Getting Started with Pins Tool User's Guide

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Chapter 1
Introduction

The Pins tool is a part of the NXP Configuration Tools, a suite of evaluation and configuration tools that helps users from first evaluation to production software development. The Pins tool is an easy-to-use way to configure the pins of the device. The Pins tool software enables you to create, inspect, change, and modify any aspect of the pin configuration and muxing of the device. This document introduces you to the Pins tool. It describes the basic components of the tool and lists the steps to configure and use the tool to configure the pins.

NOTE

The Pins tool software is available in Web and desktop versions. For i.MX processors currently only the desktop version is available.

1.1 Features

The Pins tool is designed for:

- Configuration of pin routing/muxing
- Managing different functions used for routing initialization
- Configuration of pin functional/electrical properties
- Generation of code for routing and functional/electrical properties

The Pins tool can be used to define routing of pins for target device/board. The tool configuration may be shared using the stored configuration or by using the generated C file (via Import/ Export or via copy-paste of the generated source). The following sections describe the parts of the Pins tool.

NOTE

The tool generates code for routing pin to peripheral, but not for the configuration of the peripheral. Some peripherals might need additional configuration of the pin to assign function or channel. For example, for some ADC - the routing provide connection between pin and the ADC peripheral. You can then assign the ADC channel from within the ADC peripheral.

1.2 Conventions

The following conventions are used in this document.

Table 1-1. Conventions used in the document

Icon	Description
	Indicates that the content is related to the desktop version of the tool.
	Indicates that the content is related to the Web version of the tool.
	Indicates useful tips.

1.3 Versions

The suite of these tools is called NXP Configuration Tools. These tools are provided as an online Web application or as a desktop application.

For Kinetis, the tools are referred as Kinetis Expert Tools and they are available both as Web and desktop applications.

For i.MX, the tool is referred as Pins Tool for i.MX Processors and is available as a desktop application only.

NOTE

The desktop version of the tool contacts the NXP server and fetches the list of the available processors. Once used, the processors data is retrieved on demand.

	To use the desktop tool in the offline mode, create a configuration for the given processor while online. The tool will then store the processors locally in the user folder and enable faster access and offline use.

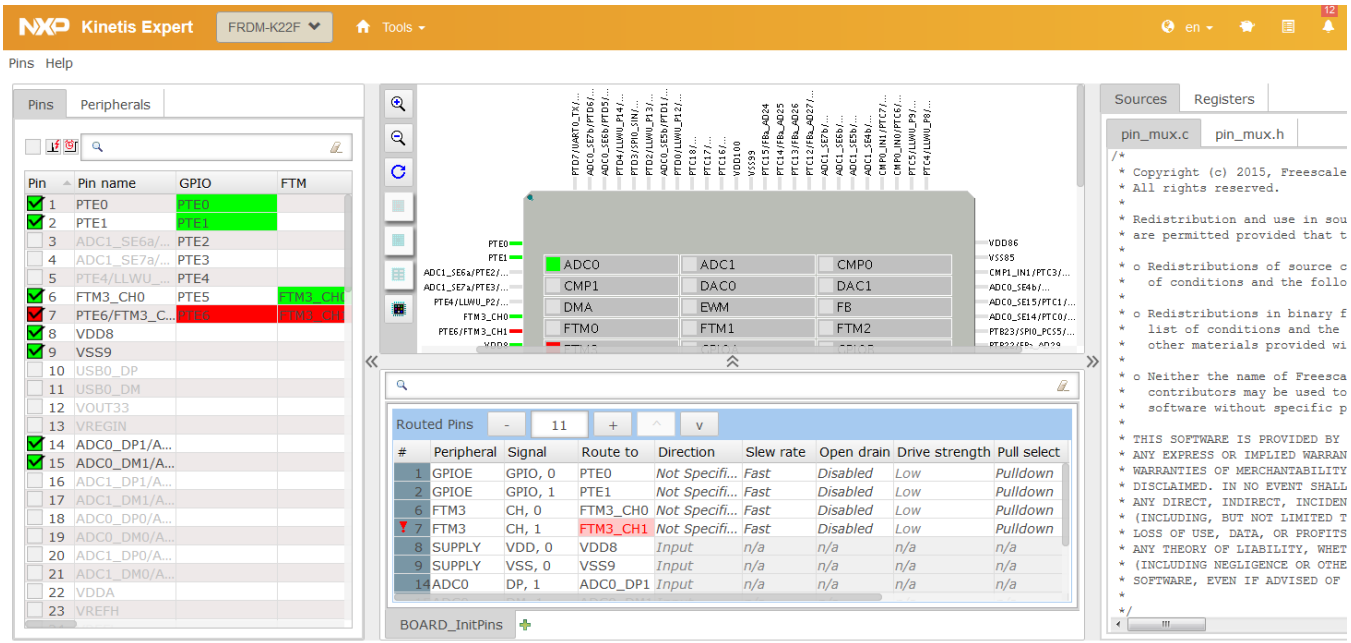


Figure 1-1. Web version

	Pins tool for i.MX Processors is available as desktop application only.

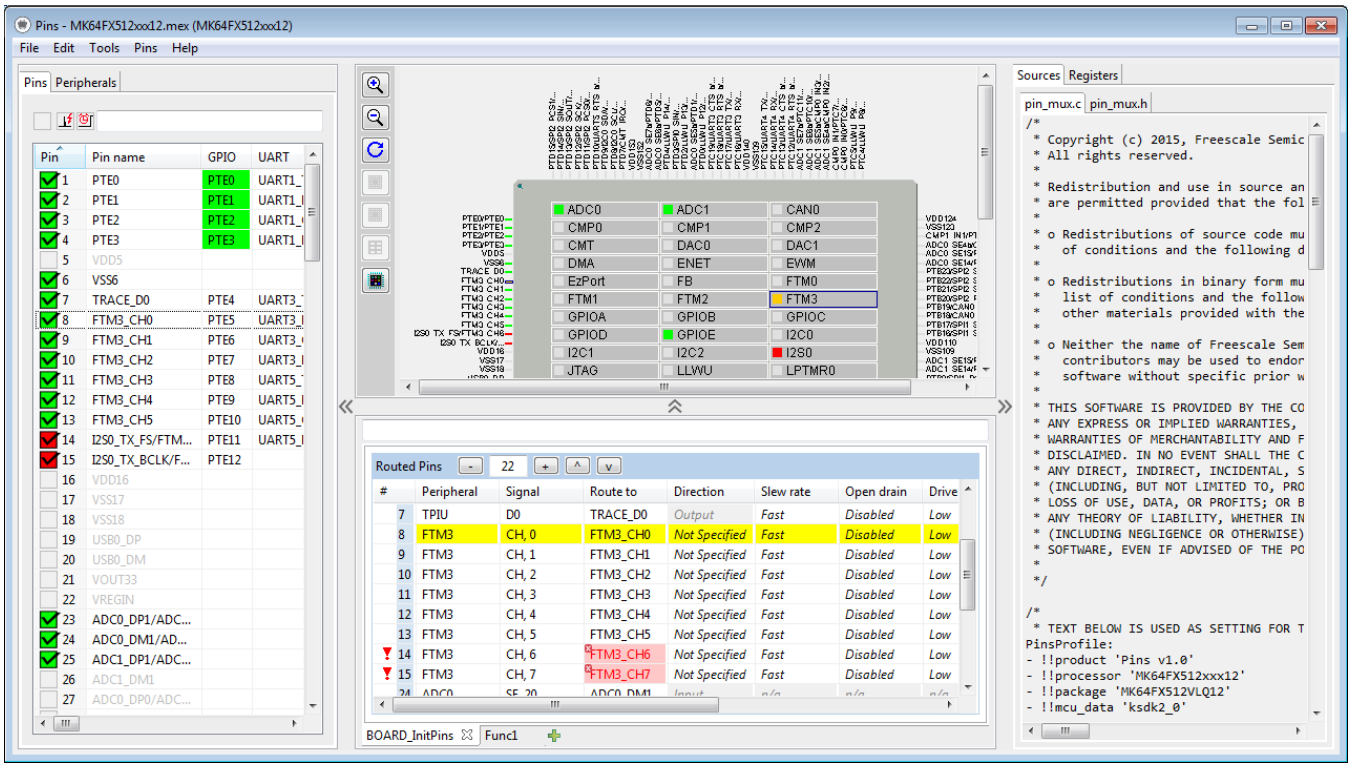


Figure 1-2. Desktop version

1.4 Tool localization

The Pins Tool supports English and Chinese languages, based on your locale settings.

To manually set the locale, add the following parameter to the command line:

```
tools.exe -nl zh
```

It is possible to set the locale in the tools.ini file by adding the following line:

```
-Duser.language=zh
```

The supported languages are:

- en - English
- zh – Chinese

NOTE

Setting your system locale to Chinese will automatically launch the tool with localized Chinese menu items, tool tips, and help.

Chapter 2
Example Usage

This section lists the steps to create an example pin configuration, which then can be used in a project.

In this example, three pins (UART0_RX, UART0_TX and PTB21) on a board are configured.

The steps are listed both for the desktop and the Web version.

NOTE

The Web version exists only for the Kinetis devices.

You can the use the generated files with the application code.

1. For the **desktop** version, launch the tool with the shortcut present in the installation folder.
2. For the **Web** version visit http://kex.nxp.com and select the Pins tool.

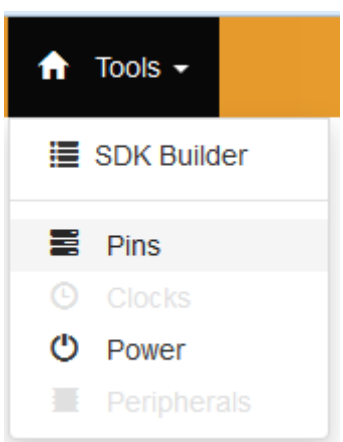


Figure 2-1. Select the Pins tool

3. In the **desktop** version, create a new configuration with the menu **File > New** and select the processor/board you want to use.

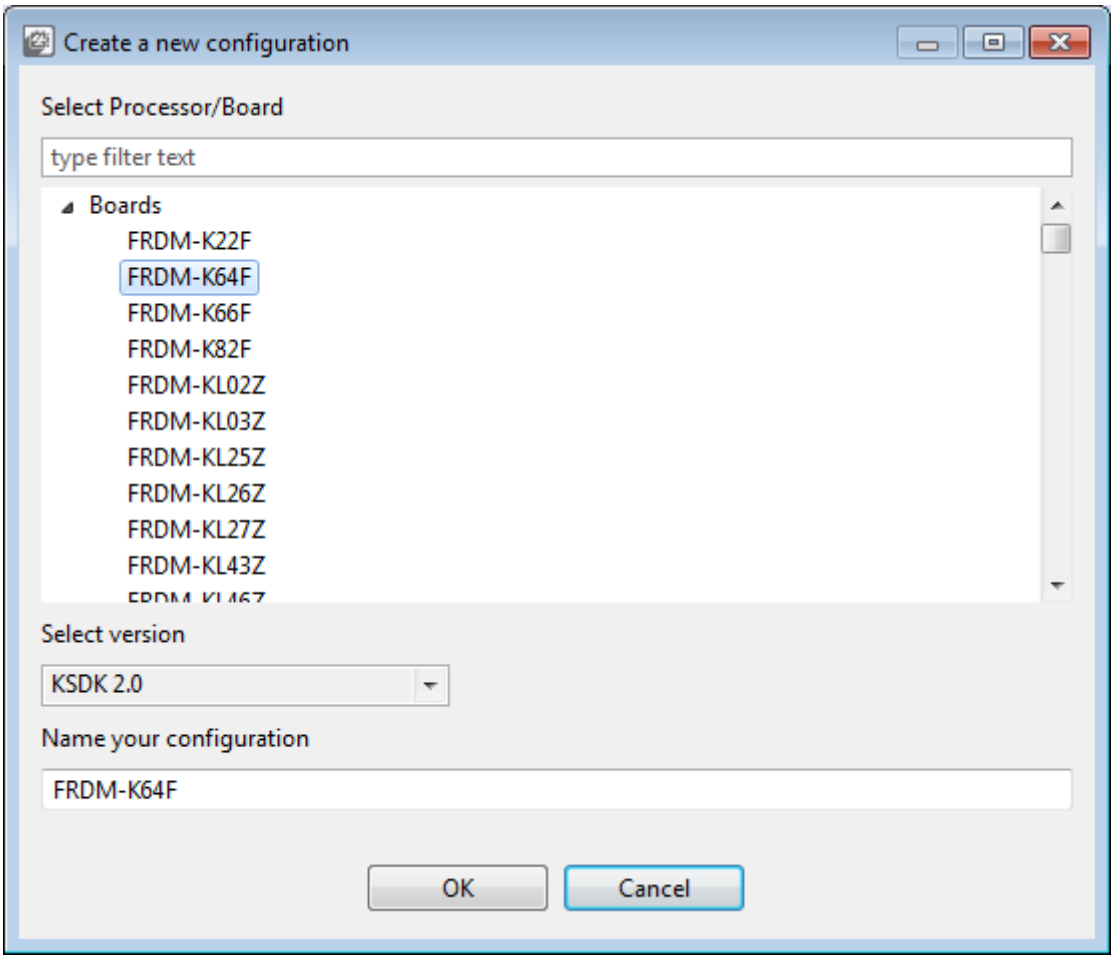


Figure 2-2. Create a new configuration

Optionally, name the configuration to match your project.

4. In the Web version:
   a. Select an existing configuration or create a new configuration.

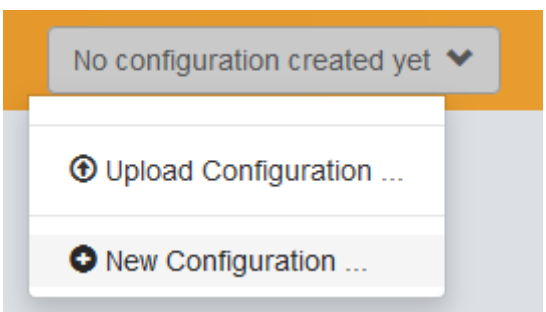


Figure 2-3. New Configuration

   b. For a new configuration, select the board and the configuration.

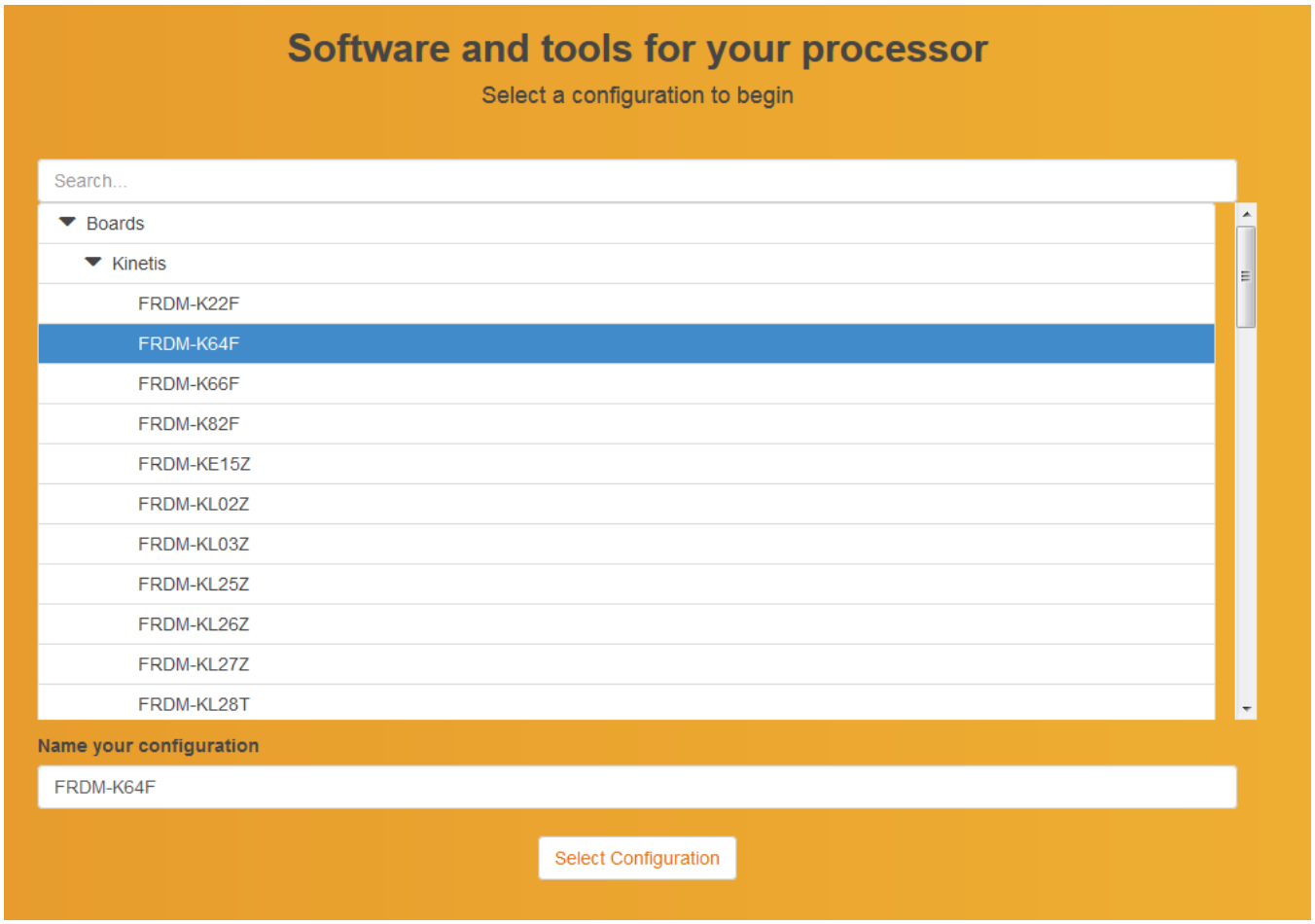


Figure 2-4. Select a configuration to begin

c. Create the SDK package for the configuration.

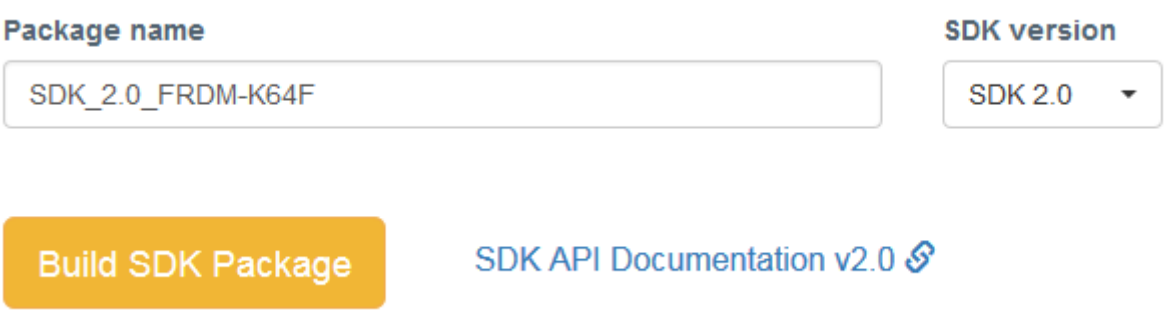


Figure 2-5. Build SDK Package

d. After creating a new configuration, switch to the Pins tool.

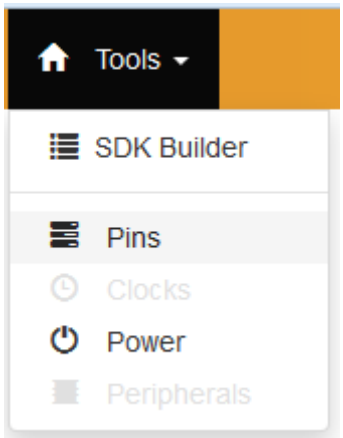


Figure 2-6. Switch to Pins tool

5. In the **Pins** view on the left, select the UART0_RX and TX signals and the PTB21 GPIO. For this, you can click into the cells to make them ‘green’.

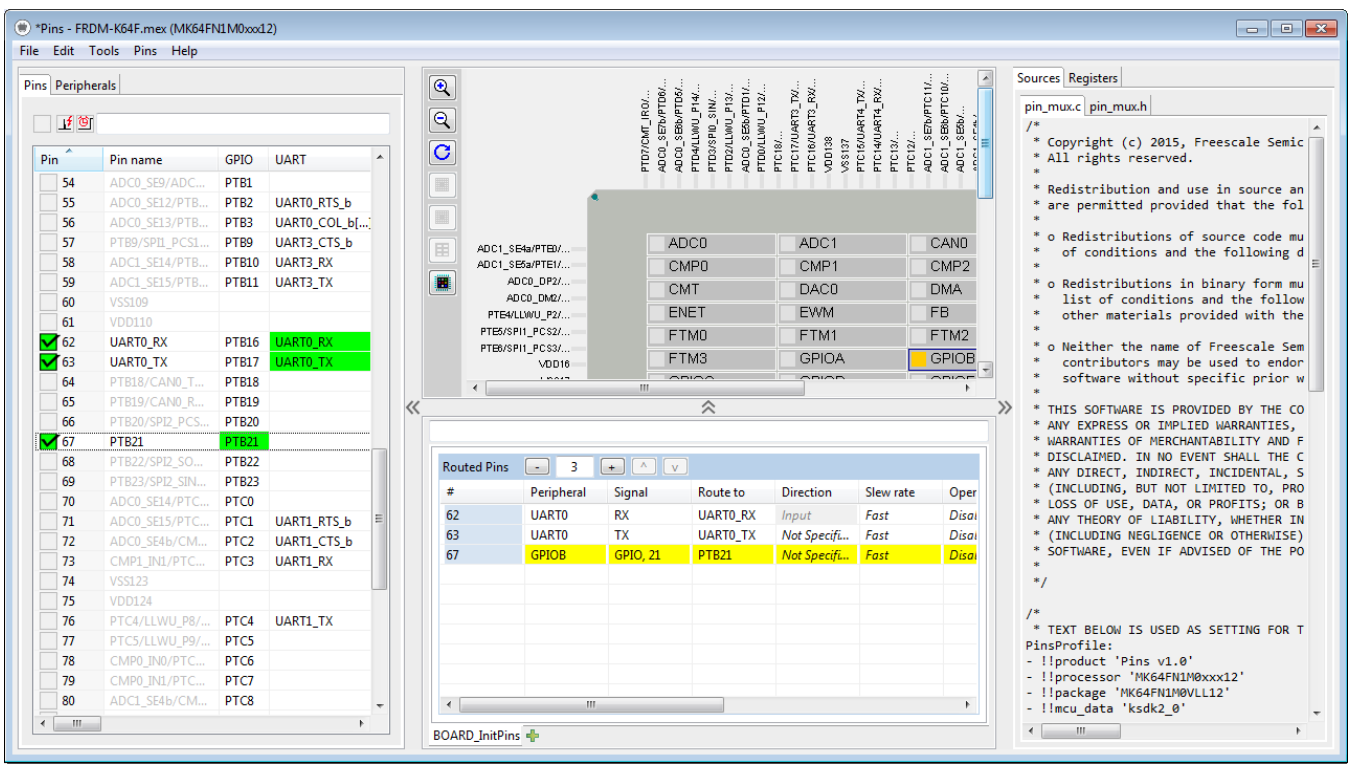


Figure 2-7. Switch to Pins tool

6. In the middle view, called the Routed Pins table, select **Output** for the TX and PTB21 signals.

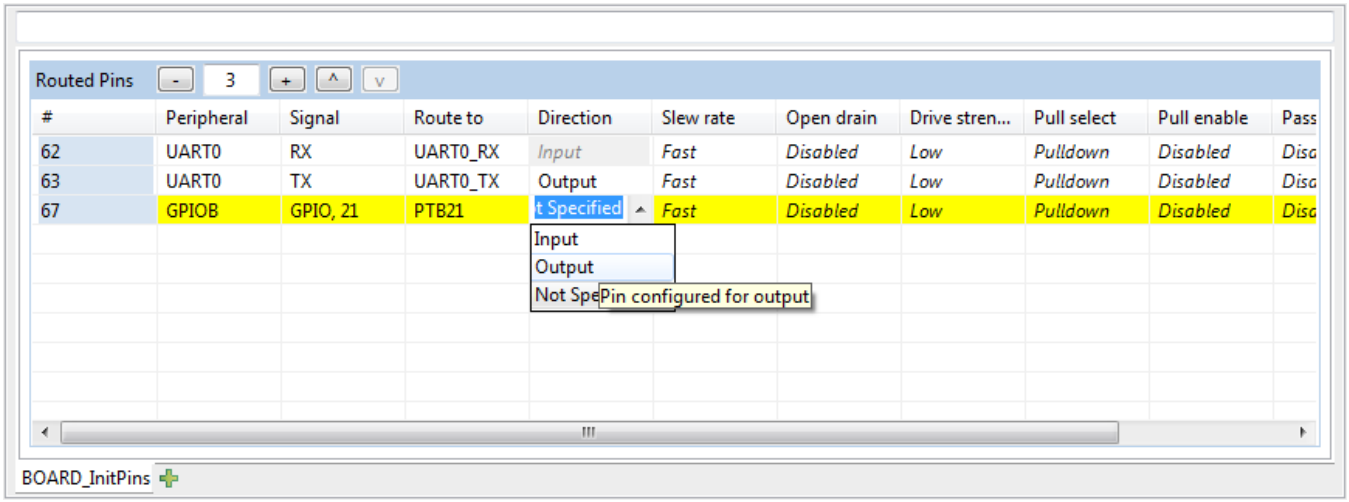


Figure 2-8. Select output

7. The Pins tool automatically generates the source code for `pin_mux.c` and `pin_mux.h` on the right panel.

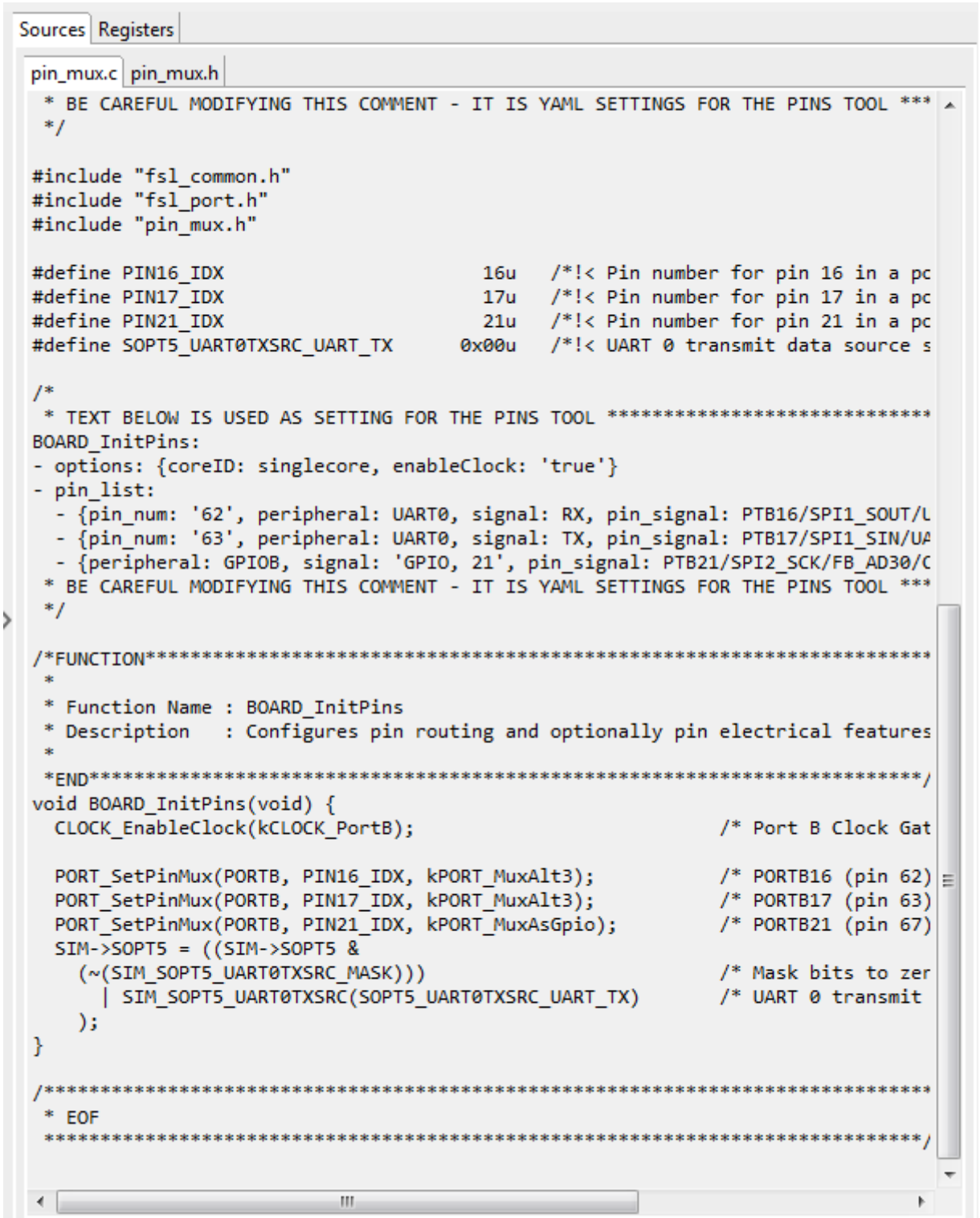


Figure 2-9. Generated code

8. You can now copy-paste the content of the source(s) to your application and IDE. Alternatively, you can export the generated files. To export the files: select the menu **File > Export** (in the desktop version) or select the menu **Pins > Export** menu (in the Web version). In the **Export** dialog, select the **Export Source Files** option.

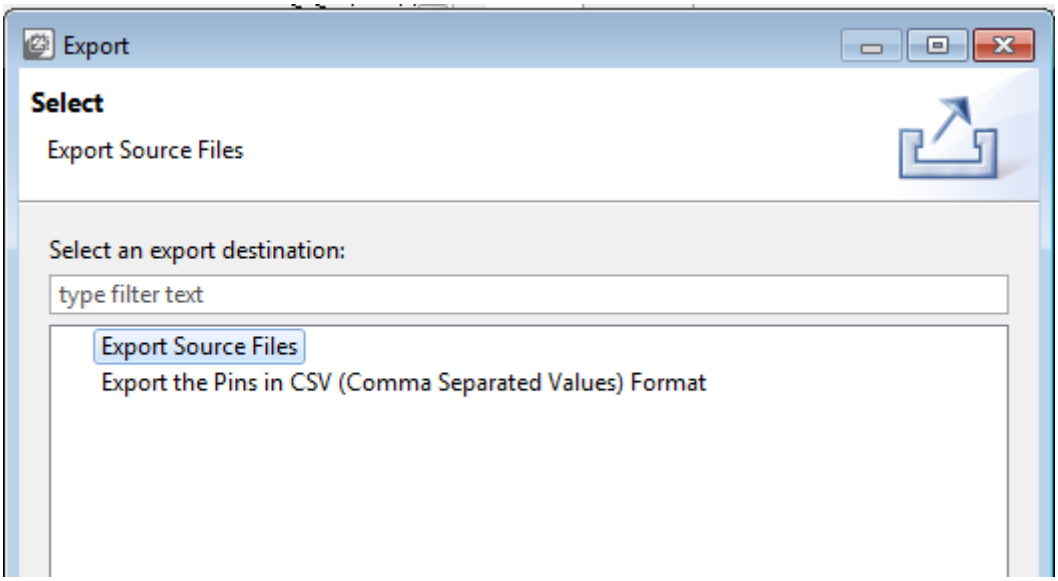


Figure 2-10. Export Source Files

9. Click **Next** and specify the directory where you want to store the files.

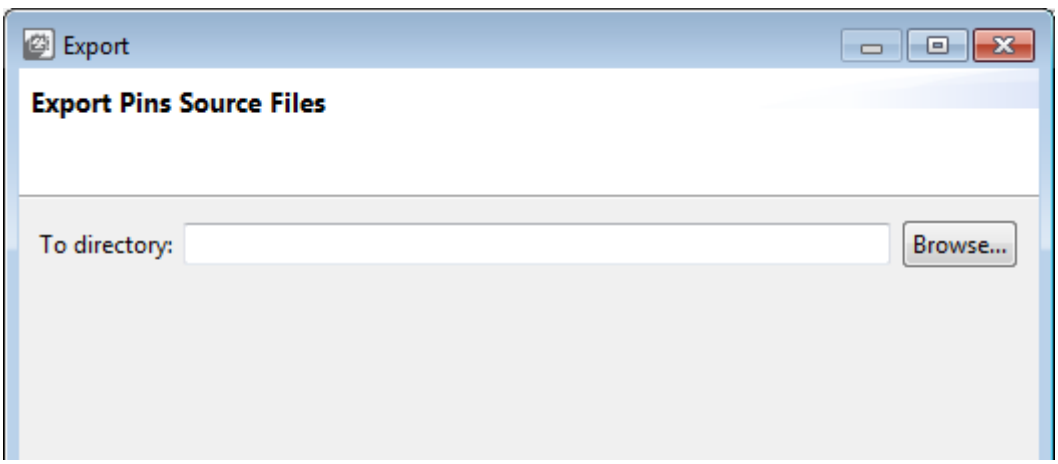


Figure 2-11. Exported Pins Source Files

10. Click **Finish** to export the files.
11. Integrate and use the exported files in your application as source files.

Congratulations, you have created the configuration for your pins!

The following sections in this User's Guide describe the features of the tool in detail.

Chapter 3
Configuration

Configuration stands for common tools settings stored in .mex file. This file contains settings of all available tools and can be used in both web and desktop versions.

3.1 Creating a new configuration

To create a new configuration:

1. If the Pins tool is already open, select the **File > New** command.

   The Select a configuration to begin dialog box appears.

2. Expand the list of family and select the desired processor.

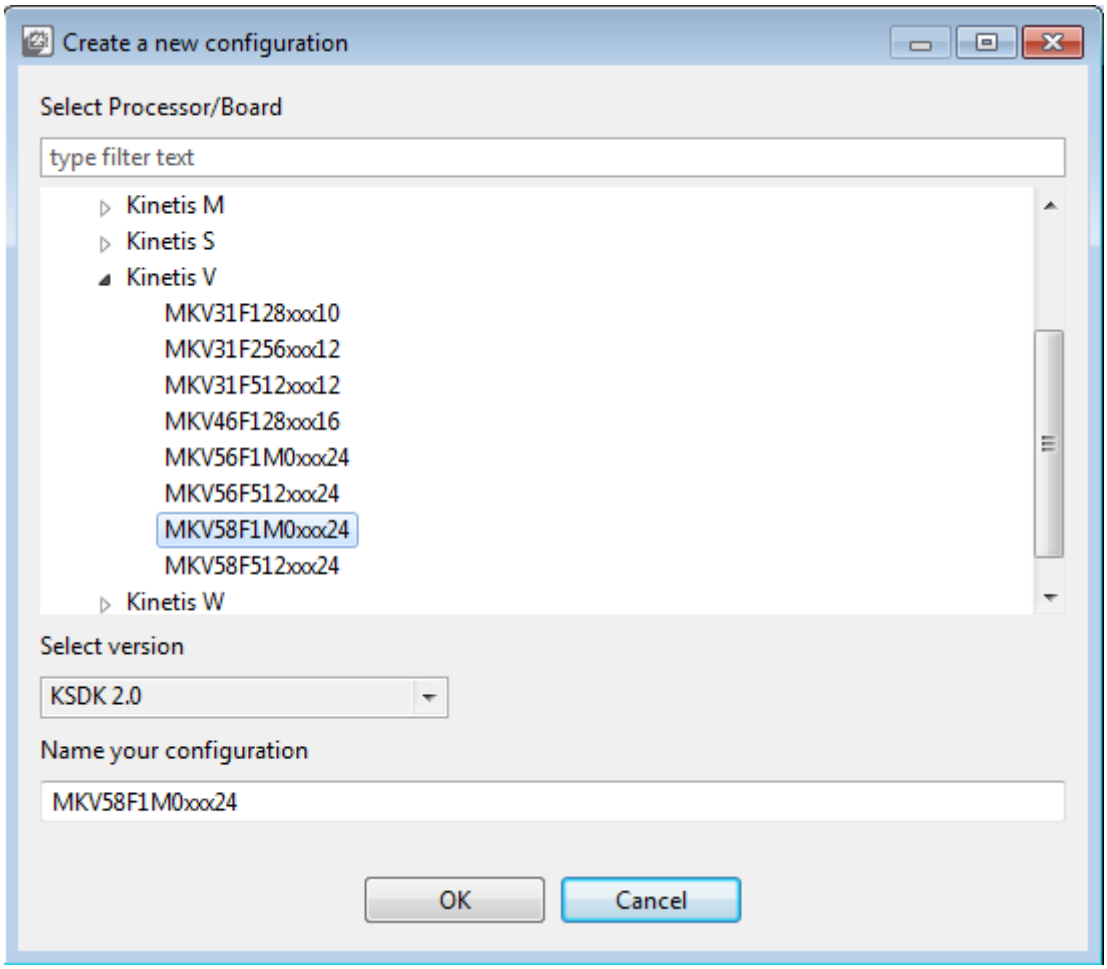


Figure 3-1. Select a processor

Alternatively, type the name of the processor in the Search Processor text box and select the processor from the filtered results.

3. To specify a different name for your configuration, edit the text in the Name your configuration dialog box.
4. Click the OK button.

   The selected configuration appears in the Pins tool. You can now configure the device.

5. You can now add the peripheral, package, and pins you want to configure and assigns/configure the muxing for the selected pins.

NOTE

You can create a new configuration from the drop-down menu on the top of the Web page.

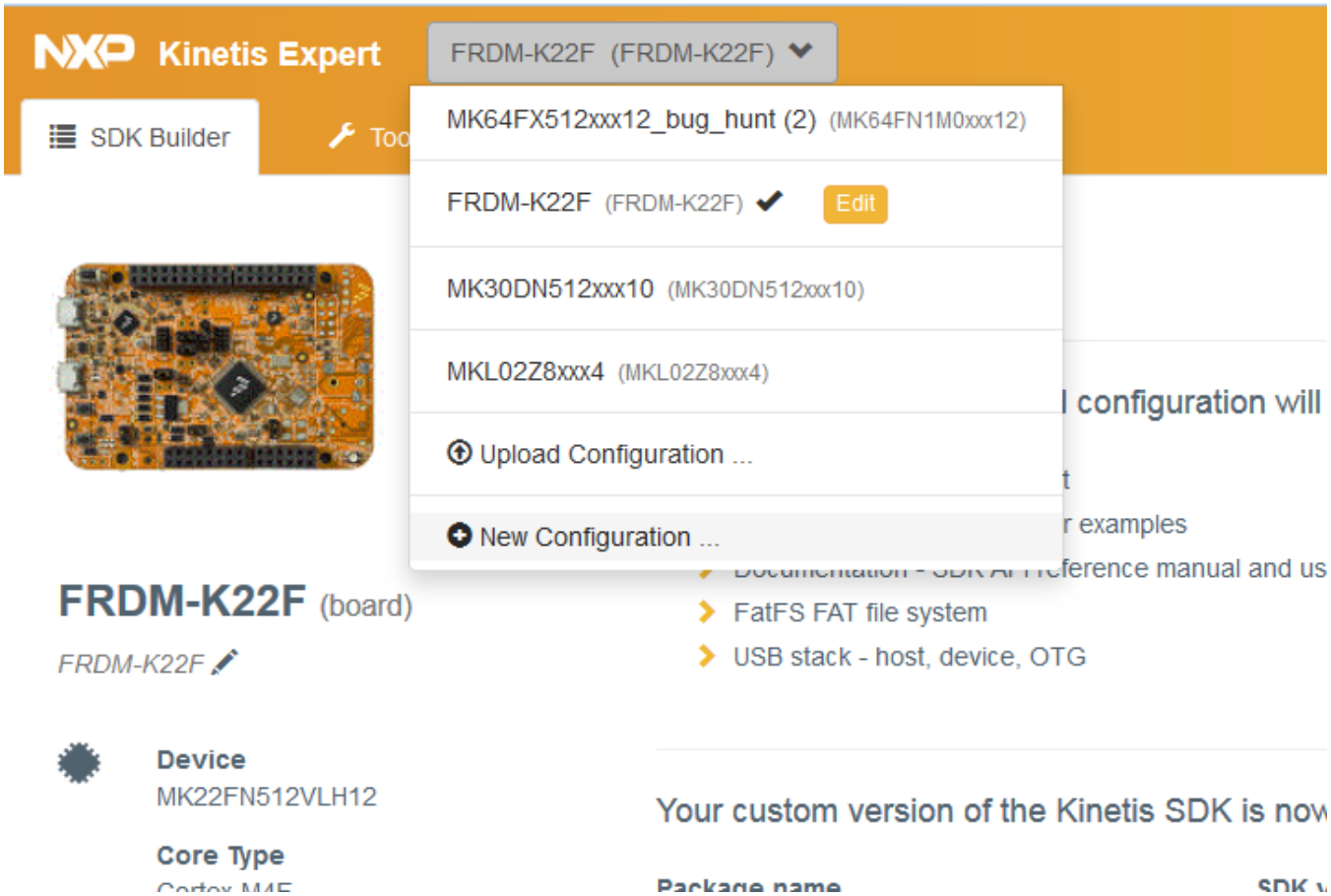


Figure 3-2. Drop-down menu on the Web page

3.2 Saving a configuration

To save a configuration or a profile, select **File > Save As**.

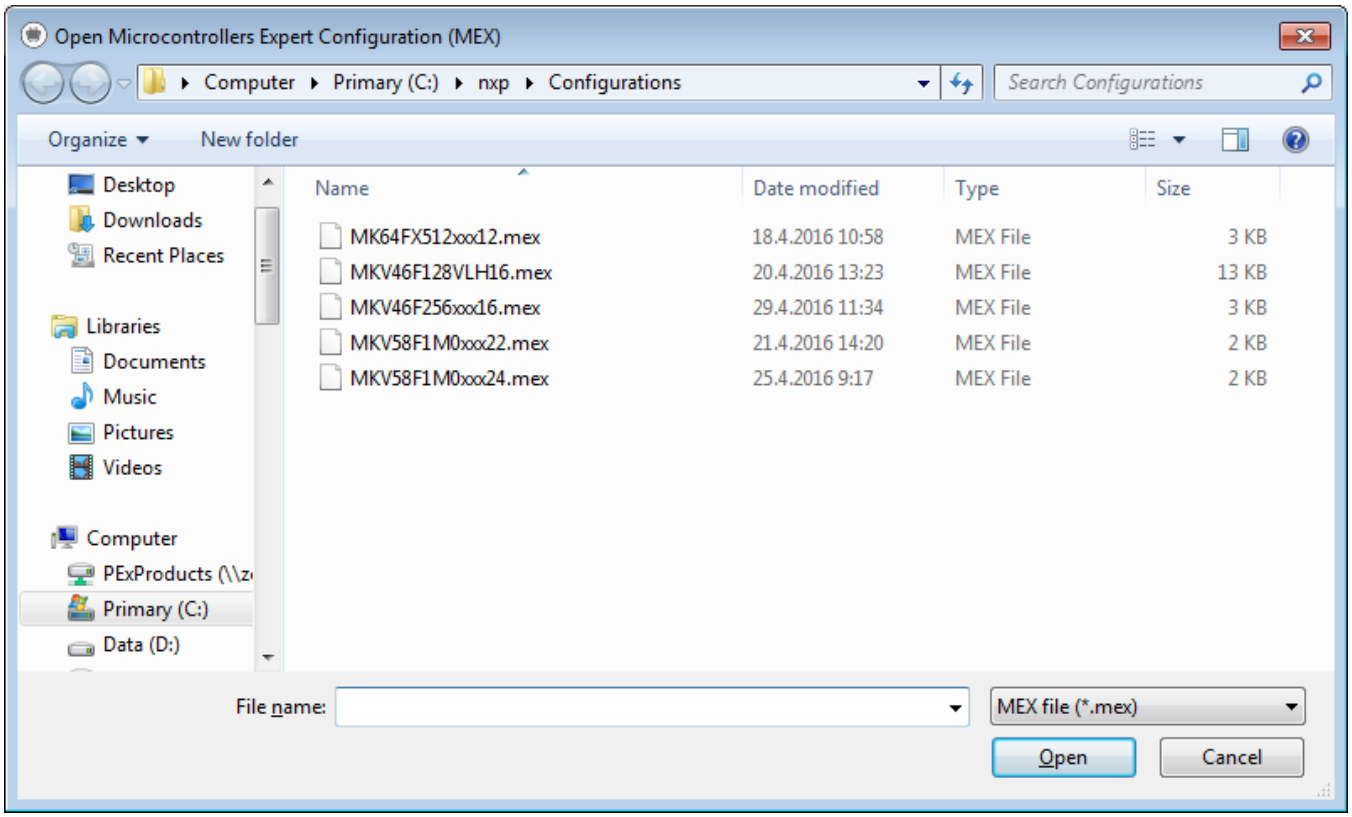


Figure 3-3. Save configuration

NOTE

In the desktop version, the configuration gets stored with a .mex file extension.

3.3 Opening an existing configuration

To open a previously saved profile:

1. Select **File > Open**.

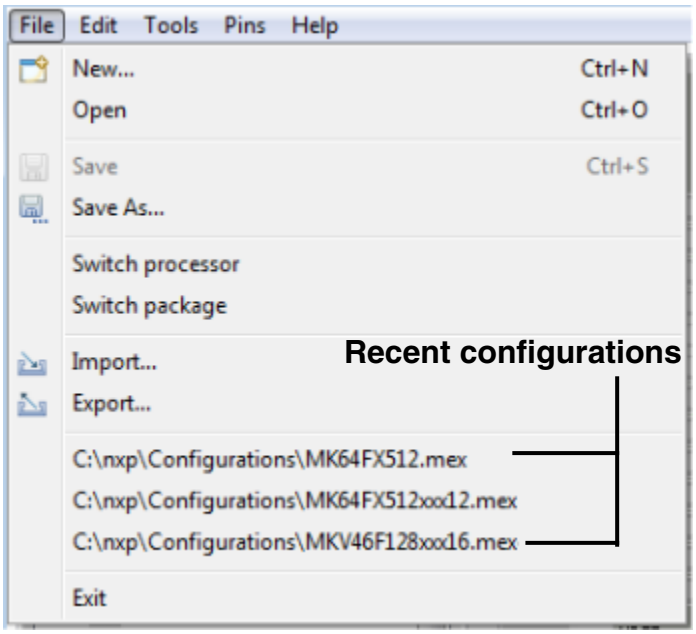


Figure 3-4. Open profile

The Open profile dialog box appears.

2. Navigate to the folder where the previous profile has been saved.

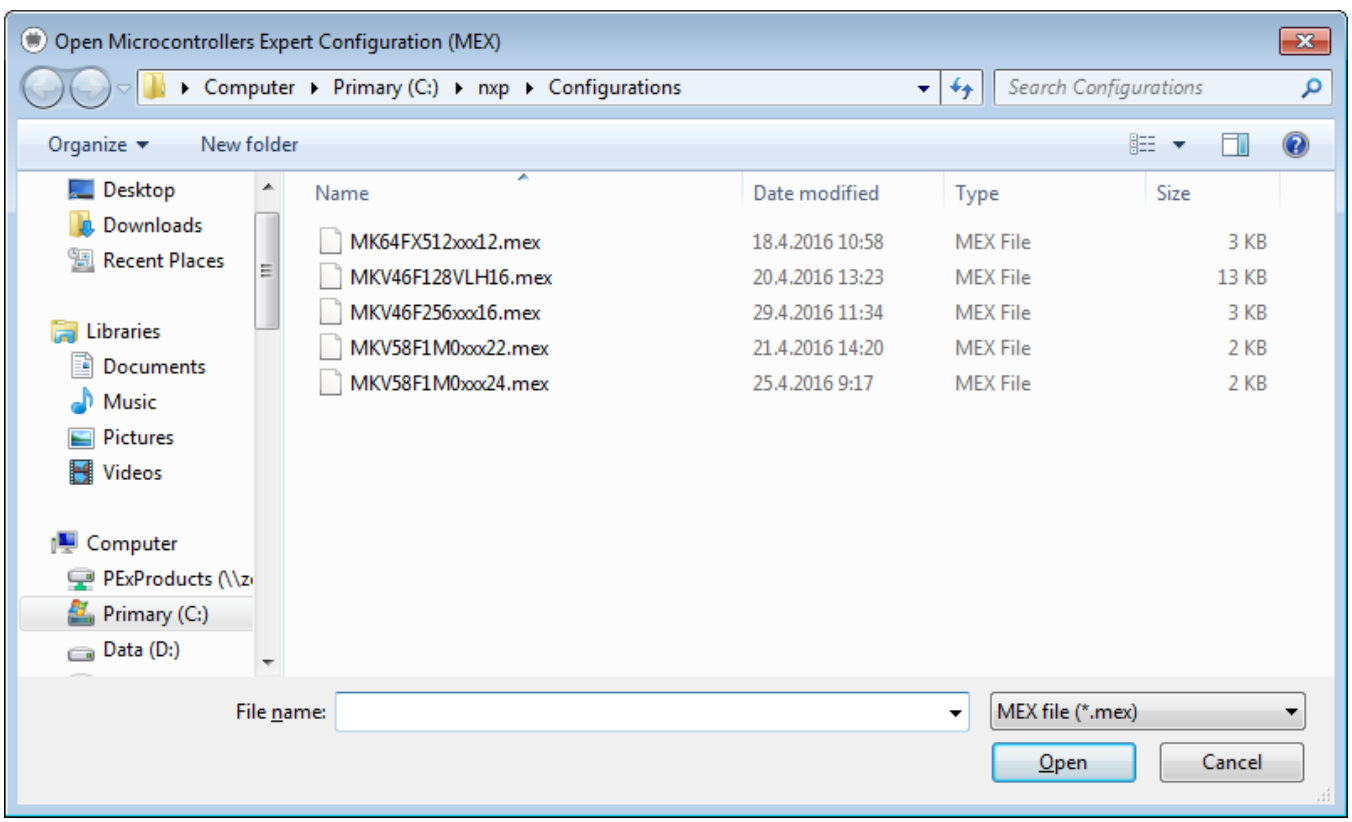


Figure 3-5. Open dialog box

3. Select the profile and click Open.

The existing profile appears in the Pins tool.

Chapter 4
Pins Tool

This chapter describes the Pins tool principle and its use to generate the routing and muxing for pins.

4.1 Selecting Pins tool

Select the Pins tool either via menu or by using shortcut installed on the desktop version.

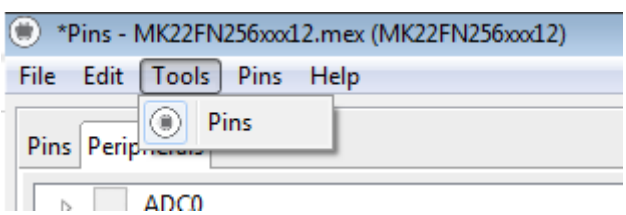


Figure 4-1. Selecting Pins Tool - Desktop

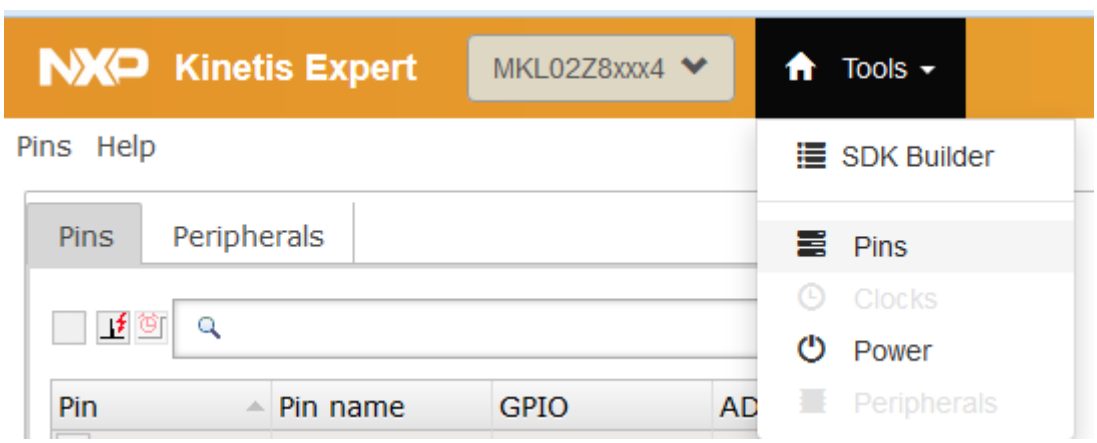


Figure 4-2. Selecting Pins Tool - Web

4.2 Pins routing principle

The Pins tool is designed to configure routing of signals from peripherals either to pins or to internal signals.

To define routing path, select:

1. Peripheral
2. Signal
3. Pin

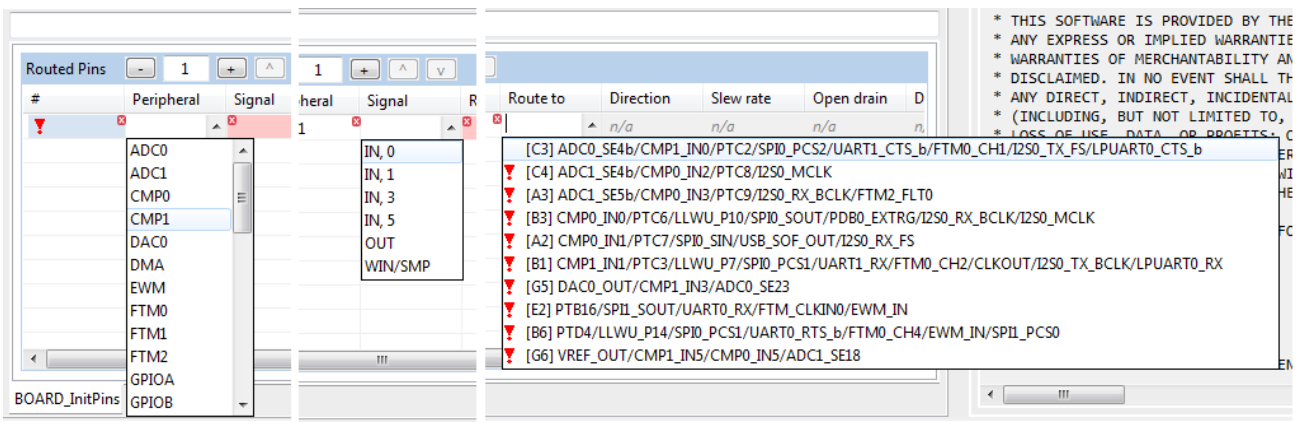


Figure 4-3. Defining routing path

For the selected **Peripheral**, select one of the available signals.

Route the selected **Signal** to the desired pin.

Select one of non-conflicting/available pins. Once you have selected **Peripheral**, **Signal**, and **Route to**, the pin configuration is done. Later, it is also possible to configure the pin electrical features.

4.3 User interface

The Pins tool consists of several views.

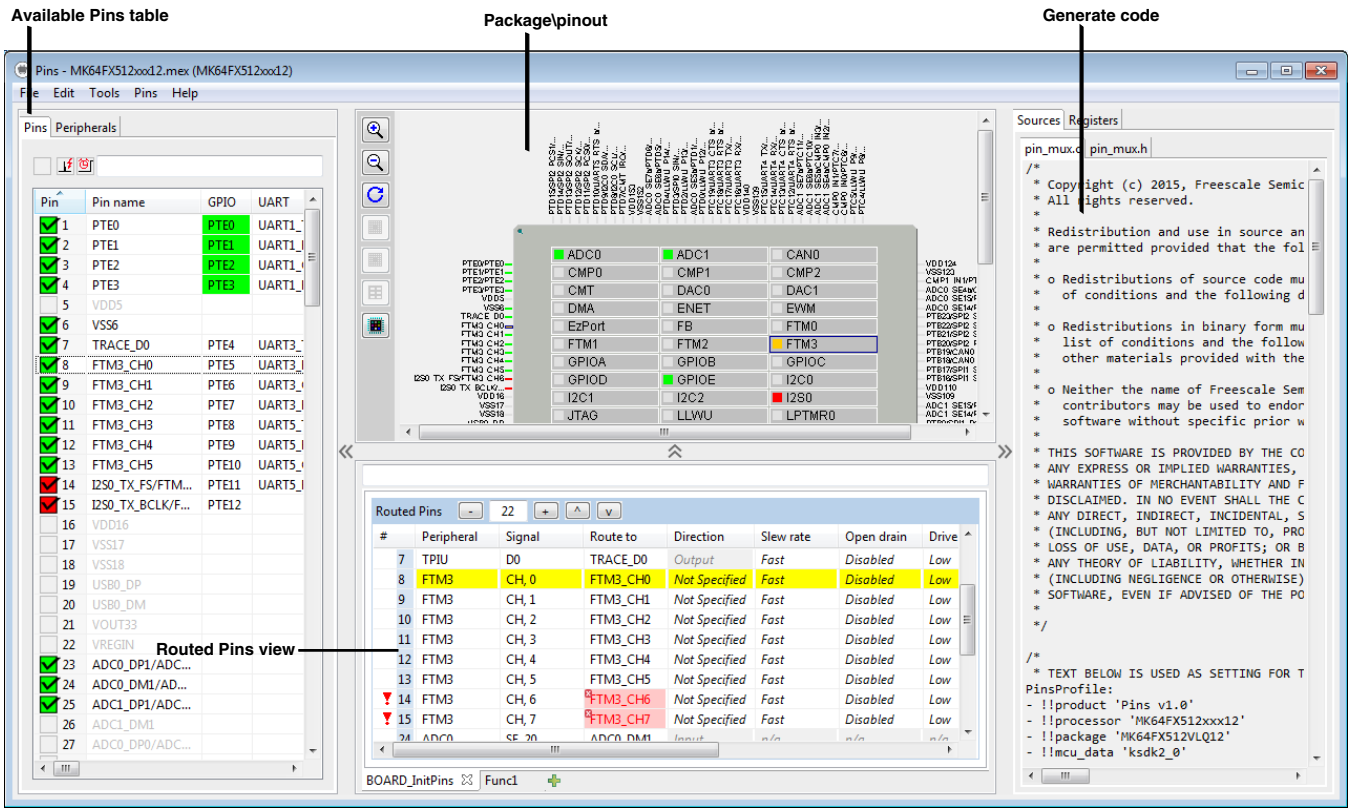


Figure 4-4. Pins tool user interface

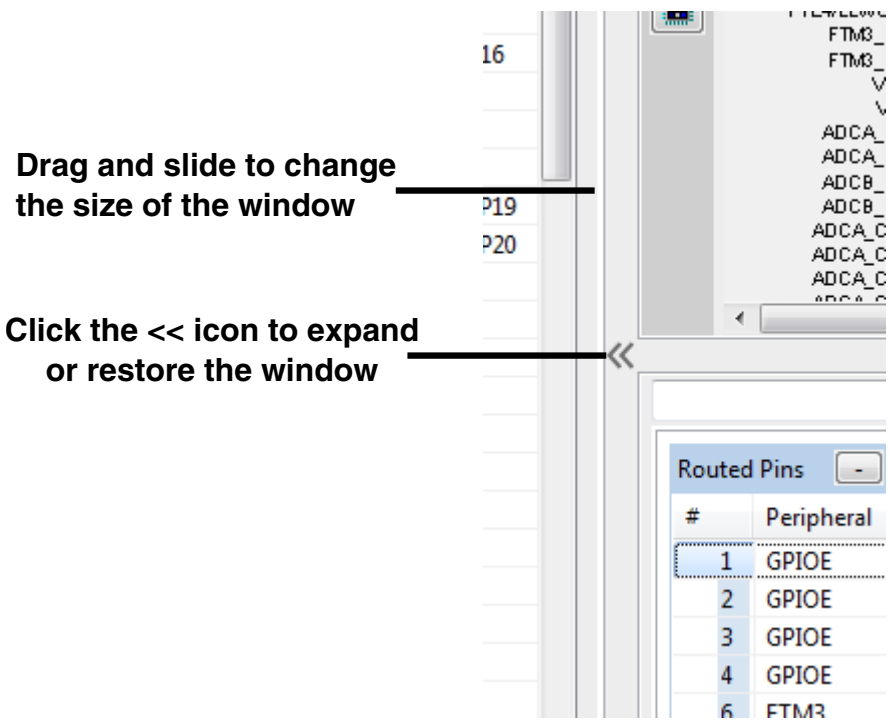


Figure 4-5. Resizing/restoring window

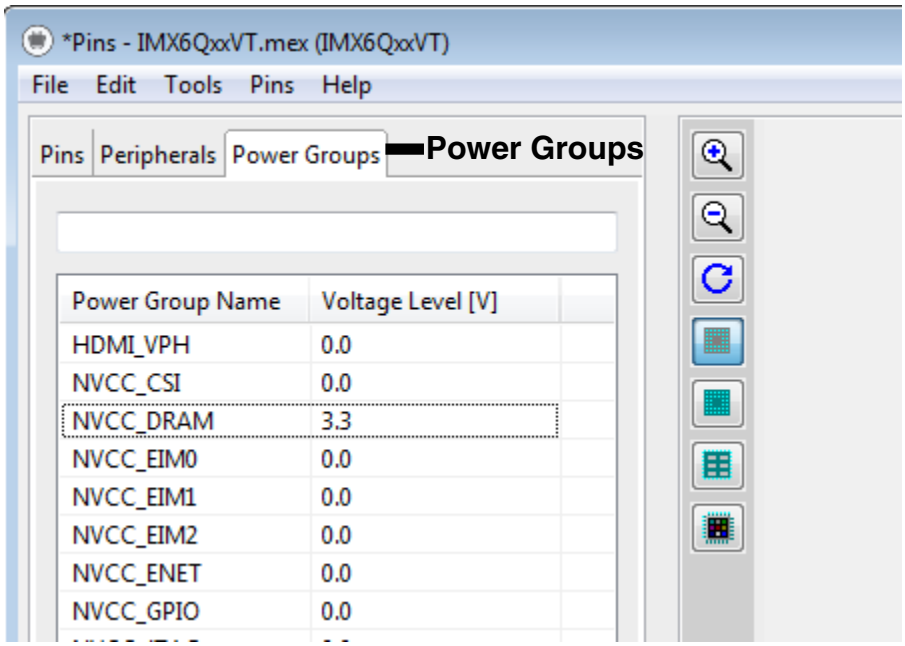


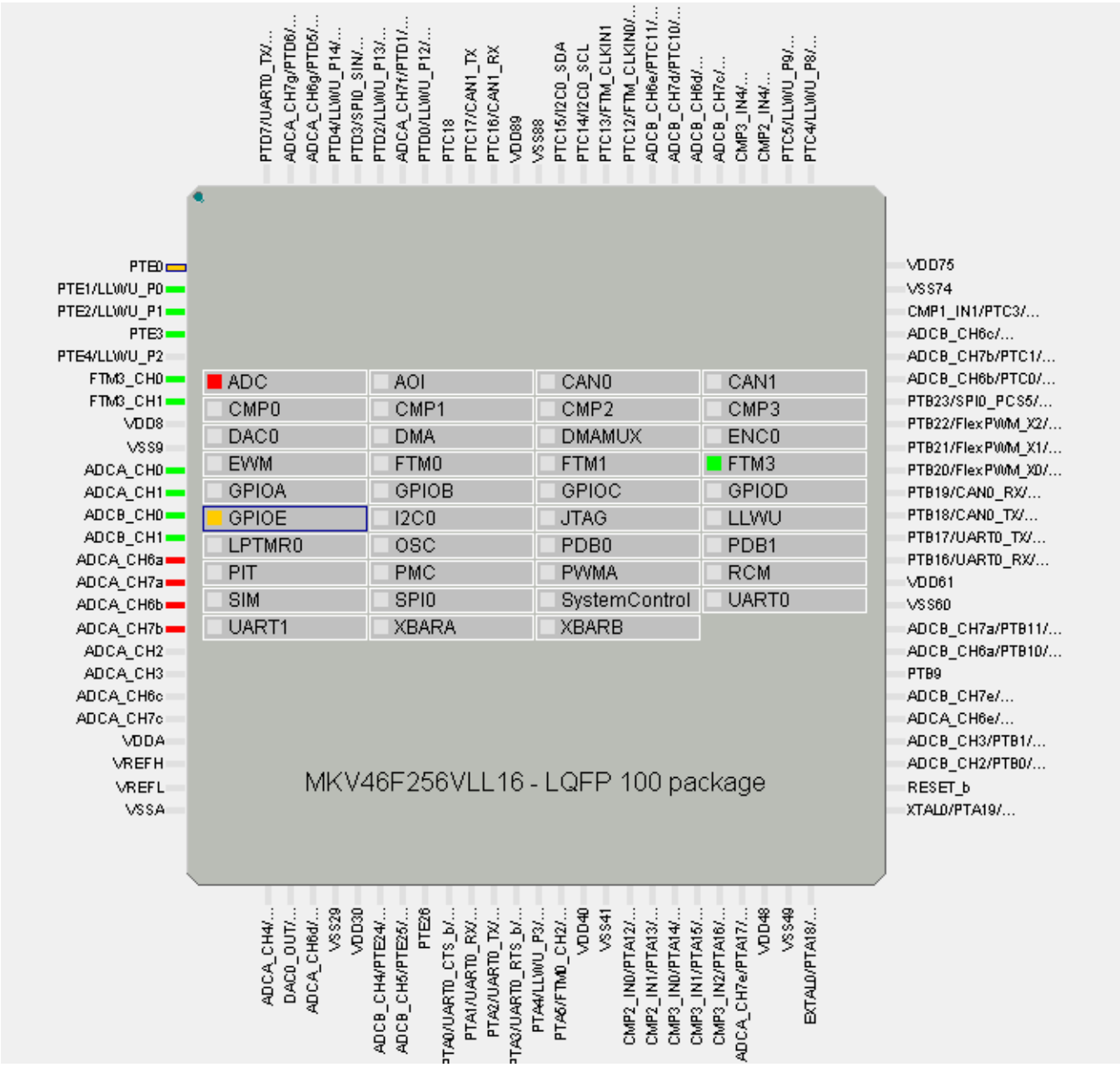
Figure 4-6. Selecting power group

NOTE

Power Groups are not supported for all processors.

4.3.1 Package

The processor package appears in the middle of the Pins tool window. The processor package shows an overall overview of the package including the resources allocation.



This view shows Package overview with pins location. In the middle there are peripherals.

For BGA packages, use the **Show Peripherals** icon to see it.

Green color indicates the routed pins/peripherals.

Gray color indicates that the pin/peripheral is not routed.

The view also shows the package variant and the description (type and number of pins).

The following icons are available in the toolbar:

Table 4-1. Toolbar options

Icon	Description
	Zoom in package image.
	Zoom out package image.
	Rotate package image.
	Show pins as you can see it from the bottom. This option is available on BGA packages only.
	Show pins as you can see it from the top. This option is available on BGA packages only.
	Show peripherals. This option is available on BGA packages only.
	Switch package.

NOTE

Depending on the processor package selected, not all views are available.

The **Switch package** icon launches the **Select package for the Processor** dialog box.

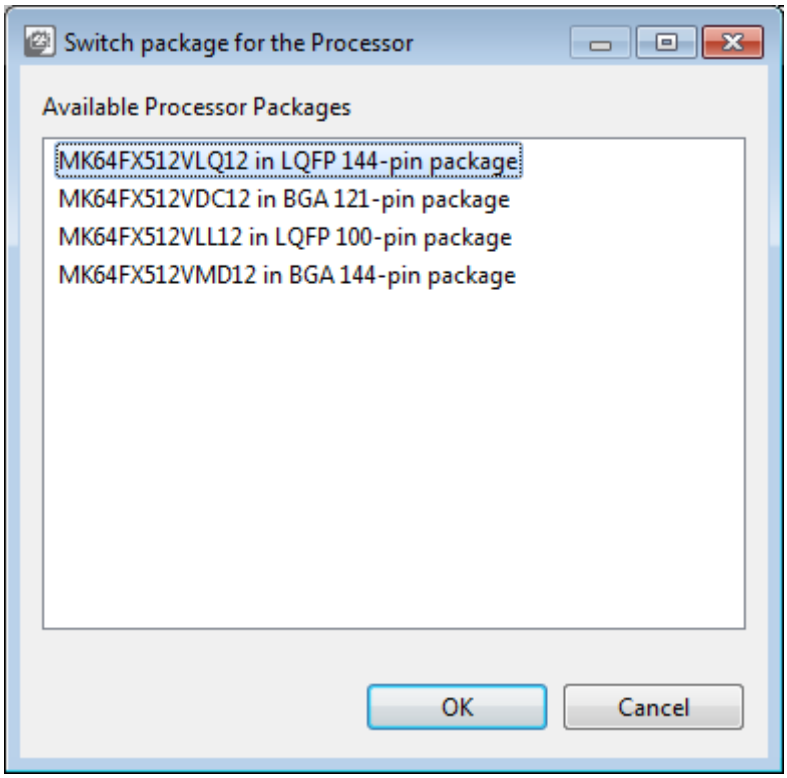


Figure 4-7. Switch package

The **Switch package for the Processor** dialog shows list of available processor packages, showing package type and number of pins.

4.3.2 Routed Pins view

This **Routed Pins** view shows a list of routed pins and allows configuriation. This view also allows the configuration of the electrical properties of pins and displays all the pins. It displays the pad configuration available in a configuration where each pin is associated with the signal name and the function.

NOTE

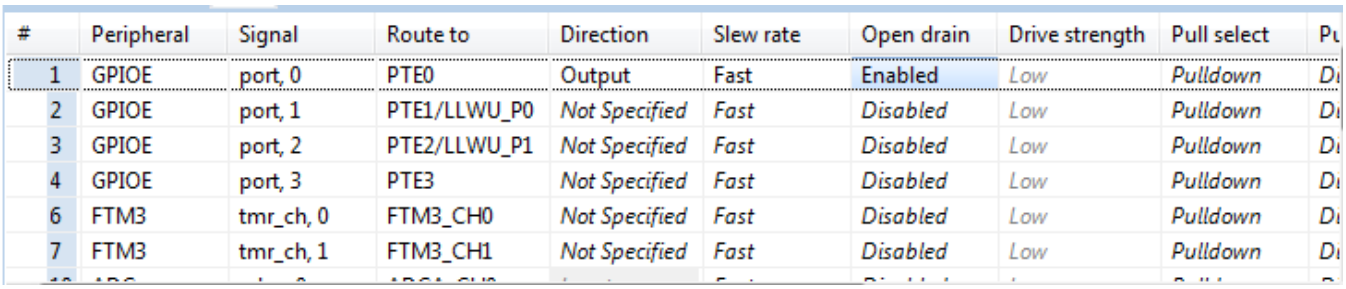
The electrical features are configured only for pins in the table. For example, the routed pins.

The table is empty when the new project is created, which means no pin configured. Each row represents configuration of one pin and if there are no conflicts, the code is immediately updated.

Use the table drop down menu to configure the pin. To configure pins, start from left to right – select the peripheral first, then select required signal, and finally select the routed pin.

See the right part of the table to configure the electrical features.

If the feature is not supported, n/a is shown.



#	Peripheral	Signal	Route to	Direction	Slew rate	Open drain	Drive strength	Pull select	Pu
1	GPIOE	port, 0	PTE0	Output	Fast	Enabled	*Low*	*Pulldown*	*Di*
2	GPIOE	port, 1	PTE1/LLWU_P0	*Not Specified*	*Fast*	*Disabled*	*Low*	*Pulldown*	*Di*
3	GPIOE	port, 2	PTE2/LLWU_P1	*Not Specified*	*Fast*	*Disabled*	*Low*	*Pulldown*	*Di*
4	GPIOE	port, 3	PTE3	*Not Specified*	*Fast*	*Disabled*	*Low*	*Pulldown*	*Di*
6	FTM3	tmr_ch, 0	FTM3_CH0	*Not Specified*	*Fast*	*Disabled*	*Low*	*Pulldown*	*Di*
7	FTM3	tmr_ch, 1	FTM3_CH1	*Not Specified*	*Fast*	*Disabled*	*Low*	*Pulldown*	*Di*

Figure 4-8. Routed Pins view

The gray background indicates the read-only items.

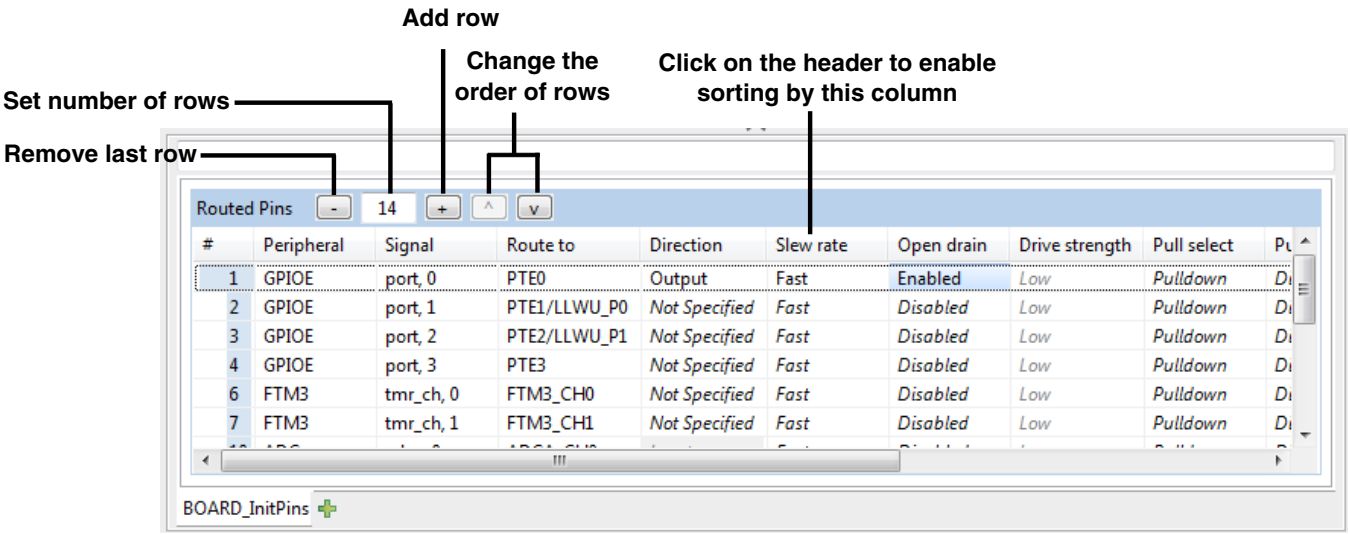
The italic value indicates that the value is not configured and it shows the after-reset value and no code is generated, so the configuration relies on the after reset value.

	The value shown using italic indicates the after-reset value. The real value may be different from the after reset value, if configured in other functions.
Use the drop down menu to select the required value.	
	If you select a similiar value as the after-reset value, the tool will always generate code to set this feature.
Use the drop-down menu to reset the value to its after-reset state.	
	If an item doesn't support reset to after reset value, or current value already represents after reset state, the **Reset** menu is not available.

The first row shows pin number or coordinate on BGA package.

4.3.3 View controls

The following figure illustrated the Routed pins view controls.



#	Peripheral	Signal	Route to	Direction	Slew rate	Open drain	Drive strength	Pull select
1	GPIOE	port, 0	PTE0	Output	Fast	Enabled	Low	Pulldown
2	GPIOE	port, 1	PTE1/LLWU_P0	Not Specified	Fast	Disabled	Low	Pulldown
3	GPIOE	port, 2	PTE2/LLWU_P1	Not Specified	Fast	Disabled	Low	Pulldown
4	GPIOE	port, 3	PTE3	Not Specified	Fast	Disabled	Low	Pulldown
6	FTM3	tmr_ch, 0	FTM3_CH0	Not Specified	Fast	Disabled	Low	Pulldown
7	FTM3	tmr_ch, 1	FTM3_CH1	Not Specified	Fast	Disabled	Low	Pulldown

Figure 4-9. View controls

Add / remove rows:

- To add a new row to the end of table, click on the [+] icon.
- To remove the last row, click on the [-] icon.
- To delete a specific row or insert a new row at a given position, right-click and use the pop-up menu commands.

Add a specific number of rows or clear the table:

- To add a specific number of rows, specify the exact number of rows.
- To clear the table, type 0.

Change the order of the rows:

To change the order of the rows, use the arrow icons to move one row up or down.

4.3.4 Filtering routed pins

The following image illustrated the filter are of the **Routed Pins** view.

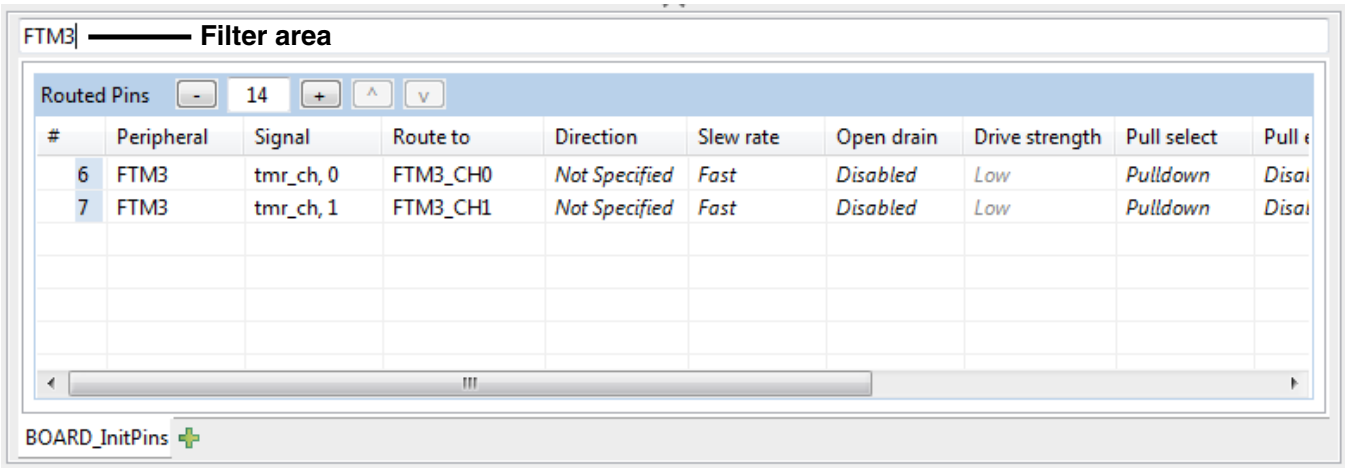


Figure 4-10. Filter area

To instantly filter rows, type the text or the search phrase in the filter area.

NOTE

When you enter the search text, it also searches the text in the full pin names displays rows that contain the search text.

4.3.5 Highlighting and color coding

It is possible to easily identify routed pins/peripherals on the package using highlighting. By default, the current selection (pin/peripheral) is highlighted in the package view.

- Error (red) indicates that the pin has an error.
- Used (green) indicates that the pin is muxed.
- Not used (light grey) indicates that the pin is available for mux, but is not muxed.
- Selected (yellow border around the pin such that the other color is still visible) indicates that the pin is selected. For example, by peripheral or by pin.

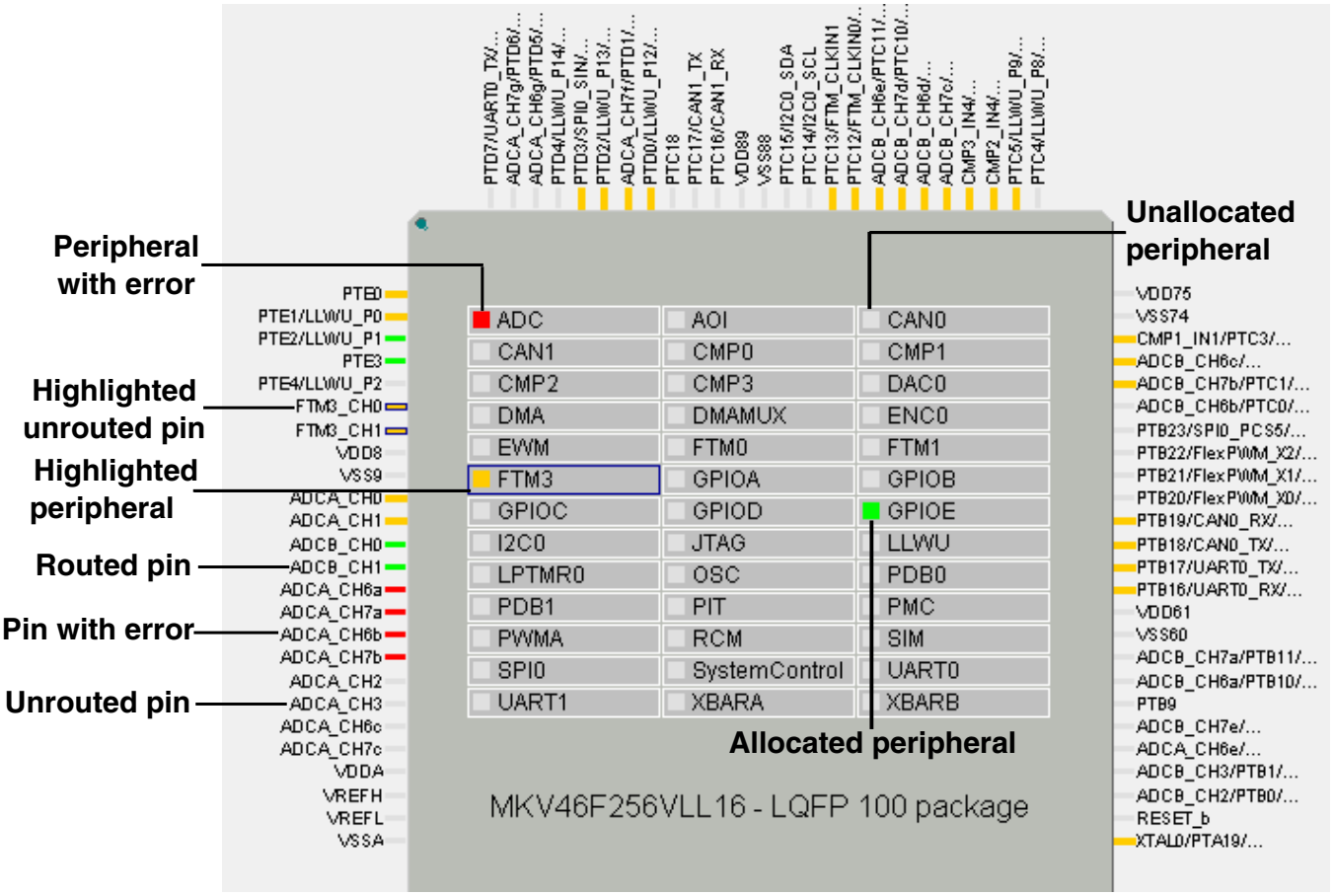


Figure 4-11. Highlighting and color coding

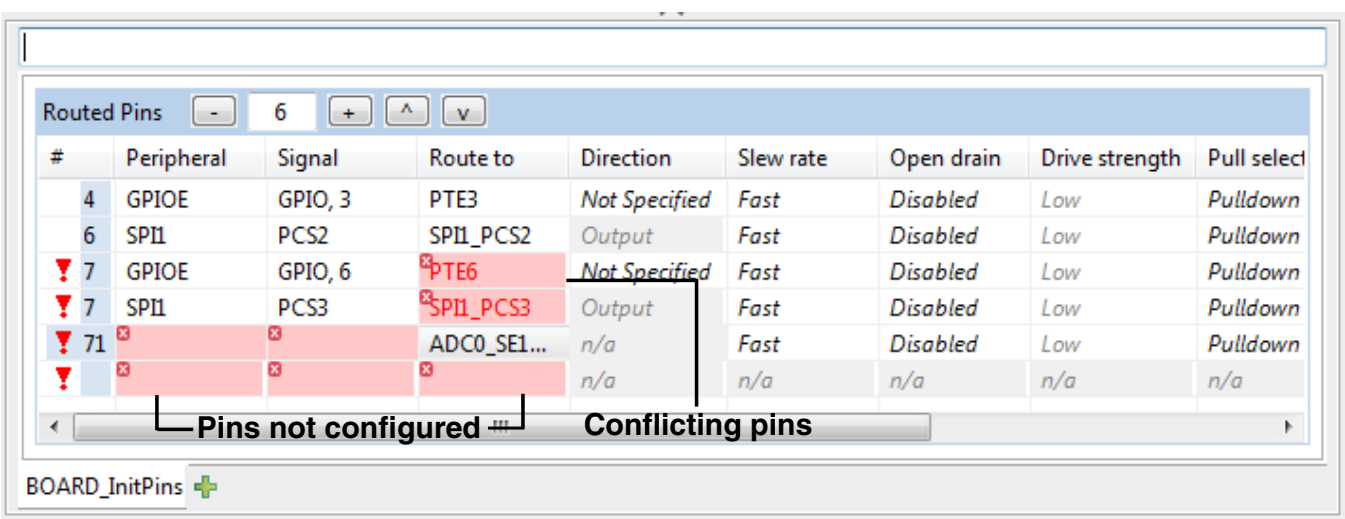


Figure 4-12. Pins conflicts

A2	PMU	pcie_rext	PCIE_REXT		Input	
H20	I2C1	scl	EIM_DATA...	NVCC_EIM...	Input/Out...	
N6	I2C1	sda	CSI0_DAT...	NVCC_CSI...	Input/Out...	

Figure 4-13. Warnings

- Package view
  - Click on the peripheral or use the pop-up menu to highlight peripherals:
    - and all allocated pins (to selected peripheral)
    - or all available pins if nothing is allocated yet
  - Click on the pin or use the pop-up menu to highlight the pin and the peripherals.
  - Click outside the package to cancel the highlight.
- Peripherals/pins view
  - Peripheral and pin behaves as described above image
  - Keyboard can be used for (multiple) selection. This works only for Desktop version.

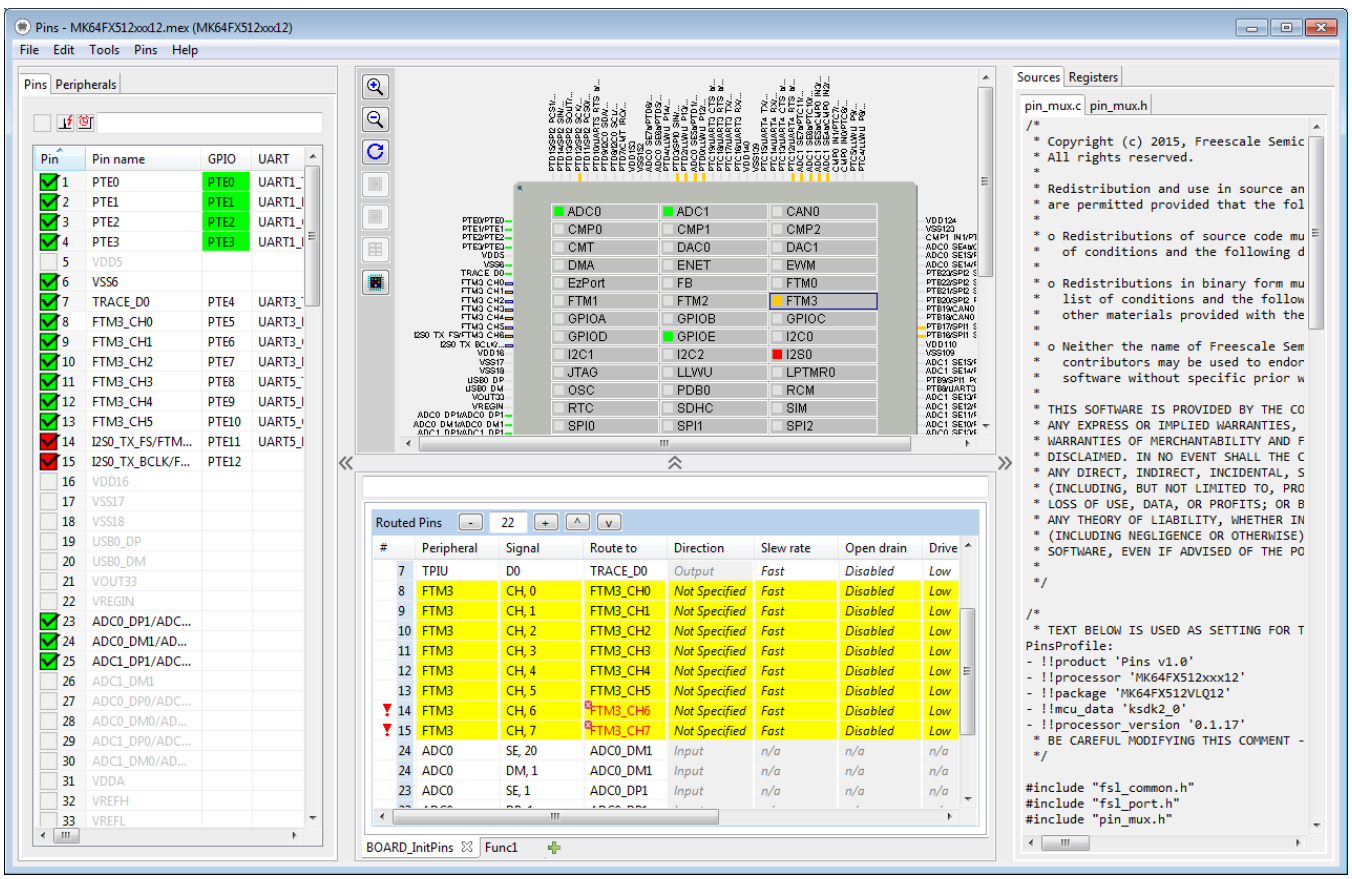


Figure 4-14. Pins tool interface

	Desktop version of the too highlights pins during the drop-down menu traversal on pins

4.3.6 Filtering in the Pins view

The following image illustrates the filtering controls in the Pins view.

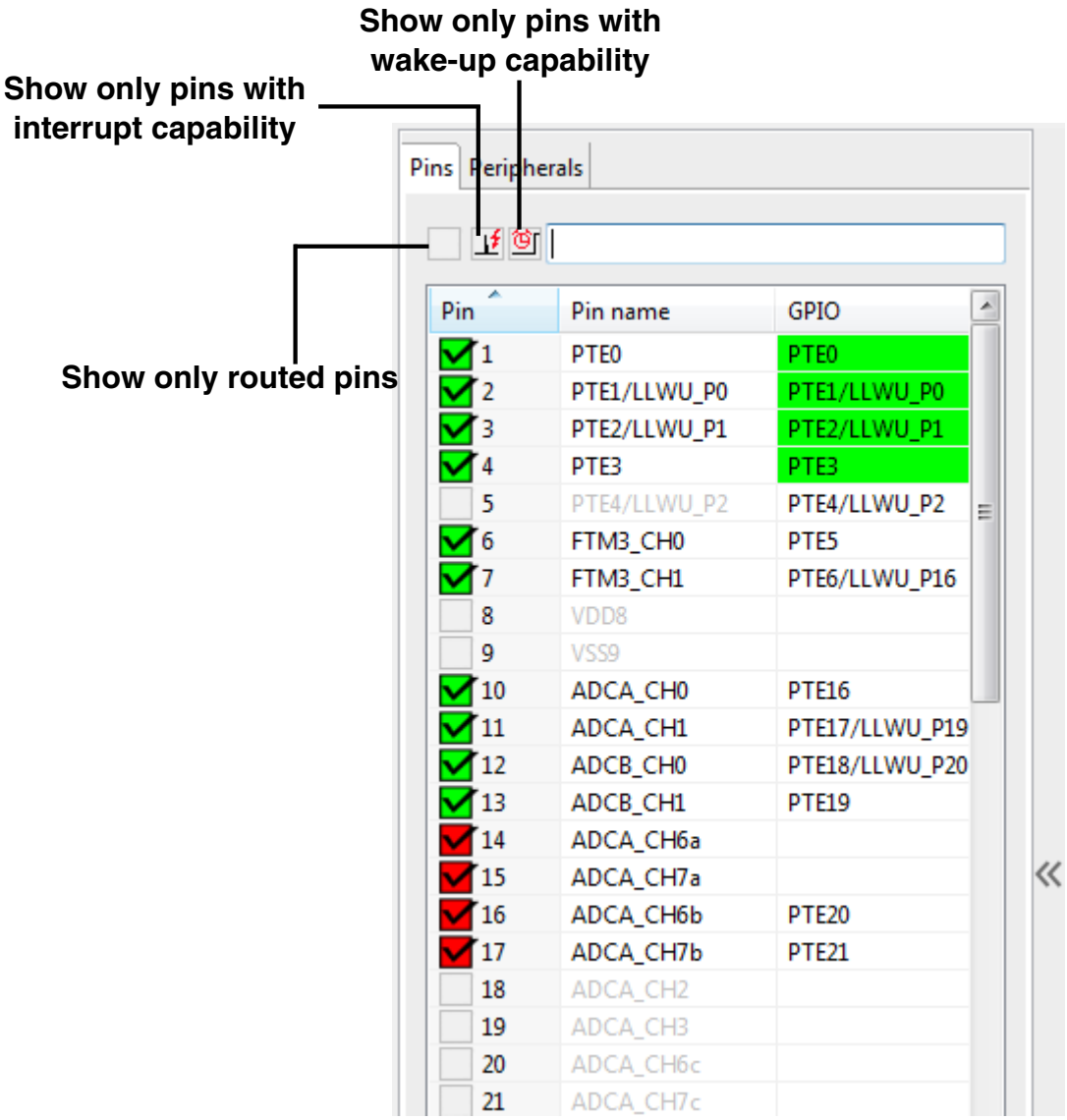


Figure 4-15. Filtering Controls

Type any text to search across the table. It will search for the pins features, like wake-up feature, or the low-power feature.

To see only pins on the selected peripheral, click on the header to sort pins for given peripheral by name.

Click on the first checkbox icon to see all or the routed pins only.

4.3.7 Functions

'Functions' are used to group a set of routed pins, and it will create code for the configuration in a function which then can be called by the application.

The tool creates multiple functions that can be used to configure pin muxing.

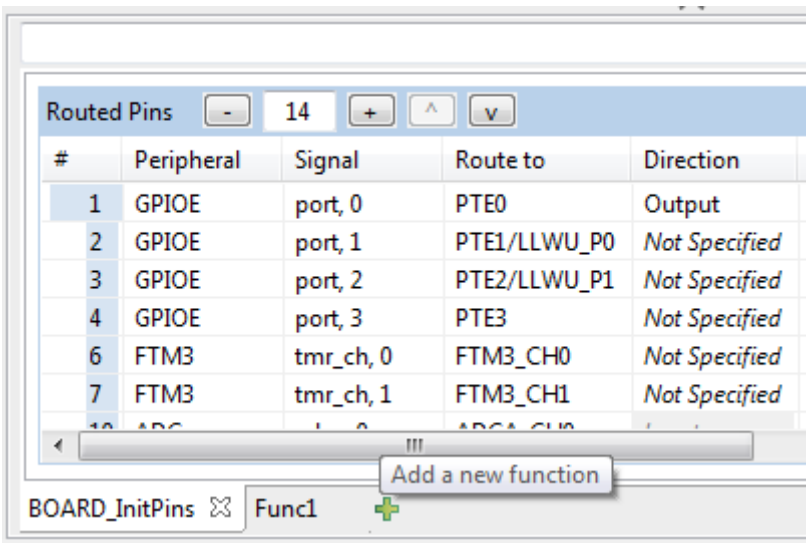


Figure 4-16. Routed pins

The tool does not limit nor indicate the usage of pins in each function. Each function can define a set of routed pins or re-configure already routed pins.

When multiple functions are specified in the configuration, the package view primarily shows the pins and the peripherals for the selected function. Pins and peripherals for different functions are shown with light transparency and cannot be configured, until switched to this function.

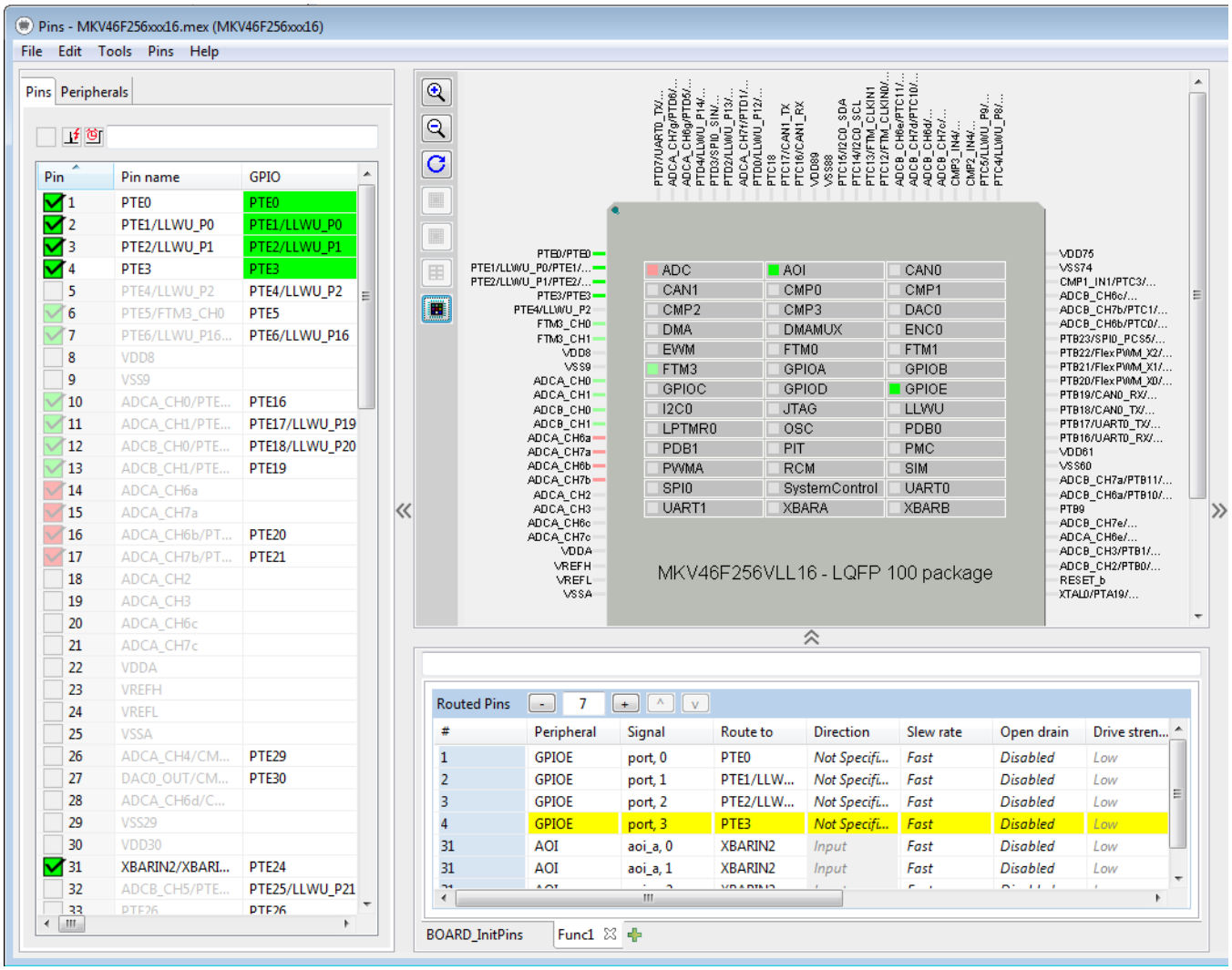


Figure 4-17. Pins and peripherals

4.3.8 Peripherals view

The **Peripherals** view shows a list of peripheral and its signals. Only the **Peripherals** and **Pins** view shows the checkbox (allocated) with status.

Table 4-2. Status codes

Color code	Status
port, 1	Error
port, 2	Allocated
port, 3	Available
port, 16	Warning

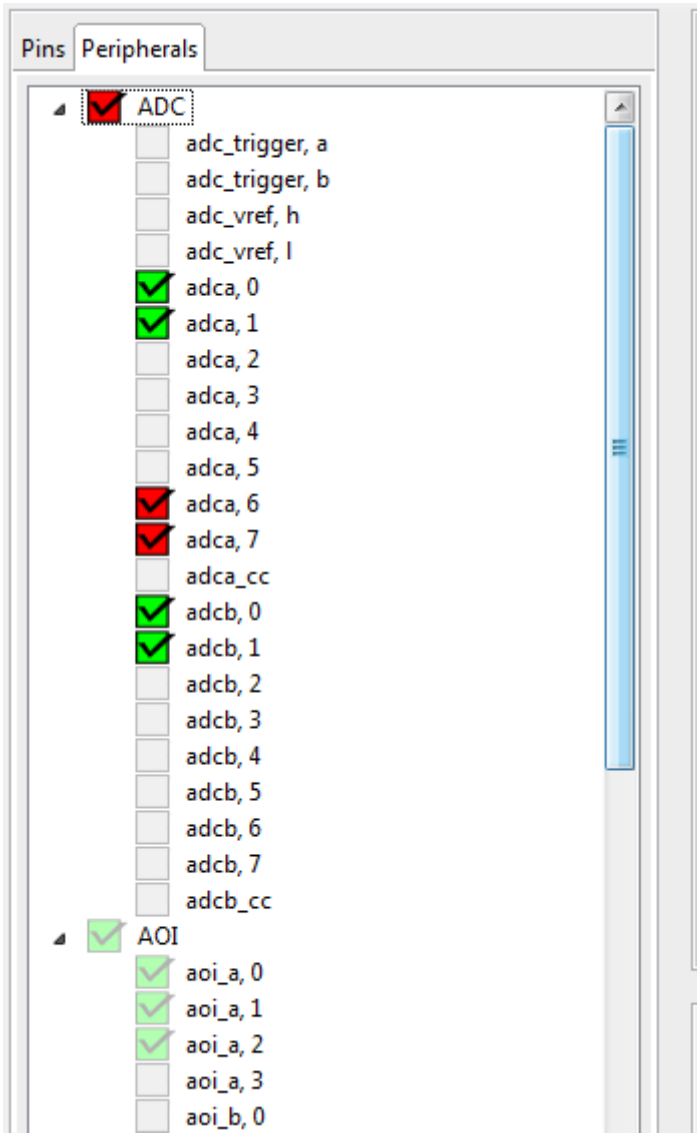


Figure 4-18. Peripherals tab

Use the checkbox to route/unroute the selected pins.

To route/unroute multiple pins, click on the peripheral and select the options in the Select signals dialog box.

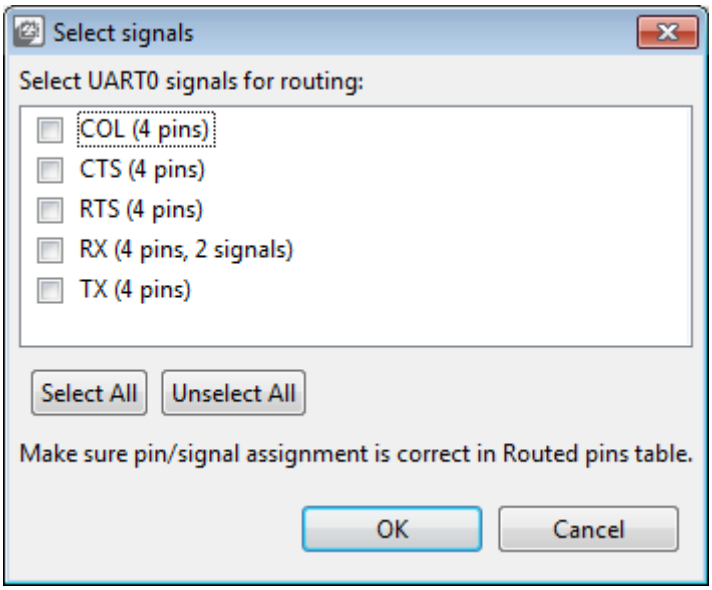


Figure 4-19. Select signals dialog box

	If more signals can be routed to one pin, it is indicated by […]. Multiple signals configuration dialog appears, if clicked.

4.3.9 Pins table

The **Pins** table view shows all the pins in a tabular format.

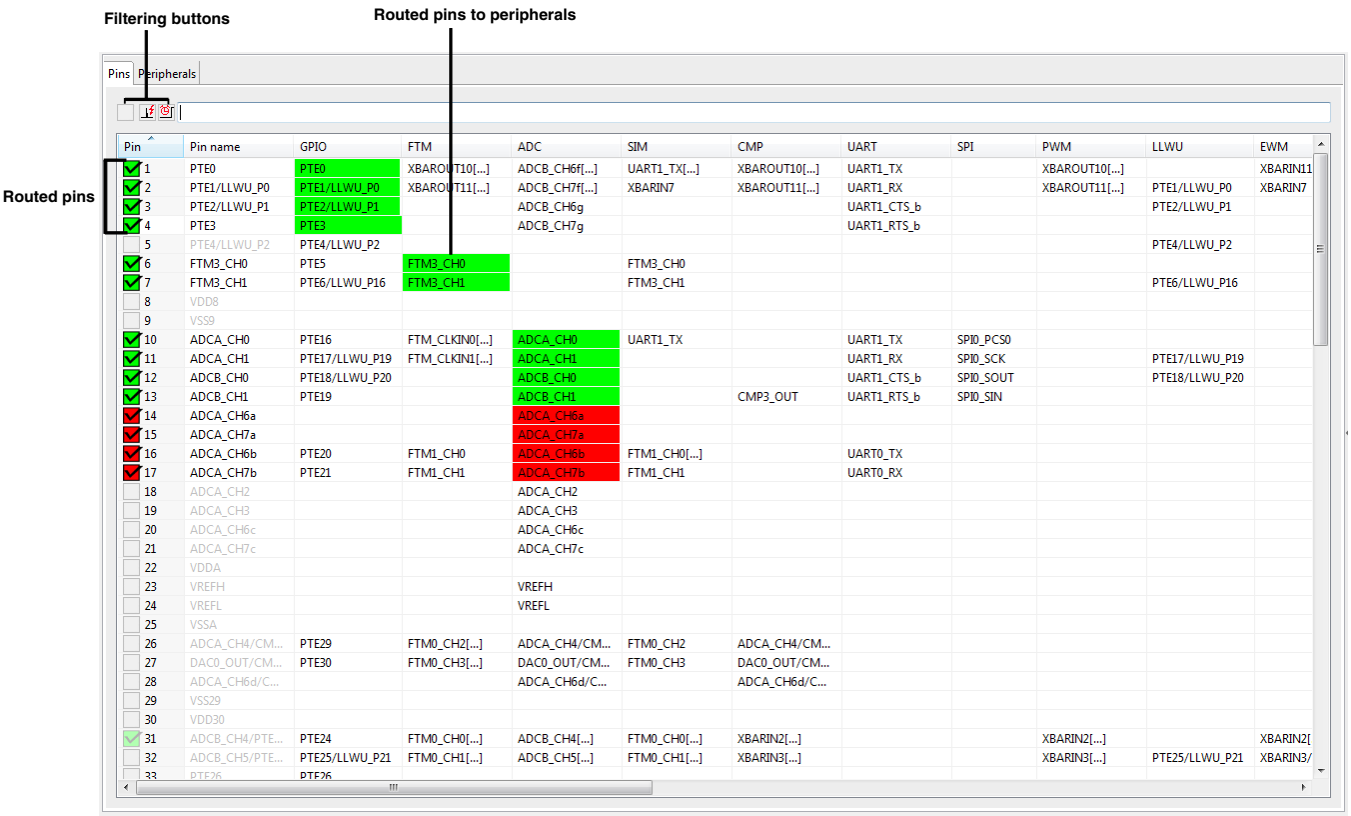


Figure 4-20. Pins table view

This view shows the list of all the pins available on a given device. The **Pin name** column shows the default name of the pin, or if the pin is routed. The pin name is changed to show appropriate function for selected peripheral if routed. The next columns of the table shows peripherals and pin name(s) on given peripheral. Peripheral with few items is cumulated in the last column.

To route/un-route pin to the given peripheral, click in the cell of the table. Routed pins are marked with checkbox and green color. Colored cells indicates pin is routed to given peripherals. If there is conflict in routing, red color is used.

Unroute is possible by clicking on given cell, or by checkbox in the first column.

Every routed pin appears in the Routed pins table.

When multiple functions specified in the configuration, the pins table view shows pins for selected function primarily. Pins for different functions are shown with light transparency and can’t be configured, until switched to this function.

Pin	Pin name	GPIO	FTM	ADC	SIM	CMP	UART
1	PTE0	PTE0	XBAROUT10[...]	ADCB_CH6f[...]	UART1_TX[...]	XBAROUT10[...]	UART1_TX
2	PTE1/LLWU_P0	PTE1/LLWU_P0	XBAROUT11[...]	ADCB_CH7f[...]	XBARIN7	XBAROUT11[...]	UART1_RX
3	PTE2/LLWU_P1	PTE2/LLWU_P1		ADCB_CH6g			UART1_CTS_b
4	PTE3	PTE3		ADCB_CH7g			UART1_RTS_b
5	PTE4/LLWU_P2	PTE4/LLWU_P2					
6	PTE5/FTM3_CH0	PTE5	FTM3_CH0		FTM3_CH0		
7	PTE6/LLWU_P16...	PTE6/LLWU_P16	FTM3_CH1		FTM3_CH1		
8	VDD8						
9	VSS9						
10	ADCA_CH0/PTE...	PTE16	FTM_CLKIN0[...]	ADCA_CH0	UART1_TX		UART1_TX
11	ADCA_CH1/PTE...	PTE17/LLWU_P19	FTM_CLKIN1[...]	ADCA_CH1			UART1_RX
12	ADCB_CH0/PTE...	PTE18/LLWU_P20		ADCB_CH0			UART1_CTS_b
13	ADCB_CH1/PTE...	PTE19		ADCB_CH1		CMP3_OUT	UART1_RTS_b
14	ADCA_CH6a			ADCA_CH6a			
15	ADCA_CH7a			ADCA_CH7a			
16	ADCA_CH6b/PT...	PTE20	FTM1_CH0	ADCA_CH6b	FTM1_CH0[...]		UART0_TX
17	ADCA_CH7b/PT...	PTE21	FTM1_CH1	ADCA_CH7b	FTM1_CH1		UART0_RX
18	ADCA_CH2			ADCA_CH2			
19	ADCA_CH3			ADCA_CH3			
20	ADCA_CH6c			ADCA_CH6c			
21	ADCA_CH7c			ADCA_CH7c			

Figure 4-21. Example of routing mutiple functions

4.3.10 Power groups

If processor supports power groups, an additional tab will appear next to Pins and Peripherals allowing configuration of it.

NOTE

This feature is not supported for all the devices.

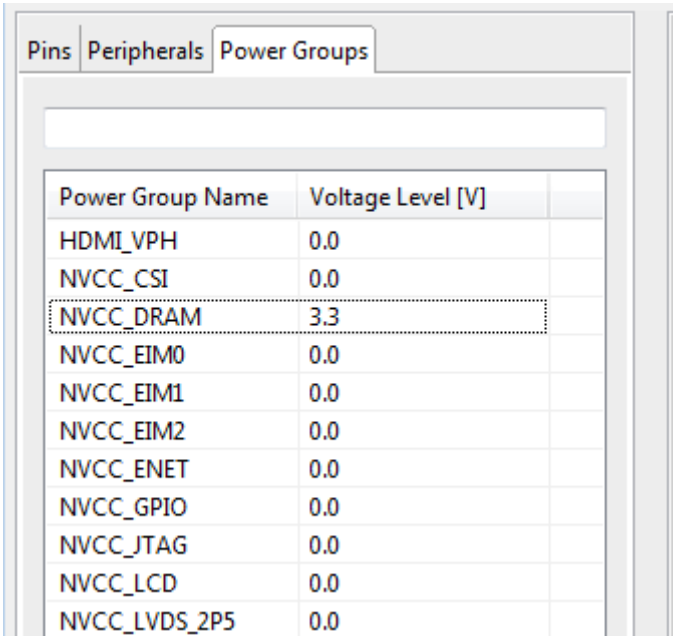


Figure 4-22. Selecting power group

4.3.11 Registers view

The **Registers** view shows the list of registers of a given peripheral. The view shows the register name, the value used for routing configuration, and the after-reset values. This value is written into the register or bit by the generated code during the initialization process of the application. It is the last value that is written by the routing function to the register. The reset column contains the value that is in the register by default after the reset. The values of the registers are displayed in the hexadecimal and binary form. If the value of the register (or bit) is not defined, an interrogation mark "?" is displayed instead of the value.

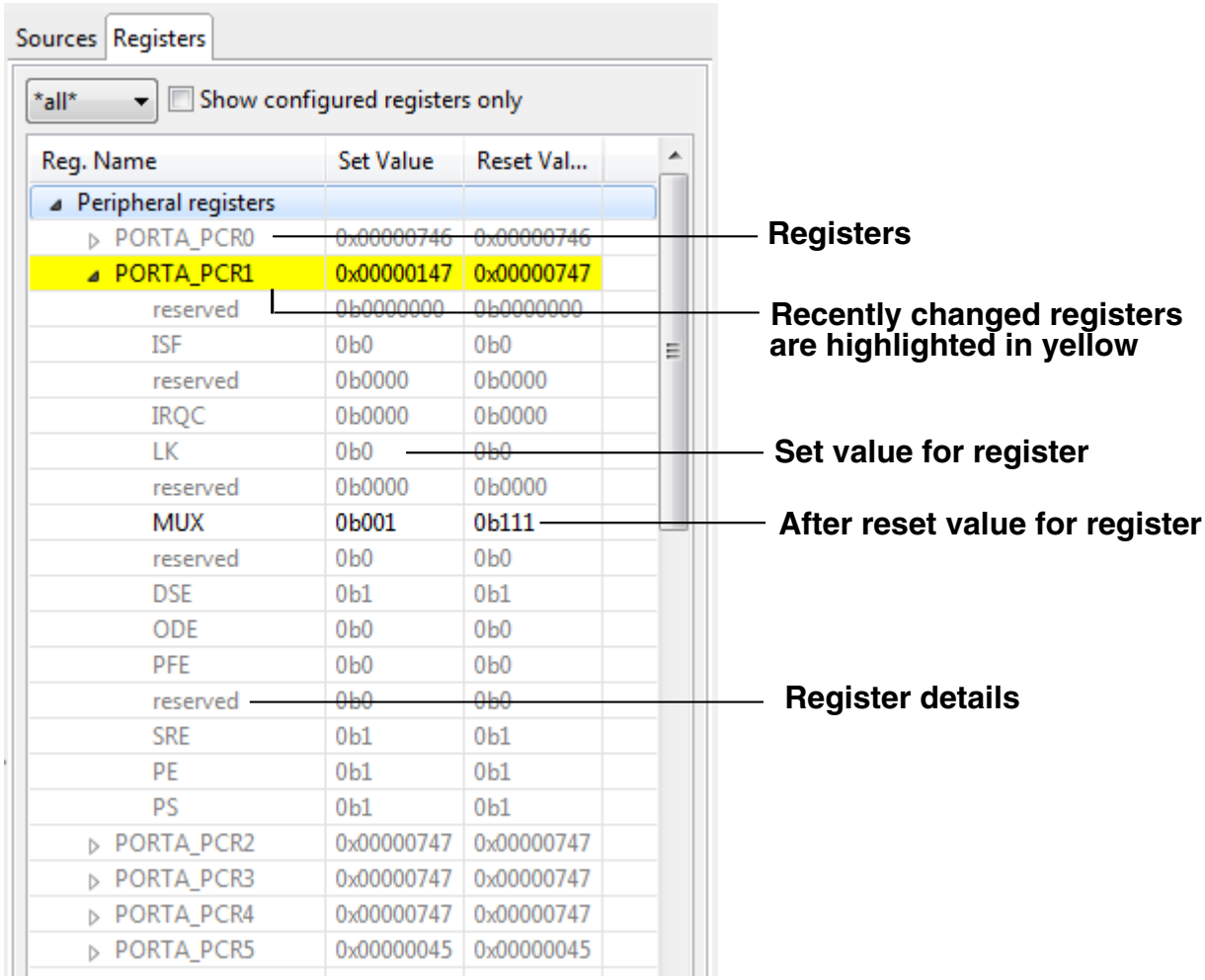


Figure 4-23. Registers view

4.4 Errors and warnings

The pins tool checks for any conflict in the routing and also for errors in the configuration. Routing conflicts are checked only for the selected function. It is possible to configure different routing of one pin in different functions to allow dynamic pins routing re-configuration.

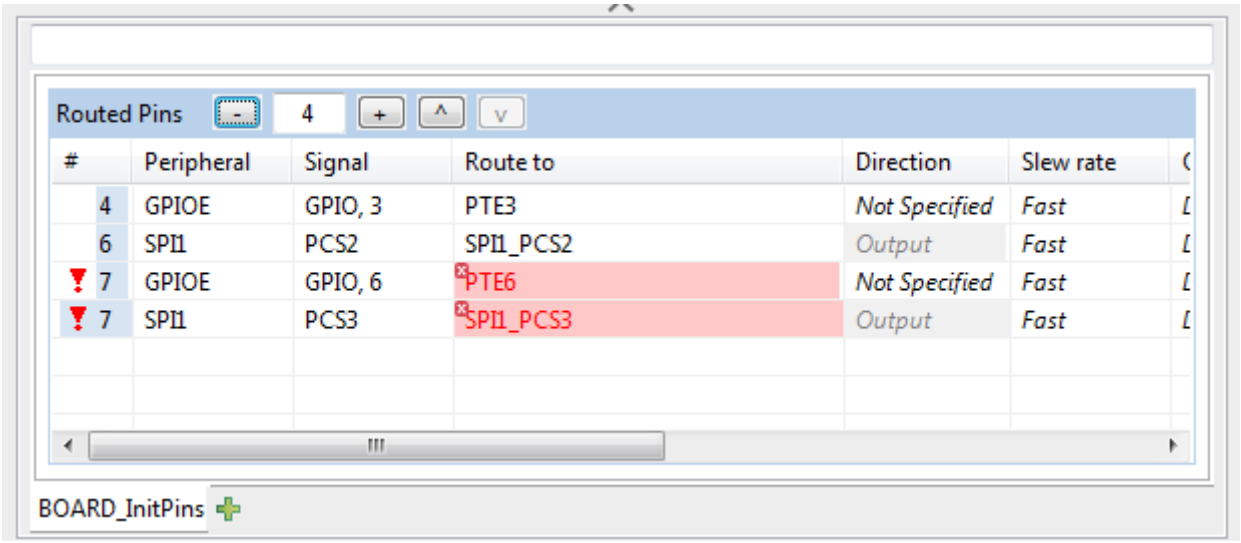


Figure 4-24. Error and warnings

If an error is encountered, the conflict is represented in the first column of the row and the error is indicated in the cell, where the conflict was created. The figure above shows the peripheral/ signal where the erroneous configuration occurs. The detailed error message appears as a tooltip.

4.4.1 Incomplete routing

Cell with incomplete routing is indicated by a red background. To generate proper pin routing, click on the drop down arrow and select the suitable value. Red decorator on a cell indicates an error condition.

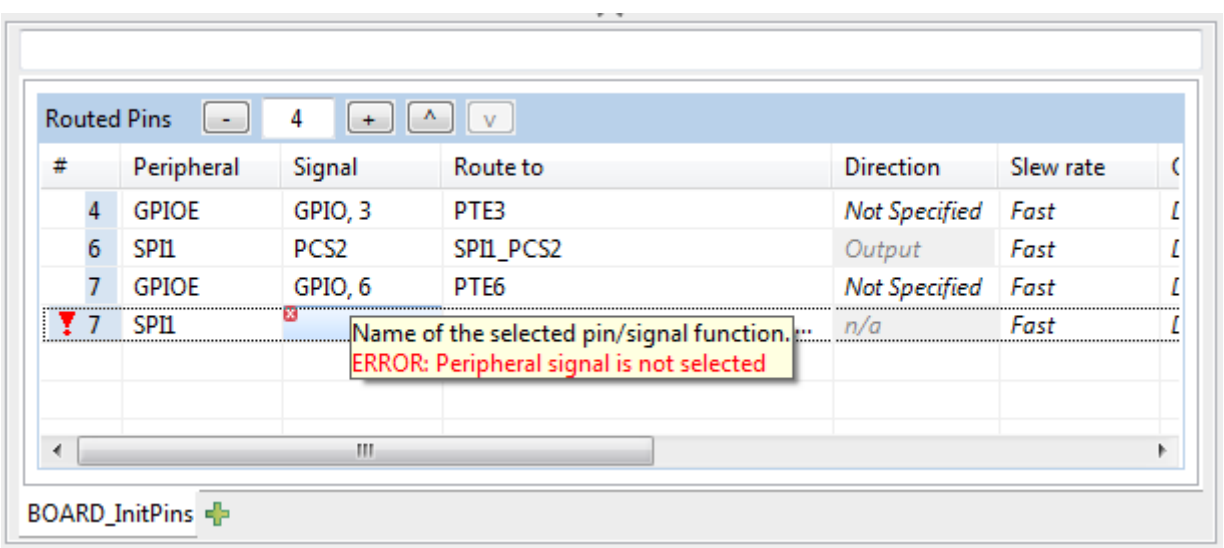


Figure 4-25. Incomplete routing

The tooltip of the cell shows more details about the conflict or the error, typically it lists the lines where conflict occurs.

4.5 Code generation

The tool generates source code that can be incorporated into an application to initialize pins routing. The source code is generated automatically on change or can be invoked explicitly by selecting the main menu **Pins > Generate Now**.

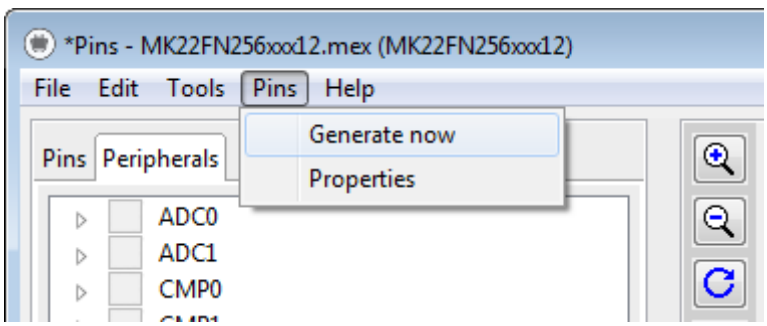


Figure 4-26. Generate code

The generated code is shown in the **Sources** tab on the right window. It shows all generated files and each file has its own tab.

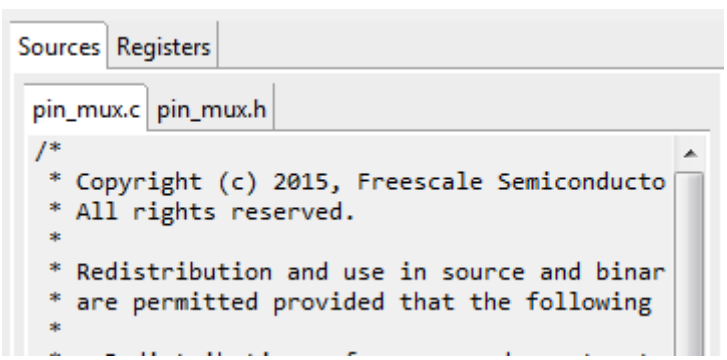


Figure 4-27. Sources view

It is also possible to copy and paste the generated code into the source files. The view generates code for each function. In addition to the function comments, the tool configuration is stored in YAML format. This comment is not intended for direct editing and can be used later to re-store the pins configuration.

Sources | Registers

pin_mux.c | pin_mux.h

```
- !!processor_version '0.0.0'
 * BE CAREFUL MODIFYING THIS COMMENT - IT IS YAML SETTINGS FOR THE PINS TOOL ***
 */

#include "fsl_common.h"
#include "fsl_port.h"
#include "pin_mux.h"

#define PIN3_IDX                         3u   /*!< Pin number for pin 3 in a port */
#define PIN5_IDX                         5u   /*!< Pin number for pin 5 in a port */
#define PIN6_IDX                         6u   /*!< Pin number for pin 6 in a port */

/*
 * TEXT BELOW IS USED AS SETTING FOR THE PINS TOOL *****************************
BOARD_InitPins:
- options: {coreID: singlecore, enableClock: 'true'}
- pin_list:
  - {pin_num: '4', peripheral: GPIOE, signal: 'GPIO, 3', pin_signal: ADC1_SE7a/PTE3/SPI1_S
  - {pin_num: '6', peripheral: SPI1, signal: PCS2, pin_signal: PTE5/SPI1_PCS2/LPUART0_RX}
  - {pin_num: '7', peripheral: GPIOE, signal: 'GPIO, 6', pin_signal: PTE6/SPI1_PCS3/LPUART
  - {pin_num: '7', peripheral: SPI1, signal: '', pin_signal: PTE6/SPI1_PCS3/LPUART0_CTS_b/
 * BE CAREFUL MODIFYING THIS COMMENT - IT IS YAML SETTINGS FOR THE PINS TOOL ***
 */

/*FUNCTION**********************************************************************
 *
 * Function Name : BOARD_InitPins
 * Description   : Configures pin routing and optionally pin electrical features.
 *
 *END**********************************************************************/
void BOARD_InitPins(void) {
  /* There are conflicts or other incorrect settings in the configuration, the code below
     those registers which are set correctly and without a conflict. Open this file in Pin

  CLOCK_EnableClock(kCLOCK_PortE);                           /* Port E Clock Gate Control:

  PORT_SetPinMux(PORTE, PIN3_IDX, kPORT_MuxAsGpio);          /* PORTE3 (pin 4) is configur
  PORT_SetPinMux(PORTE, PIN5_IDX, kPORT_MuxAlt2);            /* PORTE5 (pin 6) is configur
  PORT_SetPinMux(PORTE, PIN6_IDX, kPORT_MuxAsGpio);          /* PORTE6 (pin 7) is configur
}

/*****************************************************************************
 * EOF
 *****************************************************************************/
```

YAML

Figure 4-28. Generated code

YAML configuration contains configuration of each pin. It stores only non-default values.

	For multicore processors there is source file per each core generated.

4.5.1 Exporting source code

It is possible to export generate source using the Export wizard.

To launch the Export wizard:

1. Select **File > Export** from the main menu.
2. Select the **Export Source Files** option.

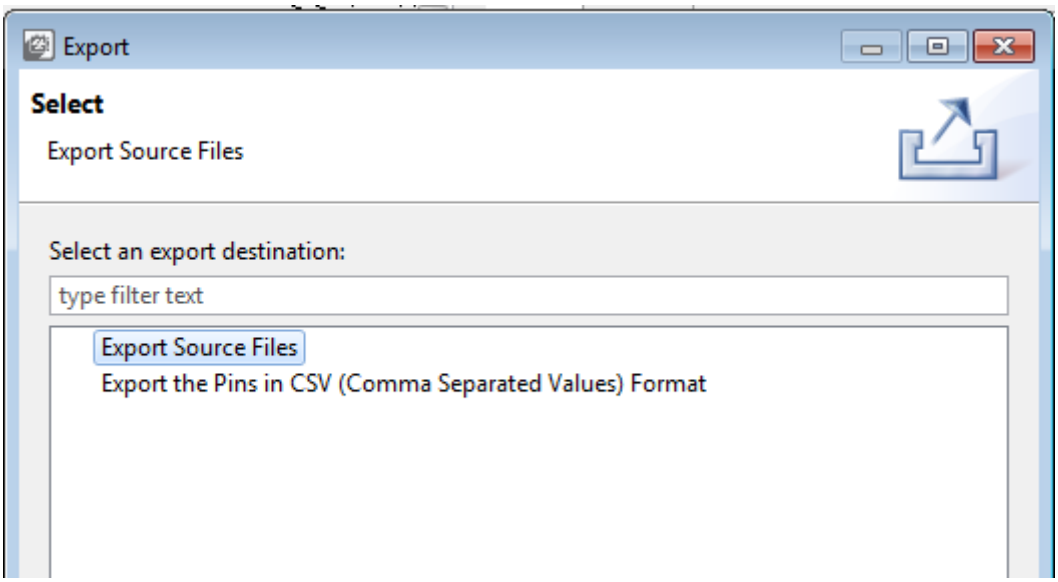


Figure 4-29. Export wizard

3. Click **Next**.
4. Select the target folder where you want to store the generated files.

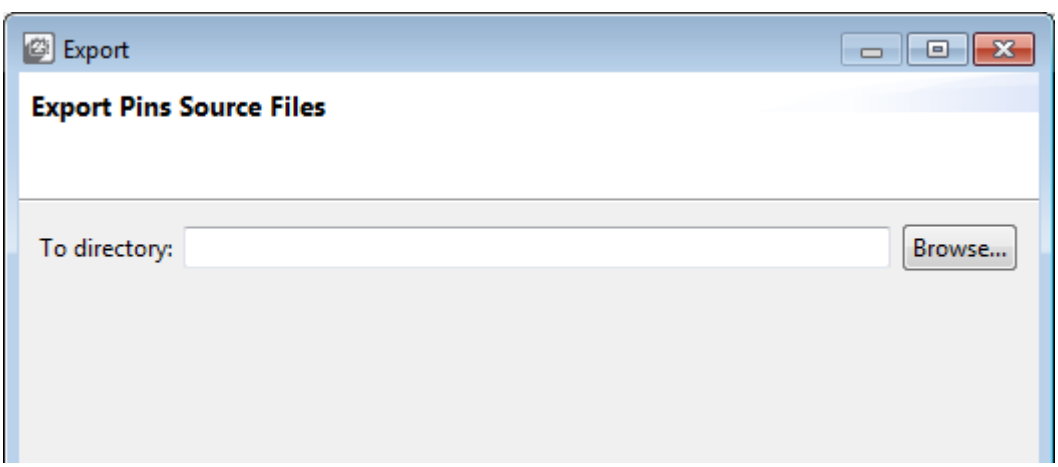


Figure 4-30. Select target folder

5. Click **Finish**.

-	Web version offers download zip file containing all generated files.

4.5.2 Importing source code

To import source code files:

1. Select **File > Import** from the main menu.

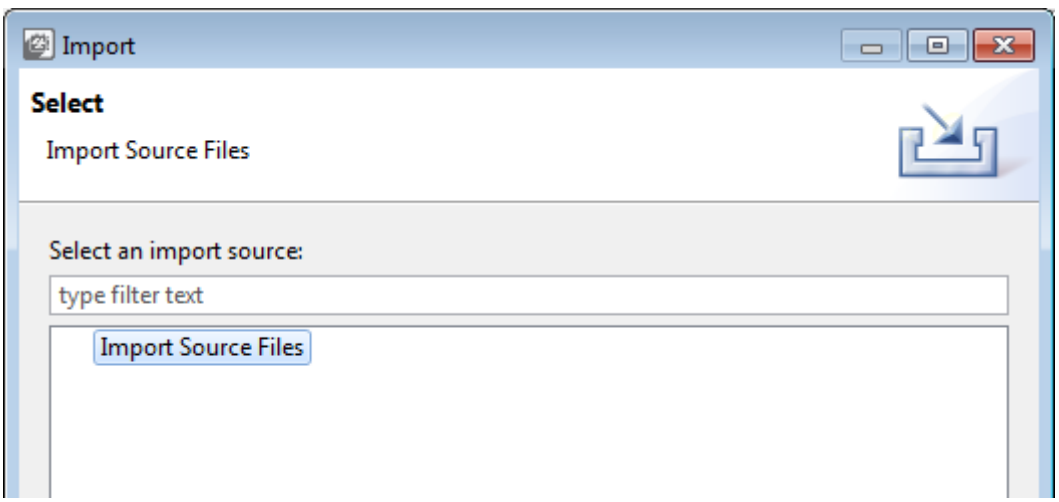


Figure 4-31. Import wizard

2. Select the **Import Source Files** option.
3. Click **Next**.
4. It is possible to select one or more C files to import using the **Browse** button in the **Import Pins Source Files** dialog box.

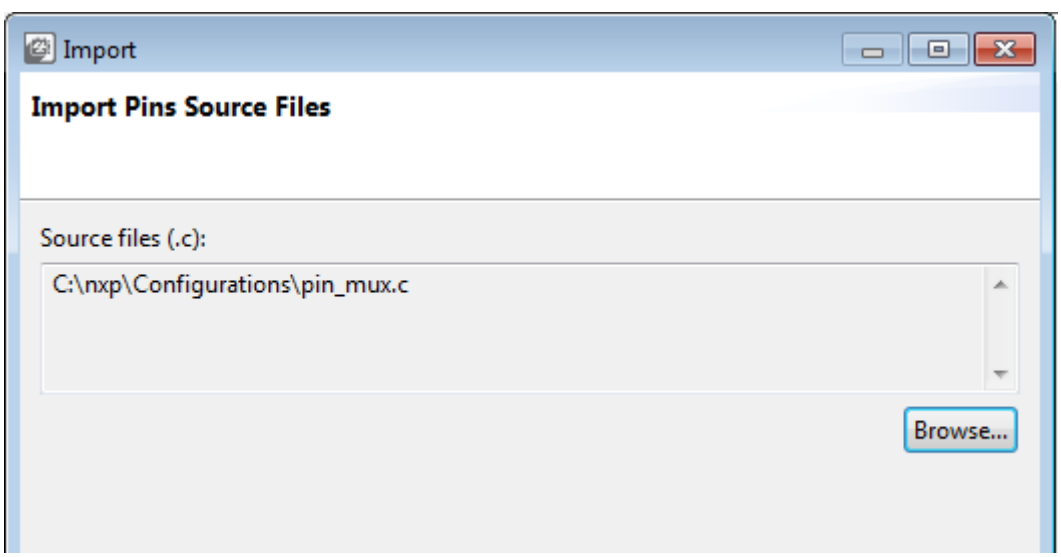


Figure 4-32. Import Pins Source Files

5. Click **Finish**.
   All files are merged into current configuration. It imports all the functions only. If imported function has the same name as in the existing configuration, it is automatically renamed to the indexed one. For example, if BOARD_InitPins already exists in the configuration then the imported function is renamed to BOARD_InitPins1.

	Only C files with valid Yaml configuration can be imported. It imports the configuration only, then the whole C file is re-created based on this setting (the rest of the C file is ignored).

4.6 Options

4.6.1 Configuration preferences

To configure preferences, select **Edit > Preferences** from the main menu. The configuration Preferences dialog box appears.

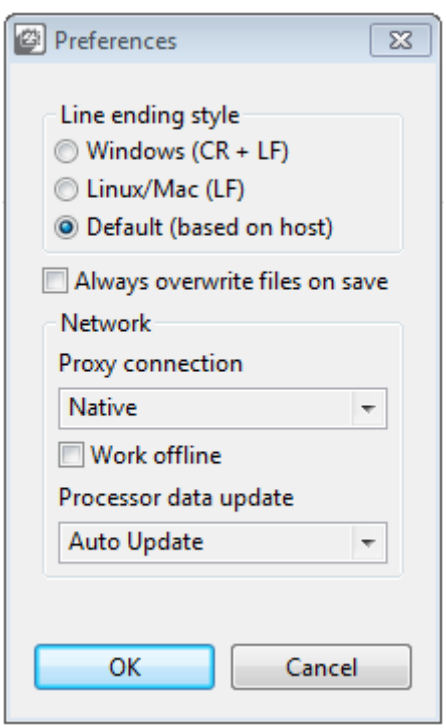


Figure 4-33. Preferences dialog box

In this dialog it is possible to set:

- Line ending style (Windows, Linux or default based on host)
- Auto overwrite files on save behavior
- Proxy connection
  - Direct – direct network connection without any proxy.
  - Native – uses system proxy configuration for network connection.
- Work offline to enable this mode
  - It will not download/update new data from NXP cloud, at it will not show all possible processors available for download if this feature is enabled.
- Processor data update options
  - Update will be proceeded either automatically or manually (user has to confirm it when requested) or disabled at all.

4.6.2 Pins properties

To set pins properties, select **Pins > Properties** from the main menu. The **Pins Properties** dialog box appears.

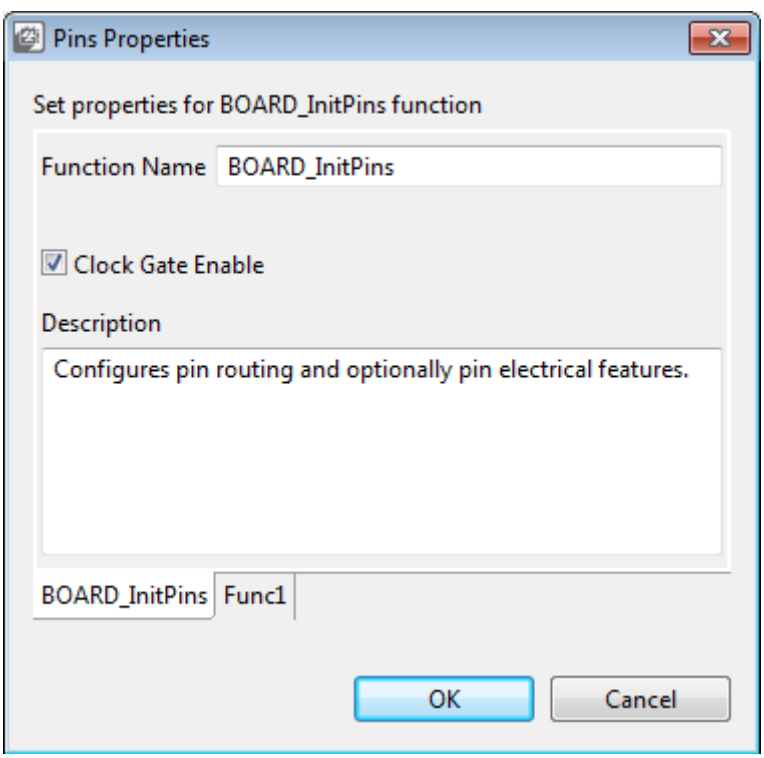


Figure 4-34. Pins Properties

In this option it is possible to configure several options for functions and code generation. Each settings is applicable for selected function, which can be specified by selecting appropriate tab. It is possible to specify generated function name, selected core*, option to enable clock gate* in source code, or write function description (this description will be generated in the C file). [1]

4.6.3 Updates

To perform a check for updates select **Help > Check** for the updates menu. It contacts the server and checks whether there is a new version available.

NOTE

To check updates, internet connection is required.

1. *if supported by processor

Chapter 5
Advanced Features

5.1 Switching processor

It is possible to switch processor or package of the current configuration to different one. If the processor or package is switched, all functions and configured routing of pins remains same, only applied on different processor. This is typically useful to change to similar packages. If switched to completely different processor, it may lead in many conflict or inaccessible pin routing. In this case, it is necessary go to Pins Routing table and re-configure all pins, which reports an error or conflicts.

Select **File > Switch processor** menu to change the processor in the selected configuration.

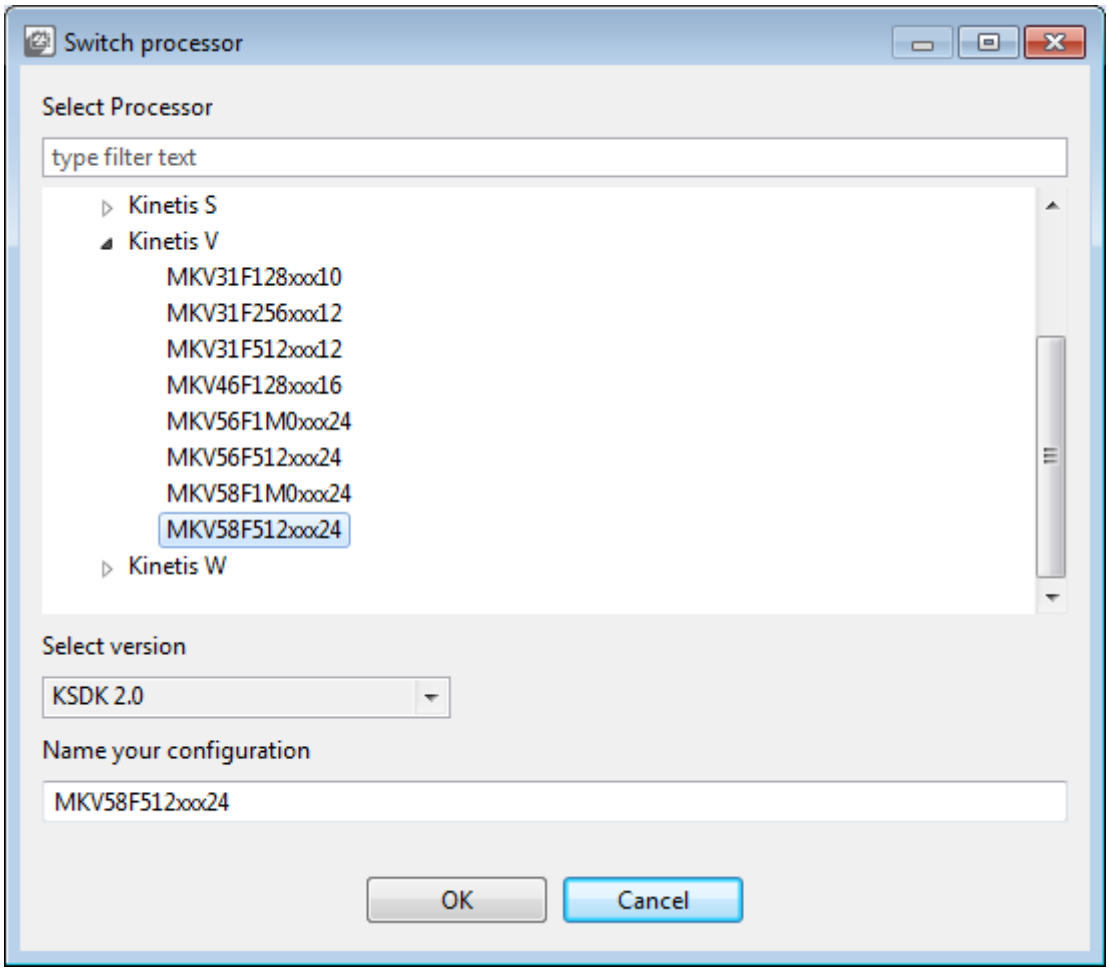


Figure 5-1. Switch configuration

Select **File > Switch package** menu to change package of current processor.

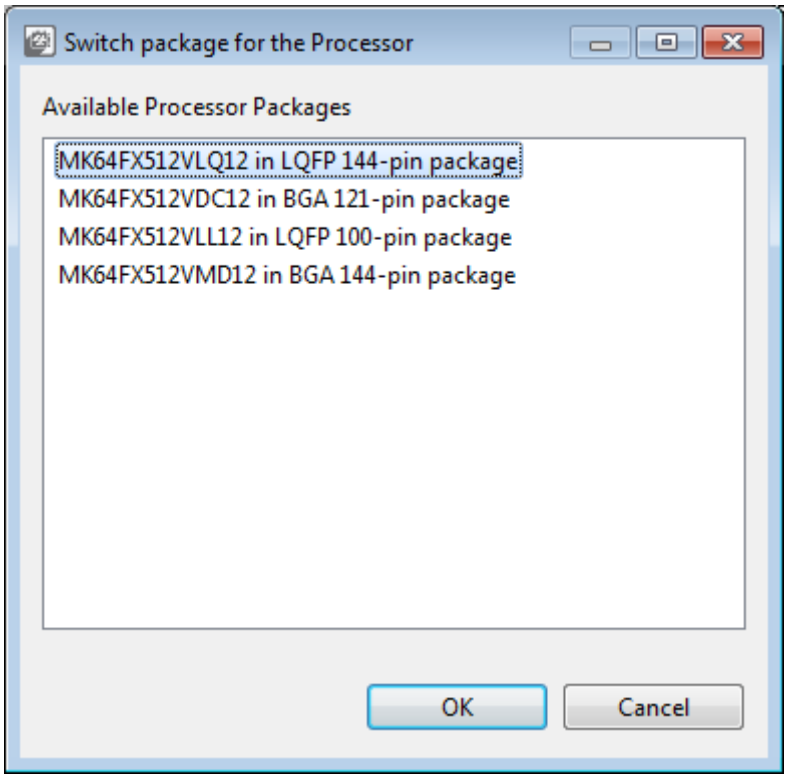


Figure 5-2. Switch package

NOTE

In order to switch processor in Web version, it is required to select top configuration menu and then change it.

5.2 Exporting pins table

To export Pins table:

1. Select **File > Export** from the main menu.
2. In the **Export** dialog box, select the **Export the Pins in CSV (Comma Separated Values) Format** option.

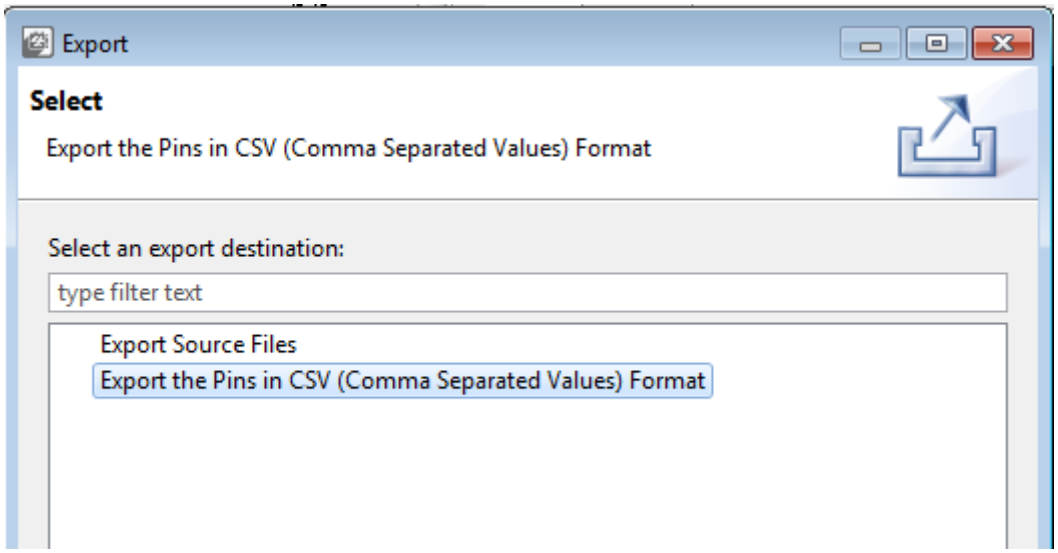


Figure 5-3. Export dialog

3. Click **Next**.
4. Select the folder and specify the file name to which you want to export.

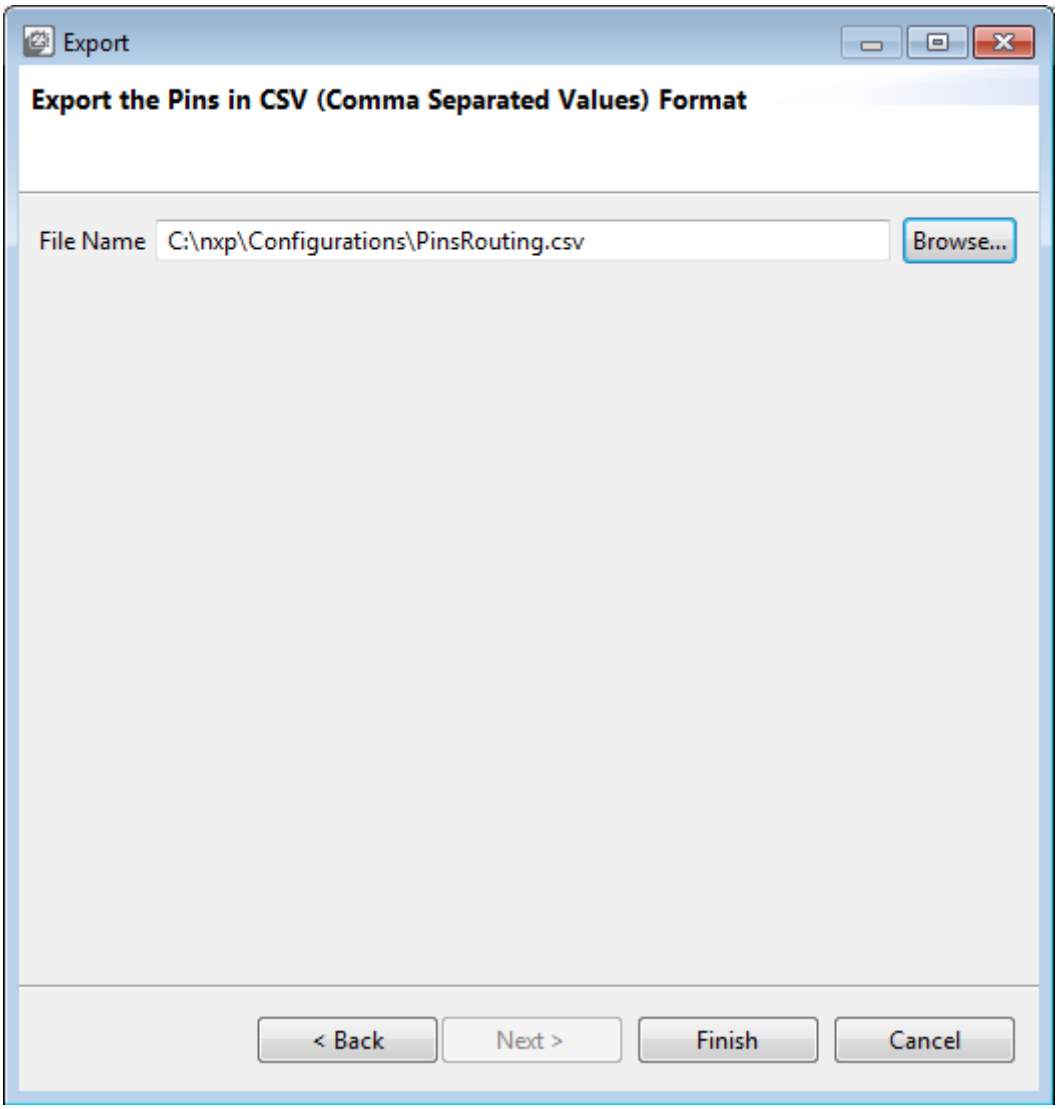


Figure 5-4. Export the Pins in CVS

5. The exported file contains content of the current Pins view table, plus list of functions and selected routed pins.

```
sep=;
Pin;Pin name;GPIO;FTM;ADC;UART;SPI;I2S;LLWU;I2C;CMP;SUPPLY;LPUART;USB;SIM;JTAG;RTC;EWM;Other;Routing for BOARD_InitPins
A1;PTE0/CLKOUT32K;PTE0/CLKOUT32K(GPIOE,GPIO,0);;ADC1_SE4a(ADC1,SEa,4);UART1_TX(UART1,TX);SPI1_PCS1(SPI1,PCS1);;;I2C1_SDA(I2C1,SDA);;;;;PTE0
B1;PTE1/LLWU_P0;PTE1/LLWU_P0(GPIOE,GPIO,1);;ADC1_SE5a(ADC1,SEa,5);UART1_RX(UART1,RX);SPI1_SOUT(SPI1,SOUT)/SPI1_SIN(SPI1,SIN);;PTE1/LLWU_P0(
C1;PTD5;PTD5(GPIOD,GPIO,5);FTM0_CH5(FTM0,CH,5);ADC0_SE6b(ADC0,SEb,6);UART0_CTS_b(UART0,CTS);SPI0_PCS2(SPI0,PCS2)/SPI1_SCK(SPI1,SCK);;;;;;;;
D1;USB0_DM;;;;;;;;;;;;USB0_DM(USB0,DM);;;;;;
E1;USB0_DP;;;;;;;;;;;;USB0_DP(USB0,DP);;;;;;
F1;ADC0_DM0/ADC1_DM3;;;ADC0_DM0/ADC1_DM3(ADC0,DM,0)/ADC0_DM0/ADC1_DM3(ADC0,SE,19)/ADC0_DM0/ADC1_DM3(ADC1,DM,3);;;;;;;;;;;;;;ADC0_DM0/ADC1_
G1;ADC0_DP0/ADC1_DP3;;;ADC0_DP0/ADC1_DP3(ADC0,DP,0)/ADC0_DP0/ADC1_DP3(ADC0,SE,0)/ADC0_DP0/ADC1_DP3(ADC1,DP,3)/ADC0_DP0/ADC1_DP3(ADC1,SE,3);
H1;VREF_OUT/CMP1_IN5/CMP0_IN5/ADC1_SE18;;;VREF_OUT/CMP1_IN5/CMP0_IN5/ADC1_SE18(ADC1,SE,18);;;;;;VREF_OUT/CMP1_IN5/CMP0_IN5/ADC1_SE18(CMP1,I
A2;PTD7/UART0_TX/FTM0_CH7/FTM0_FLT1/SPI1_SIN;PTD7(GPIOD,GPIO,7);FTM0_CH7(FTM0,CH,7)/FTM0_FLT1(FTM0,FLT,1);;UART0_TX(UART0,TX);SPI1_SIN(SPI1
B2;ADC0_SE7b/PTD6/LLWU_P15/SPI0_PCS3/UART0_RX/FTM0_CH6/FTM0_FLT0/SPI1_SOUT;PTD6/LLWU_P15(GPIOD,GPIO,6);FTM0_CH6(FTM0,CH,6)/FTM0_FLT0(FTM0,F
C2;PTD2/LLWU_P13/SPI0_SOUT/UART2_RX/LPUART0_RX/I2C0_SCL;PTD2/LLWU_P13(GPIOD,GPIO,2);;;UART2_RX(UART2,RX);SPI0_SOUT(SPI0,SOUT);;PTD2/LLWU_P1
D2;VREGIN;;;;;;;;;;;;VREGIN(USB0,VREGIN);;;;;;
E2;VOUT33;;;;;;;;;;;;VOUT33(USB0,VOUT33);;;;;;
F2;ADC1_DM0/ADC0_DM3;;;ADC1_DM0/ADC0_DM3(ADC1,DM,0)/ADC1_DM0/ADC0_DM3(ADC1,SE,19)/ADC1_DM0/ADC0_DM3(ADC0,DM,3);;;;;;;;;;;;;;
G2;ADC1_DP0/ADC0_DP3;;;ADC1_DP0/ADC0_DP3(ADC1,DP,0)/ADC1_DP0/ADC0_DP3(ADC1,SE,0)/ADC1_DP0/ADC0_DP3(ADC0,DP,3)/ADC1_DP0/ADC0_DP3(ADC0,SE,3);
H2;DAC0_OUT/CMP1_IN3/ADC0_SE23;;;DAC0_OUT/CMP1_IN3/ADC0_SE23(ADC0,SE,23);;;;;;DAC0_OUT/CMP1_IN3/ADC0_SE23(CMP1,IN,3);;;;;;;;DAC0_OUT/CMP1_I
A3;PTD4/LLWU_P14/SPI0_PCS1/UART0_RTS_b/FTM0_CH4/EWM_IN/SPI1_PCS0;PTD4/LLWU_P14(GPIOD,GPIO,4);FTM0_CH4(FTM0,CH,4);;UART0_RTS_b(UART0,RTS);SP
B3;PTD3/SPI0_SIN/UART2_TX/LPUART0_TX/I2C0_SDA;PTD3(GPIOD,GPIO,3);;;UART2_TX(UART2,TX);SPI0_SIN(SPI0,SIN);;;I2C0_SDA(I2C0,SDA);;;LPUART0_TX(
C3;PTD0/LLWU_P12;PTD0/LLWU_P12(GPIOD,GPIO,0);;;UART2_RTS_b(UART2,RTS);SPI0_PCS0(SPI0,PCS0/SS);;PTD0/LLWU_P12(LLWU,WAKEUP,P12);;;;LPUART0_RT
D3;PTA0/UART0_CTS_b/FTM0_CH5/JTAG_TCLK/SWD_CLK/EZP_CLK;PTA0(GPIOA,GPIO,0);FTM0_CH5(FTM0,CH,5);;UART0_CTS_b(UART0,CTS);;;;;;;;;;JTAG_TCLK(JT
```

Figure 5-5. Exported file content

The exported content can be used in other tools for further processing. For example, see it after aligning to blocks in the image below.

```
sep=;
Pin ;Pin name                                                       ;GPIO                         ;FTM                                                                   ;ADC
A1  ;PTE0/CLKOUT32K                                                 ;PTE0/CLKOUT32K(GPIOE,GPIO,0);                                                                       ;ADC1_SE4a(ADC1,SEa,4)
B1  ;PTE1/LLWU_P0                                                   ;PTE1/LLWU_P0(GPIOE,GPIO,1)  ;                                                                       ;ADC1_SE5a(ADC1,SEa,5)
C1  ;PTD5                                                           ;PTD5(GPIOD,GPIO,5)          ;FTM0_CH5(FTM0,CH,5)                                                    ;ADC0_SE6b(ADC0,SEb,6)
D1  ;USB0_DM                                                        ;                            ;                                                                       ;
E1  ;USB0_DP                                                        ;                            ;                                                                       ;
F1  ;ADC0_DM0/ADC1_DM3                                              ;                            ;                                                                       ;ADC0_DM0/ADC1_DM3(ADC0,DM,0)/ADC0_DM0/ADC
G1  ;ADC0_DP0/ADC1_DP3                                              ;                            ;                                                                       ;ADC0_DP0/ADC1_DP3(ADC0,DP,0)/ADC0_DP0/ADC
H1  ;VREF_OUT/CMP1_IN5/CMP0_IN5/ADC1_SE18                           ;                            ;                                                                       ;VREF_OUT/CMP1_IN5/CMP0_IN5/ADC1_SE18(ADC1
A2  ;PTD7/UART0_TX/FTM0_CH7/FTM0_FLT1/SPI1_SIN                      ;PTD7(GPIOD,GPIO,7)          ;FTM0_CH7(FTM0,CH,7)/FTM0_FLT1(FTM0,FLT,1)                              ;
B2  ;ADC0_SE7b/PTD6/LLWU_P15/SPI0_PCS3/UART0_RX/FTM0_CH6/FTM0_FLT0/SPI1_SOUT;PTD6/LLWU_P15(GPIOD,GPIO,6) ;FTM0_CH6(FTM0,CH,6)/FTM0_FLT0(FTM0,FLT,0)/FTM0_FLT0(FTM0,TRG,2);ADC0_SE7b(ADC0,SEb,7)
C2  ;PTD2/LLWU_P13/SPI0_SOUT/UART2_RX/LPUART0_RX/I2C0_SCL           ;PTD2/LLWU_P13(GPIOD,GPIO,2) ;                                                                       ;
D2  ;VREGIN                                                         ;                            ;                                                                       ;
E2  ;VOUT33                                                         ;                            ;                                                                       ;
F2  ;ADC1_DM0/ADC0_DM3                                              ;                            ;                                                                       ;ADC1_DM0/ADC0_DM3(ADC1,DM,0)/ADC1_DM0/ADC
G2  ;ADC1_DP0/ADC0_DP3                                              ;                            ;                                                                       ;ADC1_DP0/ADC0_DP3(ADC1,DP,0)/ADC1_DP0/ADC
H2  ;DAC0_OUT/CMP1_IN3/ADC0_SE23                                    ;                            ;                                                                       ;DAC0_OUT/CMP1_IN3/ADC0_SE23(ADC0,SE,23)
A3  ;PTD4/LLWU_P14/SPI0_PCS1/UART0_RTS_b/FTM0_CH4/EWM_IN/SPI1_PCS0  ;PTD4/LLWU_P14(GPIOD,GPIO,4) ;FTM0_CH4(FTM0,CH,4)                                                    ;
B3  ;PTD3/SPI0_SIN/UART2_TX/LPUART0_TX/I2C0_SDA                     ;PTD3(GPIOD,GPIO,3)          ;                                                                       ;
C3  ;PTD0/LLWU_P12                                                  ;PTD0/LLWU_P12(GPIOD,GPIO,0) ;                                                                       ;
D3  ;PTA0/UART0_CTS_b/FTM0_CH5/JTAG_TCLK/SWD_CLK/EZP_CLK            ;PTA0(GPIOA,GPIO,0)          ;FTM0_CH5(FTM0,CH,5)                                                    ;
E3  ;VSS80                                                          ;                            ;                                                                       ;
F3  ;VSSA                                                           ;                            ;                                                                       ;VSSA(ADC0,SE,30)/VSSA(ADC1,SE,30)/VSSA(AD
G3  ;VREFL                                                          ;                            ;                                                                       ;VREFL(ADC0,SE,30)/VREFL(ADC1,SE,30)/VREFI
H3  ;XTAL32                                                         ;                            ;                                                                       ;
A4  ;ADC0_SE5b/PTD1/SPI0_SCK/UART2_CTS_b/LPUART0_CTS_b              ;PTD1(GPIOD,GPIO,1)          ;                                                                       ;ADC0_SE5b(ADC0,SEb,5)
B4  ;ADC1_SE6b/PTC10/I2C1_SCL/I2S0_RX_FS                            ;PTC10(GPIOC,GPIO,10)        ;                                                                       ;ADC1_SE6b(ADC1,SEb,6)
C4  ;VSS9                                                           ;                            ;                                                                       ;
D4  ;PTA1/UART0_RX/FTM0_CH6/JTAG_TDI/EZP_DI                         ;PTA1(GPIOA,GPIO,1)          ;FTM0_CH6(FTM0,CH,6)                                                    ;
E4  ;VDD81                                                          ;                            ;                                                                       ;
F4  ;VDDA                                                           ;                            ;                                                                       ;VDDA(ADC0,SE,29)/VDDA(ADC1,SE,29)/VDDA(AD
G4  ;VREFH                                                          ;                            ;                                                                       ;VREFH(ADC0,SE,29)/VREFH(ADC1,SE,29)/VREFH
```

Figure 5-6. Aligning to block

Chapter 6
Support

If you have any questions or need additional help, perform a search on the Kinetis or i.MX community or post a new question. Visit https://community.freescale.com/community/kinetis or https://community.freescale.com/community/imx.

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