

**JBLopen**

Embedded Software Insight

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# BASEplatform MicroBlaze Reference Manual

PM0006

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# Overview

Welcome to the BASEplatform™ platform reference manual for the Xilinx MicroBlaze® soft processor. This reference manual covers the platform-specific API relevant to the MicroBlaze as well as the other Xilinx FPGA based IPs that can be used with the MicroBlaze. This document includes important configuration information as well as the complete API reference for the MicroBlaze. The core API of the BASEplatform can be found in the BASEplatform API reference available on the documentation section of the JBLopen website. Similarly to the core API, the platform-specific API is written in ISO/IEC 9899:1999 (C99) compliant C and designed to be portable across the toolchains supporting the MicroBlaze.

For convenience during development, all the information related to each individual API element is also reproduced within the relevant header source files in human readable format.

## About the BASEplatform

The BASEplatform is a collection of low-level interface modules, drivers and board support packages (BSPs) designed to provide the foundation for an embedded software application. The BASEplatform can support a variety of free or commercial RTOSes as well as bare-metal applications, both in multi-core and single core configurations. BASEplatform packages are created specifically for an application's needs, and usually include support for an RTOS or bare-metal, low level I/Os, such as UART, I2C, GPIO etc. as well as communication and storage stacks, as selected by the application developer, alongside the necessary drivers, integration and IDE files to get everything working out of the box.

## Missing Module or API?

The BASEplatform's set of modules is developed prioritizing our customer's need. If a needed module or API function is missing do not hesitate to inform us. In addition make sure to consult both the BASEplatform API reference manual as well as the platform-specific reference manual for a complete list of API and modules.



## Header

Following the name is the header file where the declaration of the documented API can be found. It is recommended to use the displayed path relative to the root of the source directory of the BASEplatform when including BASEplatform's headers.

For example, to include the UART module header file `bp_uart.h` the following include directive is recommended.

```
#include <uart/bp_uart.h>
```

The root of the BASEplatform source directory should be added to the include path of the compiler.

## Description

A description of the API element including basic usage information.

## Prototype

For functions, the full signature of the API along with parameter names, types, and function return type.

## Attributes

For functions only, this section lists the relevant function attributes. See the [function attributes](#) section of this manual for a detailed description of each attribute.

## Parameters

Function parameters list along with a short description of each parameter.

## Returned Errors or Return Values

For functions that return a BASEplatform standard error code, this section is named Returned Errors and lists the relevant errors that can be returned. See the [error handling convention](#) section of this manual for more information on the BASEplatform error handling.

For other functions that do not return a standard error code, this section lists the possible output values of the function. In this case the section is named "Returned Values".

## Example

Some API functions may include a small code example to illustrate usage. Note that these examples are for documentation purpose and may not include error handling and checking to keep the examples concise.

## Data Types

Data types include structure definitions, enumerated types as well as scalar type definitions. They all follow a similar documentation layout, below is an example of API reference for a hypothetical structure definition named `bp_example_struct_t`:



*Expansion* Macro expansion's description.

## Macro Name

At the top of each API is the name of the macro as it appears in the source code. BASEplatform preprocessor definitions are always in capital letters and prefixed with BP\_ followed by the module name and then the macro's specific name.

## Header

Following the name is the header file where the declaration of the documented API can be found. It is recommended to use the displayed path relative to the root of the source directory of the BASEplatform when including BASEplatform's headers.

## Description

A description of the macro including basic usage information.

## Parameters

Macro parameters list along with a short description of each parameter.

## Expansion

For function-like macros an expansion section describes the macro's expansion including the type if applicable.

## Function Attributes

The API reference documentation for API functions includes a set of attributes that clarifies in which context it is safe to call a specific API function. The attributes are as follows:

- Blocking
- ISR-safe
- Critical-safe
- Thread-safe

## Blocking

The function is potentially blocking, which means it can wait or pend on a kernel object such as a semaphore or mutex, in order to wait for a resource to be available or for an operation to complete. Some functions may be optionally blocking depending on the function's arguments. Those functions are always marked as blocking in the API reference regardless.

In a bare-metal environment, any function marked as blocking can potentially suspend the background task while waiting for a specific interrupt. Many of those functions take a timeout parameter that can be set to 0 to make them non-blocking (polling) if suspension of the background task is undesired.

As a general rule, blocking functions should not be called from an interrupt service routine, also known as interrupt handler or while the CPU interrupts are disabled. In addition, some RTOSes allow suspending or locking the scheduler, when this is the case, blocking functions should not be called while the scheduler is suspended or locked.

## ISR-Safe

An ISR-safe function can be called from within an interrupt service routine. This also includes callback functions that are called from an interrupt context. Note that while an ISR-safe function is usually critical-safe this is not always the case. Also an ISR-safe function may not necessarily be thread-safe.

## Critical Safe

Critical safe functions can be called when the CPU interrupts are disabled, this is also called a critical context or sometimes a critical section. Critical sections are usually entered by calling a spinlock acquire or critical section enter function. Calling a non-critical-safe function from within a critical section can corrupt the state of the CPU's interrupt disable flags and cause runtime faults or data corruption.

## Thread-Safe

A thread safe function guarantees correct operations between multiple threads or tasks when running under a multitasking kernel. In the context of the BASEplatform API, thread-safe also implies thread safety on an SMP system, which means it is safe to use the API function from different threads in parallel. Due to the design of the BASEplatform, thread-safe functions are also re-entrant assuming that the other function attributes, such as ISR safety, are respected.

## Function Attributes in Header Files

Function attributes are documented slightly differently in the source header files in order to be more concise and easier to maintain. The attributes are documented under an "Attributes" section and are named as follows:

- non-blocking
- non-thread-safe
- ISR-safe
- critical-section-safe

Absence of an attribute implies that the opposite attribute applies to the function. For example, in the absence of any explicit function attribute in the header documentation, a function is assumed to be blocking, thread-safe and not safe to call from ISRs and critical sections.

## API Conventions

The BASEplatform API adheres to a few conventions with respect to the naming, error handling and timeouts that are useful for the application developers.

## Naming

The BASEplatform API function names are all written in lower case, except preprocessor macros which are in upper case. Words within an object name are separated by underscores and the whole name is prefixed with `bp_` followed by the module name and finally the function specific part of the name.

For example, the time module function to get the current time is written as follows:

```
bp_time_get()
```

And the memory barrier macro from the architecture module, "arch" for short, is named as follows:

```
BP_ARCH_MB()
```

## Error Handling

Most API functions return a status in the form of a plain int as the function's return value. As a general exception, some functions that cannot fail are allowed to return nothing (void) or another value.

In general, the BASEplatform attempts to minimize the number of different error codes to simplify the application's error handling and improve performance. The list of possible error codes is included within every function's documentation. The meaning of each error code is also documented in a function's description. See the Error Codes chapter for a list of defined error codes.

As with other preprocessor macros and enumeration constants, the application should never rely on the exact numerical value of any specific error code. However, two guarantees are made with respect to the error code numerical values. The first is that `RTNC_SUCCESS` will always expand to 0. The second is that all other error codes are negative. Positive values are not used for any valid error code. Any undefined or unexpected error code returned by a function should be treated as a fatal error.

Two error codes have the exact same meaning for all the functions, namely `RTNC_SUCCESS` and `RTNC_FATAL`.

`RTNC_SUCCESS` is returned when a function completed successfully without issue.

`RTNC_FATAL` is returned if and only if an unexpected situation that should not happen at runtime is detected. This includes invalid function arguments, internal data corruption and assertion failures within the code. In addition, any unexpected error code returned from a function should be treated as a fatal error. It is up to the application to decide on the proper action to perform upon receiving a fatal error. As a general rule, the application should not perform any other calls to that module instance. Safety critical applications should consider an `RTNC_FATAL` error code as a severe assertion failure and act accordingly.

Some modules, especially IO modules such as UART and I2C, provides a reset API call that can be used to reset the internal state of a module as well as the underlying peripheral. This can be used to attempt to recover from a fatal error in case the error condition is temporary.

## Timeouts

Most of the blocking functions have a timeout argument that takes a timeout value in milliseconds. The timeout period is guaranteed to be at least the requested value rounded up to the next multiple of the kernel's tick rate if necessary. Internally, the BASEplatform modules and drivers will attempt to respect the timeout value as closely as possible while guaranteeing the minimum timeout value. However, RTOS

scheduling, higher priority tasks and interrupt response time may increase the amount of time taken to return from a timeout condition.

For all functions that take a timeout value, specifying a timeout value of 0 means that the function will return immediately instead of blocking when having to wait on a mutex or an interrupt. A value of `TIMEOUT_INF` or `-1` will result in an infinite timeout.

## Numerical Values of Macros and Enumeration Constants

To ease maintainability and ensure compatibility with future versions, the application should never rely on enumeration constants and macros numerical value.

## Driver API

Many of the BASEplatform modules, especially the IO modules, use drivers to perform hardware access. In those situations the top-level module provides lifecycle management as well as thread-safety. However, it may be desirable in some circumstances to access the driver API directly. The various driver function signatures are gathered at the end of this manual but additional details may be available from each platform's reference manual.

### Advanced Driver API

Each driver is allowed to implement additional, driver specific, functionalities not available from the top level module API. These functions are usually meant to control advanced features of the underlying peripherals. Each I/O module provides an API to retrieve the driver's handle which can be used to access those advanced functions directly. There is also an optional locking mechanism that can be used to ensure thread safety while performing direct operations on the drivers.

### Accessing the Drivers Directly

It is also possible to access the drivers standard operation directly at the driver level. This reduces the overhead associated the kernel mutexes and driver dereference at the cost of thread safety. As such, direct driver access should be done with care. As with the case of the advanced driver features, there is an optional exclusive lock mechanism that can be used to ensure thread safety.

## MicroBlaze Specific Configurations

To accommodate the highly configurable nature of the Xilinx MicroBlaze, the BASEplatform includes additional configurations specific to the MicroBlaze.

### Configuration Files

To improve integration with the Xilinx SDK, the BASEplatform modules for the MicroBlaze requires the inclusion of the `xparameters.h` header file generated by the SDK. To do so, an additional configuration header named `bp_xilinx_def_cfg.h` must be created and should contain a single include directive for `xparameters.h`.



For example:

```
#include </path/to/project_bsp/ps7_cortexa9_0/include/xparameters.h>;
```

## SoC Definition

The generic definitions for the MicroBlaze SoC peripherals can be found in `soc/microblaze/bp_microblaze_soc_def.h`. These can be used to write a custom board definition.

## Generic Xilinx SoC and Board Definition

To help in writing custom board files that may contain various soft IPs, the BASEplatform can automatically include the required definitions from the Xilinx SDK. The SoC level definitions can be found in `soc/xilinx/bp_xilinx_soc_def.h` and the board definitions can be found in `board/xilinx/xilinx_generic/bp_xilinx_generic_board_def.h`.

For example, if the Vivado project contains a single AXI UARTLite IP instance `g_xil_axiuart0` will be automatically defined in `bp_xilinx_generic_board_def.h` and can be used as an argument to `'bp_uart_create()'` to create a UART module instance as usual.

## Interrupts

The BASEplatform supports interrupt management through the AXI Interrupt Controller. It should be noted that since the interrupt types (Edge or Level) and sensitivity are fixed at the time of synthesis they cannot be changed at runtime.

## Timebase

To provide the primary timebase for the application an AXI timer working in 64-bit mode is recommended. This timebase will also be used as the kernel tick source for the RTOS if present.

# MicroBlaze Core Control

Core control function for the Xilinx MicroBlaze.

## Function

## bp\_microblaze\_btr\_get()

<arch/port/microblaze/bp\_microblaze\_ctrl.h>

Returns the value of the MicroBlaze processor Branch Target Register(BTR).

*Prototype*      `uint32_t bp_microblaze_btr_get ( );`

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	x	✓	✓	✓

*Returned Values*      BTR register value.

## Function

## bp\_microblaze\_carry\_clear()

<arch/port/microblaze/bp\_microblaze\_ctrl.h>

Clears the carry bit.

*Prototype*      `void bp_microblaze_carry_clear ( );`

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	x	✓	✓	✓

Function

## bp\_microblaze\_carry\_get()

<arch/port/microblaze/bp\_microblaze\_ctrl.h>

Returns the state of the carry bit.

*Prototype*     bool bp\_microblaze\_carry\_get ( );

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	x	✓	✓	✓

*Returned Values*     true if the carry bit is set, false otherwise.

Function

## bp\_microblaze\_cc\_get()

<arch/port/microblaze/bp\_microblaze\_ctrl.h>

Returns the current state of the MSR Carry Copy bit.

*Prototype*     bool bp\_microblaze\_cc\_get ( );

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	x	✓	✓	✓

*Returned Values*     Carry copy state.

Function

## bp\_microblaze\_dcache\_dis()

<arch/port/microblaze/bp\_microblaze\_ctrl.h>

Disables the data cache.

*Prototype*     void bp\_microblaze\_dcache\_dis ( );

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✗	✓	✓	✓

Function

## bp\_microblaze\_dcache\_en()

<arch/port/microblaze/bp\_microblaze\_ctrl.h>

Enables the data cache.

*Prototype*      void bp\_microblaze\_dcache\_en ( );

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✗	✓	✓	✓

Function

## bp\_microblaze\_dcache\_is\_en()

<arch/port/microblaze/bp\_microblaze\_ctrl.h>

Returns the data cache state

*Prototype*      bool bp\_microblaze\_dcache\_is\_en ( );

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✗	✓	✓	✓

*Returned Values*      true if the data cache is enabled, false otherwise.

Function

## bp\_microblaze\_dzo\_clear()

<arch/port/microblaze/bp\_microblaze\_ctrl.h>

Clears the divide by 0 bit.

*Prototype*      void bp\_microblaze\_dzo\_clear ( );

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✗	✓	✓	✓

Function

## bp\_microblaze\_dzo\_get()

<arch/port/microblaze/bp\_microblaze\_ctrl.h>

Returns the state of the Divide by Zero bit.

*Prototype*      `bool bp_microblaze_dzo_get ( );`

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	x	✓	✓	✓

*Returned Values*      true if the divide by 0 flag is set, false otherwise.

Function

## bp\_microblaze\_ear\_get()

<arch/port/microblaze/bp\_microblaze\_ctrl.h>

Returns the value of the MicroBlaze processor Exception Address Register(EAR).

*Prototype*      `uint32_t bp_microblaze_ear_get ( );`

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	x	✓	✓	✓

*Returned Values*      EAR register value.

Function

## bp\_microblaze\_edr\_get()

<arch/port/microblaze/bp\_microblaze\_ctrl.h>

Returns the value of the MicroBlaze processor Exception Data Register(EDR).

*Prototype*      `uint32_t bp_microblaze_edr_get ( );`

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	x	✓	✓	✓

*Returned Values* EDR register value.

Function

## bp\_microblaze\_esr\_get()

<arch/port/microblaze/bp\_microblaze\_ctrl.h>

Returns the value of the MicroBlaze processor Exception Status Register(ESR).

*Prototype* uint32\_t bp\_microblaze\_esr\_get ( );

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	x	✓	✓	✓

*Returned Values* ESR register value.

Function

## bp\_microblaze\_exception\_dis()

<arch/port/microblaze/bp\_microblaze\_ctrl.h>

Disables exceptions.

*Prototype* void bp\_microblaze\_exception\_dis ( );

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	x	✓	✓	✓

Function

## bp\_microblaze\_exception\_en()

<arch/port/microblaze/bp\_microblaze\_ctrl.h>

Enables exceptions.

*Prototype* void bp\_microblaze\_exception\_en ( );

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	x	✓	✓	✓

Function

## bp\_microblaze\_exception\_is\_en()

<arch/port/microblaze/bp\_microblaze\_ctrl.h>

Returns the exception enabled bit.

*Prototype*      `bool bp_microblaze_exception_is_en ( );`

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	x	✓	✓	✓

*Returned Values*      true if exceptions are currently enabled, false otherwise.

Function

## bp\_microblaze\_fsr\_get()

<arch/port/microblaze/bp\_microblaze\_ctrl.h>

Returns the value of the MicroBlaze processor Floating-Point Status Register(FSR).

*Prototype*      `uint32_t bp_microblaze_fsr_get ( );`

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	x	✓	✓	✓

*Returned Values*      FSR register value.

Function

## bp\_microblaze\_fsr\_set()

<arch/port/microblaze/bp\_microblaze\_ctrl.h>

Sets the value of the MicroBlaze processor Floating-Point Status Register.

*Prototype*      `void bp_microblaze_fsr_set (uint32_t fsr);`

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	x	✓	✓	✓

*Parameters*      `fsr`      FSR register value to set.

Function

## bp\_microblaze\_icache\_dis()

<arch/port/microblaze/bp\_microblaze\_ctrl.h>

Disables the instruction cache.

*Prototype*      void bp\_microblaze\_icache\_dis ( );

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	x	✓	✓	✓

Function

## bp\_microblaze\_icache\_en()

<arch/port/microblaze/bp\_microblaze\_ctrl.h>

Enables the instruction cache.

*Prototype*      void bp\_microblaze\_icache\_en ( );

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	x	✓	✓	✓

Function

## bp\_microblaze\_icache\_is\_en()

<arch/port/microblaze/bp\_microblaze\_ctrl.h>

Returns the instruction cache state.

*Prototype*      bool bp\_microblaze\_icache\_is\_en ( );

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	x	✓	✓	✓

*Returned Values*      true if the instruction cache is enabled, false otherwise.



Function

## bp\_microblaze\_in\_break()

<arch/port/microblaze/bp\_microblaze\_ctrl.h>

Returns the break state.

*Prototype*      `bool bp_microblaze_in_break ( );`

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✗	✓	✓	✓

*Returned Values*      true if the processor is currently in a break, false otherwise.

Function

## bp\_microblaze\_in\_exception()

<arch/port/microblaze/bp\_microblaze\_ctrl.h>

Returns the exception state.

*Prototype*      `bool bp_microblaze_in_exception ( );`

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✗	✓	✓	✓

*Returned Values*      true if the processor is currently in an exception, false otherwise.

Function

## bp\_microblaze\_int\_dis()

<arch/port/microblaze/bp\_microblaze\_ctrl.h>

Disables the interrupts at the MicroBlaze level. Note that the ARCH\_INT\_EN() and ARCH\_INT\_DIS() macros should be used to manipulate the interrupt state for better portability.

*Prototype*      `void bp_microblaze_int_dis ( );`

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✗	✓	✓	✓

Function

## bp\_microblaze\_int\_en()

<arch/port/microblaze/bp\_microblaze\_ctrl.h>

Enables the interrupts at the MicroBlaze level. Note that the ARCH\_INT\_EN() and ARCH\_INT\_DIS() macros should be used to manipulate the interrupt state for better portability.

*Prototype*      void bp\_microblaze\_int\_en ( );

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	x	✓	✓	✓

Function

## bp\_microblaze\_int\_is\_en()

<arch/port/microblaze/bp\_microblaze\_ctrl.h>

Returns the state of the interrupt enable bit.

*Prototype*      bool bp\_microblaze\_int\_is\_en ( );

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	x	✓	✓	✓

*Returned Values*      true if the interrupts are enabled, false otherwise.

Function

## bp\_microblaze\_msr\_get()

<arch/port/microblaze/bp\_microblaze\_ctrl.h>

Returns the value of the MicroBlaze processor MSR register.

*Prototype*      uint32\_t bp\_microblaze\_msr\_get ( );

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	x	✓	✓	✓

*Returned Values*      MSR register value.

Function

## bp\_microblaze\_msr\_set()

<arch/port/microblaze/bp\_microblaze\_ctrl.h>

Sets the value of the MicroBlaze processor MSR register.

*Prototype*      void bp\_microblaze\_msr\_set ( uint32\_t msr );

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	x	✓	✓	✓

*Parameters*      msr      MSR register value to set.

Function

## bp\_microblaze\_pid\_get()

<arch/port/microblaze/bp\_microblaze\_ctrl.h>

Returns the value of the MicroBlaze processor Process ID Register(PID).

*Prototype*      uint32\_t bp\_microblaze\_pid\_get ( );

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	x	✓	✓	✓

*Returned Values*      PID register value.

Function

## bp\_microblaze\_pid\_set()

<arch/port/microblaze/bp\_microblaze\_ctrl.h>

Sets the value of the MicroBlaze processor Process ID Register(PID).

*Prototype*      void bp\_microblaze\_pid\_set ( uint32\_t pid );

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	x	✓	✓	✓

*Parameters*      pid      PID register value to set.

Function

## bp\_microblaze\_pvr\_get()

<arch/port/microblaze/bp\_microblaze\_ctrl.h>

Returns the value of the MicroBlaze Processor Version Register (PVR) number pvr\_num.

*Prototype*     uint32\_t bp\_microblaze\_pvr\_get (uint32\_t pvr\_num);

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	x	✓	✓	✓

*Parameters*     pvr\_num     PVR register number to query.

*Returned Values*     PVR register value.

Function

## bp\_microblaze\_pvr\_is\_avail()

<arch/port/microblaze/bp\_microblaze\_ctrl.h>

Returns the availability of the Processor Version Register

*Prototype*     bool bp\_microblaze\_pvr\_is\_avail ( );

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	x	✓	✓	✓

*Returned Values*     true if the PVR register is available, false otherwise.

Function

## bp\_microblaze\_shr\_get()

<arch/port/microblaze/bp\_microblaze\_ctrl.h>

Returns the value of the MicroBlaze processor Stack High Register(SHR).

*Prototype*     uint32\_t bp\_microblaze\_shr\_get ( );

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	x	✓	✓	✓

*Returned Values* SHR register value.

Function

## bp\_microblaze\_shr\_set()

<arch/port/microblaze/bp\_microblaze\_ctrl.h>

Sets the value of the MicroBlaze processor Stack High Register(SHR).

*Prototype* void bp\_microblaze\_shr\_set ( uint32\_t shr );

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	x	✓	✓	✓

*Parameters* shr SHR register value to set.

Function

## bp\_microblaze\_slr\_get()

<arch/port/microblaze/bp\_microblaze\_ctrl.h>

Returns the value of the MicroBlaze processor Stack Low Register(SLR).

*Prototype* uint32\_t bp\_microblaze\_slr\_get ( );

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	x	✓	✓	✓

*Returned Values* SLR register value.

Function

## bp\_microblaze\_slr\_set()

<arch/port/microblaze/bp\_microblaze\_ctrl.h>

Sets the value of the MicroBlaze processor Stack Low Register(SLR).

*Prototype* void bp\_microblaze\_slr\_set ( uint32\_t slr );

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✗	✓	✓	✓

*Parameters*    `slr`    SLR register value to set.

Function

## **bp\_microblaze\_stream\_error\_clear()**

<arch/port/microblaze/bp\_microblaze\_ctrl.h>

Clears the stream error bit.

*Prototype*    `void bp_microblaze_stream_error_clear ( );`

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✗	✓	✓	✓

Function

## **bp\_microblaze\_stream\_error\_get()**

<arch/port/microblaze/bp\_microblaze\_ctrl.h>

Returns the state of the stream error bit.

*Prototype*    `bool bp_microblaze_stream_error_get ( );`

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✗	✓	✓	✓

*Returned Values*    true if the stream error flag is set, false otherwise.

Function

## **bp\_microblaze\_tlbhi\_get()**

<arch/port/microblaze/bp\_microblaze\_ctrl.h>

Returns the value of the MicroBlaze processor Translation Look-Aside Buffer Low Register(TLBHI).

*Prototype*    `uint32_t bp_microblaze_tlbhi_get ( );`

Attributes	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	x	✓	✓	✓

*Returned Values* TLBHI register value.

Function

## bp\_microblaze\_tlbhi\_set()

<arch/port/microblaze/bp\_microblaze\_ctrl.h>

Sets the value of the MicroBlaze processor Translation Look-Aside Buffer High Register(TLBHI).

*Prototype* void bp\_microblaze\_tlbhi\_set (uint32\_t tlbhi);

Attributes	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	x	✓	✓	✓

*Parameters* tlbhi TLBHI register value to set.

Function

## bp\_microblaze\_tlblo\_get()

<arch/port/microblaze/bp\_microblaze\_ctrl.h>

Returns the value of the MicroBlaze processor Translation Look-Aside Buffer Low Register(TLBLO).

*Prototype* uint32\_t bp\_microblaze\_tlblo\_get ( );

Attributes	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	x	✓	✓	✓

*Returned Values* TLBLO register value.

Function

## bp\_microblaze\_tlblo\_set()

<arch/port/microblaze/bp\_microblaze\_ctrl.h>

Sets the value of the MicroBlaze processor Translation Look-Aside Buffer Low Register(TLBLO).

*Prototype*      `void bp_microblaze_tlblo_set (uint32_t tlblo);`

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✗	✓	✓	✓

*Parameters*      `tlblo`      TLBLO register value to set.

Function

## bp\_microblaze\_tlbsx\_set()

<arch/port/microblaze/bp\_microblaze\_ctrl.h>

Sets the value of the MicroBlaze processor Translation Look-Aside Buffer Search Index Register(TLBSX).

*Prototype*      `void bp_microblaze_tlbsx_set (uint32_t tlbsx);`

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✗	✓	✓	✓

*Parameters*      `tlbsx`      TLBSX register value to set.

Function

## bp\_microblaze\_tlbx\_get()

<arch/port/microblaze/bp\_microblaze\_ctrl.h>

Returns the value of the MicroBlaze processor Translation Look-Aside Buffer Index Register(TLBX).

*Prototype*      `uint32_t bp_microblaze_tlbx_get ( );`

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✗	✓	✓	✓

*Returned Values*      TLBX register value.



Function

## bp\_microblaze\_tlbx\_set()

<arch/port/microblaze/bp\_microblaze\_ctrl.h>

Sets the value of the MicroBlaze processor Translation Look-Aside Buffer Index Register(TLBX).

*Prototype*      void bp\_microblaze\_tlbx\_set (uint32\_t tlbx);

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	x	✓	✓	✓

*Parameters*      tlbx      TLBX register value to set.

Function

## bp\_microblaze\_um\_en()

<arch/port/microblaze/bp\_microblaze\_ctrl.h>

Enables User Mode.

*Prototype*      void bp\_microblaze\_um\_en ( );

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	x	✓	✓	✓

Function

## bp\_microblaze\_um\_is\_en()

<arch/port/microblaze/bp\_microblaze\_ctrl.h>

Returns the User Mode state.

*Prototype*      bool bp\_microblaze\_um\_is\_en ( );

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	x	✓	✓	✓

*Returned Values*      User Mode state, true if enabled, false otherwise.

Function

## bp\_microblaze\_ums\_get()

<arch/port/microblaze/bp\_microblaze\_ctrl.h>

Returns the current state of the MSR User Mode Save bit.

*Prototype*      `bool bp_microblaze_ums_get ( );`

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	x	✓	✓	✓

*Returned Values*      User Mode Save state.

Function

## bp\_microblaze\_vm\_dis()

<arch/port/microblaze/bp\_microblaze\_ctrl.h>

Disables Virtual Protected Mode.

*Prototype*      `void bp_microblaze_vm_dis ( );`

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	x	✓	✓	✓

Function

## bp\_microblaze\_vm\_en()

<arch/port/microblaze/bp\_microblaze\_ctrl.h>

Enables Virtual Protected Mode.

*Prototype*      `void bp_microblaze_vm_en ( );`

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	x	✓	✓	✓

Function

## bp\_microblaze\_vm\_is\_en()

<arch/port/microblaze/bp\_microblaze\_ctrl.h>

Returns the current state of the MSR Virtual Protected Mode.

*Prototype*      `bool bp_microblaze_vm_is_en ( );`

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	x	✓	✓	✓

*Returned Values*      Virtual Protected Mode state, true if enabled, false otherwise.

Function

## bp\_microblaze\_vms\_get()

<arch/port/microblaze/bp\_microblaze\_ctrl.h>

Returns the current state of the MSR Virtual Mode Save bit.

*Prototype*      `bool bp_microblaze_vms_get ( );`

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	x	✓	✓	✓

*Returned Values*      Virtual Mode Save state.

Function

## bp\_microblaze\_zpr\_get()

<arch/port/microblaze/bp\_microblaze\_ctrl.h>

Returns the value of the MicroBlaze processor Zone Protection Register(ZPR).

*Prototype*      `uint32_t bp_microblaze_zpr_get ( );`

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	x	✓	✓	✓

*Returned Values*      ZPR register value.

Function

## bp\_microblaze\_zpr\_set()

<arch/port/microblaze/bp\_microblaze\_ctrl.h>

Sets the value of the MicroBlaze processor Zone Protection Register(ZPR).

*Prototype*      void bp\_microblaze\_zpr\_set ( zpr );

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	X	✓	✓	✓

*Parameters*      zpr      ZPR register value to set.

## Xilinx AXI Timer

Interface module to the Xilinx AXI Timer soft IP. This module can also optionally provide the BASEplatform time base implementation for a MicroBlaze system.

## Function

### bp\_xil\_axi\_timer\_cfg\_get()

<soc\_comp/xilinx/axi\_timer/bp\_xil\_axi\_timer.h>

Retrieves the configuration of timer index `timer_ix` of a timer module instance. The configuration is read from the timer hardware registers and returned through `p_cfg`.

*Prototype*

```
int bp_xil_axi_timer_cfg_get (bp_xil_axi_timer_hdl_t timer_hdl,
                             uint32_t timer_ix,
                             bp_xil_axi_timer_cfg_t * p_cfg);
```

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✗	✓	✓	✓

*Parameters*

<code>timer_hdl</code>	Handle of the timer instance.
<code>timer_ix</code>	Timer index to query.
<code>p_cfg</code>	Pointer to the configuration to the returned configuration.

*Returned Errors*

`RTNC_SUCCESS`  
`RTNC_FATAL`



<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✗	✗	✗	✓

*Parameters*

p_def	Definition of the timer peripheral.
p_hdl	Pointer to the created timer module instance.

*Returned* RTNC\_SUCCESS  
*Errors* RTNC\_ALREADY\_EXIST  
 RTNC\_NO\_RESOURCE  
 RTNC\_FATAL

Function

## bp\_xil\_axi\_timer\_read()

<soc\_comp/xilinx/axi\_timer/bp\_xil\_axi\_timer.h>

Returns the current timer counter value of timer index timer\_ix of timer instance timer\_hdl.

*Prototype*

```
int bp_xil_axi_timer_read ( bp_xil_axi_timer_hdl_t timer_hdl,
                          uint32_t timer_ix,
                          uint32_t * p_val );
```

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✗	✓	✓	✓

*Parameters*

timer_hdl	Handle of the timer instance.
timer_ix	Timer index to read.
p_val	Pointer to the returned timer value.

*Returned* RTNC\_SUCCESS  
*Errors* RTNC\_FATAL

Function

## bp\_xil\_axi\_timer\_read64()

<soc\_comp/xilinx/axi\_timer/bp\_xil\_axi\_timer.h>

Returns the current combined timer counter value of timers of timer instance timer\_hdl. The timers will be read and the value reported as if the timer were chained whether or not this is the case.

*Prototype*

```
int bp_xil_axi_timer_read64 ( bp_xil_axi_timer_hdl_t timer_hdl,
                              uint64_t * p_val );
```

Attributes	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✗	✓	✓	✓

*Parameters*

timer_hdl	Handle of the timer instance.
p_val	Pointer to the returned timer value.

*Returned* [RTNC\\_SUCCESS](#)

*Errors* [RTNC\\_FATAL](#)

Function

## bp\_xil\_axi\_timer\_reload\_get()

<soc\_comp/xilinx/axi\_timer/bp\_xil\_axi\_timer.h>

Gets the reload value of timer index timer\_ix of a timer module instance.

*Prototype*

```
int bp_xil_axi_timer_reload_get ( bp_xil_axi_timer_hdl_t timer_hdl,
                                uint32_t timer_ix,
                                uint32_t * p_reload_val );
```

Attributes	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✗	✓	✓	✓

*Parameters*

timer_hdl	Handle of the timer instance.
timer_ix	Timer index to query.
p_reload_val	Pointer to the returned reload value.

*Returned* [RTNC\\_SUCCESS](#)

*Errors* [RTNC\\_FATAL](#)

Function

## bp\_xil\_axi\_timer\_reload\_get64()

<soc\_comp/xilinx/axi\_timer/bp\_xil\_axi\_timer.h>

Gets the reload value of a timer module instance as if the two timers were cascaded. The reload value of both timers will be read whether or not the timers are actually cascaded.

*Prototype*

```
int bp_xil_axi_timer_reload_get64 ( bp_xil_axi_timer_hdl_t timer_hdl,
                                    uint32_t * p_reload_val );
```

Attributes	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✗	✓	✓	✓



*Parameters*

<code>timer_hdl</code>	Handle of the timer instance.
<code>p_reload_val</code>	Pointer to the returned reload value.

*Returned* `RTNC_SUCCESS`  
*Errors* `RTNC_FATAL`

Function

## bp\_xil\_axi\_timer\_reload\_set()

<soc\_comp/xilinx/axi\_timer/bp\_xil\_axi\_timer.h>

Sets the reload value of timer index `timer_ix` of a timer module instance.

*Prototype*

```
int bp_xil_axi_timer_reload_set ( bp_xil_axi_timer_hdl_t timer_hdl,
                                uint32_t timer_ix,
                                uint32_t reload_val );
```

*Attributes*

Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
X	✓	✓	✓

*Parameters*

<code>timer_hdl</code>	Handle of the timer instance.
<code>timer_ix</code>	Timer index to set.
<code>reload_val</code>	Reload value to set.

*Returned* `RTNC_SUCCESS`  
*Errors* `RTNC_FATAL`

Function

## bp\_xil\_axi\_timer\_reload\_set64()

<soc\_comp/xilinx/axi\_timer/bp\_xil\_axi\_timer.h>

Sets the reload value of a timer module instance as if the timer were cascaded. The reload value of both timers will be set whether or not the timers are actually cascaded.

*Prototype*

```
int bp_xil_axi_timer_reload_set64 ( bp_xil_axi_timer_hdl_t timer_hdl,
                                    uint32_t reload_val );
```

*Attributes*

Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
X	✓	✓	✓

*Parameters*

<code>timer_hdl</code>	Handle of the timer instance.
<code>reload_val</code>	Reload value to set.

Returned [RTNC\\_SUCCESS](#)  
Errors [RTNC\\_FATAL](#)

Function

## bp\_xil\_axi\_timer\_start()

<soc\_comp/xilinx/axi\_timer/bp\_xil\_axi\_timer.h>

Starts timer index `timer_ix` of a timer module instance. The timer reload value will be loaded and started. If the timer is already started, it will be stopped and restarted with the currently configured reload value.

Prototype `int bp_xil_axi_timer_start (bp_xil_axi_timer_hdl_t timer_hdl, uint32_t timer_ix);`

Attributes	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✗	✓	✓	✓

Parameters `timer_hdl` Handle of the timer instance.  
`timer_ix` Timer index to start.

Returned [RTNC\\_SUCCESS](#)  
Errors [RTNC\\_FATAL](#)

Function

## bp\_xil\_axi\_timer\_start64()

<soc\_comp/xilinx/axi\_timer/bp\_xil\_axi\_timer.h>

Reload and starts both timers of timer instance `timer_hdl` together. Both timer will be started whether or not they are actually cascaded. The reload value can be set by calling `bp_xil_axi_timer_reload_val_set64()`.

Prototype `int bp_xil_axi_timer_start64 (bp_xil_axi_timer_hdl_t timer_hdl);`

Attributes	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✗	✓	✓	✓

Parameters `timer_hdl` Handle of the timer instance.

Returned [RTNC\\_SUCCESS](#)  
Errors [RTNC\\_FATAL](#)

Function

## bp\_xil\_axi\_timer\_stop()

<soc\_comp/xilinx/axi\_timer/bp\_xil\_axi\_timer.h>

Stops timer index `timer_ix` of a timer module instance. If the timer wasn't started, nothing is done and `RTNC_SUCCESS` is returned.

*Prototype*     `int bp_xil_axi_timer_stop (bp_xil_axi_timer_hdl_t timer_hdl, uint32_t timer_ix);`

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	x	✓	✓	✓

*Parameters*     `timer_hdl`     Handle of the timer instance.  
                      `timer_ix`        Timer index to stop.

*Returned*        `RTNC_SUCCESS`  
*Errors*            `RTNC_FATAL`

Function

## bp\_xil\_axi\_timer\_stop64()

<soc\_comp/xilinx/axi\_timer/bp\_xil\_axi\_timer.h>

Stops the timers of a timer module instance. If the timers weren't started, nothing is done and `RTNC_SUCCESS` is returned. If the timers weren't cascaded, they will be stopped nonetheless.

*Prototype*     `int bp_xil_axi_timer_stop64 (bp_xil_axi_timer_hdl_t timer_hdl);`

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	x	✓	✓	✓

*Parameters*     `timer_hdl`     Handle of the timer instance.

*Returned*        `RTNC_SUCCESS`  
*Errors*            `RTNC_FATAL`

Data Type

## bp\_xil\_axi\_timer\_board\_def\_t

<soc\_comp/xilinx/axi\_timer/bp\_xil\_axi\_timer.h>

AXI Timer module board level hardware definition structure. Used to set the name of a timer instance.

See `bp_xil_axi_timer_create()` for details.

#### Members

<code>p_soc_def</code>	<code>const bp_xil_axi_timer_soc_def_t *</code>	SoC level hardware definition.
<code>p_name</code>	<code>const char *</code>	Peripheral name.

### Data Type

## `bp_xil_axi_timer_cfg_t`

<soc\_comp/xilinx/axi\_timer/bp\_xil\_axi\_timer.h>

AXI Timer configuration structure. Used with `bp_xil_axi_timer_cfg_set()` and `bp_axi_axi_timer_cfg_get()`.

#### Members

<code>cascade</code>	<code>bool</code>	Enable cascade mode.
<code>pwm_en</code>	<code>bool</code>	Enable pulse width modulation.
<code>int_en</code>	<code>bool</code>	Enable interrupt.
<code>reload</code>	<code>bool</code>	Enable auto-reload.
<code>capt</code>	<code>bool</code>	Enable capture.
<code>gen_sig</code>	<code>bool</code>	Enable external signal.
<code>down</code>	<code>bool</code>	Enable down counter mode.

### Data Type

## `bp_xil_axi_timer_hdl_t`

<soc\_comp/xilinx/axi\_timer/bp\_xil\_axi\_timer.h>

AXI timer handle. Returned by `bp_xil_axi_timer_create()`. The pointer contained in the handle is private and should not be accessed by calling code.

#### Members

<code>p_hdl</code>	<code>bp_xil_axi_timer_inst_t *</code>	Pointer to internal module data.
--------------------	----------------------------------------	----------------------------------

Data Type

## bp\_xil\_axi\_timer\_inst\_t

<soc\_comp/xilinx/axi\_timer/bp\_xil\_axi\_timer.h>

Data Type

## bp\_xil\_axi\_timer\_soc\_def\_t

<soc\_comp/xilinx/axi\_timer/bp\_xil\_axi\_timer.h>

AXI Timer module SoC level hardware definition structure.

The hardware definition structure is used to describe the peripheral at the SoC level. This structure is used with the `bp_xil_axi_timer_board_def_t` board definition structure to describe a complete GPTIMER instance.

See `bp_xil_axi_timer_create()` for details.

### Members

<code>base_addr</code>	<code>void *</code>	Peripheral base address.
<code>int_id</code>	<code>uint32_t</code>	Peripheral base interrupt id.
<code>timer_cnt</code>	<code>uint32_t</code>	Number of implemented timers.
<code>casc_support</code>	<code>bool</code>	64-bit mode(cascaded) support.

Macro

## BP\_UART\_HNDL\_IS\_NULL()

<soc\_comp/xilinx/axi\_timer/bp\_xil\_axi\_timer.h>

Evaluates if an AXI Timer module handle is NULL.

*Prototype*      `BP_UART_HNDL_IS_NULL ( hndl );`

*Parameters*      `hndl`      Handle to be checked.

*Expansion*      `true` if the handle is NULL, `false` otherwise.

Macro

## BP\_XIL\_AXI\_TIMER\_NULL\_HNDL

<soc\_comp/xilinx/axi\_timer/bp\_xil\_axi\_timer.h>

NULL AXI Timer handle.











Returned [RTNC\\_SUCCESS](#)  
Errors [RTNC\\_FATAL](#)

Function

## bp\_xil\_axi\_gpio\_dis()

<soc\_comp/xilinx/axi\_gpio/bp\_xil\_axi\_gpio\_drv.h>

Disables a GPIO interface.

See [bp\\_gpio\\_drv\\_dis\\_t](#) for usage details.

Prototype `int bp_xil_axi_gpio_dis (bp_gpio_drv_hdl_t hndl);`

Attributes	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✗	✓	✓	✓

Parameters `hndl` Handle of the GPIO driver to disable.

Returned [RTNC\\_SUCCESS](#)  
Errors [RTNC\\_FATAL](#)

Function

## bp\_xil\_axi\_gpio\_en()

<soc\_comp/xilinx/axi\_gpio/bp\_xil\_axi\_gpio\_drv.h>

Disables a GPIO interface.

See [bp\\_gpio\\_drv\\_en\\_t](#) for usage details.

Prototype `int bp_xil_axi_gpio_en (bp_gpio_drv_hdl_t hndl);`

Attributes	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✗	✓	✓	✓

Parameters `hndl` Handle of the GPIO driver to enable.

Returned [RTNC\\_SUCCESS](#)  
Errors [RTNC\\_FATAL](#)



## Xilinx AXI UARTLite Driver

UART driver for the Xilinx AXI UARTLite soft ip. Note that for most applications it is recommended to use the UART module API instead of the driver interface. This module contains the UART driver interface to be used by the UART module as well as additional driver specific functions. The driver interface as well as the driver specific functions can be called by the application using the driver handle which can be retrieved using the `bp_uart_drv_hdl_get()` function.

See the BASEplatform manual for additional information on calling the driver interface directly.

## Function

### `bp_xil_axi_uartlite_cfg_get()`

<soc\_comp/xilinx/axi\_uartlite/bp\_xil\_axi\_uartlite\_drv.h>

Retrieves the current configuration of a UART interface.

See `bp_uart_drv_cfg_get_t` for usage details.

*Prototype*

```
int bp_xil_axi_uartlite_cfg_get ( bp_uart_drv_hdl_t hndl,
                                bp_uart_cfg_t * p_cfg,
                                timeout_ms );
```

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✗	✓	✓	✗

*Parameters*

<code>hndl</code>	Handle of the UART peripheral to query.
<code>p_cfg</code>	Pointer to the UART configuration.
<code>timeout_ms</code>	Timeout value in milliseconds.











<i>Parameters</i>	hdl	Handle of the interface to use for reception.
	p_buf	Pointer to the buffer that will receive the data.
	len	Length of the data to receive in bytes.
	p_rx_len	Return pointer of the actual number of bytes read, can be NULL.
	timeout_ms	Timeout value in milliseconds.

*Returned* RTNC\_SUCCESS  
*Errors* RTNC\_TIMEOUT  
RTNC\_IO\_ERR  
RTNC\_FATAL

Function

## bp\_xil\_axi\_uartlite\_rx\_async()

<soc\_comp/xilinx/axi\_uartlite/bp\_xil\_axi\_uartlite\_drv.h>

Receive data asynchronously.

See [bp\\_uart\\_drv\\_rx\\_async\\_t](#) for usage details.

*Prototype* int bp\_xil\_axi\_uartlite\_rx\_async ( bp\_uart\_drv\_hdl\_t hndl,  
bp\_uart\_tf\_t \* p\_tf,  
uint32\_t timeout\_ms );

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✓	✗	✗	✗

<i>Parameters</i>	hdl	Handle of the interface to use for reception.
	p_tf	Transfer parameters.
	timeout_ms	Timeout value in milliseconds.

*Returned* RTNC\_SUCCESS  
*Errors* RTNC\_TIMEOUT  
RTNC\_FATAL

Function

## bp\_xil\_axi\_uartlite\_rx\_async\_abort()

<soc\_comp/xilinx/axi\_uartlite/bp\_xil\_axi\_uartlite\_drv.h>

Aborts an asynchronous transfer.

See [bp\\_uart\\_drv\\_rx\\_async\\_abort\\_t](#) for usage details.

*Prototype*     `int bp_xil_axi_uartlite_rx_async_abort ( bp_uart_drv_hdl_t hndl, size_t * p_rx_len, uint32_t timeout_ms );`

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	<i>X</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>X</i>

*Parameters*

<code>hndl</code>	Handle of the interface to abort.
<code>p_rx_len</code>	Pointer to the number of bytes received, can be NULL.
<code>timeout_ms</code>	Timeout value in milliseconds.

*Returned Errors*

- `RTNC_SUCCESS`
- `RTNC_TIMEOUT`
- `RTNC_FATAL`

Function

## bp\_xil\_axi\_uartlite\_rx\_flush()

<soc\_comp/xilinx/axi\_uartlite/bp\_xil\_axi\_uartlite\_drv.h>

Flush the transmit path.

See [bp\\_uart\\_drv\\_rx\\_flush\\_t](#) for usage details.

*Prototype*     `int bp_xil_axi_uartlite_rx_flush ( bp_uart_drv_hdl_t hndl, uint32_t timeout_ms );`

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✓	<i>X</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>X</i>

*Parameters*

<code>hndl</code>	Handle of the interface to flush.
<code>timeout_ms</code>	Timeout in milliseconds.

*Returned Errors*

- `RTNC_SUCCESS`
- `RTNC_TIMEOUT`
- `RTNC_FATAL`

Function

## bp\_xil\_axi\_uartlite\_rx\_idle\_wait()

<soc\_comp/xilinx/axi\_uartlite/bp\_xil\_axi\_uartlite\_drv.h>

Waits for a UART interface to be idle.

See [bp\\_uart\\_drv\\_rx\\_idle\\_wait\\_t](#) for usage details.

*Prototype*      `int bp_xil_axi_uartlite_rx_idle_wait (bp_uart_drv_hdl_t hndl, uint32_t timeout_ms);`

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✓	✗	✗	✗

*Parameters*

<code>hndl</code>	Handle of the interface to wait.
<code>timeout_ms</code>	Timeout in milliseconds.

*Returned*      [RTNC\\_SUCCESS](#)  
*Errors*          [RTNC\\_TIMEOUT](#)  
                    [RTNC\\_FATAL](#)

Function

## bp\_xil\_axi\_uartlite\_tx()

<soc\_comp/xilinx/axi\_uartlite/bp\_xil\_axi\_uartlite\_drv.h>

Transmits data.

See [bp\\_uart\\_drv\\_tx\\_t](#) for usage details.

*Prototype*      `int bp_xil_axi_uartlite_tx (bp_uart_drv_hdl_t hndl, const void * p_buf, size_t len, uint32_t timeout_ms);`

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✓	✗	✗	✗

*Parameters*

<code>hndl</code>	Handle of the interface to use for transmission.
<code>p_buf</code>	Pointer to the buffer to transmit.
<code>len</code>	Length of the data to transmit in bytes.
<code>timeout_ms</code>	Timeout value in milliseconds.

*Returned*      [RTNC\\_SUCCESS](#)  
*Errors*          [RTNC\\_TIMEOUT](#)  
                    [RTNC\\_IO\\_ERR](#)  
                    [RTNC\\_FATAL](#)





*Returned*      `RTNC_SUCCESS`  
*Errors*        `RTNC_TIMEOUT`  
                  `RTNC_FATAL`

Data Type

## **bp\_xil\_axi\_uartlite\_drv\_def\_t**

<soc\_comp/xilinx/axi\_uartlite/bp\_xil\_axi\_uartlite\_drv.h>

Xilinx AXI UARTLite driver hardware definition structure. Those parameters are required by the UART driver and are configured through a `bp_uart_soc_def_t` structure.

Since the AXI UARTLite has a static configuration set a time of synthesis, it is necessary to pass that configuration to the driver.

### *Members*

<code>base_addr</code>	<code>void *</code>	Peripheral base address.
<code>int_id</code>	<code>int</code>	Peripheral interrupt id.
<code>baud_rate</code>	<code>uint32_t</code>	Fixed baud rate.
<code>parity</code>	<code>uint8_t</code>	Non zero if parity is enabled.
<code>odd_parity</code>	<code>uint8_t</code>	Non zero if parity is odd.

## Xilinx AXI UART 16550 Driver

UART driver for the Xilinx AXI UART 16550 soft ip. Note that for most applications it is recommended to use the UART module API instead of the driver interface. This module contains the UART driver interface to be used by the UART module as well as additional driver specific functions. The driver interface as well as the driver specific functions can be called by the application using the driver handle which can be retrieved using the `bp_uart_drv_hdl_get()` function.

See the BASEplatform manual for additional information on calling the driver interface directly.

## Function

### `bp_xil_axi_uart_cfg_get()`

<soc\_comp/xilinx/axi\_uart/bp\_xil\_axi\_uart\_drv.h>

Retrieves the current configuration of a UART interface.

See `bp_uart_drv_cfg_get_t` for usage details.

*Prototype*

```
int bp_xil_axi_uart_cfg_get ( bp_uart_drv_hdl_t hndl,
                             bp_uart_cfg_t * p_cfg,
                             timeout_ms );
```

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✗	✓	✓	✗

*Parameters*

<code>hndl</code>	Handle of the UART peripheral to query.
<code>p_cfg</code>	Pointer to the UART configuration.
<code>timeout_ms</code>	Timeout value in milliseconds.











<i>Parameters</i>	hdl	Handle of the interface to use for reception.
	p_buf	Pointer to the buffer that will receive the data.
	len	Length of the data to receive in bytes.
	p_rx_len	Return pointer of the actual number of bytes read, can be NULL.
	timeout_ms	Timeout value in milliseconds.

*Returned* RTNC\_SUCCESS  
*Errors* RTNC\_TIMEOUT  
RTNC\_IO\_ERR  
RTNC\_FATAL

Function

## bp\_xil\_axi\_uart\_rx\_async()

<soc\_comp/xilinx/axi\_uart/bp\_xil\_axi\_uart\_drv.h>

Receive data asynchronously.

See [bp\\_uart\\_drv\\_rx\\_async\\_t](#) for usage details.

*Prototype* int bp\_xil\_axi\_uart\_rx\_async ( bp\_uart\_drv\_hdl\_t hndl,  
bp\_uart\_tf\_t \* p\_tf,  
uint32\_t timeout\_ms );

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✓	✗	✗	✗

<i>Parameters</i>	hdl	Handle of the interface to use for reception.
	p_tf	Transfer parameters.
	timeout_ms	Timeout value in milliseconds.

*Returned* RTNC\_SUCCESS  
*Errors* RTNC\_TIMEOUT  
RTNC\_FATAL

Function

## bp\_xil\_axi\_uart\_rx\_async\_abort()

<soc\_comp/xilinx/axi\_uart/bp\_xil\_axi\_uart\_drv.h>

Aborts an asynchronous transfer.

See [bp\\_uart\\_drv\\_rx\\_async\\_abort\\_t](#) for usage details.

*Prototype*      `int bp_xil_axi_uart_rx_async_abort ( bp_uart_drv_hdl_t hndl, size_t * p_rx_len, uint32_t timeout_ms );`

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✗	✗	✗	✗

*Parameters*

<code>hndl</code>	Handle of the interface to abort.
<code>p_rx_len</code>	Pointer to the number of bytes received, can be NULL.
<code>timeout_ms</code>	Timeout value in milliseconds.

*Returned Errors*

- `RTNC_SUCCESS`
- `RTNC_TIMEOUT`
- `RTNC_FATAL`

Function

## bp\_xil\_axi\_uart\_rx\_flush()

<soc\_comp/xilinx/axi\_uart/bp\_xil\_axi\_uart\_drv.h>

Flush the transmit path.

See [bp\\_uart\\_drv\\_rx\\_flush\\_t](#) for usage details.

*Prototype*      `int bp_xil_axi_uart_rx_flush ( bp_uart_drv_hdl_t hndl, uint32_t timeout_ms );`

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✓	✗	✗	✗

*Parameters*

<code>hndl</code>	Handle of the interface to flush.
<code>timeout_ms</code>	Timeout in milliseconds.

*Returned Errors*

- `RTNC_SUCCESS`
- `RTNC_TIMEOUT`
- `RTNC_FATAL`

Function

## bp\_xil\_axi\_uart\_rx\_idle\_wait()

<soc\_comp/xilinx/axi\_uart/bp\_xil\_axi\_uart\_drv.h>

Waits for a UART interface to be idle.





Returned [RTNC\\_SUCCESS](#)  
Errors [RTNC\\_TIMEOUT](#)  
[RTNC\\_FATAL](#)

Function

## bp\_xil\_axi\_uart\_tx\_flush()

<soc\_comp/xilinx/axi\_uart/bp\_xil\_axi\_uart\_drv.h>

Flush the receive path.

See [bp\\_uart\\_drv\\_tx\\_flush\\_t](#) for usage details.

Prototype `int bp_xil_axi_uart_tx_flush ( bp_uart_drv_hdl_t hndl, uint32_t timeout_ms );`

Attributes	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✓	✗	✗	✗

Parameters `hndl` Handle of the interface to flush.  
`timeout_ms` Timeout in milliseconds.

Returned [RTNC\\_SUCCESS](#)  
Errors [RTNC\\_TIMEOUT](#)  
[RTNC\\_FATAL](#)

Function

## bp\_xil\_axi\_uart\_tx\_idle\_wait()

<soc\_comp/xilinx/axi\_uart/bp\_xil\_axi\_uart\_drv.h>

Waits for a UART interface to be idle.

See [bp\\_uart\\_drv\\_tx\\_idle\\_wait\\_t](#) for usage details.

Prototype `int bp_xil_axi_uart_tx_idle_wait ( bp_uart_drv_hdl_t hndl, uint32_t timeout_ms );`

Attributes	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✓	✗	✗	✗

Parameters `hndl` Handle of the interface to wait.  
`timeout_ms` Timeout in milliseconds.



*Returned*      `RTNC_SUCCESS`  
*Errors*        `RTNC_TIMEOUT`  
                  `RTNC_FATAL`

Data Type

## **bp\_xil\_axi\_uart\_drv\_def\_t**

<soc\_comp/xilinx/axi\_uart/bp\_xil\_axi\_uart\_drv.h>

Xilinx AXI UARTLite driver hardware definition structure. Those parameters are required by the UART driver and are configured through a `bp_uart_soc_def_t` structure.

Since the AXI UARTLite has a static configuration set a time of synthesis, it is necessary to pass that configuration to the driver.

### *Members*

<code>base_addr</code>	<code>void *</code>	Peripheral base address.
<code>int_id</code>	<code>int</code>	Peripheral interrupt id.
<code>baud_rate</code>	<code>uint32_t</code>	Fixed baud rate.
<code>parity</code>	<code>uint8_t</code>	Non zero if parity is enabled.
<code>odd_parity</code>	<code>uint8_t</code>	Non zero if parity is odd.

## Xilinx AXI I2C Driver

I2C driver for the Xilinx AXI I2C soft ip. Note that for most applications it is recommended to use the I2C module API instead of the driver interface. This module contains the I2C driver interface to be used by the I2C module as well as additional driver specific functions. The driver interface as well as the driver specific functions can be called by the application using the driver handle which can be retrieved using the `bp_i2c_drv_hdl_get()` function.

See the BASEplatform manual for additional information on calling the driver interface directly.

## Function

### `bp_xil_axi_i2c_cfg_get()`

<soc\_comp/xilinx/axi\_iic/bp\_xil\_axi\_i2c\_drv.h>

Retrieves the current configuration of an I2C interface.

See [bp\\_i2c\\_drv\\_cfg\\_get\\_t](#) for usage details.

*Prototype*

```
int bp_xil_axi_i2c_cfg_get ( bp_i2c_drv_hdl_t  hndl,
                           bp_i2c_cfg_t *    p_cfg,
                           uint32_t         timeout_ms );
```

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	x	✓	✓	✓

*Parameters*

<code>hndl</code>	Handle of the I2C driver to query.
<code>p_cfg</code>	Pointer to the I2C configuration.
<code>timeout_ms</code>	Timeout value in milliseconds.

Returned [RTNC\\_SUCCESS](#)  
Errors [RTNC\\_TIMEOUT](#)  
[RTNC\\_FATAL](#)

Function

## bp\_xil\_axi\_i2c\_cfg\_set()

<soc\_comp/xilinx/axi\_iic/bp\_xil\_axi\_i2c\_drv.h>

Configures an I2C interface.

See [bp\\_i2c\\_drv\\_cfg\\_set\\_t](#) for usage details.

```
Prototype      int bp_xil_axi_i2c_cfg_set ( bp_i2c_drv_hdl_t  hndl,
                             const bp_i2c_cfg_t * p_cfg,
                             uint32_t            timeout_ms );
```

Attributes	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✓	✗	✗	✗

Parameters

hndl	Handle of the I2C driver to configure.
p_cfg	I2C configuration.
timeout_ms	Timeout value in milliseconds.

Returned [RTNC\\_SUCCESS](#)  
Errors [RTNC\\_TIMEOUT](#)  
[RTNC\\_NOT\\_SUPPORTED](#)  
[RTNC\\_FATAL](#)

Function

## bp\_xil\_axi\_i2c\_create()

<soc\_comp/xilinx/axi\_iic/bp\_xil\_axi\_i2c\_drv.h>

Creates an I2C driver instance.

See [bp\\_i2c\\_drv\\_create\\_t](#) for usage details.

```
Prototype      int bp_xil_axi_i2c_create ( const bp_i2c_board_def_t * p_def,
                             bp_i2c_drv_hdl_t * p_hdl );
```

Attributes	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✗	✗	✗	✓

*Parameters*

p_def	Board definition of the I2C peripheral to create.
p_hdl	Pointer to the newly created I2C driver interface.

*Returned* RTNC\_SUCCESS  
*Errors* RTNC\_NO\_RESOURCE  
RTNC\_FATAL

Function

## bp\_xil\_axi\_i2c\_destroy()

<soc\_comp/xilinx/axi\_iic/bp\_xil\_axi\_i2c\_drv.h>

Destroys an I2C interface.

See [bp\\_i2c\\_drv\\_destroy\\_t](#) for usage details.

*Prototype*

```
int bp_xil_axi_i2c_destroy ( bp_i2c_drv_hdl_t hndl,
                           uint32_t timeout_ms );
```

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✓	✗	✗	✓

*Parameters*

hdl	Handle of the I2C driver to destroy.
timeout_ms	Timeout value in milliseconds.

*Returned* RTNC\_SUCCESS  
*Errors* RTNC\_TIMEOUT  
RTNC\_FATAL

Function

## bp\_xil\_axi\_i2c\_dis()

<soc\_comp/xilinx/axi\_iic/bp\_xil\_axi\_i2c\_drv.h>

Disables an I2C interface.

See [bp\\_i2c\\_drv\\_dis\\_t](#) for usage details.

*Prototype*

```
int bp_xil_axi_i2c_dis ( bp_i2c_drv_hdl_t hndl,
                        uint32_t timeout_ms );
```

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✓	✗	✗	✓





Attributes	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✓	✓	✓	✓

*Parameters*

hdl	Handle of the driver to access.
gpo	Values of the GPO pins to set.

*Returned* [RTNC\\_SUCCESS](#)

*Errors* [RTNC\\_FATAL](#)

Function

## bp\_xil\_axi\_i2c\_idle\_wait()

<soc\_comp/xilinx/axi\_iic/bp\_xil\_axi\_i2c\_drv.h>

Waits for an I2C interface to be idle.

See [bp\\_i2c\\_drv\\_idle\\_wait\\_t](#) for usage details.

*Prototype*

```
int bp_xil_axi_i2c_idle_wait ( bp_i2c_drv_hdl_t hndl,
                             uint32_t timeout_ms );
```

Attributes	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✓	✗	✗	✗

*Parameters*

hdl	Handle of the driver to wait on.
timeout_ms	Timeout in milliseconds.

*Returned* [RTNC\\_SUCCESS](#)

*Errors* [RTNC\\_TIMEOUT](#)

[RTNC\\_FATAL](#)

Function

## bp\_xil\_axi\_i2c\_is\_en()

<soc\_comp/xilinx/axi\_iic/bp\_xil\_axi\_i2c\_drv.h>

Returns the enabled/disabled state of an I2C interface.

See [bp\\_i2c\\_drv\\_is\\_en\\_t](#) for usage details.

*Prototype*

```
int bp_xil_axi_i2c_is_en ( bp_i2c_drv_hdl_t hndl,
                          bool * p_is_en );
```

Attributes	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✗	✓	✓	✓

*Parameters*

hdl	Handle of the I2C driver to query.
p_is_en	Interface state, true if enabled false otherwise.

*Returned* [RTNC\\_SUCCESS](#)

*Errors* [RTNC\\_FATAL](#)

Function

## bp\_xil\_axi\_i2c\_param\_get()

<soc\_comp/xilinx/axi\_iic/bp\_xil\_axi\_i2c\_drv.h>

Returns the I2C timing parameters.

This function is a driver specific API. See bp\_i2c\_drv\_hdl\_get() for information on how to call driver specific functions.

*Prototype*

```
int bp_xil_axi_i2c_param_get ( bp_i2c_drv_hdl_t      hndl,
                             bp_xil_axi_i2c_param_t * p_param );
```

Attributes	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✓	✓	✓	✓

*Parameters*

hdl	Handle of the driver to access.
p_param	Pointer to the returned timing parameters.

*Returned* [RTNC\\_SUCCESS](#)

*Errors* [RTNC\\_FATAL](#)

Function

## bp\_xil\_axi\_i2c\_param\_set()

<soc\_comp/xilinx/axi\_iic/bp\_xil\_axi\_i2c\_drv.h>

Sets the I2C timing parameters.

This function is a driver specific API. See bp\_i2c\_drv\_hdl\_get() for information on how to call driver specific functions.

*Prototype*

```
int bp_xil_axi_i2c_param_set ( bp_i2c_drv_hdl_t      hndl,
                              bp_xil_axi_i2c_param_t * p_param );
```



Attributes	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✓	✓	✓	✓

**Parameters**

hdl Handle of the driver to access.  
p\_param Timing parameters.

**Returned** RTNC\_SUCCESS

**Errors** RTNC\_FATAL

Function

## bp\_xil\_axi\_i2c\_reset()

<soc\_comp/xilinx/axi\_iic/bp\_xil\_axi\_i2c\_drv.h>

Resets an I2C interface.

See [bp\\_i2c\\_drv\\_reset\\_t](#) for usage details.

**Prototype**

```
int bp_xil_axi_i2c_reset ( bp_i2c_drv_hdl_t hdl,
                          uint32_t timeout_ms );
```

Attributes	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✓	✗	✗	✗

**Parameters**

hdl Handle of the I2C driver to reset.  
timeout\_ms Timeout value in milliseconds.

**Returned** RTNC\_SUCCESS

**Errors** RTNC\_TIMEOUT

RTNC\_FATAL

Function

## bp\_xil\_axi\_i2c\_xfer()

<soc\_comp/xilinx/axi\_iic/bp\_xil\_axi\_i2c\_drv.h>

Performs an I2C operation.

See [bp\\_i2c\\_drv\\_xfer\\_t](#) for usage details.

**Prototype**

```
int bp_xil_axi_i2c_xfer ( bp_i2c_drv_hdl_t hdl,
                          bp_i2c_tf_t * p_tf,
                          uint32_t p_recv_len,
                          uint32_t timeout_ms );
```

Attributes	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✓	✗	✗	✗

*Parameters*

hdl	Handle of the driver to use.
p_tf	Pointer to an bp_i2c_tf_t structure describing the transfer to perform.
p_recv_len	Amount of data actually received.
timeout_ms	Timeout value in milliseconds.

*Returned* RTNC\_SUCCESS  
*Errors* RTNC\_TIMEOUT  
RTNC\_IO\_ERR  
RTNC\_FATAL

Function

## bp\_xil\_axi\_i2c\_xfer\_async()

<soc\_comp/xilinx/axi\_iic/bp\_xil\_axi\_i2c\_drv.h>

Transfers data asynchronously.

See [bp\\_i2c\\_drv\\_xfer\\_async\\_t](#) for usage details.

*Prototype*

```
int bp_xil_axi_i2c_xfer_async ( bp_i2c_drv_hdl_t hndl,
                               bp_i2c_tf_t * p_tf,
                               uint32_t timeout_ms );
```

Attributes	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✓	✗	✗	✗

*Parameters*

hdl	Handle of the driver to use for transferring.
p_tf	Transfer parameters.
timeout_ms	Timeout value in milliseconds.

*Returned* RTNC\_SUCCESS  
*Errors* RTNC\_TIMEOUT  
RTNC\_FATAL

Function

## bp\_xil\_axi\_i2c\_xfer\_async\_abort()

<soc\_comp/xilinx/axi\_iic/bp\_xil\_axi\_i2c\_drv.h>

Aborts an asynchronous transfer.

See [bp\\_i2c\\_drv\\_xfer\\_async\\_abort\\_t](#) for usage details.

*Prototype*      `int bp_xil_axi_i2c_xfer_async_abort ( bp_i2c_drv_hdl_t hndl, size_t * p_tf_len, uint32_t timeout_ms );`

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✓	✗	✗	✗

*Parameters*

<code>hndl</code>	Handle of the driver to abort.
<code>p_tf_len</code>	Amount of data transferred.
<code>timeout_ms</code>	Timeout value in milliseconds.

*Returned*      [RTNC\\_SUCCESS](#)  
*Errors*          [RTNC\\_TIMEOUT](#)  
                    [RTNC\\_FATAL](#)

Data Type

## bp\_xil\_axi\_i2c\_drv\_def\_t

<soc\_comp/xilinx/axi\_iic/bp\_xil\_axi\_i2c\_drv.h>

Xilinx AXI I2C driver hardware definition structure. Those parameters are required by the I2C driver and are configured through a `bp_i2c_soc_def_t` structure. Since the SCL frequency as well as 10-bit address support are set during synthesis those informations should be passed to the I2C driver.

*Members*

<code>base_addr</code>	<code>void *</code>	Peripheral base address.
<code>int_id</code>	<code>int</code>	Peripheral interrupt id.
<code>scl_freq</code>	<code>uint32_t</code>	Peripheral SCL clock frequency.
<code>ten_bit_addr</code>	<code>uint32_t</code>	True if configured for 10-bit addresses.

Data Type

## bp\_xil\_axi\_i2c\_param\_t

<soc\_comp/xilinx/axi\_iic/bp\_xil\_axi\_i2c\_drv.h>

Xilinx AXI I2C timing parameters structure. Used to get and set the I2C timing parameters. See [bp\\_xil\\_axi\\_i2c\\_param\\_set\(\)](#) and [bp\\_xil\\_axi\\_i2c\\_param\\_get\(\)](#) for usage details.

*Members*

tsusta	uint32_t	Repeated start setup time.
tsusto	uint32_t	Repeated stop setup time.
thdsta	uint32_t	Repeated start hold time.
tsudat	uint32_t	Data setup time.
tbuf	uint32_t	Bus free time.
thigh	uint32_t	SCL high period.
tlow	uint32_t	SCL low period.
thddat	uint32_t	Data hold time.

## Xilinx AXI SPI Driver

SPI driver for the Xilinx AXI SPI soft IP. Note that for most applications it is recommended to use the SPI module API instead of the driver interface. This module contains the SPI driver interface to be used by the SPI module as well as additional driver specific functions. The driver interface as well as the driver specific functions can be called by the application using the driver handle which can be retrieved using the `bp_spi_drv_hdl_get()` function.

See the BASEplatform manual for additional information on calling the driver interface directly.

## Function

### `bp_xil_axi_spi_cfg_get()`

<soc\_comp/xilinx/axi\_qspi/bp\_xil\_axi\_spi\_drv.h>

Retrieves the current configuration of an SPI peripheral.

See [bp\\_spi\\_drv\\_cfg\\_get\\_t](#) for usage details.

The configuration get procedure for this driver is non-blocking, as such the `timeout_ms` argument is ignored.

```

Prototype      int bp_xil_axi_spi_cfg_get (
                                     bp_spi_cfg_t * p_cfg,
                                     uint32_t      timeout_ms );
                                     hndl,

```

Attributes	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✗	✗	✗	✓

<i>Parameters</i>	<code>hndl</code>	Handle of the SPI driver to query.
	<code>p_cfg</code>	Pointer to the SPI configuration.
	<code>timeout_ms</code>	Timeout value in milliseconds.

Returned [RTNC\\_SUCCESS](#)  
Errors [RTNC\\_FATAL](#)

Function

## bp\_xil\_axi\_spi\_cfg\_set()

<soc\_comp/xilinx/axi\_qspi/bp\_xil\_axi\_spi\_drv.h>

Configures an SPI peripheral.

See [bp\\_spi\\_drv\\_cfg\\_set\\_t](#) for usage details.

Prototype `int bp_xil_axi_spi_cfg_set ( hndl, const bp_spi_cfg_t * p_cfg, uint32_t timeout_ms );`

Attributes	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✓	✗	✗	✗

Parameters  
**hndl** Handle of the SPI driver to configure.  
**p\_cfg** SPI configuration.  
**timeout\_ms** Timeout value in milliseconds.

Returned [RTNC\\_SUCCESS](#)  
Errors [RTNC\\_NOT\\_SUPPORTED](#)  
[RTNC\\_TIMEOUT](#)  
[RTNC\\_FATAL](#)

Function

## bp\_xil\_axi\_spi\_create()

<soc\_comp/xilinx/axi\_qspi/bp\_xil\_axi\_spi\_drv.h>

Creates an SPI driver instance.

See [bp\\_spi\\_drv\\_create\\_t](#) for usage details.

Prototype `int bp_xil_axi_spi_create ( const bp_spi_board_def_t * p_def, bp_spi_drv_hdl_t * p_hdl );`

Attributes	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✗	✗	✗	✗

Parameters  
**p\_def** Board definition of the SPI driver to create.  
**p\_hdl** Pointer to the newly created SPI interface.

Returned [RTNC\\_SUCCESS](#)  
Errors [RTNC\\_NO\\_RESOURCE](#)  
[RTNC\\_FATAL](#)

Function

## bp\_xil\_axi\_spi\_destroy()

<soc\_comp/xilinx/axi\_qspi/bp\_xil\_axi\_spi\_drv.h>

Destroys an SPI driver instance.

See [bp\\_spi\\_drv\\_destroy\\_t](#) for usage details.

Prototype `int bp_xil_axi_spi_destroy ( hndl, uint32_t timeout_ms );`

Attributes	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✓	✗	✗	✗

Parameters `hndl` Handle of the SPI driver to destroy.  
`timeout_ms` Timeout value in milliseconds.

Returned [RTNC\\_SUCCESS](#)  
Errors [RTNC\\_TIMEOUT](#)  
[RTNC\\_FATAL](#)

Function

## bp\_xil\_axi\_spi\_dis()

<soc\_comp/xilinx/axi\_qspi/bp\_xil\_axi\_spi\_drv.h>

Disables an SPI peripheral.

See [bp\\_spi\\_drv\\_dis\\_t](#) for usage details.

Prototype `int bp_xil_axi_spi_dis ( hndl, uint32_t timeout_ms );`

Attributes	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✓	✗	✗	✗

Parameters `hndl` Handle of the SPI driver to disable.  
`timeout_ms` Timeout value in milliseconds.

Returned [RTNC\\_SUCCESS](#)  
Errors [RTNC\\_TIMEOUT](#)  
[RTNC\\_FATAL](#)

Function

## bp\_xil\_axi\_spi\_en()

<soc\_comp/xilinx/axi\_qspi/bp\_xil\_axi\_spi\_drv.h>

Enables an SPI peripheral

See [bp\\_spi\\_drv\\_en\\_t](#) for usage details.

Prototype `int bp_xil_axi_spi_en (                   hdl,                   uint32_t timeout_ms );`

Attributes	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✓	✗	✗	✗

Parameters `hdl` Handle of the SPI driver to enable.  
`timeout_ms` Timeout value in milliseconds.

Returned [RTNC\\_SUCCESS](#)  
Errors [RTNC\\_TIMEOUT](#)  
[RTNC\\_FATAL](#)

Function

## bp\_xil\_axi\_spi\_flush()

<soc\_comp/xilinx/axi\_qspi/bp\_xil\_axi\_spi\_drv.h>

Flush the transmit and receive paths.

See [bp\\_spi\\_drv\\_flush\\_t](#) for usage details.

Prototype `int bp_xil_axi_spi_flush (                   hdl,                   uint32_t timeout_ms );`

Attributes	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✓	✗	✗	✗

Parameters `hdl` Handle of the peripheral to flush.  
`timeout_ms` Timeout in milliseconds.



Returned [RTNC\\_SUCCESS](#)  
Errors [RTNC\\_TIMEOUT](#)  
[RTNC\\_FATAL](#)

Function

## bp\_xil\_axi\_spi\_idle\_wait()

<soc\_comp/xilinx/axi\_qspi/bp\_xil\_axi\_spi\_drv.h>

Wait for an SPI peripheral to be idle.

See [bp\\_spi\\_drv\\_idle\\_wait\\_t](#) for usage details.

Prototype `int bp_xil_axi_spi_idle_wait ( hndl, uint32_t timeout_ms );`

Attributes	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✓	✗	✗	✗

Parameters `hndl` Handle of the driver to wait on.  
`timeout_ms` Timeout in milliseconds.

Returned [RTNC\\_SUCCESS](#)  
Errors [RTNC\\_TIMEOUT](#)  
[RTNC\\_FATAL](#)

Function

## bp\_xil\_axi\_spi\_is\_en()

<soc\_comp/xilinx/axi\_qspi/bp\_xil\_axi\_spi\_drv.h>

Returns the enabled/disabled state of an SPI peripheral.

See [bp\\_spi\\_drv\\_is\\_en\\_t](#) for usage details.

Prototype `int bp_xil_axi_spi_is_en ( );`

Attributes	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✗	✓	✓	✓

Returned [RTNC\\_SUCCESS](#)  
Errors [RTNC\\_FATAL](#)





*Returned* RTNC\_SUCCESS  
*Errors* RTNC\_TIMEOUT  
RTNC\_IO\_ERR  
RTNC\_FATAL

Function

## bp\_xil\_axi\_spi\_xfer\_async()

<soc\_comp/xilinx/axi\_qspi/bp\_xil\_axi\_spi\_drv.h>

Transfer data asynchronously.

See [bp\\_spi\\_drv\\_xfer\\_async\\_t](#) for usage details.

*Prototype* int bp\_xil\_axi\_spi\_xfer\_async ( hndl, bp\_spi\_tf\_t \* p\_tf, uint32\_t timeout\_ms );

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✓	✗	✗	✗

*Parameters* hndl Handle of the driver to use for transferring.  
p\_tf Pointer to a bp\_spi\_tf\_t structure describing the transfer to perform.  
timeout\_ms Timeout value in milliseconds.

*Returned* RTNC\_SUCCESS  
*Errors* RTNC\_TIMEOUT  
RTNC\_FATAL

Function

## bp\_xil\_axi\_spi\_xfer\_async\_abort()

<soc\_comp/xilinx/axi\_qspi/bp\_xil\_axi\_spi\_drv.h>

Aborts an asynchronous transfer.

See [bp\\_spi\\_drv\\_xfer\\_async\\_abort\\_t](#) for usage details.

*Prototype* int bp\_xil\_axi\_spi\_xfer\_async\_abort ( hndl, size\_t \* p\_tx\_len, size\_t \* p\_rx\_len, uint32\_t timeout\_ms );

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✓	✗	✗	✗

<i>Parameters</i>	hdl	Handle of the driver to abort.
	p_tx_len	Pointer to the amount of data already transferred.
	p_rx_len	Pointer to the amount of data already received.
	timeout_ms	Timeout value in milliseconds.

<i>Returned</i>	RTNC_SUCCESS
<i>Errors</i>	RTNC_TIMEOUT
	RTNC_FATAL

Data Type

## bp\_xil\_axi\_spi\_drv\_def\_t

<soc\_comp/xilinx/axi\_qspi/bp\_xil\_axi\_spi\_drv.h>

Xilinx AXI SPI driver hardware definition structure. Those parameters are required by the SPI driver and are configured through a bp\_spi\_soc\_def\_t structure. Since the clock frequency as well as the number of configured slave id are set during synthesis those informations should be passed to the SPI driver.

### Members

base_addr	void *	Peripheral base address.
int_id	int	Peripheral interrupt id.
clk_freq	uint32_t	Peripheral clock frequency.
slave_cnt	uint32_t	Number of configured slave id.

---

## Error Codes

Generic return code definitions. The descriptions below are a general guideline to the meaning of each return code. Consult the API documentation for a detailed list and description of errors that can be returned by each API.

Unexpected error codes returned by any functions, including error codes outside of the range of defined error codes should be treated as a fatal error.

### Macro

## RTNC\_\*

<util/rtn.c.h>

Description Return codes.

RTNC_SUCCESS	Function completed successfully.
RTNC_FATAL	Fatal error occurred.
RTNC_NO_RESOURCE	Resource allocation failure.
RTNC_IO_ERR	Transfer or peripheral operation failed.
RTNC_TIMEOUT	Function timed out.
RTNC_NOT_SUPPORTED	API, feature or configuration is not supported.
RTNC_NOT_FOUND	Requested object not found.
RTNC_ALREADY_EXIST	Object already created or allocated.
RTNC_ABORT	Operation aborted by software.
RTNC_INVALID_OP	Invalid operation.
RTNC_WANT_READ	Read operation requested.
RTNC_WANT_WRITE	Write operation requested.

---

## GPIO Driver Reference

The GPIO driver declarations found in this module serves as the basis of GPIO drivers usually used in combination with the GPIO module to access GPIO peripherals. All GPIO drivers are composed of a standard set of API expected by the GPIO module in addition to any number of implementation-specific functions. The driver specific functions can be used by the application to access advanced features of a GPIO peripheral not exposed through the standard API. Note that usage of those extended functionalities is non-portable contrary to the standard API. The GPIO module API function `bp_gpio_drv_hdl_get()` function can be used to retrieve the driver handle associated with a GPIO module instance, and can subsequently be used to call the driver directly. See the individual driver's documentation for details of the extended functions.

In addition to accessing extended functionalities, an application can access the driver standard API directly bypassing the GPIO module. This reduces the call overhead. Contrary to most types of drivers, the GPIO drivers are usually thread-safe by design while other drivers usually require the top-level modules mutexes to be thread-safe.

Finally, as yet another feature of the GPIO driver API, it can be invoked in a standalone fashion without a GPIO module instance. This reduces the RAM overhead of using a GPIO peripheral. In this case the driver create function is called directly by the application in a matter similar to `bp_gpio_create()` to instantiate the driver.

### Data Type

## **bp\_gpio\_drv\_create\_t**

<gpio/bp\_gpio\_drv.h>

GPIO driver's create function.

```
Prototype      int bp_gpio_drv_create_t ( const bp_gpio_board_def_t * p_def,  
                                     bp_gpio_drv_hdl_t *      p_hdl );
```

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✓	✗	✗	✓

*Parameters*

p_def	Board definition of the GPIO peripheral to create.
p_hdl	Handle to the created GPIO driver instance.

*Returned* RTNC\_SUCCESS  
*Errors* RTNC\_ALREADY\_EXIST  
 RTNC\_NO\_RESOURCE  
 RTNC\_FATAL

Data Type

## bp\_gpio\_drv\_data\_get\_t

<gpio/bp\_gpio\_drv.h>

GPIO driver's data\_get function. Returns the data state of pin number pin of bank bank.

*Prototype*

```
int bp_gpio_drv_data_get_t ( bp_gpio_drv_hdl_t hndl,
                             uint32_t bank,
                             uint32_t pin,
                             uint32_t * data );
```

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✓	✗	✗	✓

*Parameters*

hndl	Handle of the driver to query.
bank	Bank number of the pin to query.
pin	Pin number of the pin to query.
data	Pointer to the variable that will receive the data.

*Returned* RTNC\_SUCCESS  
*Errors* RTNC\_FATAL

Data Type

## bp\_gpio\_drv\_data\_set\_t

<gpio/bp\_gpio\_drv.h>

GPIO driver's data\_set function. Set the state of pin number pin of bank bank to the data specified by data.











*Returned*      `RTNC_SUCCESS`  
*Errors*        `RTNC_FATAL`

Macro

## **BP\_GPIO\_DRV\_HNDL\_IS\_NULL()**

<gpio/bp\_gpio\_drv.h>

Evaluates if a GPIO driver handle is NULL.

*Prototype*      `BP_GPIO_DRV_HNDL_IS_NULL ( hndl );`

*Parameters*    `hndl`    Handle to be checked.

*Expansion*      `true` if the handle is NULL, `false` otherwise.

Macro

## **BP\_GPIO\_DRV\_NULL\_HNDL**

<gpio/bp\_gpio\_drv.h>

NULL GPIO driver handle.

---

## I2C Driver Reference

The I2C driver declarations found in this module serves as the basis of I2C drivers usually used in combination with the I2C module to access I2C peripherals. All I2C drivers are composed of a standard set of API expected by the I2C module in addition to any number of implementation specific functions. The driver specific functions can be used by the application to access advanced features of a I2C peripheral not exposed through the standard API. Note that usage of those extended functionalities is non-portable contrary to the standard API. The I2C module API function `bp_i2c_drv_hdl_get()` function can be used to retrieve the driver handle associated with a I2C module instance, and can subsequently be used to call the driver directly. See the individual driver's documentation for details of the extended functions.

In addition to accessing extended functionalities, an application can access the driver standard API directly bypassing the I2C module. This reduces the call overhead at the cost of thread-safety as bare driver functions are usually not thread-safe when called directly. If thread-safety is required while calling driver functions directly, it is possible to use `bp_i2c_acquire()` and `bp_i2c_release()` to lock the I2C module preventing it from being accessed by other threads.

Finally, as yet another feature of the I2C driver API, it can be invoked in a standalone fashion without a UART module instance. This reduces the RAM overhead of using an I2C peripheral by dropping the I2C module mutexes and internal data structures. In this case the driver create function is called directly by the application in a matter similar to `bp_i2c_create()` to instantiate the driver. In this case thread safety has to be managed by the application, either using external mutexes or by ensuring that only one thread accesses the I2C peripheral.

### Data Type

## **bp\_i2c\_drv\_cfg\_get\_t**

<i2c/bp\_i2c\_drv.h>

I2C driver's configuration get function.







<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✓	✗	✗	✓

*Parameters*

hdl	Handle of the I2C driver to disable.
timeout_ms	Timeout value in milliseconds.

*Returned Errors*

- RTNC\_SUCCESS
- RTNC\_TIMEOUT
- RTNC\_FATAL

Data Type

## bp\_i2c\_drv\_en\_t

<i2c/bp\_i2c\_drv.h>

I2C driver's enable function.

*Prototype*

```
int bp_i2c_drv_en_t ( bp_i2c_drv_hdl_t hdl,
                    uint32_t timeout_ms );
```

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✓	✗	✗	✓

*Parameters*

hdl	Handle of the I2C driver to enable.
timeout_ms	Timeout value in milliseconds.

*Returned Errors*

- RTNC\_SUCCESS
- RTNC\_TIMEOUT
- RTNC\_FATAL

Data Type

## bp\_i2c\_drv\_flush\_t

<i2c/bp\_i2c\_drv.h>

I2C driver's flush function.

*Prototype*

```
int bp_i2c_drv_flush_t ( bp_i2c_drv_hdl_t hdl,
                       uint32_t timeout_ms );
```

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✓	✗	✗	✓





Returned `RTNC_SUCCESS`  
Errors `RTNC_TIMEOUT`  
`RTNC_FATAL`

Data Type

## bp\_i2c\_drv\_xfer\_async\_t

<i2c/bp\_i2c\_drv.h>

I2C driver asynchronous transfer function.

Prototype `int bp_i2c_drv_xfer_async_t ( bp_i2c_drv_hdl_t hndl, bp_i2c_tf_t * p_tf, uint32_t timeout_ms );`

Attributes	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✓	✗	✗	✓

Parameters `hndl` Handle of the driver to use for the transfer.  
`p_tf` Transfer parameters.  
`timeout_ms` Timeout value in milliseconds.

Returned `RTNC_SUCCESS`  
Errors `RTNC_TIMEOUT`  
`RTNC_FATAL`

Data Type

## bp\_i2c\_drv\_xfer\_t

<i2c/bp\_i2c\_drv.h>

I2C driver's transfer function.

Prototype `int bp_i2c_drv_xfer_t ( bp_i2c_drv_hdl_t hndl, bp_i2c_tf_t * p_tf, size_t * p_tf_len, uint32_t timeout_ms );`

Attributes	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✓	✗	✗	✓

<i>Parameters</i>	<code>hndl</code>	Handle of the interface to use.
	<code>p_tf</code>	Pointer to an <code>bp_i2c_tf_t</code> structure describing the transfer to perform.
	<code>p_tf_len</code>	
	<code>timeout_ms</code>	Timeout value in milliseconds.

<i>Returned</i>	<code>RTNC_SUCCESS</code>
<i>Errors</i>	<code>RTNC_TIMEOUT</code>
	<code>RTNC_IO_ERR</code>
	<code>RTNC_FATAL</code>

Macro

## **BP\_I2C\_DRV\_HNDL\_IS\_NULL()**

<i2c/bp\_i2c\_drv.h>

Evaluates if an I2C driver handle is NULL.

*Prototype*      `BP_I2C_DRV_HNDL_IS_NULL ( hndl );`

*Parameters*      `hndl`      Handle to be checked.

*Expansion*      `true` if the handle is NULL, `false` otherwise.

Macro

## **BP\_I2C\_DRV\_NULL\_HNDL**

<i2c/bp\_i2c\_drv.h>

NULL I2C driver handle.

---

## SPI Driver Reference

The SPI driver declarations found in this module serves as the basis of SPI drivers usually used in combination with the SPI module to access SPI peripherals. All SPI drivers are composed of a standard set of API expected by the SPI module in addition to any number of implementation-specific functions. The driver specific functions can be used by the application to access advanced features of a SPI peripheral not exposed through the standard API. Note that usage of those extended functionalities is non-portable contrary to the standard API. The SPI module API function `bp_spi_drv_hdl_get()` function can be used to retrieve the driver handle associated with a SPI module instance, and can subsequently be used to call the driver directly. See the individual driver's documentation for details of the extended functions.

In addition to accessing extended functionalities, an application can access the driver standard API directly bypassing the SPI module. This reduces the call overhead at the cost of thread-safety as bare driver functions are usually not thread-safe when called directly. If thread-safety is required while calling driver functions directly, it is possible to use `bp_spi_slave_sel()` and `bp_spi_slave_deselel()` to lock the SPI module preventing it from being accessed by other threads.

Finally, as yet another feature of the SPI driver API, it can be invoked in a standalone fashion without a SPI module instance. This reduces the RAM overhead of using an SPI peripheral by dropping the SPI module mutexes and internal data structures. In this case the driver create function is called directly by the application in a matter similar to `bp_spi_create()` to instantiate the driver. In this case thread safety has to be managed by the application, either using external mutexes or by ensuring that only one thread accesses the SPI peripheral.

### Data Type

## **bp\_spi\_drv\_cfg\_get\_t**

<spi/bp\_spi\_drv.h>

SPI driver's `cfg_get` function.







Data Type

## bp\_spi\_drv\_dis\_t

<spi/bp\_spi\_drv.h>

SPI driver's disable function.

*Prototype*     int bp\_spi\_drv\_dis\_t ( bp\_spi\_drv\_hdl\_t hndl,  
                                                          uint32\_t                            timeout\_ms );

Attributes	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✓	✗	✗	✓

*Parameters*    hndl                    Handle of the SPI driver to disable.  
                  timeout\_ms        Timeout value in milliseconds.

*Returned*       RTNC\_SUCCESS  
*Errors*           RTNC\_TIMEOUT  
                    RTNC\_FATAL

Data Type

## bp\_spi\_drv\_en\_t

<spi/bp\_spi\_drv.h>

SPI driver's enable function.

*Prototype*     int bp\_spi\_drv\_en\_t ( bp\_spi\_drv\_hdl\_t hndl,  
                                                          uint32\_t                            timeout\_ms );

Attributes	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✓	✗	✗	✓

*Parameters*    hndl                    Handle of the SPI driver to enable.  
                  timeout\_ms        Timeout value in milliseconds.

*Returned*       RTNC\_SUCCESS  
*Errors*           RTNC\_TIMEOUT  
                    RTNC\_FATAL











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## UART Driver Reference

The UART driver declarations found in this module serves as the basis of UART drivers usually used in combination with the UART module to access UART peripherals. All UART drivers are composed of a standard set of API expected by the UART module in addition to any number of implementation-specific functions. The driver specific functions can be used by the application to access advanced features of a UART peripheral not exposed through the standard API. Note that usage of those extended functionalities is non-portable contrary to the standard API. The UART module API function `bp_uart_drv_hdl_get()` function can be used to retrieve the driver handle associated with a UART module instance, and can subsequently be used to call the driver directly. See the individual driver's documentation for details of the extended functions.

In addition to accessing extended functionalities, an application can access the driver standard API directly bypassing the UART module. This reduces the call overhead at the cost of thread-safety as bare driver functions are usually not thread-safe when called directly. If thread-safety is required while calling driver functions directly, it is possible to use `bp_uart_acquire()` and `bp_uart_release()` to lock the UART module preventing its access by other threads.

Finally, as yet another feature of the UART driver API, it can be invoked in a standalone fashion without a UART module instance. This reduces the RAM overhead of using a UART peripheral by dropping the UART module mutexes and internal data structures. In this case the driver create function is called directly by the application in a matter similar to `bp_uart_create()` to instantiate the driver. In this case thread safety has to be managed by the application, either using external mutexes or by ensuring that only one thread accesses the UART peripheral.

### Data Type

## `bp_uart_cfg_get_t`

<uart/bp\_uart\_drv.h>

UART driver's `cfg_get` function.

```
Prototype      int bp_uart_cfg_get_t ( bp_uart_drv_hdl_t  hndl,  
                        bp_uart_cfg_t *      p_cfg );
```

Attributes	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✓	✗	✗	✓

*Parameters*

hndl      Handle of the UART driver to query.  
p\_cfg     Pointer to the UART configuration.

*Returned*      RTNC\_SUCCESS  
*Errors*            RTNC\_TIMEOUT  
                      RTNC\_FATAL

Data Type

## bp\_uart\_drv\_cfg\_set\_t

<uart/bp\_uart\_drv.h>

UART driver's cfg\_set function.

*Prototype*

```
int bp_uart_drv_cfg_set_t ( bp_uart_drv_hdl_t hndl,
                           const bp_uart_cfg_t * p_cfg,
                           uint32_t timeout_ms );
```

Attributes	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✓	✗	✗	✓

*Parameters*

hndl      Handle of the UART drover to configure.  
p\_cfg     UART configuration.  
timeout\_ms    Timeout value in milliseconds.

*Returned*      RTNC\_SUCCESS  
*Errors*            RTNC\_TIMEOUT  
                      RTNC\_NOT\_SUPPORTED  
                      RTNC\_FATAL

Data Type

## bp\_uart\_drv\_create\_t

<uart/bp\_uart\_drv.h>

UART driver's create function.

*Prototype*

```
int bp_uart_drv_create_t ( const bp_uart_board_def_t * p_def,
                           bp_uart_drv_hdl_t * p_hdl );
```



Attributes	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✓	✗	✗	✓

*Parameters*

p_def	Board definition of the UART peripheral to initialize.
p_hdl	Pointer to the newly created UART driver instance.

*Returned* RTNC\_SUCCESS  
*Errors* RTNC\_ALREADY\_EXIST  
 RTNC\_NO\_RESOURCE  
 RTNC\_FATAL

Data Type

## bp\_uart\_drv\_destroy\_t

<uart/bp\_uart\_drv.h>

UART driver's destroy function.

*Prototype*

```
int bp_uart_drv_destroy_t ( bp_uart_drv_hdl_t hndl,
                          uint32_t timeout_ms );
```

Attributes	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✓	✗	✗	✓

*Parameters*

hndl	Handle of the UART driver instance to enable.
timeout_ms	

*Returned* RTNC\_SUCCESS  
*Errors* RTNC\_NOT\_SUPPORTED  
 RTNC\_TIMEOUT  
 RTNC\_FATAL

Data Type

## bp\_uart\_drv\_dis\_t

<uart/bp\_uart\_drv.h>

UART driver'd disable function.

*Prototype*

```
int bp_uart_drv_dis_t ( bp_uart_drv_hdl_t hndl,
                       uint32_t timeout_ms );
```

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✓	✗	✗	✓

*Parameters*

hdl	Handle of the UART driver to disable.
timeout_ms	Timeout value in milliseconds.

*Returned Errors*

- RTNC\_SUCCESS
- RTNC\_TIMEOUT
- RTNC\_FATAL

Data Type

## bp\_uart\_drv\_en\_t

<uart/bp\_uart\_drv.h>

UART driver's enable function.

*Prototype*

```
int bp_uart_drv_en_t ( bp_uart_drv_hdl_t hndl,
                      uint32_t timeout_ms );
```

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✓	✗	✗	✓

*Parameters*

hdl	Handle of the UART driver to enable.
timeout_ms	Timeout value in milliseconds.

*Returned Errors*

- RTNC\_SUCCESS
- RTNC\_TIMEOUT
- RTNC\_FATAL

Data Type

## bp\_uart\_drv\_is\_en\_t

<uart/bp\_uart\_drv.h>

UART driver's is\_en function.

*Prototype*

```
int bp_uart_drv_is_en_t ( bp_uart_drv_hdl_t hndl,
                          bool * p_is_en );
```

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✓	✗	✗	✓



Returned `RTNC_SUCCESS`  
Errors `RTNC_TIMEOUT`  
`RTNC_FATAL`

Data Type

## bp\_uart\_drv\_rx\_async\_t

<uart/bp\_uart\_drv.h>

UART driver's asynchronous receive function.

Prototype `int bp_uart_drv_rx_async_t ( bp_uart_drv_hdl_t hndl, bp_uart_tf_t * p_tf, uint32_t timeout_ms );`

Attributes	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✓	✗	✗	✓

Parameters `hndl` Handle of the driver to use for reception.  
`p_tf` Transfer parameters.  
`timeout_ms` Timeout value in milliseconds.

Returned `RTNC_SUCCESS`  
Errors `RTNC_TIMEOUT`  
`RTNC_FATAL`

Data Type

## bp\_uart\_drv\_rx\_flush\_t

<uart/bp\_uart\_drv.h>

UART driver's receive flush function.

Prototype `int bp_uart_drv_rx_flush_t ( bp_uart_drv_hdl_t hndl, uint32_t timeout_ms );`

Attributes	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✓	✗	✗	✓

Parameters `hndl` Handle of the driver to flush.  
`timeout_ms` Timeout in milliseconds.

Returned [RTNC\\_SUCCESS](#)  
Errors [RTNC\\_TIMEOUT](#)  
[RTNC\\_FATAL](#)

Data Type

## bp\_uart\_drv\_rx\_idle\_wait\_t

<uart/bp\_uart\_drv.h>

UART driver's receive idle wait function.

Prototype `int bp_uart_drv_rx_idle_wait_t ( bp_uart_drv_hdl_t hndl, uint32_t timeout_ms );`

Attributes	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✓	✗	✗	✓

Parameters `hndl` Handle of the driver to wait.  
`timeout_ms` Timeout in milliseconds.

Returned [RTNC\\_SUCCESS](#)  
Errors [RTNC\\_TIMEOUT](#)  
[RTNC\\_FATAL](#)

Data Type

## bp\_uart\_drv\_rx\_t

<uart/bp\_uart\_drv.h>

UART driver's receive function.

Prototype `int bp_uart_drv_rx_t ( bp_uart_drv_hdl_t hndl, void * p_buf, size_t len, size_t * p_rx_len, uint32_t timeout_ms );`

Attributes	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✓	✗	✗	✓

<i>Parameters</i>	<code>hdl</code>	Handle of the driver to use for reception.
	<code>p_buf</code>	Pointer to the buffer that will receive the data.
	<code>len</code>	Length of the data to receive in bytes.
	<code>p_rx_len</code>	
	<code>timeout_ms</code>	Timeout value in milliseconds.

*Returned* `RTNC_SUCCESS`  
*Errors* `RTNC_TIMEOUT`  
`RTNC_IO_ERR`  
`RTNC_FATAL`

Data Type

## bp\_uart\_drv\_tx\_async\_abort\_t

<uart/bp\_uart\_drv.h>

UART driver's asynchronous transmit abort function.

*Prototype* `int bp_uart_drv_tx_async_abort_t ( bp_uart_drv_hdl_t hndl, size_t * p_tx_len, uint32_t timeout_ms );`

<i>Attributes</i>	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✓	✗	✗	✓

<i>Parameters</i>	<code>hdl</code>	Handle of the driver to abort.
	<code>p_tx_len</code>	Pointer to the number of bytes transmitted, can be NULL.
	<code>timeout_ms</code>	Timeout value in milliseconds.

*Returned* `RTNC_SUCCESS`  
*Errors* `RTNC_TIMEOUT`  
`RTNC_FATAL`

Data Type

## bp\_uart\_drv\_tx\_async\_t

<uart/bp\_uart\_drv.h>

UART driver's asynchronous transmit function.

*Prototype* `int bp_uart_drv_tx_async_t ( bp_uart_drv_hdl_t hndl, bp_uart_tf_t * p_tf, uint32_t timeout_ms );`

Attributes	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✓	✗	✗	✓

*Parameters*

hdl	Handle of the driver to use for reception.
p_tf	Transfer parameters.
timeout_ms	Timeout value in milliseconds.

*Returned* RTNC\_SUCCESS  
*Errors* RTNC\_TIMEOUT  
 RTNC\_FATAL

Data Type

## bp\_uart\_drv\_tx\_flush\_t

<uart/bp\_uart\_drv.h>

UART driver's transmit flush function.

*Prototype*

```
int bp_uart_drv_tx_flush_t ( bp_uart_drv_hdl_t hndl,
                           uint32_t timeout_ms );
```

Attributes	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✓	✗	✗	✓

*Parameters*

hdl	Handle of the driver to flush.
timeout_ms	Timeout in milliseconds.

*Returned* RTNC\_SUCCESS  
*Errors* RTNC\_TIMEOUT  
 RTNC\_FATAL

Data Type

## bp\_uart\_drv\_tx\_idle\_wait\_t

<uart/bp\_uart\_drv.h>

UART driver's transmit idle wait function.

*Prototype*

```
int bp_uart_drv_tx_idle_wait_t ( bp_uart_drv_hdl_t hndl,
                                uint32_t timeout_ms );
```

Attributes	Blocking	ISR-safe	Critical safe	Thread-safe
	✓	✗	✗	✓





*Expansion* true if the handle is NULL, false otherwise.

Macro

## **BP\_UART\_DRV\_NULL\_HNDL**

<uart/bp\_uart\_drv.h>

NULL UART driver handle.

Chapter

**14**

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# Document Revision History

The revision history of the BASEplatform user manual and reference manuals can be found within the BASEplatform source package.