

Application Leading Tool Common Operations

User's Manual

Target Devices

RX100 Microcontroller

RL78 Microcontroller

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Terminology

The meanings of the terms used in this manual are described in the table below.

Term	Meaning
Renesas environment	An environment in which program development is conducted by using language tools and an integrated development environment platform made by Renesas Electronics Corporation.
GNU environment	An environment in which program development is conducted using Gcc.
IAR environment	An environment in which program development is conducted by using language tools and an integrated development environment platform made by IAR Systems.
RL78-series Applilet	Applilet for RL78-series microcontrollers
RX-series Applilet	Applilet for RX-series microcontrollers

Related Documents

Please use the following documents in conjunction with this manual.

The related documents listed below may include preliminary versions. However, preliminary versions are not marked as such.

Documents Related to Development Tools (User's Manuals)

Document Name	Document Number	
	English	Japanese
RX111 Group User's Manual: Hardware	R01UH0365J	R01UH0365E
RX Family User's Manual :Software	R01US0032J	R01US0032E
RL78 Family User's Manual :Software	R01US0015J	R01US0015E

Caution The related documents listed above are subject to change without notice. Be sure to use the latest version of each document for designing, etc.

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Chapter 1 Outline

1.1 Overview

The Application Leading Tool(Aplilet) is a software tool that automatically generates device drivers for the RL78 microcontroller and the RX microcontroller made by Renesas Electronics. The Aplilet consistent with the device to be employed should be used.

Through the GUI, the Aplilet allows you to quickly initialize peripheral module registers.

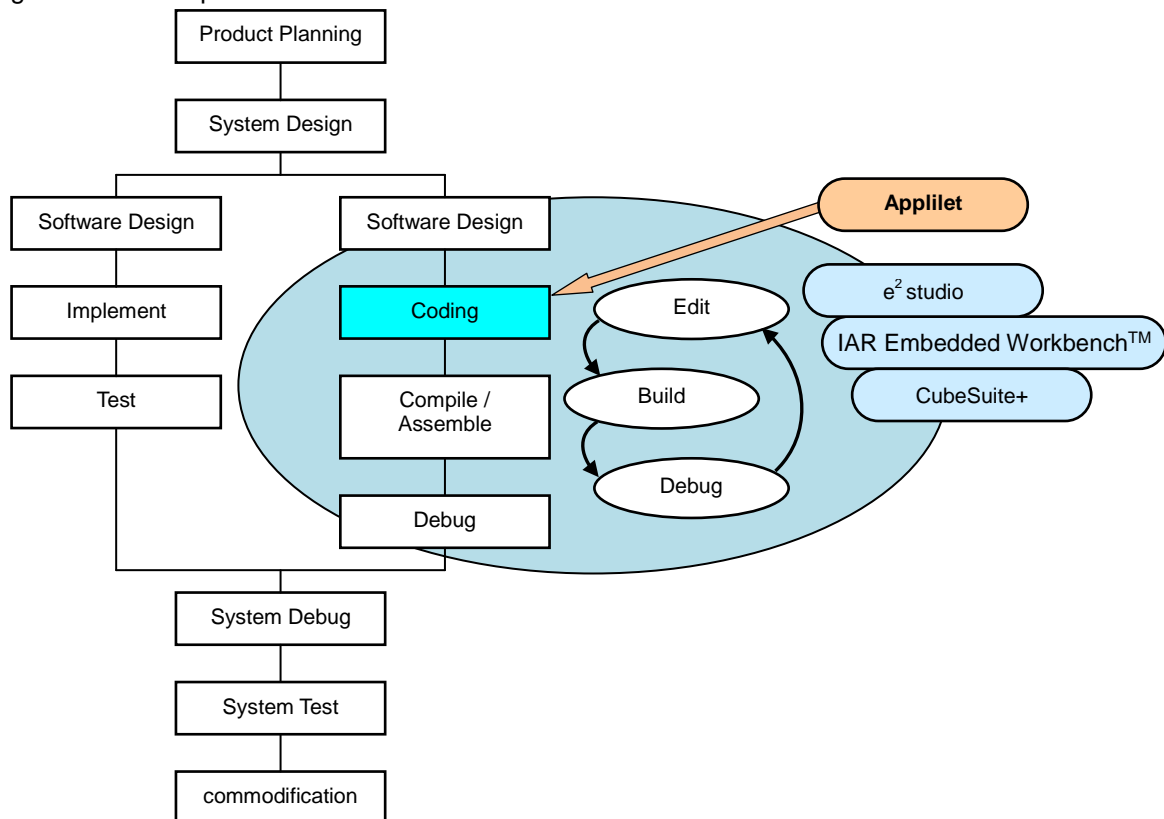
This manual provides common operation specifications, such as the Aplilet main window, menus, and dialog operating methods, which are not dependent on the specific device to be employed.

This manual provides explanations by using RX111 Aplilet screens as examples.

1.2 Names and Functions of Hardware

The flowchart of developmental tasks using the Aplilet is shown in the figure below.

Figure 1-1 Developmental Flowchart



Remark: e² studio: An eclipse-based integrated development environment provided by KPIT Cummins Infosystems, Inc.

IAR Embedded Workbench: An integrated development environment provided by IAR Systems

1.3 Functions

- Outputting device drivers

According to the parameters that are set through the GUI, the Applilet automatically generates, in a file, the source code that initializes peripheral functions. File names can be changed as desired.
- Providing API functions

In addition to peripheral function initialization code, the Applilet provides API functions, such as starting and stopping a peripheral function or modifying the conditions.
API function names can be changed as desired.
- Selecting a build tool

The type of a build tool (compiler) can be selected from gcc and IAR.
The Applilet outputs the workspace/project file for the integrated development environment platform that matches the selected build tool.

 - NEC environment: Link directive file (.dr) for the C compiler
 - IAR environment: Workspace/project file for the IAR Embedded Workbench(eww, .ewp)
 - GNU environment: e² studio project file
- Merging
 - Merging source codes

Programs written between the merge comments can be retained without deletion during the re-output (overwriting) of the code.
 - Merging workspace/project files

The Applilet stores output files as target files to be built in a workspace/project file in the integrated development environment platform. During code regeneration, the Applilet changes the storage of target build files as the number of files that are output by the Applilet increases or decreases*. In such a case, any previously stored user files are retained without being deleted.

* The Applilet stores files on an add-on basis, but it does not delete files that are no longer needed.
- Outputting report

Reports on peripheral function settings, API function names associated with the various functions, and file names can be output in a file. As the format of an output file, either HTML or CSV can be selected.

Chapter 2 Installation

2.1 Features of Installer

The Applilet Installer has the features described below.

- Accommodating multiple versions
Multiple versions of the Applilet can be installed on a single PC.
- A common package handling both English and Japanese environments
The Installer does not automatically distinguish languages. At the beginning of the installation process, the user should select a desired language.
Even in Japanese-version Windows, if the Applilet is installed after selecting [English], the Installer can install the version of the Applilet that displays items in English.

Caution: The Applilet is used as a single application.

2.2 Installation Procedure

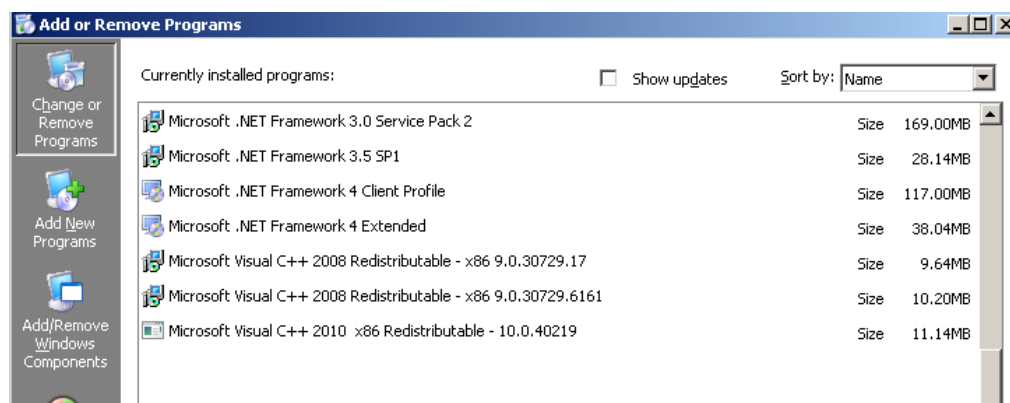
This section describes the procedure for installing the Applilet, { XE "インストール" } taking the installation of [Application Leading Tool for RX111] in Windows 7 as an example. The contents of display may vary depending upon the particular operating system and software being used.

- Cautions**
1. You need to perform installation by logging in as a user with Administrator privileges.
 2. For the execution of the Applilet, you need to install “.NET Framework Version 4” as well as the “Microsoft Visual C++ 2010 SP1” run-time library. If these files have not already been installed on the host machine being used, install the files by downloading them from Microsoft Corporation’s website.

Whether these files have been previously installed can be checked by viewing [Add or Remove Programs] in Windows.

{ XE ".NET Framework Version 2.0" ¥y "n" }

Figure 2-1 Add or Remove Programs (Verifying .NET Framework Version 4.0)

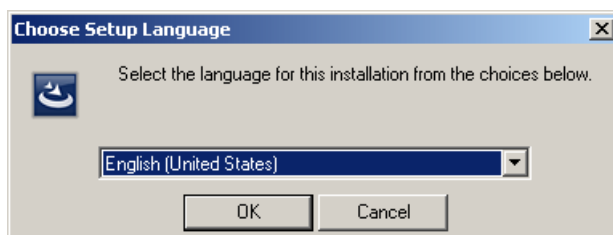


- (1) Using the Applilet installer, execute the [Setup.exe] file.

- Remarks**
1. The Applilet installer can be acquired from the website for Renesas Electronics.
http://www.renesas.com/products/tools/coding_tools/coding_assistance/applilet/
 (The address of the website is subject to change without notice.)
 2. The downloaded installer may be compressed. If it is compressed, decompress it and execute the [Setup.exe] file.

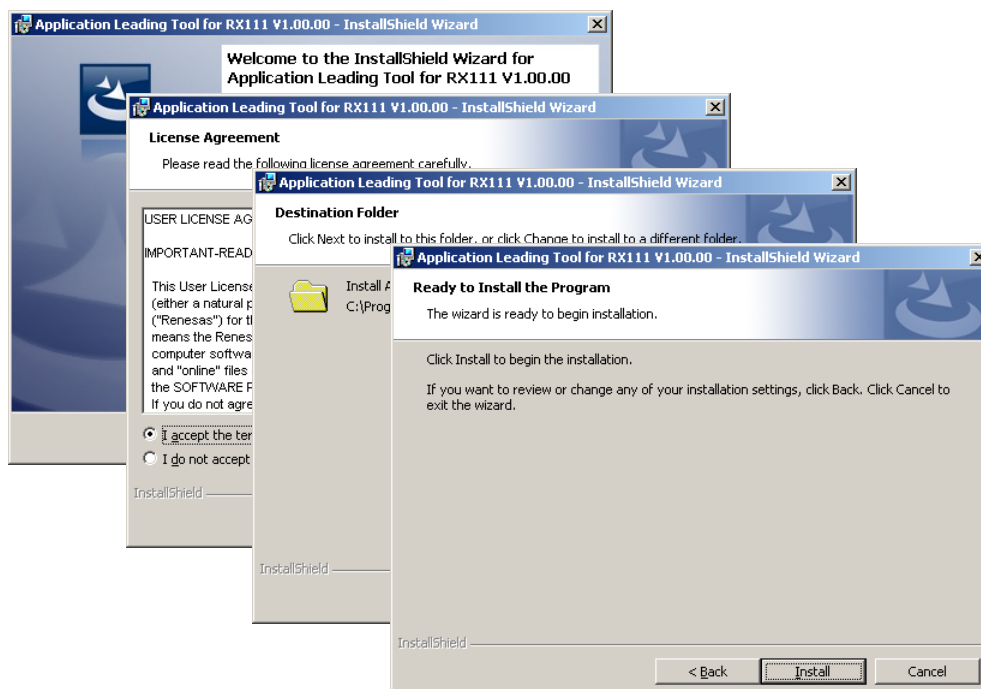
- (2) The [Choose Setup Language] dialog box appears.
 Select the desired language, and click the [OK] button.

Figure 2-2 [Choose Setup Language] Dialog Box



- (3) Specify installation settings according to the wizard dialog that appears.
 In each dialog box, clicking either the [Next] or [Yes] button brings up the next screen.

Figure 2-3 Installation Wizard Dialog Box



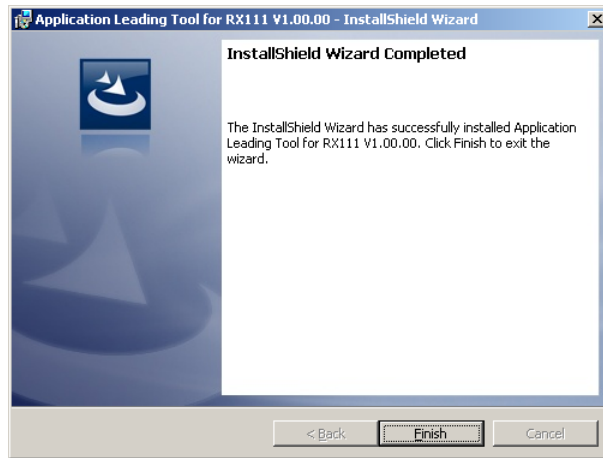
Caution: In the installation destination folder name, none of these 11 characters, [/ * : < > ? | " ¥ ; ,] can be used.

Also, a space (a single-byte blank character) cannot be used at the beginning or end of a folder name.

The installation process may fail if an illegal character is specified in the folder name.

- (4) To end the installation process, click the [完了] button on the [ウィザードの完了] screen.

Figure 2-4 [Wizard Completed] Screen



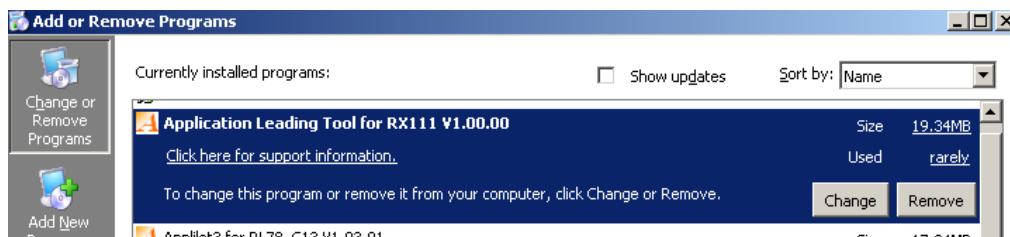
2.3 Uninstallation Procedure

This section describes the procedure for uninstalling the Applilet, taking the uninstallation of Applilet for RX111 in Windows 7 as an example. The contents of display may vary depending upon the particular operating system and software being used.

- Cautions**
1. You need to perform uninstallation by logging in as a user with Administrator privileges.
 2. Uninstalling the Applilet will not uninstall the “.NET Framework Version 4” and “Microsoft Visual C++ 2010 SP1” run-time library and associated files.

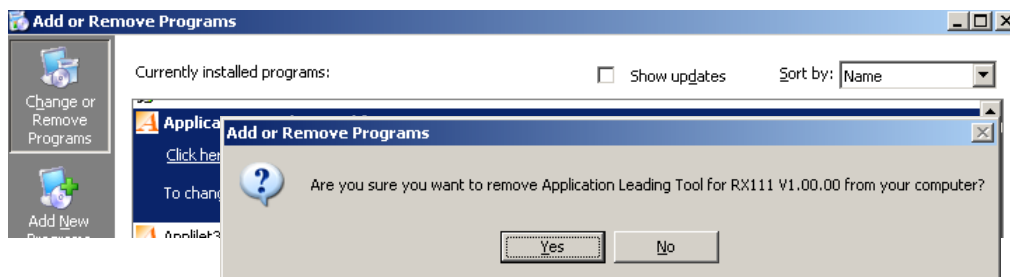
(1) In [Add or Remove Programs] of Windows 7, click the [Uninstall] button for the Applilet to be uninstalled.

Figure 2-5 Add or Remove Programs (Uninstalling Applilet)



(2) In the wizard dialog box that appears, select [Yes].

Figure 2-6 Confirming Uninstallation



(3) The uninstallation process finishes.

Figure 2-7 Uninstall Finished

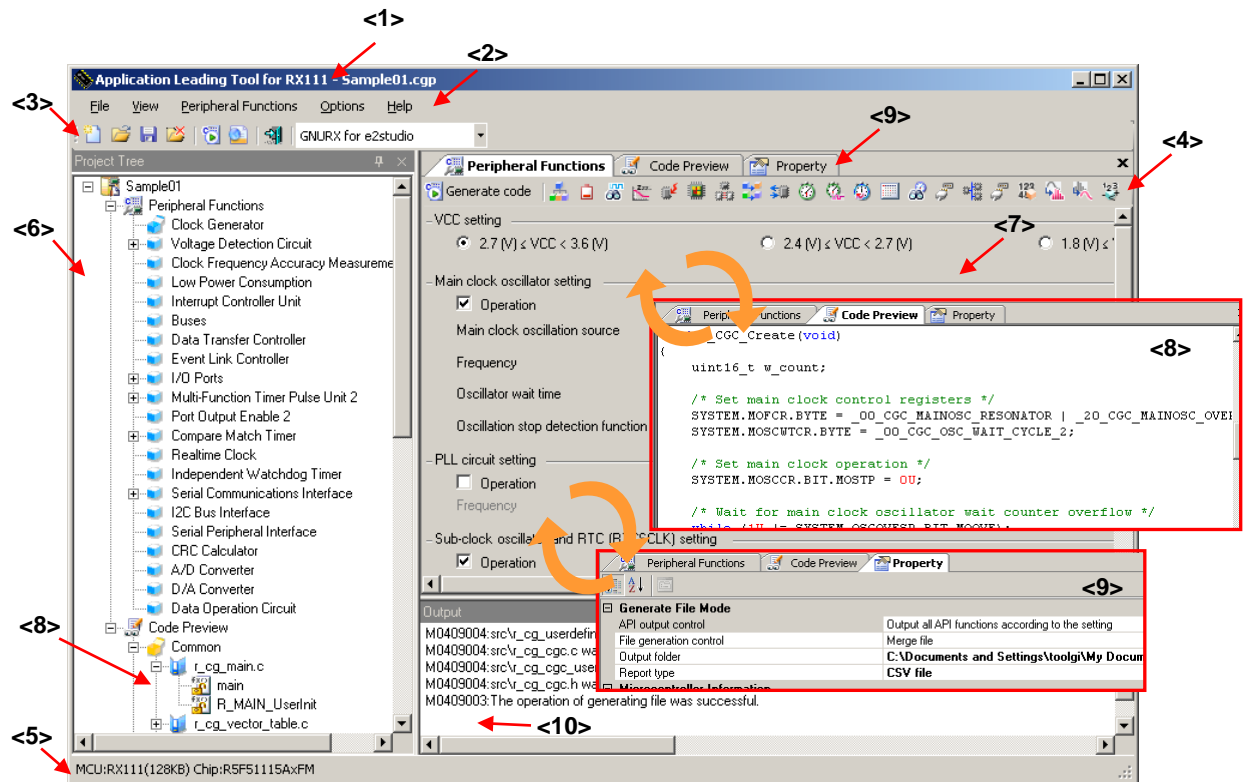


Chapter 3 Operating Procedure

3.1 Names of Parts

Figure 3.1 shows the names of parts of the Applilet

{ XE "メイン・ウインドウ" } Figure 3-1 Main Window



- <1> Title : Displays the product name and the Applilet project file name.
- <2> Menu : Allows the user to select and execute a command.
- <3> Main Toolbar : Allows the user to select and execute a command by clicking a button.
- <4> Module Toolbar : Generates code. Also, switches between peripheral functions that are displayed or set up on the Module Panel.
- <5> Status : Displays information on the current project.
- <6> Project Tree : Indicates the settings for a peripheral function. Also, switches between peripheral functions that are displayed or set up on the Module Panel.
- <7> Module : Allows the user to set up a peripheral function. The Module and Preview panels can be switched by pressing the tab key.
- <8> Preview : Allows the user to set the file and API function to be output when code is generated. The Preview and Module panels can be switched by pressing the tab key.
- <9> Property : Allows the user to view or make output, macro, or file settings.
- <10> Output : Displays information, including the execution status of code generation or report output, or the allowable range for a selected input field.

3.1.1 Title Bar

The title bar displays the product name and the Applilet project file name. A project file name tagged with a "*" indicates that the file does not contain the latest settings.

{ XE "タイトル・バー" }

Figure 3-2 Title Bar



3.1.2 Menu Bar

The menu bar is used to select and execute a command. For the functions of the various menus, see Chapter 4 Menu Reference.

{ XE "メニュー・バー" }

Figure 3-3 Menu Bar



3.1.3 Main Toolbar


Clicking a button on the main toolbar allows the user to execute frequently used functions. For button functions, see 4.5.1 Main Toolbar.

{ XE "ツール・バー:メイン・ツール・バー" }

Figure 3-4 Toolbar



3.1.4 Module Toolbar

Code generation can be executed by clicking the [ コード生成(C)] button on the module toolbar. Also, clicking a peripheral function button switches between peripheral functions that are displayed or set up on the Module panel. For button functions, see 4.5.2 Module Toolbar.

{ XE "ツール・バー:モジュール・ツール・バー" }

Figure 3-5 Module Toolbar

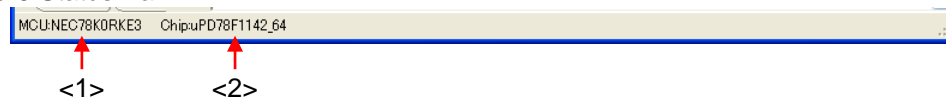


3.1.5 Status Bar

The status bar displays device information (the product series name and device name).

{ XE "ステータス・バー" }

Figure 3-6 Status Bar



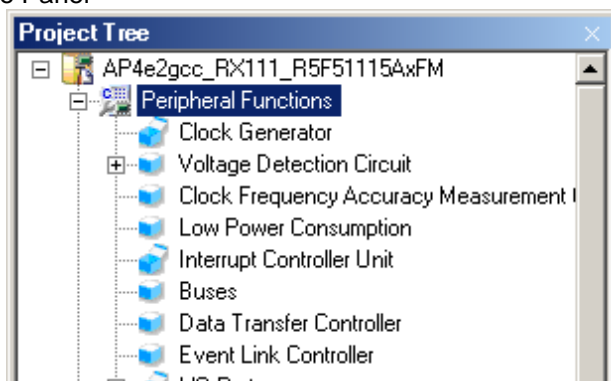
Remark: <1> Device product group name, <2> Applicable device name

3.1.6 Project Tree Panel

This panel shows the settings status of each peripheral function in the form of an icon. Double-clicking a peripheral function name switches between modules that are displayed or set up on the Module panel. For a description of what is displayed, see **5.1 Project Tree Panel**.

{ XE "プロジェクト・ツリー・パネル" } { XE "パネル:プロジェクト・ツリー" }

Figure 3-7 Project Tree Panel



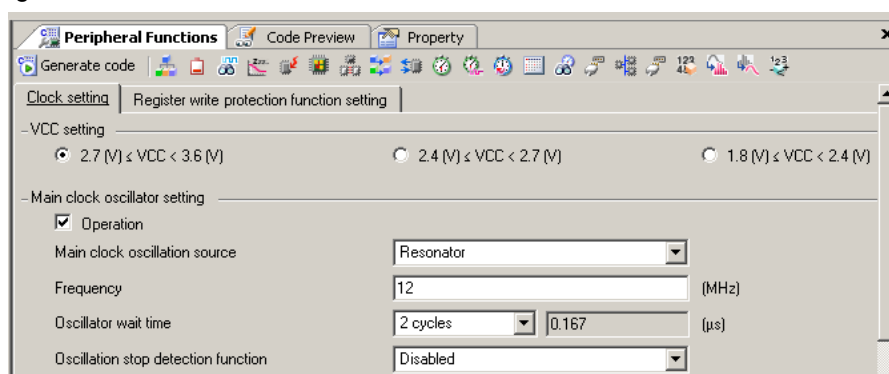
Remark: If the width of the Project Tree panel is too small to display all character strings, place the mouse cursor on the character string or icon of interest. This will display all character strings for an item on the tooltip.

3.1.7 Module Panel

This panel is used to set up a peripheral function. For the operating procedure, see **3.6 Setting up a Peripheral Function**.

{ XE "モジュール・パネル" } { XE "パネル:モジュール" }

Figure 3-8 Module Panel



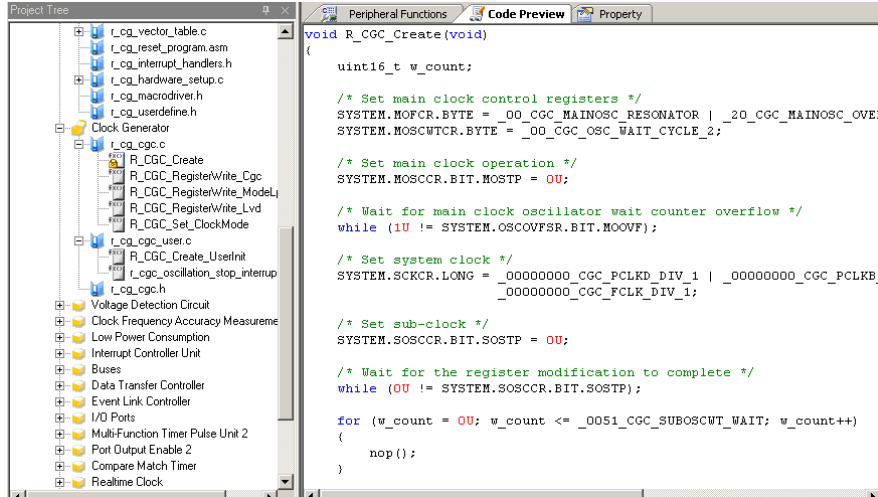
Remark: The positions of the Module panel and Preview panel can be switched by dragging and dropping the tab.

3.1.8 Preview Panel

This panel is used to set the file and the API function that are output during the code generation process. For the operating procedure, see **3.7 Checking Source Code**.

{ XE "プレビュー・パネル" } { XE "パネル:プレビュー" }

Figure 3-9 Preview Panel

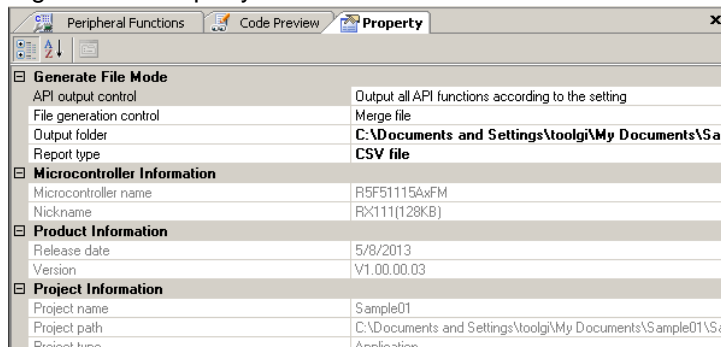


3.1.9 Property Panel

This panel is used to view or make output, macro, and file settings. For a description of what is displayed, see 5-4 Property Panel.

{ XE "プロパティ・パネル" } { XE "パネル:プロパティ" }

Figure 3-10 Property Panel

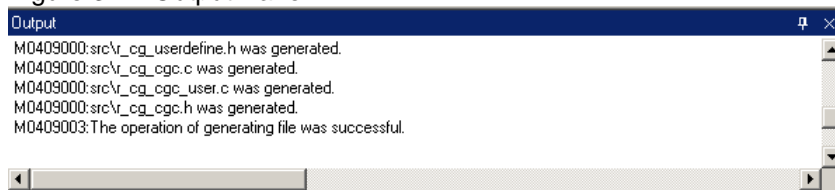


3.1.10 Output Panel

This panel displays the execution status of code generation or report output, and information such as the allowable range for a selected input field. For a description of what is displayed, see **5.4 Output Panel**.

{ XE "出力パネル" } { XE "パネル:出力" } { XE "パネル:しゅつりょく" }

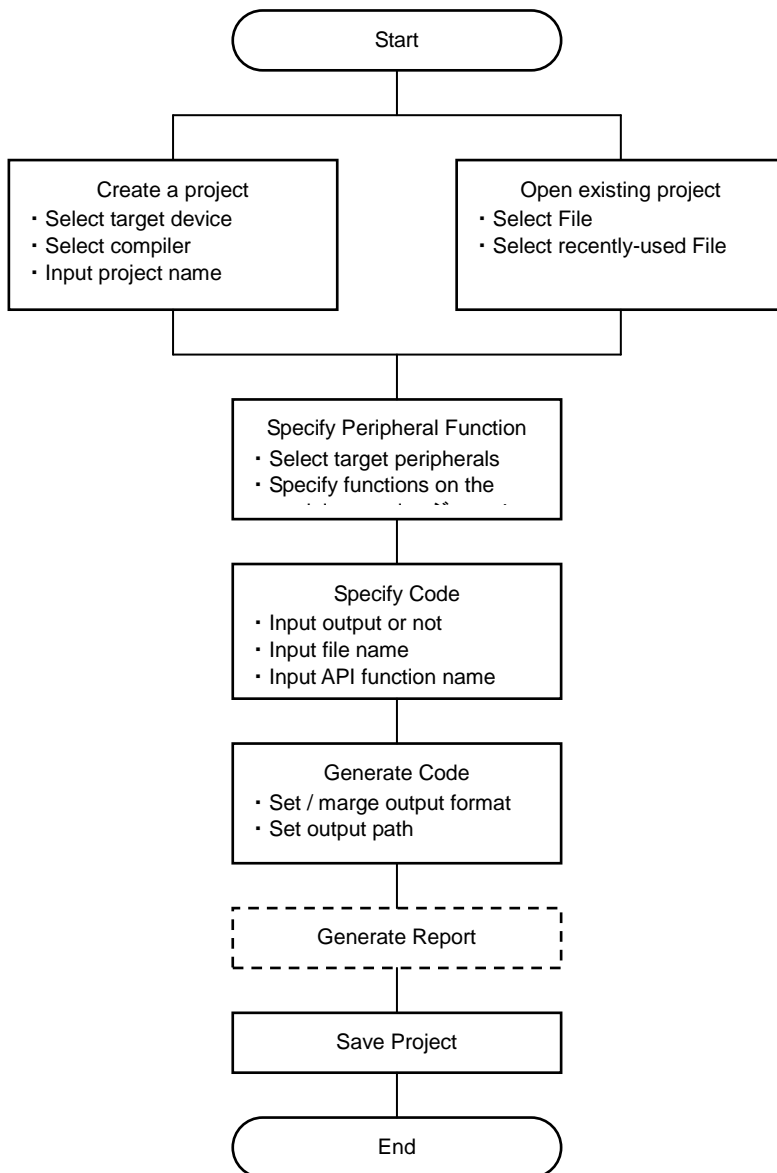
Figure 3-11 Output Panel



3.2 Operating Procedure

In the Applilet, source code is created by performing the following procedure: { XE "操作手順" ¥y "そうさてじん" }

Figure 3-12 Operating Procedure

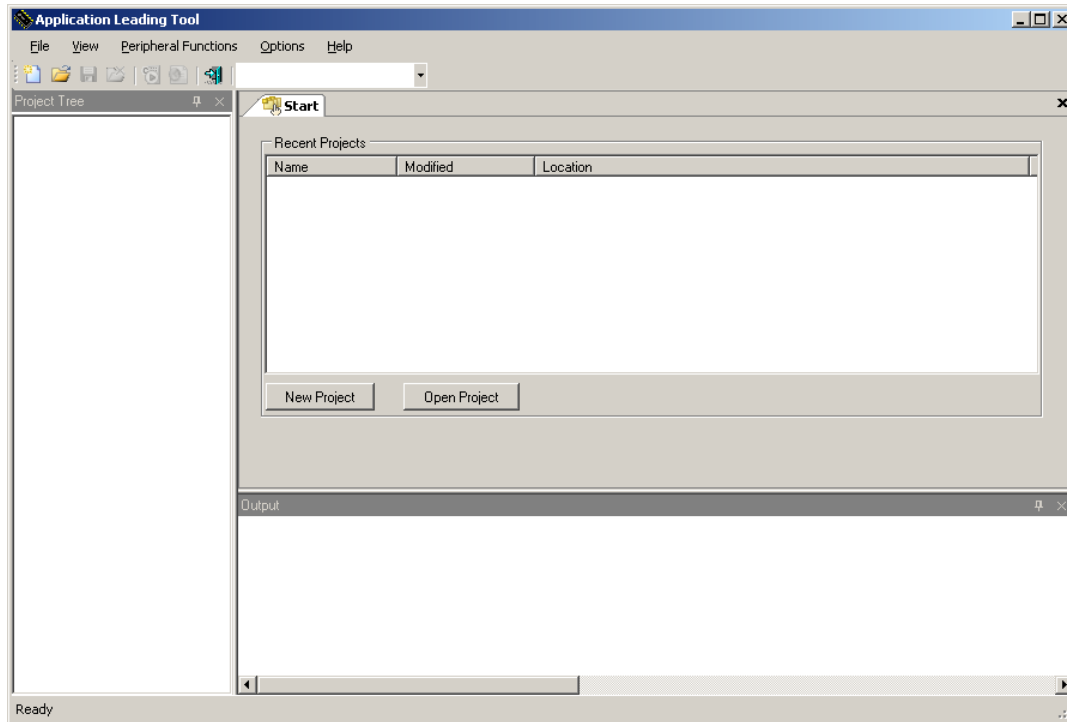


3.3 Starting up

This section explains how to start up the Applilet. { XE "起動" ¥y "きどう" }

- In Windows, select the [Start] button -> [Program] -> [Renesas Electronics Application Leading Tool] -> [RX111] -> [Vx.xx.xx]. After these items are selected, the Applilet main window starts up.

Figure 3-13 Main Window (Immediately after the Startup)

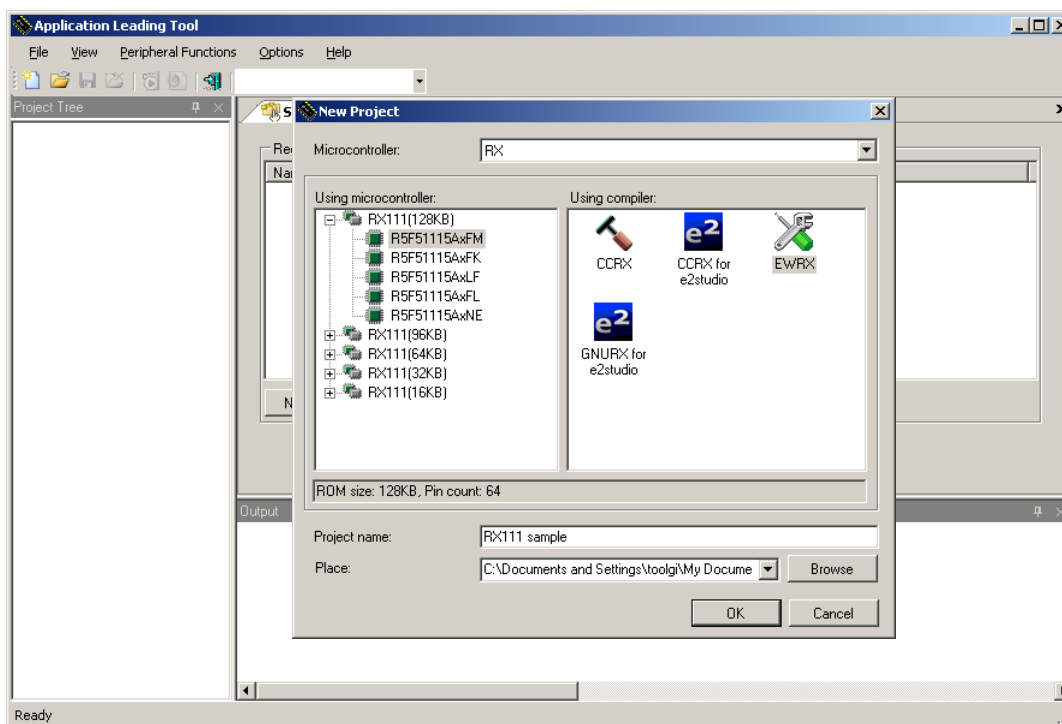


3.4 Creating a New Project File

1. On the main window, press the [New Project] button to display the [New Project] dialog box.

```
{ XE "プロジェクト作成ダイアログ" ¥y "ぶろじえくと・さくせい" }{ XE "ダイアログ:プロジェクト作成"
}
```

Figure 3-14 [New Project] Dialog Box



2. Set up items and then click the [OK] button to create a new project.

Table 3-1 Project Creation Settings

Item	Summary
Microcontroller	Specify a target device. Peripheral functions that can be set up vary with the specified device.
Using compiler	From CCRX (made by Renesas), EWRX (made by IAR), and GNURX (made by KPIT), select the compiler to be used for the build process. The build tool can be changed even after a project is created.
Project name	Specify a project folder/file name. If an IAR compiler is specified as the build tool, the project folder/file name is also used as a workspace/project file name.
Place	Specify where the project is to be saved.

Caution: In a folder/file name, a single-byte alphanumeric character and "_" (underbar) can be used.

Also, a space (a single-byte blank character) cannot be used at the beginning or end of a folder/file name.

The creation process may fail if an illegal character is specified in the folder/file name.

Remark: If a project with the same name already exists in a specified location, an overwrite confirmation message appears. Clicking the [OK] button overwrites the existing project

file.

3.5 Opening an Existing Project

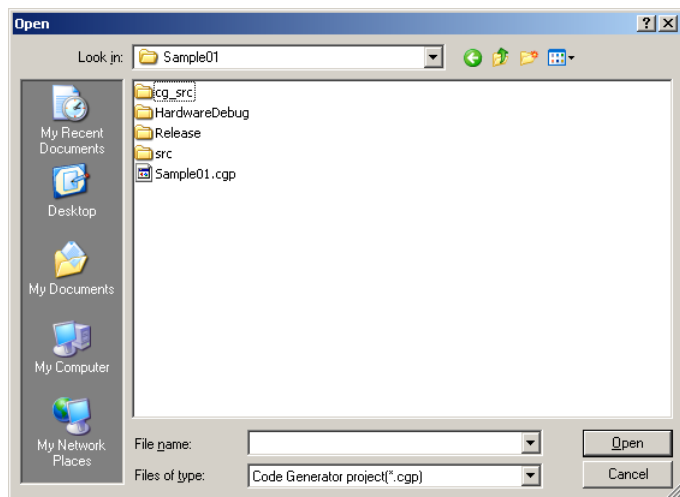
If a previously created project exists, it can be opened by either specifying the file name or by selecting it from a list of recent projects.

(1) Opening a file by selecting it

In the Main window, press the [File] button. The [Open] dialog box appears.

{ XE "ファイルを開くダイアログ" } { XE "ダイアログ:ファイルを開く" }

Figure 3-15 [Open] Dialog Box

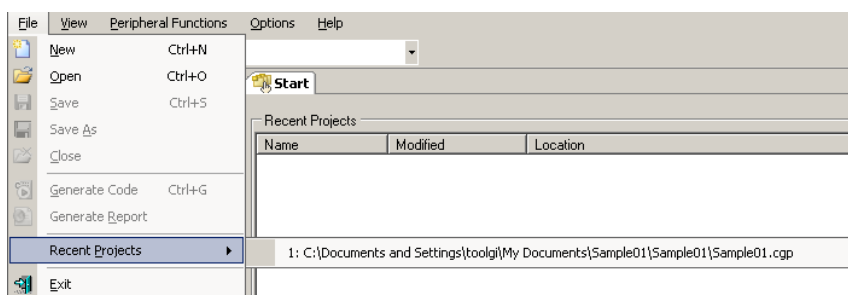


Selecting the file and clicking the [Open] button opens the selected file.

(2) Opening a recently used file

From the [Recent Projects] displayed in the Main window, select the file to be opened.

Figure 3-16 Opening a Recent Project



3.6 Setting up a Peripheral Function

Peripheral functions to be displayed on the Module panel can be selected by one of the methods listed below. For a description of what is displayed on the Module panel, see **5.2 Module Panel**.

- From the [Peripheral Functions] menu in the Main window, select a peripheral function.
- On the Tree View panel, double-click the peripheral function name.
- Click the module toolbar button.

Remark: Even when the Module panel is not being displayed, the Module panel can be opened by selecting a peripheral function from either the [Peripheral Functions] menu or the Tree View panel.

{ XE "周辺機能" ¥y "しゅうへんきのう" }

Figure 3-17 Setting up a Peripheral Function

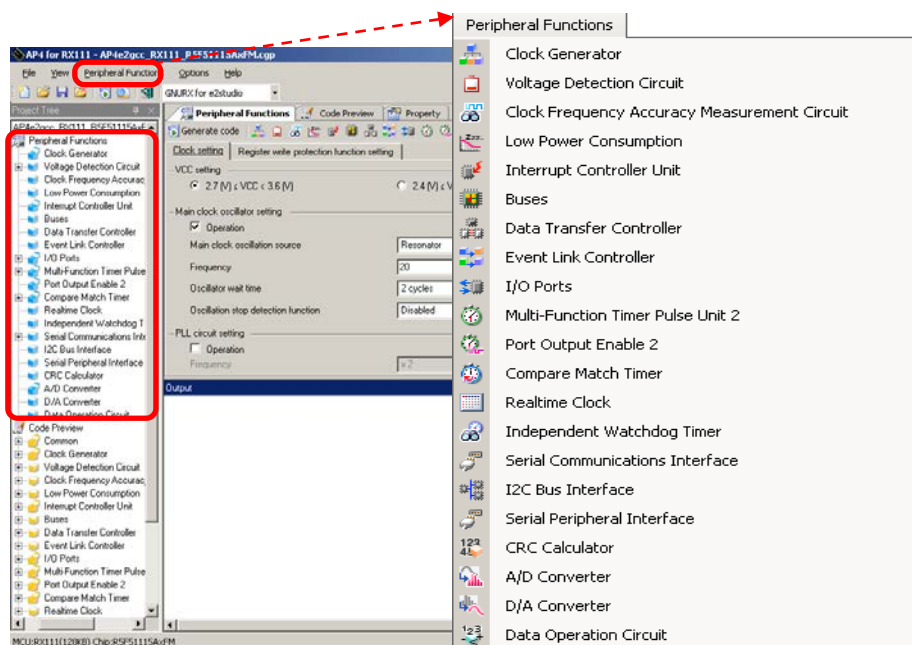
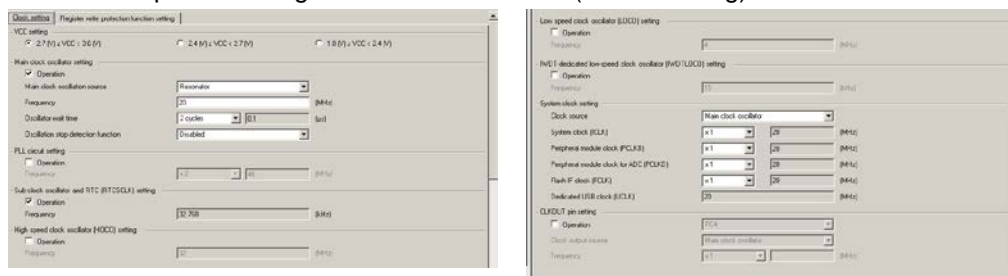


Figure 3-18 Example of Settings in the Module Panel (Clock Setting)



Caution: The [Clock setting] can affect other peripheral function settings. If the [Clock setting] is modified, the settings for other peripheral functions need to be rechecked.

3.6.1 Input Conventions

Input of information into the Module panel is subject to the following conventions:

(1) Character set

Table 3-2 lists character sets that the Module panel can accept for input.

Table 3-2 List of Character Sets

Character set	Summary
ASCII	Single-byte alphabetic, numeric, and symbol characters
Shift-JIS	Double-byte alphabetic, numeric, symbol, hiragana, katakana, and kanji characters, and single-byte katakana characters
EUC-JP	Double-byte alphabetic, numeric, symbol, hiragana, katakana, and kanji characters, and single-byte katakana characters
UTF-8	Double-byte alphabetic, numeric, symbol, hiragana, katakana, or kanji (including Chinese) characters, and single-byte katakana characters


(2) Numeric values

Table 3-3 shows radix base numbers that the Module panel can accept for input.

Table 3-3 List of Radix Base Numbers

Radix number representation	Summary
Decimal	A number beginning with a numeral 1 to 9, followed by numerals 0 to 9, including 0.
Hexadecimal	A number beginning with 0x, followed by 0 to 9 or alphabetic characters a to f, (not case-sensitive).

3.6.2 Icon Display on Invalid Input Fields

If an illegal character string is entered or if a value is not entered in a required field, the Module panel displays a  icon indicating that the input data is incorrect. In addition, the Module panel represents the affected character string in red to provide a warning that input is invalid.

{ XE "警告アイコン" ¥y "けいこくあいこん" }


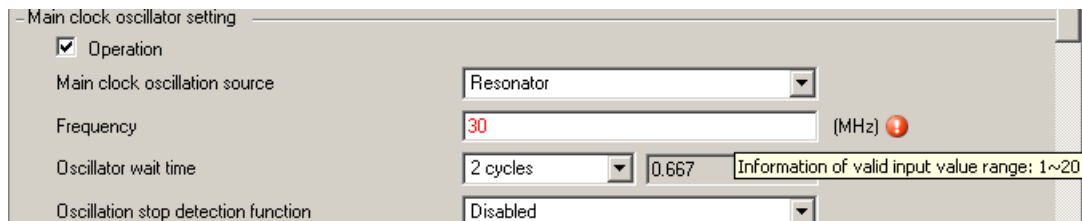

- Remarks**
1. If an invalid input field is present, control cannot move to another peripheral function setup view.
 2. If the mouse cursor is moved to the  icon, information on the character string to be input (a helpful hint on how to resolve the input error) is displayed as a popup.

Figure 3-19 Icon Display on Invalid Input Fields



3.6.3 Icon Display on Pin Contention

As peripheral functions are set on items in which pin contention can occur, the Module panel displays a  icon in the affected spot to provide a warning on pin contention, indicating that a contention has occurred.
 { XE "警告アイコン" ¥y "けいこくあいこん" }


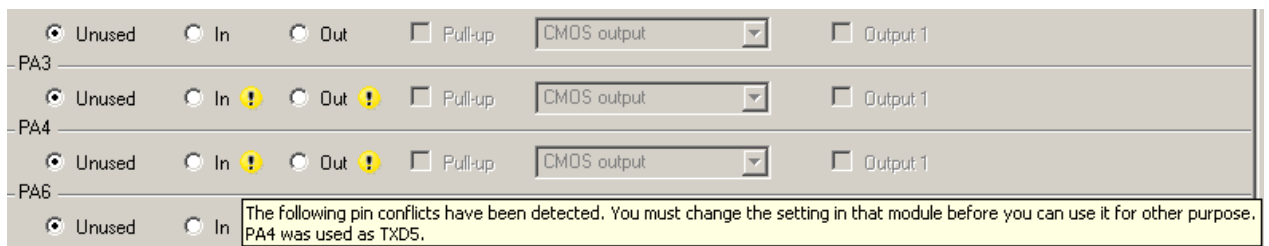
- Remarks 1. The function for which a pin contention warning icon is displayed cannot be enabled. When using the affected function, the contending peripheral function should be disabled.**
- 2. If the mouse cursor is moved to the  icon, information on pin contention (a helpful hint on how to avoid contention) appears as a popup.**

Figure 3-20 Icon Display on Pin Contention



3.7 Checking Source Code

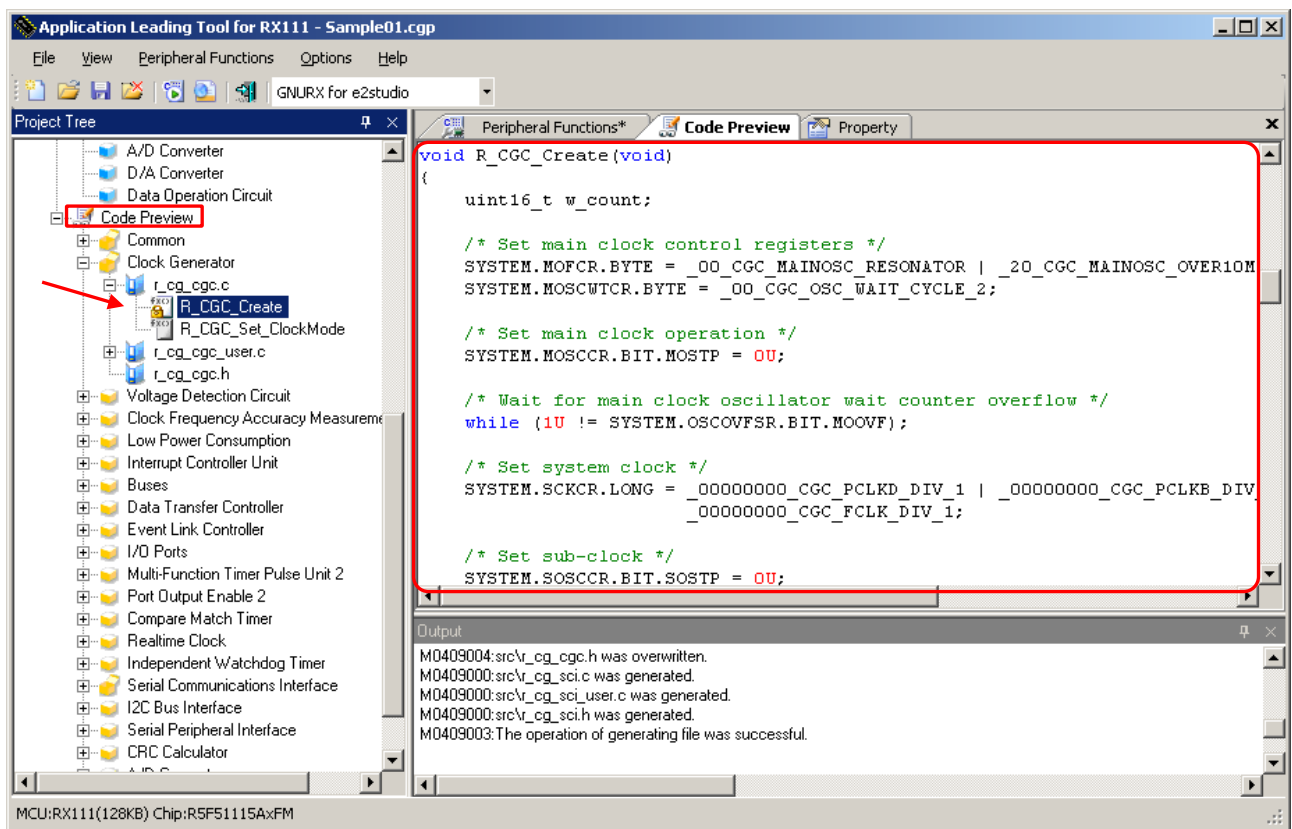
The Applilet generates source code (a device driver program) that matches peripheral function settings (see **3.6 Setting up a Peripheral Function**). The source code can be checked on the Preview panel. If the Preview panel is not open, clicking the [Preview] tab switches the Module panel to the Preview Panel.

On the tree on the Preview panel, double-clicking either the source code file name or the API function name switches the display of the source code.

On the Preview panel tree, you can specify whether to turn on or off an output, rename API functions, or rename files.

```
{ XE "ソース・コード" } { XE "プレビュー・パネル" } { XE "パネル:プレビュー" } { XE "タブ:プレビュー" }
```

Figure 3-21 Verifying Source Code



- Remarks**
1. Source code cannot be edited on the Preview panel.
 2. In some API functions (such as API functions for a serial array unit), register value SFRs and other values are calculated during the code generation process before the function is finalized. For this reason, the source code displayed on the Preview panel may not agree with the source code that is actually output.

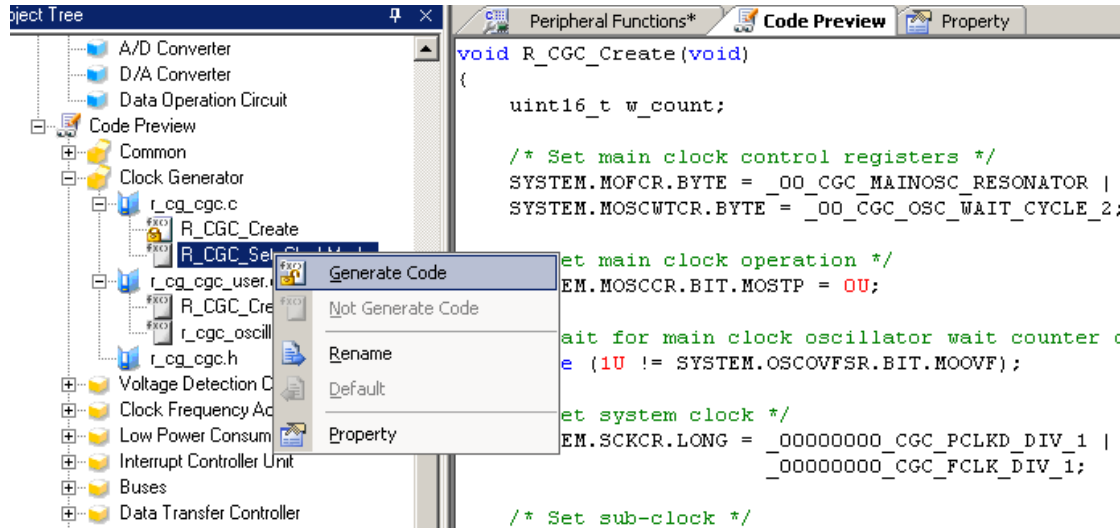
3.7.1 Setting Output on/off

According to the peripheral function settings, the Applilet automatically enables the output of a required API function. For non-mandatory API functions, the user can enable/disable the output of the API function.

On the Preview panel tree, right-clicking the API function name brings up a context menu. By selecting [Generate Code] / [Not Generate Code], the user can specify whether to turn on or off an output of the API function.

{ XE "コードを生成する" } { XE "コードを生成しない" }

Figure 3-22 Output on/off Settings



Remark: Whether output is on or off can be checked by the type of each icon on the Preview panel.

Table 3-4 Source Code Output on/off

Icon type	Summary
	The source code for this API function will be output. The API function for which this icon is displayed is treated as a function requiring source code output (not changeable to a).
	The source code for this API function will be output.
	The source code for this API function will not be output.

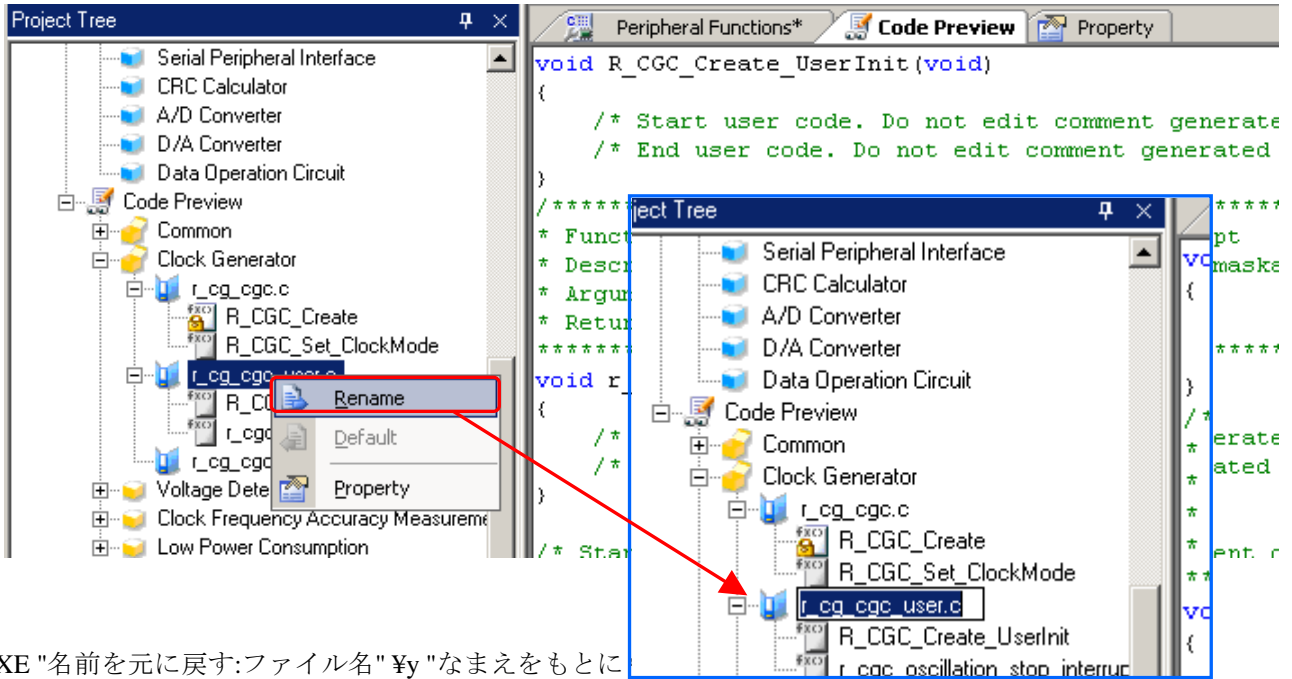
3.7.2 Renaming a File

In the Applilet, the code to be output can be assigned any file name.

On the Preview panel tree, right-clicking the file name brings up the context menu. By selecting [Rename], you can edit the file name.

{ XE "名前を変更する:ファイル名"¥y"なまえをへんこうする" } { XE "ファイル名:名前を変更する" }

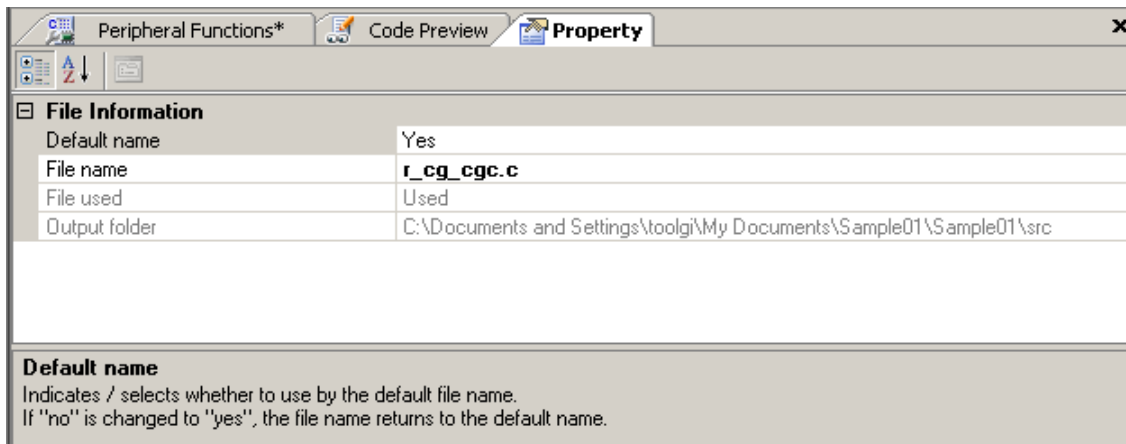
Figure 3-23 Renaming a File



{ XE "名前を元に戻す:ファイル名"¥y"なまえをもとに

- Remarks**
1. To reset the file name to the default file name provided by the Applilet, select [Default] from the context menu.
 2. In file names, single-byte alphanumeric characters and [_] (underscore) can be used.
 3. Information on the file selected on the Preview panel is displayed in [File name] on the Property panel. File names can also be edited in [File Information].

Figure 3-24 [File Information] Tab (Renaming a File)



3.7.3 Renaming an API Function

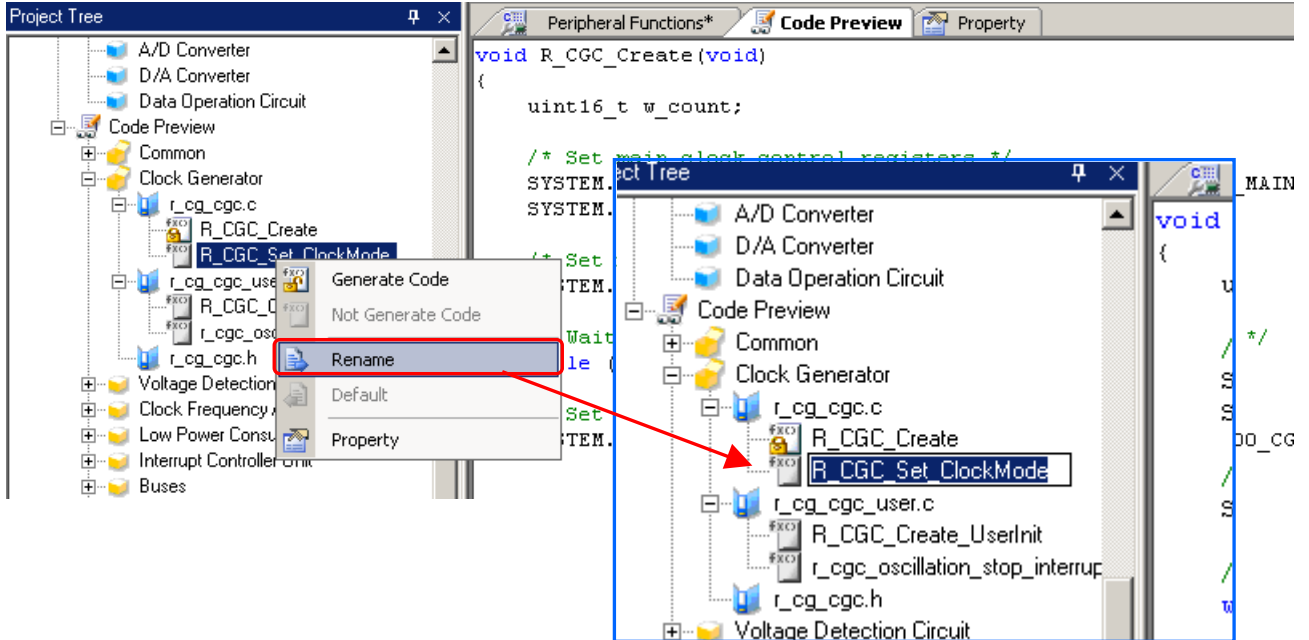
In the Applilet, the code to be output can be assigned any API function name.

On the Preview panel tree, right-clicking the API function name brings up the context menu. By selecting

[Rename], you can edit the file name.

{ XE "名前を変更する:API関数名" ¥y "なまえをへんこうする" } { XE "API関数名:名前を変更する" }

Figure 3-25 Renaming an API Function





{ XE "名前を元に戻す:API関数名" ¥y "なまえをもとにもどす" } { XE "API関数名:名前を元に戻す" }

- Remarks**
1. The name of the *main* function cannot be changed.
 2. In file names, single-byte alphanumeric characters and [_] (underscore) can be used.
 3. Whether output is on or off can be checked by the type of each icon on the Preview panel.

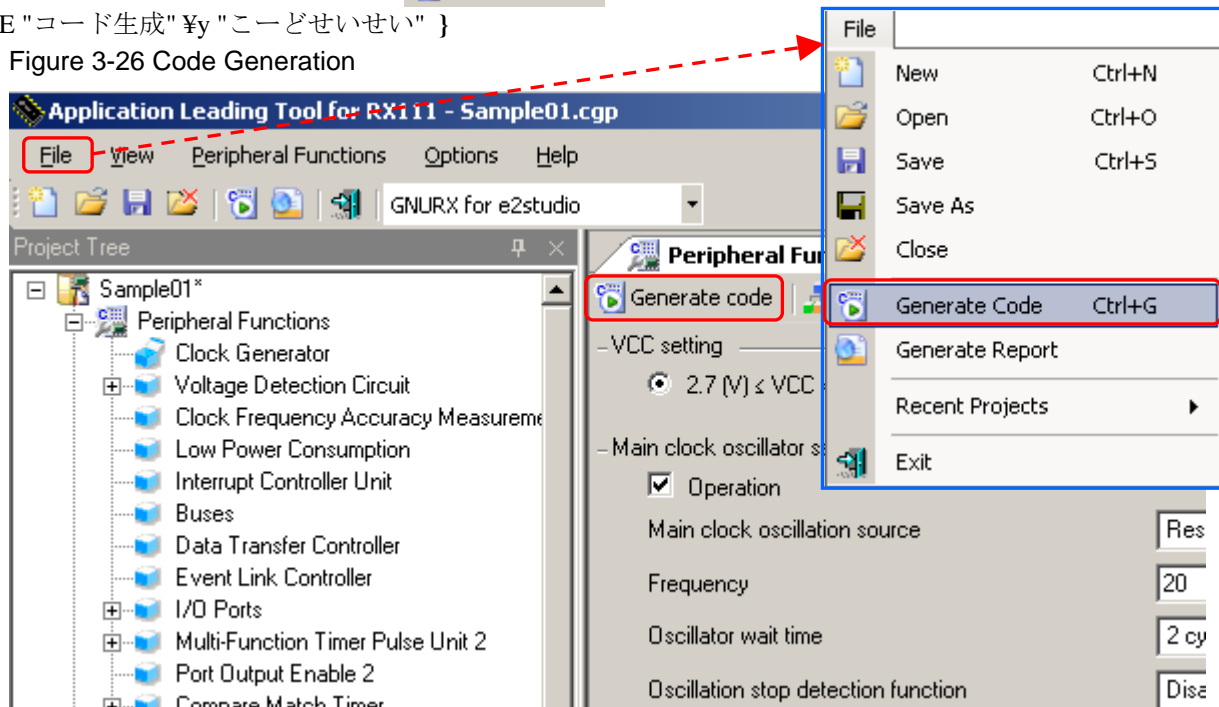
3.8 Output of Source Code

Source code (a device driver program) can be output by any of the following methods:

- From the [File] menu, select [Generate Code].
- On the toolbar, click the [] button.
- On the module toolbar, click the [ Generate code] button.


{ XE "コード生成" ¥y "コードせいせい" }

Figure 3-26 Code Generation



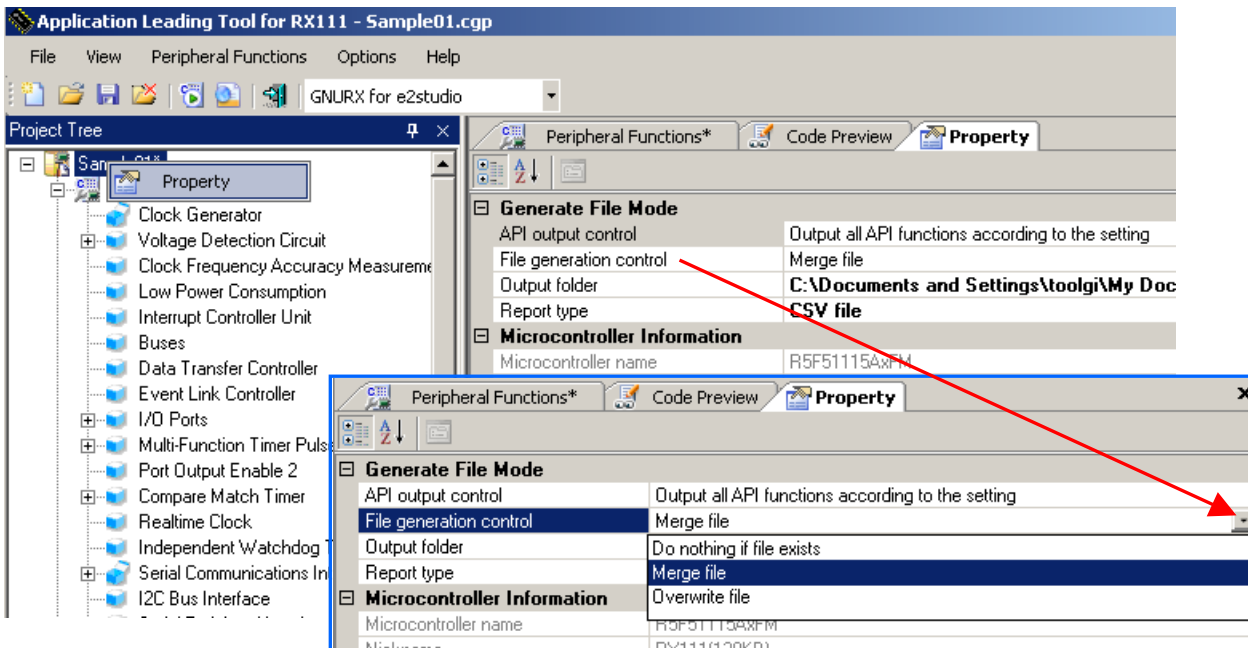
3.8.1 Modifying the Output Modes

In the Applilet, you can select an output mode (overwriting, merging, or previous-file-priority) from [Generate File Mode] on the Property panel.

To change output modes, in the [File generation control] field, click the  button to select a desired mode from the list.

{ XE "モード" } { XE "出力モード" ¥y "しゅつりょくもーど" }

Figure 3-27 Changing Output Modes



An output mode can be selected from the three modes listed in Table 3-5.


Table 3-5 Source Code Output Mode

Output mode	Summary
Overwrite file	If an identically named file already exists, overwrites that file.
Merge file	If an identically named file already exists, merges that file with the current file. Only the content of a merge comment is subject to the merging action. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <pre>/* Start user code. Do not edit comment generated here */ [merge section] /* End user code. Do not edit comment generated here */</pre> </div>
Do nothing if file exists	If an identically named file already exists, does not output the current file.

- Remarks**
1. The merge comment can vary depending on where it occurs.
 2. A merge comment should not be edited or moved. If it is edited or moved, the merging cannot be performed correctly.
 3. The presence of any unpaired braces { } in a merge section can result in deleted source code.

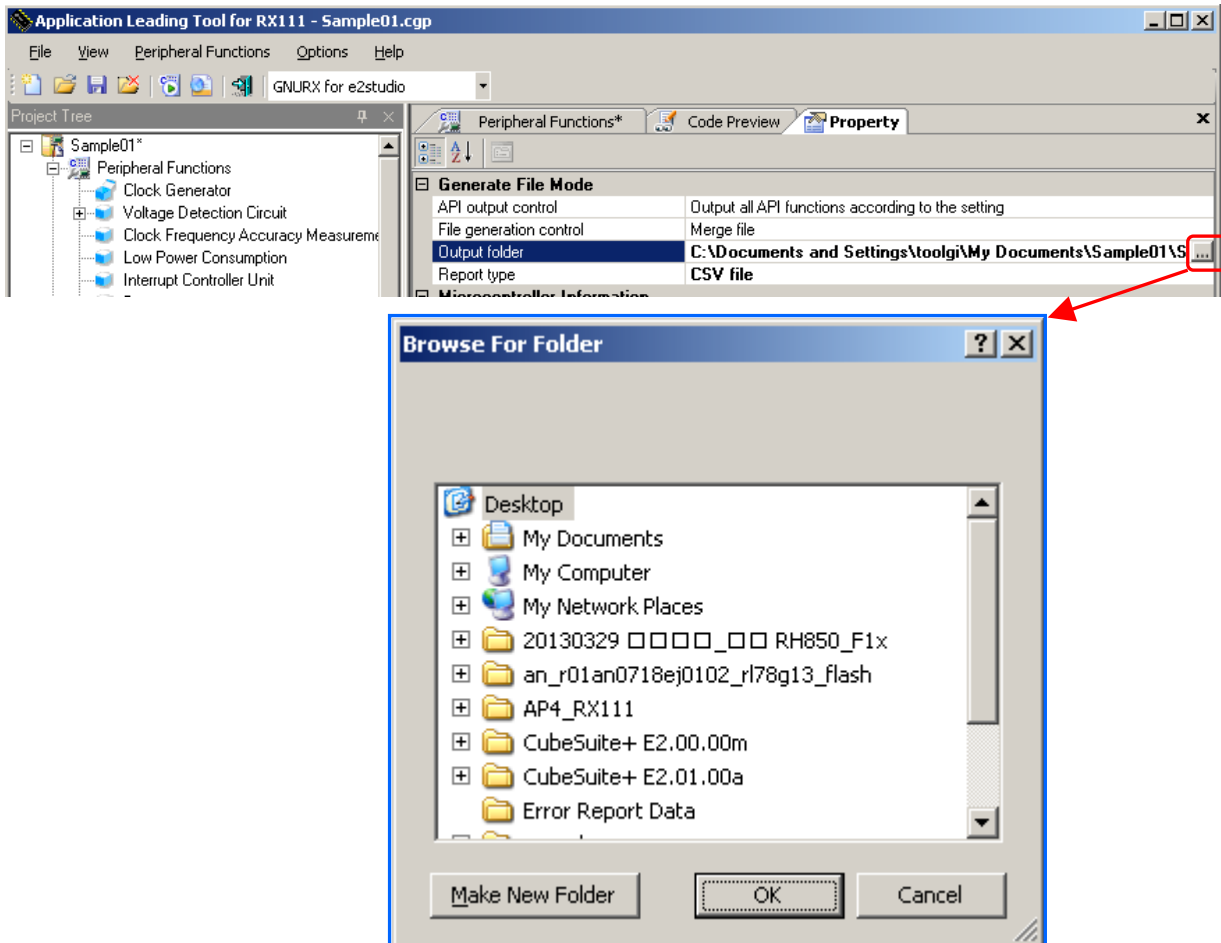
3.8.2 Changing Output Destinations

In the Applilet, where source code is to be output can be specified in [Output folder] on the Property panel.

To change destination folders, an output destination folder can be selected on the [Browse For Folder] screen, which is displayed when the  button in the destination folder field is clicked.

{ XE "出力先"¥y"しゅつりょくさき" }

Figure 3-28 Specifying an Output Destination




Remark: In the installation destination folder name, none of these 11 characters, [/ * : < > ? | " ¥ ; ,] can be used.

Also, a space (a single-byte blank character) cannot be used at the beginning or end of a folder name.

The output changing process may fail if an illegal character is specified in the folder name.

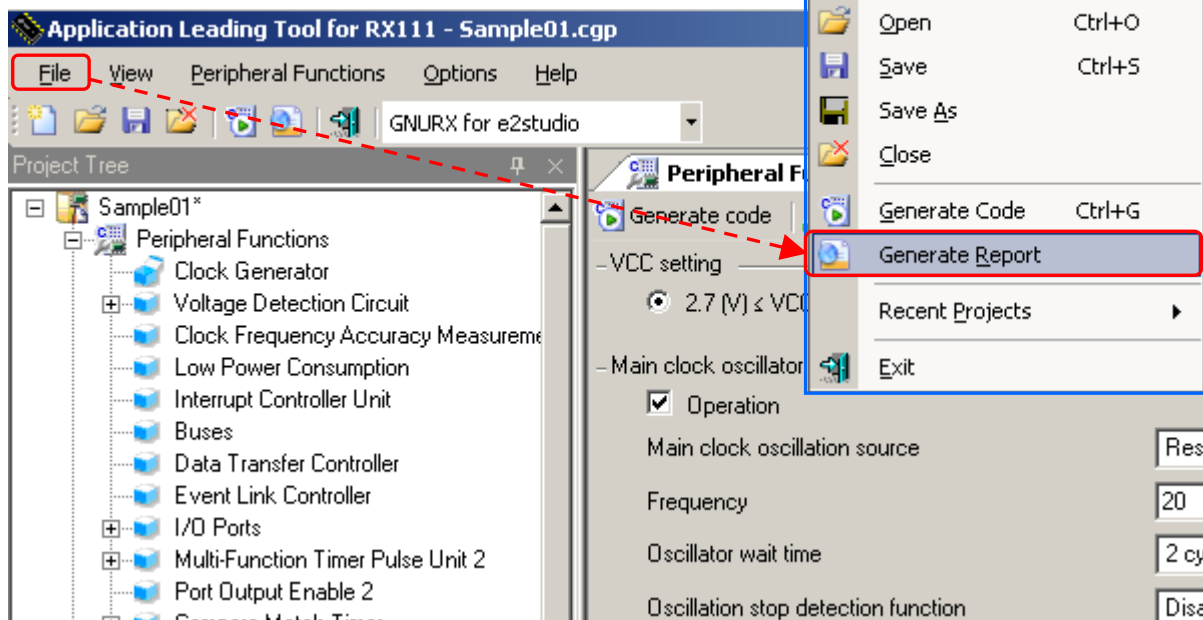
3.9 Generating a Report File

A report file can be output by either of the following methods:

- From the [File] menu, select [Generate Report].
- On the toolbar, click the  button.

{ XE "レポート出力" ¥y "れぽーとしゅつりょく" }

Figure 3-29 Report Output



- Remarks**
1. The names of report files are “macro” and “function”.
 macro: Peripheral function settings information
 function: Source code information
 2. The format (HTML or CSV) for the report file and its output destination can be selected on the [出力設定] tab on the Property panel.
 3. If the destination folder for the report file already contains a report file, the existing file will be overwritten, irrespective of file generation mode settings.

Figure 3-30 Example of Report File Output

(a) macro.html

(b) function.html

(a) macro.html

Peripheral function	Macro	SubMacro	Setting	Status
Clock Generator	CGC			Used
			VCC setting	Used
			2.7 (V) = VCC < 3.6 (V)	
			Clock source	Main clock oscillator
			Main clock oscillation source	Resonator
			Main clock oscillation source frequency	12(MHz)
			Oscillator wait time	2 cycles 12 (µs)
			Oscillation stop detection function	Disabled
			Sub-clock oscillator and RTC (RTCCLK) setting	32.768 (kHz)
			High speed clock oscillator (HOCO) setting	32 (MHz)
			System clock (ICLK)	x 1 12 (MHz)
			Peripheral module clock (PCLKB)	x 1 12 (MHz)
			Peripheral module clock for ADC (PCLKD)	x 1 12 (MHz)
	Flash IF clock (FCLK)	x 1 12 (MHz)		


(b) function.html

Peripheral function	File	Macro	Function	Default
Common	r_cg_main.c			r_cg_main.c
			void main(void)	main
			void R_MAIN_UserInit(void)	R_MAIN_UserInit
	r_cg_infprg.c			r_cg_infprg.c
			void __NMI_handler(void)	_NMI_handler
			void __BRK_handler(void)	_BRK_handler
	r_cg_systeminit.c			r_cg_systeminit.c
			void R_SystemInit(void)	R_SystemInit
			int __low_level_init(void)	_low_level_init
				r_cg_macrodriver.h
Clock Generator	r_cg_userdefine.h			r_cg_userdefine.h
	r_cg_cgc.c			r_cg_cgc.c
			void R_CGC_Create(void)	R_CGC_Create
			void R_CGC_RegisterWrite_Cgc(protect_mode_t enable)	R_CGC_RegisterWrite_Cgc

3.10 Saving a Project

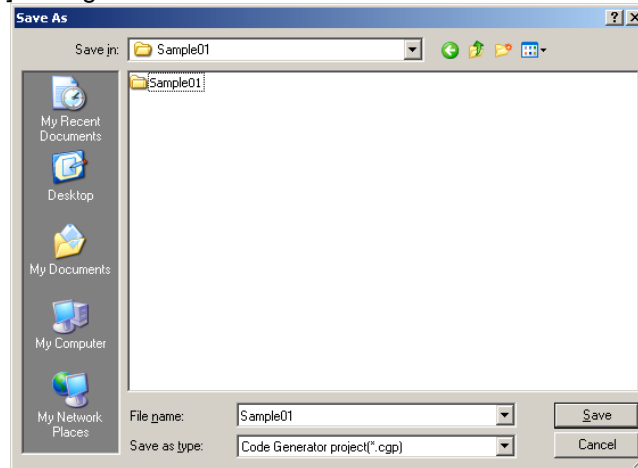
To save information that has been set, any of the following methods can be used:

(1) Save as

Select the [File] menu -> [Save As...]. Alternatively, click the [] button on the toolbar,


The { XE "名前をつけて保存" ¥y "なまえをつけてほぞん" } [Save As] dialog box appears.

Figure 3-31 [Save As] Dialog Box



To save the information that has been set, specify a destination and a file name, and click the [Save] button.

(2) Save

Select the [File] menu -> [Save]. Or on the toolbar, click the [] button. { XE "上書き保存" ¥y "うわがきほぞん" }

The file (project) being edited is saved on an overwrite basis.

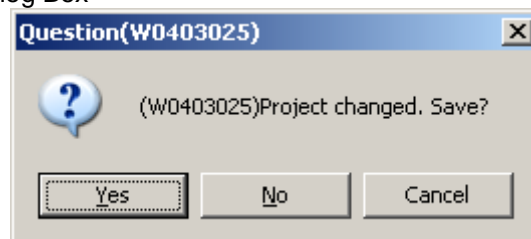
(3) Close and save

When an attempt is made to exit from the Applilet without saving the modified settings, a save confirmation dialog box appears.

Clicking the [Yes] button saves the file (project) being edited on an overwrite basis.

Clicking the [No] button skips the save process.

Figure 3-32 Question Dialog Box



Remark: The name of the file to be saved (not including the extension) is identical to the Applilet project name.

3.11 Closing

The Applilet can be closed by any of the following methods: { XE "終了" ¥y "しゅうりょう" }

- On the Main window, select the [File] menu -> [Exit].
- On the toolbar, click the [] button.
- On the Main window, click the [] button.
- On the menu that appears when an icon on the title bar is clicked, select [Close].

3.12 Coding

After code is generated, the source code that has been output is read using the integrated development environment platform.

The program is completed by adding user source files as necessary or adding code in the merge comment in the file that is output by the Applilet. { XE "コーディング" }

When outputting a source code using the Applilet again after editing the source code on the integrated development environment platform, observe the following points:

- Cautions**
1. If the output mode is [Overwrite file], any editing that was performed on the integrated development environment platform with respect to the Applilet output file will be disabled.
 2. If the output mode is [Merge file], any editing that was performed on the integrated development environment platform outside a merge comment will be disabled.
 3. If the output mode is [Do nothing if file exists], any changes to Applilet settings other than a new output file will be disabled.
 4. The Applilet does not delete files that are no longer needed due to changes in settings.

Chapter 4 Menu Reference

4.1 [File] Menu

Figure 4-1 shows an example of the [File] menu.

Table 4-1 lists the functions of the [File] menu.

{ XE "ファイル・メニュー" ¥y "ふぁいるめにゅー" } { XE "メニュー:ファイル" }

Figure 4-1 [File] Menu

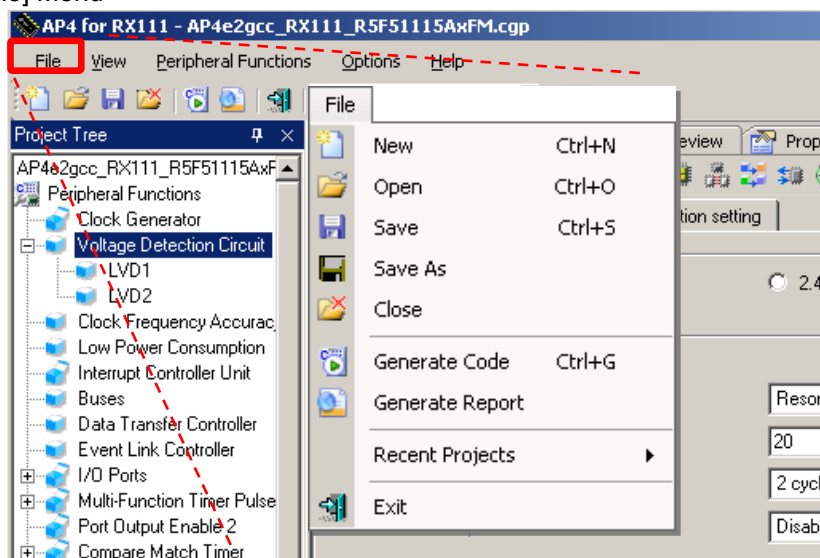


Table 4-1 [File] Menu

Item	Description
[New]	Creates a new project.
[Open]	Opens an existing project.
[Save]	Overwrites the currently open project with the current settings.
[Save As...]	Saves the current settings under a different project name.
[Close]	Closes the currently open project.
[Generate Code...]	Outputs the source code.
[Generate Report...]	Outputs settings information to a file.
[Recent Projects]	Displays recently opened projects. Selecting a project from a submenu loads the project.
[Exit]	Exits from Applilet.

4.2 [Peripheral Functions] Menu

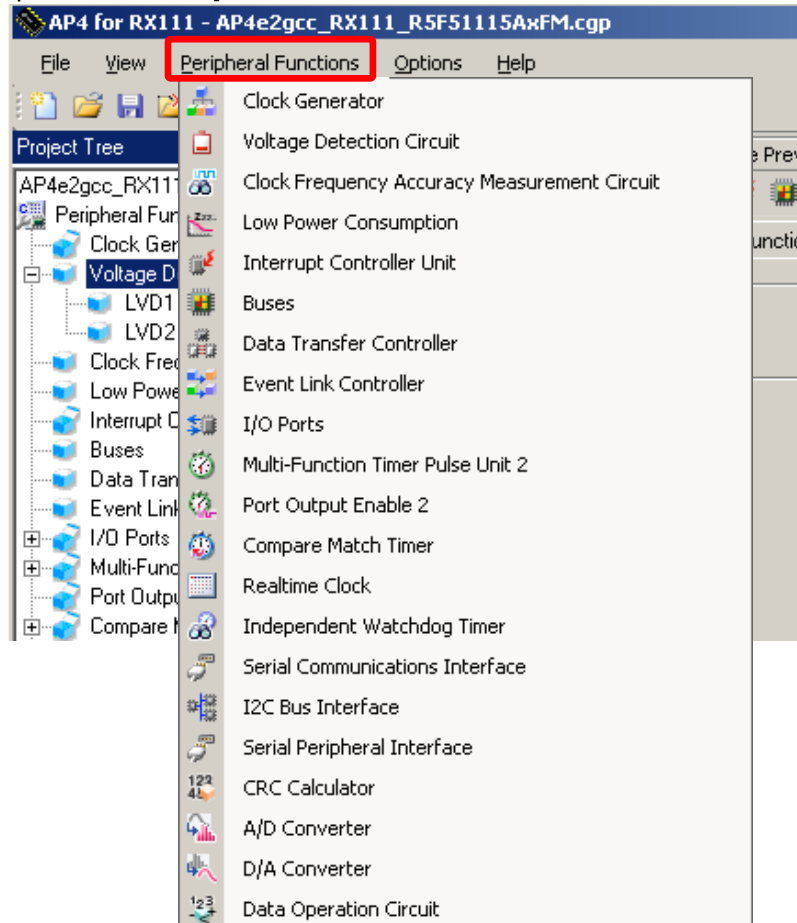
The [Peripheral Functions] menu displays peripheral functions that the target device has (only those peripheral functions that are supported by Applilet). When a peripheral function is selected, the associated settings screen is displayed on the Module panel.

Figure 4-2 shows an example of [Peripheral Functions] menu display.

Table 4-2 lists the functions of the [Peripheral Functions] menu.

{ XE "周辺機能メニュー" ¥y "しゅうへんきのうめにゆー" }

Figure 4-2 [Peripheral Functions] Menu



{ XE "メニュー:周辺機能" ¥y "メニュー:しゅうへんきのう" }

Table 4-2 [Peripheral Functions] Menu

Item	Description
Peripheral function name	Displays the associated settings screen on the Module panel. The names of peripheral functions that are displayed may vary from one product to another.

4.3 [Options] Menu

Figure 4-3 shows an example of the [Options] menu.

Table 4-3 lists the functions of the [Options] menu.

{ XE "オプション・メニュー" } { XE "メニューオプション" }

Figure 4-3 [Options] Menu

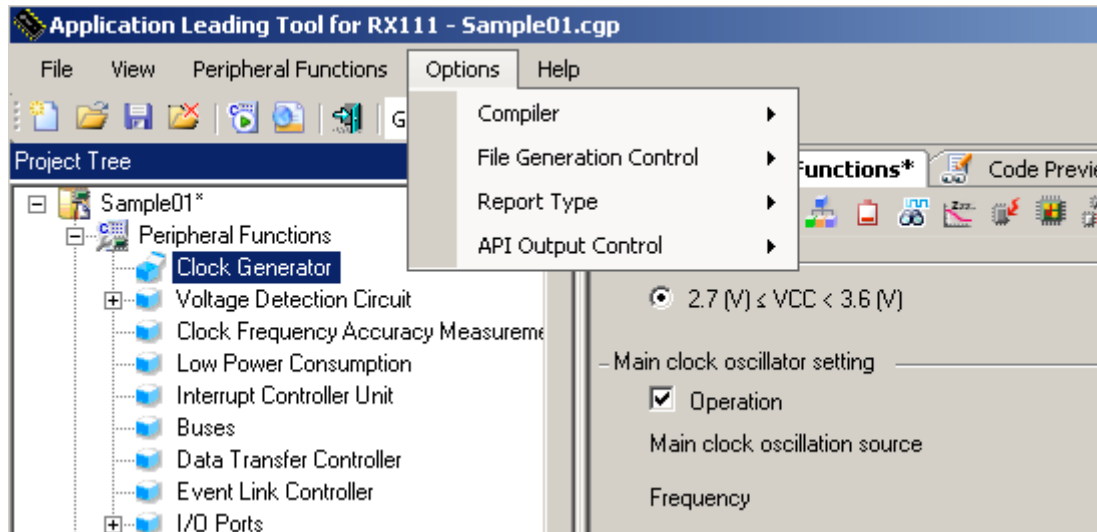


Table 4-3 [Options] Menu

Item	Description
Compiler	Selects the format of the output code. The compiler names that are displayed may vary from one product to another.
File Generation Control	File generation control can be selected from: overwrite file, merge files, and do nothing if a file already exists.
Report Type	Select either HTML or CSV.
API Output Control	API function output control can be selected from "output all API functions according to the setting", and "output only initialization API function." The default is "output all according to the settings". Selecting the "output only initialization API function" option skips the generation of the file R_xxx_user.c that codes interrupt handlers, in which case all interrupt handlers must be coded by the customer himself/herself.

4.4 [Help] Menu

Figure 4-4 shows an example of the [Help] menu.

Table 4-4 lists the functions of the [Help] menu.

{ XE "ヘルプ・メニュー" } { XE "メニュー:ヘルプ" }

Figure 4-4 [Help] Menu

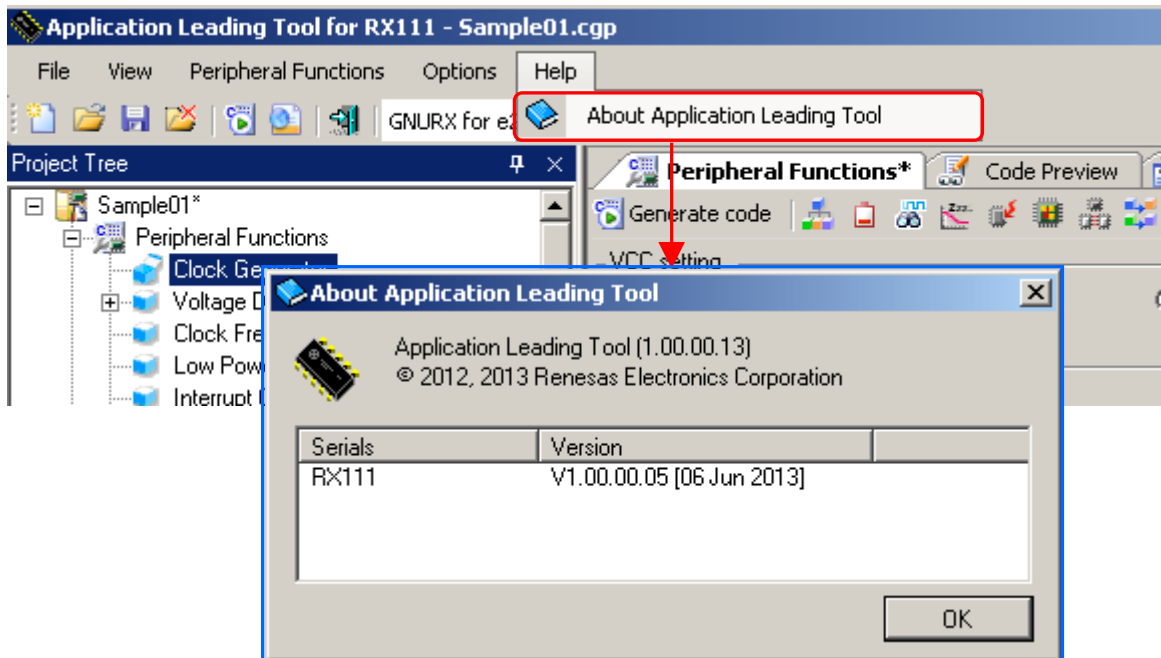


Table 4-4 [Help] Menu

Item	Description
About Application Leading Tool	Displays version information and other items.

4.5 Toolbars

Applilet provides two toolbars: The main toolbar, which is always displayed below the Menu bar, and a module toolbar, which is displayed above the Module panel.

{ XE "ツール・バー" }

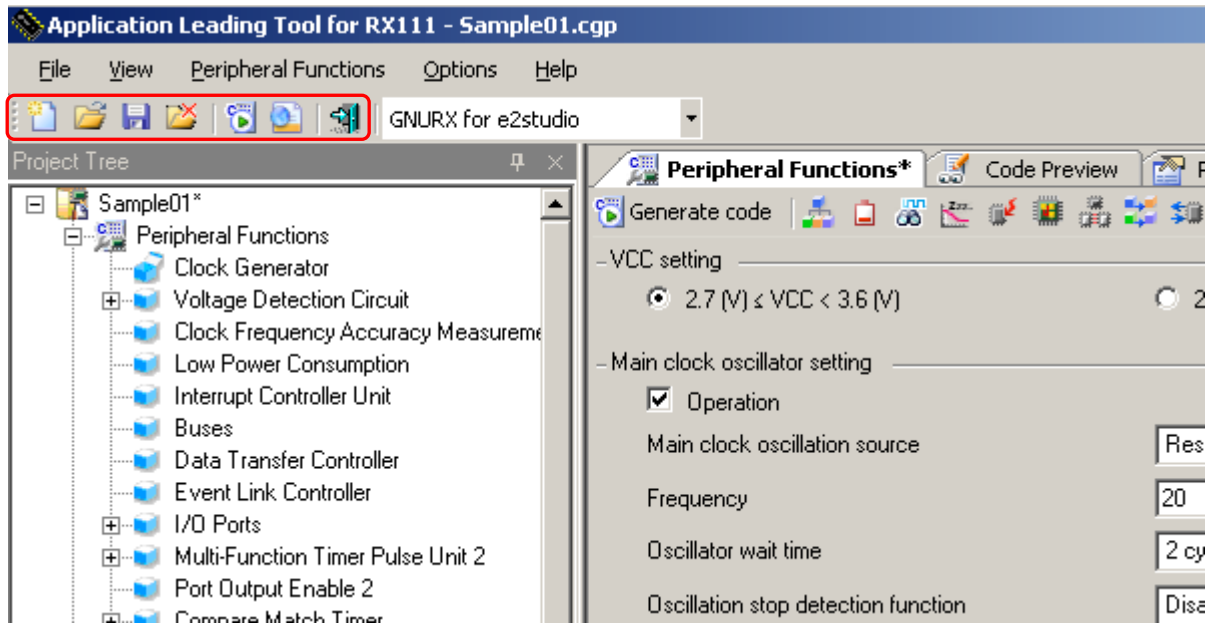
4.5.1 Main Toolbar

The main toolbar is always displayed below the menu bar.

By clicking buttons on the main toolbar, you can execute functions such as project file operation, code generation, and report output.








{ XE "ツール・バー:メイン・ツール・バー" }

Figure 4-5 Main Toolbar




The main toolbar contains the following buttons:

Table 4-5 Functions of Main Toolbar

Button	Name	Description
	New project	Creates a new project.
	Open a project	Reads an existing project.
	Save a project	Overwrites the currently open project with the current settings, and saves the results.
	Close	Closes the currently open project.
	Generate Code	Outputs the source code.
	Generate Report	Outputs a report file.
	Exit	Exits from Applilet.

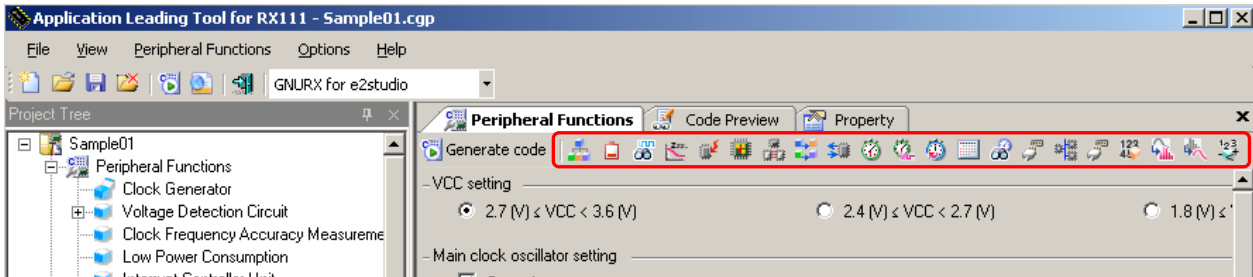
4.5.2 Module Toolbar

The module toolbar is displayed above the Module panel.

Clicking the [ Generate code] button causes the execution of the code generation process. By clicking peripheral function buttons, you can switch the peripheral functions to be displayed or set up on the Module panel.


{ XE "ツール・バー:モジュール・ツール・バー" }

Figure 4-6 Module Toolbar



The module toolbar contains the following buttons:

Table 4-6 Functions of Module Toolbar

Button	Name	Description
 Generate code	Generate code	Outputs source code.
	Clock Generator	<p>On the Module panel, displays peripheral function setting screens that are associated with buttons.</p> <p>Remark: The buttons listed in the table are intended solely as examples. The buttons that are actually displayed may vary from one product to another.</p>
	Voltage Detection Circuit	
	Clock Frequency Accuracy Measurement Circuit	
	Low Power Consumption	
	Interrupt Controller	
	Buses	
	Data Transfer Controller	
	Event Link Controller	
	I/O Ports	
	Multi-Function Timer Pulse Unit 2	
	Port Output Enable 2	
	Compare Match Timer	
	Realtime Clock	
	Independent Watchdog Timer	
	I2C Bus Interface	
	Serial Communications Interface	
	12-Bit A/D Converter	
	D/A Converter	
	Data Operation Circuit	

Chapter 5 Window Reference

The Applilet provides different windows for different microcontroller products that it supports.

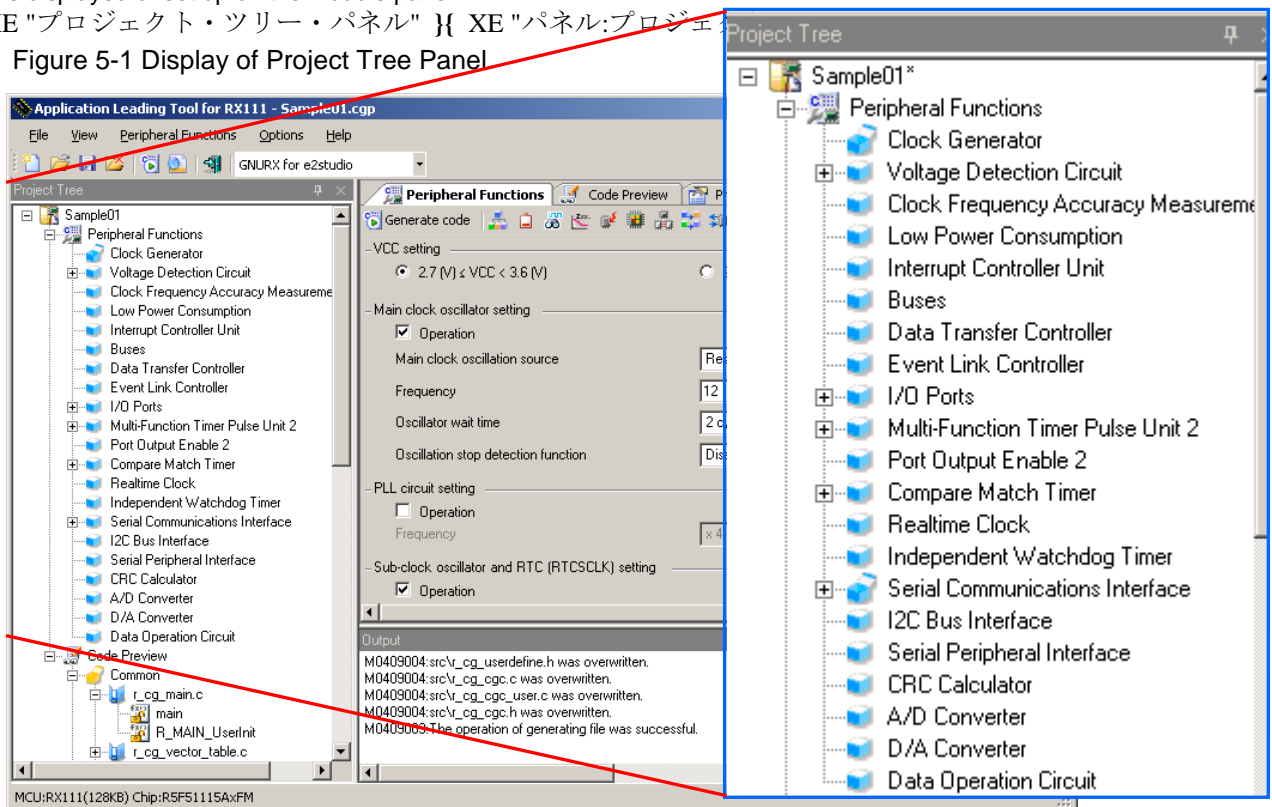
This manual describes the displays and operating procedures that are common to the microcontroller products that the Applilet supports. Product-by-product descriptions of windows are omitted.

5.1 Project Tree Panel

The Project Tree panel displays, in tree format, the peripheral functions (those which are supported by the Applilet) that target devices possess. By double-clicking the name of a peripheral function, you can switch between modules that are displayed or set up on the Module panel.

{ XE "プロジェクト・ツリー・パネル" } { XE "パネル:プロジェクト" }

Figure 5-1 Display of Project Tree Panel



The shape of the icon for each peripheral function changes according to the status of the settings.

Table 5-1 Project Tree Panel Icons

Icon	Summary
	The corresponding peripheral function is already set.
	The corresponding peripheral function is not set/used.

Right-clicking the name of a peripheral function brings up a context menu.

Table 5-2 Project Tree Panel Context Menu

Item	Description
[Return to Reset Value] {	Resets the settings for a selected peripheral function to their Applilet default.
XE "リセット時の設定に戻す" }	The range of initial settings may vary by function.

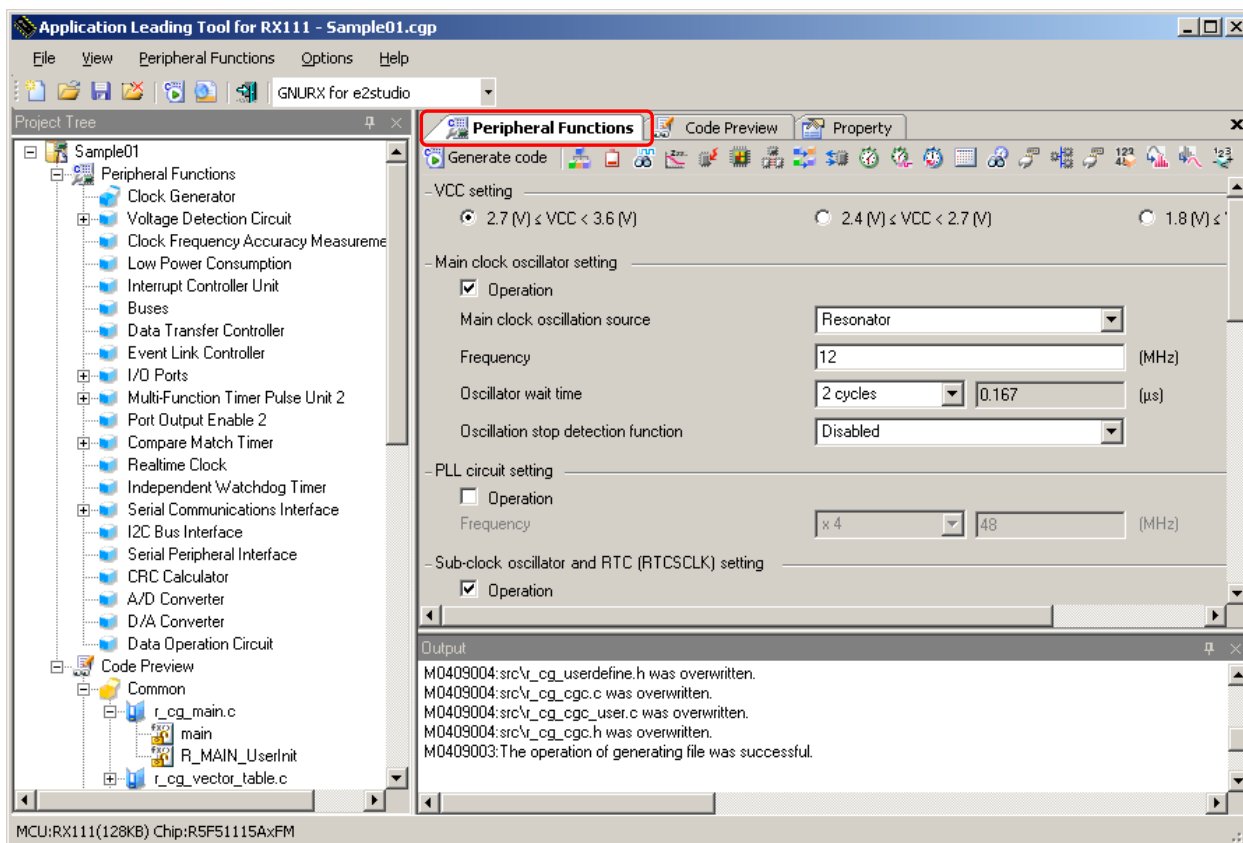
5.2 Module Panel

The Module panel allows you to set peripheral functions. For a description on how to operate the Module panel, see

3.6 Setting up a Peripheral Function.

{ XE "モジュール・パネル" } { XE "パネル:モジュール" }

Figure 5-2 Displaying of Module Panel

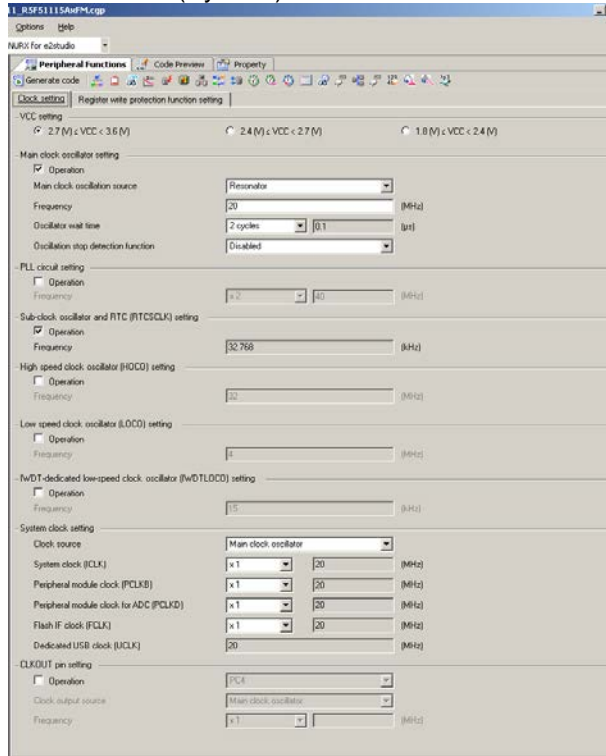


Remark: The display positions of the Module panel and Preview panels can be changed by dragging and dropping the tab. { XE "タブ:モジュール" }

5.2.1 Example of a Module Panel for Clock Generation Circuits

The figure below shows an example of a Module panel for clock generation circuits. By changing functions to be set through the tabs, you can set an operation, by function. Executing [Return to Reset Value] from the Project Tree panel resets all tab settings to their default values.

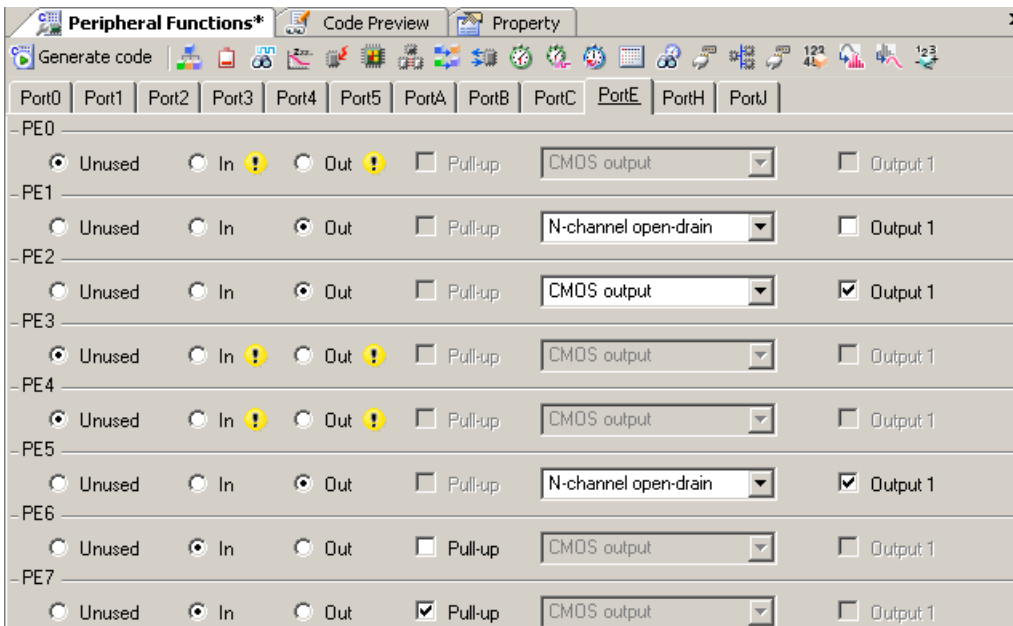
Figure 5-3 Example of a Module Panel (System)



5.2.2 Example of a Module Panel for Ports

The figure below shows an example of a Module panel for ports. By changing ports to be set through the tabs, you can set peripheral function operations by port. Executing [Return to Reset Value] from the Project Tree panel resets all tab (port) settings to their default values.

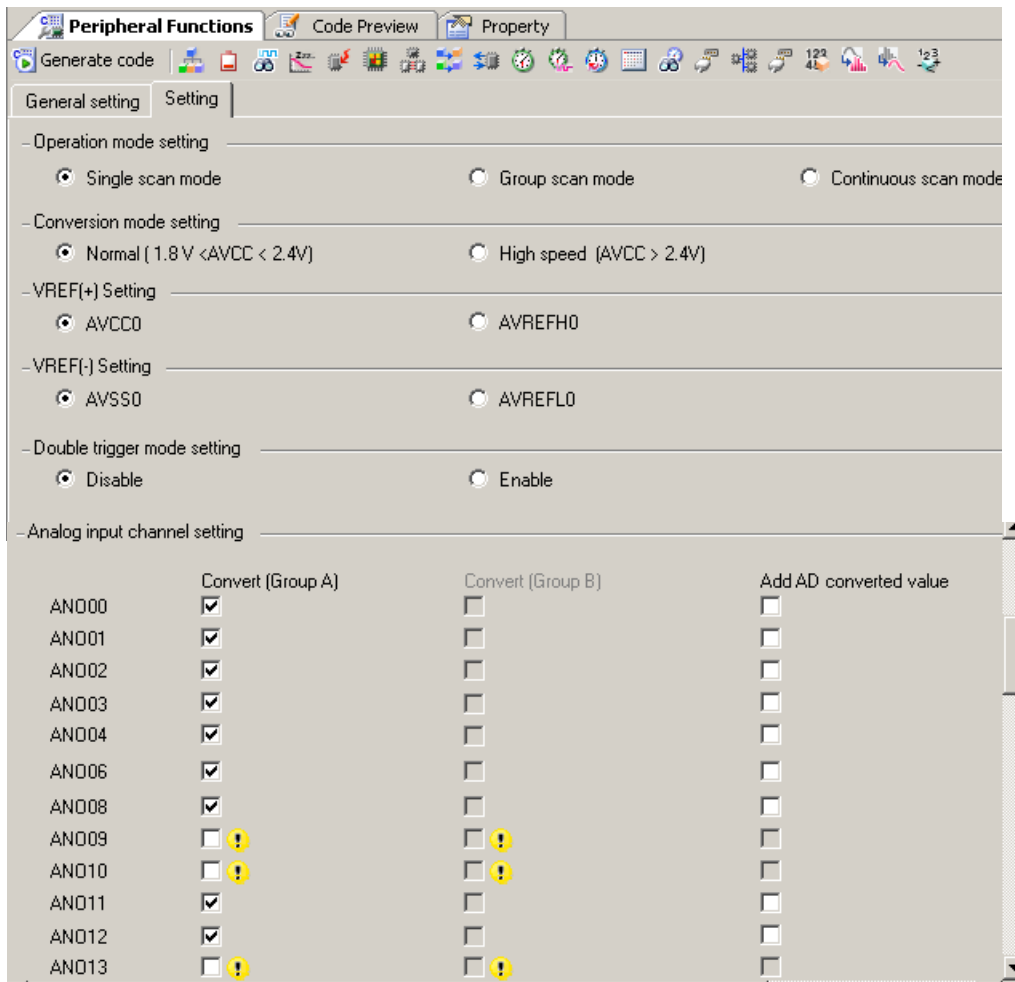
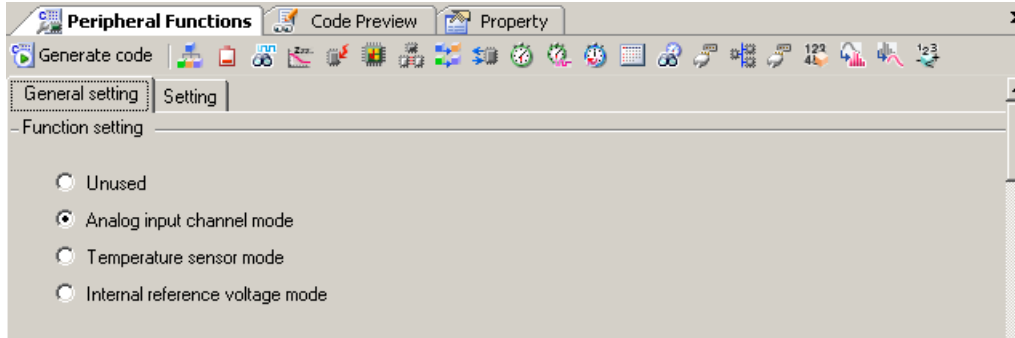
Figure 5-4 Example of a Module Panel (Ports)



5.2.3 Example of a Module Panel for a Peripheral Function (1 Channel)

The figure below shows an example of a Module panel for a peripheral function with only one channel installed. The operation of the peripheral function can be set by setting the various items that are displayed on the panel. Executing [Return to Reset Value] from the Project Tree panel resets the settings to their default values.

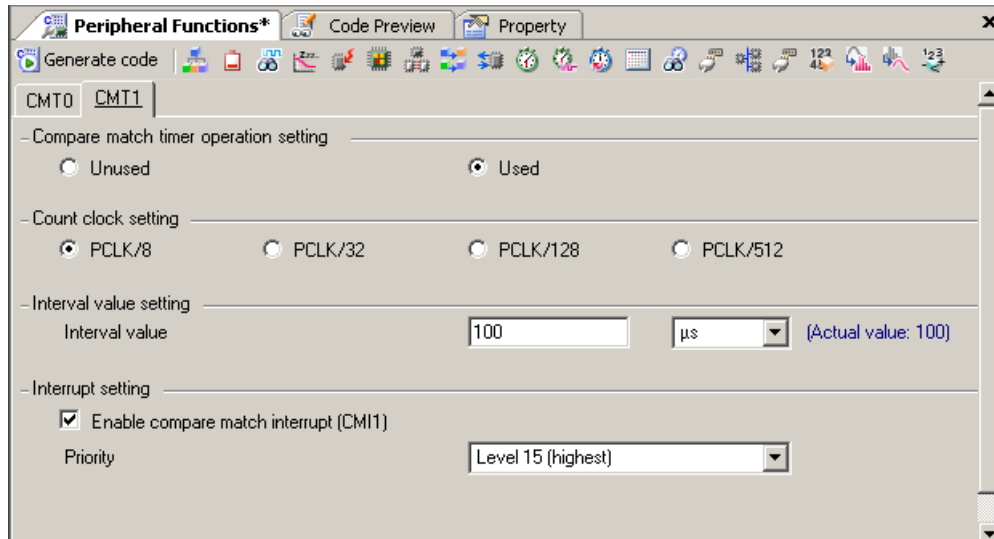
Figure 5-5 Example of a Module Panel (A/D Converter)



5.2.4 Example of a Module Panel for a Peripheral Function (Multiple Channels)

The figure below shows an example of a Module panel for a peripheral function containing multiple channels. By changing channels to be set through the tabs, you can set peripheral function operations, by channel. Executing [Return to Reset Value] from the Project Tree panel resets the settings for the currently selected channel to their default values.

Figure 5-6 Example of a Module Panel (Compare match timer)

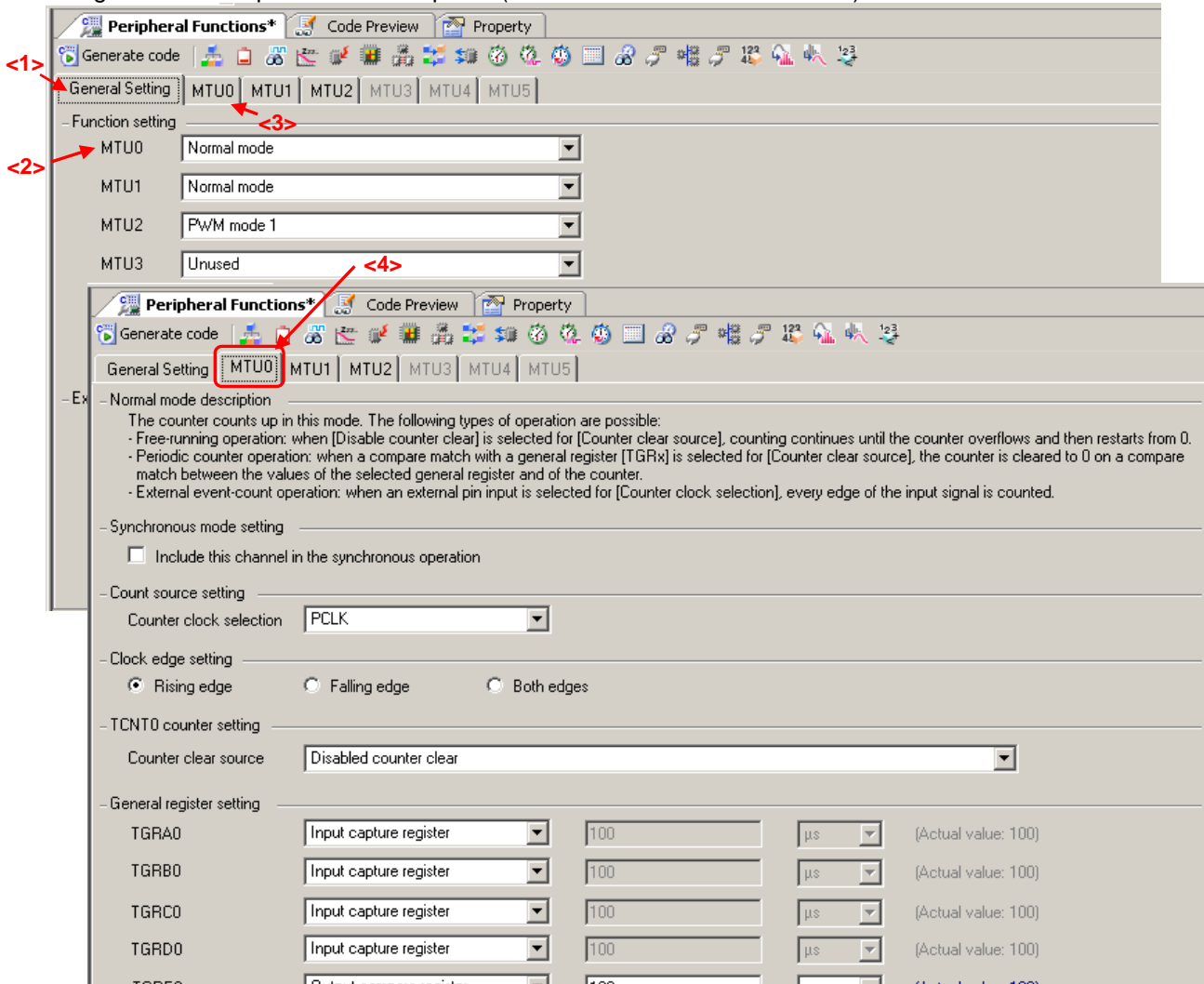


Caution: Executing the [Return to Reset Value] when a target peripheral function is not displayed on the Module panel resets the settings for the starting channel (the leftmost tab) to their default values.

5.2.5 Example of a Module Panel for a Peripheral Function (1 Unit)

The figure below shows an example of a Module panel in which settings change by channel, according to a selected function. For each channel, select the function to be used, and for each selected channel, set details. Executing [Return to Reset Value] from the Project Tree panel resets all tab (channel) settings to their default values.

Figure 5-7 Example of a Module panel (Multi Function Timer Puls Unit2)



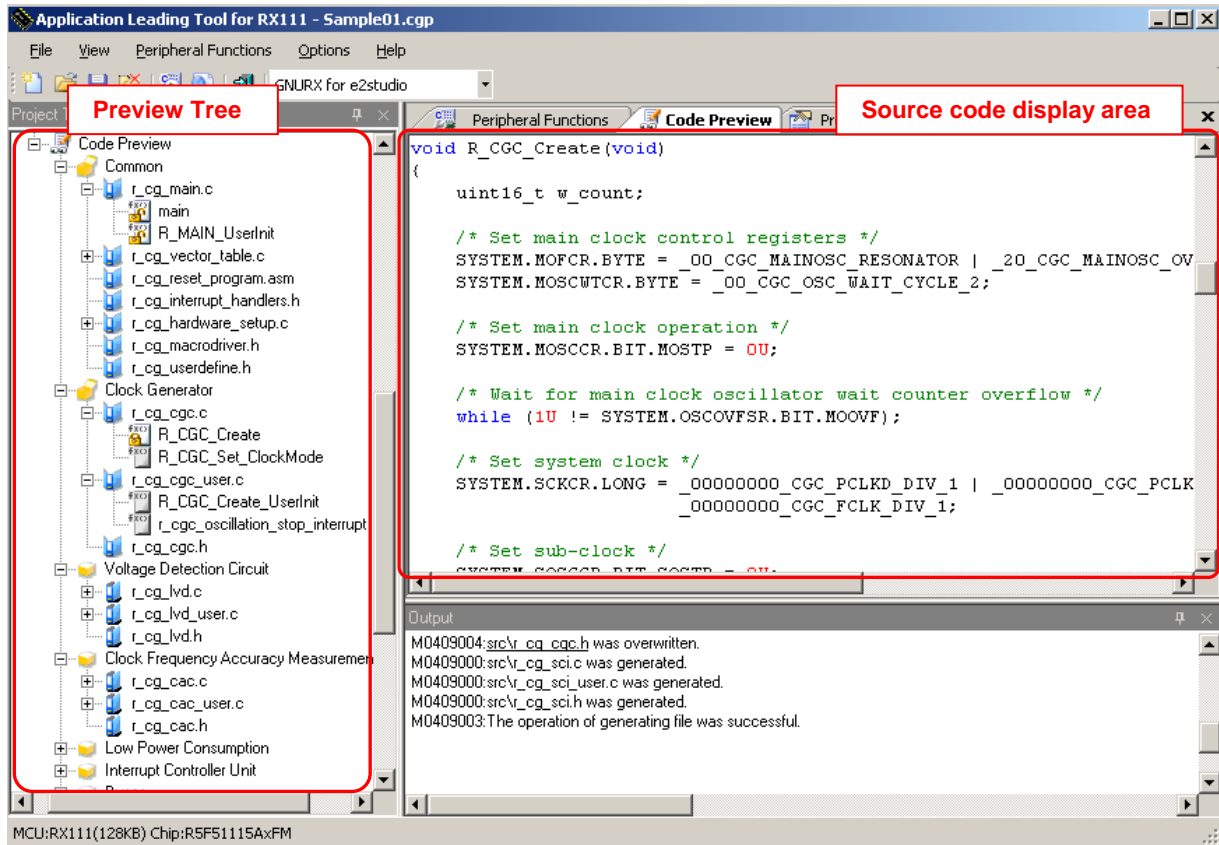
Remark: In the example shown in Figure 5-7, settings are specified in the following order:

- <1> Select the [general Setting] tab.
- <2> Select MTU0 function (the [MTU0] tab is enabled).
- <3> Select the [MTU0] tab.
- <4> Set details on MTU0.

5.3 Preview Panel

The Preview panel is used to the file and the API function to be output during code generation. For a description of operating procedure, see **3.7 Checking Source Code**.

Figure 5-8 Display of Preview Panel



(1) Preview Tree

Double-clicking the source file or API function name on the Preview tree changes the display of the source code display area.











On the Preview tree, the shapes of the icons change according to the status of the settings.

Table 5-3 Preview Tree Icons

Icon	Summary
	Peripheral function (unused / used)
	File
	The API function to be output during code generation (required)
	The API function to be output during code generation (user-specifiable)
	The API function not to be output during code generation (user-specifiable)

Right-clicking the API function/file name brings up the context menu.

Table 5-4 Preview Tree Context Menu

Item	Object of action	Description
[Generate Code]	API function  	Sets the API function as an object of output for code generation. The icon changes from  to  .
[Not Generate Code]		Excludes the API function from the object of output for code generation. The icon changes from  to  .
[Rename]	API function    File ()	Renames the API function name/file name that is output during code generation. The name changes to the Edit mode.
[Default]		Resets to an Applilet3 initial value the API function name/file name that is output during code generation.

(2) Source code display area

Verifies the source code (a device driver program). Double-clicking the source file name or the API function name on the Preview Tree switches the source code that is displayed.

The source code in this area is displayed in character colors listed in Table 5-5.

Table 5-5 Source Code Character Colors

Color of display	Summary
Green	Comment statement
Blue	C compiler reserved word
Red	Numeric value
Black	Code
Gray	File name

- Remarks**
1. Source code cannot be edited in this area.
 2. In some API functions (such as API functions for a serial array unit), register value SFRs and other values are calculated during the code generation process before the function is finalized. For this reason, the source code displayed in this area may not agree with the source code that is actually output.

Figure 5-9 Example of an AP Function Display

```

void INTP_Init( void )
{
    EGP0 = INTP_EGP_RESET_VALUE;
    EGN0 = INTP_EGN_RESET_VALUE;
    EGP1 = INTP_EGP_RESET_VALUE;
    EGN1 = INTP_EGN_RESET_VALUE;
    INTP_User_Init(); ←
}
    
```

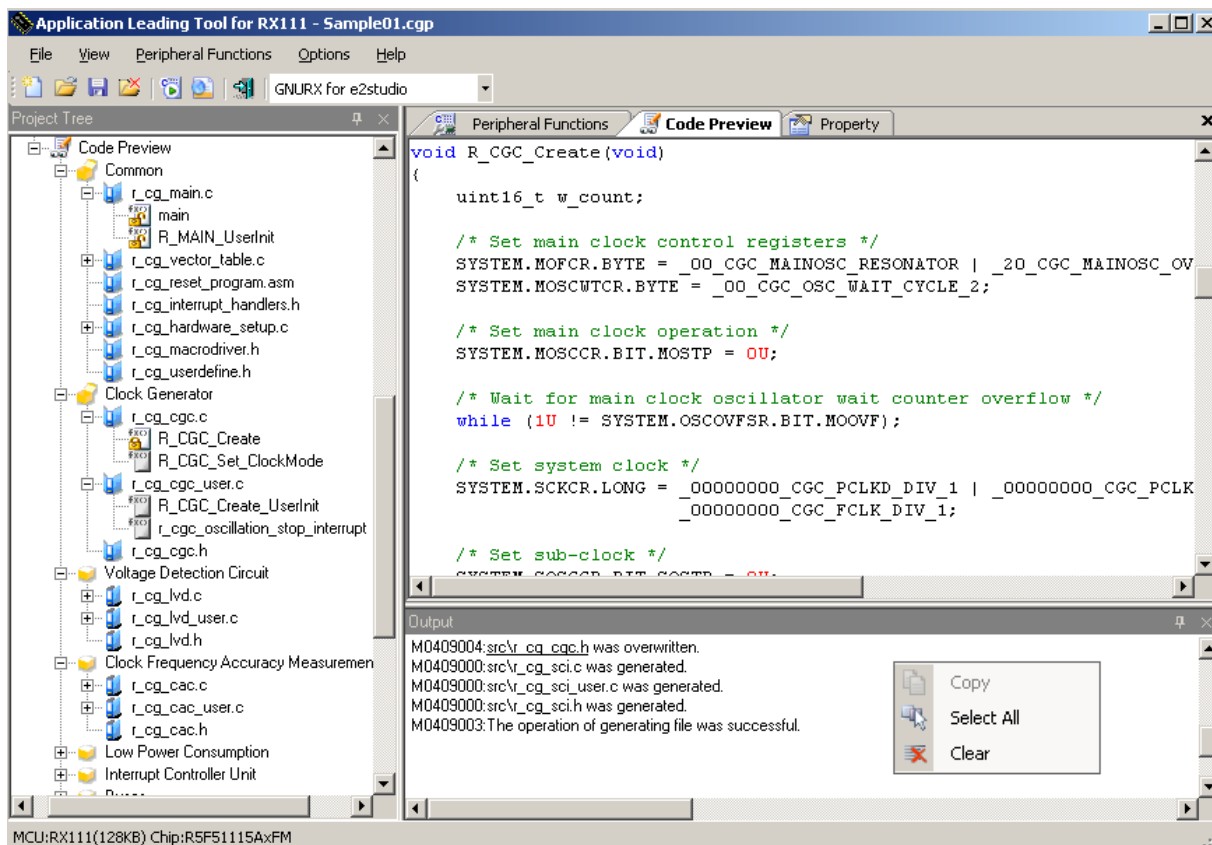
If this API function (INTP_Init()) is output, the function is called here. During code generation, whether this line is to be or not to be actually output depends on the settings for the API function (INTP_User_Init()) that is called.

5.4 Output Panel

The Output panel displays information such as the execution status of code generation or report output, and the allowable setting range for a selected input field.

```
{ XE "出力パネル" ¥y "しゅつりよくばねる" } { XE "パネル:出力" ¥y "パネル:しゅつりよく" }
```

Figure 5-10 Output Panel Display



Messages that are displayed on the Output panel are color-coded, depending on the type of message involved.

Table 5-6 Message Character Colors

Color	Type	Summary
Black	Normal message	Indicates information such as the execution status of code generation or report output.
Blue	Warning message	Displays a warning if the value in the input field is invalid.
Red	Error message	Indicates that the execution of processing is disabled due to a fatal error or other reasons.

Right-clicking the Output panel displays a context menu.

Table 5-7 Output Panel Context Menu

Item	Description
Clear	Selecting [Clear] from the context menu deletes all messages that are displayed on the Output panel.
Copy	Dragging a message (character string) on the Output panel selects (producing an inverted color display) the character string. Selecting [Copy] from the context menu copies the selected (inverted color display) character string (stores it in the clipboard).
Select All	Selects (in inverted color display) all the messages (character strings) on the Output panel.

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