

Renesas Synergy™ Platform

Synergy MQTT/TLS Azure Cloud Connectivity Solution

Introduction

This application note describes IoT Cloud connectivity solution in general and introduces you briefly to the IoT Cloud provider Microsoft Azure. It covers the Synergy MQTT/TLS module, its features, and operational flow sequence (Initialization/Data flow). The application example provided in the package uses Azure IoT Hub. Using detailed steps, this document instructs first-time Microsoft Azure users how to configure the Azure IoT Hub platform to run this application example demonstration.

This application note enables you to effectively use the Synergy MQTT/TLS modules in your own design. Upon completion of this guide, you will be able to add the MQTT/TLS module to your own design, configure it correctly for the target application, and write code using the included application example code as a reference and efficient starting point. References to more detailed API descriptions, and other application projects that demonstrate more advanced uses of the module, are in the *Synergy Software Package (SSP) User's Manual* (see Next Steps section), and serve as valuable resources in creating more complex designs.

AE-CLOUD1 and AE-CLOUD2 kits support the Synergy MQTT/TLS AWS Cloud Connectivity solution.

Required Resources

To build and run the MQTT/TLS application example, you need:

Development tools & software

- e² studio ISDE v7.3.0 or later or IAR Embedded Workbench® for Renesas Synergy™ v8.23.3 or later (www.renesas.com/synergy/tools).
- Synergy Software Package (SSP) v1.6.2 or later (www.renesas.com/synergy/ssp).
- Synergy Standalone Configurator (SSC) v7.3.0 or later (www.renesas.com/synergy/ssc).
- SEGGER J-link® USB driver (www.renesas.com/synergy/jlinksynergy).
- When migrating to future SSP versions, follow the corresponding SSP release note to establish the required development environment.

Hardware

- Renesas Synergy™ AE-CLOUD1 kit (includes a Wi-Fi board (www.renesas.com/synergy/ae-cloud1); and, the AE-CLOUD2 kit (www.renesas.com/synergy/ae-cloud2), which includes a Pillar board, Wi-Fi board and BG96 Cellular shield).

Note: A separate CAT-M1, NB-IoT, or EGPRS SIM card should be procured for cellular functionality.

- Renesas Synergy™ Application Example kit's PMOD-based Wi-Fi Module (www.renesas.com/synergy/ae-wifi1).
- PC running Windows® 7 or 10; Tera Term console or similar application, and an installed web browser (Google Chrome, Internet Explorer, Microsoft Edge, Mozilla Firefox, or Safari).
- Micro USB cables
- Ethernet cable

Prerequisites and Intended Audience

This application note assumes that you have some experience with the Renesas e² studio ISDE and Synergy Software Package (SSP). Before you perform the procedures in this application note, follow the procedure in the *SSP User Manual* to build and run the Blinky project. Doing so enables you to become familiar with the e² studio/IAR and the SSP, and also validates that the debug connection to your board functions properly. In addition, this application note assumes you have some knowledge of MQTT/TLS and its communication protocols.

The intended audience are users who want to develop applications with MQTT/TLS modules using Renesas Synergy™ S5 or S7 MCU Series.

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1. Introduction to Cloud Connectivity

1.1 Overview

Internet of Things (IoT) is a sprawling set of technologies described as connecting everyday objects, like sensors or smartphones, to the World Wide Web. IoT devices are intelligently linked together to enable new forms of communication between things and people, and among things.

These devices, or things, connect to the network. Using sensors, they provide the information they gather from the environment or allow other systems to reach out and act on the world through actuators. In the process, IoT devices generate massive amounts of data, and cloud computing provides a pathway, enabling data to travel to its destination.

1.2 Major Components

The IoT Cloud Connectivity Solution includes the following major components:

1. Devices or Sensors
2. Gateway
3. IoT Cloud services
4. End user application/system

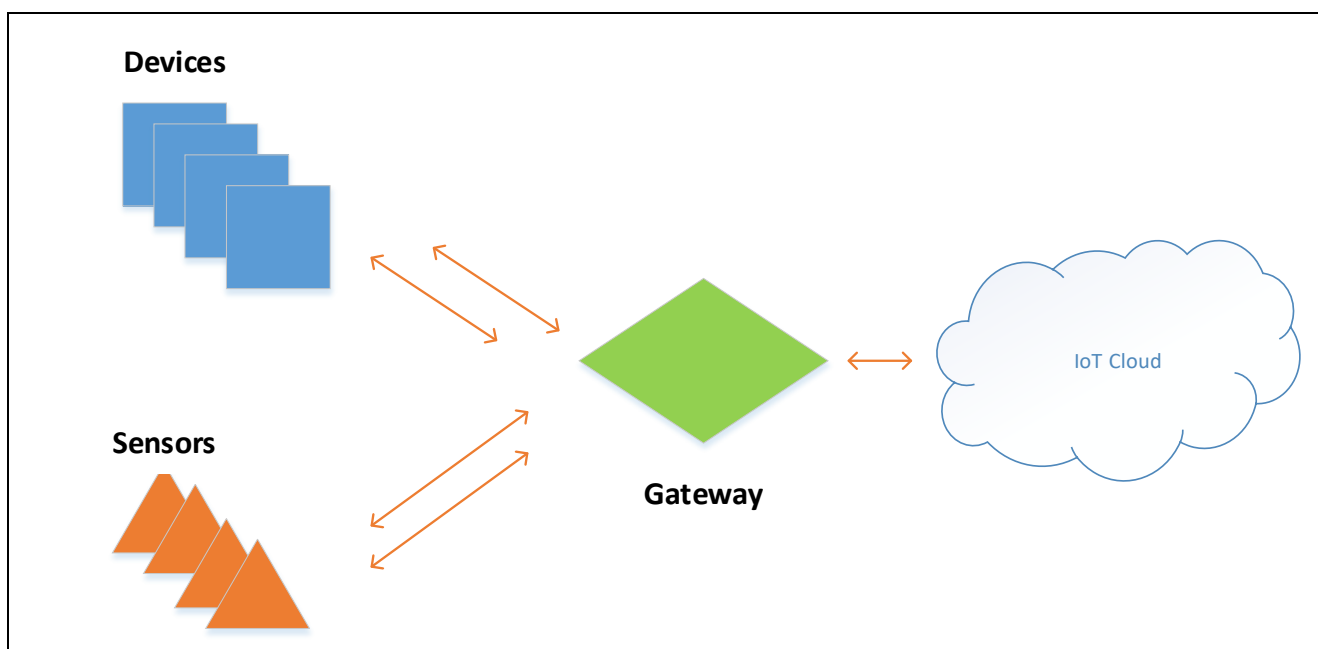


Figure 1. IoT Cloud Connectivity Architecture

Devices or Sensors

A device includes hardware and software that interacts directly with the world. Devices connect to a network to communicate with each other, or to centralized applications. Devices may connect to the Internet either directly or indirectly.

Gateway

A gateway enables devices that are not directly connected to the Internet to reach cloud services. The data from each device is sent to the Cloud Platform, where it is processed and combined with data from other devices, and potentially with other business-transactional data. Most of the common communication gateways support one or more communication technologies such as Wi-Fi, Ethernet, or cellular.

IoT Cloud

Many IoT devices produce lots of data. You need an efficient, scalable, affordable way to manage those devices, handle all that information, and make it work for you. When it comes to storing, processing, and analyzing data, especially big data, it is hard to surpass the cloud.

1.3 Cloud Provider Overview

1.3.1 Microsoft Azure IoT Solution

Microsoft's end-to-end IoT platform is a complete IoT offering so that enterprises can build and realize value from IoT solutions quickly and efficiently. Azure IoT solutions, including Azure IoT Suite and Azure IoT Hub, harness the power of the full cloud. Data and developer offerings for the enterprise offer hyperscale IoT services, rich data and analytics, and deep integration. Developers can begin building custom solutions using the IoT Hub, or quickly start with comprehensive preconfigured solutions available in the Azure IoT Suite (including the Azure IoT Hub).

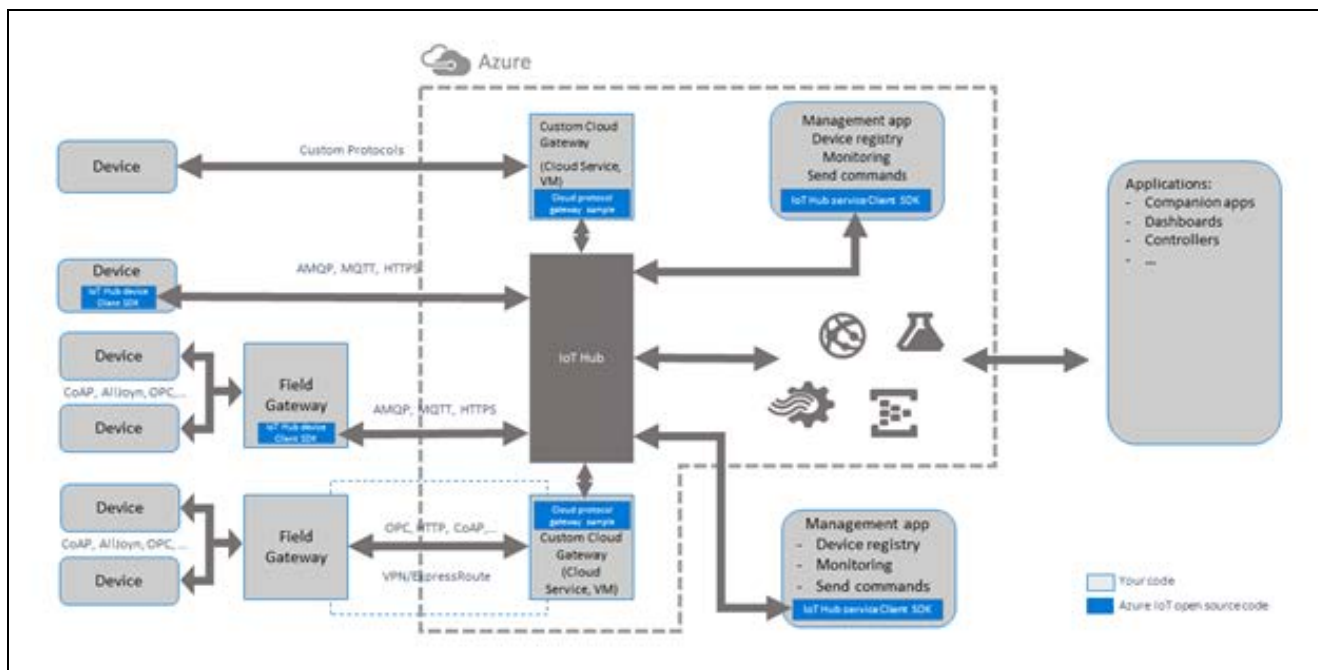


Figure 2. Microsoft Azure IoT Cloud Solution

IoT Hub: The IoT Hub provides an easy and secure way to connect, provision, and manage millions of IoT devices that send and receive billions of messages per month. IoT Hub is the bridge between your devices and their solutions in the Cloud, allowing them to store, analyze, and act on data in real time. The IoT Hub enables secure, reliable, two-way communication, from the device to the cloud and the cloud to the device, over open protocols, such as MQTT, HTTPS, and AMQPS that are already widely used in IoT.

Field Gateway: The Azure IoT protocol gateway is a framework for protocol adaptation that is designed for high-scale, bidirectional device communication with IoT Hub. The protocol gateway is a pass-through component that accepts device connections over a specific protocol. It bridges the traffic to IoT Hub over AMQP 1.0.

The Azure IoT protocol gateway includes an MQTT protocol adapter that enables you to customize the MQTT protocol behavior if necessary. Since IoT Hub provides built-in support for the MQTT v3.1.1 protocol, you should only consider using the MQTT protocol adapter if protocol customizations or specific requirements for additional functionality are required.

Custom Cloud Gateway: A custom cloud gateway enables protocol adaptation and/or some form of custom processing before reaching the cloud gateway communication endpoints. This can include the respective protocol implementation required by devices (or field gateways) while forwarding messages to the cloud gateway for further processing and transmitting command and control messages from the cloud gateway back to the devices.

1.3.1.1 Key Features

(1) Device Security

Security is a critical concern when deploying and managing IoT devices. IoT Hub offers the following security features:

- The communication path between devices and Azure IoT Hub, or between gateways and Azure IoT Hub, is secured using industry-standard Transport Layer Security (TLS) with Azure IoT Hub authenticated using X.509 standard.
- To protect devices from unsolicited inbound connections, Azure IoT Hub does not open any connection to the device. The device initiates all connections.
- Azure IoT Hub durably stores messages for devices and waits for the device to connect. These commands are stored for two days, enabling devices connecting sporadically due to power or connectivity concerns, to receive these commands. Azure IoT Hub maintains a per-device queue for each device.

(2) Per-Device Key Authentication

The following diagram shows authentication in the IoT Hub using security tokens.

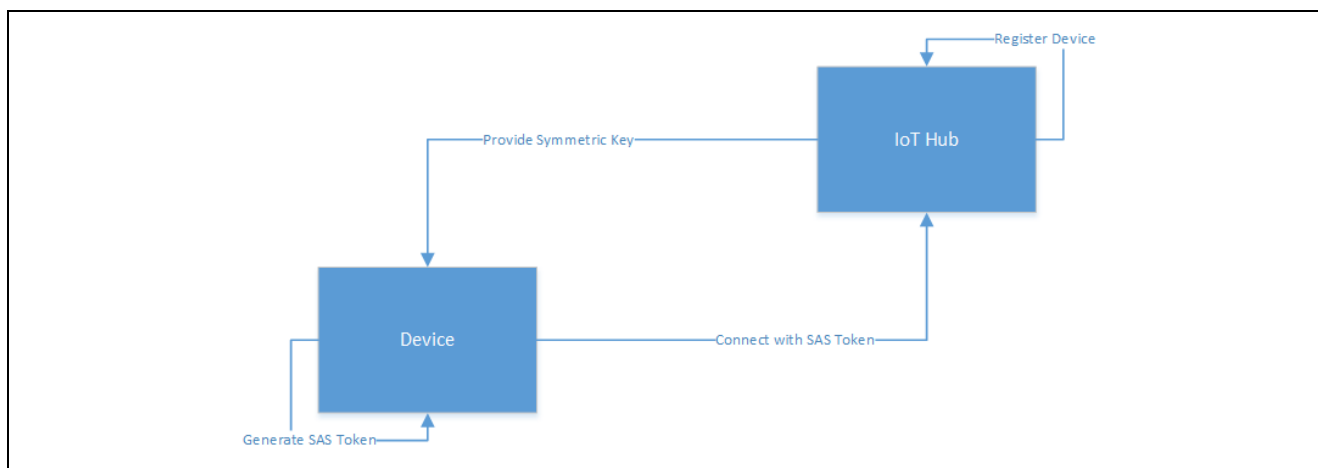


Figure 3. Authentication using Security Tokens

- The device prepares a shared access signature (SAS) token using the device endpoint, device id, and primary key (generated as part of the device add to the IoT Hub).
- When connecting to the IoT Hub, the device presents the SAS token as the password in the MQTT CONNECT message. The username content is the combination of device endpoint, device name along with the additional Azure defined string.
- The IoT Hub verifies the SAS token and registers the device and connection gets established.
- IoT hub provides Symmetric key for Data encryption.
- The connection is closed when the SAS token expires.

1.4 MQTT Protocol Overview

MQTT stands for Message Queuing Telemetry Transport. MQTT is a Client Server publish-subscribe messaging transport protocol. It is an extremely light weight, open, simple messaging protocol, designed for constrained devices, as well as low-bandwidth, high-latency, or unreliable networks. These characteristics make it ideal for use in many situations, including constrained environments, such as communication in Machine to Machine (M2M) and IoT contexts, where a small code footprint is required, and/or network bandwidth is at a premium.

A MQTT client can publish information to other clients through a broker. A client, if interested in a topic, can subscribe to the topic through the broker. A broker is responsible for authentication, authorization of clients, as well as delivering published messages to any of its clients who subscribe to the topic. In this publisher/subscriber model, multiple clients may publish data with the same topic. A client will receive the messages published if the client subscribes to the same topic.

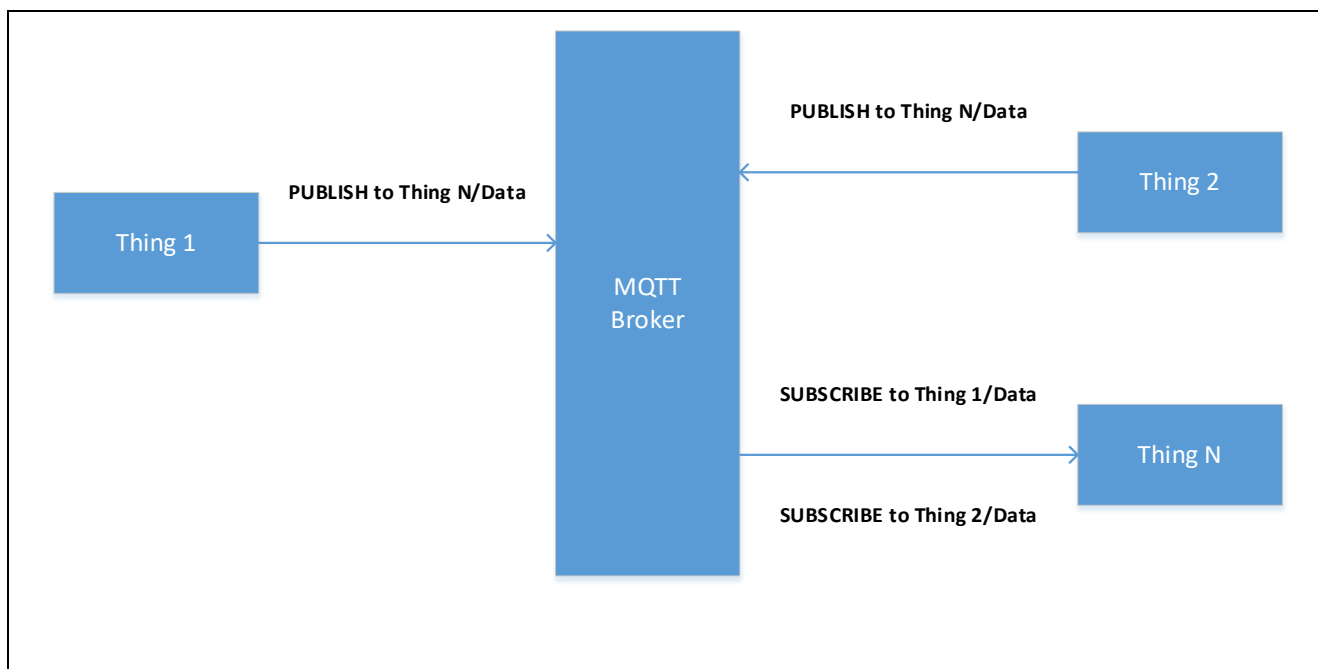


Figure 4. MQTT Client Publish/Subscribe Model

In this model, there is no direct connection between a publisher and the subscriber. To handle the challenges of a pub/sub system, the MQTT generally uses quality of service (QoS) levels. There are three QoS levels in MQTT:

- At most once (0)
- At least once (1)
- Exactly once (2)

At most once (0)

A message will not be acknowledged by the receiver or stored and redelivered by the sender.

At least once (1)

It is guaranteed that a message will be delivered at least once to the receiver. But the message can also be delivered more than once. The sender will store the message until it gets an acknowledgment in form of a PUBACK command message from the receiver.

Exactly once (2)

It guarantees that each message is received only once by the counterpart. It is the safest and the slowest QoS level. The guarantee is provided by two flows: there and back between sender and receiver.

1.5 TLS Protocol Overview

Transport Layer Security (TLS) protocol and its predecessor, Secure Sockets Layer (SSL), are cryptographic protocols that provide communications security over a computer network.

The TLS/SSL protocol provides privacy and reliability between two communicating applications. It has the following basic properties:

Encryption: The messages exchanged between communicating applications are encrypted to ensure that the connection is private. Symmetric cryptography mechanism such as AES (Advanced Encryption Standard) is used for data encryption.

Authentication: A mechanism to check the peer's identity using certificates.

Integrity: A mechanism to detect message tampering and forgery ensures that connection is reliable. The Message Authentication Code (MAC), such as Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA), ensures message integrity.

TLS/SSL uses TCP to secure communication for application layer protocols, such as HTTP and MQTT.

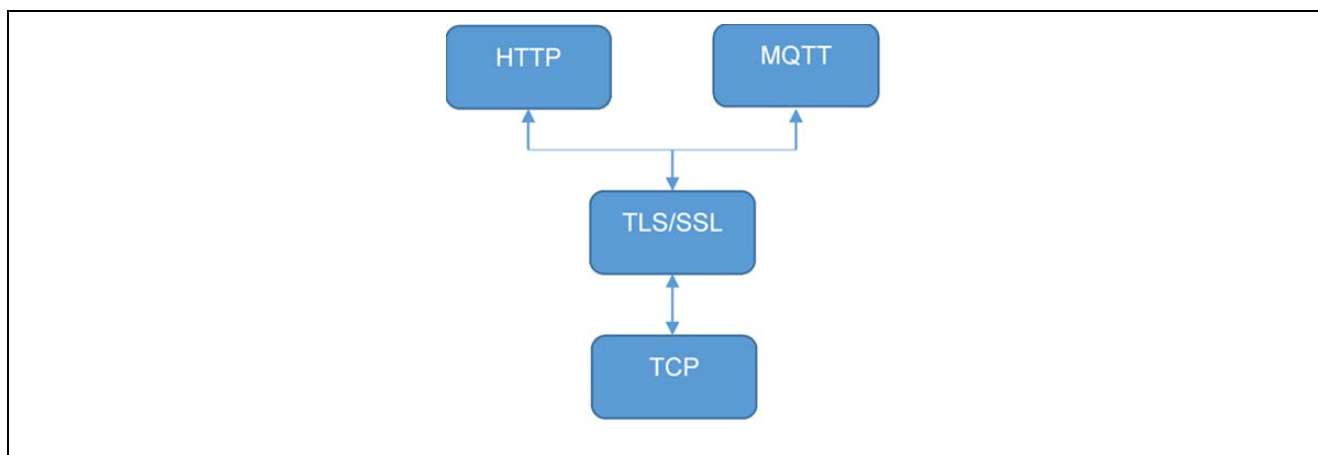


Figure 5. SSL/TLS Hierarchy

1.5.1 Device Certificates and Keys

Devices certificates, public and private keys, and the ways they can be generated, are discussed in this section.

1.5.1.1 Device Certificates

Security is a critical concern when deploying and managing IoT devices. In general, each of the IoT devices needs an identity before they can communicate with the Cloud. Digital certificates are the most common method for authenticating a remote host in TLS. Essentially, a digital certificate is a document with specific formatting that provides identity information for a device.

TLS normally uses a format called X.509, a standard developed by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), though other formats for certificates may apply if TLS hosts can agree on a format to use. X.509 defines a specific format for certificates and various encodings that can be used to produce a digital document. Most X.509 certificates used with TLS are encoded using a variant of ASN.1, which is another telecommunication standard. Within ASN.1 there are various digital encodings, but the most common encoding for TLS certificates is the Distinguished Encoding Rules (DER) standard. DER is a simplified subset of the ASN.1 Basic Encoding Rules (BER) and designed to be unambiguous, making parsing easier.

Though DER-formatted binary certificates are used in the actual TLS protocol, they may be generated and stored in a number of different encodings, with file extensions such as .pem, .crt, and .p12. The most common of the alternative certificate encodings is Privacy-Enhanced Mail (PEM). The PEM format is a based-64 encoded version of the DER encoding.

Depending on your application, you may generate your own certificates, be provided certificates by a manufacturer or government organization, or purchase certificates from a commercial certificate authority.

1.5.1.2 Loading Certificates onto your Device

To use a digital certificate in your NetX™ Secure application, you must first convert your certificate into a binary DER format, and optionally, convert the associated private key into a binary format, typically, a PKCS#1-formatted, DER-encoded RSA key. Once converted, it is up to you how to load the certificate and the private key on to the device. Possible options include using a flash-based file system or generating a C array from the data (using a tool such as “xxd” from Linux® with the “-i” option) and compiling the certificate and key into your application as constant data.

Once your certificate is loaded on the device, you can use the TLS API to associate your certificate with a TLS session.

1.5.1.3 Generating Self-Signed Certificates

You may also choose to generate a self-signed certificate for testing purposes. The command to generate such a certificate is:

```
openssl req -x509 -newkey rsa:2048 -keyout private.key -out cert.pem -days 365 -nodes -subj "/C=US/ST=Oregon/L=Portland/O=Company Name/OU=Org/CN=www.example.com"
```

In this situation, a self-signed certificate for www.example.com is generated. The certificate and private key files are cert.pem and private.key. You may generate a certificate for localhost by replacing www.example.com for localhost. In that case, pass localhost as the first argument to the installation script.

1.5.2 Device Security Recommendations

The following security recommendations are not enforced by Cloud IoT Core but will help you secure your devices and connections.

- The private key should be kept secret.
- Use TLS 1.2 when communicating with IoT Cloud and verify that the server certificate is valid using root certificate authorities.
- Each device should have a unique public/private key pair. If multiple devices share a single key and one of those devices is compromised, an attacker could impersonate all the devices that have been configured with that one key.
- Keep the public key secure when registering it with Cloud IoT Core. If an attacker can tamper with the public key and trick the provisioner into swapping the public key and registering the wrong public key, the attacker will subsequently be able to authenticate on behalf of the device.
- The key pair is used to authenticate the device to Cloud IoT Core and should not be used for other purposed or protocols.
- Depending on the device's ability to store keys securely, key pairs should be rotated periodically. When practical, all keys should be discarded when the device is reset.
- If your device runs an operating system, make sure you have a way to securely update it. Android Things provides a service for secure updates. For devices that don't have an operating system, ensure that you can securely update the device's software if security vulnerabilities are discovered after deployment.

2. Synergy MQTT/TLS Cloud Solution

2.1 MQTT Client Overview

The NetX Duo MQTT Client module provides high-level APIs for a Message Queuing Telemetry Transport (MQTT) protocol-based client. The MQTT protocol works on top of TCP/IP and therefore the MQTT client is implemented on top of NetX Duo IP and NetX Duo Packet pool. NetX Duo IP attaches itself to the appropriate link layer frameworks, such as Ethernet, Wi-Fi, or cellular.

The NetX Duo MQTT client module can be used in normal or in secure mode. In normal mode, the communication between the MQTT client and broker is not secure. In secure mode, the communication between the MQTT client and broker is secured using the TLS protocol.

2.2 Design Considerations

- By default, the MQTT client does not use TLS; communication is not secure between a MQTT client and broker.
- The Synergy MQTT client does not add the NetX Duo TLS session block. It only adds NetX Duo TLS common block. This block defines/controls the common properties of NetX secure.
- It is the responsibility of the user/application code to create the TLS session, configure the security parameters, and load the relevant certificates manually under the TLS setup callback provided by `nxd_mqtt_client_secure_connect ()` API.

2.2.1 Supported Features

NetX Duo MQTT Client supports the following features:

- Compliant with OASIS MQTT Version 3.1.1 Oct 29, 2014. The specification can be found at <http://mqtt.org/>.
- Provides an option to enable/disable TLS for secure communication using NetX Secure in SSP.
- Supports QoS and provides the ability to choose the levels that can be selected while publishing the message.
- Internally buffers and maintains the queue of received messages.
- Provides a mechanism to register callback when a new message is received.
- Provides a mechanism to register callback when connection with the broker is terminated.

2.2.2 Operational Flow Sequence

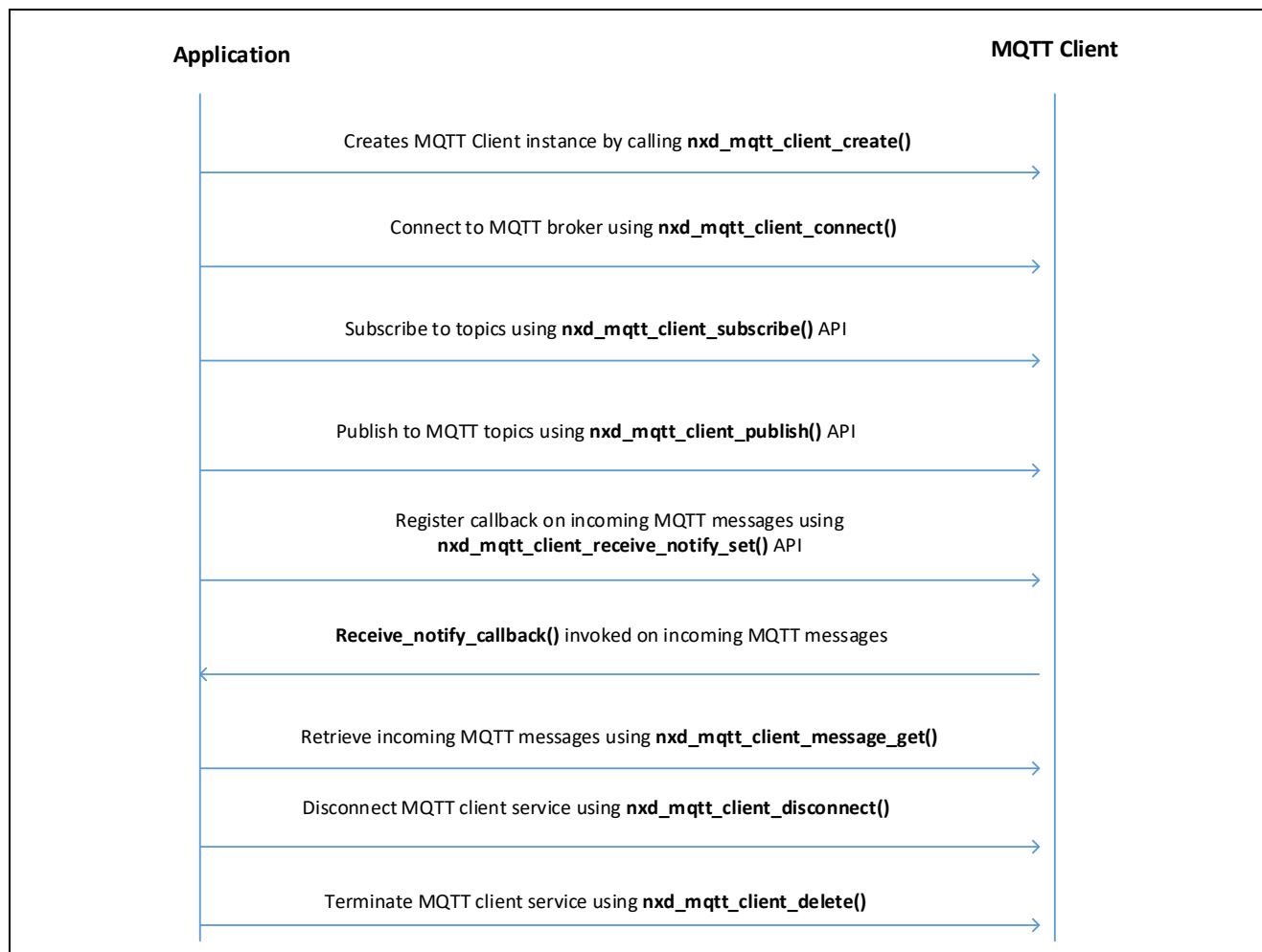


Figure 6. Synergy MQTT Client Flow Sequence

2.3 TLS Session Overview

The NetX Duo TLS session module provides high-level APIs for the TLS protocol-based client. It uses services provided by the Synergy Crypto Engine (SCE) to carry out hardware-accelerated encryption and decryption.

The NetX Duo TLS Session module is based on Express Logic's NetX Secure which implements the Secure Socket Layer (SSL) and its replacement, TLS protocol, as described in RFC 2246 (version 1.0) and 5246 (version 1.2). NetX Secure also includes routines for the basic X.509 (RFC 5280) format. NetX Secure is intended for applications using ThreadX RTOS in the project.

2.3.1 Design Considerations

- NetX Secure TLS performs only basic path validation on incoming server certificates. Once the basic path validation is complete, TLS then invokes the certificate verification callback supplied by the application.
- It is the responsibility of the application to perform any additional validation of the certificate. To help with the additional validation, NetX Secure provides X.509 routines for common validation operations, including DNS validation and Certificate Revocation List checking.
- Software-based cryptography is processor-intensive. NetX Secure software-based cryptographic routines have been optimized for performance, but depending on the power of the target processor, performance may result in very long operations. When hardware-based cryptography is available, it should be used for optimal performance of the NetX secure TLS.
- Due to the nature of embedded devices, some applications may not have the resources to support the maximum TLS record size of 16 KB. NetX Secure can handle 16 KB records on devices with sufficient resources.

2.3.2 Supported Features

- Support for RFC 2246 The Transport Layer Security (TLS) Protocol Version 1.0
- Support for RFC 5246 The TLS Protocol Version 1.2
- Support for RFC 5280 X.509 PKI Certificates (v3)
- Support for RFC 3268 Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) Cipher suites for TLS
- RFC 3447 Public-Key Cryptography Standards (PKCS) #1: RSA Cryptography Specifications Version 2.1
- RFC 2104 HMAC: Keyed-Hashing for Message Authentication
- RFC 6234 US Secure Hash Algorithms (SHA and SHA-based HMAC and HKDF)
- RFC 4279 Pre-Shared Key Cipher suites for TLS

2.3.3 Operational Flow Sequence

This section describes the TLS handshake operational sequence.

2.3.3.1 TLS Handshake

The following figure shows a typical TLS handshake between the TLS Server and Client.

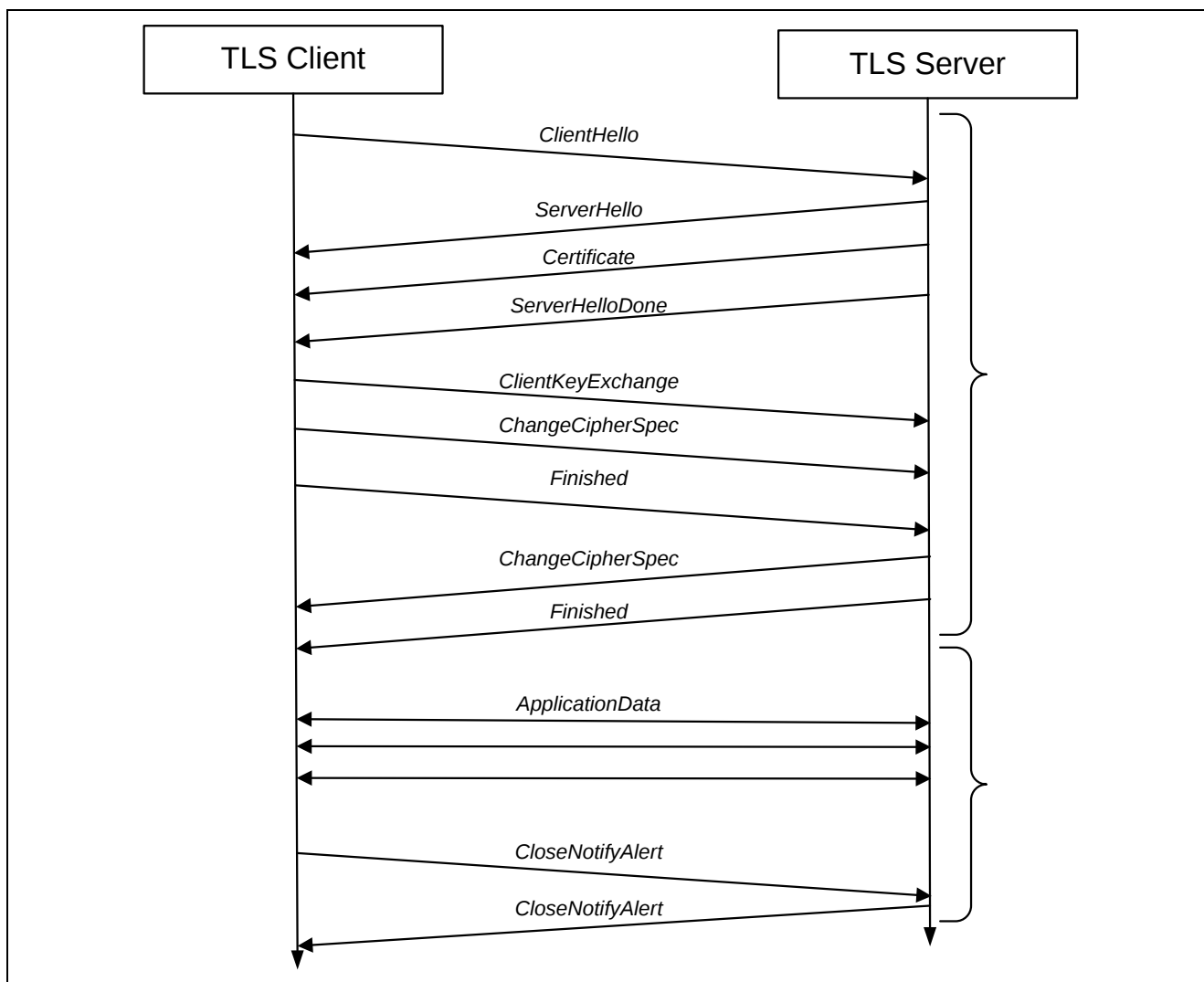


Figure 7. TLS Handshake

- A TLS handshake begins when the TLS client sends a **ClientHello** message to a TLS server, indicating its desire to start a TLS session.
- The message contains information about the encryption that the client would like to use for the session, along with information used to generate the session keys.
- The TLS server responds to the **ClientHello** with a **ServerHello** message, indicating a selection from the encryption options provided by the client.

- It is followed by a Certificate message, in which the server provides a digital certificate to authenticate its identity to the client.
- Finally, the server sends a **ServerHelloDone** message to indicate it has no more messages to send.
- Once Client has received all the server's messages, it has enough information to generate the session keys. TLS does this by creating a shared bit of random data called the Pre-Master Secret, which is a fixed size and is used as a seed to generate all the keys needed once encryption is enabled.
- The Pre-Master Secret is encrypted using the public key algorithm (such as RSA) specified in the Hello messages and the public key provided by the server in its certificate.
- The encrypted Pre-Master Secret is sent to the server in the **clientKeyExchange** message. The server, upon receiving the **ClientKeyExchange** message, decrypts the Pre-Master Secret using its private key and proceeds to generate the session keys in parallel with the TLS client.
- Once the session keys are generated, all further messages can be encrypted using the private-key algorithm (such as AES) selected in the Hello messages. One final un-encrypted message called **ChangeCipherSpec** is sent by both the client and server to indicate that all further messages will be encrypted.
- The first encrypted message sent by both the client and server is also the final TLS handshake message, called **Finished**. This message contains a hash of all the handshake messages received and sent. This hash is used to verify that none of the messages in the handshake have been tampered with or corrupted.
- Now the application begins sending and receiving data. All data — sent by either side — is first hashed using the hash algorithm chosen in the Hello messages, and then encrypted using the chosen private-key algorithm with the generated session keys.
- Finally, a TLS session can only be successfully ended if either the Client or Server chooses to do so. Both the client and server must send and process a **CloseNotify** alert for a successful session shutdown.

2.3.3.2 Initialization Flow Sequence

A typical TLS session initialization flow sequence is given as follows.

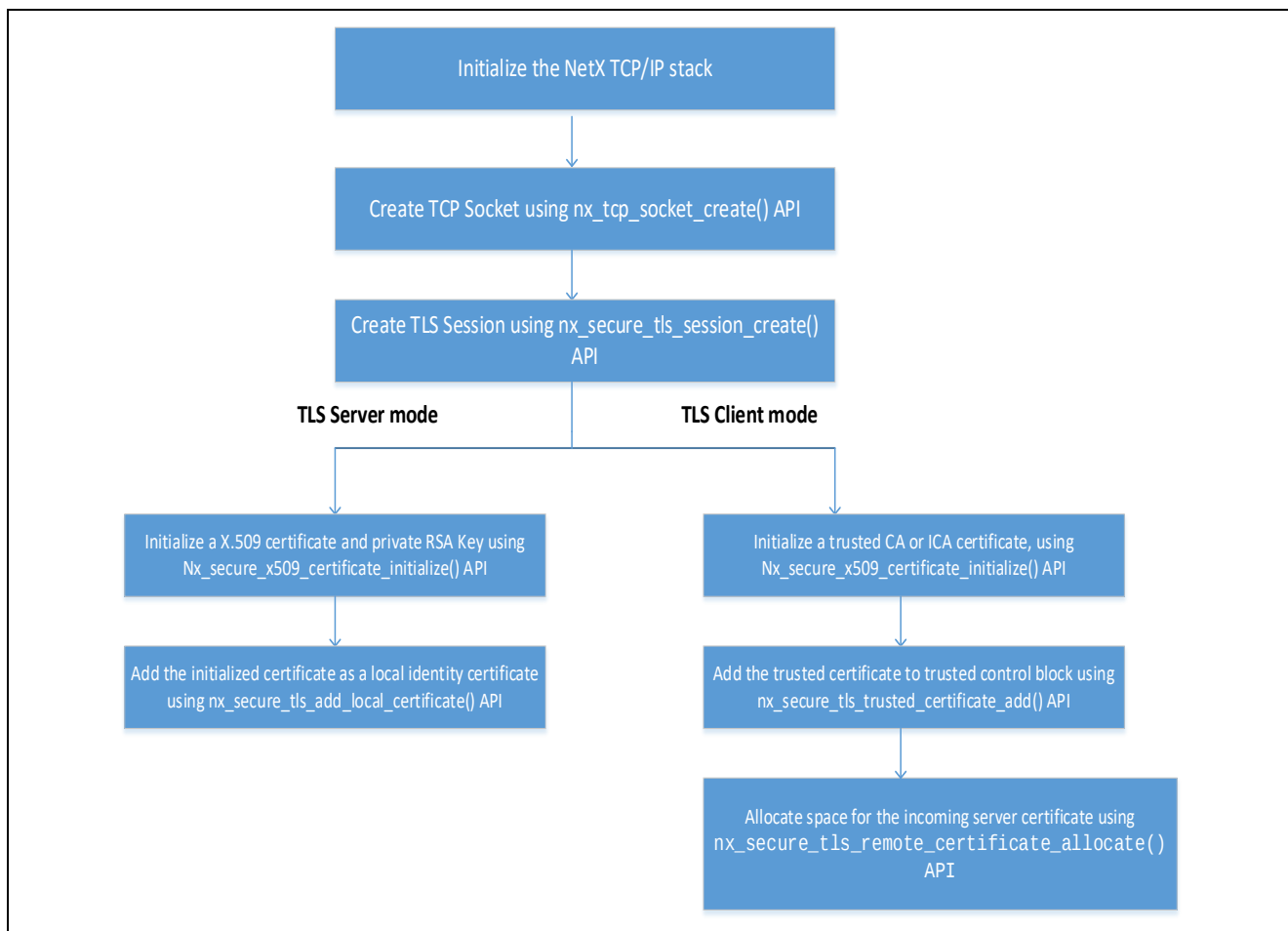


Figure 8. Synergy TLS Session Initialization

2.3.3.3 Data Communication Flow Sequence

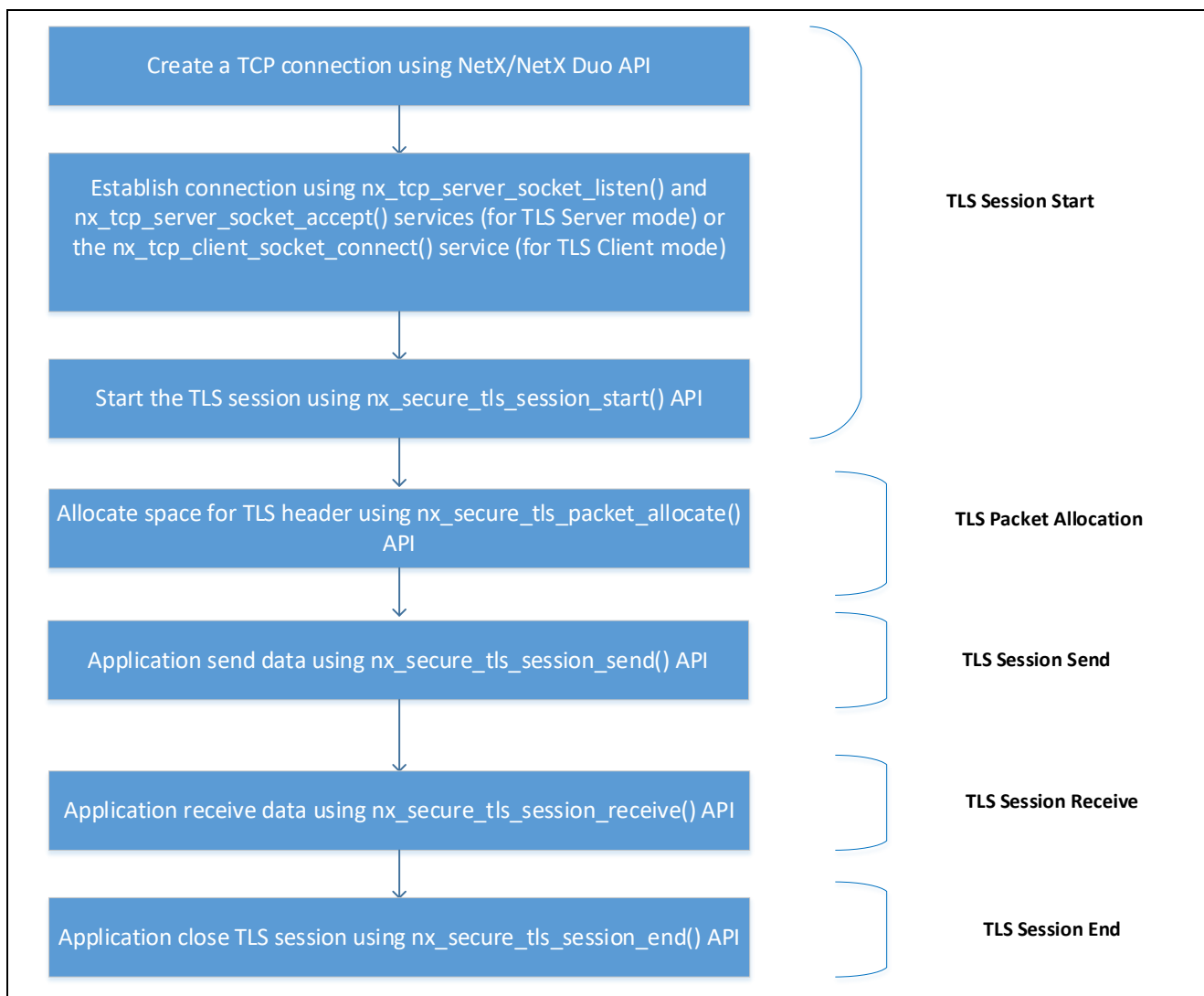


Figure 9. Synergy TLS Session Data Flow Sequence

3. MQTT/TLS Application Example

3.1 Application Overview

This example application project demonstrates the Renesas Synergy™ IoT Cloud Connectivity solution using the onboard Synergy MQTT/TLS modules. For demonstration purposes, this application uses Microsoft Azure as the cloud provider. Ethernet or Wi-Fi or Cellular (supported only on AE-CLOUD2 kit) is used as primary communication interface between the Device and Azure IoT Hub.

In this example, the AE-CLOUD2/AE-CLOUD1 kit acts as an MQTT node/Device, connects to the Azure IoT Hub, on-board sensor values and publishes it to the Azure IoT Hub. It also subscribes to its User LED state MQTT topic. You can turn the User LEDs ON/OFF by publishing the LED state remotely. This application reads the updated LED state and turns the User LEDs ON/OFF.

3.2 Software Architecture Overview

Figure 10 shows the software architecture for the Synergy Cloud Connectivity Application Example Project.

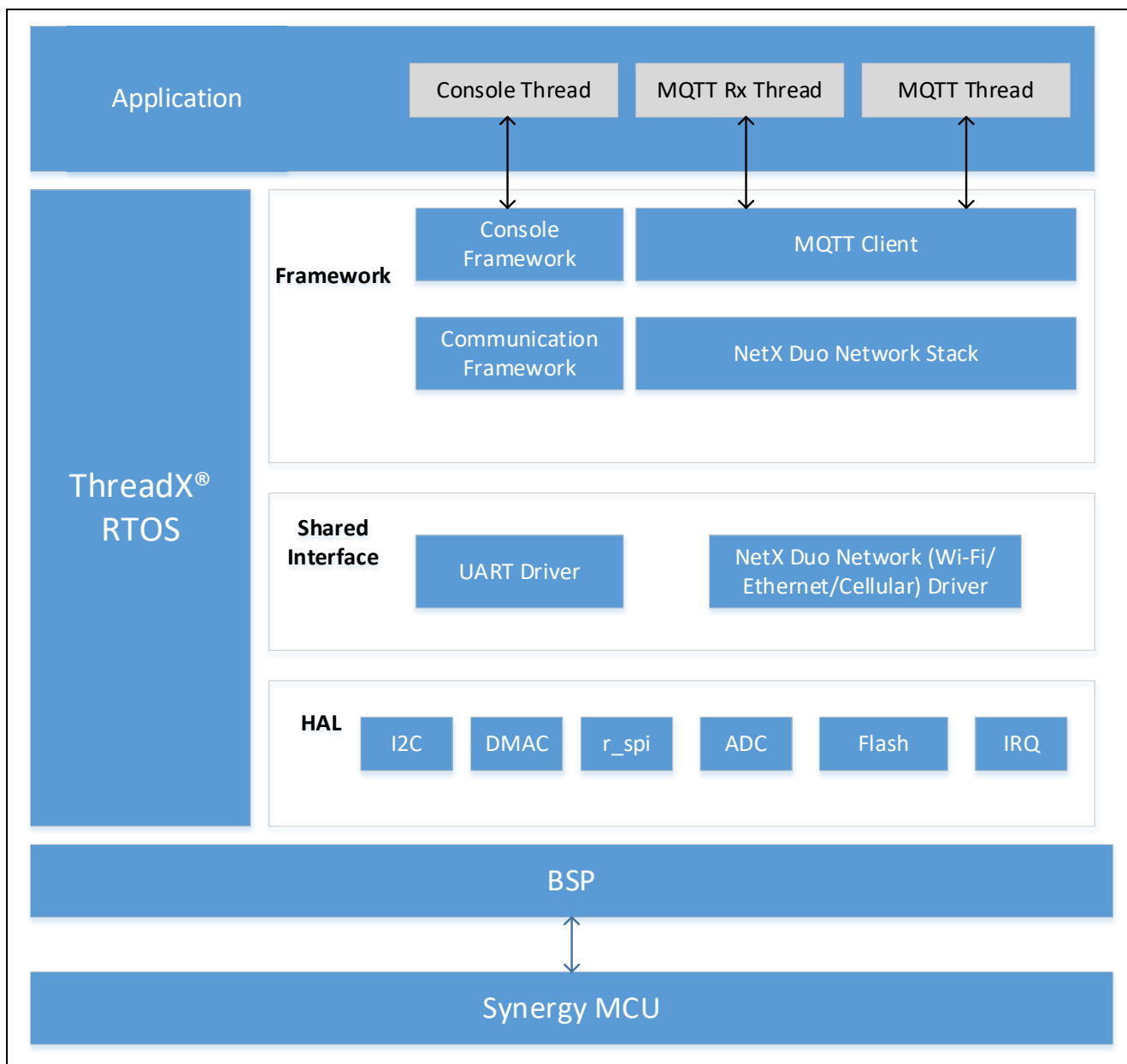


Figure 10. Synergy Cloud Connectivity Application Software Architecture

The main software components of this application are:

- MQTT Client
- NetX Duo IP Stack and its underlying driver components for Ethernet and Wi-Fi
- Console Framework

This application contains the following application threads:

- Console Thread
- MQTT Thread
- MQTT Rx Thread

3.2.1 Console Thread

This thread handles the function related to the Command Line Interface (CLI). It uses the console framework, which in-turn uses the communication framework and its underlying USBX CDC device module components.

This thread reads the user inputs and stores them in the internal data flash. The stored information is read later by the MQTT Thread when it tries to run the Synergy Cloud connectivity demo.

This thread presents you with the following CLI command options.

- `cwiz`
- `Demo start/stop`

cwiz command option

Using this command option, you can select the following configurations:

1. Network interface such as Ethernet, Wi-Fi and its associated IP mode (DHCP/Static).
2. IoT cloud selection (Azure).
3. Dump the existing configuration from flash.
4. Exit the menu.

Demo start/stop command option

Using this command option, you can run/stop the Synergy Cloud Connectivity Demonstration.

3.2.2 MQTT Thread

This thread is the main control handling the following major functions:

1. Initialize communication interface (Ethernet/Wi-Fi/Cellular).
2. Initialize IoT Cloud interface.
3. Read sensor data and publish the data periodically on MQTT topics.
4. Update the user LED state based on the type of MQTT message received.

On wakeup, this thread periodically checks (every 5 seconds) for user input event flag state set once you enter the demonstration start/stop command on the CLI. If the demonstration start command is issued from the CLI, this thread will read the pre-configured user information from internal flash and checks its validity. If the content is valid, it then starts the Synergy Cloud connectivity demonstration. If a demo stop command is issued, it de-initializes the IoT cloud interface.

3.2.3 MQTT Rx Thread

This thread handles the incoming MQTT messages from the MQTT broker. On receiving the new MQTT message, the user callback `receive_notify_callback()` will be invoked by the MQTT thread. This callback in turn sets the semaphore on which the MQTT Rx Thread is polling periodically.

On receiving the new MQTT message, it uses the `nxd_mqtt_client_message_get()` API to read the message, parse it, and act on it based on the type of the message received.

3.3 IoT Cloud Configuration (Azure)

3.3.1 Azure Web Portal Signup

Microsoft Azure offers a free trial account (12 months) for each user. It is expected you have created an account on the Azure Cloud service before continuing to the next section.

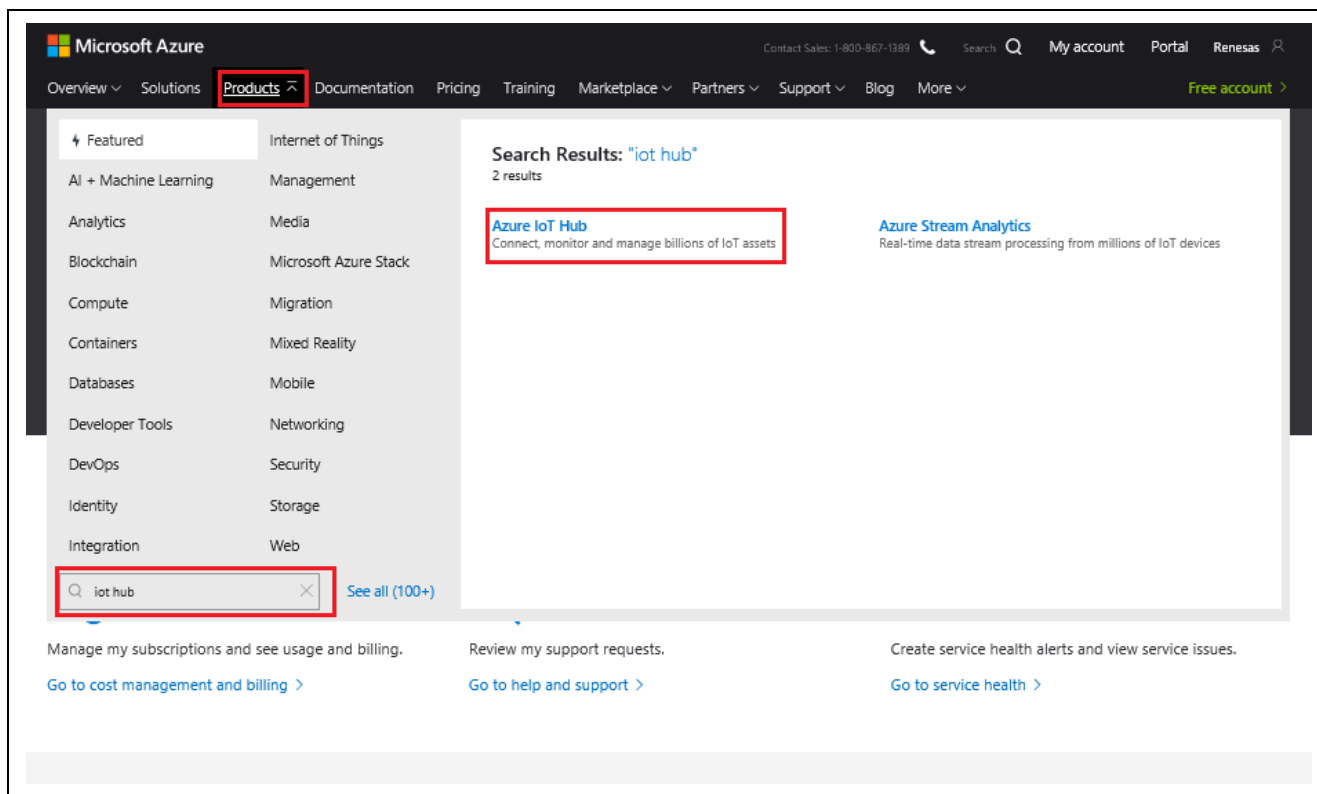
To create an Azure account, open to the following link in your web browser: <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/account/>, fill in the required details and create a free user account.

Note: For identity verification, the user interface prompts you to add for the credit card information. The credit card will not be charged during the free trial period unless you upgrade. Inputting the details and accepting the agreement signup creates a free Trial account.

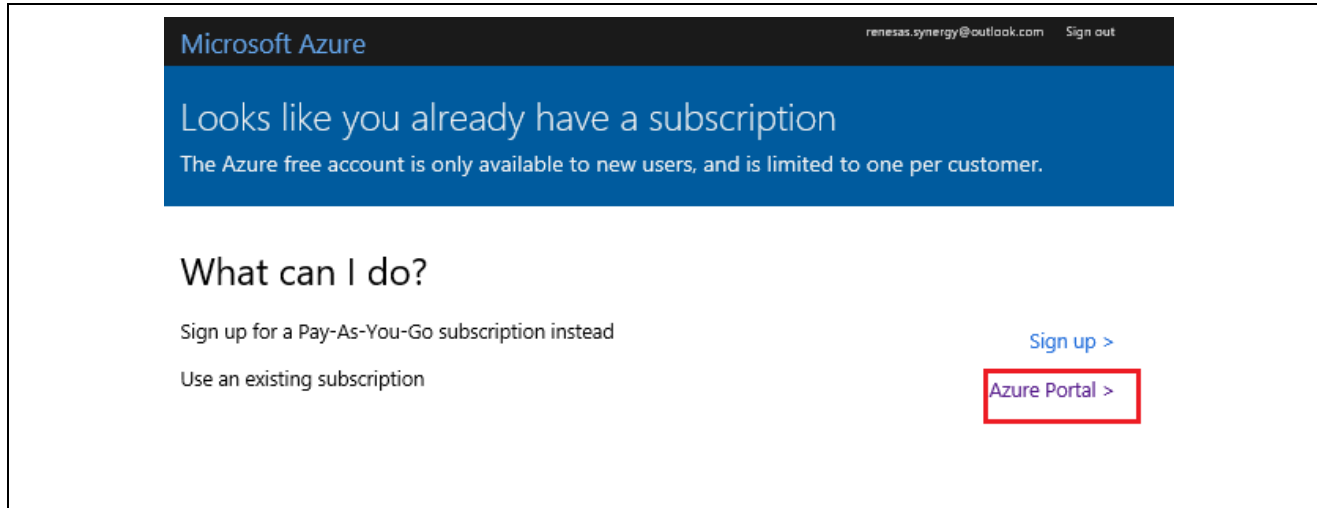
Keep in mind while creating the Azure Web account and IoT Hub that screenshots may look slightly different from what is shown in this document. Users may need to navigate in the Azure environment to find the corresponding attribute while working on this project.

3.3.2 Creating an IoT Hub on Azure Portal

1. From the **Microsoft Azure Portal**, search for **iot hub** in the search box under the Products section. Click on **Azure IoT Hub**.



2. Navigate to **Azure Portal** based on the type of subscription.



3. Click **All services**. Search for **iot hub** in the search window. Select **IoT Hub**. The screenshot of the accessing the IoT Hub is shown in the following figure.

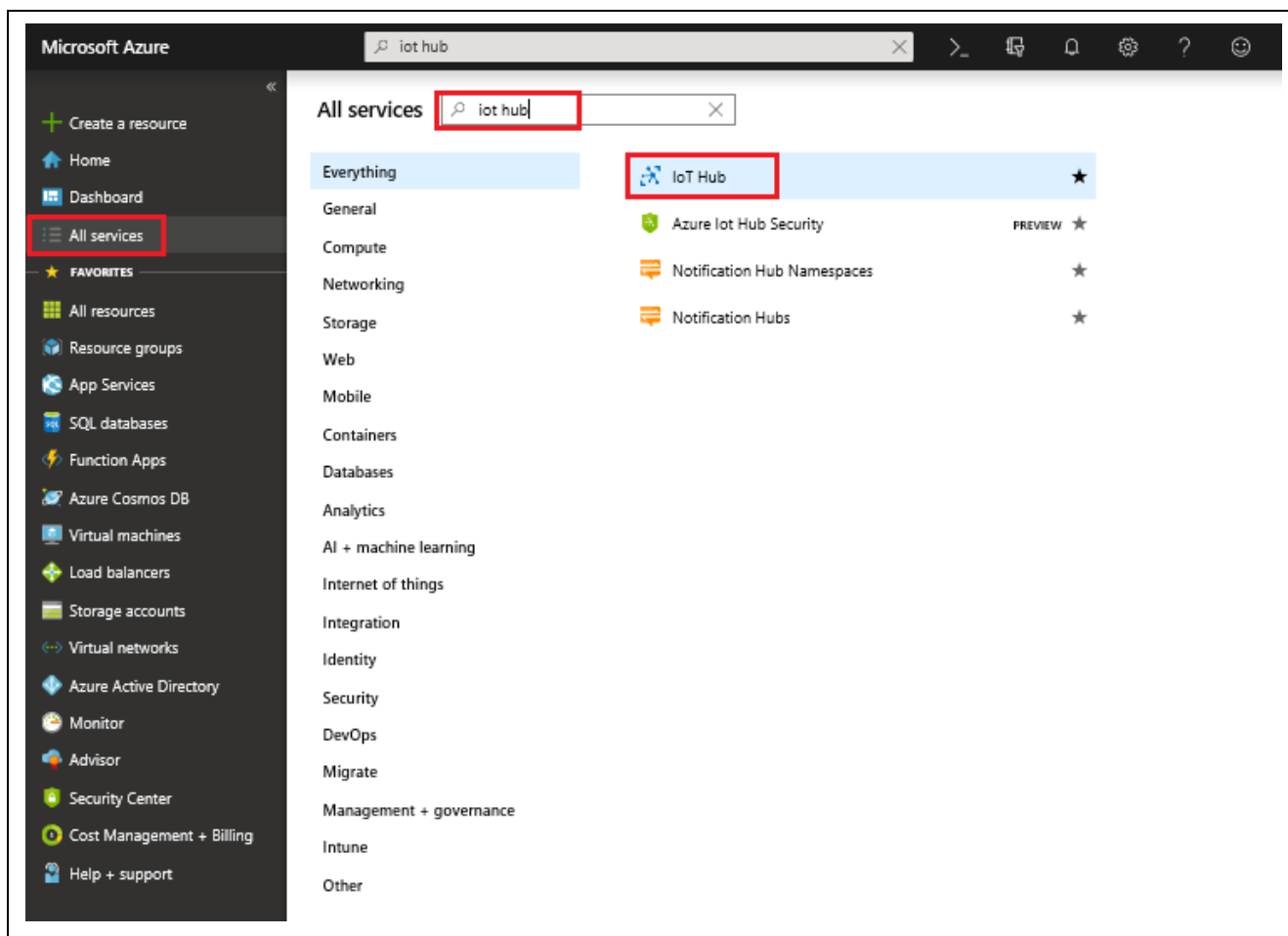


Figure 11. IoT Hub on Azure

4. **Add** and create the IoT Hub by inputting the **Desired IoT Hub name**, **Region**, **Resource Group**, and **Subscription**. For the first-time user, it opens a window called **Create a free account**. Create a free account by clicking **Start free**.

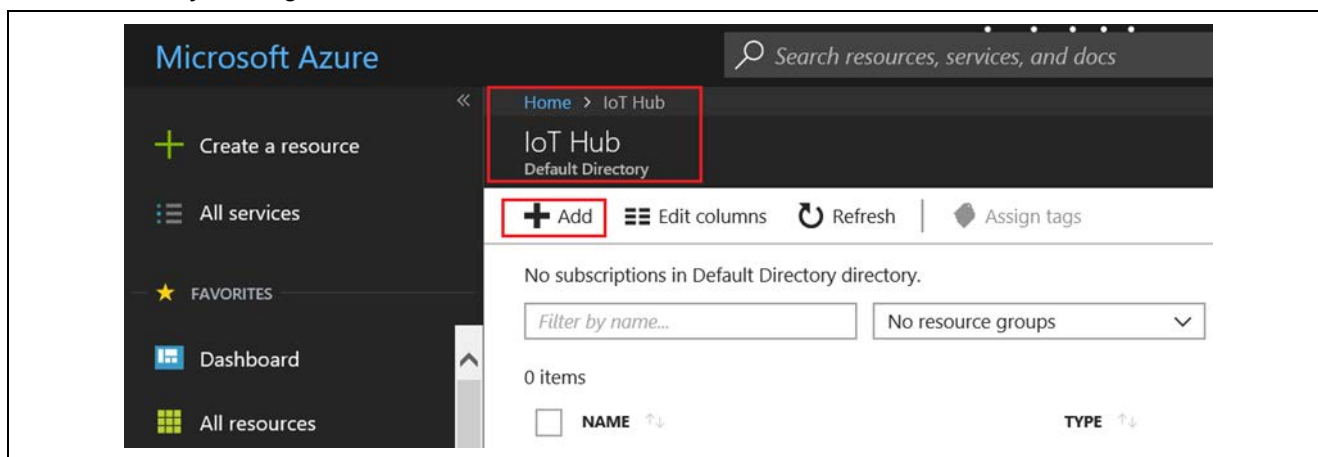


Figure 12. Creating IoT Hub with Desired Name

5. **Choose the name of the IoT hub:** To create an IoT hub, you must name the IoT hub. This name must be unique across all IoT hubs. To fill out the form shown in Figure 13, refer to the following information:

Choose the pricing tier: S1- Standard

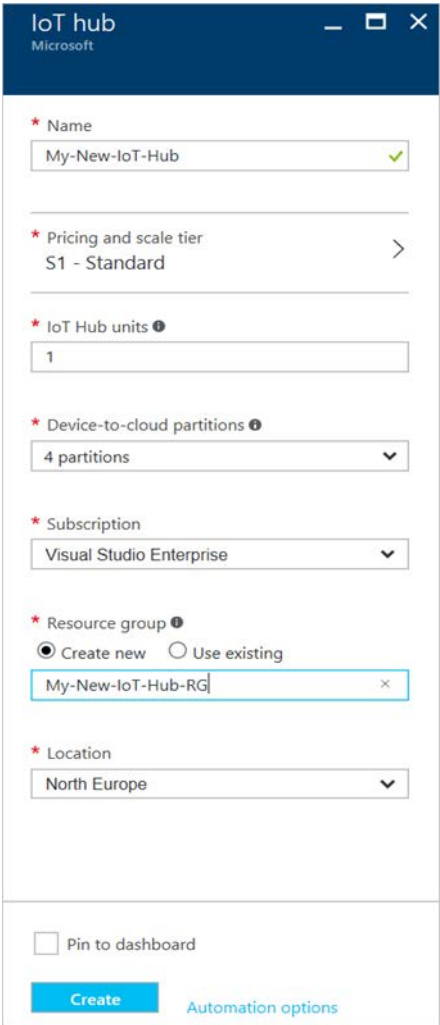
IoT Hub Units: 1 (Default)

Device to Cloud Partitions: 4 Partitions

Subscription: Visual Studio Enterprise

Resource Group: Create new

Location: West US (or as Desired per your location).



The screenshot shows the 'IoT hub' creation form in the Azure portal. The form is titled 'IoT hub' with the Microsoft logo. It contains several fields with red asterisks indicating required information:

- Name:** A text box containing 'My-New-IoT-Hub' with a green checkmark icon to its right.
- Pricing and scale tier:** A dropdown menu showing 'S1 - Standard' with a right-pointing chevron icon.
- IoT Hub units:** A text box containing the number '1'.
- Device-to-cloud partitions:** A dropdown menu showing '4 partitions' with a downward-pointing chevron icon.
- Subscription:** A dropdown menu showing 'Visual Studio Enterprise' with a downward-pointing chevron icon.
- Resource group:** A section with two radio buttons: 'Create new' (selected) and 'Use existing'. Below them is a text box containing 'My-New-IoT-Hub-RG' with a close icon (x) to its right.
- Location:** A dropdown menu showing 'North Europe' with a downward-pointing chevron icon.

At the bottom of the form, there is a checkbox labeled 'Pin to dashboard' which is unchecked. Below the checkbox is a blue 'Create' button and a link labeled 'Automation options'.

Figure 13. Selecting the Azure IoT Hub Subscription

Note: It will take few seconds to create the IoT Hub on the Azure portal.

3.3.3 Creating a Device on Azure IoT Hub

Select and open the **Dashboard**. Use the following steps to create the device on the IoT Hub.

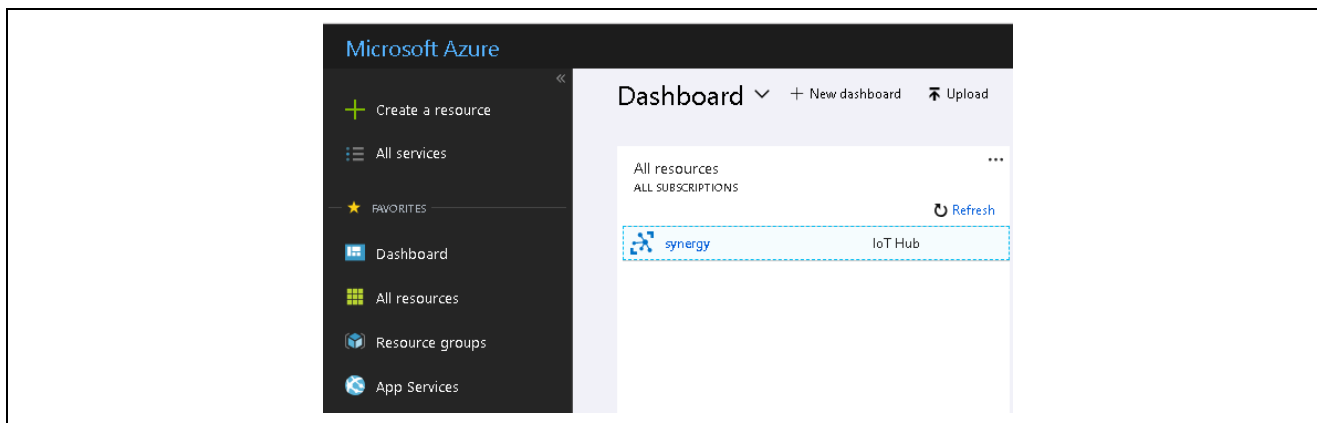


Figure 14. Sample Screenshot of the Created IoT Hub

1. Click **IoT Devices** under the **Explorers**; this opens a new blade as shown in Figure 16. On the blade for **IoT devices**, click the “+ Add” button to add the new device to your IoT Hub. When **Add Device** is clicked, it opens a new blade to enter the device credentials, such as **Device ID**, **Authentication Type**.

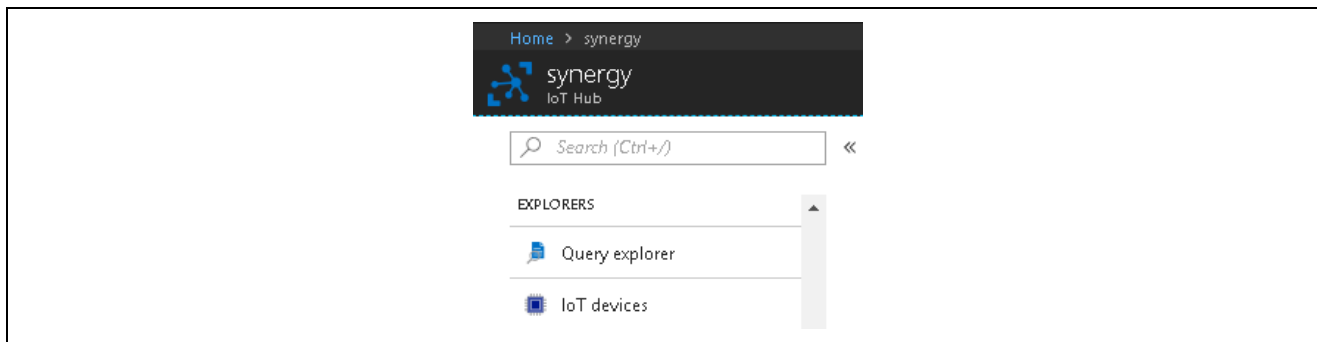


Figure 15. Adding Devices to IoT Hub

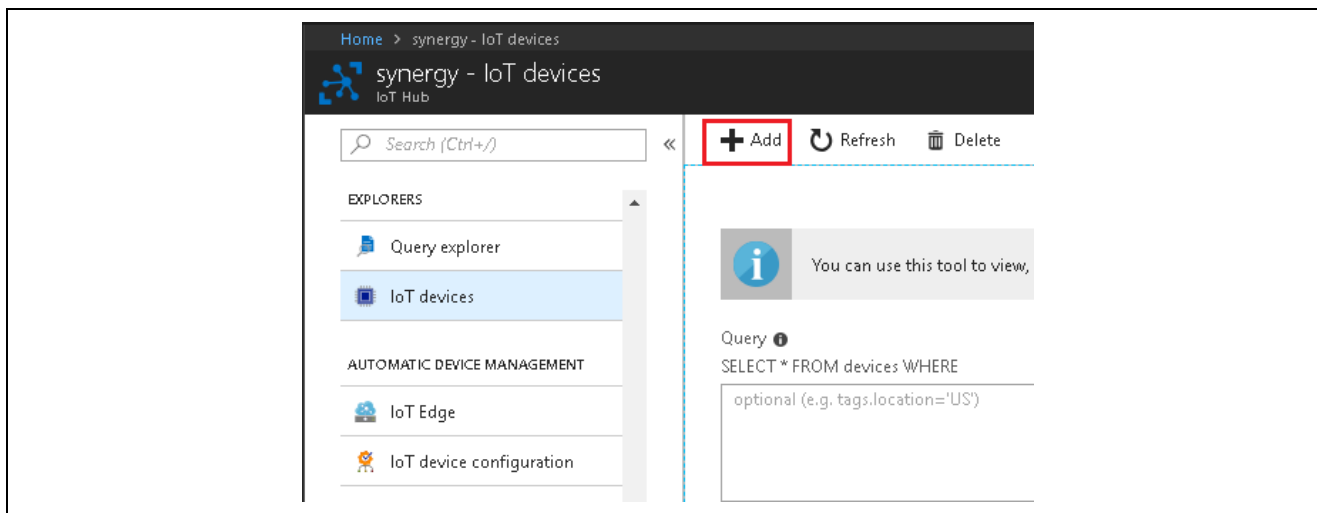


Figure 16. Device Added to IoT Hub

- For the Application project, as part of this app, note “**Symmetric Key Authentication Type**” is used. After inputting and selecting desired settings shown in the following figure, click **Save** to create the device on the IoT Hub. The screenshot of the created device on the IoT Hub is shown in Figure 18.

* Device ID ⓘ
device0 ✓

Authentication Type ⓘ
Symmetric Key X.509 Self-Signed X.509 CA Signed

* Primary Key ⓘ
Enter your primary key here

* Secondary Key ⓘ
Enter your secondary key here

Auto Generate Keys ⓘ
☒

Connect device to IoT Hub ⓘ
Enable Disable

Save

Figure 17. Device Configuration

Home > synergy - iot devices
synergy - iot devices
IoT Hub

Search (Ctrl+J) + Add Refresh Delete

You can use this tool to view, create, update, and delete devices on your IoT Hub.

Query ⓘ
SELECT * FROM devices WHERE
optional (e.g. tags.location='US')

Execute

DEVICE ID	STATUS	LAST ACTIVITY	LAST STATUS UPDATE	AUTHENTICATION TYPE	CLOUD TO DEVICE MESSAGE COUNT
device0	Enabled			Sas	0

Figure 18. Screenshot of the Created Device

- Click the **device** (device0) to open a new blade, as shown in the following figure, to display Device details such as, **Device ID**, **Primary and Secondary symmetric shared access Key**, **Primary and Secondary connection string**.

Note: The Primary Key and the Hostname info from the connection string are used when running the application on the device side. When configuring the device using command line interface, these details will be used. Details are in section 4.4.1.2.

Dashboard > renesassynergy - IoT devices > Device details

Device details
device0

Save
Message to device
Direct method
Device twin
Add module identity
Regenerate keys
Refresh

Device Id

device0

Device ID

Primary key

OwcWLTnGDmBypJ5MI1GbwXeWvTCyDgOtic7tvqvSwH4=

Primary Key

Secondary key

/J0uJX3bve/E//NZql+hLcCdCh8U+qBjfrzkGj7SKU=

Connection string (primary key)

HostName=renesassynergy.azure-devices.net

Endpoint Information

deviceId=device0;SharedAccessKey=OwcWLTnGDmBypJ5MI1GbwX...

Connection string (secondary key)

HostName=renesassynergy.azure-devices.net;DeviceId=device0;SharedAccessKey=/J0uJX3bve/E//NZql+hLcCdC...

Connect this device to an IoT hub
☒ Enable
☐ Disable

Parent device (preview)

No parent device
[Set a parent device](#)

Module identities
Configurations

Module identities that are associated with this device.

MODULE IDENTITY NAME	CONNECTION STATE	CONNECTION STATE LAST UPDATED	LAST ACTIVITY TIME
No module identities listed.			

Figure 19. Device Details

This completes the creation and configuration of the device on the IoT Hub.

4. Running the MQTT/TLS Application

4.1 Importing, Building, and Loading the Project

See the *Renesas Synergy™ Project Import Guide* (r11an0023eu0121-synergy-ssp-import-guide.pdf), included in this package, for instructions to import the project into e² studio, build, and run the project.

4.2 Manually Adding the Board Support Package for AE-CLOUD2/AE-CLOUD1

1. From the project bundle, locate the BSP file, **Renesas.S5D9_PILLAR_ARDUINO_MODULE.1.6.2.pack** for AE-CLOUD2 and **Renesas.S5D9_IOT_BOARD.1.6.2.pack** for AE-CLOUD1.
2. **For e² studio users:** Copy the file shown in the following figure to the e² studio packs folder location: **C:\Renesas\e2studio_v7.3.0\internal\projectgen\arm\packs**.



Figure 20. Load BSP Pack for AE-CLOUD1/AE-CLOUD2 Kit

3. **For IAR users:** Copy the file to SCC \packs folder:
C:\Renesas\Synergy\ssc_v7.3.0_ssp_v1.6.0\internal\projectgen\arm\packs.

Note: If e² studio and IAR SSC are installed in any other location, the same information needs to be provided to copy the pack.

4.3 Powering up the Board

To connect power to the board, connect the SEGGER J-Link® debugger to the PC, connect the board to the PC USB port, and run the debug application, using the following instructions:

1. For the AE-CLOUD2 kit, connect the micro USB end of the supplied USB cable to board's J6 connector. Connect the other end of the USB cable to the USB port on your workstation.
Note: The kit contains a SEGGER J-Link® On-board (OB). J-Link provides full debug and programming for the AE-CLOUD2 board.
2. For the AE-CLOUD1 board, connect the J-Link Lite supplied with the kit to the J2 connector on the AE-CLOUD1 and to the 10-pin header on the J-Link lite using supplied 10-pin flat ribbon cable. Connect the other end of the USB cable to the USB port on your workstation.
3. Attach the PMOD-based GT-202 Wi-Fi module in PMOD connector.
4. For the AE-CLOUD2 kit, connect the BG96 Cellular shield on the AE-CLOUD2 Arduino connector.
5. Attach the Cellular antenna to the LTE antenna connector.
6. Attach the GPS antenna to the GNSS antenna connector on the BG96 shield.
7. Attach the PMOD-based GT-202 Wi-Fi module in the PMOD connector all the time, despite running the demonstration using the Ethernet/Cellular interface. *This redundant connection is necessary as a workaround to a known issue in SSP v1.6.3 and v1.7.0.*
8. Connect the second micro USB cable as follows:
 - AE-CLOUD2/AE-CLOUD1 board's J9 connector
 - Connect the other end of the USB cable to the USB port on your workstation. This connection is necessary for the serial console.

4.4 Connect to Azure IoT Cloud

The following instructions show how to run the Synergy Cloud connectivity application project and connect to the Azure IoT Cloud.

Note: At this stage, it is assumed that you have completed the instructions in section 3.3 to create an Azure IoT account and have set up your device on the Azure IoT Hub.

- The instructions below show how the command line interface can be used to configure the boards, depending upon the desired interface for Cloud connectivity.
- While running the application on these boards, connectivity is done using one interface at a time (Ethernet or Wi-Fi or Cellular). Users must configure the desired interface to run the application. If you use Ethernet, be aware that Wi-Fi or Cellular is not available, and vice-versa.
- Users need to note that the CLI screenshots shown may not apply to all the boards. For example, cellular is not applicable to AE-CLOUD1 board:

Board	Ethernet	Wi-Fi	Cellular
AE-CLOUD1	Supported	Supported	Not Supported
AE-CLOUD2	Supported	Supported	Supported

1. If you have not already done so, complete section 3 and then go to section 4.3 to power up and load the project on to the AE-CLOUD2/AE-CLOUD1 kit.
2. Connect the USB Device port of the kit to the test PC. It will be automatically detected as an USB Serial device in case of Windows 10 PC. In case of Windows 7/8 PC, refer to the following installation guide to load the Synergy USB CDC driver: <https://en-support.renesas.com/knowledgeBase/16977397> and www.renesas.com/en-us/products/synergy/software/add-ons/usb-cdc-drivers.html.
3. Open the serial console application, such as Tera Term, to connect to the AE-CLOUD2/AE-CLOUD1 kit. The default Tera Term settings are **8-N-1**, and the baud rate is **9600**.
4. Press the **Enter** key; something similar to the following prompt appears on the serial console.

```

*****
*      Renesas Synergy Azure IoT Cloud Connectivity Application
*
*      FW version 1.3.1 - Aug 2 2019, 15:01:26
*
*      Synergy Software Package Version: 1.6.2
*****
Powering up BG96 Shield....done
>

```

Figure 21. Command Line Prompt

Note: For the AE-CLOUD2 kit, wait for the Cellular Modem and GPS initialization to complete. It may take around 7-10 seconds.

5. Press the **?** key to display the available CLI command options as shown in the following figure.

```

>?
Help Menu
cwiz : Network/Cloud Configuration Menu
      Usage: cwiz

demo : Start/Stop Synergy Cloud Connectivity Demo
      Usage: demo <start>/<stop>

>

```

Figure 22. Help Menu

4.4.1 Configuration Wizard Menu

Enter the command `cwiz`. Press the **Enter** key to enter the configuration menu. This command is used to configure the **1) Network interfaces**, **2) Azure IoT Hub Service**, **3) Dump previous configuration stored in the internal flash**.

```
>cwiz
##### Main Menu #####
1. Network Interface Selection
2. Azure IoT Hub Configuration
3. Dump previous configuration from flash
4. Exit
Please Enter Your Choice:>
```

Figure 23. Configuration Menu

4.4.1.1 Network Interface Selection

From the configuration menu, press **1** key to configure the Network Interface. It lists the available network interface options, in this application project. Currently this application supports Ethernet, Wi-Fi, and Cellular (in case of AE-CLOUD2 kit) network communication interfaces.

Note: The user can only select one network interface at a time. For instance, when Ethernet is selected, Wi-Fi and Cellular are not available and vice-versa. **To change the network interface, the demonstration should be stopped, and new interface should be selected through `cwiz`.**

If the user uses the same network interface between power cycles, then the network interface selection can be skipped as the interface and credentials are stored in the flash.

For example, if the user selects the Ethernet Network Interface Configuration as the interface for cloud connectivity before and after a power cycle, the user can go directly to section 4.4.1.2, Azure IOT Hub Configuration. The same applies for Wi-Fi or Cellular as well.

```
>cwiz
##### Main Menu #####
1. Network Interface Selection
2. Azure IoT Hub Configuration
3. Dump previous configuration from flash
4. Exit
Please Enter Your Choice:>1
Network Interface Selection:
1. Ethernet
2. Wi-Fi
3. Cellular
4. Exit
Please Enter Your Choice:>
```

Figure 24. Network Interface Selection Menu

(1) Ethernet Network Interface Configuration

From the **Network Interface Selection menu**, press the **1** key to select the Ethernet Network Configuration.

You see the submenu where you choose the IP Address Configuration mode from the available options (DHCP/Static). Choose the **IP Address Configuration** mode. The selected Ethernet configuration setting is stored in internal flash; it is used at later stage, when communication is initialized.

```
##### Main Menu #####
1. Network Interface Selection
2. Azure IoT Hub Configuration
3. Dump previous configuration from flash
4. Exit

Please Enter Your Choice:>1
Network Interface Selection:
1. Ethernet
2. Wi-Fi
3. Cellular
4. Exit

Please Enter Your Choice:>1
Entered Network Interface: Ethernet

Enter IP Address Configuration Mode
1. Static
2. DHCP
Please Enter Your Choice
>2
Entered IP Configuration Mode: DHCP
Network Configuration stored in flash
```

Figure 25. Ethernet Network Interface Configuration Menu – DHCP Configuration

```
##### Main Menu #####
1. Network Interface Selection
2. Azure IoT Hub Configuration
3. Dump previous configuration from flash
4. Exit

Please Enter Your Choice:>1
Network Interface Selection:
1. Ethernet
2. Wi-Fi
3. Cellular
4. Exit

Please Enter Your Choice:>1
Entered Network Interface: Ethernet

Enter IP Address Configuration Mode
1. Static
2. DHCP
Please Enter Your Choice
>1
Entered IP Configuration Mode: Static

Enter the IP Address:
>143.103.16.80
Enter Network Mask:
>255.255.255.128
Enter Gateway:
>143.103.16.2
Enter DNS:
>143.103.10.62
Network Configuration stored in flash
```

Figure 26. Ethernet Network Interface Configuration Menu – Static IP Configuration

Note: The Ethernet Static IP configuration does not work with the default project. User needs to add the NetX duo source code to the project. This issue will be fixed in future release.

(2) Wi-Fi Network Interface Configuration

When the user wants to choose Wi-Fi as interface, from the **Network Interface Selection menu**, press the **2** key to select the Wi-Fi Network Configuration.

You are given the option to enter Wi-Fi Configuration settings, such as **SSID**, **Pass key**, **Security type** and **IP Address Configuration mode**.

The selected Wi-Fi configuration settings are stored in the internal flash to be used at a later stage, when the communication is initialized.

```
##### Main Menu #####
1. Network Interface Selection
2. Azure IoT Hub Configuration
3. Dump previous configuration from flash
4. Exit

Please Enter Your Choice:>1
Network Interface Selection:
1. Ethernet
2. Wi-Fi
3. Cellular
4. Exit

Please Enter Your Choice:>2
Entered Network Interface: Wi-Fi

Wi-Fi Configuration
Enter the SSID associated with the Network
>rea-guestwifi
Enter the passphrase
>xxxxxxxxxx
Enter Security Type
1. WEP
2. WPA
3. WPA2
4. None
Please Enter Your Choice
>3
Entered Security Type: WPA2

Enter IP Address Configuration Mode
1. Static
2. DHCP
Please Enter Your Choice
>2
Entered IP Configuration Mode: DHCP
Network Configuration stored in flash
```

Figure 27. Wi-Fi Configuration – DHCP Configuration Mode

```

##### Main Menu #####
1. Network Interface Selection
2. Azure IoT Hub Configuration
3. Dump previous configuration from flash
4. Exit

Please Enter Your Choice:>1
Network Interface Selection:
1. Ethernet
2. Wi-Fi
3. Cellular
4. Exit

Please Enter Your Choice:>2
Entered Network Interface: Wi-Fi

Wi-Fi Configuration
Enter the SSID associated with the Network
>rea-guestwifi
Enter the passphrase
>xxxxxxxxxxxx
Enter Security Type
1. WEP
2. WPA
3. WPA2
4. None
Please Enter Your Choice
>3
Entered Security Type: WPA2

Enter IP Address Configuration Mode
1. Static
2. DHCP
Please Enter Your Choice
>1
Entered IP Configuration Mode: Static

Enter the IP Address:
>192.168.1.62
Enter Network Mask:
>255.255.255.0
Enter Gateway:
>192.168.1.254
Enter DNS:
> 4.2.2.4
Network Configuration stored in flash

```

Figure 28. Wi-Fi Configuration – Static IP Configuration

(3) Cellular Network Interface Configuration (Applicable for AE-Cloud2 only)

When the user wants to choose Cellular as interface, from the **Network Interface Selection** menu, press **3** to select the Cellular Network Configuration.

You will be given two choices as shown in the following figure:

- Option 1: Enter **1** in case of SIM provisioning. In this case, it is assumed that you already pre-configured the SIM card. You can only enter the APN, context ID and PDP type of the SIM.
- Option 2: Enter **2** in case of SIM configuration. This option is ideal if you need to configure the SIM card using the AT shell interface. For example, setting the Scan Mode, IoT OpMode etc., on the SIM.

```

Powering up BG96 Shield...Done
Initializing GPS: done
>cwiz

##### Main Menu #####

1. Network Interface Selection
2. Azure IoT Hub Configuration
3. Dump previous configuration from flash
4. Exit

Please Enter Your Choice:>1
Network Interface Selection:
1. Ethernet
2. Wi-Fi
3. Cellular
4. Exit

Please Enter Your Choice:>3
Entered Network Interface: Cellular

##### Cellular Modem Config Menu #####

1. Start Provisioning
2. Start SIM configuration

```

Figure 29. Cellular Configuration

(a) Start Provisioning Option

In the **cellular modem configuration menu**, choose option **1** to enter the Start provisioning sub-menu shown in the following figure.

```

##### Cellular Modem Config Menu #####

1. Start Provisioning
2. Start SIM configuration

Enter Your Choice: 1
Cellular Provisioning
Enter the APN associated with the Cellular Provider
>m2m.com.attz
Enter Context ID: Valid range is 1 to 5.
>1
Enter PDP Type
1. IP
2. IPU4U6
Please enter your choice
>1
Entered PDP Type: IP

```

Figure 30. Cellular Modem Provisioning Menu

The screen shot shows the Cellular configuration settings used for AT&T (USA Carrier) SIM card.

You are given the option to enter Cellular Configuration settings, such as **APN**, **Context ID**, **PDP type**.

Note: The APN name, Context ID, and PDP Type are provided by the Cellular Service provider. If you already know this information, start entering them using CLI.

The selected Cellular configuration setting is stored in the internal flash to be used at a later stage, when the communication interface is initialized.

Note: If you have configured your SIM and provisioned the Cellular Modem you can skip the section 4.4.1.1(3)(b),

(b) Start SIM Configuration Option

Note: Use this menu item to exercise the configuration of a new SIM card and identify the proper settings. This menu item cannot connect the device to the cloud even if `demo start` is issued. After finishing the SIM card configuration using this menu item, the user needs to return to the main menu and choose option **1, Start Provisioning**, to connect the device to cloud.

Once the provisioning information is stored, the CLI returns to the Main Menu. Choose the **Network Interface Selection -> Cellular**.

In the **cellular modem configuration menu**, choose option **2** to enter the Start SIM Configuration submenu shown in the following figure.

Note: It will take a few seconds to enter the Cellular Configuration menu since the firmware is opening the cellular framework instance in the background.

```
##### Main Menu #####
1. Network Interface Selection
2. Azure IoT Hub Configuration
3. Dump previous configuration from flash
4. Exit

Please Enter Your Choice:>1
Network Interface Selection:
1. Ethernet
2. Wi-Fi
3. Cellular
4. Exit

Please Enter Your Choice:>3
Entered Network Interface: Cellular

##### Cellular Modem Config Menu #####

1. Start Provisioning
2. Start SIM configuration

Enter Your Choice: 2
Opening Cellular module instance....done

##### Cellular Configuration Menu #####
1. Manual Config using AT cmd shell
2. Auto Config from Pre-stored AT cmd list

Enter your choice: █
```

Figure 31. Cellular Configuration Menu

In this Mode, option **1** opens the AT command Shell mode where you can enter individual AT commands and verify them.

You can also store the required AT commands in flash, based on the sequence needed for the Cellular service provider. Option **2** retrieves the pre-stored AT command list.

Manual Configuration using AT Command Shell

In case of option **1**, enter the AT command shell shown as follows. You can experiment with various AT commands to configure the SIM cards.

As a baseline to provisioning the SIM card using the BG96 Cellular modem, see the following Renesas Knowledge Base article: <https://en.na4.teamsupport.com/knowledgeBase/18027787>

```

COM11 - Tera Term VT
File Edit Setup Control Window Help

Please Enter Your Choice:>3
Entered Network Interface: Cellular

##### Cellular Modem Config Menu #####

1. Start Provisioning
2. Start SIM configuration

Enter Your Choice: 2
Opening Cellular module instance....done

##### Cellular Configuration Menu #####
1. Manual Config using AT cmd shell
2. Auto Config from Pre-stored AT cmd list

Enter your choice: 1
Entering AT command shell. Type 'exit' to terminate the shell
at_shell>>AT+CGDCONT=1,"IP","m2m.com.attz"
OK
at_shell>>

```

Figure 32. AT Command Shell

To exit the AT command shell, enter the command **exit** or **EXIT**. You will be asked whether you want to save the AT command as showing in the following figure.

```

Please Enter Your Choice:>3
Entered Network Interface: Cellular

##### Cellular Modem Config Menu #####

1. Start Provisioning
2. Start SIM configuration

Enter Your Choice: 2
Opening Cellular module instance....done

##### Cellular Configuration Menu #####
1. Manual Config using AT cmd shell
2. Auto Config from Pre-stored AT cmd list

Enter your choice: 1
Entering AT command shell. Type 'exit' to terminate the shell
at_shell>>AT
OK
at_shell>>exit
Do you wish to store the AT commands for your carrier? [Y/N]: 

```

Figure 33. AT Command Shell Usage

If you choose the to save the AT commands which can be later used to auto configure the new SIM cards, enter **Y**. In that case, you will be asked to enter the AT command details shown in the following figure.

Note Only the commands you entered after you choose '**Y**' for the above query will be saved. See the following example:

```

at_shell>>exit
Do you wish to store the AT commands for your carrier? [Y/N]: Y
***** Start Inserting AT Commands. Type exit to terminate!!! *****

AT Command: at+cgdcont=1,"IP","m2m.com.attz"
Response <case sensitive>: OK
Response Wait time in MilliSeconds: 1000
Retry Count: 5
Retry Delay in milli-seconds : 100

#####
AT Command: at+cgdcont=1,"IP","m2m.com.attz"
Response string: OK
Response Wait time: 1000
Retry Count: 5
Retry Delay: 100

#####
Do you Want to save this AT Command ? [y/n]: Y
AT Command: exit

```

Figure 34. Manual Mode Configuration using AT Command Shell

Auto Configuration from pre-stored AT command list

From the Cellular Configuration menu, choose option 2 to enter **Auto configuration from pre-stored AT command list** menu shown in the following figure.

```

##### Cellular Modem Config Menu #####
1. Start Provisioning
2. Start SIM configuration
Enter Your Choice: 2
Opening Cellular module instance....done

##### Cellular Configuration Menu #####
1. Manual Config using AT cmd shell
2. Auto Config from Pre-stored AT cmd list
Enter your choice: 2

#####
Command: at+cgdcont=1,"IP","m2m.com.attz"

Resp:
OK

```

Figure 35. Auto configuration from Pre-stored AT Command List

The pre-stored AT commands will be sent to the cellular modem and their responses displayed in the console window.

Note: In case of repeated failures to register to the network, increase the AT command retry count and set the appropriate network scan sequence in the Synergy Configurator of the project, generate and rebuild the project.

4.4.1.2 Azure IoT Hub Configuration

At this stage, it is assumed that you followed the instructions in section 3.3 to create device in Azure Cloud Platform and selected the desired communication interface in the section 4.4.1.1. If not, please complete the steps mentioned in the section 3.3 and 4.4.1.1 before proceeding.

From the **Main Menu**, press **2** and **enter key** to configure the Azure Cloud IoT Core service as shown in the following figure.

```

>cwiz
##### Main Menu #####
1. Network Interface Selection
2. Azure IoT Hub Configuration
3. Dump previous configuration from flash
4. Exit

Please Enter Your Choice:>2
1. Azure IoT Core Setting Menu
2. Azure Certificate/Keys Setting Menu
3. Exit

Please Enter Your Choice:>1

```

Figure 36. Azure IoT Hub Configuration Menu

(1) Azure IoT Core Setting Menu

From the **Azure IoT Core configuration menu**, press **1** and the **Enter** key to configure the Azure IoT Cloud settings. In the Azure IoT Cloud settings menu, you have the option to enter the information as shown in the following figure. Read the descriptions following the figure for details on each option.

```

>cwiz
##### Main Menu #####
1. Network Interface Selection
2. Azure IoT Hub Configuration
3. Dump previous configuration from flash
4. Exit

Please Enter Your Choice:>2
1. Azure IoT Core Setting Menu
2. Azure Certificate/Keys Setting Menu
3. Exit

Please Enter Your Choice:>1
Azure Cloud Settings Menu
1. Enter Azure Endpoint information:
2. Enter Azure Device ID :
3. Enter Azure Device Primary Key:
4. Exit

Please Enter Your Choice:>

```

Figure 37. Azure IoT Hub Device Configuration Menu

- Choose option **1** (Enter Endpoint Information), enter **<IoTHubName>.azure-devices.net**. The information taken from the connection string was created as part of the device creation on the IoT Hub, as shown in the **Device details** figure in section 3.3.3.

Note: IoTHubName is the name of the IoT Hub. Choose your IoT Hub name.

- Choose option **2** (Enter Device ID Information), enter **Deviceld**. The information may also be taken from the connection string shown in the **Device details** figure in section 3.3.3.
- Choose option **3** (Primary Key Information), enter **Primary Key**. The information may also be taken from **Device details** figure in section 3.3.3.

Note: The Azure credentials shown in the screenshots as part of this document are sample credentials and for demonstration purposes only. These credentials need to be used with the credentials you created as part of the section 3.3.3.

The screenshot of the Azure IoT configuration is shown in the following figure.

```
>cwiz
##### Main Menu #####
1. Network Interface Selection
2. Azure IoT Hub Configuration
3. Dump previous configuration from flash
4. Exit

Please Enter Your Choice:>2
1. Azure IoT Core Setting Menu
2. Azure Certificate/Keys Setting Menu
3. Exit

Please Enter Your Choice:>1
Azure Cloud Settings Menu
1. Enter Azure Endpoint information:
2. Enter Azure Device ID :
3. Enter Azure Device Primary Key:
4. Exit

Please Enter Your Choice:>1
Enter Azure Endpoint information: synergy.azure-devices.net

Azure Cloud Settings Menu
1. Enter Azure Endpoint information:
2. Enter Azure Device ID :
3. Enter Azure Device Primary Key:
4. Exit

Please Enter Your Choice:>2
Enter Azure Device ID: device0

Azure Cloud Settings Menu
1. Enter Azure Endpoint information:
2. Enter Azure Device ID :
3. Enter Azure Device Primary Key:
4. Exit

Please Enter Your Choice:>3
Enter Azure Device Primary Key: tg+S/hHJ4jeUgDj6pGEc00kXu6uKoueF3pcenNYyJL0=

Azure Cloud Settings Menu
1. Enter Azure Endpoint information:
2. Enter Azure Device ID :
3. Enter Azure Device Primary Key:
4. Exit

Please Enter Your Choice:>
```

Figure 38. Screenshot of Azure IoT Hub Device Configuration

4.4.1.3 Azure Certificate/Key Settings Menu

From the **Azure IoT Hub configuration menu**, press **2** and **Enter** key to configure the Azure Certificate/Keys settings.

In the **Azure Certificate/Keys settings menu**, you have the option of entering the root CA, in .pem format.

Open the attached generic certificate as part of this application Project in a text editor, copy and paste them in the serial console, and press **Enter** key.

The root CA certificate (**azure_rootCA.pem**) for Azure Cloud is enclosed as part of the package.

Note: This root CA is subjected to change based on the changes in Azure cloud.

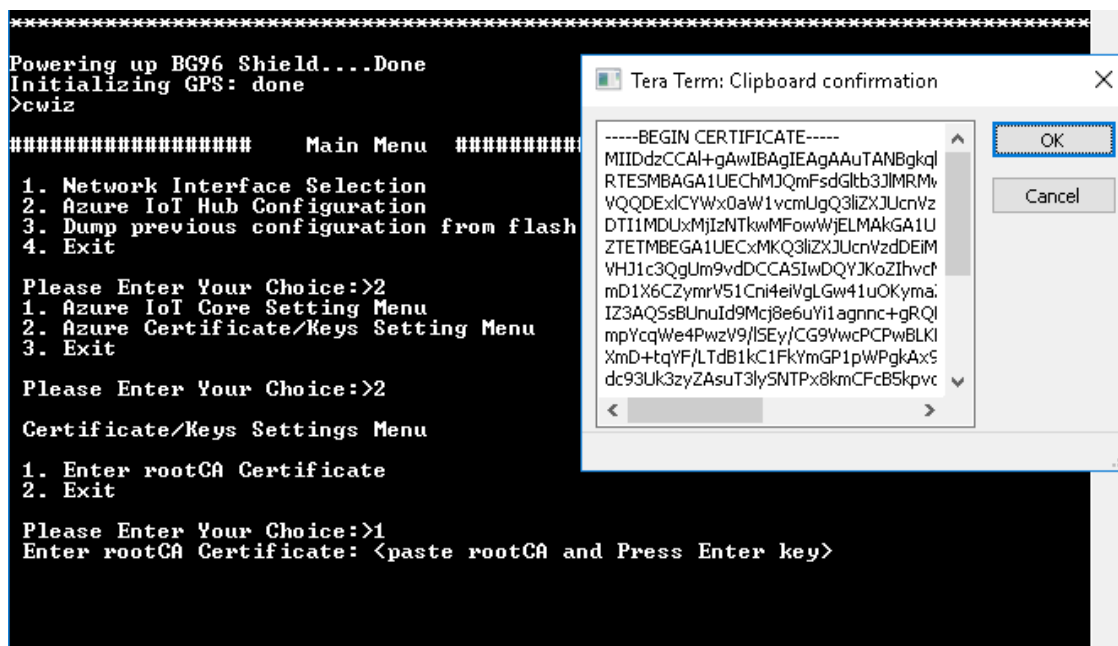


Figure 39. Certificates/Keys Setting Menu

```

-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
MIIDdzCCA1+gAwIBAgIEAgAAuTANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQUFADBAMQswCQYDQGEwJj
RTESMBAGA1UEChMJQmFsdGltb3JlMRMwEQYDUQALEwppDeWJlc1RydXN0MSIwIAYD
UQDEExlCYWw0aW1vcmUgQ3liZXJUCnUzdCBSb290MB4XDTAwMDUxMjE4NDYwMFPoX
DTI1MDUxMjE4NDYwMFPoXjELMAkGA1UEBhMCUUAxEjAQBgNVBAoTCUJhbHRpbW9y
ZTETMBEGA1UECzMkQ3liZXJUCnUzdDEIMCAGA1UEAxMZQmFsdGltb3JlIEN5YmUy
UHJlc3QgUm9vdDCCASIwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQADggEPADCCAQoCggEBAMKMEuYK
mD1X6CZymrV51Cni4eiVgLGw41uOKyma:
IZ3AQ5sBUUnuId9Mj8e6uYi1agnnc+gRQI
mpYcqWe4PwzV9/ISEy/CG9VvcPCPwBLKI
XmD+tgYF/LTdB1kC1FkYmGP1pWPgkAxS
dc93Uk3zyZAsuT3lySNTPx8kmCFcB5kpv
-----END CERTIFICATE-----
rootCA Certificate stored in flash

Certificate/Keys Settings Menu

1. Enter rootCA Certificate
2. Exit

Please Enter Your Choice:>

```

Figure 40. Screenshot of Azure IoT Hub Root CA Certificate

The selected configuration setting is stored in the internal flash. It is used at a later stage during the device connecting to Azure IoT Hub connection.

4.4.1.4 Dump Previous Configuration

From the **Main Menu**, choose option **3** to dump the pre-selected network, the Azure IoT Hub Service Configuration options you made from the internal flash, as shown in the following figure.

```

##### Main Menu #####
1. Network Interface Selection
2. Azure IoT Hub Configuration
3. Dump previous configuration from flash
4. Exit

Please Enter Your Choice:>3

##### Flash Dump Start#####

Network Interface selected: WiFi
IP Mode: DHCP

WiFi Configuration
SSID      : visitor
Key       : Renesas123@
Security  : WPA2

Azure Endpoint: synergy.azure-devices.net
Azure Device ID: device0
Azure Device Primary Key: tg+S/hHJ4jeUgDj6pGEc00kXu6uKoueF3pcenNYyJL0=

##### Flash Dump End #####

##### Main Menu #####
1. Network Interface Selection
2. Azure IoT Hub Configuration
3. Dump previous configuration from flash
4. Exit

Please Enter Your Choice:>

```

Figure 41. Dump Configuration Menu

Note: The first-time project is flashed onto the board — since there is no information stored in flash — dumping the data using the `cwiz` command may result in garbage being displayed on the CLI. Power cycle the board and configure it before proceeding to dump the data.

4.4.2 Demo Start/Stop Command

From the CLI console, enter `demo start` command to start the Synergy Cloud Connectivity Application Demonstration.

```

>?
Help Menu
cwiz : Network/Cloud Configuration Menu
      Usage: cwiz

demo : Start/Stop Synergy Cloud Connectivity Demo
      Usage: demo <start>/<stop>

>demo start
>Initializing Network Interface

```

Figure 42. Azure Running Demo

The application framework reads your pre-configured selection options for the network interface, the IoT service from the internal flash, and checks for its validity. If the content is valid, it then initializes the network interface and establishes a MQTT connection with the Azure IoT Hub.

This application wakes up periodically (every 5 seconds) and checks for your input event flag state. The flag state is set once you have entered the `demo start/stop` command on the CLI. This application performs the following functions periodically until you enter the `demo stop` command.

1. Initialize communication interface (Ethernet or Wi-Fi, or Cellular), based on the selection.
2. Initialize Azure IoT Cloud interface.
3. Read sensor data and publish them periodically on MQTT topics.
4. Updates your LED state based on the type of MQTT message received.

If the `demo stop` command is issued, it de-initializes the IoT Cloud interface, which in turn stops MQTT messages from publishing and clears any pending MQTT messages from its internal queue.

Note: Once the demonstration starts running ('`demo start`' command is issued), the `cwiz` command should not be used until the demonstration is stopped using '`demo stop`' command.

4.5 Verifying the Demo

To verify the Synergy Cloud Connectivity Application Project's functionality, use the following instructions.

Note: It is assumed that you completed the instructions in section 3.3 to create an Azure Cloud IoT account; that you have set up your device on the Azure IoT Hub, configured network credentials, and Azure IoT credentials using CLI; as well as have compiled and downloaded the application project to the AE-CLOUD2/AE-CLOUD1 kit.

4.5.1 Running the Synergy Cloud Connectivity Demonstration

Run this application demonstration from the serial console using the `demo start` command.

Once you run `demo start`, it begins to configure the network interface, establish a connection with Azure IoT Hub, and start publishing sensor data periodically (every 5 seconds).

```
>?
  Help Menu
  cwiz : Network/Cloud Configuration Menu
        Usage: cwiz

  demo : Start/Stop Synergy Cloud Connectivity Demo
        Usage: demo <start>/<stop>

>demo start
>Initializing Network Interface
Stopping DHCP client.
done
Waiting for IP address.done

IP Configuration
=====
Interface   : Ethernet
Mode        : DHCP

IP Address  : 143.103.16.38
Netmask     : 255.255.255.128
Gateway     : 143.103.16.2
DHCP Server : 143.103.10.56
DNS Server  : 143.103.10.62
*****
Initializing Cloud Interface:Enter MQTT Azure open
connection to MQTT Endpoint Successfull

Subscribed to the following topics
devices/device0/messages/devicebound/#
Publish to the following topic
$iothub/twin/PATCH/properties/reported/?$rid=0
{
  "xacc" : "-0.09",
  "yacc" : "0.34",
  "zacc" : "9.96",
  "temperature" : "94.33",
  "pressure" : "997.72",
  "humidity" : "28.49",
  "longitude" : "",
  "latitude" : "",
  "spl" : "0.00"
}

{
  "xacc" : "-0.18",
  "yacc" : "0.40",
  "temperature" : "94.37",
  "pressure" : "997.74",
  "humidity" : "28.43",
  "longitude" : "",
  "latitude" : "",
  "spl" : "0.00"
}
```

Figure 43. Application Demo Screenshot from CLI

4.5.2 Monitoring MQTT messages on Device

Once the demonstration is running, the sensor data is periodically published to the Azure IoT Hub. To view the data published, user has 2 options to view the data:

1. On the Device Side using CLI log.

4.5.2.1 Monitoring on the Device Side

The console logs when the demo `start` command is issued on the device side using the command line interface (CLI), initiating the gathering of sensor data is pushed on to the cloud. When the device is controlled from the IoT Hub (to turn LEDs ON/OFF), the user can view messages on the console. The sensor data is updated every 5 seconds.

4.5.3 Publishing the MQTT message from Azure IoT Hub

You can publish the MQTT message to turn ON/OFF your LEDs on the AE-CLOUD1/AE-CLOUD2 kit by using messages listed in following table. These messages show the states for Red, Green and Yellow LEDs.

Note: The Message under Message Column are **case sensitive**, users need to take care of this while using them to turn ON/OFF the LEDs.

Only one message can be entered at a time. Copy the message as-is and do not include any extra spaces.

Table 1. Turning the User LED ON/OFF on your AE-CLOUD2/AE-CLOUD1 kit

LED State	Message
RED LED ON	<code>{"state":{"desired":{"Red_LED":"ON"}}</code>
RED LED OFF	<code>{"state":{"desired":{"Red_LED":"OFF"}}</code>
YELLOW LED ON	<code>{"state":{"desired":{"Yellow_LED":"ON"}}</code>
YELLOW LED OFF	<code>{"state":{"desired":{"Yellow_LED":"OFF"}}</code>
GREEN LED ON	<code>{"state":{"desired":{"Green_LED":"ON"}}</code>
GREEN LED OFF	<code>{"state":{"desired":{"Green_LED":"OFF"}}</code>

To publish the message, use the following steps:

1. Click the **"Message to Device"** on the **Device details** blade, it will open up Message to Device blade. as shown in Figure 44.
2. Under the Message Body, paste the corresponding message to turn ON/OFF the LED. For example, `{"state":{"desired":{"Red_LED":"ON"}}`, and then click **Send Message**.

Note: Leave the **Key** and **Value** Field blank.

3. You can see the corresponding LEDs that turn ON at the actual device, as well as the print message on the console “Red LED ON”.

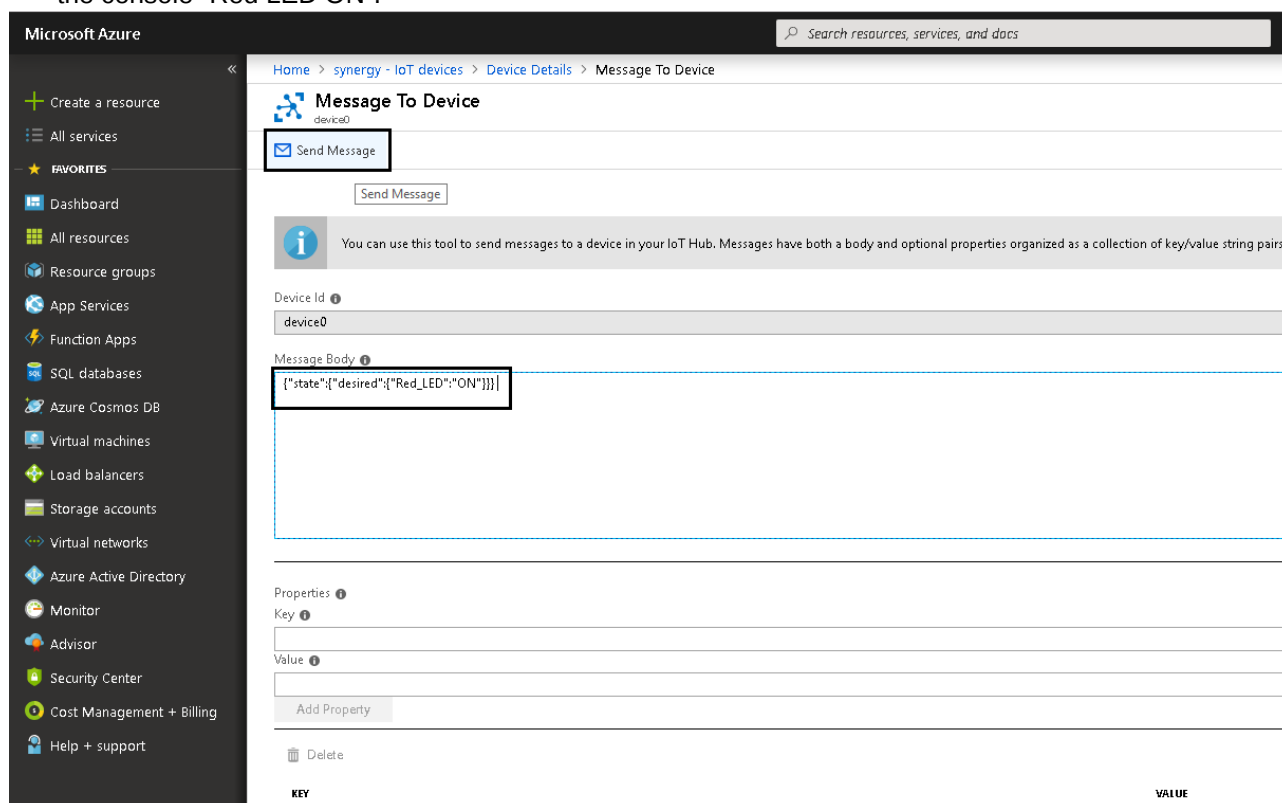


Figure 44. Screenshot of Send Message to Device from Azure IoT Hub

4.5.4 Stopping the Synergy Cloud Connectivity Demonstration

To stop the demonstration, enter the `demo stop` command. Issuing this command de-initializes the IoT Cloud interface, stops it from publishing MQTT messages, and clears any pending MQTT messages from its internal queue.

```
>demo stop
De-initializing IoT Service... >done
De-initializing N/W Interface... Done
>
```

Figure 45. Application Demo Stop Sequence

The demonstration can be restarted using the `demo start` command.

4.6 Customizing Demo Delays

This application supports failure recovery for a period specified by certain macros. To increase or reduce the time for recovery, modify the following in the source code (MQTT_Config.h):

Table 2. Delay settings

Macro	Purpose	Set to
MQTT_UPDATE_DELAY	Delay between the updates pushed to the cloud.	5 seconds
IOT_NW_RETRY_DELAY	Retry for Network failures	5 seconds
NETWORK_RETRY_CNT	Retry count for network connectivity in case of network failures.	10 seconds
IOT_SERVICE_RETRY_DELAY	Delay between retries for IoT Service connectivity in case of failures.	Currently set to 100
IOT_SERVICE_RETRY_CNT	Retry count for IoT Service.	5 seconds

5. Next Steps

- Renesas Synergy Module Guides collateral link: www.renesas.com/synergy/applicationprojects
- For other Synergy Gallery links, development tools, and utilities, see the Website and Support section.

6. MQTT/TLS References

- SSP v1.6.0 User's Manual (www.renesas.com/synergy/ssp).
- Azure IoT documentation <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/iot-hub/>

7. Known Issues and Limitations

1. Restarting the demo using the demo start command may fail on certain networks when using Ethernet or Wi-Fi.
2. Occasional outages in cloud connectivity may be noticed during the demonstration due to changes in the cloud server. Contact the Renesas support team for questions.
3. Currently, there is no support for direct device-to-device communications with Azure IoT hub.

Website and Support

Visit the following vanity URLs to learn about key elements of the Synergy Platform, download components and related documentation, and get support.

Synergy Software	www.renesas.com/synergy/software
Synergy Software Package	www.renesas.com/synergy/ssp
Software add-ons	www.renesas.com/synergy/addons
Software glossary	www.renesas.com/synergy/softwareglossary
Development tools	www.renesas.com/synergy/tools
Synergy Hardware	www.renesas.com/synergy/hardware
Microcontrollers	www.renesas.com/synergy/mcus
MCU glossary	www.renesas.com/synergy/mcuglossary
Parametric search	www.renesas.com/synergy/parametric
Kits	www.renesas.com/synergy/kits
Synergy Solutions Gallery	www.renesas.com/synergy/solutionsgallery
Partner projects	www.renesas.com/synergy/partnerprojects
Application projects	www.renesas.com/synergy/applicationprojects
Self-service support resources:	
Documentation	www.renesas.com/synergy/docs
Knowledgebase	www.renesas.com/synergy/knowledgebase
Forums	www.renesas.com/synergy/forum
Training	www.renesas.com/synergy/training
Videos	www.renesas.com/synergy/videos
Chat and web ticket	www.renesas.com/synergy/resourcelibrary

Revision History

Rev.	Date	Description	
		Page	Summary
1.00	Sep.24.18	—	Initial version
1.01	Feb.07.19	—	Added IAR Support and Bug fixes. Added Support for AE-CLOUD1.
1.02	Apr.03.19	—	Fixed Cellular at command shell bug.
1.03	Jun.27.19	—	Updated portions of section 4, Running the MQTT/TLS Application
1.04	Oct.21.19	1, 22, 37	Updated versions for development tools & software. Updated portions of section 4, Running the MQTT/TLS Application.
1.05	Nov.01.19	—	Updated section 4.3, step 7.

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