

Renesas RA Family

RA MQTT/TLS Azure Cloud Connectivity Solution - Ethernet

Introduction

This application note describes IoT Cloud connectivity solutions in general and introduces you briefly to the IoT Cloud solution provider, Microsoft Azure. It covers the RA FSP MQTT/TLS module along with the Azure IoT SDK for embedded C.

This application project is built with the integrated “Azure IoT SDK for Embedded C” package which allows small embedded (IoT) devices like Renesas RA family of MCUs RA6M3/RA6M4/RA6M5 to communicate with Azure IoT services.

The application example uses Azure IoT DPS (Device Provisioning Service) to provision, register the IoT device, and send and receive data to and from the development kit.

This application note enables you to effectively use the RA FSP modules in your own design with the FSP integrated Azure IoT SDK. Upon completion of this guide, you will be able to add the FSP modules to your own design, configure it correctly with Azure IoT SDK for the target application, and write code using the included application example code as a reference and efficient starting point. References to more detailed API descriptions and sample code, that demonstrates advanced usage of FSP modules are available in the *RA FSP Software Package (FSP) User's Manual* (see Next Steps section) and serve as valuable resources in creating more complex designs. Explaining the underlying operation of Azure IoT SDK for Embedded C is beyond the scope of this document. Users should refer to the documentation from Microsoft for education on topics related to Azure IoT SDK section: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/iot-hub/iot-hub-devguide-sdks>

In this release, the CK-RA6M5 kit is used for the application project.

Required Resources

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

Development Tools and Software

- e² studio version: v2022-10 or later
- RA FSP Software Package (FSP) v4.2.0
- SEGGER J-Link® RTT viewer version: 7.84 or later
- Azure IoT explorer 0.14.13.0 or later (PC tool for validating the Cloud side) Download Link : [Releases · Azure/azure-iot-explorer \(github.com\)](#)
- Azure CLI 2.44 or later (Azure command-line interface is a set of commands used to create and manage Azure resources) Download Link: [How to install the Azure CLI | Microsoft Learn](#)
- Access to Azure Cloud Connectivity Portal (<https://portal.azure.com/#home>) to create IoT Devices (If you are new to Azure IoT)

Hardware

- Renesas CK-RA6M5 kit ([CK-RA6M5 - Cloud Kit Based on RA6M5 MCU Group | Renesas](#))
- PC running Windows® 10, Tera Term console or similar application, and an installed web browser (Google Chrome, Internet Explorer, Microsoft Edge, Mozilla Firefox, or Safari).
- Micro USB cables
- Ethernet cable (CAT5/6)
- Router with ethernet port or ethernet switch to connecting to the router for Internet connectivity

Prerequisites and Intended Audience

This application note assumes that you have some experience with the Renesas e² studio ISDE and RA FSP Software Package (FSP). Before you perform the procedures in this application note, follow the procedure in the *FSP User Manual* to build and run the Blinky project. Doing so enables you to become familiar with the e² studio and the FSP, and also validates that the debug connection to your board functions

properly. In addition, this application note assumes you have some knowledge of MQTT/TLS and its communication protocols.

The intended audience are users who want to connect to Azure Cloud using the Azure IoT SDK for Embedded C on the Renesas RA/RA6 MCU Series.

Note: If you are a first-time user of e² studio and FSP, we highly recommend you install e² studio and FSP on your system in order to run the Blinky Project and to get familiar with the e² studio and FSP development environment before proceeding to the next sections.

Note: If you are new to Azure Internet of Things, we recommend you get started with Introduction the Azure IoT <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/iot-fundamentals/iot-introduction>

Prerequisites

- Access to online documentation available for Azure in the Cloud Connectivity under References sections **Error! Reference source not found.** and **Error! Reference source not found.**
- Access to latest documentation for identified Renesas FSP as referenced sections **Error! Reference source not found.** and **Error! Reference source not found.**
- Prior knowledge of operating e² studio and built-in (or standalone) RA Configurator
- Access to associated hardware documentation such as User Manuals and Schematics

Using this Application Note

Section 1 of this document covers the General Overview of the Cloud Connectivity, Azure IoT Solution using IoT Central, and Azure DPS, MQTT and TLS Protocols and Device certificates and Keys used in the Cloud Connectivity.

Section 2 covers the modules provided by RA FSP to establish connectivity to Cloud service providers and the features supported by the module.

Section 3 covers the architecture of the reference application project, an overview of the software components included, and step-by-step guidelines for recreation using the FSP configurator. It also covers setting up the Azure IoT Hub, creating the self-signed certificates, storing the certificates in the flash using the application CLI.

Sections 4 covers Importing, building and running the Application project.

Note: We recommend that you operate with your own Microsoft Azure Cloud credentials and use your created Cloud configurations to run the application. The default sample configuration detailed in this project is for reference only and may have access issues to Azure since the application is communicating with a test account.

Note: For a quick validation using the provided application project, you can skip sections 1 to 2 and go to section 3 and 4 for instructions on setting up the Azure IoT Hub, creating the self-signed certificates, storing the certificates in the flash using the application CLI, and running the application project on the CK-RA6M5 board.

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1. Introduction to Cloud Connectivity

1.1 Cloud Connectivity Overview

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

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

The IoT Cloud Connectivity Solution includes the following major components:

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

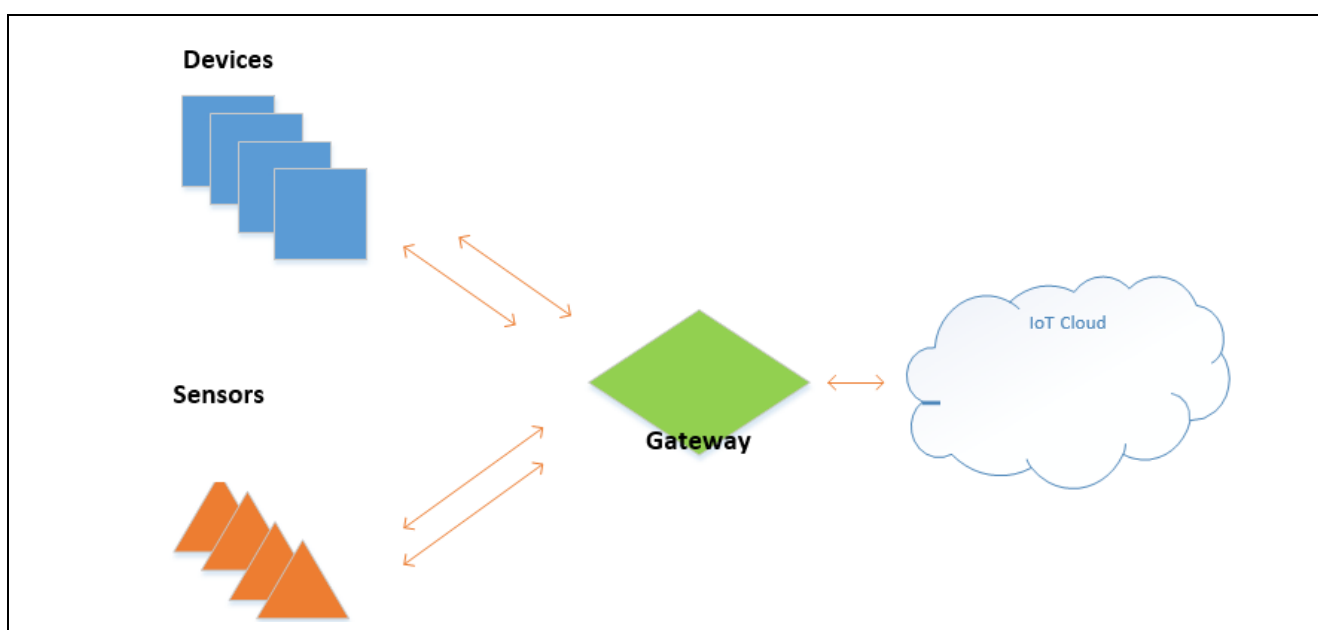


Figure 1. IoT Cloud Connectivity Architecture

Devices or Sensors

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

Gateway

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

IoT Cloud

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

1.2 Microsoft Azure IoT Solution

1.2.1 Overview

Microsoft's end-to-end IoT platform is a complete IoT offering so that enterprises can build and realize value from IoT solutions quickly and efficiently. Azure IoT Central solutions are used with backend support from the Azure IoT Hub Device Provisioning Service.

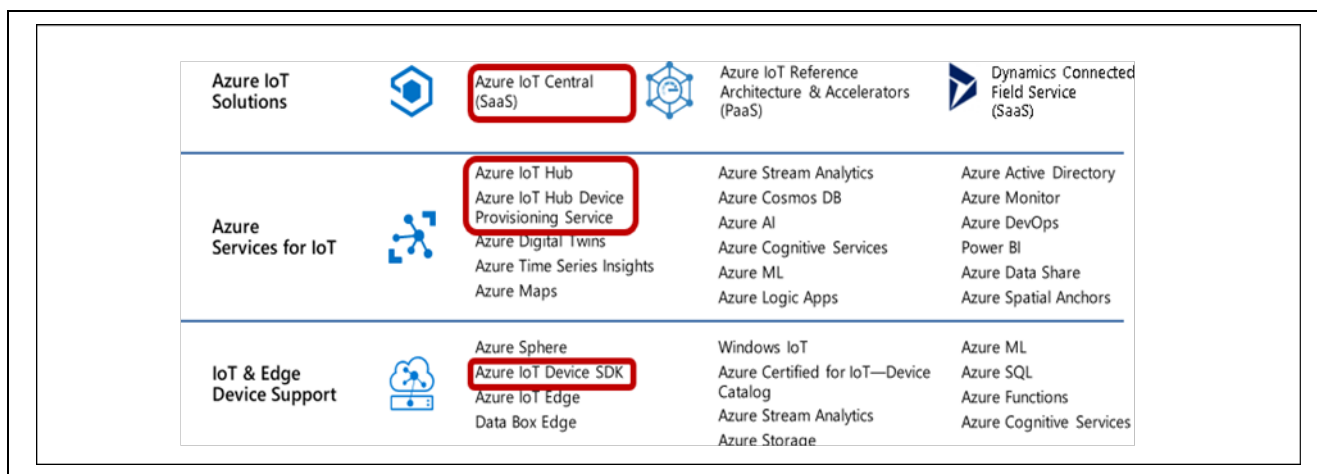


Figure 2. Microsoft Azure IoT Cloud Solution

1.2.2 IoT Hub Device Provisioning Service

1.2.2.1 Azure IoT Hub and IoT Hub Device Provisioning Service (DPS)

IoT Hub provides built-in support for the MQTT v3.1.1 protocol. See the following webpage for more understanding of the IoT Hub and Device Provisioning Services (DPS):

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/iot-dps/>

(1) Device Provisioning Service

High-level sequence of events to connect a Device to IoT Hub are as follows:

1. After the device is manufactured, the device enrollment information is added to the DPS. This is the only manual step in the process.
2. At some point afterwards, which could be a day, or several months, the device goes online and connects to DPS to find its IoT solution home.
3. DPS and the device go through an attestation handshake using the device enrollment information. DPS proves the device's identity.
4. DPS registers the device to IoT hub and populates the initial desired device state.
5. IoT hub returns the connection info for the device.
6. DPS gives the device its IoT Hub connection information.
7. The device now establishes a connection with IoT Hub and retrieves its initial configuration from IoT Hub and makes any changes/updates, as needed.
8. The device starts sending telemetry to IoT Hub.

(2) Embedded C SDK

The Embedded C SDK, the newer addition to the Azure SDKs family, was designed to allow embedded IoT devices to leverage Azure services, like device to Cloud telemetry, Cloud to device messages, direct methods, device twin, device provisioning, and IoT Plug and play, all while maintaining a minimal footprint.

It allows full control over memory allocation and the flexibility to bring your own MQTT client, TLS, and Socket layers.

Written in C, this version of the SDK is optimized to be used on small and embedded devices with limited capabilities and resources.

The Azure IoT SDK is open source and is published on GitHub (<https://github.com/Azure/azure-sdk-for-c>). This is also distributed with FSP version 4.2.0 and above.

1.2.3 Authentication Methods

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

1.2.3.1 X.509

The communication path between devices and Azure IoT Hub, or between gateways and Azure IoT Hub, is secured using the industry-standard Transport Layer Security (TLS) with Azure IoT Hub, authenticated using the X.509 standard.

To protect devices from unsolicited inbound connections, Azure IoT Hub does not open any connection to the device. The device initiates all connections.

1.2.3.2 Per-Device Key Authentication

Figure 3 shows authentication in the IoT Hub using security tokens.

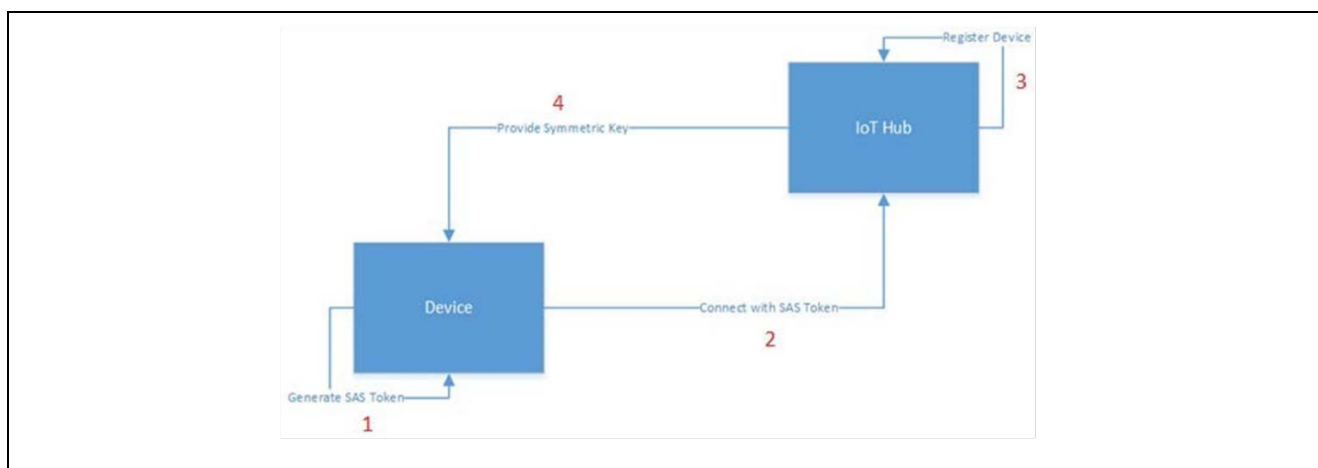


Figure 3. Authentication using Security Tokens

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

Note: The connection is closed when the SAS token expires.

1.3 MQTT Protocol Overview

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

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

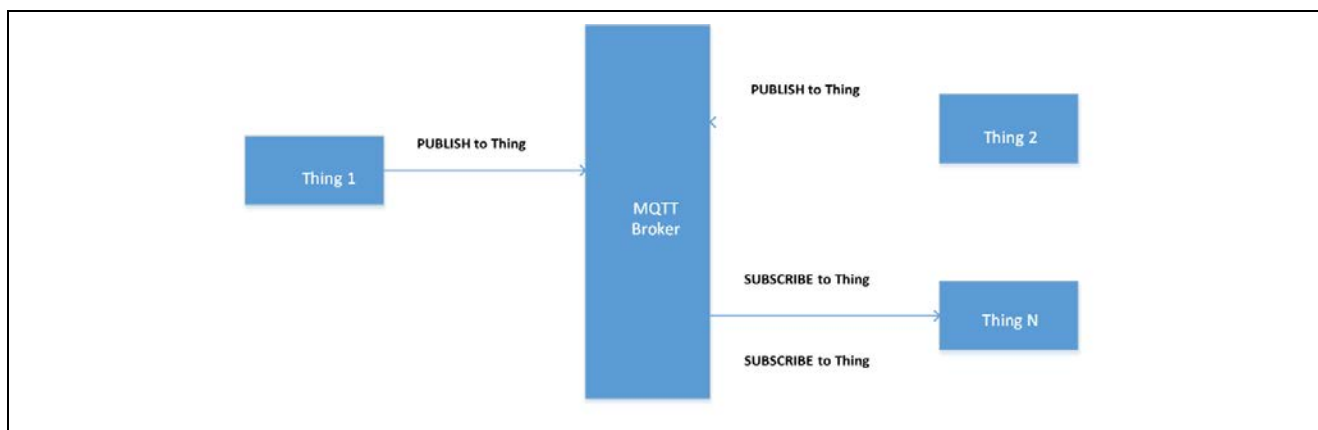


Figure 4. MQTT Client Publish/Subscribe Model

In the Pub/Sub model used by MQTT, there is no direct connection between a publisher and the subscriber. To handle the challenges of a Pub/Sub system, the MQTT generally uses quality of service (QoS) levels.

There are three QoS levels in MQTT:

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

At most once (0)

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

At least once (1)

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

Exactly once (2)

It guarantees that each message is received only once by the counterpart. It is the safest and the slowest QoS level.

1.4 TLS Protocol Overview

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

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

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

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

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

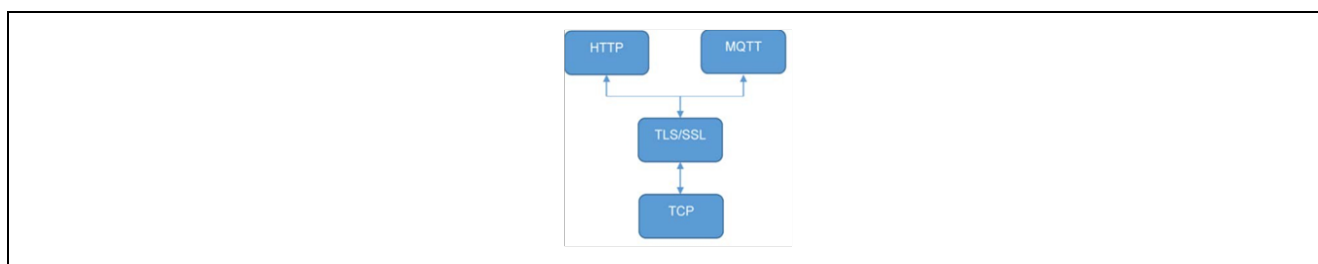


Figure 5. SSL/TLS Hierarchy

1.4.1 Device Certificates and Keys

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

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

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

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

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

Loading Certificates onto your Device

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

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

1.4.2 Device Security Recommendations

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

- The private key of the device should be kept secret.
- Use the latest version of TLS (v1.2 or above) when communicating with IoT Cloud and verify that the server certificate is valid using trusted root certificate authorities.
- Each device should have a unique public/private key pair. If multiple devices share a single key and one of those devices is compromised, an attacker could impersonate all the devices that have been configured with that one key.
- Keep the public key secure when registering it with Cloud IoT Core. If an attacker can tamper with the public key and trick the provisioner into swapping the public key and registering the wrong public key, the attacker will subsequently be able to authenticate on behalf of the device.
- The key pair is used to authenticate the device to Cloud IoT Core and should not be used for other purpose or protocols.
- Depending on the device's ability to store keys securely, key pairs should be rotated periodically. When practical, all keys should be discarded when the device is reset.
- If your device runs an operating system, make sure you have a way to securely update it. Android Things provides a service for secure updates. For devices that don't have an operating system, ensure that you can securely update the device's software if security vulnerabilities are discovered after deployment.

2. RA FSP MQTT/TLS Cloud Solution

2.1 MQTT Client Module Introduction

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

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

2.1.1 Design Considerations

- By default, the MQTT client does not use TLS; communication is not secure between a MQTT client and broker.
- The RA FSP Azure RTOS NetX Duo IoT middleware module provides the NetX Duo TLS session block. It adds Azure RTOS NetX Secure block. This block defines/controls the common properties of NetX secure.

2.1.2 Supported Features

NetX Duo MQTT Client supports the following features:

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

2.2 TLS Session Module Introduction

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

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

2.2.1 Design Considerations

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

2.2.2 Supported Features

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

2.3 Azure IoT Device SDK Module Introduction

The Azure IoT device SDK is a set of libraries designed to simplify the process of developing IoT applications for Azure Cloud to make sending and receiving messages easy from the Azure IoT Hub service. There are different variations of the SDK, each targeting a specific platform, but in this application note we will describe the Azure IoT device SDK for C.

The Azure IoT device SDK for C is written in ANSI C (C99) to maximize portability. This feature makes the libraries well suited to operate on multiple platforms and devices, especially where minimizing disk and memory footprint is a priority.

In this application note we will cover how to initialize the device library, send data to IoT Hub, and receive messages from it.

More details on the Azure IoT Device SDK can be found in the reference link [The Azure IoT device SDK for C | Microsoft Docs](#).

2.3.1 Design Considerations

The Azure IoT Device SDK is integrated with FSP and is available for the customers to use. To add the SDK to the application, users are required to use the **Stacks** tab and select **Networking > Azure RTOS NetX Duo IOT Middleware**.

When the components are selected using the **Stacks** tab, and the project is created, the SDK and libraries can be seen under the `ra/microsoft/azure-rtos/netxduo/addons/azure_iot` and `ra/microsoft/azure-rtos/netxduo/addons/cloud` folders.

Note: In the following sections, step by step procedure of adding the Azure IoT middleware is explained in detail.

2.3.2 Supported Features

Table 1. IoT SDK Supported features

Features	Descriptions
Send device-to-cloud messages	Send device-to-cloud messages to IoT Hub with the option to add custom message properties.
Receive cloud-to-device messages	Receive cloud-to-device messages and associated properties from IoT Hub.
Device twins	IoT Hub persists a device twin for each device that you connect to IoT Hub. The device can perform operations like get twin document and subscribe to desired property updates.
Direct methods	IoT Hub gives you the ability to invoke direct methods on devices from the Cloud.
Device Provisioning Service (DPS)	This SDK supports connecting your device to the Device Provisioning Service, for example, through individual enrollment using an X.509 leaf certificate.
Protocol	The Azure SDK for Embedded C supports only MQTT.
Retry policies	The Azure SDK for Embedded C provides guidelines for retries, but actual retries should be handled by the application.
IoT plug and play	IoT Plug and Play enables solution builders to integrate smart devices with their solutions without any manual configuration.

3. MQTT/TLS Application Example

3.1 Application Overview

This application project demonstrates the Renesas RA IoT Cloud Connectivity solution using the FSP and uses Microsoft® Azure as the cloud provider. Ethernet is used as the primary communication interface between the MQTT device and the Azure IoT Services.

The CK-RA6M5 kit acts as an MQTT node, connects to the Azure IoT service using MQTT/TLS protocol over the Ethernet interface. The application periodically reads the on-board sensor values and publishes this information to the Azure IoT Hub. It also subscribes to a User LED state MQTT topic. You can turn the User LEDs ON/OFF by publishing the LED state remotely. This application reads the updated LED state and turns the User LEDs ON/OFF.

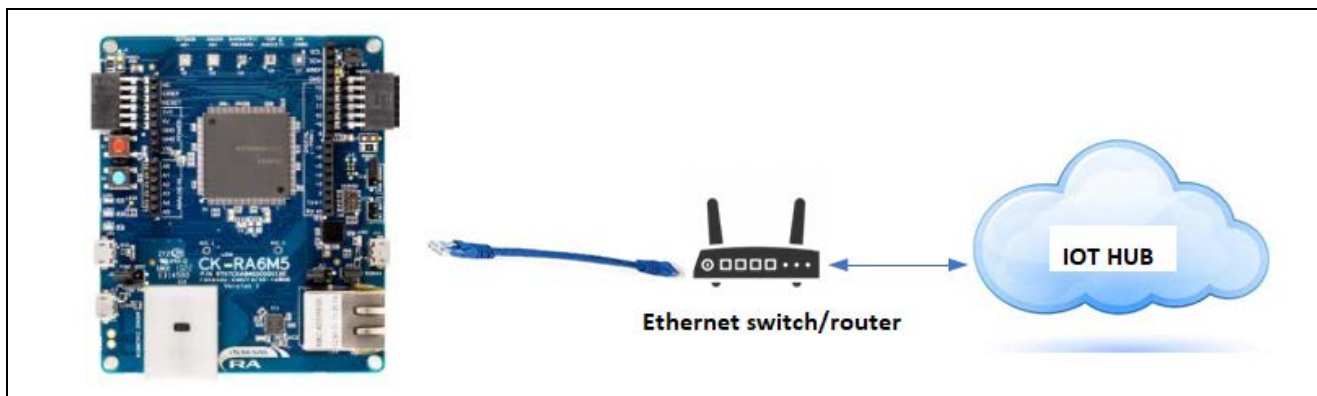


Figure 6. RA MQTT/TLS Application HW Connection Overview

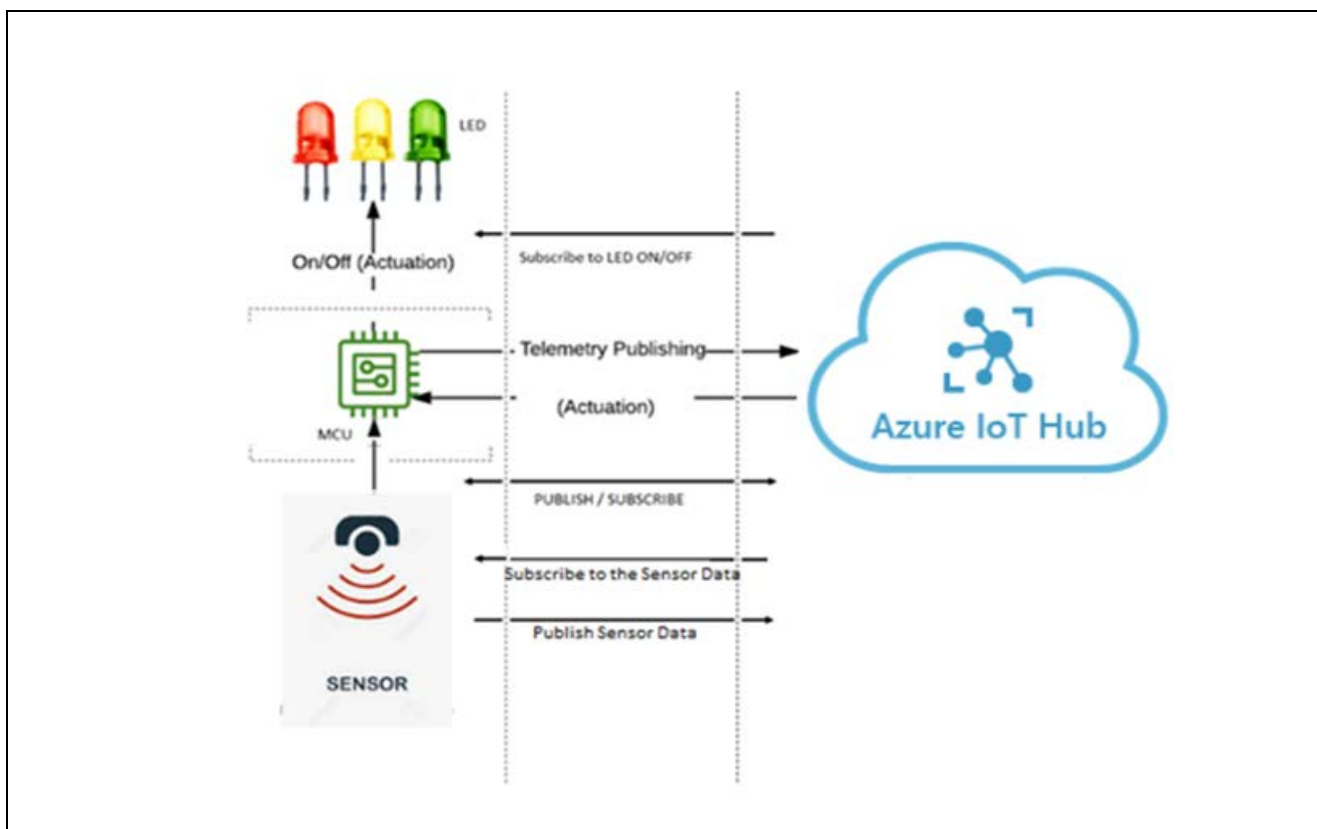


Figure 7. MQTT Publish/Subscribe to/from Azure IoT Central

The following files from this application project serve as a reference.

Table 2. Files Used in Application Project

No.	Filename	Purpose
1.	src/application_thread_entry.c	Contains initialization code and has the main thread used in Cloud Connectivity application.
2.	src/common_init.h	Contains macros, data structures, and functions prototypes used to initialize common peripherals across the project.
3.	src/common_utils.c	Contains macros, data structures, and functions commonly used across the project.
4.	src/common_utils.h	Contains macros, data structures, and functions prototypes commonly used across the project.
5.	src/Console_Thread_entry.c	Contains the code for command line interface and flash memory operations.
6.	src/ICM_20948.c	Contains the code for the 9-Axis MEMS Motion Tracking™ Sensor
7.	src/ICM_20948.h	Contains the Data structure function prototypes for the 9-Axis MEMS Motion Tracking™ Sensor
8.	src/ICP_10101.c	Contains the code for Barometric Pressure and Temperature Sensor
9.	src/ ICP_10101.h	Contains the Data structure and function prototypes for Barometric Pressure and Temperature Sensor
10.	src/ICP_Thread_entry.c	Reading Barometric Pressure and Temperature data
11.	src/HS3001_Thread_entry.c	Contains Initializations for all sensors including Humidity and Temperature Sensor and Reading Temp-Humidity data
12.	src/ICM_Thread_entry.	Reading Accel Gyro Magnetometer Data
13.	src/OB_1203_Thread_entry.c	Contains the code for Heart Rate, Blood Oxygen Concentration, Pulse Oximetry, Proximity, Light and Color Sensor
14.	src/Oximeter.c	Contains data structures and functions used for the oximeter sensor
15.	src/Oximeter.h	Contains the Data structure and function prototypes for the oximeter sensor
16.	src/oximstruct.h	Contains the Data structure for the oximeter sensor
17.	src/r_typedefs.h	Contains the common derived data types
18.	src/RA_HS3001.c	Contains the code for the Renesas Relative Humidity and Temperature Sensor
19.	src/RA_HS3001.h	Contains function prototypes for Relative Humidity and Temperature Sensor
20.	src/RA_ZMOD4XXX_Common.c	Contains the common code for Renesas ZMOD sensors
21.	src/RA_ZMOD4XXX_Common.h	Contains the common data structure's function prototypes for the Renesas ZMOD sensors
22.	src/RA_ZMOD4XXX_IAQ1stGen.c	Contains the common code for the Renesas ZMOD Internal Air Quality sensors
23.	src/RA_ZMOD4XXX_OAQ1stGen.c	Contains the common code for the for the Renesas ZMOD Outer Air Quality sensors

No.	Filename	Purpose
24.	src/RmcI2C.c	Contains the I2C wrapper functions for the third-party sensors not integrated with FSP
25.	src/RmcI2C.h	Contains the I2C function prototypes for wrapper functions for the third-party sensors not integrated with FSP
26.	src/user_choice.h	Contains the Function prototypes for the Sensor and its user configuration for the different sensors and its data accessibility.
27.	src/usr_config.h	To customize the user configuration to run the application.
28.	src/usr_hal.c	Contains data structures and functions used for the Hardware Abstraction Layer (HAL) initialization and associated utilities.
29.	src/usr_hal.h	Accompanying header for exposing functionality provided by usr_hal.c.
30.	src/usr_network.c	Contains data structures and functions used to operate the NetX Duo TCP/IP and Ethernet Module. This file is for Ethernet-specific usage.
31.	src/usr_network.h	Accompanying header for exposing functionality provided by usr_network.c. This file is for Ethernet-specific use.
32.	src/ZMOD4410_Thread_entry.c	Contains the code for indoor air quality sensor
33.	src/sample_pnp_environmental_sensor_component.c	PNP Telemetry for HS3001 Temperature sensor data
34.	src/sample_pnp_gas_component.c	PNP Telemetry for ZMOD4410 IAQ Sensor Data
35.	src/sample_pnp_barometric_pressure_sensor_component.c	PNP Telemetry for ICP10101 Pressure Sensor data
36.	src/sample_pnp_inertial_sensor_component.c	PNP Telemetry for ICM20948 Inertial Sensor data
37.	src/sample_pnp_gas_oaq.c	PNP Telemetry for ZMOD4510 OAQ Sensor Data
38.	src/sample_pnp_biometric_sensor_component.c	PNP Telemetry for OB1203 Biometric Sensor Data
39.	src/ZMOD4510_Thread_entry.c	Reading Outdoor Air Quality Data
40.	src/console_menu/console.c	Contains data structures and functions used to print data on console using UART
41.	src/console_menu/console.h	Contains the Function prototypes used to print data on console using UART
42.	src/console_menu/menu_flash.c	Contains data structures and functions used to provide CLI flash memory related menu
43.	src/console_menu/menu_flash.h	Contains the Function prototypes and macros used to provide CLI flash memory related menu
44.	src/console_menu/menu_kis.c	Contains functions to get the FSP version, get UUID and help option for main menu on CLI
45.	src/console_menu/menu_kis.h	Contains the Function prototypes and macros used to get fsp version, get uuid and help option for main menu on CLI

No.	Filename	Purpose
46.	src/console_menu/menu_main.c	Contains data structures and functions used to provide CLI main menu options
47.	src/console_menu/menu_main.h	Contains the Function prototypes and macros used to provide CLI main menu options
48.	src/flash/ flash_hp.c	Contains data structures and functions used to perform flash memory related operations
49.	src/flash/ flash_hp.h	Contains the function prototypes and macros used to perform flash memory related operations
50.	src/I2C/i2c.c	Contains data structures and functions used for I2C communication
51.	src/I2C/i2c.h	Contains the Function prototypes and macros used for I2C communication
52.	src/ob1203_bio/KALMAN/kalman.c	Contains algorithm for Heart Rate, Blood Oxygen Concentration, Pulse Oximetry, Proximity, Light and Color Sensor sample calculations
53.	src/ob1203_bio/KALMAN/kalman.h	
54.	src/ob1203_bio/OB1203/OB1203.c	
55.	src/ob1203_bio/OB1203/OB1203.h	
56.	src/ob1203_bio/SAVGOL/SAVGOL.c	
57.	src/ob1203_bio/SAVGOL/SAVGOL.h	
58.	src/ob1203_bio/SPO2/SPO2.c	
59.	src/ob1203_bio/SPO2/SPO2.h	
60.	src/nx_azure_iot_cert.c	Azure IoT Interface code. These have the reference to the working sample implementation and other features such as Device Twin and Direct Method. These files can be used as reference for developing the application
61.	src/nx_azure_iot_cert.h	
62.	src/nx_azure_iot_ciphersuites.c	
63.	src/nx_azure_iot_ciphersuites.h	
64.	src/sample_azure_iot_embedded_sdk.c	
65.	src/sample_config.h	
66.	src/sample_device_identity.c	
67.	src/usr_app.c	Contains data structures and functions used to operate the user application functions.
68.	src/usr_app.h	Accompanying header for exposing functionality provided by usr_app.c.
69.	src/ base64_decode.c	Contains function used for BASE64 to Hex Conversion
70.	src/ base64.h	Contains function prototype used for BASE64 to Hex Conversion
71.	src/c2d_thread_entry.c	Contains data structures functions and main thread used in Cloud to Device message handling.
72.	src/hal_entry.c	Auto generated unused file for Non RTOS thing.
73.	commandRX_Thread_entry.c	Cloud to Device Commands reception

3.2 Creating the Application Project using the FSP configurator

Note: Skip this section, if you are planning to import, build and run the project attached with this App note.

Complete steps to create the project from the start using the e² studio and FSP configurator. The following table shows the step-by-step process in creating the project. It is assumed that the user is familiar with the e² studio and FSP configurator. Launch the installed e² studio for the FSP.

Table 3. Step-by-step Details for Creating the Application Project

	Steps	Intermediate Steps
1	Project Creation:	File → New → Renesas C/C++ Project → Renesas RA
2	Project Template: Templates for Renesas RA Project	Renesas RA C/C++ Project → Next
3	e2 studio - Project Configuration: Renesas RA C/C++ Project Project Name and Location	Project Name (Name for the project of your choice) → Next
4	Device and Tools Selection	
	Device Selection	FSP Version: 4.2.0(or higher) Board: CK-RA6M5 Device: R7FA6M5BH3CFC Language: C
5	Toolchains	Toolchain: GNU ARM Embedded (Default) Toolchain version: 10.3.1.20210824 Debugger: J-Link ARM → Next
6	Project Type Selection	Flat (Non-TrustZone) Project → Next
7	Build Artifact and RTOS Selection	Build Artifact Selection: Executable RTOS Selection: Azure RTOS ThreadX (v6.1.12+fsp4.2.0) → Next
8	Project Template Selection	Azure RTOS ThreadX – Minimal → Finish
9	Clock	HOCO 20MHz → PLL Src:HOCO → PLL Div/2 → PLL Mul x20.0
10	Stacks tab (Part of the FSP Configurator)	Threads → New Thread
11	Configure Properties → Thread	Symbol: application_thread Name: Application Thread Stack size (bytes):0x2400 Priority: 1 Auto start: Disabled Time slicing interval (ticks): 25 Note: The stack size of the application thread needs to be a minimum of 0x1000 bytes or greater. This is the requirement for the NetX Duo Crypto use.
12	Adding the NetX DHCP, IoT Middleware, SNTP Clients and Packet Pool to the Application Thread Keep the default names g_dhcp_client0 , g_dns0 , g_sntp_client0 . The default configuration provided by FSP configurator is used, so there is no need to change any of the specific configuration in the Property window.	
	Adding DHCP Client	
	New Stack	Networking → Azure RTOS NetX Duo DHCP IPv4 Client
	Adding Packet Pool for the DHCPClient	Click on Add NetX Duo Packet Pool → Use → g_packet_pool0 NetX Duo Packet Pool Instance
	Adding NetX Duo Network Driver	Click on Add NetX Duo Network Driver → New → NetX Duo Ethernet Driver

		g_ether_phy0 Ethernet →PHY-LSI Address →5
	Modifying the BSP tab → Properties → RA Common for Main stack and Heap Settings)	
	Property settings for RA Common	Main stack size(bytes): 0x1000
		Heap size (bytes): 0x1000
	Adding Azure RTOS NetX Duo IoT Middleware	
	New Stack	Networking → Azure RTOS NetX Duo IoT Middleware
	Adding NetX Duo IP instance for DNSClient	Click on Add NetX Duo IP Instance → Use → g_ip0 NetX Duo IP Instance
	Adding Packet Pool for the DNS Client	Click on Add NetX Duo Packet Pool →Use → g_packet_pool0 NetX Duo Packet Pool Instance
13	<p>Note: After the Azure IoT Middleware is added, the configurator reports following errors when you hover over the red Blocks.</p> <p>Error: NetX Duo Azure IoT Middleware Requires NetX Secure to be enabled.</p> <p>Error: NetX Duo Azure IoT Middleware Requires IP Packet Filter to be enabled.</p> <p>Error: NetX Duo Azure IoT Middleware Requires MQTT Cloud to be enabled.</p> <p>Error: A NetX Crypto Implementation must be added.</p> <p>Note: To fix these errors, enable them as explained in the following steps</p>	
	Enable the NetX Secure	g_dns0 Azure RTOS NetX Duo DNS Client →Property → Common → MQTT → Client → NX Secure: Enable
	Enable MQTT Cloud	g_dns0 Azure RTOS NetX Duo DNS Client →Property → Common → MQTT → Client → Cloud Enable: Enable
	Enable IP Packet Filter	g_dns0 Azure RTOS NetX Duo DNS Client →Property → Common → Common → IP Packet Filter: Enabled
	Add NetX Crypto Implementation	Click on Add NetX Crypto SW Only or HW/SW Implementation → New → Azure RTOS NetX Crypto HW Acceleration
	Enable the Extended Notify Support	g_dns0 Azure RTOS NetX Duo DNS Client →Property → Common → Common →Extended Notify Support: Enabled
14	<p>NetX Secure Component is added from the HW Crypto perspective. IoT SDK also works with SW crypto. But in this application the HW Crypto Accelerators are used.</p> <p>Configure NetX Secure property values (Only values which changed from the default are shown here)</p>	
	PSK Cipher Suite	Enable
	ECC Cipher Suite	Enable
	TLSv1.0	Enable
	TLSv1.1 Legacy Mode	Enable
	TLSV1.1	Enable
	TLSV1.3	Disable
	Server Mode	Disable
	Configure Azure RTOS NetX Crypto HW Acceleration property values (Only values which changed from the default are shown here)	
	Common→Hardware Acceleration→Public Key Cryptography (PKC)→ RSA→RSA	Use Hardware
	Common→Hardware Acceleration→Public Key Cryptography (PKC)→ RSA→RSA 3072 Verify/Encryption (HW)	Enabled
	Common→Hardware Acceleration → Public Key Cryptography (PKC) → RSA → RSA 4096 Verify/Encryption (HW)	Enabled

	Common→Hardware Acceleration → Public Key Cryptography (PKC) → RSA → RSA Scratch Buffer Size	Disabled (HW)
	Common→ Standalone Usage	Use with TLS
	Note: Increase the Stack size in theBSP Tab to get rid of the error in configurator for NetX Crypto HW Acceleration	Refer to the Modifying the BSP tab → Properties → RA Common for (Main stack and Heap Settings) section in step 11 of this table Note: For crypto operation it is recommended to have a stacksize of 4K or more.
	Adding SNTP Client	
	New Stack	Networking → Azure RTOS NetX Duo SNTP Client
	Adding NetX Duo IP instance for SNTPClient	Click on Add NetX Duo IP Instance → Use → g_ip0 NetX Duo IP Instance
	Adding Packet Pool for the SNTPClient	Click on Add NetX Duo Packet Pool → Use → g_packet_pool0 Azure RTOS NetX Duo Packet Pool Instance
15	Increase the Number of Packets in Pool	
		Click on g_packet_pool0 Azure Rtos NetX Duo Packet Pool Instance → Properties window → Number of Packets in Pool . Change from 16 to 50 (To allow enough buffer for the packets). This can be tuned based on the frequency and size
	Note: After adding the SNTP the configurator reports the following errors when you hover over the red Blocks. Error: Maximum time adjustment (milliseconds) should be greater than unicast poll interval (seconds). Note: To fix these errors, enable them as explained in the following steps	
	Reduce the starting poll interval forunicast update request (seconds)	g_sntp_client0 Azure RTOS NetX Duo SNTP Client → Property → Common → SNTP → Client → Starting poll interval for unicast update request (seconds): 36
16	Add Cloud to Device Processing Thread to the Application	
	Stacks tab (Part of the FSP Configurator)	Threads → New Thread
	Configure Thread Properties	
	Symbol	c2d_thread
	Name	Cloud2Device Thread
	Stack size	2048 Bytes
	Priority	1
	Auto start	Disabled
	Time slicing interval (ticks)	25
17	Adding the HAL Modules as required for the Application Project: Here, Timer0, External IRQ, , 30-second periodic timer, respectively.	
	HAL/Common Stacks → New Stack	Input → External IRQ Driver on r_icu
	Property Settings for r_icu	Name: g_sensorIRQ
		Channel: 14
		Trigger: Falling
		Digital Filtering: Disabled
		Digital Filtering Sample Clock: PCLK/64
		Pin Interrupt Priority: Priority 12
		Callback: sensorOBIRQCallback
		Pins→IRQ14: (Navigate to IRQ14): P403
	HAL/Common Stacks → New Stack	Timers → Timer, General PWM on r_gpt
	Property Settings for r_gpt → General	Name: g_timer2
		Channel: 2

	Interrupts:	Mode: Periodic
		Period: 1
		Period Unit: Milliseconds
		Callback: TimerCallback
		Overflow/Crest Interrupt Priority:6
	HAL/Common Stacks → New Stack	Timers → Timer Driver on r_gpt
	Property Settings for r_gpt → General	Name: gpt
		Channel: 0
		Mode: Periodic
		Period: 1
		Period Unit: Seconds
	Interrupts:	Callback: g_gpt_timer_cb
		Overflow/Crest Interrupt Priority: Priority 10
18	Adding Azure RTOS Objects for the Application (Topic Queue needs to be created for the application – Message Queue)	
	Stacks Tab → Objects	New Object → Queue
	Property Settings for the Queue	Name: Topic Queue
		Symbol: g_topic_queue
		Message Size (Words): 16
		Queue Size (Bytes): 64
	Stacks Tab → Objects	New Object → Mutex
19	Add HS3001 Sensor (Temperature and Humidity) Processing Thread to the Application	
	Stacks tab (Part of the FSP Configurator)	Threads → New Thread
	Configure Thread Properties	
	Symbol	HS3001_Thread
	Name	HS3001_Thread
	Stack size	4096 Bytes
	Priority	3
	Auto start	Disabled
	Time slicing interval (ticks)	1
	Adding the HS300X Sensor Module to the HS3001_Thread	
20	New Stack →	Sensor → HS300X Temperature/Humidity Sensor
	Config HS300X sensor→	Name: g_hs300x_sensor0
		Callback: hs300x_callback
	Note: This module requires an I2C peripheral, Add I2C by clicking on “Add I2C Communication Peripheral” → New → I2C Master (r_iic_master)	
	Module g_i2c_master0 I2C Master	Rate: Fast Mode
21	Add ZMOD4410 Sensor (IAQ) Processing Thread to the Application	
	Stacks tab (Part of the FSP Configurator)	Threads → New Thread
	Configure Thread Properties	
	Symbol	ZMOD4410_Thread
	Name	ZMOD4410_Thread
	Stack size	2048 Bytes
	Priority	3
	Auto start	Disabled
	Time slicing interval (ticks)	1

22	Adding ZMOD4XXX Gas Sensor Module to ZMOD4410_Thread	
	New Stack →	Sensor → ZMOD4XXX Gas Sensor
	Config ZMOD4XXX Properties→	Add Requires ZMOD Libraries→ New→ZMOD4410 IAQ 1ST Gen
		Add I2C Shared Bus→Use→g_comms_i2c_bus0 I2C Shared Bus
		Add IRQ Driver for Measurement →New→ External IRQ
	Module g_zmod4xxx_sensor0	Name: g_zmod4xxx_sensor0
		Comms I2C callback: zmod4xxx_comms_i2c0_callback
		IRQ Callbacks: zmod4xxx_irq0_callback
	Module g_i2c_master0 I2C Master	Rate: Fast Mode
	Config External IRQ→	Name: g_external_irq0
		Channel :4
		Trigger: Falling
		Pin Interrupt Priority:5
23	Add ICP-10101 Sensor (Barometric Pressure &Temperature) Processing Thread to the Application	
	Stacks tab (Part of the FSP Configurator)	Threads → New Thread
	Configure Thread Properties	
	Symbol	ICP_Thread
	Name	ICP_Thread
	Stack size	2048 Bytes
	Priority	3
	Auto start	Disabled
	Time slicing interval (ticks)	1
24	Adding I2C Communication Device (for ICP10101) into ICP_Thread	
	New Stack →	Connectivity: I2C Communication Device
	Config I2C Comm Device →	Name: g_comms_i2c_device4
		Slave Address:0x63
		Callback: ICP_comms_i2c_callback
	Add I2C Shared Bus→	Add I2C Shared Bus→Use→g_comms_i2c_bus0 I2C Shared Bus
25	Module g_i2c_master0 I2C Master	Rate: Fast Mode
	Add ICM-20948 (9 Axis MEMS) Processing Thread to the Application	
	Stacks tab (Part of the FSP Configurator)	Threads → New Thread
	Configure Thread Properties	
	Symbol	ICM_Thread
	Name	ICM_Thread
	Stack size	2048 Bytes
	Priority	3
	Auto start	Disabled
26	Time slicing interval (ticks)	1
	Adding I2C Communication Device (for ICM-20948) into ICM_Thread	
	New Stack →	Connectivity: I2C Communication Device
	Config I2C Comm Device →	Name: g_comms_i2c_device5
		Slave Address: 0x68
		Callback: ICM_comms_i2c_callback
	Add I2C Shared Bus→	Add I2C Shared Bus→Used→g_comms_i2c_bus0 I2C Shared Bus
	Module g_i2c_master0 I2C Master	Rate: Fast Mode
	Add ZMOD4510 Sensor (OAQ) Processing Thread to the Application	

27	Stacks tab (Part of the FSP Configurator)	Threads → New Thread
	Configure Thread Properties	
	Symbol	ZMOD4510_Thread
	Name	ZMOD4510_Thread
	Stack size	2048 Bytes
	Priority	3
	Auto start	Disabled
	Time slicing interval (ticks)	1
28	Adding ZMOD4XXX Gas Sensor Module to ZMOD4510_Thread	
	New Stack →	Sensor → ZMOD4XXX Gas Sensor
	Config ZMOD4XXX Gas Sensor Properties→	Add Required ZMOD Libraries→ New→ZMOD4510 OAQ 1 ST Gen
		Add I2C Shared Bus→Use→g_comms_i2c_bus0 I2C Shared Bus
		Add IRQ Driver for Measurement→New→ External IRQ
	Module g_zmod4xxx_sensor1	Name: g_zmod4xxx_sensor1
		Comms I2C callback: zmod4xxx_comms_i2c1_callback
		IRQ Callbacks: zmod4xxx_irq1_callback
	Module g_comms_i2c_device2 I2C Communication Device (rm_comms_i2c)	Name: g_comms_i2c_device2
	Module g_i2c_master0 I2C Master (r_iic_master)	Rate: Fast Mode
	Config External IRQ→	Name: g_external_irq1
		Channel :15
		Trigger: Falling
		Pin Interrupt Priority:12
29	Add OB1203 (optical biosensor) Processing Thread to the Application	
	Stacks tab (Part of the FSP Configurator)	Threads → New Thread
	Configure Thread Properties	
	Symbol	OB_1203_Thread
	Name	OB_1203_Thread
	Stack size	2048 Bytes
	Priority	2
	Auto start	Disabled
30	Adding I2C Communication Device (for OB-1203) into OB_1203_Thread	
	New Stack →	Connectivity: I2C Communication Device
	Config I2C Comm Device →	Name: g_comms_i2c_device3
		Slave Address: 0x53
		Callback: comms_i2c_callback
	Add I2C Shared Bus→	Add I2C Shared Bus→Use→g_comms_i2c_bus0 I2C Shared Bus
	Module g_i2c_master0 I2C Master	Rate: Fast Mode
31	Add Cloud to Device Processing Thread to the Application	
	Stacks tab (Part of the FSP Configurator)	Threads → New Thread
	Configure Thread Properties	
	Symbol	Console_Thread
	Name	Console_Thread
	Stack size	4096 Bytes

	Priority	4
	Auto start	Enabled
	Time slicing interval (ticks)	50
32	Add Cloud to Device Command Reception Thread to the Application	
	Stacks tab (Part of the FSP Configurator)	Threads → New Thread
	Configure Thread Properties	
	Symbol	CommandRX_Thread
	Name	CommandRX_Thread
	Stack size	2048 Bytes
	Priority	4
	Auto start	Disabled
	Time slicing interval (ticks)	40
33	Adding Uart to Console_Thread	
	New Stack →	Connectivity: UART
	Config Common →	FIFO Support: Enable
		DTC Support: Enable
		Flow Control Support: Enable
	Config General →	Name: g_console_uart
		Channel:5
		Data Bits:8bits
		Parity:None
		Stop Bits:1bit
	Config Baud→	Baudrate: 115200
	Config Interrupts →	Callback: user_uart_callback
	Config Pins →	TXD: P501
		RXD: P502
34	Adding Flash to Console_Thread	
	New Stack →	Storage: Flash (r_flash_hp)
		Name: user_flash
		Data Flash Background Operation: Disabled
		Callback: flash_callback
		Flash Ready Interrupt Priority: Priority 6
		Flash Error Interrupt Priority: Priority 6

The above configuration is a prerequisite to generate the required stack and features for the Cloud connectivity application provided with this application note. Once the **Generate Project Content** button is clicked, e² studio generates the source code for the project. The generated source code contains the required drivers, stacks, and middleware. The user application files must be added into the src folder.

For the validation of the created project, the same source files listed in the section 3, MQTT/TLS Application Example, Table 2, may be added. This is the quickest way to create and build the application without writing the code for the configuration created in the above section.

Note: After you follow instructions in section 3.2 to recreate the Application project using FSP configurator and add the src code to the project, the project is ready for building.

Note: If you get an error while assigning PIN to External IRQ, go to **Pin Configuration > Pin Number** and select the IRQ function for that pin number for example, for External IRQ channel number 4, you can select Function IRQ14 for Pin Number 4.

Note: As part of the manual creation of this project, you might encounter known issues/pin errors with the Pin configurator while selecting the peripherals. We recommended selecting the operation mode, disable/enable and select the pins. You can also refer to the attached project as working reference.

3.3 Install Azure CLI

To prepare Azure Cloud resources and connect a device to Azure, you can use Azure CLI. Azure CLI can be installed locally on your PC.

1. Azure CLI can be downloaded from the Microsoft site (<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/install-azure-cli>)
2. The installer name will be similar to `azure-cli-2.44.x.msi`. or later. Click on the installer and the install shield will guide you through the installation process. Install it to your desired directory. For example, `c:\AzureCLI`
3. Install the current release of the Azure CLI. After the installation is complete, you will need to close and reopen any active Windows Command Prompt or PowerShell windows to use the Azure CLI.
4. After the Azure CLI installation is successful, open and launch the Windows PowerShell to use the Azure CLI. A screenshot of the Windows PowerShell is shown below.



Figure 8. Windows Power Shell

5. If you already have Azure CLI installed locally, go to the directory of the installed AzureCLI and run `az --version` to check the version. This application note requires Azure CLI 2.44.0 or later.

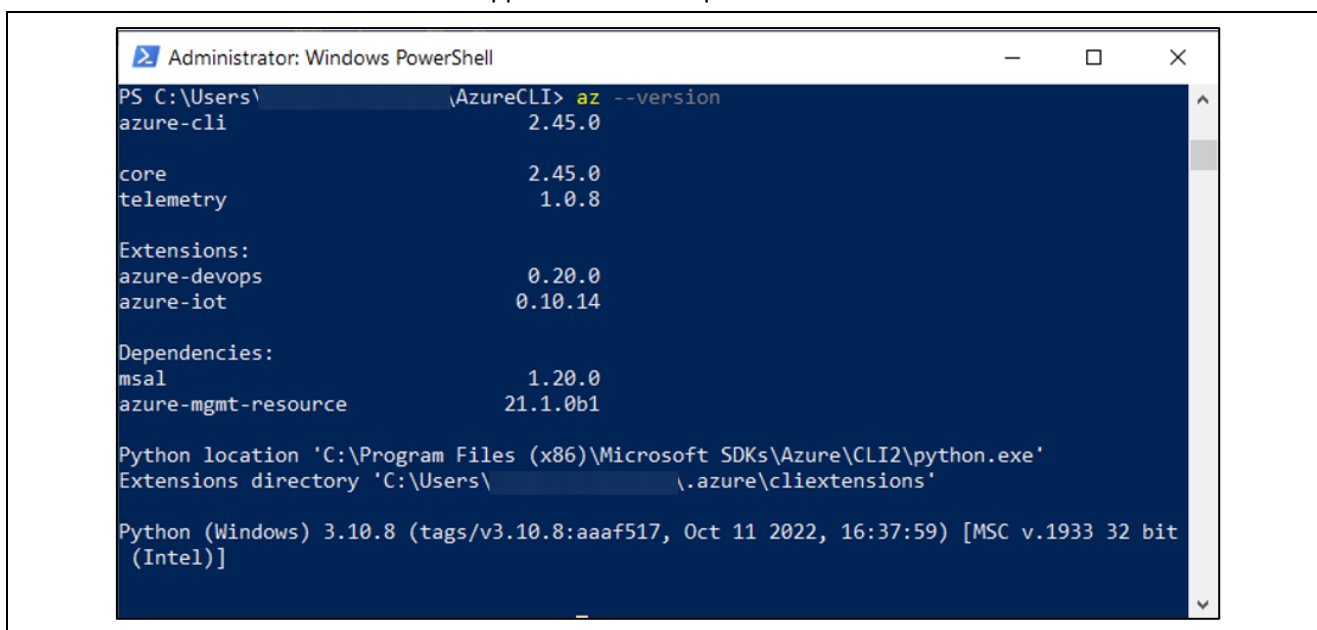


Figure 9. Azure CLI Version

3.4 Create an IoT Hub

You can use Azure CLI to create an IoT hub that handles events and messaging for your device.

Note 1: Before you start creating the IoT Hub, you are required to have a login to your Azure Portal via web browser. If not logged in, then you may notice an error that you are not logged in, while creating the IoT Hub:

<https://portal.azure.com/>

Note 2: If you do not have the Azure Account, you can create one which is valid for 12 months with limited features from the following link:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/free/>

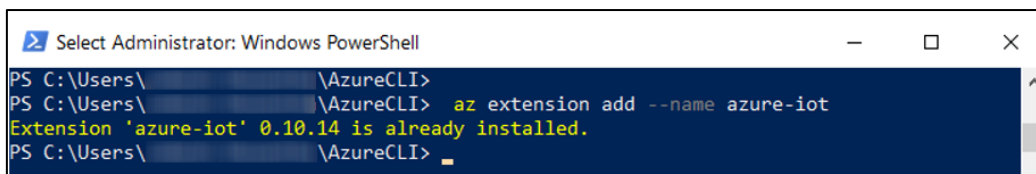
To create an IoT hub:

Note 3: Some of the user parameters while creating the IoT Hub needs to be unique. Users are required to take care of this while creating the IoT Hub credentials.

1. In your CLI console, run the `az extension add` command to add the Microsoft Azure IoT Extension for Azure CLI to your CLI shell. The IoT Extension adds IoT Hub, IoT Edge, and IoT Device Provisioning Service (DPS) specific commands to Azure CLI.

— `az extension add --name azure-iot`

Note 4: When you run the command for the first time you may not notice output on the console as shown below. It just accepts the command.



```
PS C:\Users\AzureCLI> az extension add --name azure-iot
Extension 'azure-iot' 0.10.14 is already installed.
PS C:\Users\AzureCLI>
```

Figure 10. Add Extension for Azure CLI

2. Run the `az login` command to login to the Azure account. Running the `az login` command opens the browser for login. You can enter the login credentials to login to the Azure account. You will notice a similar message on the browser on successful login.

Note: You can find more info on the Azure CLI at [Overview of the Azure CLI | Microsoft Docs](#)

You have logged into Microsoft Azure!

You can close this window, or we will redirect you to the [Azure CLI documentation](#) in 1 minute.

Announcements

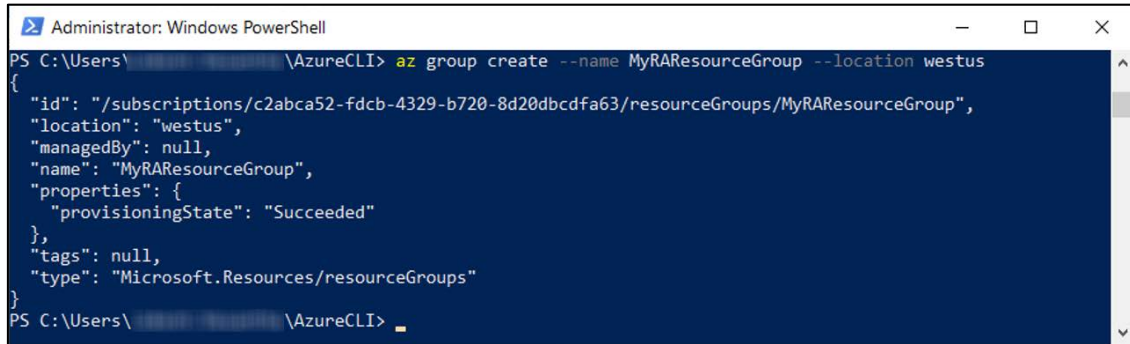
[Windows only] Starting in May 2023, Azure CLI will authenticate using the [Web Account Manager](#) (WAM) broker by default.

To help us collect feedback on the new login experience, you may opt-in to use WAM by running the following commands:

```
az config set core.allow_broker=true
az account clear
az login
```

Figure 11. Successful Login to the Azure Account

3. Run the `az group create` command to create a resource group. The following command creates a resource group named `MyRAResourceGroup` in the `westus` region.
4. Optionally, to set an alternate location, run `az account list-locations` to see available locations. Then specify the alternate location in the following command in place of `westus`.
`az group create --name MyRAResourceGroup --location westus`



```

Administrator: Windows PowerShell
PS C:\Users\... \AzureCLI> az group create --name MyRAResourceGroup --location westus
{
  "id": "/subscriptions/c2abca52-fdc3-4329-b720-8d20dbcdfa63/resourceGroups/MyRAResourceGroup",
  "location": "westus",
  "managedBy": null,
  "name": "MyRAResourceGroup",
  "properties": {
    "provisioningState": "Succeeded"
  },
  "tags": null,
  "type": "Microsoft.Resources/resourceGroups"
}
PS C:\Users\... \AzureCLI>

```

Figure 12. Create Resource Group

- Run the `az iot hub create` command to create an IoT hub. It might take a few minutes to create an IoT Hub.

Replace the *YourIoTHubName* placeholder below with the name you chose for your IoT hub. An IoT hub name must be globally unique in Azure. This placeholder is used in the rest of this tutorial to represent your unique IoT hub name. Use any command given below.

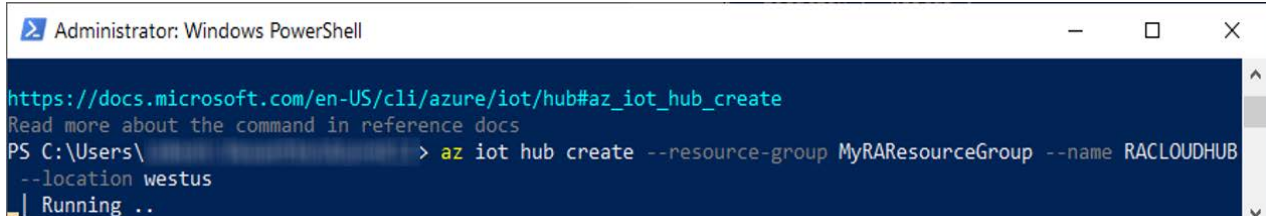
```

— az iot hub create --resource-group MyRAResourceGroup --name
  {YourIoTHubName}
  OR
— az iot hub create --resource-group MyRAResourceGroup --name
  {YourIoTHubName} --location {YourLocation}

```

Note: It may take few minutes to create the IoT Hub. In this case the IoT Hub name used is RACLOUDHUB.

Note: Microsoft recommends creating a new IoT Hub. The IoT Hub created previously (2-3 year old) may not work as desired. So, we recommend to create a new IoT Hub to run the application to yield the proper results



```

Administrator: Windows PowerShell
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-US/cli/azure/iot/hub#az_iot_hub_create
Read more about the command in reference docs
PS C:\Users\... > az iot hub create --resource-group MyRAResourceGroup --name RACLOUDHUB
--location westus
| Running ..

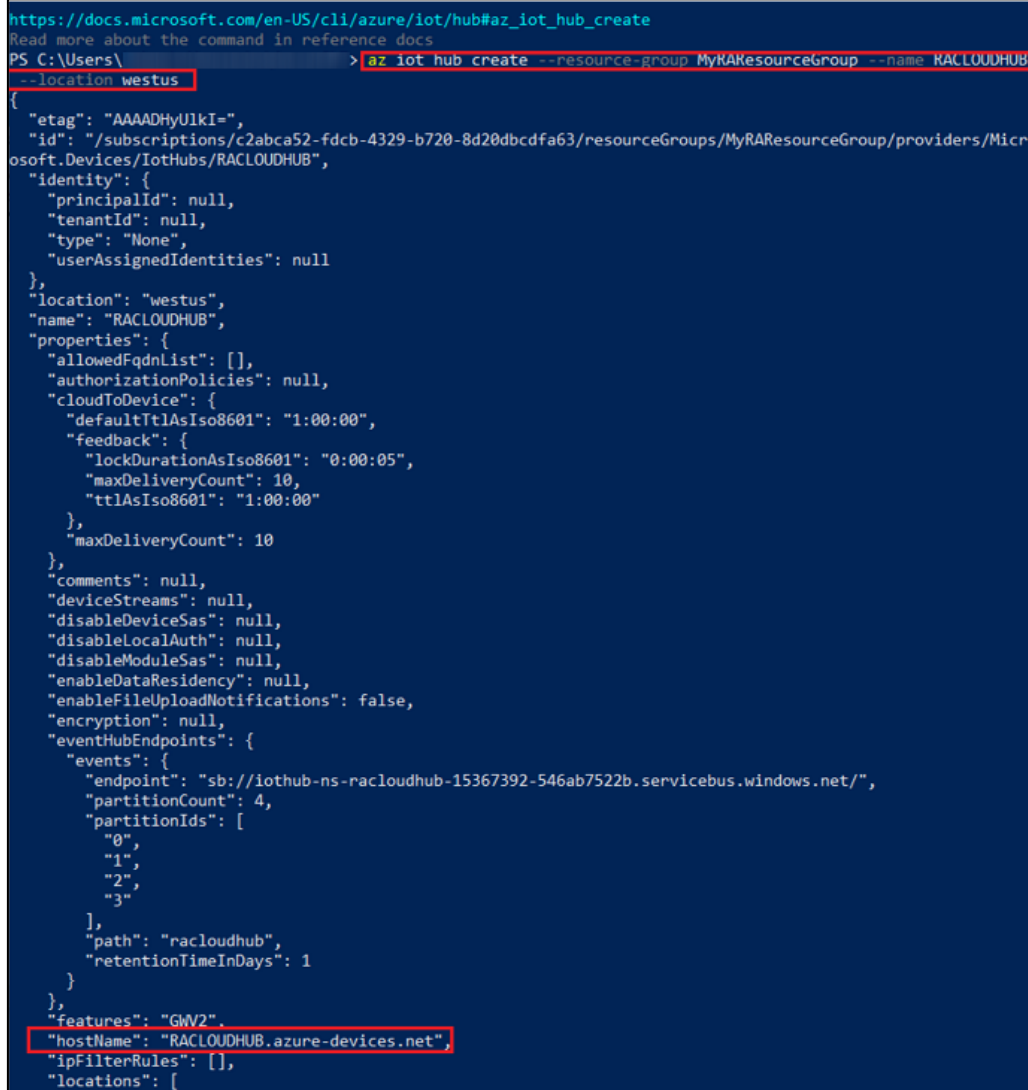
```

Figure 13. IoT Hub Creation in Progress

After the IoT Hub is created, view the JSON output in the console, and copy the `hostname` value to a safe place. You use this value in a later step. The `hostname` value looks like the following example:

After the IoT Hub is created, view the JSON output in the console, and copy the `hostname` value to a safe place. You use this value in a later step. The `hostname` value looks like the following example:

6. After the IoT Hub is created, view the JSON output in the console, and copy the `hostName` value to a safe place. You use this value in a later step. The `hostName` value looks like the following example:
- {Your IoT hub name}.azure-devices.net



```

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-US/cli/azure/iot/hub#az_iot_hub_create
Read more about the command in reference docs
PS C:\Users\ > az iot hub create --resource-group MyRAResourceGroup --name RACLOUDHUB
--location westus
{
  "etag": "AAAAHyUlkI=",
  "id": "/subscriptions/c2abca52-fdcb-4329-b720-8d20dbcdfa63/resourceGroups/MyRAResourceGroup/providers/Microsoft.Devices/IotHubs/RACLOUDHUB",
  "identity": {
    "principalId": null,
    "tenantId": null,
    "type": "None",
    "userAssignedIdentities": null
  },
  "location": "westus",
  "name": "RACLOUDHUB",
  "properties": {
    "allowedFqdnList": [],
    "authorizationPolicies": null,
    "cloudToDevice": {
      "defaultTtlAsIso8601": "1:00:00",
      "feedback": {
        "lockDurationAsIso8601": "0:00:05",
        "maxDeliveryCount": 10,
        "ttlAsIso8601": "1:00:00"
      },
      "maxDeliveryCount": 10
    },
    "comments": null,
    "deviceStreams": null,
    "disableDeviceSas": null,
    "disableLocalAuth": null,
    "disableModuleSas": null,
    "enableDataResidency": null,
    "enableFileUploadNotifications": false,
    "encryption": null,
    "eventHubEndpoints": {
      "events": {
        "endpoint": "sb://iothub-ns-raccloudhub-15367392-546ab7522b.servicebus.windows.net/",
        "partitionCount": 4,
        "partitionIds": [
          "0",
          "1",
          "2",
          "3"
        ],
        "path": "raccloudhub",
        "retentionTimeInDays": 1
      }
    },
    "features": "GW2",
    "hostName": "RACLOUDHUB.azure-devices.net",
    "ipFilterRules": [],
    "locations": [

```

Figure 14. JSON Output after IoT Hub Creation

3.5 Certificate Creation Process

You can use GIT Bash utility for this process. If not installed on your computer, you can download and install it. ([Git for Windows](#) or [Git for Windows \(github.com\)](#)).

1. Install Git for Windows.
2. Launch the Git Bash.
3. Create a directory of your choice (for example, `mkdir Azure`).
4. Go to the directory and create the configuration. This created directory is the place where your self-signed certificate is created and stored.
5. Copy paste the configuration listed below to create `x509_config.cfg` as show in the below figure.


```

cat > x509_config.cfg <<EOT
[req]
req_extensions = client_auth
distinguished_name = req_distinguished_name

[req_distinguished_name]

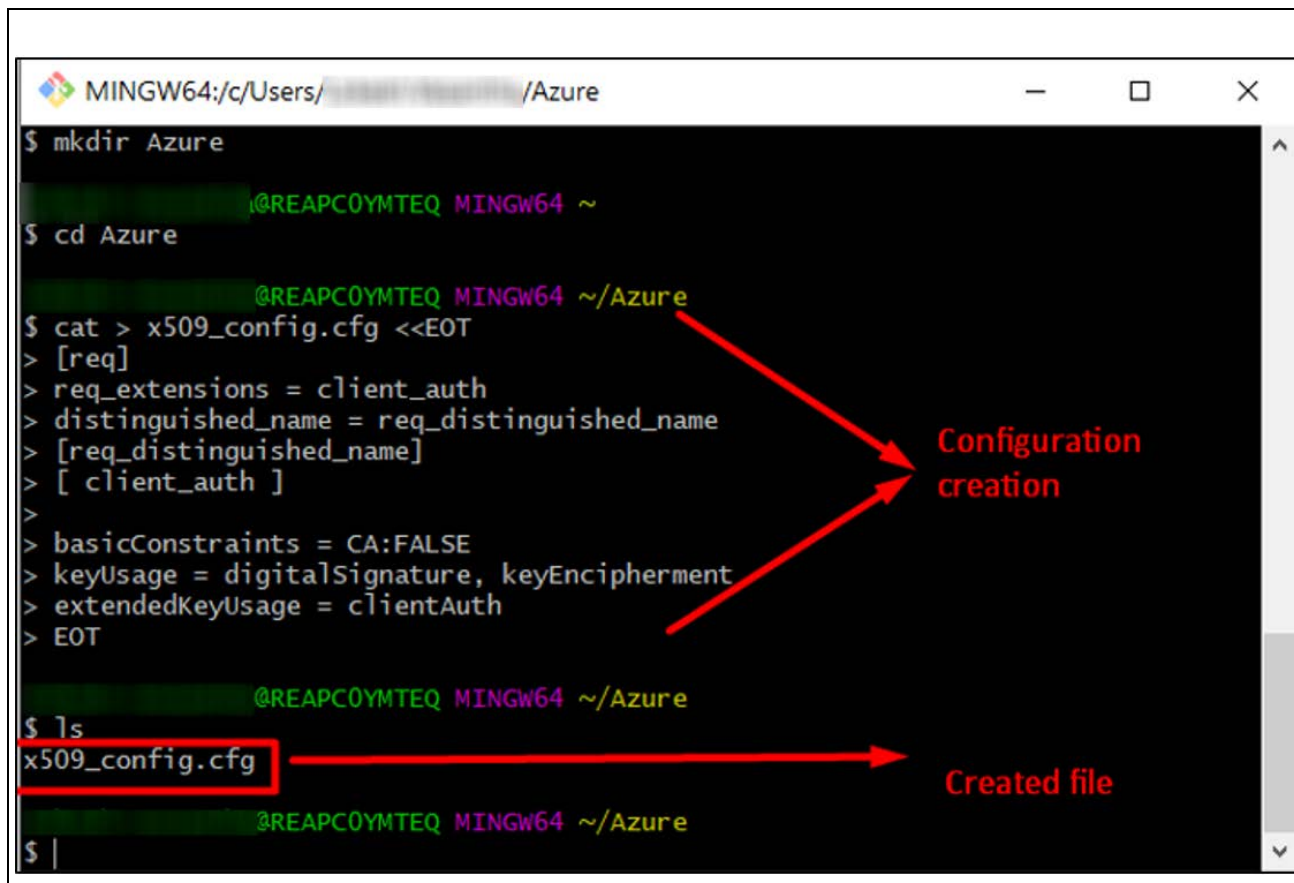
```

```
[ client_auth ]  
basicConstraints = CA:FALSE  
keyUsage = digitalSignature, keyEncipherment  
extendedKeyUsage = clientAuthEOT
```

Note: All OpenSSL commands and self-signed certificate creation process is given at this [link](#).

Steps are as follows:

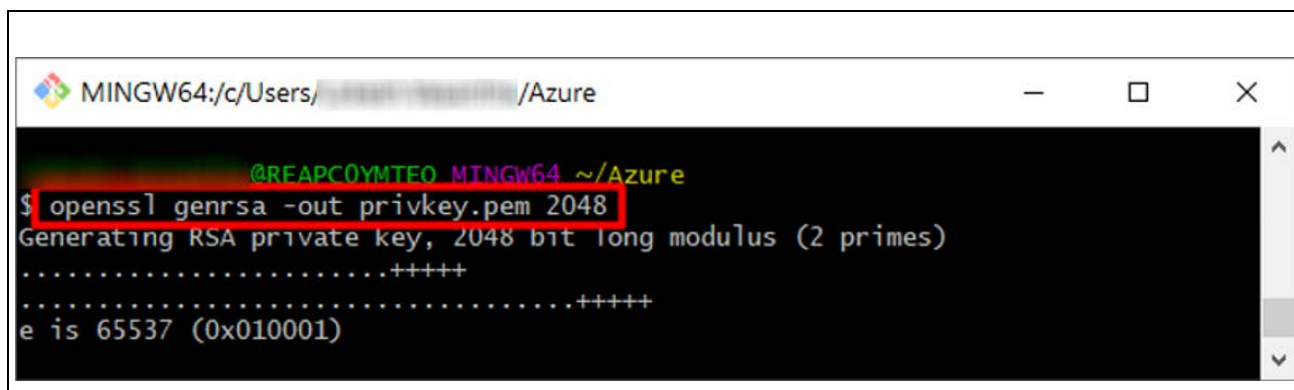
1. Set x509 configuration file for common name in cert.



```
MINGW64:/c/Users/.../Azure  
$ mkdir Azure  
@REAPC0YMTEQ MINGW64 ~  
$ cd Azure  
@REAPC0YMTEQ MINGW64 ~/Azure  
$ cat > x509_config.cfg <<EOT  
> [req]  
> req_extensions = client_auth  
> distinguished_name = req_distinguished_name  
> [req_distinguished_name]  
> [ client_auth ]  
>  
> basicConstraints = CA:FALSE  
> keyUsage = digitalSignature, keyEncipherment  
> extendedKeyUsage = clientAuth  
> EOT  
@REAPC0YMTEQ MINGW64 ~/Azure  
$ ls  
x509_config.cfg  
@REAPC0YMTEQ MINGW64 ~/Azure  
$
```

Figure 15. Set X509 Configuration File

2. Create RSA self-signed certificate.
Generate private key and certificate (public key) using the command as shown in the snapshot
“openssl genrsa -out privkey.pem 2048”



```
MINGW64:/c/Users/.../Azure  
@REAPC0YMTEQ MINGW64 ~/Azure  
$ openssl genrsa -out privkey.pem 2048  
Generating RSA private key, 2048 bit long modulus (2 primes)  
.....+++++  
.....+++++  
e is 65537 (0x010001)
```

Figure 16. Generate Private Key and Certificate (public key)

3. Embed Device ID in certificate

This command will not give you any response if successfully executed.

```
openssl req -new -days 365 -nodes -x509 -key privkey.pem -out cert.pem -
config x509_config.cfg -subj "//CN=<Same as device Id>"
```

Note: In this example the device ID name "CK_RA6M5_X509" is used. Note down this Device ID. This will be used in the future steps. Use your own Device ID to make it unique across your system.

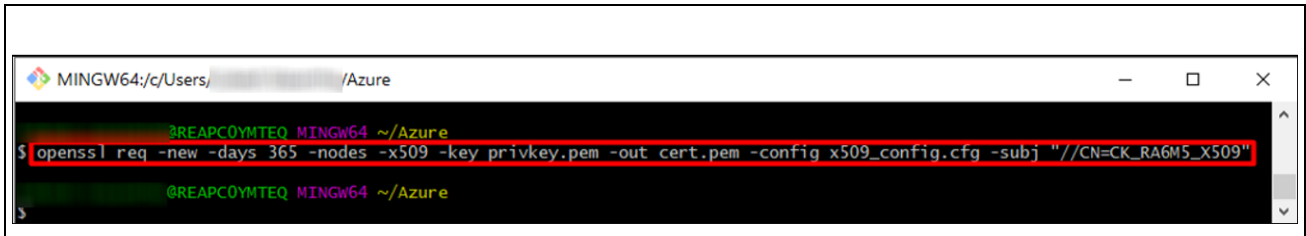


Figure 17. Embed Device ID in Certificate

4. Run command to convert format of key from pem to der

```
openssl rsa -outform der -in privkey.pem -out privkey.der
```

Here you get response "writing RSA key"

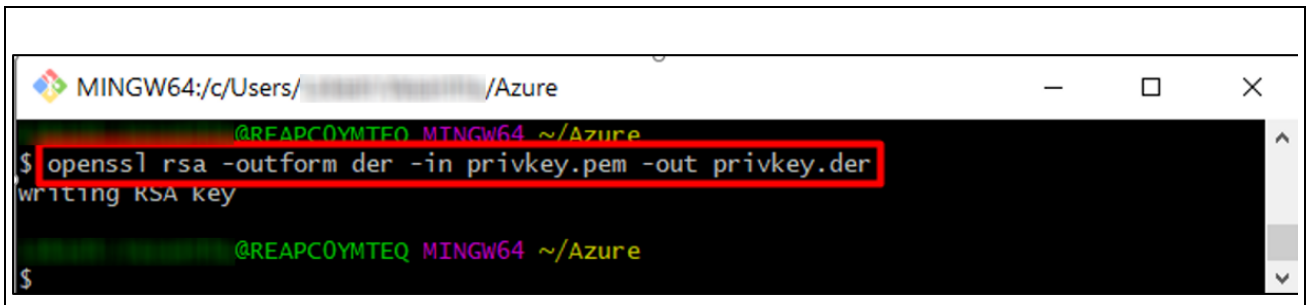


Figure 18. Convert Format from key to der

5. Run command to convert format of cert from pem to der

```
openssl x509 -outform der -in cert.pem -out cert.der
```

This command will not give you any response if successfully executed.



Figure 19. Convert Format of cert from pem to der

6. Convert der to hex array and set them in sample_device_identity.c file in the project.

For easier access, the command text is given as follows. User can copy paste text in the command line to create sample_device_identity.c.

```
echo "#include \"nx_api.h\"
/**
device cert (`openssl x509 -in cert.pem -fingerprint -noout | sed 's://g'`) :
`cat cert.pem`

device private key :
`cat privkey.pem`
*/
" > sample_device_identity.c
```

```

MINGW64:/c/Users/.../Azure
$ ls
cert.der  cert.pem  privkey.der  privkey.pem  x509_config.cfg

@REAPC0YMTEQ MINGW64 ~/Azure
$ echo "#include \"nx_api.h\"
> /**
> device cert (`openssl x509 -in cert.pem -fingerprint -noout | sed 's://g' `) :
> `cat cert.pem`
>
> device private key :
> `cat privkey.pem`
> */
> " > sample_device_identity.c

@REAPC0YMTEQ MINGW64 ~/Azure
$ ls
cert.der  cert.pem  privkey.der  privkey.pem  sample_device_identity.c  x509_config.cfg

@REAPC0YMTEQ MINGW64 ~/Azure
$

```

Figure 20. Convert der to Hex Array and Set them in sample_device_identity.c

7. Run "ls" command to check whether sample_device_identity.c is created.
8. Run the following commands to produce sample_device_cert_ptr and sample_device_private_key_ptr array containing device certificate and private key equivalent hex values along with length.

```

xxd -i cert.der | sed -E "s/(unsigned char) (\w+)/\1
sample_device_cert_ptr/g; s/(unsigned int) (\w+)_len/\1
sample_device_cert_len/g" >> sample_device_identity.c

```

```

xxd -i privkey.der | sed -E "s/(unsigned char) (\w+)/\1
sample_device_private_key_ptr/g; s/(unsigned int) (\w+)_len/\1
sample_device_private_key_len/g" >> sample_device_identity.c

```

These commands will not give you any response if successfully executed.

```

MINGW64:/c/Users/.../Azure

@REAPC0YMTEQ MINGW64 ~/Azure
$ xxd -i cert.der | sed -E "s/(unsigned char) (\w+)/\1 sample_device_cert_ptr/g; s/(unsigned int) (\w+)_len/\1
sample_device_cert_len/g" >> sample_device_identity.c

@REAPC0YMTEQ MINGW64 ~/Azure
$ xxd -i privkey.der | sed -E "s/(unsigned char) (\w+)/\1 sample_device_private_key_ptr/g; s/(unsigned int) (\w+)_len/\1
sample_device_private_key_len/g" >> sample_device_identity.c

@REAPC0YMTEQ MINGW64 ~/Azure
$

```

Figure 21. Producing arrays containing hex values

Check the content of sample_device_identity.c with cat command. In this file you will get Device certificate along with SHA1 fingerprint, Device Private Key, sample_device_cert_ptr and sample_device_private_key_ptr array along with their length. You will also notice the Fingerprint; you need to use this fingerprint as "thumbprint" in device creation process using the IoT Explorer in later sections. Please note down this Fingerprint.


```

MINGW64/c/Users/Azure
$ cat sample_device_identity.c
#include "nx_api.h"

/**
device cert (SHA1 Fingerprint=9FFAC12161BEAEAC9A7FCBAA4A70016CE03B44F5) :
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
MIICtZCCAZ8CFEvn2stjEtzeI1B/E8ttiC54au7hMA0GCSqGSIb3DQEBCwUAMBgx
FJAUBgNVBAMMDUNLX1JBNk01X1g1MDkwHhcNMjMwMjI1MDAwNTQ0WhcNMjMwMjI1
MDAwNTQ0WjAYMRYwFAYDVQQDDA1DS19SQTNV9YNTA5MIIIBjANBgkqhkiG9w0B
AQEFAAOCAQ8AMIIBCgKCAQEATrTPHSXQDKjxX80Ac9P1PGIrgA40cDX1EncRu1J
xPW+81Jy33KCrqFIoLXgPjJPAWKFeFdGh3B9VzfU6u7Og8mMK+pFIL3qIDS+ndy5
pS362RmAvp9GwXqRbd284aR4ceqUeRix1mvvkZ2ftpZH1Z3b4izk1GoC2C13aLp
4o8eqvpIO0Du6Tk9NNGLy45hg2ILX6ot9wc82sWEdujanJiG8UxhwDgw6fyKe07J
2xN4u+8j1cYPPQBYsK811FawHLAsc/9pfKSQQ1Hggk3gQQ8Mow99U51TgVHubDQx
ynH4KwCBT5Hh1DVUC+dYtVz4HjhaEmoxzrw18SSVzZo8WwIDAQAAMA0GCSqGSIb3
DQEBCwUAA4IBAQAUNBFYCPuad1oUXXI2IfosyvG19kN3TS1N0eGEacbcQcuy8g6d
rj8QTnbTuV3Pk/gTC0N0DFHPQMYZMLsKK1H2RA1WYudTgo6YdrD4f3JxtxM3Pj7x
+3c+ua4mBw1IbuMSysWAZrVD4n9VoG5fi/MH07inS7b7VJnEvYVFKCZtxt5B801
524wov1yvGL629CBc+tdJ0z205k5MnCMsp1MaxBLK30p9PFatwDeU7ggcCBibgye
tkD7ywdGGKzKQ/FNfeb/yNKK3ZYt7iupwMwc0DbShi8CwjRZqaHUzBV6jpaFXNH
TeDjUVfKoUosRkuDXkO29Y8P/v1+2tHhB36U
-----END CERTIFICATE-----

device private key :
-----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----
MIIEogIBAAKCAQEATrTPHSXQDKjxX80Ac9P1PGIrgA40cDX1EncRu1JxPW+81Jy
33KCrqFIoLXgPjJPAWKFeFdGh3B9VzfU6u7Og8mMK+pFIL3qIDS+ndy5pS362Rm
Avp9GwXqRbd284aR4ceqUeRix1mvvkZ2ftpZH1Z3b4izk1GoC2C13aLp4o8eqvpI

```

Figure 22. Check the Content of sample_device_identity.c

3.6 View Device Properties

You can use the Azure IoT Explorer (<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/iot-pnp/howto-use-iot-explorer>) to view and manage the properties of your devices. In the following steps, you will add a connection to your IoT Hub in IoT Explorer. With the connection, you can view properties for devices associated with the IoT Hub.

Download and install latest (above v0.15.6.0) Azure IoT Explorer from:

<https://github.com/Azure/azure-iot-explorer/releases>

Note: Click and install the downloaded msi file Azure.IoT.Explorer.Preview.0.15.6.msi or newer version of the downloaded file. The install shield guides you through the installation process.

3.7 Set IoT Hub

To add a connection to your IoT Hub:

1. In your Azure CLI console, run the `az iot hub connection-string show` command to get the connection string for your IoT Hub.

— `az iot hub connection-string show -n {YourIoTHubName}`

Note: See section 3.4, Create an IoT Hub for the IoT Hub Name.

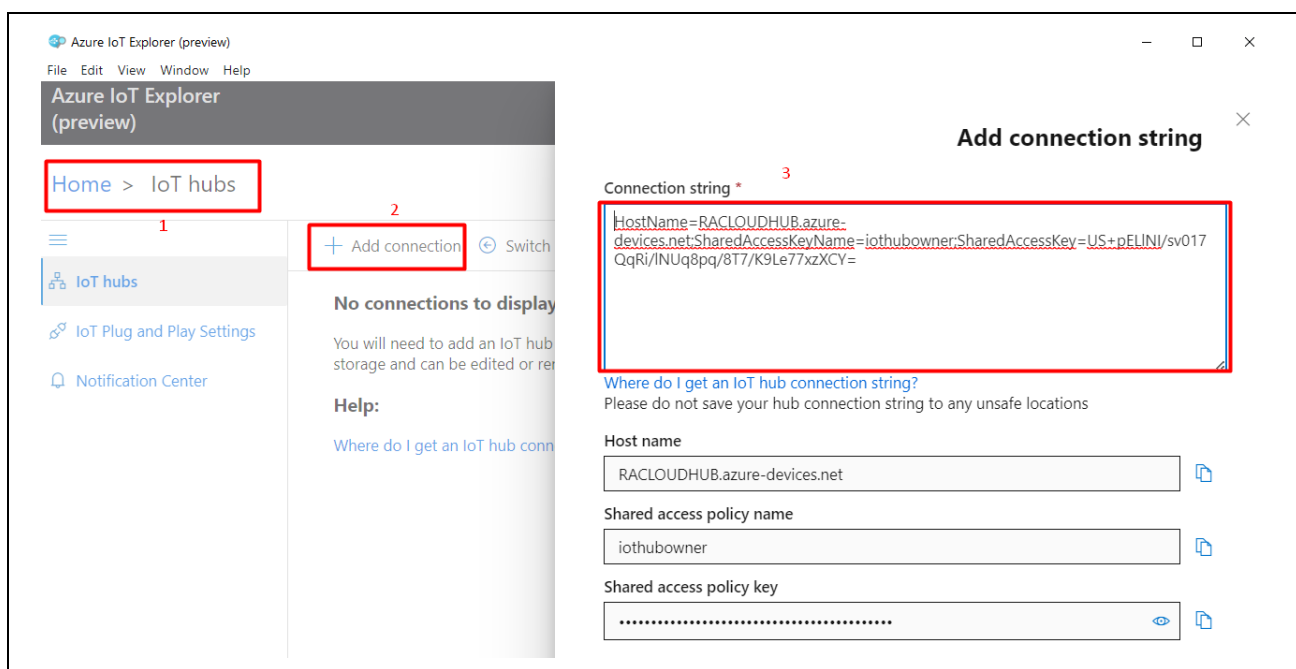
```

Administrator: Windows PowerShell
PS C:\Users\Azure\AzureCLI> az iot hub connection-string show -n RACLOUDHUB
{
  "connectionString": "HostName=RACLOUDHUB.azure-devices.net;SharedAccessKeyName=iothubowner;SharedAccessKey=US+pELINI/sv017QqRi/1NUq8pq/8T7/K9Le77xzXCY="
}
PS C:\Users\Azure\AzureCLI>

```

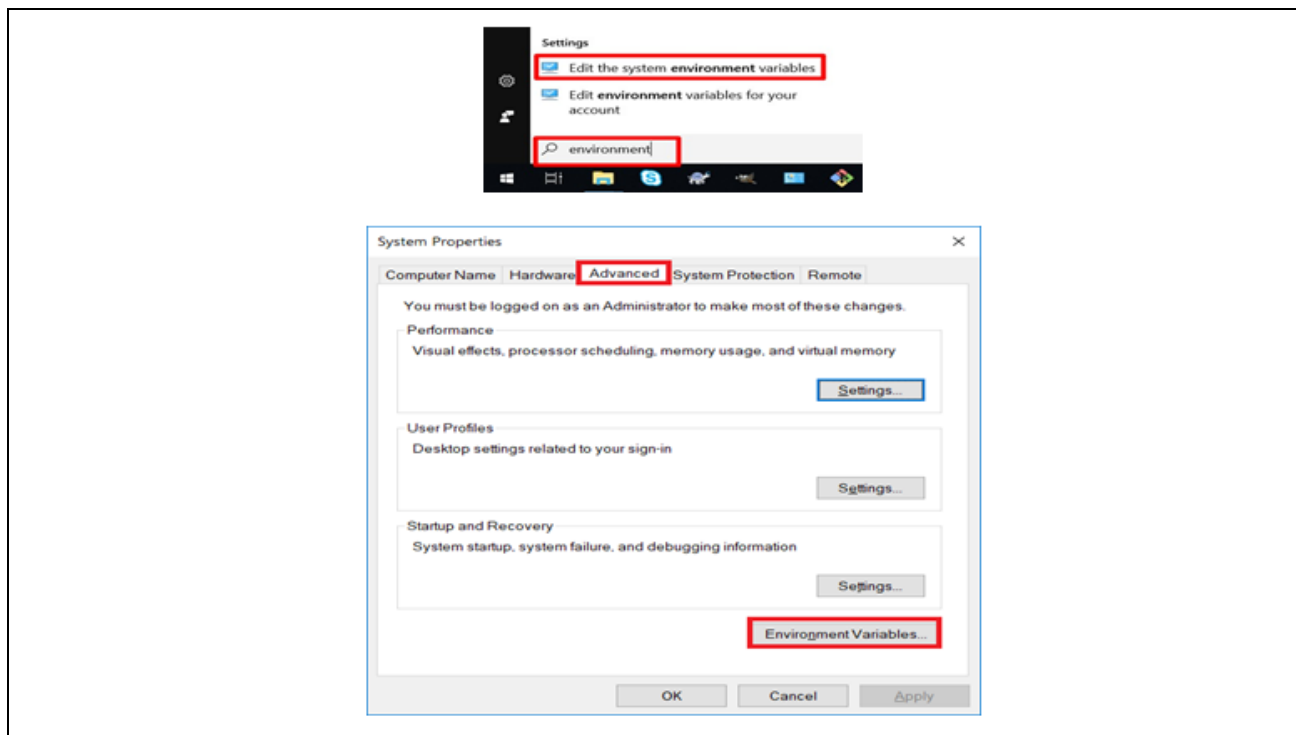
Figure 23. Connection String

2. Copy the connection string.
3. Open the Azure IoT Explorer and select **IoT hubs > Add connection**.
4. Paste the connection string into the **Connection string** box.

5. Select **Save**.**Figure 24. Adding Connection String**

Note: In some cases, Azure IoT Explorer may report an error that the default port that IoT Explorer is trying to use is being used by another application. In order to overcome this error, you can add a different port number for the Azure IoT Explorer shown as follows.

On your PC, edit the system environmental variables as shown in the following screenshots.

**Figure 25. Editing System Environment Variable**

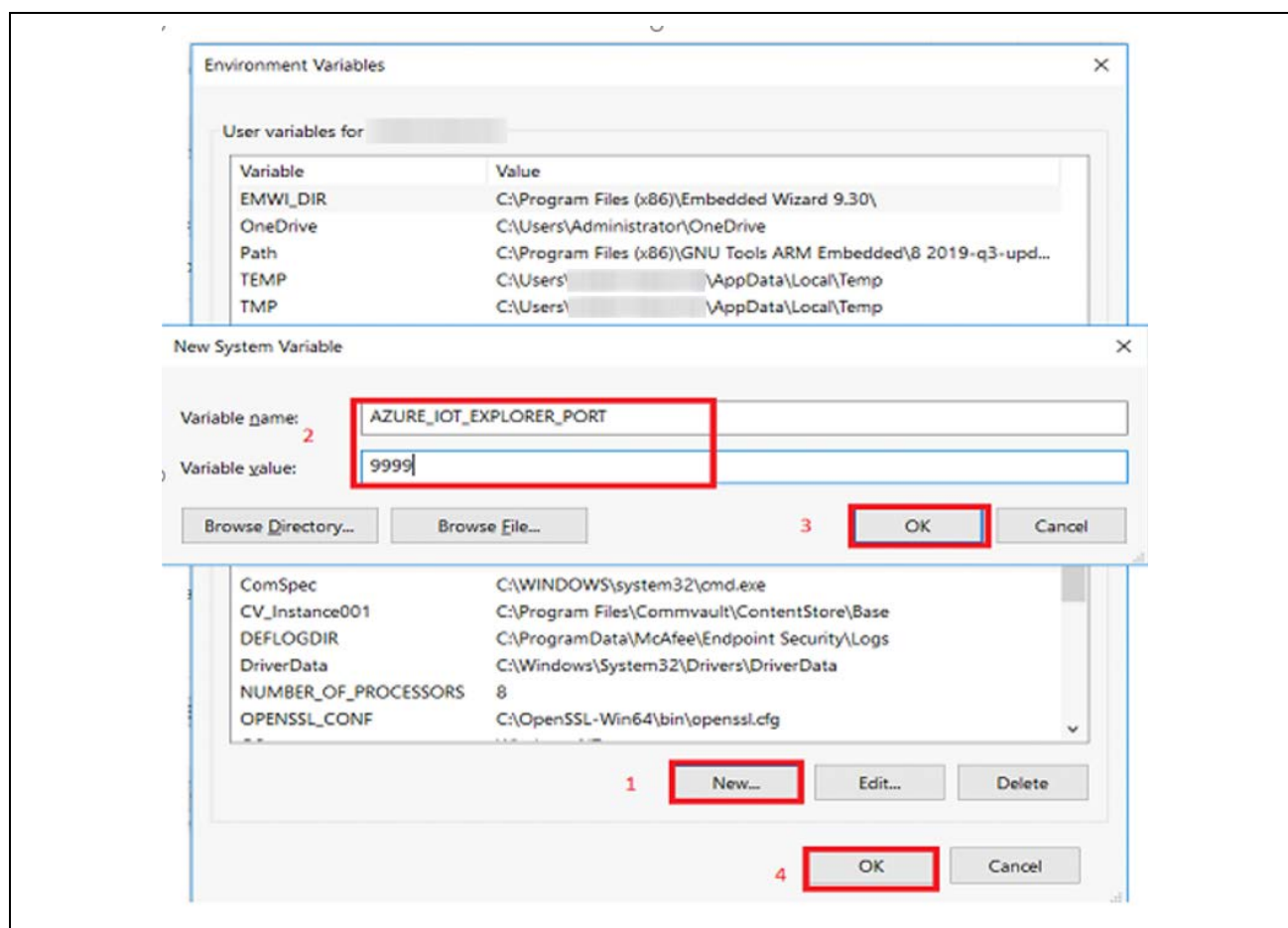


Figure 26. Adding System Environment Variable for Alternate Port - Azure IoT Explorer

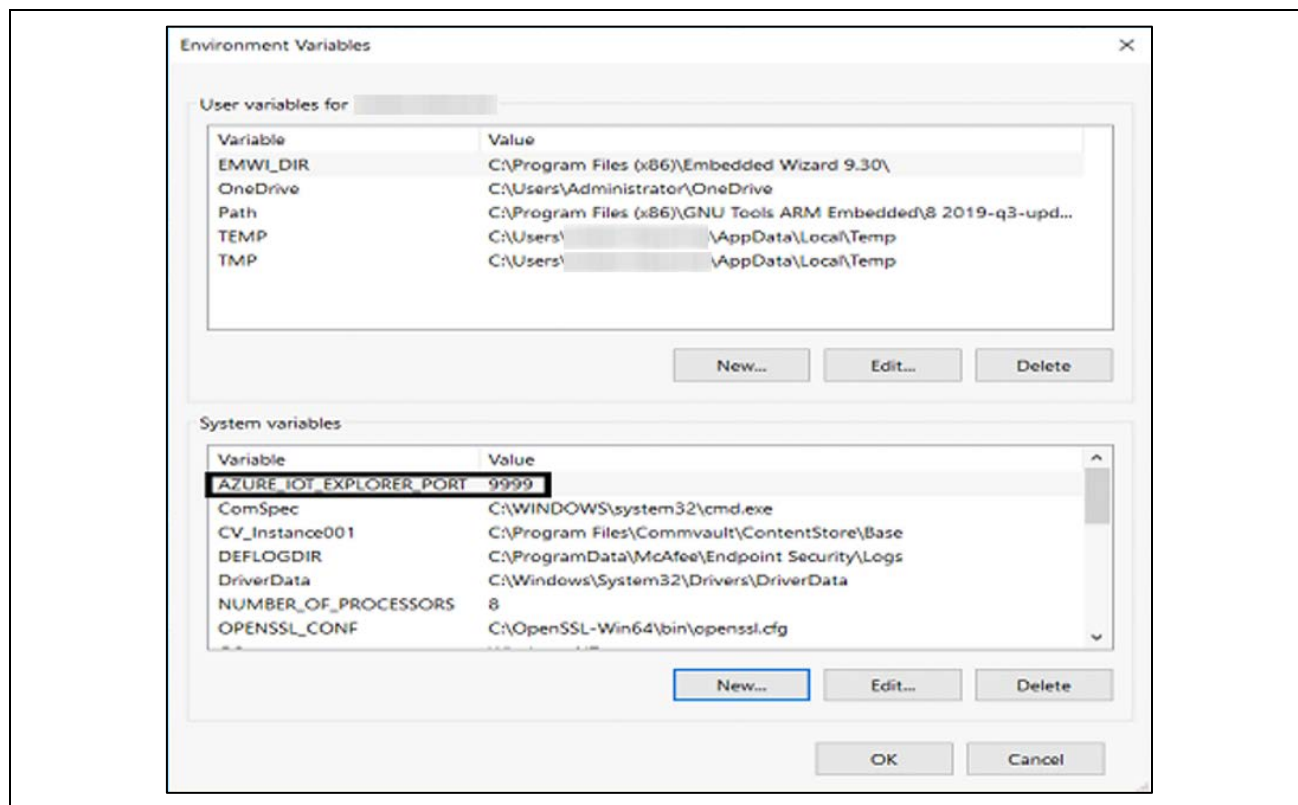


Figure 27. Added Alternate Port for Azure IoT Explorer

If the connection succeeds, the Azure IoT Explorer switches to a Devices view and lists your device.

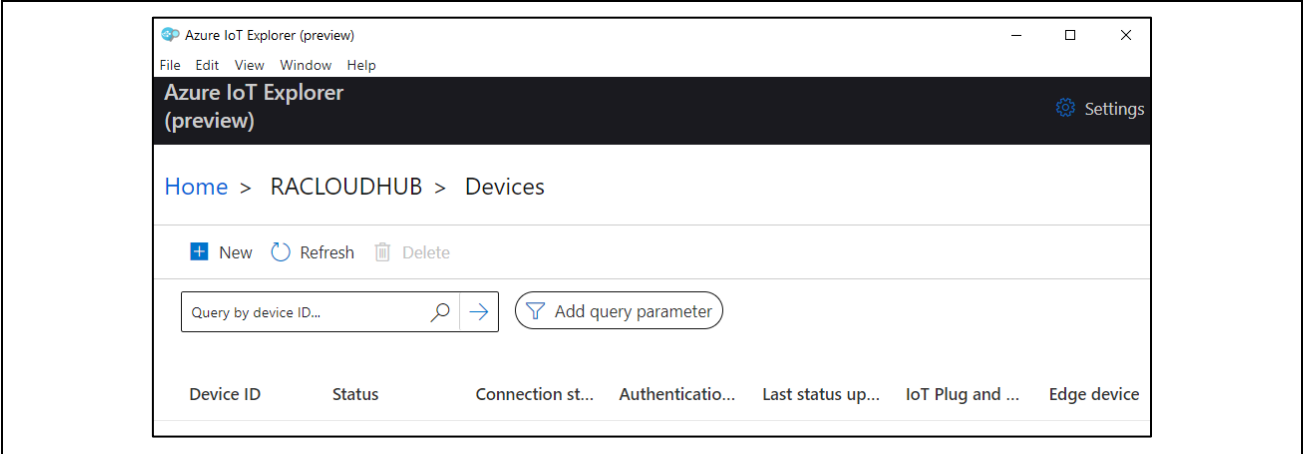


Figure 28. Listed Devices

3.8 Register an IoT Hub Device

In this section, you create a new device instance and register it with the IoT Hub you created. You will use the connection information for the newly registered device to securely connect your physical device in a later section.

To register a device:

1. You can create a device with help of Azure IoT Explorer shown as follows.
Click on **New**.

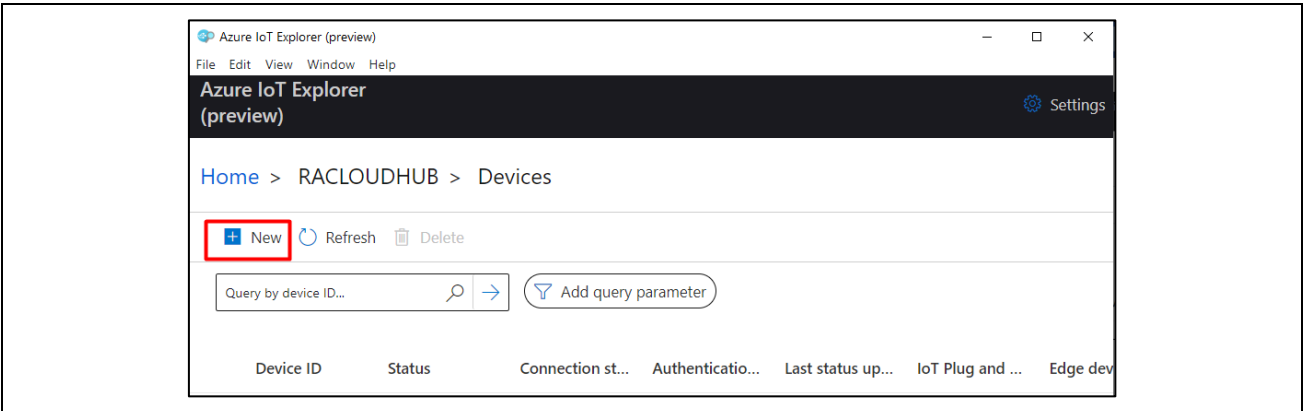


Figure 29. New Device Creation Process with Azure IoT Explorer

2. In this stage, you have to enter the Device ID, Authentication type, Primary thumbprint, Secondary thumbprint then click on **Create**. Use fingerprint generated in Figure 22 in the section 3.5, Certificate Creation Process, for the primary and secondary thumbprints. Follow steps 1-5 numbered in the Figure 30, to create the device.

Azure IoT Explorer (preview)

File Edit View Window Help

Azure IoT Explorer (preview) Settings

Home > RACLOUDHUB > Devices > Create a new identity

5 Create X Cancel

Device ID * 1 CK_RA6M5_X509

Authentication type * 2

☐ Symmetric key ☒ X.509 self-signed ☐ X.509 CA signed

Primary thumbprint * 3 9FFAC12161BEAEAC9A7FCBAA4A70016CE03B44F5

Secondary thumbprint * 4 9FFAC12161BEAEAC9A7FCBAA4A70016CE03B44F5

Connect this device to IoT hub

☒ Enable

Figure 30. Naming, Authentication type and Thumbprints

3. You can see your created device in Devices section of Azure IoT Explorer.

Azure IoT Explorer (preview)

File Edit View Window Help

Azure IoT Explorer (preview) Settings

Home > RACLOUDHUB > Devices

+ New Refresh Delete

Query by device ID... Add query parameter

Device ID	Status	Connection st...	Authenticatio...	Last status up...	IoT Plug and ...	Edge device
CK_RA6M5_X509	Enabled	Disconnected	SelfSigned	--		

Figure 31. Newly Created Device

3.9 Prepare the Device

To connect the device to Azure, modify a configuration file for Azure IoT settings (of your Device ID and Hostname), build and flash the image to the device.

Add configuration

1. Import the application project into an empty e2 studio. Open `sample_config.h` and make the changes to the configuration as shown in the snapshot with your host name, device ID and `USE_DEVICE_CERTIFICATE`.

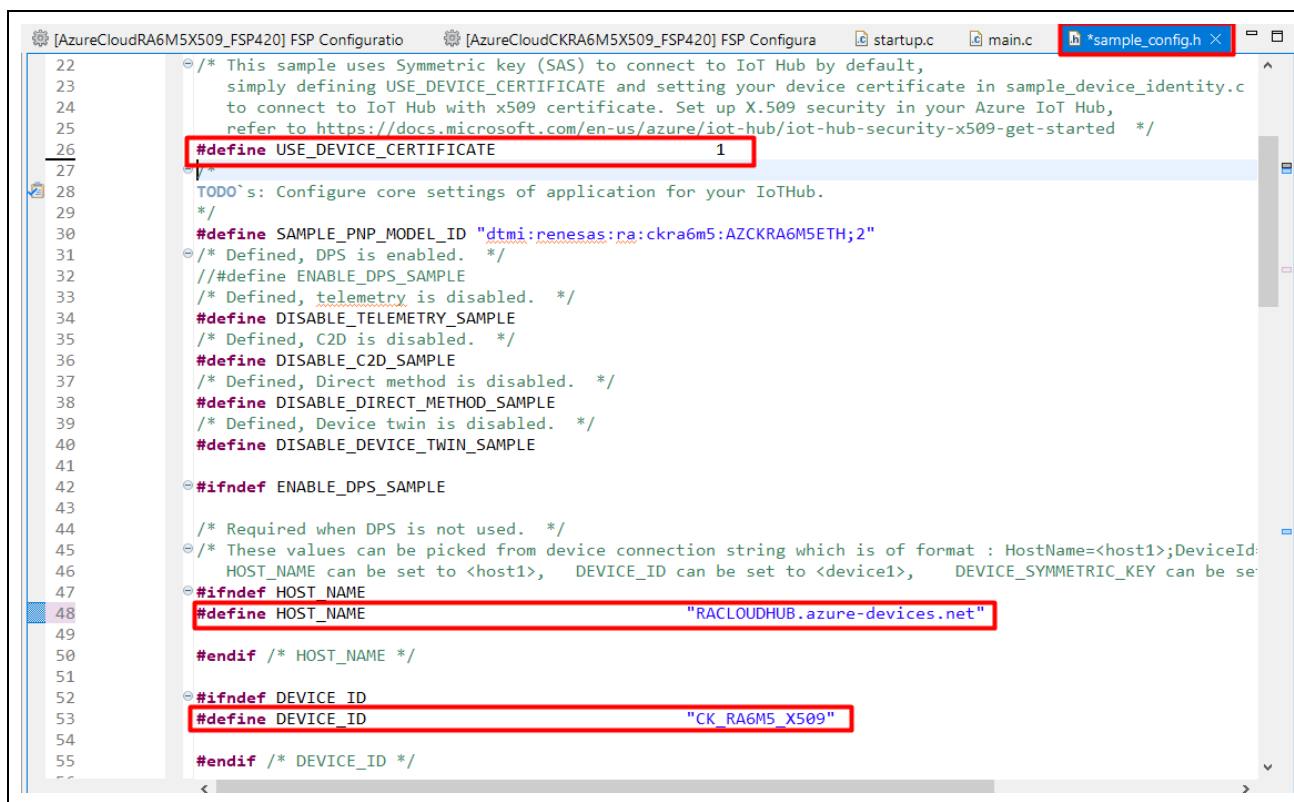


Figure 32. Configuration Changes to `sample_config.h`

Constant name	Value
HOST_NAME	{Your IoT hub hostName value}
DEVICE_ID	{Your deviceId value}
USE_DEVICE_CERTIFICATE	1

3.10 Building and Running the Application

The project is now ready to compile. Press the **Build** (hammer icon) to start building the project.



Figure 33. Starting to Build the Project

The toolchain will report compilation and build status to the console pane in the lower-right corner of e² studio. When the build has completed, confirm that there are zero errors and few warnings. Warnings, if any, may result from highly restrictive compilation warnings settings being applied by e² studio to third party code.

```

DT Build Console [AzureCloudCKRA6M5X509_FSP420]
Building file: ../ra/fsp/src/bsp/mcu/all/bsp_rom_registers.c
Building file: ../ra/fsp/src/bsp/mcu/all/bsp_security.c
Building file: ../ra/fsp/src/bsp/cmsis/Device/RENESAS/Source/startup.c
Building file: ../ra/fsp/src/bsp/cmsis/Device/RENESAS/Source/system.c
Building file: ../ra/board/ra6m5_ck/board_init.c
Building file: ../ra/board/ra6m5_ck/board_leds.c
Building target: AzureCloudCKRA6M5X509_FSP420.elf
arm-none-eabi-objcopy -O srec "AzureCloudCKRA6M5X509_FSP420.elf" "AzureCloudCKRA6M5X509_FSP420.srec"
arm-none-eabi-size --format=berkeley "AzureCloudCKRA6M5X509_FSP420.elf"
  text    data    bss     dec     hex filename
 396932   2012   520868   919812   e0904 AzureCloudCKRA6M5X509_FSP420.elf

22:32:18 Build Finished. 0 errors, 85 warnings. (took 4m:3s.663ms)

```

Figure 34. Compilation and Build Status Report

3.11 Download and Run the Project

1. Connect the micro-USB cable to the DEBUG1 port (J14) of the CK-RA6M5 Cloud kit and other end to the host computer.
2. Connect the second USB cable to J20 connector of the CK-RA6M5 board and other end to the second USB port of the PC (this will be the console port for the application). Users are required to use the Command Line Interface (CLI) to configure and run the application.
3. Make sure the Ethernet cable is connected to the RJ-45 connector (J18) of the board and other end to the router/switch as applicable for the internet access.
4. In e² studio, open the **Debug Configurations** dialog and launch the **AzureCloudCKRA6M5X509_FSP420 Debug_Flat** debug configuration.

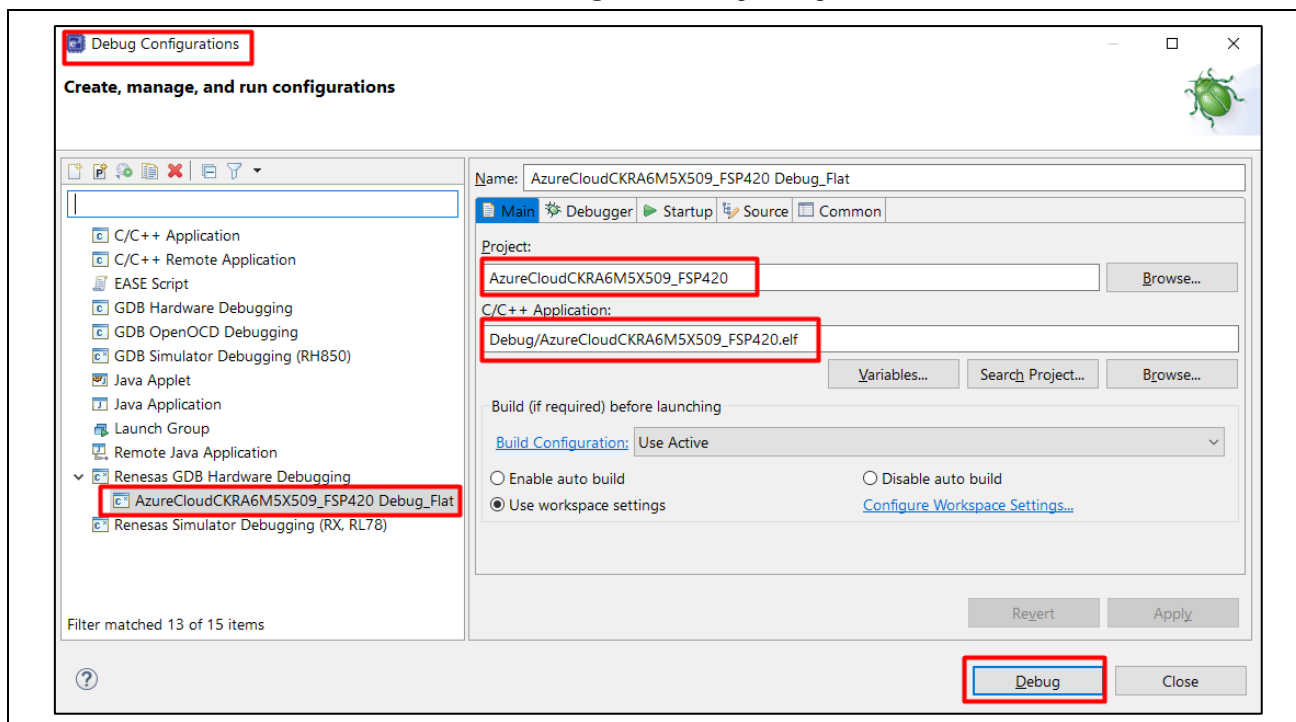
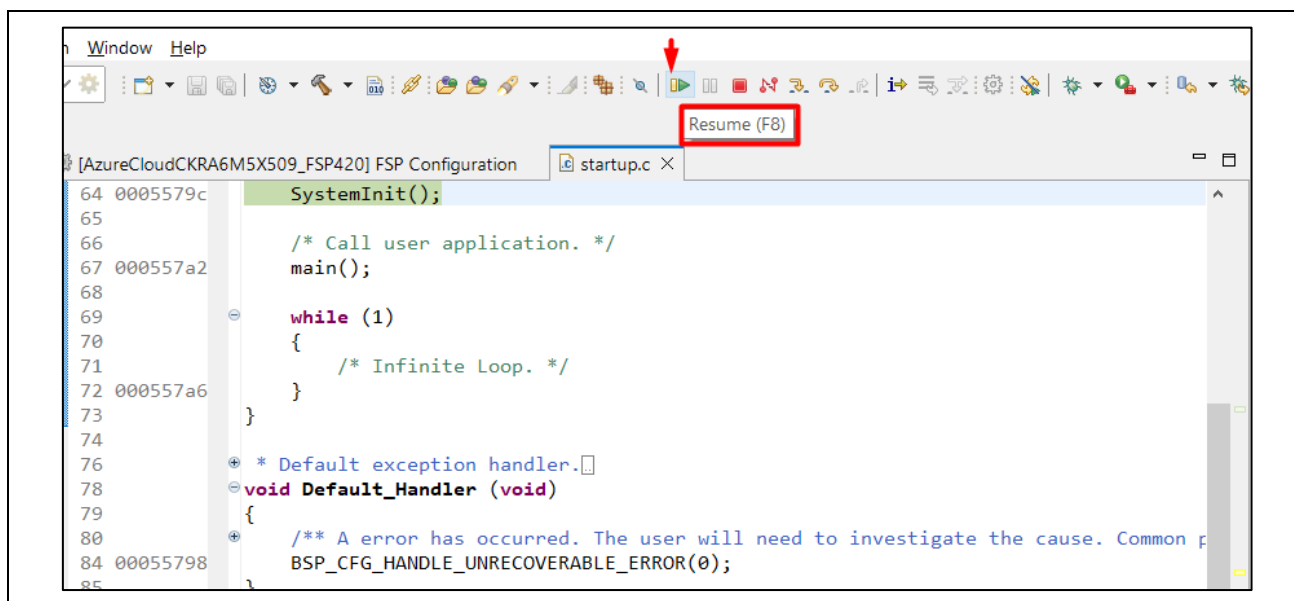
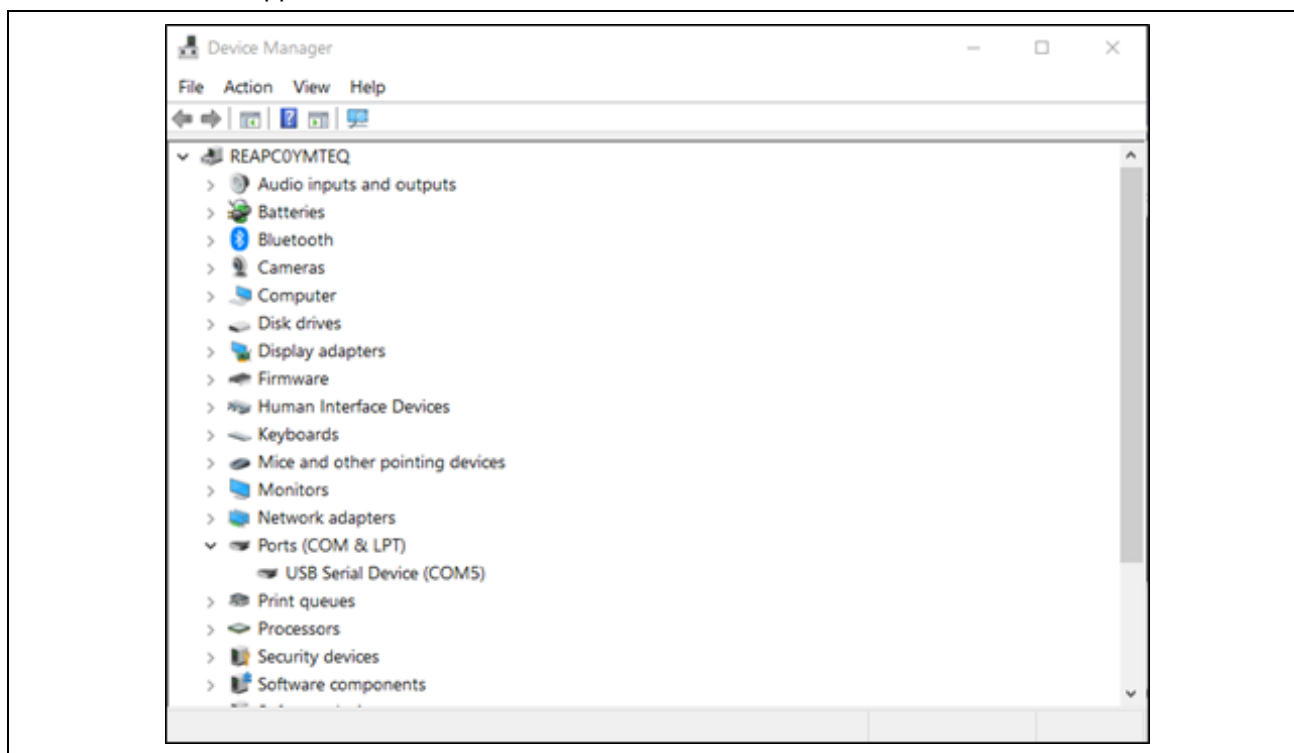


Figure 35. Start Debug

**Figure 36. Resume the Debug**

5. To view output, you have use serial terminal like tera term. To know your COM port, on the host PC, open the Windows Device Manager. Expand Ports (COM & LPT), locate USB Serial Device (COMxx) and note down the COM port number for reference in the next step.

Note: USB Serial Device drivers are required to communicate between the CK-RA6M5 board and the terminal application on the host PC.

**Figure 37. USB Serial Device in Windows Device Manager**

6. Open Tera Term, select **New connection**, and select **Serial**, and for the port, enter **COMxx: USB Serial Device (COMxx)** and click **OK**.



Figure 38. Selecting the Serial Port on Tera Term

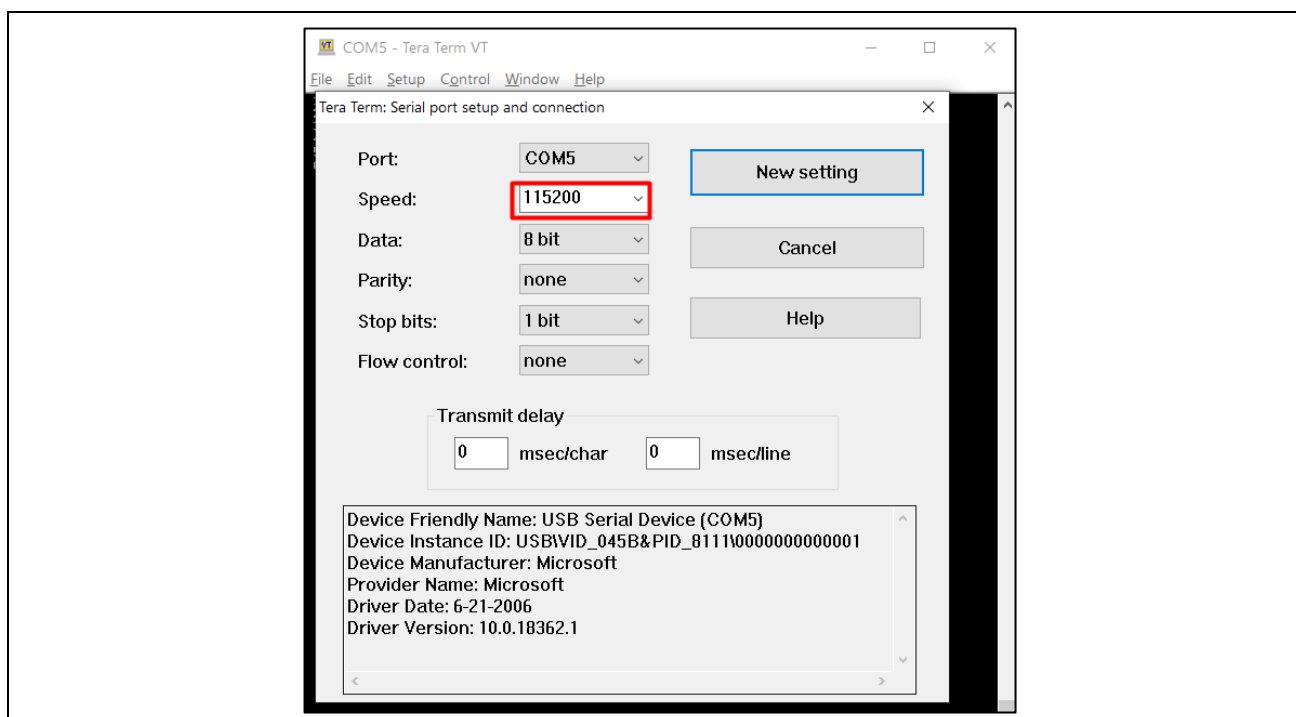


Figure 39. Select 115200 on the Speed Pulldown

7. Using the setup menu pull-down, select **Serial port...** and ensure that the speed is set to **115200**, shown as follows.
8. Complete the connection. The Configuration CLI menu will be displayed on the console shown as follows.
- Note: Please reset the board by pressing the S1 user switch if the menu is not displayed.

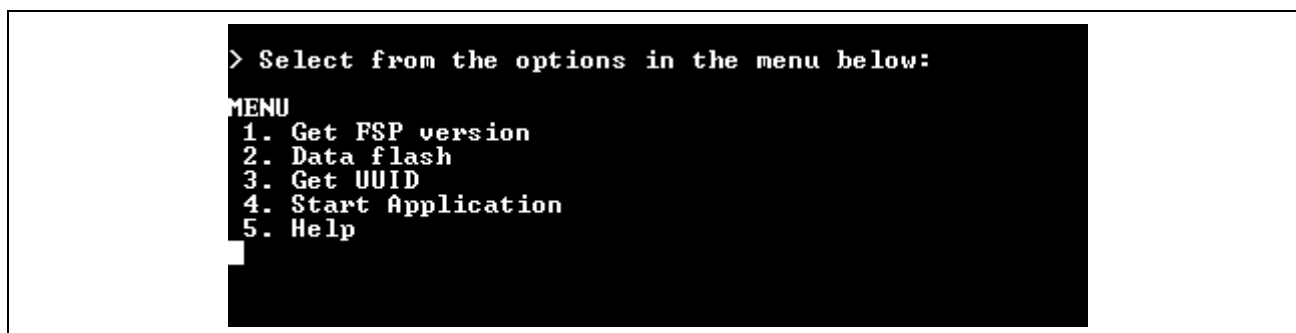
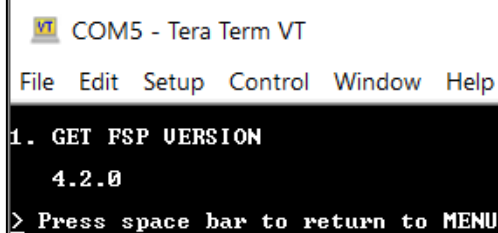


Figure 40. Main Menu

9. Here, you can select options from the menu by pressing key **1 to 5**. Press spacebar to go to previous menu FSP version and UUID details as follows.

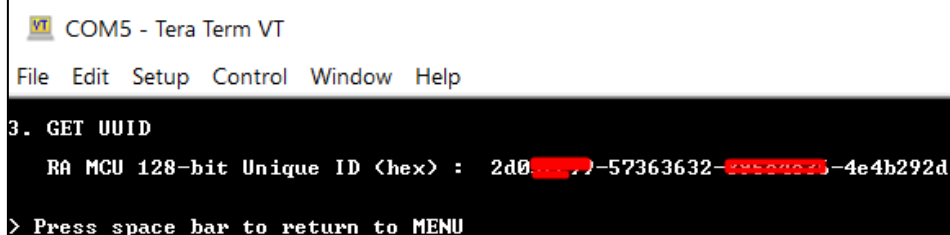


```

COM5 - Tera Term VT
File Edit Setup Control Window Help
1. GET FSP VERSION
   4.2.0
> Press space bar to return to MENU

```

Figure 41. FSP Version Information



```

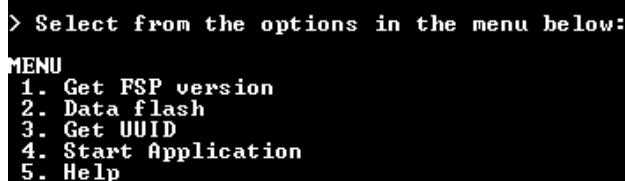
COM5 - Tera Term VT
File Edit Setup Control Window Help
3. GET UUID
   RA MCU 128-bit Unique ID <hex> : 2d0[redacted]-57363632-[redacted]-4e4b292d
> Press space bar to return to MENU

```

Figure 42. Getting Board UUID Information

3.12 Storing Device Certificate, Host Name, Device ID

Please reset the board by pressing the S1 user switch if the menu is not displayed.



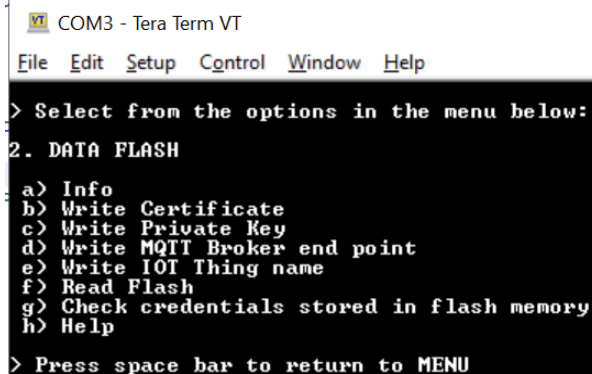
```

> Select from the options in the menu below:
MENU
1. Get FSP version
2. Data flash
3. Get UUID
4. Start Application
5. Help

```

Figure 43. Main Menu

1. Press **2** on the Main Menu to display Data Flash related commands as shown in the following screenshots. This sub menu has commands to store, read, and validate the data.



```

COM3 - Tera Term VT
File Edit Setup Control Window Help
> Select from the options in the menu below:
2. DATA FLASH
a) Info
b) Write Certificate
c) Write Private Key
d) Write MQTT Broker end point
e) Write IOT Thing name
f) Read Flash
g) Check credentials stored in flash memory
h) Help
> Press space bar to return to MENU

```

Figure 44. Data Flash Menu

2. Press **b** for Write Certificate.



Figure 45. Select File to Write Data in Data Flash

3. Go to Tera Term > File > Send file

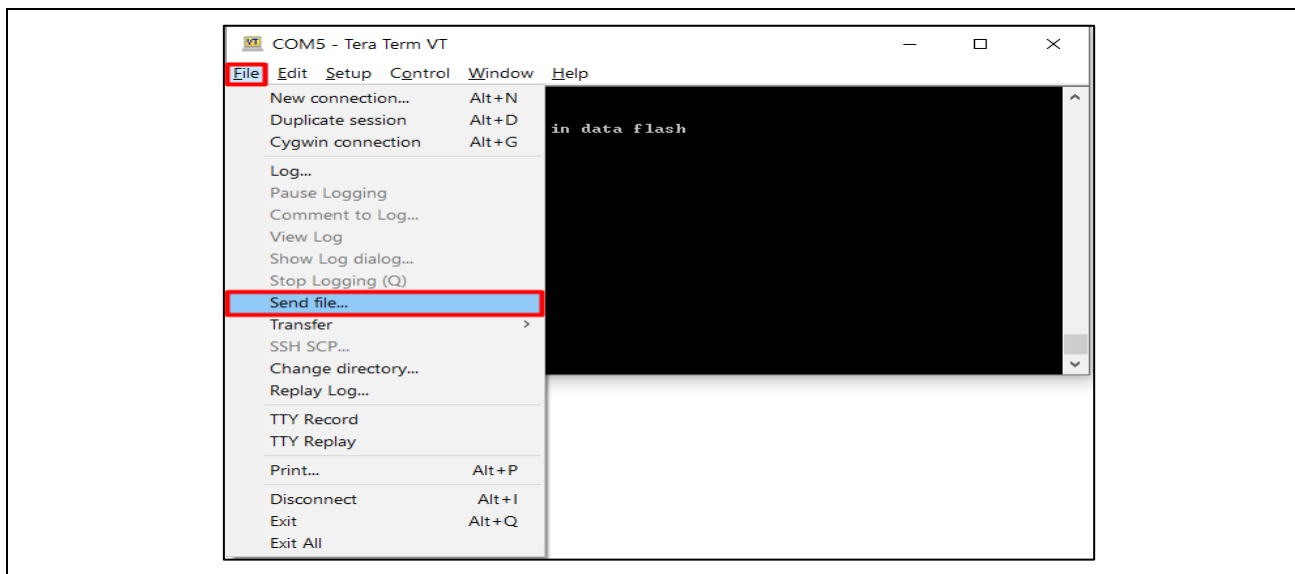


Figure 46. Send File Option in File Menu

4. Browse to the folder where X509 certificates are generated as part of section 3.5, Certificate Creation Process. Select **cert.pem**. Press **Open**.

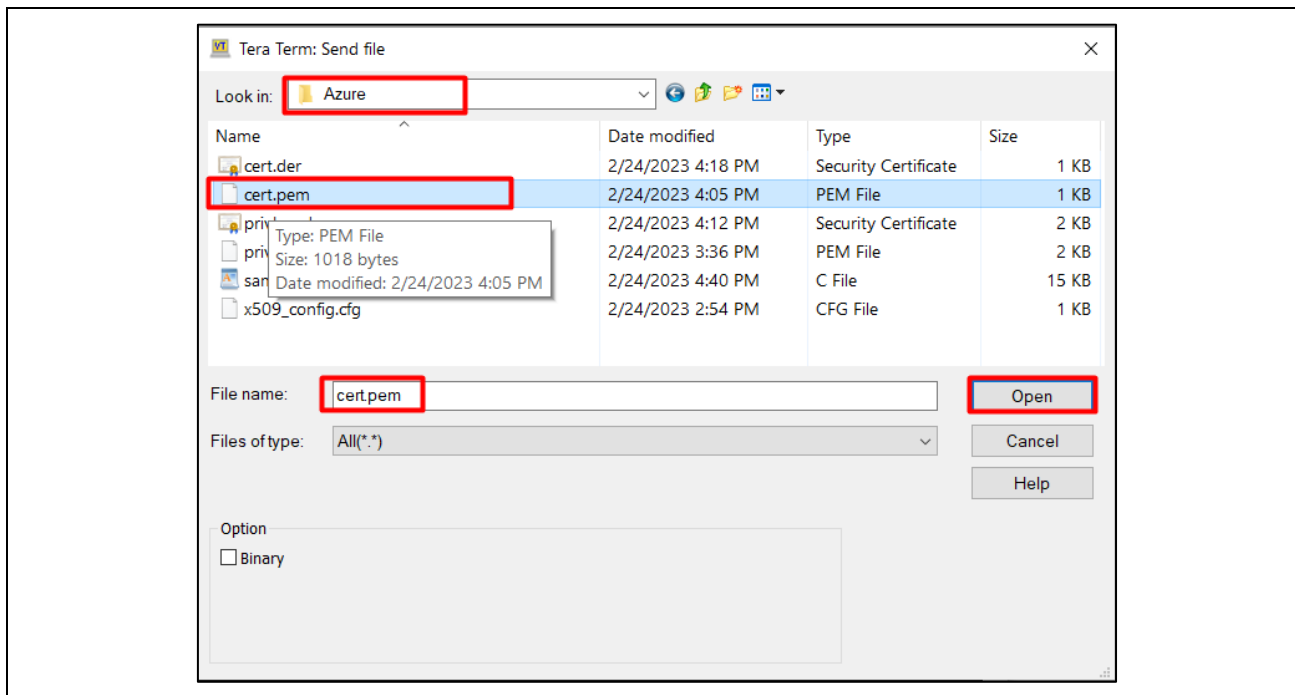


Figure 47. Browse, Select and Open the File to be Written

5. Status of Device Certificate Downloading is as follows.

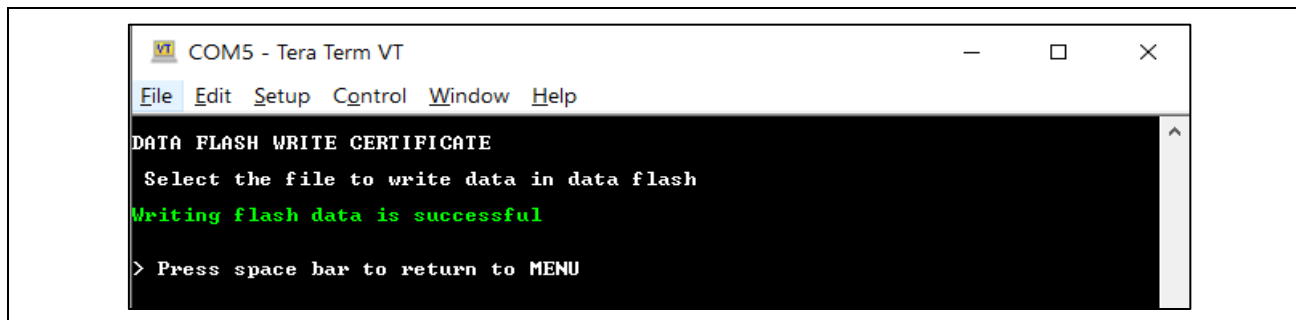


Figure 48. Status of File Writing Process

6. To store the device private key, go back to data flash menu by pressing the space bar key. **Press c** in **Data Flash** menu, go to **Tera Term->File->Send file**, select file **privkey.pem** from the folder where you have generated certificates.
7. To store MQTT Broker End point, that is, **Host Name**, first copy Host Name without double quotes then **press d** in **Data Flash** menu, go to **Tera Term > Edit > Paste <CR>**; you will get the copied Host Name in the clipboard. Please verify and confirm it and press **OK**.

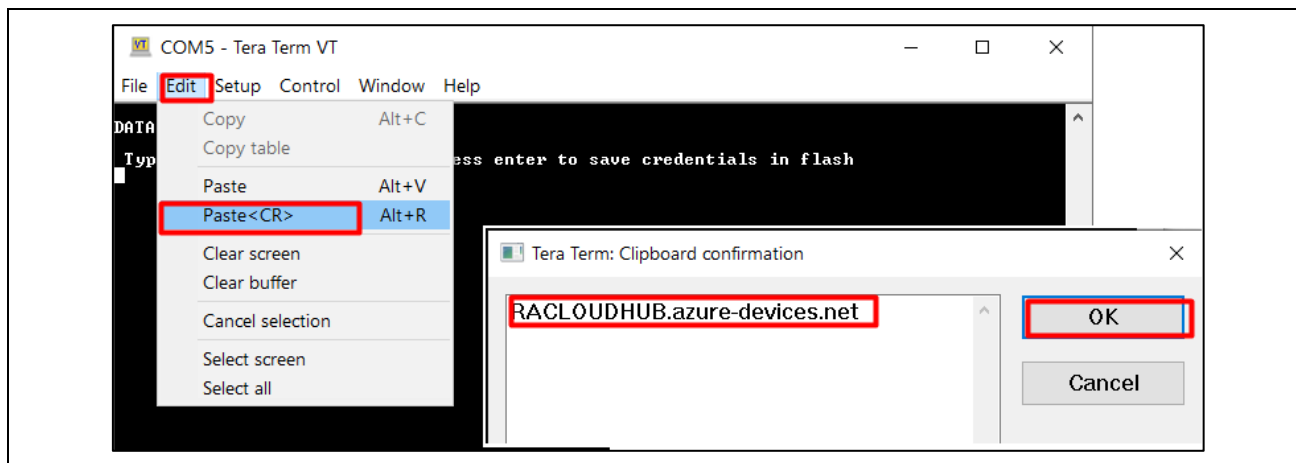


Figure 49. Input MQTT Broker End point aka Host Name

8. To store IoT Thing Name, that is, **DEVICE ID**, first copy the DEVICE ID created without double quotes, **press e** in **Data Flash** menu and follow the procedure in step 5.

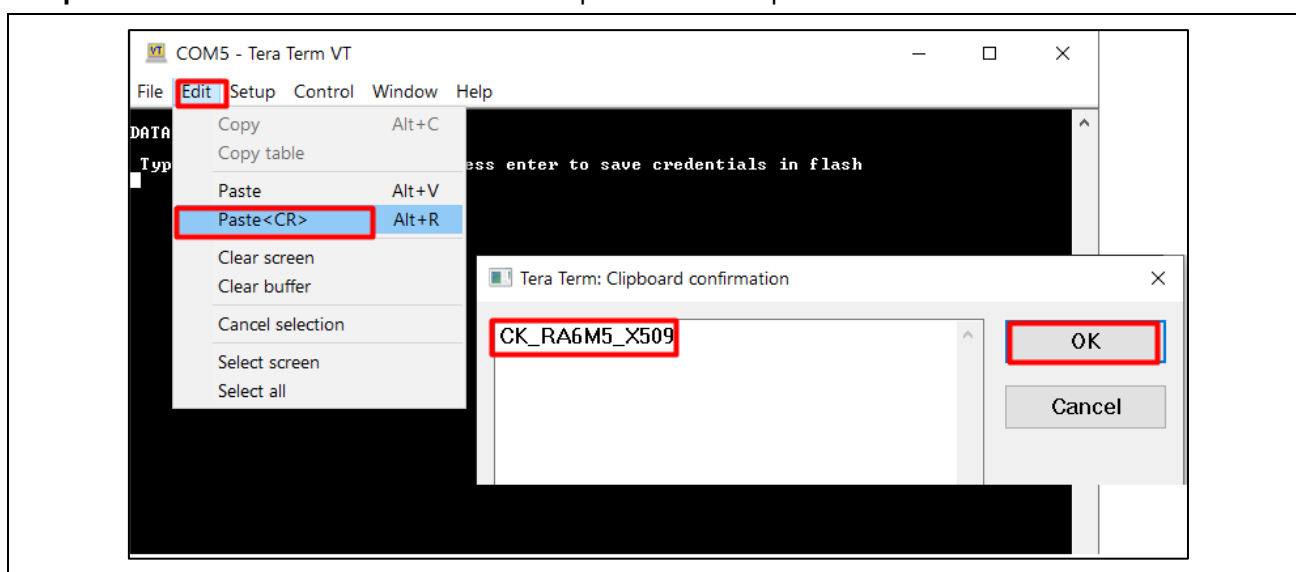
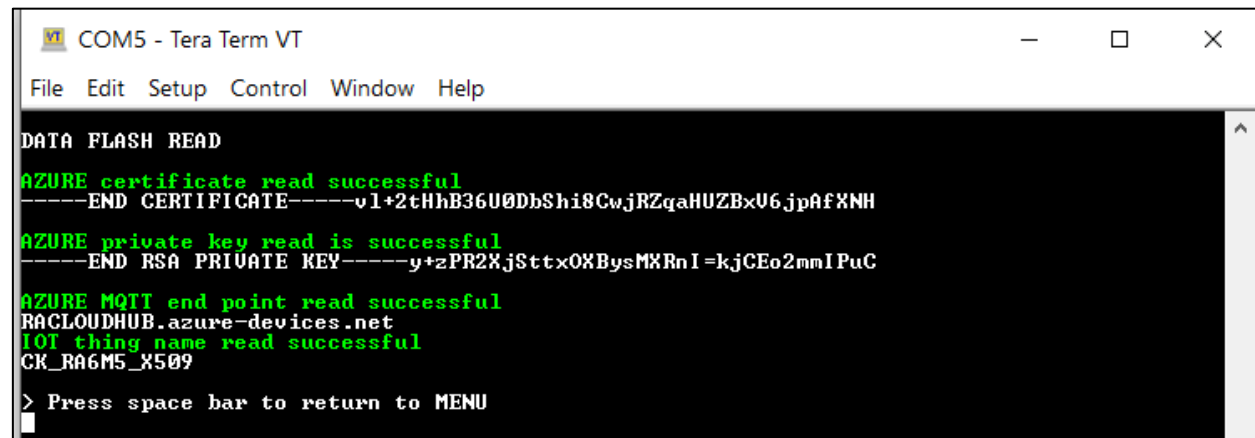


Figure 50. Input Device ID aka IoT Thing name

9. To verify the data stored in Data Flash, **press f** in Data Flash menu, scroll down to see data.



```

COM5 - Tera Term VT
File Edit Setup Control Window Help

DATA FLASH READ

AZURE certificate read successful
-----END CERTIFICATE-----v1+2tHhB36U0DbShi8CwjRZqaHUZBxU6jpAfXNH

AZURE private key read is successful
-----END RSA PRIVATE KEY-----y+zPR2KjSttX0XBysMXRnI=kjCEo2mmIPuC

AZURE MQTT end point read successful
RACLOUDHUB.azure-devices.net
IoT thing name read successful
CK_RA6M5_X509

> Press space bar to return to MENU
  
```

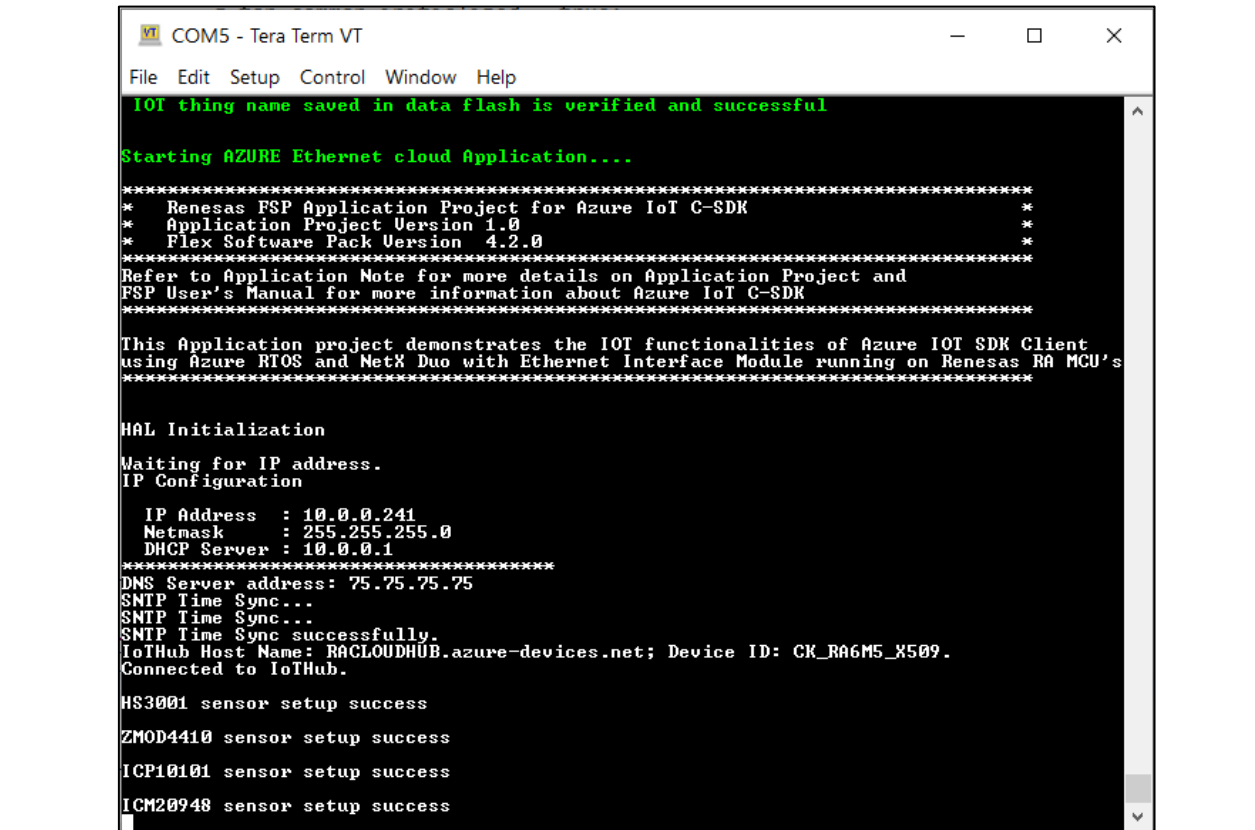
Figure 51. Scroll Down and Verify the Data Stored in Data Flash

10. To check the credentials stored in Data Flash ,press g.

11. Press spacebar to go to previous menu or main menu.

12. Press 4 to start the application from the main menu.

13. Serial terminal output on successful start of application.



```

COM5 - Tera Term VT
File Edit Setup Control Window Help

IoT thing name saved in data flash is verified and successful

Starting AZURE Ethernet cloud Application....

*****
*   Renesas FSP Application Project for Azure IoT C-SDK   *
*   Application Project Version 1.0                     *
*   Flex Software Pack Version 4.2.0                    *
*****
Refer to Application Note for more details on Application Project and
FSP User's Manual for more information about Azure IoT C-SDK
*****

This Application project demonstrates the IOT functionalities of Azure IoT SDK Client
using Azure RTOS and NetX Duo with Ethernet Interface Module running on Renesas RA MCU's
*****

HAL Initialization
Waiting for IP address.
IP Configuration
  IP Address : 10.0.0.241
  Netmask    : 255.255.255.0
  DHCP Server : 10.0.0.1
DNS Server address: 75.75.75.75
SNTP Time Sync...
SNTP Time Sync...
SNTP Time Sync successfully.
IoTHub Host Name: RACLOUDHUB.azure-devices.net; Device ID: CK_RA6M5_X509.
Connected to IoTHub.

HS3001 sensor setup success
ZMOD4410 sensor setup success
ICP10101 sensor setup success
ICM20948 sensor setup success
  
```

Figure 52. Device Connected to Azure IoT Hub

14. Sensor data output on serial terminal.

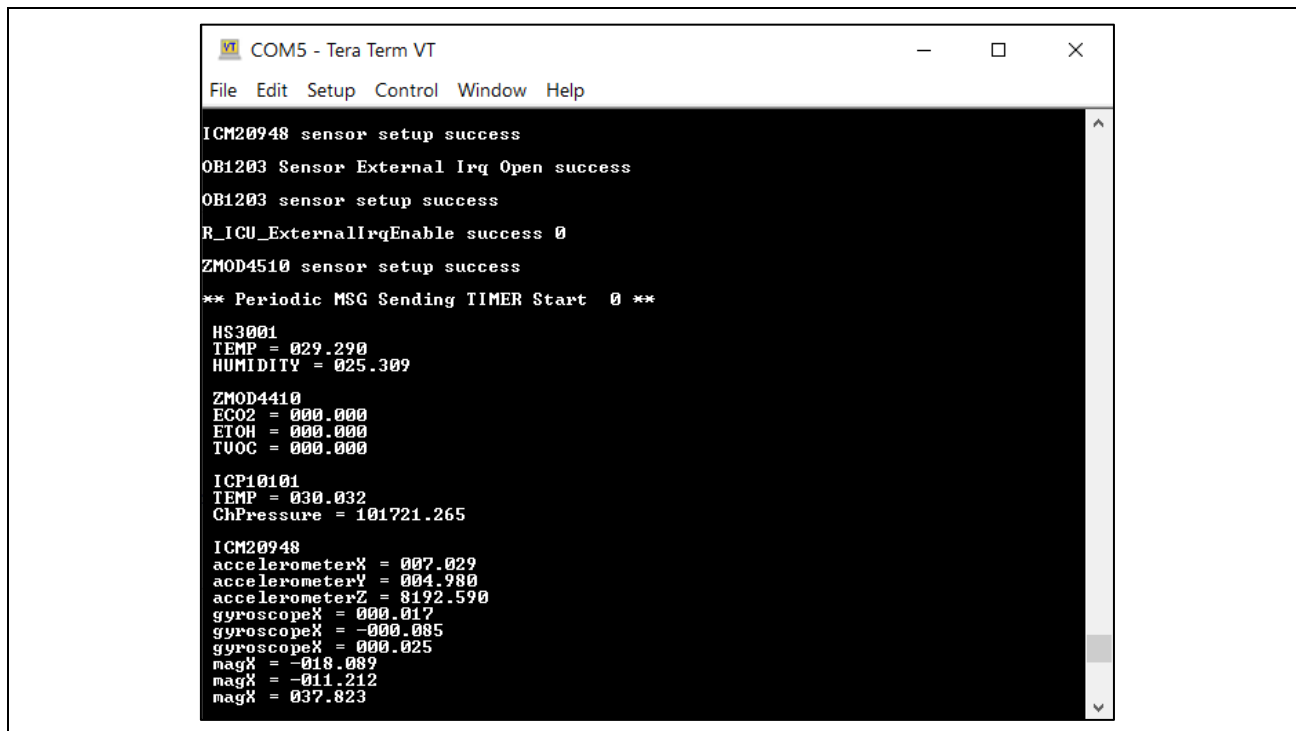


Figure 53. Sensor Data on Serial Terminal

3.13 Send Device to Cloud Message

With Azure IoT Explorer, you can view the flow of telemetry from your device to the Cloud. To view telemetry in Azure IoT Explorer:

1. In IoT Explorer, select your created IoT Hub, and click on **view devices in this hub**, click on the created device (Device ID). Finally select the **Telemetry**(Home > TECLOUDHUB > Devices > CK_RA6M5_X509 > Telemetry). Confirm that **use built-in event hub** is set to **Yes**.
2. Select **Start**.
3. View the telemetry as the device sends messages to the Cloud.

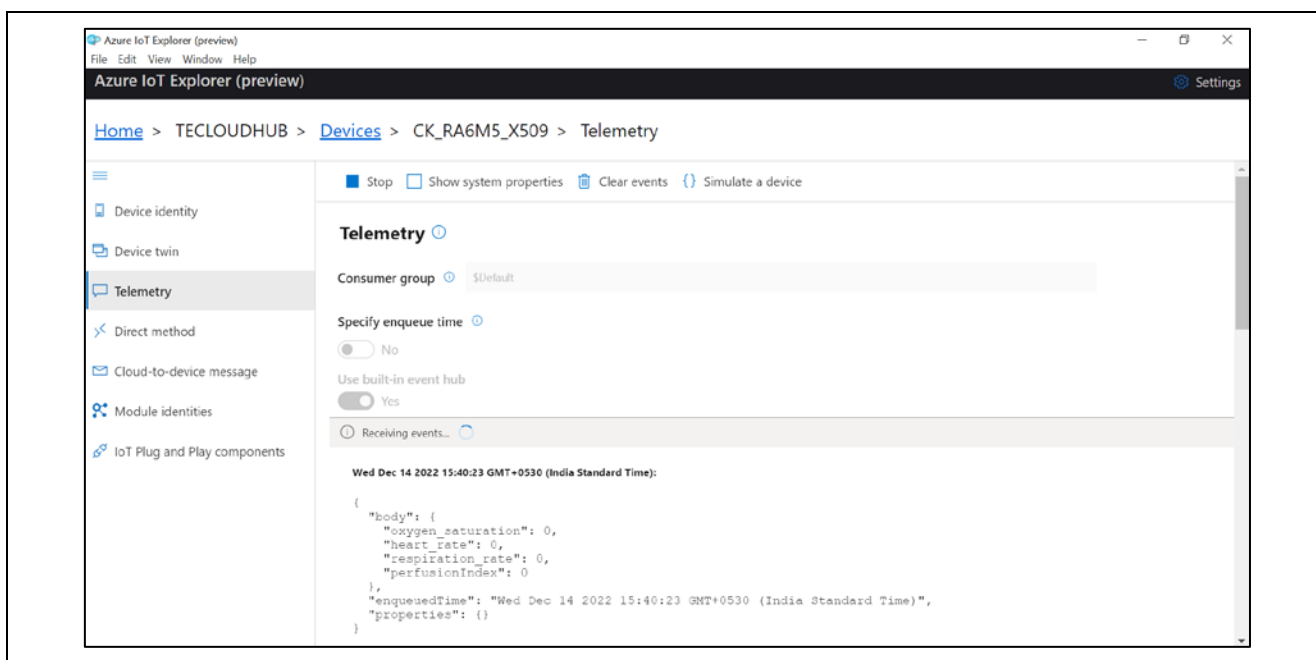


Figure 54. Device Telemetry Details

3.14 Send Cloud-to-Device Message

To send a Cloud-to-device message in Azure IoT Explorer:

1. In IoT Explorer, select **Cloud-to-device message**.
2. Enter the message in the **Message body** = "LED", **Key** = LED, **Value** = Given in Table
3. **Check** Add timestamp to message body.
4. Select **Send message to device**.

LED On Board	Value
LED2 (Tri Color LED)	TC_GREEN_ON, TC_RED_ON, TC_BLUE_ON TC_GREEN_OFF, TC_RED_OFF, TC_BLUE_OFF
LED4 BLUE	BLUE_ON, BLUE_OFF

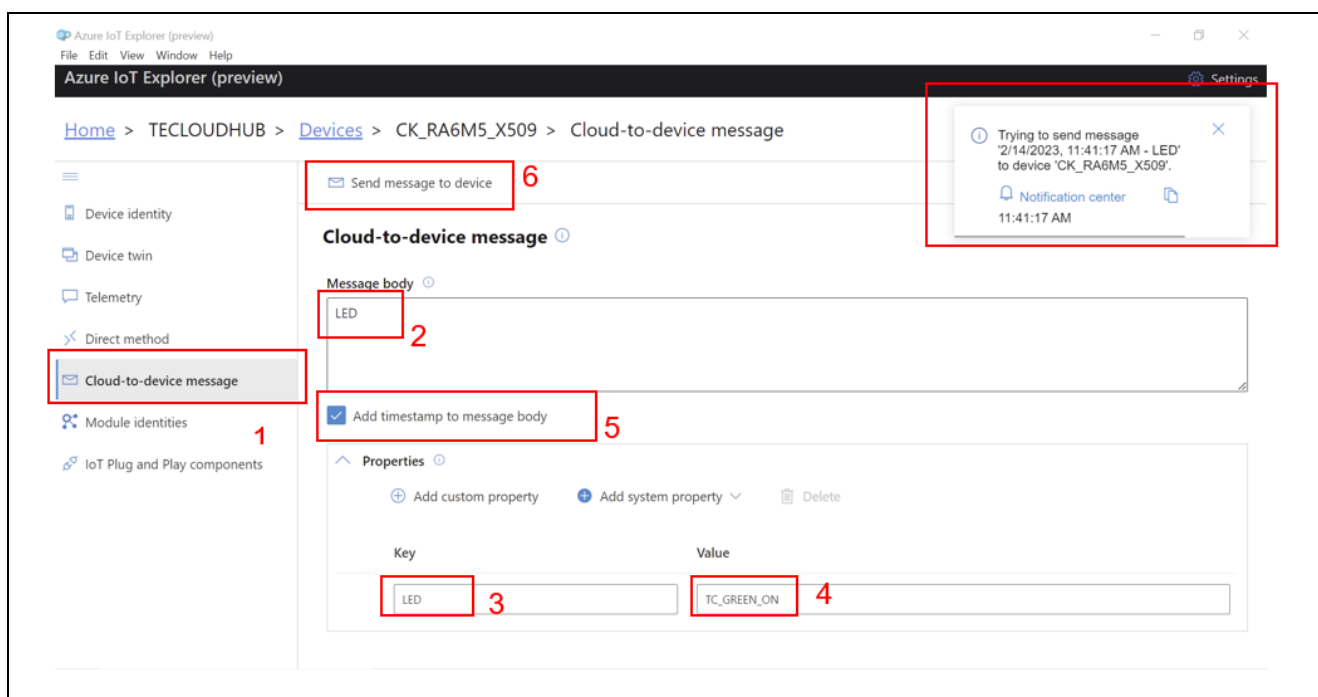


Figure 55. Device Telemetry Details

5. In the terminal window, you can see that the message is received by the IoT Device.

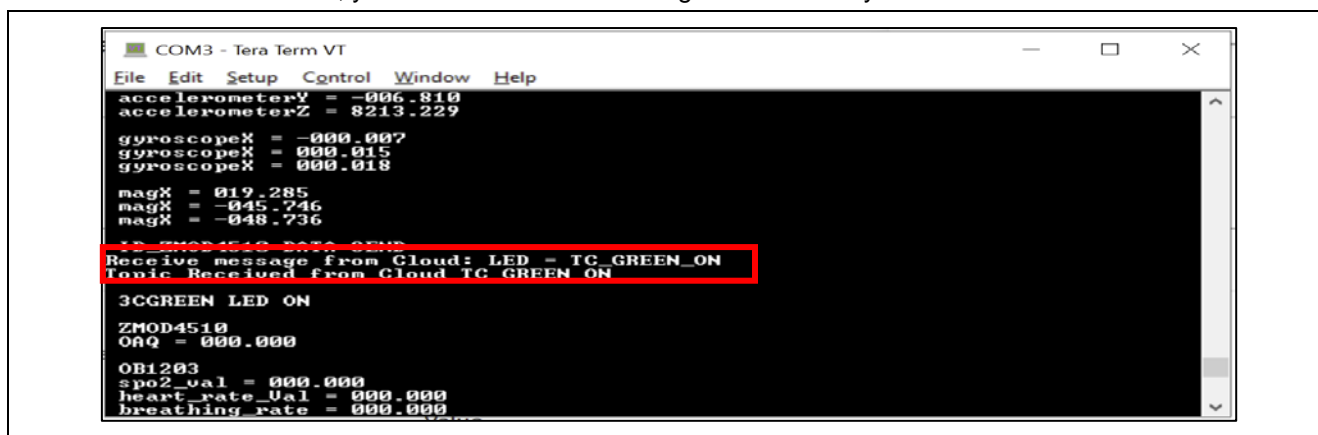


Figure 56. Serial Terminal Output

4. Importing, Building and Loading the Project

For a quick validation of this application project, import and build the project. The following steps show how to import, build, and download the project.

Note: To run the application project successfully and to communicate to the Cloud, follow the instructions for setting up the Cloud interface as described in section 3.3, which details making changes to the credentials and creating your own cloud devices, running and validating the application.

4.1 Importing

The application project bundled as part of this app note can be imported into e² studio using instructions provided in the *RA FSP User's Manual*. See Section *Starting Development > e2 studio ISDE User Guide > Importing an Existing Project into e2 studio ISDE*.

4.2 Building the Latest Executable Binary

Upon successfully importing and/or modifying the project into e² studio IDE, follow instructions provided in the *RA FSP User's Manual* to build an executable `binary/hex/mot/elf` file. See Section *Starting Development > e2 studio ISDE User Guide > Tutorial: Your First RA MCU Project > Build the Blinky Project*.

4.3 Loading the Executable Binary into the Target MCU

The executable file may be programmed into the target MCU through any one of three means.

4.3.1 Using a Debugging Interface with e² studio

Instructions to program the executable binary are found in the latest *RA FSP User Manual* (www.renesas.com/RA/FSP). See section *Starting Development > e2 studio ISDE User Guide > Tutorial: Your First RA MCU Project > Debug the Blinky Project*.

This is the preferred method for programming as it allows for additional debugging functionality available through the on-chip debugger.

4.3.2 Using J-Link Tools

SEGGER J-Link Tools such as J-Flash, J-Flash Lite, and J-Link Commander can be used to program the executable binary into the target MCU. Refer to User Manuals UM08001, and UM08003 on www.segger.com.

4.3.3 Using Renesas Flash Programmer

The Renesas Flash Programmer (<https://www.renesas.com/us/en/software-tool/renesas-flash-programmer-programming-gui>) provides usable and functional support for programming the on-chip flash memory of Renesas microcontrollers in each phase of development and mass production. The software supports all RA MCUs and the software user's manual is available on renesas.com.

5. Next Steps and References

- Refer to the following GitHub repository for various FSP modules example projects and application projects (<https://github.com/renesas/ra-fsp-examples/>)
- Refer to *Establishing and Protecting Device Identity using SCE7 and Security MPU* (R11AN0449) on renesas.com
- Refer to *Securing Data at Rest Utilizing the RA Security MPU* (R11AN0416) on renesas.com
- Refer to Azure GitHub link for more details on Azure SDK for Embedded C (<https://github.com/Azure/azure-sdk-for-c>)

6. MQTT/TLS References

- FSP v4.2.0 User's Manual (www.renesas.com/RA/FSP).
- Azure IoT documentation (<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/iot-hub/>)

7. Known Issues and Limitations

1. Occasional outages in Cloud connectivity may be noticed during the demonstration due to changes in the Cloud server. Contact the Renesas support team for questions.
2. Currently, there is no support for direct device-to-device communications with Azure IoT Hub.
3. Device will reconnect after 65 minutes due to SAS token refresh. Currently it is under SDK control. Users need to know this when developing the application.

Website and Support

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

CK-RA6M5 Kit Information	renesas.com/ra/ck-ra6m5
RA Cloud Solutions	renesas.com/cloudsolutions
RA Product Information	renesas.com/ra
RA Product Support Forum	renesas.com/ra/forum
RA Flexible Software Package	renesas.com/FSP
Renesas Support	renesas.com/support

Revision History

Rev.	Date	Description	
		Page	Summary
1.00	Mar.22.23	—	Initial release
1.01	May.05.23	—	Corrected the document number in the document footer

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