. heap_1 : The very simplest; does not permit memory to be freed
2. heap_2 : Permits memory to be freed, but not does coalesce adjacent free blocks
3. heap_3 : Simply wraps the standard malloc() and free() for thread safety
4. heap_4 : Coalesces adjacent free blocks to avoid fragmentation. Includes absolute address placement option
5. heap_5 : As per heap_4, with the ability to span the heap across multiple non-adjacent memory areas

**Note:** Future versions of FreeRTOS may incorporate the configFRTOS_MEMORY_SCHEME macro as a configuration parameter in FreeRTOSConfig.h.

## 2.3 Detection and placement of FreeRTOS Debug Config block

### 2.3.1 Debugger Messages

LinkServer FreeRTOS Thread Aware Debugging requires that a data block containing the configuration information required by the debugger is present in the image. It also requires that the debug session is carried out in All-Stop mode.

If both of these criteria are met, then when you start your debug session, confirmation that LinkServer FreeRTOS Thread Aware Debugging is active is recorded in the “Debug Messages” log inside the IDE’s Console view:

```
...  
GDB nonstop mode disabled (using allstop mode)  
FreeRTOS stack backtrace is enabled  
...
```

as shown in the screenshot below:
If the image is debugged in Non-Stop mode, then the log will indicate that thread aware debugging will not be available:

```
... 
GDB nonstop mode enabled
FreeRTOS stack backtrace is disabled in Non-stop mode (use All-stop)
... 
```

If the image does not contain the FreeRTOS Debug Config block, at all, then this section of the Debug Messages log will make no reference to FreeRTOS thread awareness:

```
... 
GDB nonstop mode enabled
... 
```
or

```
... 
GDB nonstop mode disabled (using allstop mode)
... 
```

### 2.3.2 Placement of Config block

In MCUXpresso IDE v11.1.0 and later, the IDE’s managed linker script mechanism will now attempt to ensure that the FreeRTOS Debug Config block is more reliably placed into the image by explicitly keeping the .rodata* sections from the FreeRTOS tasks.c file (actually pulled in from the freertos_tasks_c_additions.h file).

This is done in the freertos_debugconfig.ldt linker script template file, which attempts to determine if the project is a FreeRTOS-using one. This is done based on the FreeRTOS component being included in the project (for SDK-based projects,) or from the pathname (for non-SDK projects, based on pre-installed parts).

This will cause a FreeRTOS line, similar to the one in the following snippet, to be placed in the main generated linker script (.ld) file inside your project’s Debug (or Release) folder:

```
.text : ALIGN(4)
|
 '*text*/
KEEP(*freertos/tasks.o.rodata*) /* FreeRTOS Debug Config */
'*rodata.rodata.*.constdata .constdata.*
 = ALIGN(4);
```
If this FreeRTOS check within the managed linker script mechanism fails for some reason, then you can force the inclusion of the FreeRTOS Debug Config in your project by adding a folder to root directory of your project called “linkscripts” and adding a file to it called “user.ldt” containing the following:

```c
#define force_freertos=true
```

For more details of linker script template files, please see the MCUXpresso IDE User Guide.

### 2.4 Switching between all-stop and non-stop debug modes

When debugging a project for the first time using a LinkServer debug connection (or when you have deleted any existing launch configuration files), you can select whether to debug in Non-Stop or All-Stop mode (so that you can choose whether or not you wish to use FreeRTOS thread awareness).

However, you can also easily modify an existing launch configuration file to switch between All-Stop and Non-Stop as follows.

1. Open the project up in the Project Explorer view and double click on the appropriate launch configuration file (typically “projname LinkServer Debug.launch”)
2. Switch to the GDB Debugger tab
3. Tick / Untick the "Non-Stop mode" option, as required.
4. Click on Apply to save, then Continue

Any further debug sessions of your project will now use the newly selected debug mode.
3. FreeRTOS Task Aware Debug Views

MCUXpresso IDE includes several additional Views to further simplify FreeRTOS application debugging, known collectively as the *FreeRTOS TAD* (Task Aware Debugger for GDB):

- **Task List**: shows list of tasks with status information
- **Task Notifications**: shows details about task notifications
- **Queue List**: shows currently active queues, semaphore, and mutex
- **Timer List**: lists the RTOS software timers
- **Heap Usage**: shows current heap usage and memory block allocation

**Note:** These Views are independent of the debug probe being used, as they just use GDB commands to receive information from the target.

### 3.1 Showing the FreeRTOS TAD Views

The FreeRTOS Views can be opened using the “FreeRTOS” main menu in the MCUXpresso IDE.

The Views are “stop mode” Views: with the target halted or stopped, the Views will query the device under debug and read the necessary information through the debug connection.

This will also happen during single stepping, so to improve stepping performance it is advisable to:

1. Only have the needed Views in the foreground/visible, or close the Views if they are not used.
2. Make use of the Pause View feature, allowing you to single step without the Views constantly reloading data.

### 3.2 Task List View

This View shows the tasks in a table:
TCB#

- Task Control Block. `configUSE_TRACE_FACILITY` needs to be set to 1

Task Name

- Name of task. `configMAX_TASK_NAME_LEN` needs to be greater than zero

Task Handle

- Address of the task handle

Task State

- Current task state: blocked, running, ready

Priority

- Task base priority and current task priority

Stack Usage

- Graphical view of current stack usage, with current allocation and stack size available to the task

Event Object

- Lists the object a blocked task is waiting for. Use `vQueueAddToRegistry()` to assign a symbolic name to semaphore, mutex, and queues with `configQUEUE_REGISTRY_SIZE` greater than zero

Runtime

- Task runtime with percentage value. Both `configUSE_TRACE_FACILITY` and `configGENERATE_RUN_TIME_STATS` need to be set to 1

Unfolding a task line item shows the following items:

Stack base

- Stack start address

Stack Top

- Stack end address

Stack High Water Mark

- Highest address used by stack at task context switch time

### 3.3 Task Notifications View

The View shows information about task notifications, comprising available tasks and actual notifications data as depicted in the picture below:
A double-level table helps finding the information about notifications on each task. The top level table shows the list of tasks and summarized details about task notifications, whereas the secondary table lists each notification entry, indicating state and actual data decoded in several formats.

TCB#
- Task Control Block. `configUSE_TRACE_FACILITY` needs to be set to 1

Task Name
- Name of task. `configMAX_TASK_NAME_LEN` needs to be greater than zero

Task Handle
- Address of the task handle

# Received
- Number of notifications received by task

# Waiting
- Number of notifications the task is waiting for

Waiting for...
- The notification indexes the task is waiting for

By selecting an entry from the top level table, the secondary table will show the actual array of notification entries. The number of items match the value of `configTASK_NOTIFICATION_ARRAY_ENTRIES` in FreeRTOS V10.4.0 and newer versions, or it is a single element otherwise.

The columns of the secondary table represent the following:

#
- Index of notification entry

Address
- Address of notification entry

State

![Table Example](image-url)
• State of the notification entry (waiting / pending, received, not waiting)

Data [DEC]
• Notification’s value, decimal representation

Data [HEX]
• Notification’s value, hexadecimal representation

Data [BIN]
• Notification’s value, binary representation

Data [ASCII]
• Notification’s value, ASCII representation

3.4 Queue List View

This View shows the queues, semaphore, and mutex in a table:

The meanings of the columns are as follows.

#
• Number of queue

Queue Name
• Name of queue. Use configQUEUE_REGISTRY_SIZE greater than zero and vQueueAddToRegistry() to assign a name to a queue, semaphore, or mutex

Address
• Address of queue handle

Length
• Length of queue. The first number indicates the number of elements in the queue, followed by the maximum number of elements possible

Item Size
• Size of an individual element in the queue
# Tx Waiting
- Number of tasks waiting on a queue until it is not empty

# Rx Waiting
- Number of tasks waiting until an element is placed into the queue

**Queue Type**
- Type of queue, either Queue, semaphore, or mutex

Unfolding a queue line item shows the following information:

**Head**
- Address of queue head item (first item in the queue)

**Tail**
- Address of queue tail item (last item in the queue)

**Read from**
- Address of current reading element

**Write to**
- Address of next empty item in the queue

Clicking on an element in the queue shows details about it.

### 3.5 Timer List View

This View shows the software timers in a table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Timer Name</th>
<th>Period [ticks]</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Timer Number</th>
<th>Callback function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0x0</td>
<td>SwTimer</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Autoreload</td>
<td>0x0</td>
<td>SwTimerCallback (0x0000003f9)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ID**
- ID of timer, assigned by `vTimerSetTimerID()`.

**Timer Name**
- Name of timer

**Period [ticks]**
- Period of timer in ticks

**Auto reload?**
- Whether the timer is automatically restarted after expiration

**Timer Number**
- Number of timer

**Timer callback**
- Address and name of callback function
3.6 Heap Usage View

This View provides information about the heap memory used.

3.6.1 Memory Scheme in Use

The Heap Usage View determines the used memory scheme (heap type) from:

1. The value of the `configFRTOS_MEMORY_SCHEME` in the `FreeRTOSDebugConfig` structure (as described in Required Source Code Changes [5] above)
2. Else, the value of the user-defined variable `freeRTOSMemoryScheme`
3. Else from the details contained in the available FreeRTOS heap related variables (`ucHeap`, `xHeapStructSize` and `heapSTRUCT_SIZE`).

If the `freeRTOSMemoryScheme` variable is to be used, then this can be defined as follows, but you must ensure that there is a reference to this symbol, so that it is not removed by the linker.

```c
static const uint8_t freeRTOSMemoryScheme = 2; /* memory scheme 2 used */
```

3.6.2 Heap Usage View Functionality

The Heap Usage View provides the following information.

![Heap Usage View](image)

**Type**
- Memory scheme number

**Heap Base**
- Start address of heap

**Heap End**
- End address of the heap memory

**Heap Usage**
- Amount of memory used with the total amount of memory

**Free Space**
- Amount of free memory with percentage

**Heap Usage Graph**
- Graphical view of percentage used

In the lower part of the View there is information about the heap memory blocks:
#

• Block number

Details

• Allocated, Free or the Task Stack or Task TCB

Block Start

• Start address of memory

Block End

• End address of memory

Size

• Size of memory

## 3.7 Timeouts

When using slow debug probes such as the OpenSDA debug probes fitted to many FRDM boards, it is possible that timeouts will be reported within the IDE.

The timeout period can be extended if this occurs using the Workspace preference as shown below:
4. Thread Aware Debugging with Other Debug Probes

4.1 PEmicro Probes

FreeRTOS thread aware debugging with PEmicro debug probes is automatically supported without any special option.

However on odd occasions this can cause problems and it is possible to turn it off using the launch configuration server parameter:

```
-kernel=none
```

4.2 SEGGER J-Link Probes

FreeRTOS thread aware debugging for SEGGER J-Link debug probes is disabled by default.

To turn it on, enable the “Select RTOS plugin” option for “GDBServer/RTOSPlugin_FreeRTOS” in the J-Link Launch Configuration for your project:

Alternatively, this default can be changed for new launch configurations via an IDE Workspace J-Link preference as show below:
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